

2023-2026 MONITORING GUIDE

**TECHNICAL GUIDANCE FOR NATIONAL CO-ORDINATORS
AND OTHER PARTICIPANTS**



2023-2026 Monitoring Round

Webpage with materials: <https://effectivecooperation.org/book-page/guidance-4th-global-partnership-monitoring-round-2023-2026>

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About this Guide



This Monitoring Guide provides information on the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation's (hereafter "the Global Partnership" or GPEDC) monitoring exercise and step-by-step guidance on conducting the exercise. This document provides guidance on the monitoring process and framework and outlines how countries and their partners can use the results of the monitoring.

The primary audience is **governments who are leading their country's implementation of the exercise**, but this guide also indicates the roles and responsibilities of other stakeholders involved in this exercise.

The fourth monitoring round of the Global Partnership will take place between 2023 and 2026. Within this time frame, governments can choose when to start the exercise so as to best align it with in-country processes. A detailed country-specific road map is defined by each participating government together with the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team of the Global Partnership.

For any questions, please contact the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team at:
monitoring@effectivecooperation.org

This guide and other relevant documents for the monitoring round are available at:
<https://effectivecooperation.org/book-page/guidance-4th-global-partnership-monitoring-round-2023-2026>

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Part 1

Overview of the Global Partnership monitoring

1.1 WHAT IS THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP?

The [Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation](#) was established in 2011 by 163 countries in Busan, Republic of Korea, as a multi-stakeholder platform that aims to advance the effectiveness of all development efforts and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The partnership fosters engagement and mutual learning on how to make development co-operation more effective, country-owned, results-oriented, inclusive, transparent and accountable.

1.2 WHAT IS THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING EXERCISE?

The monitoring exercise is the Global Partnership's flagship instrument to track the implementation of Effective Development Co-operation commitments, aimed at implementing the four development effectiveness principles – country ownership, a focus on development results, inclusive partnerships, and enhancing transparency and mutual accountability. Since 2011, there have been three monitoring rounds, and 99 partner country governments have participated, together with their development partners and other development actors.

Country-specific results of the monitoring exercise, along with global aggregates, provide key evidence through which partners can identify strengths and opportunities and guide dialogue and action to maximise the impact of their work. The monitoring exercise also contributes to the SDG follow-up and review process by generating data for SDG 17 and SDG 5 and helping countries assess how effectively all actors work together to support national development priorities and development results.

A comprehensive reform of the monitoring exercise took place between 2020 and 2022, culminating in a revised monitoring process and framework. It was endorsed at the 3rd Global Partnership High-Level Meeting in 2022, also known as the Effective Development Co-operation Summit. The Summit also launched the 4th monitoring round, which will take place from 2023 to 2026, at the end of which the next High-Level Meeting is expected to be held.

1.3 WHO IS INVOLVED IN THE MONITORING?

The Global Partnership monitoring exercise is characterised by the participation of various actors. This guide uses the following terminology:

- **“Partner country”** refers to the countries and territories that receive development co-operation and lead the implementation of the monitoring exercise at the country level. Some participating partner countries are both providers and recipients of development co-operation.
- **“Development partner”** refers to official agencies, or their executive agencies, that provide development co-operation. This includes Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and non-DAC bilateral partners as well as the United Nations (UN) Development System and multilateral development partners including, for example, multilateral development banks and vertical funds.
- **“Other development actors”** refers to other development stakeholders including civil society, the private sector, trade unions, foundations, parliaments and subnational governments.
- **“OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team (JST)”** refers to the team of officials based at the OECD and UNDP who form the Global Partnership Secretariat and support the participation of all actors in the monitoring exercise. This guide provides more details about the available support.

1.4 THE MONITORING PROCESS IN SUMMARY

The monitoring process focuses on multi-stakeholder participation, data collection and dissemination of results, leading to a period of strategic reflection, dialogue and action for more effective development co-operation. At the country level, the exercise is organised in five phases (Figure 1, see also Part 2): Phases 1-3 concern preparation and data collection. Phases 4-5 focus on an action-oriented process that can help institutionalise effectiveness through concrete actions and dialogue based on the monitoring results which emerge from the data collected.

Partner country governments have the flexibility to decide when to start the process and can determine its duration by developing a tailored road map. All participants have specific roles and responsibilities to ensure the exercise is a success (see Part 2, also specific guidance for development partners and other development actors).

At the global level, the monitoring is organised in four-year cycles (called “Global Rolling Rounds”), with each round culminating with a Global Partnership High-Level Meeting.

FIGURE 1 | **WHAT THE MONITORING LOOKS LIKE AT THE COUNTRY LEVEL AND APPROXIMATE DURATION**



Note: See Part 2 for a more detailed presentation of the monitoring process.

1.5 THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK IN SUMMARY

The core mandate of the Global Partnership monitoring exercise is to measure progress on stakeholders' commitments to the [four effectiveness principles](#).

The monitoring framework **promotes collective accountability through the lens of the four effectiveness principles by measuring progress around four dimensions**. These four **dimensions** are the core blocks of the framework. They are the key thematic areas around which the content of the monitoring framework is organised. Dimensions are conceptual groupings to generate storylines based on the emerging results. The **components** are conceptual sub-groupings of evidence collected within each dimension used to facilitate the narrative around the results emerging from each of the dimensions. The monitoring exercise does not necessarily provide a comprehensive assessment of all dimensions and components. However, it shows which aspects the Global Partnership does monitor. The snapshot of the framework (Table 1) conveys what the monitoring exercise collects evidence on and what kind of results it produces.

The concept of **collective accountability** is transversal across the framework. This recognises that various accountability actions and behaviours taken by different actors are interwoven across the framework. In this sense, the monitoring framework in its entirety represents a tool for collective accountability.

TABLE 1 | THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: A SNAPSHOT

	Principles	Dimension	Component	
Collective accountability	Country ownership – Focus on results – Inclusive partnerships – Transparency and mutual accountability	Whole-of-society	Engagement and dialogue	SDG 17.16.1
			Parliamentary oversight	
			Enabling environment for civil society organisations	
			Private sector engagement in development co-operation [Kampala Principles Assessment]	
		State and use of country systems	Planning	
			Respect country's policy space – SDG 17.15.1	
			Public financial management	
			National budget	
			Gender budgeting – SDG 5.c.1	
			Accountability mechanisms	
			Information management	
			Procurement	
		Transparency	Countries' action	
			Development partners' action	
		Leaving no one behind	Consultation	
			Targets and results	
			Data and statistics	

By participating in the monitoring exercise, countries providing and/or receiving development co-operation obtain official data for **SDG Targets 17.15 and 17.16**, which are a critical means of implementation (SDG 17) to achieve **all the other SDGs**. Moreover, countries leading the exercise also obtain official data for **SDG Target 5.c**.

Part 3 presents the monitoring framework in more detail.

1.6 **WHY PARTICIPATE IN THE MONITORING EXERCISE?**

The monitoring exercise is a voluntary process with multiple benefits for various stakeholder groups.

For partner country governments, participation in the monitoring exercise...

... provides data and evidence to empower decision makers in managing development co-operation. The results of the monitoring exercise provide a concrete foundation on which governments can hold their partners accountable, and be themselves held to account, to ensure effectiveness commitments are met with action. The results identify effectiveness successes and challenges, spurring national dialogue and driving behaviour change to ensure improved impact of development co-operation. Participation in this global exercise can also support peer learning and knowledge exchange with other countries and across relevant thematic networks.

... builds capacity to monitor effectiveness in-country. Governments choosing to participate in the monitoring exercise are provided with guidance and tools to facilitate the process. This experience can build capacity in development effectiveness, monitoring and evaluation, information management, and partner co-ordination.

... supports SDG reporting. As one of the key instruments to measure the means of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the monitoring process generates data for countries to assess their progress towards achieving three SDG Targets: 5.c, 17.15 and 17.16. More importantly, making progress in implementing effectiveness commitments, as monitored through the Global Partnership monitoring, has a broader catalytic effect in achieving all other SDGs.

... serves as an entry point to mobilise and engage with a broad range of actors. Effective and inclusive partnerships are vital to achieve the SDGs and sustainable growth. The monitoring exercise is a concrete opportunity to start or strengthen dialogue with other development actors. Where engagement platforms do not already exist, governments can use the monitoring exercise to create mechanisms for dialogue with other development actors.

... helps guide development partners' actions. Development partners committed in 2022 to invest in in-country capacities while using country systems and aligning with country priorities.

For development partners, participation in the monitoring exercise...

... provides an opportunity to work with partner countries more effectively. Results of the monitoring exercise provide data and evidence that can be used to make development co-operation more effective, thereby maximising development impact. However, to do so, the active participation of development partners in the exercise is required.

... helps participants seek joint solutions. There are sometimes challenges preventing partners from fully implementing effectiveness commitments in-country. The monitoring exercise provides the data and space for a fruitful and evidence-based discussion on bottlenecks and actions required by all stakeholders to enable more effective development co-operation.

For other development actors, participation in the monitoring exercise...

... provides a unique multi-stakeholder process to engage in dialogue and identify solutions. All domestic development actors are encouraged to participate in the monitoring exercise, including the private sector, civil society, foundations, trade unions, parliaments and subnational governments. While they don't all have a role in reporting data, they can all engage in discussions of country results and help identify ways forward to boost countries' sustainable development.

1.7 WHAT SUPPORT DO PARTICIPANTS RECEIVE?

The OECD-UNDP JST supports governments and other participants throughout the monitoring by providing guidance, tools and products.¹

1. Sensitisation and awareness raising

Monitoring highlights

Ongoing communications containing information on the benefits, timeline and steps to participate in the monitoring round.

Official invitation

Official invitation from the co-chairs of the Global Partnership to the relevant authority in partner country governments to undertake the exercise.

Website with monitoring information

Up-to-date information available to all stakeholders on the monitoring exercise, including links to guidance, tools and products can be found [here](#).

Dashboard

Public web pages that inform the status of the monitoring exercise in every partner country and where results (including of development partners) and other relevant information are disseminated. See below for further information on the [Global Dashboard on Effective Development Co-operation](#).

2. Ongoing guidance, tools and support

Customised monitoring road map

A customised road map for every country undertaking the monitoring, developed with Joint Support Team (JST) support, that ensures linkages with other relevant processes and adequate time to complete each phase of the monitoring process.

Individual briefing sessions

One-to-one briefing sessions for national co-ordinators, by the JST, available on demand throughout the process, where national co-ordinators can ask questions and receive clarifications.

Help Desk

Participants can contact the JST with questions or requests at any time at: monitoring@effectiveco-operation.org

Monitoring Guide (this document)

A detailed technical guide, available in English, French and Spanish, that contains step-by-step instructions on how to run the monitoring and how to report on each component of the framework. Along with its annexes it is a one-stop shop for all information on the exercise.

Specific guidance for development partners and other development actors

Tailored guidance for development partners, civil society organisations, the private sector, trade unions and philanthropies to support their engagement in the monitoring.

Development partner champion

Governments that would like support in undertaking the exercise can request the nomination of a development partner champion with country-level presence. Support may include co-ordination and mobilisation of other development partners, capacity building and technical assistance, logistical and/or financial support. Support may differ by country context, and more than one champion can be identified.

Focal points from other development actors

Upon request by national co-ordinators, the JST can liaise with global constituency focal points to help identify potential country-level focal points from particular stakeholder groups with a reporting role (such as civil society, the private sector and trade unions).

Online reporting tool

A user-friendly online tool available in English, French and Spanish to simplify collection and reporting of data by national co-ordinators, development partners and other stakeholder focal points with a reporting role.

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1. Support, tools and products to be produced and provided by the OECD-UNDP JST are conditional on it being fully resourced to fulfil its core mandate and functions as related to supporting the monitoring exercise.

3. End products**Country data set with results**

An Excel data set containing the country results at a glance and the underlying raw data. This can help reflect on the results and identify areas of attention while the country results brief is being prepared. This is a country-specific product.

Country results briefs

A results brief for each participating partner country containing a summary of its results in the monitoring. It serves as the basis for countries to understand and disseminate their results, plan dialogue, and take action with other development actors. This is a country-specific product.

Development partner profiles

An overview of the performance of development partners, produced at midpoint and at the end of the four-year cycle, with aggregate results based on all (relevant) partner countries that undertook the monitoring in the period. These profiles help to highlight and drive accountability for the performance of development partners. This is a global product.

Summary of results; thematic policy briefs

A periodic summary of results outlining the key global trends and findings that emerged from the data collected from all partner countries that participated in a given period. Thematic policy briefs may also be produced periodically based on results from specific thematic areas on which the monitoring collects evidence. These are global products.

Global progress report

Produced at the end of a full round, this report presents evidence on the global state of effectiveness based on data collected from all participating partner countries and development partners over the four years. It is the most influential tool to foster global accountability on effective development co-operation and informs political dialogue at Global Partnership High-Level Meetings. This is a global product.

SDG reporting

In addition to receiving estimates for their individual Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) reporting, country-specific results are also included in aggregate results provided for the global SDG reporting process. The Global Partnership reports on the SDGs on data collected in the previous calendar year through its monitoring. This is a global product.

Global Dashboard on Effective Development Co-operation

The Global Dashboard on Effective Development Co-operation serves two main objectives:

1. Inform on global trends based on partner countries' efforts to improve development effectiveness; and
2. Provide tailored information on individual partner countries and development partners, as well as an overview of other development effectiveness stakeholders' engagement.

A first feature of the Global Dashboard is an overview of trends and aggregate global information on specific topics relevant to the development effectiveness agenda. This space on the Dashboard lists all partner countries participating in the 4th monitoring round (2023-2026). It also provides global trends on selected areas of development effectiveness. These include partner countries' use of aid information management systems, and their efforts to design and implement development co-operation policies, reports, and mechanisms. The information is presented through graphs, charts and data visualisation based on research carried out for partner countries.

A second, and complementary, feature of the Global Dashboard is individual pages of partner countries and development partners. Each partner country page includes monitoring results available for the country, as well as information on country-specific development effectiveness-related plans, policies and frameworks. For countries currently conducting the monitoring, the page indicates which phase of the process they have reached. Country pages also list the development partners most active in the country,

as well as an “additional resources” section where case studies, blogs, lessons learnt, policy notes and other relevant documents serve as evidence-based resources to foster peer learning and knowledge sharing across countries.

Individual development partner pages similarly feature tailored information on the development partner’s monitoring results, development co-operation policies and institutional architecture, ODA trends, as well as additional resources. Each partner country or development partner focal point is encouraged to provide feedback and request updates to their page as needed.

Complementing the individual pages are a set of global pages which highlight the role and actions of partners from other constituencies including the private sector, civil society and the multilateral system. These pages feature constituency-specific monitoring results, and also include resources such as toolkits and other guidance materials.

The Global Dashboard will be updated both (1) annually based on targeted research, and (2) continuously based on:

- (a) requests and feedback from partner country and development partner focal points; and
- (b) progress through the phases of the country-level monitoring process and posting of country-level monitoring results when they become available.



Part 2

The monitoring process in a country in detail

The Global Partnership monitoring is a voluntary exercise led by partner countries. Participating country governments take the lead in the process, gathering inputs and data from a variety of partners and domestic actors, including from other parts of the public sector, bilateral and multilateral development partners (DPs), and civil society organisations (CSOs). Countries undertaking the Kampala Principles Assessment (KPA) also gather data from private sector representatives and trade unions. This evidence is the basis for country governments to facilitate a broad discussion on the results, including through engagement with parliaments, subnational governments, foundations and others.

Development partners engage in the process and report data and, if requested, support participating country governments in the exercise. This support can include co-ordination and mobilisation of peers, capacity building and technical assistance, and logistical and/or financial support. Development partner country offices work together with their headquarters, as needed, to gather accurate and complete inputs and data and share those with partner country governments in a co-ordinated manner.

2.1 THE MONITORING PROCESS STEP-BY-STEP

Global launch of the monitoring round

Global Partnership High-Level Meetings, which take place every four years, mark the launch of a new monitoring round. Immediately following the High-Level Meeting, a ministerial level letter is sent by the co-chairs of the Global Partnership inviting all partner country governments to undertake the monitoring exercise at least once during the four-year cycle, in line with the commitments made in the Geneva Summit Declaration.

Pre-inception

Trigger: When the Global Partnership co-chairs have officially communicated with partner country governments and a partner country government has expressed interest in participating in the monitoring exercise.

Pre-inception is triggered by an official communication from the Global Partnership co-chairs to partner country governments to engage in the monitoring exercise and an expression of interest from a country to participate. As needed, this official communication

is supported by communications from the Joint Support Team (JST) to current Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC) contacts at the country level to further raise awareness of the exercise and encourage governments to express interest.

The official communication from the co-chairs of the GPEDC is valid for the entire Global Rolling Round, until the next High-Level Meeting is convened. The JST uses this letter throughout the four-year cycle to encourage partner country participation in the monitoring.

As needed, the JST engages with the current Global Partnership contact at the country level to validate intent to engage in the monitoring exercise and define the next steps. This sets the stage for the inception phase.

During pre-inception, the JST follows up with the current GPEDC contact on the below issues and any others that the partner country government has identified:

1. process for formalising engagement in the monitoring exercise and other issues related to official channels of communication
2. different assessment components of the monitoring exercise (including the KPA and the GPEDC Monitoring Questionnaire (Fragility Adaptation), described in Box 2)
3. identification of national milestones to determine the most optimal timing to conduct the monitoring and support its institutionalisation within national systems and processes, including synergy for data collection
4. initiate reflection on a road map, including key stakeholders, roles/responsibilities and support required to conduct the exercise successfully.

The partner country government contact works to formalise ministerial level commitment, responding to the invitation from the co-chairs of the Global Partnership and allowing the monitoring process to move to the inception stage. This ministerial level communication formalises the commitment to undertake the monitoring exercise, determines when it will occur and indicates the name and contact information of the national co-ordinator.

The national co-ordinator is a government official appointed from a ministry with a mandate/role in managing development co-operation at the national level.

PHASE 1 INCEPTION

Trigger: When a partner country government has formalised its commitment to undertake the monitoring and informed the JST of the appointed national co-ordinator who will lead the exercise at the country level.

Following the confirmation by a partner country government of its participation, the purpose of this phase is for all stakeholders to prepare and convene, at the country level, to undertake the monitoring exercise. A country-specific road map is developed to plan implementation in a manner which strengthens national ownership and ensures adequate time for each phase, linking with and integrating other relevant processes taking place in the country. It further serves to build political momentum by convening relevant country actors. Although partner countries will determine the pace for each phase of the exercise, this inception phase can take up to three months. Development of the roadmap is led by the national co-ordinator but some elements of this would need to be agreed with the JST because of their role in data collection, review and creation of results products.

Role of the national co-ordinator

The **national co-ordinator** participates in the virtual briefing(s) offered by the JST on the monitoring

process/framework and becomes familiar with the exercise by reviewing this guidance material to understand the process, the framework and the data to be collected.

S/he develops a road map for successfully implementing the monitoring exercise in line with country priorities. This road map links the monitoring exercise with the key national processes and systems, aiming to institutionalise the exercise. These can include reviews of national development plans and strategies; Voluntary National Reviews; or other institutionalised mechanisms, platforms for dialogue, policies or processes. Opportunities to link these with the monitoring exercise will be explored to create synergies; reduce transaction costs; and facilitate the process of data collection, dialogue and action. If a country lacks existing mechanisms, this will also be considered during the inception phase and the development of a road map.

The road map identifies the scope of the monitoring assessments to be conducted, including the KPA and the Fragility Adaptation (which are described in Box 2). It also determines main information/data sources, highlights requirements for support and channels to promote the exercise and showcase results. Finally, the road map includes a calendar to conduct the exercise.

The **national co-ordinator** establishes communication channels with an inclusive set of stakeholders within government² and with DPs and other actors. This includes reaching out to stakeholders to identify specific focal points to participate in the exercise in various capacities. The national co-ordinator needs to identify various focal points during this phase:

- One for all DPs combined (see profile in Box 1).
- One for all CSOs combined (see profile in Box 1).
- If the country is doing the KPA, focal points from the private sector, trade unions and possibly a second from civil society also need to be identified (see the Kampala Principles Assessment Guide for more details [here](#)).
- [The national co-ordinator is also responsible for ensuring that a representative from the government reaches out to each of its DPs and requests them to nominate a focal point(s)].

This outreach also includes parliaments and identifying relevant parliamentary committee(s) to be briefed and engaged throughout the exercise. Engagement with parliaments should facilitate efforts to institutionalise the monitoring exercise and best use its results. Initially, the national co-ordinator works to build relationships at the technical level and jointly becomes familiar with the guidance and tools as well as key milestones to carry out the exercise. Existing development effectiveness architecture can facilitate this engagement as possible.

The **national co-ordinator** secures high-level government engagement and co-ordinates the organisation of a kick-off meeting at the strategic level which convenes all the relevant country-level actors. This provides stakeholders with an opportunity to engage at a high level, as well as to further working relationships at the technical level, to jointly agree on a road map and its overarching objectives and processes, and to secure commitment to the exercise. During this kick-off meeting, the government can request support and the identification of development partner champions (more details under the role of DPs). As much as possible, existing co-ordination architecture is used to facilitate the convening of this meeting.

2. Entities to be involved in data collection and review phases of the monitoring include, for example, the national statistics office, the ministry in charge of gender equality, the office in charge of engaging with civil society, the ministry/commission in charge of national development planning.

The **national co-ordinator** requests the JST to update the country page on the Global Dashboard, which includes the main features of the road map.

BOX 1 **FOCAL POINTS**

During the inception phase, the national co-ordinator needs to identify one focal point for all development partners combined and one for all civil society organisations (CSOs) combined for the assessment of the enabling environment for CSOs (see Part 3 for more details about this assessment).

The ideal development partner focal point:

- is a representative of a development partner agency or office with an active presence in the country, ideally sitting in co-ordination groups or roundtables related to development co-operation
- maintains a solid network of contacts across other development partners in the country
- has been regularly engaged in policy dialogue with government representatives and/or in country-level programming exercises
- possesses a sound understanding of development co-operation, the effectiveness agenda and the current CSO enabling environment in the country.

The ideal CSO focal point:

- is affiliated to a country-level CSO or a CSO network/platform/umbrella organisation engaged in policy advice and/or development programmes
- maintains a solid network of contacts across CSOs in the country
- possesses a good understanding of the current CSO enabling environment at the country level and, more generally, around the overall development effectiveness agenda.

Existing in-country dialogue platforms or co-ordination mechanisms can be used to identify these focal points. If these platforms don't exist, are not functional, or do not offer the capacity and knowledge required, the national co-ordinator may request help from the Joint Support Team in identifying focal points from the Global Partnership's global constituency leads.

Role of development partners and other development actors

The **United Nations Development System (UNDS) with its United Nations Country Team under the leadership of the Resident Co-ordinators at the country level** has an important role in supporting the government in planning the implementation of the different phases, drawing on the United Nations Country Team's existing support to the 2030 Agenda appropriately, in particular exploring together an entry point(s) to institutionalise the exercise, find synergies with other relevant processes and contribute to the action dialogues. The national co-ordinator is encouraged to contact the UNDS in-country for support. In conjunction with the national co-ordinator, the UNDS can also participate in the targeted webinar sessions to raise awareness of the UNDS on the country-level monitoring.

Each development partner providing development co-operation to the country is expected to engage in the monitoring process and provide data for several components of the framework (Table 2). **Following a request from the partner country, DPs nominate country-level focal points. One or more focal points per DP need to be identified.** It may be that the head of an agency attends meetings while a technical officer reports data, but it could also be the same focal point doing both. If the national

co-ordinator requests it, the **JST** also liaises with global-level constituency focal points (such as members of the Global Partnership's Steering Committee, which has diverse constituency representation) to propose potential focal points at the country level. Focal points consult this guide, including the annexes with specific guidance, to understand their role and familiarise themselves with the exercise and the opportunities and entry points for overall engagement. They should remain actively engaged throughout the entirety of the monitoring exercise.

If the government requests support to carry out the exercise, **DPs** nominate a DP champion (on behalf of all DPs). **DP champion(s)** can:

- liaise and co-ordinate with the other DPs so they actively engage in the exercise and provide timely and accurate data to the national co-ordinator
- provide technical support and guidance to help other DPs, who may be new to the monitoring, understand the process, the framework, and in collecting and providing data
- facilitate consultations, provide (or fund) the logistics and organisational support for consultations, workshops or meetings in connection with the monitoring exercise.

DPs and other development actors participate at decision-making level in the kick-off meeting and engage their headquarters counterparts when appropriate. This allows stakeholders to commit to participate in the exercise and respond to requests for support or other points requiring discussion that the partner country government may raise.

The **CSO focal point(s)** identified by the government becomes familiar with the monitoring and participates in the kick-off meeting. Preparation for the meeting can include co-ordinating with other organisations to collect inputs and views. Feeding back to the consulted organisations after the meeting might also be envisioned. Dedicated guidance for the CSO focal point(s) is available [here](#).

Role of the JST

The **JST** will offer targeted webinar sessions to national co-ordinators on the monitoring process and framework as well as on the Global Dashboard. Support will be extended to the national co-ordinator as they develop a roadmap for implementing the monitoring exercise and conceptualising the kick-off meeting. It can also include information on other countries in the same region or country context group carrying out the exercise around the same time to facilitate peer-to-peer exchange (e.g. leveraging solutions developed in other countries that could be adapted to the current context). Support in this phase can also include, as needed and relevant, liaising with DPs' headquarters to facilitate their engagement in the exercise, as well as requesting contacts for data collection when there is no country office for a specific DP.

BOX 2 SCOPE OF THE MONITORING ASSESSMENTS: THE KAMPALA PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT AND THE GPEDC MONITORING QUESTIONNAIRE (FRAGILITY ADAPTATION)

During the inception phase, the national co-ordinator will need to make two specific choices, in consultation with relevant entities within the government, related to the scope of the monitoring exercise, and **inform the JST before beginning the data collection phase**. It is recommended to consider the country's specific development context when taking these decisions. In the case of the KPA, this is an optional element of the monitoring but, if undertaken, is conducted as an integral part of the exercise (embedded into the regular phases of the monitoring). In the case of

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the adaptation for fragile and conflict-affected situations, this involves reporting to an adapted version of the GPEDC Monitoring Questionnaire. The following descriptions can help the national co-ordinator take these decisions.

Kampala Principles Assessment

The KPA provides rich evidence towards improving the effectiveness of private sector partnerships that involve international public resources in partner countries. It assesses private sector engagement in development co-operation at policy, programme and project levels, with a multistakeholder lens that looks not only at private sector organisations but at the roles of all stakeholders engaged in private sector partnerships: partner country governments, DPs, trade unions and CSOs. The assessment involves a wide and representative outreach to these constituencies and, in turn, provides data that can inform policy, dialogue, learning and action for effective private sector engagement. Detailed information on the KPA can be found in the dedicated Guidance for the Kampala Principles Assessment (see [Annex 2](#)). Countries undertaking the assessment can also benefit from the [Kampala Principles Toolkit](#), which provides guidance to improve on each aspect based on internationally recognised best practices. Partners can refer to the toolkit when considering actions to fill gaps identified through the assessment. While the KPA is an optional element of the monitoring exercise, it was developed in response to demand from countries and other partners for the monitoring to reflect the increasing importance of private sector engagement within the overall development co-operation landscape. Countries are thus highly encouraged to undertake this unique assessment.

Adaptation for fragile contexts and conflict-affected situations

Following the 2016 monitoring round, feedback from participating countries and development partners indicated a need to adjust the monitoring to reflect the challenges faced to implement the effectiveness commitments in fragile and conflict-affected situations. In response, the Global Partnership Steering Committee [decided to develop a tailored approach to monitor effectiveness in fragile contexts](#). During 2018 and 2019, an [open working group](#) was convened to guide the development of this approach which was endorsed by the Steering Committee and launched at the Senior Level Meeting in 2019. The adaptations proposed in the tailored approach were further refined in the [monitoring proposal](#) endorsed by the Steering Committee in July 2022 as part of the culmination of the 2020-2022 monitoring reform and translated into a revised framework and process for the 4th monitoring round (2023-2026).^a

An [adapted questionnaire](#) is therefore available for fragile contexts and conflict-affected situations, where **“fragile contexts” is shorthand for countries that are exposed to political, economic, social and security risks and have insufficient capacity – of the state or system – to manage, absorb or mitigate those risks.**^b In such contexts, greater complexity in implementing the effectiveness commitments is due to the number and different types of actors operating in the country; the lack of coherence and complementarity across **humanitarian, development and peace efforts**; and the dual challenge of addressing **immediate needs and the underlying drivers of fragility** in addition to anchoring **state legitimacy**. These challenges are often coupled with **limited institutional capacity and/or unstable political settlements**. They can also include a lack of trust between development partners and partner country governments and/or between partner country governments, their citizens, CSOs and the private sector. In these contexts, accountability and dialogue at the country level are vital for reducing fragmentation, building trust and addressing the co-ordination gap between these various stakeholders.

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The adapted questionnaire provides information on whether partner countries and their DPs are taking action to address these complexities and challenges. This includes looking at whether:

- national conflict/risk/resilience/cohesion assessments or other relevant assessments have been carried out to address associated causes and drivers as well as the sources of resilience within a country; and if the results of such assessments have informed national development strategies and development partners' country-level strategies
- DPs co-ordinate with humanitarian, peace and development actors in defining objectives and priorities in their country strategies/programmes
- there are inclusive mechanisms in place for accountability and dialogue on development co-operation, including informal dialogue.

Using the adapted questionnaire will allow countries facing such challenges to better tailor their participation in the monitoring exercise, including which data to capture, as well as the design of dialogue and action as informed by the monitoring results.

Countries that would find it beneficial and relevant to capture the above elements should inform the Joint Support Team during the inception phase of the monitoring to get access to the adapted questionnaire before initiating the data collection phase of the monitoring.

a. The adaptations to the process proposed in the tailored approach – a more flexible approach and greater support to the multi-stakeholder process, to be provided through a system of focal points in the country – are extended to all countries as part of the improved monitoring process.

b. The definition derives from the [OECD Fragility Framework](#), which characterises fragility as a combination of exposure to risk and insufficient coping capacity of the state, systems and/or communities to manage, absorb or mitigate those risks. Fragility is measured on a spectrum of intensity and expressed in different ways across the economic, environmental, political, security and societal dimensions. A sixth dimension (human capital) was added to the framework in 2022.

BOX 3 SOUTH-SOUTH CO-OPERATION SELF-ASSESSMENT

A South-South Co-operation self-assessment framework has been developed by Colombia and tested in seven countries in 2022. The framework is offered as an optional, voluntary instrument for interested countries who would like to analyse their institutional and governance frameworks related to South-South Co-operation. The finalisation of the self-assessment framework is still ongoing but can already be used in this pilot phase. For more information, please contact luís.roa@undp.org in UNDP.

PHASE 2 DATA COLLECTION

Trigger: When the multi-stakeholder kick-off meeting has taken place and focal points for data collection have been identified.

After the relevant focal points have been identified as described in Phase 1 (one per DP, one for all DPs, one or two for all CSOs, plus for the private sector and trade unions if the government decides to undertake the KPA) and the kick-off meeting has taken place, the partner country can then move to the data collection. This phase, led by the national co-ordinator, is when specific actors collect and provide data and information in response to the monitoring questionnaire. During this phase, dialogue and consultation with DPs and other actors are crucial and ensure an inclusive and credible process. Table 2 provides an overview of who participates in reporting data per component of the framework and

Figure 2 suggests how to sequence the data collection efficiently.

The Global Dashboard is updated to indicate that data collection has begun in the country. This phase is expected to take three to six months to complete.

The full monitoring questionnaire can be found in [Annex 1](#). It contains required and optional questions. Required questions provide the core evidence of the Global Partnership monitoring and are used to generate headline messages and results. Questions collecting complementary evidence are optional (indicated in grey italics) and are used to provide contextual information on the bottlenecks preventing progress on the implementation of the commitments. These are particularly useful as substantive input for dialogue and action planning during Phase 5 of the monitoring.

TABLE 2 | **OVERVIEW OF REPORTING ROLES PER COMPONENT OF THE FRAMEWORK**

Dimension	Component	Who reports
Whole-of-society	Engagement and dialogue	PCG, DPs
	Parliamentary oversight	PCG
	Enabling environment for civil society organisations (CSOs)	PCG, DPs, CSOs
	Private sector engagement in development co-operation	[all reporting via the Kampala Principles Assessment] PCG, DPs, the private sector, CSOs, trade unions
State and use of country systems	Planning	PCG, DPs*
	Respect country's policy space	DPs
	Public financial management	Evidence collated from available external assessments
	National budget	PCG, DPs
	Gender budgeting	PCG
	Accountability mechanisms	PCG, DPs*
	Information management	PCG, DPs*
	Procurement	Evidence collated from available external assessments
Transparency	Countries' action	PCG
	Development partners' action	Evidence collated from available external assessments
Leaving no one behind	Consultation	PCG, DPs
	Targets and results	PCG, DPs
	Data and statistics	PCG, DPs

* Development partners only answer optional (complementary) questions for this component.

Notes: PCG: partner country government; DPs: development partners.

Role of the national co-ordinator

- The JST provides the **national co-ordinator** with access to the online reporting tool, a user-friendly data collection tool specifically designed for the Global Partnership monitoring (see Part 1.7). For ease of reference, the full questionnaire is also accessible in [Annex 1](#). Detailed guidance on how to report on each component can be found in Part 3 of this document. The JST will provide the national co-ordinator an individual briefing about the data collection tool.
- When logging in to the online reporting tool for the first time, the national co-ordinator is prompted to complete specific identification details. The **national co-ordinator** is also asked to indicate the most recently completed fiscal year for which information is available. The most recently completed fiscal 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 is the one with the most information available and that allows DPs to provide the maximum amount of information.

- The **national co-ordinator** lists all the country's DPs³ (refer to the definition in Part 1.3) in the online tool. Listed DPs will be invited to provide data to components of the monitoring where their input is required (Table 2). For each DP, the national co-ordinator provides information on the focal point (identified in the inception phase) who will receive access to the tool and report data. The national co-ordinator may want to bilaterally contact the listed focal points to remind them of the exercise, ensure they have received the link and point them to the specific guidance for development partners (see [Annex 6](#)). Countries that collect, through their existing aid information management system (AIMS), data sets from DPs that can be used for reporting to the monitoring, can work with the managers of their AIMS to encourage the use of that data.
- While waiting for inputs from DPs, the **national co-ordinator** starts responding to the monitoring questionnaire using the online tool. S/he may need to liaise with colleagues across the government for some questions, such as the national statistics office, the ministry in charge of gender equality or the office in charge of engaging with civil society. More details are provided in Part 3 of this document.
- All figures relating to amounts must be reported in US dollars (USD). An exchange rate table is available on the monitoring website to convert all major world currencies to USD before reporting. See: <https://effectivecooperation.org/currencyconversion>.
- For some components (see Table 2), the **national co-ordinator** needs to collect inputs from other development actors, namely civil society, and if undertaking the KPA, from the private sector and trade unions as well. For the assessment of the CSO enabling environment (as elaborated in Part 3), a multi-stakeholder dialogue between the government, DPs and CSOs is recommended through the focal points identified in the inception phase. The national co-ordinator may choose to use existing in-country dialogue platforms or other ongoing engagement processes for this consultation or can organise a specific meeting with the focal points.
- When the **national co-ordinator** has collected the necessary information and answered all the required questions in the online tool, they submit the data to the JST through the online reporting tool.
- The **national co-ordinator** is encouraged to use existing frameworks, platforms, co-ordination groups, AIMS, and other relevant processes and tools as much as possible to answer the monitoring questionnaire. This is an important aspect of ownership and institutionalising the monitoring process, reducing transaction costs and increasing efficiency over time.

Role of development partners and other development actors

- **Development partners** contribute to the data collection phase by participating in consultations and providing data to some components of the framework (see Table 2) as requested by national co-ordinators. The focal point for each DP, identified in the inception phase, receives a link to the online reporting tool through which they submit the requested data. A dedicated guidance note is available to help DPs understand their role and report the correct data [\[here\]](#).
- Before submitting their data, **development partners' country-level focal points** have the responsibility to offer the option to their headquarters counterparts of reviewing the data and

3. If the government receives grants from foundations, these foundations can be included and invited to report.

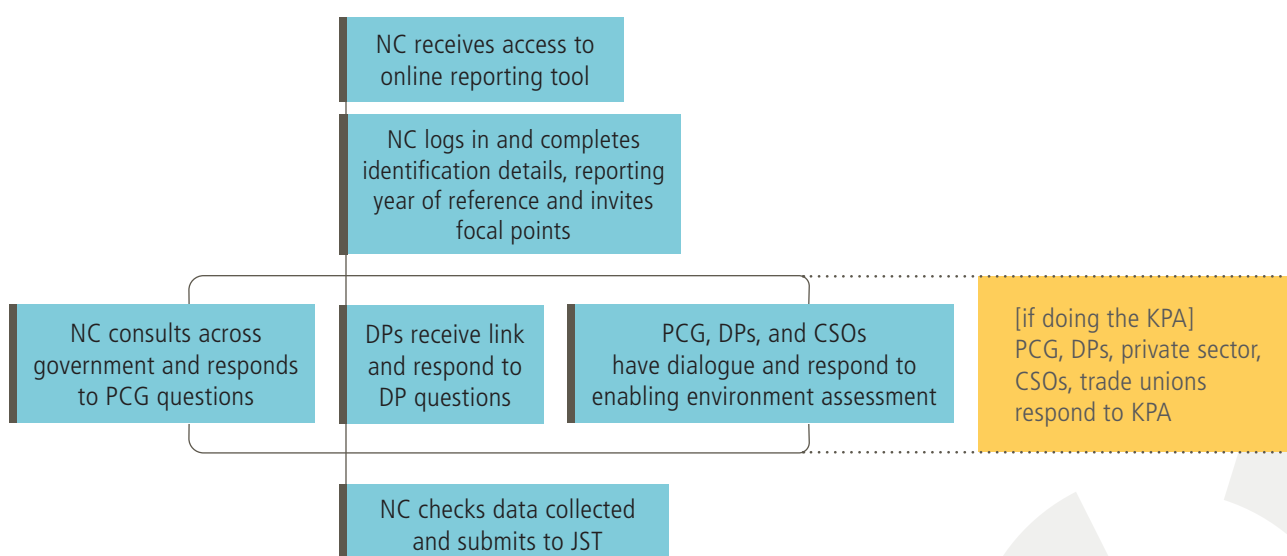
information to ensure they are accurate, comprehensive and coherent. Headquarter review of country-level data (if relevant for the DP in question) must happen before data are submitted to the national co-ordinator. When the DP does not have a country office, the focal point submitting the data can be based elsewhere (e.g. headquarters, regional office).

- When requested by national co-ordinators, **civil society** contributes to the data collection phase by participating in dialogue and providing inputs to the assessment of the enabling environment for CSOs. This happens through the focal point identified in the inception phase. Specific guidance for CSOs is available [\[here\]](#) to help them understand their role and how to report the requested information.
- Before participating in dialogue with the government and DPs to assess the enabling environment for civil society (see Table 2), the **CSO focal point** reaches out to a variety of organisations in the country to collect their perspectives and bring representative contributions to the dialogue. To enable this diverse outreach, **trade unions and philanthropic organisations** can provide country contacts, which CSO focal points can reach out to for collecting inputs. When consulted by the CSO focal point, **philanthropies** and **trade unions** provide their views on the questions they find relevant, particularly to the complementary question targeted at their group.
- If the government is undertaking the KPA, the focal points from **civil society, the private sector and trade unions** identified in the inception phase are encouraged to reach out to their constituency in the country to collect their perspectives and bring representative views when responding to the questionnaire.

Role of the JST

- JST support during data collection focuses on understanding the questionnaire and using the data collection tool. The JST responds to questions submitted to the Help Desk. The JST will provide the national co-ordinator a targeted briefing about the monitoring framework and global methodology, as well as about the data collection tool.

FIGURE 2 | **HOW TO SEQUENCE THE DATA COLLECTION EFFICIENTLY**



Notes: NC: national co-ordinator; PCG: partner country government; DPs: development partners; CSOs: civil society organisations; JST: Joint Support Team; KPA: Kampala Principles Assessment.

PHASE 3 DATA REVIEW AND SUBMISSION

Trigger: When the national co-ordinator has submitted all the collected data.

Once the national co-ordinator has submitted all the collected data, the JST reviews it to ensure it is comprehensive and coherent. As part of this review, the JST may ask the national co-ordinator for clarifications and/or missing information. The national co-ordinator then liaises with relevant stakeholders to respond. When the JST and national co-ordinator agree that no additional data or changes are expected, the national co-ordinator submits the final data via the online reporting tool.

The dashboard is updated to indicate that the country is entering the data review phase. This phase is expected to take minimum of three months to complete.

Role of the national co-ordinator

- The **national co-ordinator** receives feedback from the JST on the data collected and liaises with relevant stakeholders to collect missing information and/or seek clarifications, providing an opportunity for any final adjustments to the data. This may involve several follow ups with individual DPs. This is a necessary step to ensure the data are complete and coherent. It may also entail liaising internally with other government entities. If the JST's feedback requires modifying a data point entered by a development partner (e.g. due to data inconsistency), the national co-ordinator liaises with the respective DP to inform them of the change and explain the reasoning. They should aim to agree on the final data before submitting it.
- The **national co-ordinator** consolidates the additional information received from DPs in response to the JST's feedback and informs the JST when no further data or changes are expected. In agreement with the JST, the national co-ordinator submits the final data via the online reporting tool. The raw data are then considered closed and no new inputs or revisions are accepted.

Role of development partners and other development actors

- **Development partners and other development actors** participate and engage in the data review process by providing clarifications and additional information when the national co-ordinator requests it. In doing so, **development partners** ensure co-ordination and liaison with their headquarters as needed.

Role of the JST

- The JST works closely with the national co-ordinator to ensure data accuracy and completeness by providing feedback and requesting clarifications and/or missing information. This thorough review may involve several exchanges between the JST and the national co-ordinator to ensure the data are of the best quality. The JST also supports the use of the online reporting tool for data review and revision during this phase.

PHASE 4 DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS AND TRANSITION TO ACTION

Trigger: When the national co-ordinator has submitted the final data.

Following the final data submission, the JST closes and collates the data to allow for aggregation and analysis. Within three weeks of final submission, the national co-ordinator receives the final data set to facilitate the transition to the next phase. This data set contains the key results and their underlying raw data in Excel format.

In parallel, the JST develops a country results brief, which provides a user-friendly overview of the country's results. This country-specific brief helps participating actors understand country-level progress,

contextualise the findings, and identify opportunities and challenges for working together more effectively. It provides actionable evidence to guide governments and their partners to discuss and take action on their monitoring results. The country results brief is made available within three months of the submission of the final data to the JST. Furthermore national co-ordinators will receive a compilation of responses to complementary questions to inform country-level dialogue and action.

The various products presenting monitoring results (see Part 1.7 for the full list of products) are made available online and can thus support collective accountability for more effective development co-operation. The country-specific products (country results brief and country data set with results) will be posted on the online Global Dashboard (see Part 1.7) as they become available. The global products containing results from all participating countries (development partner profiles, annual summary of results, global progress report) will be published on the Global Partnership's website as they become available. Development partner profiles will also be posted on the individual development partner pages on the Global Dashboard.

Role of the national co-ordinator

- After receiving the final data set from the JST, **the national co-ordinator** reflects on the key results from the monitoring exercise and starts considering ways to discuss and disseminate these results among relevant development actors in the country. As the country results brief could take up to three months to finalise for dissemination, the country data set (available just a few weeks after submission of the final data) provides an opportunity to start the reflection and keep up the momentum of the exercise.
- **The national co-ordinator** shares the country data set with the DPs and other development actors who engaged in the process for their information and to allow them to reflect on results and prepare for dialogue.

Role of development partners and other development actors

- **Development partners and other development actors** review country results through the Global Dashboard and ensure they are disseminated widely within their constituencies to raise awareness to prepare for reflection, dialogue and action.

Role of the JST

- During this phase, the JST collates the data, analyses it and prepares the country results in different formats. An Excel data set with the key results is finalised first, followed by the more comprehensive country results brief. JST support for reflection, dialogue and planning happens in the next phase, which starts when the country results brief is ready.

PHASE 5 REFLECTION, DIALOGUE AND ACTION

Trigger: When the national co-ordinator has received the country results brief.

After the results are disseminated, a process of reflection, dialogue and action will follow. Within the monitoring process, this marks the shift from phases focused on producing monitoring evidence to a continuous process focused on action planning and implementation for more effective development co-operation. The duration and the exact format of this action-oriented phase will vary and be adapted to specific country contexts, but ultimately they will focus on using the monitoring results to generate action, including through peer-learning opportunities. While the format of this phase will vary, it should be championed at a high political level, involve multi-stakeholder dialogue, link to relevant national processes and issues, and be continuous such that it informs and links to participation in a subsequent monitoring round.

Role of the national co-ordinator

- The **national co-ordinator** drives the reflection, dialogue and action phase of the monitoring exercise as a continuous process until participation in a subsequent monitoring round. Existing sustainable development co-ordination mechanisms (where possible) provide a framework to streamline dialogue and action. The national co-ordinator makes efforts to ensure that relevant country mechanisms integrate the scope of Global Partnership monitoring to facilitate reflection, dialogue and action.
- The **national co-ordinator** works with relevant government counterparts and ensures that the results disseminated in the previous phase are shared and discussed with senior government officials to secure political engagement. This process allows for internal government reflection in readiness for joint reflection with a broad set of stakeholders.
- The **national co-ordinator** proposes a plan for reflection and dialogue based on the country context and in consultation with stakeholders, which is endorsed by the relevant government leaders. The **national co-ordinator** co-ordinates efforts to convene stakeholders for joint reflection, dialogue and action planning to drive collective accountability. This could involve action dialogues at strategic and technical levels as well as at both general and sectoral levels, in line with the outcomes of Phase 4 and in consideration of the national context. Reflection and dialogue are inclusive to reflect the nature of the Global Partnership, involving dedicated briefings and dialogue with relevant parliamentary committees and engagement with local governments, civil society, the business sector, philanthropy, trade unions and other actors, as determined by the national context.
- As informed by different levels of reflection and action dialogue, the **national co-ordinator** works with the relevant counterparts to convert the results of reflection and dialogue into tangible action plans, endorsed by the appropriate levels of government, DPs and other stakeholders. Efforts are made to integrate these actions into relevant development strategies and policies to ensure agreed upon actions are implemented and promote continuity and country ownership.

Role of development partners and other development actors

- The **UNDS at country level** can support the government's efforts in convening by advising an entry point(s) to institutionalise reflections, dialogue and action planning through its existing support to implementing the 2030 Agenda as well as by helping mobilise DPs and other development actors to facilitate joint reflection, dialogue and action.
- **Development partners and other development actors** co-ordinate internally to reflect on the results of the monitoring exercise to prepare for joint reflection. In doing so, DPs ensure co-ordination and liaise with their headquarters as needed.
- **Development partners and other development actors** actively participate in reflection and action dialogues at appropriate levels and continually reach consensus and jointly craft action plans for enhanced effectiveness for greater development impact. They can bring in additional topical analysis and other relevant information to provide different perspectives and help strengthen the discussion.⁴

4. As described in Part 3 (Box 4), the country results brief will include some relevant secondary data (not collected through the monitoring exercise) which is topical to the monitoring exercise and can help contextualise monitoring results. During the dialogue and action phase, stakeholders may wish to introduce additional secondary data, such as from other reports or surveys, which can further enrich the discussion and help triangulate the monitoring results with other information.

- Accordingly, **development partners and other development actors** can offer support to strengthen existing national capacity and ensure that the right tools and systems are in place to implement agreed upon actions and generate behaviour change. This support requires a firm commitment to active participation and can also be of a financial and/or technical nature.
- **Development partners and other development actors** are co-owners of the actions that are agreed upon to advance effective development co-operation and lead on certain results as agreed. They share learning, provide periodic updates on progress and liaise with their headquarters as appropriate during implementation to ensure broad organisational buy-in and support. Here, the **UNDS** can support national authorities in follow up and maintaining momentum.

Role of the JST

- The **Joint Support Team** provides technical advisory support on processes for reflection and conceptualising dialogue and action planning in a manner which benefits from existing national development-related processes and structures, such as development co-operation forums, national sustainable development plans, Integrated National Financing Frameworks and Voluntary National Reviews, among others.
- As possible, the **JST** can avail good practices from other country contexts to facilitate peer-to-peer engagement and action on monitoring results. Here, engagement with the GPEDC Steering Committee and regional organisations can be explored to facilitate peer-to-peer learning.

Part 3

The monitoring framework in detail

This part illustrates the Global Partnership monitoring framework in more detail. Table 4 provides additional information on the content of the framework. The content is further described after the table. Key information found in the table includes:

- **Core and complementary data.** Under the “Content” column, core data are in roman type, with complementary data in *italicised/lighter grey font*. Table 3 explains the distinction between core and complementary data, as well as the rationale for and use of each.
- **Data collected at global level through existing measurements** are indicated by the symbol **◆**. These data will be drawn from existing global measurements but collated by the Joint Support Team (JST) for inclusion in the results of the monitoring exercise. It is also envisioned that select secondary data from global sources, described in Box 4, will be drawn on to enrich the interpretation of monitoring results.⁵

TABLE 3 | TYPE OF EVIDENCE IN THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Type of evidence	Rationale	Use	Source
Core [roman type bullet points in Table 4]	The essence of the Global Partnership monitoring framework, core evidence generates the headline messages to drive accountability and political momentum	Used at the global level to generate headline statistics for high-level engagement and communication; used at the country level to highlight the key effectiveness trends	Country level, through the monitoring exercise & Global level, through existing measurements [indicated by the symbol ◆ in Table 4]
Complementary [italicised and grey text in Table 4]	Provides contextual information to illuminate the bottlenecks preventing progress on the implementation of commitments	Used to help explain and unpack the underlying reasons and nuances of the headline statistics from the core evidence; while this is useful at both country and global levels, it is particularly useful as a substantive input for (country-level) action dialogues and the formulation of action plans to progress on implementing the effectiveness commitments	Country level, through the monitoring exercise

5. The methodology for such measurements is under the custodianship and control of institutions external to the GPEDC. Therefore, GPEDC reporting on such assessments is strictly dependent on their continued availability.

[1/3]

TABLE 4 THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: DETAILED VERSION

	Dimension	Component	Content	
Collective accountability <i>Country ownership – Focus on results – Inclusive partnerships – Transparency and mutual accountability</i>	Whole-of-society	Engagement and dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Core data ● Complementary data ■ Evidence collated from available external assessments ◆ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries and development partners engage a diversity of stakeholders in the preparation of their national development strategies and country level strategies ■ Countries include a diversity of stakeholders in: dialogues on development priorities and results (based on national development strategies/progress reports); joint accountability assessments towards targets for development co-operation 	SDG Indicator 17.16.1
		Parliamentary oversight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries regularly provide information on development co-operation to parliaments ■ Development co-operation is recorded on the national budget 	
		CSO enabling environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Civil society organisations (CSOs) report improvement to their enabling environment due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the government ■ development partners ■ their own effectiveness ● <i>Partner country governments, CSOs and development partners participate in an inclusive dialogue to assess the CSO enabling environment; philanthropic organisations and trade unions are consulted as part of this reporting process</i> 	
		Private sector engagement	<p>[reported through the Kampala Principles Assessment]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries and development partners have a policy framework that builds on a consultative process with relevant stakeholders and articulates the priorities of private sector engagement (PSE) in development co-operation (including targeting vulnerable and marginalised groups) and the role of PSE stakeholders ■ Countries and development partners organise inclusive and relevant multi stakeholder dialogues that result in improvements to PSE partnerships ■ PSE partnerships are delivering development outcomes and are transparent and accountable ■ PSE partnerships in development co-operation are facilitated by countries and development partners 	
	State and use of country systems	Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries have quality national development planning (e.g. development strategies/plans are developed inclusively, have a clear result focus, progress on their implementation is regularly and transparently tracked, strategies/plans are linked to sector and subnational strategies and implementation resources) ● <i>Development partners include Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in their country-level strategies and support the strengthening of country development planning capacity</i> 	

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TABLE 4 **THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: DETAILED VERSION**

	Dimension	Component	Content	
Collective accountability <i>Country ownership – Focus on results – Inclusive partnerships – Transparency and mutual accountability</i>	State and use of country systems		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Core data ● Complementary data ■ Evidence collated from available external assessments ◆ 	
		Respect country's policy space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development partners use country-owned results frameworks and planning tools for developing their country-level interventions (SDG 17.15.1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ objectives ■ results indicators ■ data and statistics ● <i>Main reasons for limited/no use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by development partners</i> 	SDG Indicator 17.16.1
		Public financial management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries have quality public financial management (PFM) systems (PEFA) ◆ ■ Countries strengthen their PFM systems ◆ ■ Development partners use partner country PFM systems when channelling funding to the public sector ● <i>Development partners' country strategies include agreements (with government) on the use of PFM systems; support to strengthen PFM systems</i> ● <i>Main reasons for limited/no use of PFM systems by development partners</i> 	
		National budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development co-operation is predictable ■ Development co-operation is recorded on the national budget ● <i>Main reasons for the low predictability of funding</i> 	
		Gender budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries have systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (SDG 5.c.1) 	
		Accountability mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries have inclusive, regular, transparent, results-focused accountability mechanisms captured in a policy framework ● <i>Countries' development co-operation policies indicate preferences for the modality of support provided by development partners (e.g. budget support, public sector support)</i> ● <i>Countries use results of accountability assessments to inform discussions at national development co-operation/partnership fora and/or for adopting joint actions</i> ● <i>Development partners' country strategies include agreements (with government) on preferred co-operation modalities</i> 	
		Information management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries have information management systems for development co-operation ■ Development partners report to these information management systems ● <i>Development partners support strengthening country information management systems for development co-operation</i> 	
		Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Aid is untied ◆ 	

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[3/3]

TABLE 4 THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP MONITORING FRAMEWORK: DETAILED VERSION

	Dimension	Component	Content	
Collective accountability <i>Country ownership – Focus on results – Inclusive partnerships – Transparency and mutual accountability</i>	Transparency	Countries' action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Core data ● Complementary data ■ Evidence collated from available external assessments ◆ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries make publicly available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ information on development co-operation, national development plans and their progress reports ▪ results of joint assessments towards targets for development co-operation 	SDG Indicator 17.16.1
		Development partners' action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ report to global systems and standards ◆ ▪ make publicly available their country-level strategies 	
	Leaving no one behind	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries and development partners engage representatives of women and girls, youth and children and vulnerable and marginalised groups in the preparation of their national development strategies and country-level strategies ■ Countries include representatives of vulnerable and marginalised groups in: dialogue on development priorities and results (based on national development strategies/progress reports); joint assessments towards targets for development co-operation 	
		Targets and results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ National development strategies and development partners' country-level strategies include development priorities for women and girls, youth and children, and vulnerable and marginalised groups ■ National development strategies include disaggregated targets and results indicators ■ Development partners use distributional analysis to define targets and results indicators for the beneficiaries of their interventions ● <i>Countries have systems in place to track and make public budget allocations for vulnerable groups of the population (e.g. for the poorest, youth and children, the elderly)</i> ● <i>Development partners' country-level strategies include support to increase the capacity of vulnerable and marginalised groups to organise and represent themselves</i> 	
		Data and statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Data-based assessments inform national development plans/ development partners' country-level strategies ■ Disaggregated data and statistics are available to monitor progress on targets and results indicators 	

The questionnaire used to collect the evidence described in Table 4 can be found in [Annex 1](#) of this guide. Information on the methodology used to calculate the results can be found in the [Methodological Note](#). Definitions of the terms used in the questionnaire, underscored for ease of identification, can be found in the [Glossary](#).

The Global Partnership monitoring exercise is an official source of data on **three SDG indicators**:

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- **Target 5.c:** Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

► **Indicator: 5.c.1:** Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

It measures government efforts to track budget allocations for gender equality throughout the public financial management cycle and to make these allocations publicly available.

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data

- **Target 17.15:** Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

► **Indicator 17.15.1:** Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development co-operation

It measures development partners' alignment with country-defined development objectives and results as well as their progressive reliance on countries' own statistics and monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress in achieving the intended results.

- **Target 17.16:** Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

► **Indicator 17.16.1:** Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

It is a composite indicator that draws on the results of elements of the Global Partnership's monitoring framework that are relevant to partner countries and bilateral development partners, including data collected at the country level and data available from existing global assessments.

The four dimensions of the Global Partnership monitoring framework (Table 4) are detailed below.

DIMENSION 1: WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY

Why is it important?

To realise the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda, meaningful participation from all stakeholders in the development process is vital. Recognising this, the 2030 Agenda calls for collective action by the whole of society to implement long-lasting development solutions. Governments have a unique responsibility to lead development, but their efforts cannot be successful without the inclusive and equitable participation of all actors. National and subnational governments, parliaments, civil society

organisations, the private sector, foundations, and trade unions each have different and complementary roles to play in the collective pursuit of sustainable development. With the adoption of the Nairobi Outcome Document at the Global Partnership's 2nd High-Level Meeting in 2016, the importance of a whole-of-society approach to development was reconfirmed and articulated to reference the specific roles of these actors.

TABLE 5 | **DIMENSION 1: WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY**

Component	Content
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Core data ● Complementary data
Engagement and dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries and development partners engage a diversity of stakeholders in the preparation of their national development strategies and country level strategies ■ Countries include a diversity of stakeholders in: dialogues on development priorities and results (based on national development strategies/progress reports); joint accountability assessments towards targets for development co-operation
Parliamentary oversight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries regularly provide information on development co-operation to parliaments ■ Development co-operation is recorded on the national budget
CSO enabling environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Civil society organisations (CSOs) report improvement to their enabling environment due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the government ■ development partners ■ their own effectiveness ● Partner country governments, CSOs and development partners participate in an inclusive dialogue to assess the CSO enabling environment; philanthropic organisations and trade unions are consulted as part of this reporting process
Private sector engagement (PSE)	<p>[reported through the Kampala Principles Assessment]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries and development partners have a policy framework that builds on a consultative process with relevant stakeholders and articulates the priorities of PSE in development co-operation (including targeting vulnerable and marginalised groups) and the role of PSE stakeholders ■ Countries and development partners organise inclusive and relevant multi-stakeholder dialogues that result in improvements to PSE partnerships ■ PSE partnerships are delivering development outcomes and are transparent and accountable ■ PSE partnerships in development co-operation are facilitated by countries and development partners

What does it measure?

The approach adopted in the Global Partnership monitoring framework is to focus on **four components**:

- 1. Engagement and dialogue.** Inclusive engagement of and dialogue with a diversity of stakeholders is essential in all aspects of the development process, from planning to implementing and monitoring national development strategies and accountability mechanisms. Under this component, the monitoring framework captures whether partner country governments and development partners engage a diversity of stakeholders in the preparation of their national development strategies and country-level strategies, respectively. It also looks at whether partner country governments include a diversity of stakeholders in dialogues on development priorities and results – based on national development strategies/progress reports – and joint accountability assessments towards targets for development co-operation.

- 2. Parliamentary oversight.** Parliamentarians are fundamental to national development efforts. They enact legislation, adopt national budgets, and oversee the effective implementation of national and international commitments. Under this component, the monitoring captures whether governments regularly provide information on development co-operation to parliaments and whether parliamentarians have oversight with respect to the inclusion of development co-operation in the national budget. Performance against recording development co-operation on budget can be attributed to the efforts of both partner country governments and their providers of development co-operation. This component of the framework aims to offer insight into how – together – they facilitate domestic oversight of development co-operation. It is intended to provide a starting point for broader dialogue on parliamentary oversight of development co-operation, rather than a narrow “scorecard” of either developing country governments’ or co-operation providers’ efforts.
- 3. CSO enabling environment.** The political, financial, legal and policy context in which CSOs work, as well as how these development actors organise themselves and work with governments and development partners, profoundly affects their development effectiveness and contributions to achieve development results. This component is comprised of an assessment to capture governments’, CSOs’ and development partners’ perception of the environment in which CSOs operate in partner countries. The information is collected through a dialogue with CSOs and development partners, who are expected to consult widely within their constituencies to provide representative views. In the global results and as a synthesis measurement at the global level, particular emphasis will be given to CSOs’ perception of the enabling environment in which they operate, due respectively to governments’, development partners’ and CSOs’ behaviour. In addition, complementary evidence will provide an indication of whether countries undertook an inclusive dialogue to report on this component of the framework (with all three stakeholder groups included in the reporting). Complementary evidence will also indicate whether CSOs consulted philanthropic organisations and trade unions as part of this reporting process.
- 4. Private sector engagement.** The private sector has long been identified as a key stakeholder in helping achieve the 2030 Agenda. Under this component, four key metrics have been developed and are reported within an optional assessment – the [Kampala Principles Assessment](#). The assessment examines the state of policies to foster PSE in development co-operation; whether PSE country-level dialogues are inclusive, discuss relevant issues and lead to action; whether PSE partnerships are delivering development outcomes and are transparent and accountable; and the opportunities for improvement to facilitate PSE partnerships at country level.

How is the evidence collected?

Table 6 shows the topical areas of the questionnaire that will generate the evidence for this component.

TABLE 6 **COMPONENTS AND TOPICAL AREAS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE THAT ADDRESS DIMENSION 1: WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY**

Component	Corresponding topical area(s) of the questionnaire	Question number(s)
Engagement and dialogue	National development strategies and results frameworks	A.1_2; A.1_20.1
	Development partners' country-level strategies	B.1_4
	Accountability mechanisms	A.2_14.1
Parliamentary oversight	Information management systems for development co operation	A.5_12-12.1
	Development co-operation flows scheduled and disbursed at country level	A.3_4; B.3_3
CSO enabling environment	Civil society enabling environment and development effectiveness*	C_1-21
Private sector engagement	Kampala Principles Assessment	

* To answer the questions related to the CSO enabling environment and development effectiveness, a multi-stakeholder dialogue between government, civil society and development partners is suggested. This dialogue can happen with focal points from civil society and development partners who should bring representative views from their respective constituencies. The government may choose to use existing in-country dialogue platforms or other ongoing processes to engage with CSOs. If these don't exist, are not functional, or do not offer the capacity and knowledge required, the national co-ordinator leading the process may request that the Global Partnership's global constituency leads to help identify potential CSOs and/or a CSO focal point. In any case, the civil society focal point is encouraged to reach out to a variety of organisations in the country, including trade unions and philanthropic organisations, to collect their perspectives and bring representative contributions to the dialogue. To enable this diverse outreach, Global Partnership global constituency leads may also be able to provide country contacts for trade unions and philanthropic organisations, which the civil society focal point can reach out to for collecting inputs on these questions.

DIMENSION 2: STATE AND USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS

Why is it important?

Strengthening the governance and functioning of core public sector institutions and systems is central to efforts to ensure governments can manage resources effectively and efficiently to ensure greater development effectiveness. When countries' own procedures and systems are used in the delivery of development co-operation, there is a potential benefit of increased investment in strengthening these systems, coupled with improved efficiency and ownership of the development programmes delivered. Using country systems allows development programmes to be better integrated with countries' own expenditure, reducing duplication of effort and increasing the leveraging effect of development co-operation resources and the sustainability of activities and results.

At the 2011 High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, Korea, parties stated that using and strengthening countries' systems remains central to the efforts to build effective institutions (Busan Partnership Agreement paragraph 19). They agreed to build on their respective commitments set out in the [Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action](#) to use country systems as the default approach for development co-operation in support of activities managed by the public sector, working with and respecting the governance structures of both the provider of development co-operation and the developing country. They also agreed to jointly assess country systems using mutually agreed diagnostic tools and to decide on the extent to which country systems can be used, based on the results of those assessments.

TABLE 7 | **DIMENSION 2: STATE AND USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS**

Component	Content
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Core data ● Complementary data ■ Evidence collated from available external assessments ◆ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries have quality national development planning (e.g. development strategies/plans are developed inclusively, have a clear result focus, progress on their implementation is regularly and transparently tracked, strategies/plans are linked to sector and subnational strategies and implementation resources) ● Development partners include Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in their country-level strategies and support the strengthening of country development planning capacity
Respect country's policy space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development partners use country-owned results frameworks and planning tools for developing their country-level interventions (SDG 17.15.1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ objectives ■ results indicators ■ data and statistics ● Main reasons for limited/no use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by development partners
Public financial management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries have quality public financial management (PFM) systems (PEFA) ◆ ■ Countries strengthen their PFM systems ◆ ■ Development partners use PFM systems when channelling funding to the public sector ● Development partners' country strategies include agreements (with government) on the use of PFM systems; support to strengthen PFM systems ● Main reasons for limited/no use of PFM systems by development partners
National budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development co-operation is predictable ■ Development co-operation is recorded on the national budget ● Main reasons for the low predictability of funding
Gender budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries have systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (SDG 5.c.1)
Accountability mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries have inclusive, regular, transparent, results-focused accountability mechanisms, captured in a policy framework ● Countries' development co-operation policies indicate preferences for the modality of support provided by development partners (e.g. budget support, public sector support) ● Countries use the results of accountability assessments to inform discussions at national development co-operation/partnership fora and/or for adopting joint actions ● Development partners' country strategies include agreements (with government) on preferred co-operation modalities
Information management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries have information management systems for development co-operation ■ Development partners report to these information management systems ● Development partners support strengthening country information management systems for development co-operation
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Aid is untied ◆

Where the full use of country systems is not possible, the Busan Partnership Agreement indicates that the provider of development co-operation “will state the reasons for non-use, and will discuss with government what would be required to move towards full use, including any necessary assistance or changes for the strengthening of systems”. At the 2016 High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership in Nairobi, partner countries committed to strengthening their systems, including national PFM and procurement systems. Development partners committed to providing capacity building and technical assistance for PFM and procurement systems where needed and in consultation with partner countries receiving support.

What does it measure?

The framework generates evidence on the state and use of a country’s various systems in addition to the state and use of its PFM systems. A mirroring approach is adopted – to the extent possible given the perimeter of the commitments – to look at the state and qualitative elements of country systems (e.g. the state of PFM systems, information management systems, national development plans, etc.) and the use of those systems by development partners (e.g. the extent to which development partners are using PFM systems, reporting to country-level information management systems, etc.). In addition, the exercise collects complementary evidence on support provided by development partners to strengthen the systems and key challenges in using those systems to inform dialogue and help find solutions and identify actions to overcome challenges.

This dimension focuses on the following components:

- **Planning.** National development strategies – inclusive of results frameworks – define the government’s approach to setting development priorities and results. Country leadership in establishing and defining its own results framework(s), including any related monitoring and evaluation system, contributes to greater ownership of the development path and a general orientation towards development results. Under this component, the monitoring framework captures whether countries have quality national development strategies and results frameworks in place that define and track the country’s development objectives, targets and results and whether they have data and statistics to track progress and report on those targets and results indicators. It also looks at whether countries include the SDGs in their national development strategies (and development partners in their country-level strategies). Complementary evidence also provides information on development partners’ support to strengthen country development planning capacity.
- **Respect the country’s policy space.** The extent to which development partners align their support with the partner country government’s national strategies and country-owned results frameworks provides an indication of the policy space accorded to a country’s leadership in establishing its own path and policies towards implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Under this component, the monitoring framework provides evidence to report on SDG Indicator 17.15.1: “Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development co-operation”. This includes assessing whether project objectives are drawn from partner country’s development plans and strategies; project targets and results indicators are drawn from the country-owned results frameworks; and government data and statistics are used to monitor project results.
- **Public financial management.** Using country financial management systems allows better integrating development programmes with countries’ own expenditure, reducing duplication of effort and increasing the leveraging effect of development co-operation resources and the sustainability of activities and results. Under this component, the monitoring framework looks at

whether partner countries have quality PFM systems in place. It does so by drawing on the results of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessments, which are globally available and indicate whether countries have strengthened their PFM systems by comparing the two most recent assessments available. The OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team collates these data for inclusion in the reporting of monitoring results. No data collection at the country level is required. The framework also generates evidence on the use of PFM systems by development partners by looking at whether development co-operation disbursed to the public sector is managed using the partner country's national norms, procedures and systems for budget management and execution,⁶ financial reporting, auditing and procurement, instead of using the development partner's own norms, procedures and systems. Complementary evidence also provides information on whether development partner country strategies include agreements (with government) on the use of PFM systems, and support to strengthen PFM systems. Finally, development partners also can indicate the main reasons for limited/no use of PFM systems.

- **National budget.** Predictable development co-operation enables the successful implementation of development plans and budgets. When development partners share forward expenditure plans on development co-operation with partner country governments, this information can be used to formulate national budgets. Including development co-operation funding in partner country budgets helps align these resources with partner country priorities and strengthens domestic budgetary processes and institutions as well as domestic oversight of development resources.⁷ Under this component, the monitoring framework looks at annual predictability as the proportion of funding development partners disburse to partner country governments within the fiscal year it was scheduled to be disbursed. Medium-term predictability looks at the extent to which partner country governments receive indicative forward expenditure or implementation plans regarding development partners' planned activities for one, two and three years ahead, respectively. Finally, the monitoring indicates the share of development co-operation recorded on national budgets. Performance against recording development co-operation on budget can be attributed to the efforts of both partner country governments and their providers of development co-operation. As complementary evidence, development partners also have the possibility to indicate the main reasons for limited predictability of their funding.
- **Gender budgeting.** Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. By tracking and making public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment, governments promote greater transparency and drive accountability. Tracking budget allocations with a gender perspective also makes it possible to apply a gender lens to development co-operation funds channelled through national budgets. Under this component, the monitoring framework provides evidence to report on SDG Indicator 5.c.1: "Countries have systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment". It does so by looking at government efforts to track budget allocations for gender equality throughout the PFM cycle and to make these allocations publicly available. It links national budgeting systems with the implementation of legislation and policies for gender equality and women's empowerment (SDG Target 5.c).

6. This component does not measure whether funds are "on-budget" but whether they were disbursed using partner countries' own budgetary norms and systems for expenditure management, as opposed to relying on development partners' own corporate policies (e.g. separate bank account, authorisation process for expenditures).

7. CABRI (2009), Putting Aid on Budget, Good Practice Note: Using Country Budget Systems, CABRI, Pretoria, <https://www.cabri-sbo.org/en/publications/putting-aid-on-budget-good-practice-note-using-country-budget-systems>.

- **Accountability mechanisms.** Accountability underpins development actors' efforts to meet joint commitments, improve how they work together and increase their development effectiveness. Accountability mechanisms are made up of multiple, reinforcing components that can help to enhance accountability for effective development co-operation at the country level. Under this component, the monitoring framework assesses whether countries have established inclusive mutual assessment reviews, characterised by five elements: 1) a policy framework that defines the country's development co-operation priorities; 2) targets for the country and its development partners; 3) regular joint assessments against those targets; 4) active involvement of other stakeholders; and 5) public availability of the results of these reviews. As complementary evidence, the monitoring framework generates evidence on whether countries' development co-operation policies indicate preferences for the modality of support provided by development partners (e.g. budget support, public sector support); countries use results of accountability assessments to inform discussions at national development co-operation/partnership fora and/or for adopting joint actions and development partners' country strategies include agreements (with government) on preferred co-operation modalities.
- **Information management.** The availability of information on resources provided through development co-operation – at the country level – is important to enhance the impact of development co-operation and to enable citizen participation in the long-term development of their country. Governments with access to information on development co-operation can use this for development planning, budgeting, execution, and monitoring and evaluation. Under this component, the monitoring framework provides evidence on the state of country-level information management systems for development co-operation, the extent to which development partners report to those systems, and whether governments are making information on development co-operation available to their parliament and citizens. As complementary evidence, the monitoring framework generates evidence on whether development partners support the strengthening of country information management systems for development co-operation.
- **Procurement.** Untying aid – removing the legal and regulatory barriers to open competition for aid-funded procurement – remains an important indication of partner country ownership over the allocation of resources to address their development priorities. Untying development assistance increases its effectiveness by reducing transaction costs for partner countries and providing better value-for-money. It also enables development partners to better align their development programmes with partner countries' objectives and financial management systems. Under this component, the monitoring framework looks at whether members of the Development Assistance Committee untie their official development assistance (ODA) to partner countries. These data, collected through the OECD Creditor Reporting System, are collated by the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team for inclusion in the reporting of monitoring results. No data collection at country level is required for these data.



How is the evidence collected?

Table 8 shows the topical areas of the questionnaire that will generate the evidence for this component.

**TABLE 8 | COMPONENTS AND AREAS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE THAT ADDRESS
DIMENSION 2: STATE AND USE OF COUNTRY SYSTEMS**

Component	Corresponding topical area(s) of the questionnaire	Question number(s)
Planning	National development strategies and results frameworks*	A.1_1-22
	Development partners' country-level strategies	B.1_9
Respect the country's policy space	Development partners' country-level interventions	B.2_1-15
Public financial management	State of countries' public financial management systems	External assessments available from PEFA Secretariat
	Development co-operation flows scheduled and disbursed at country level	B.3_2; 5-8; 10-12
National budget	Development co-operation flows scheduled and disbursed at country level	B.3_2-3; 9 A.3_1-3 A.3_4; B.3_3
Gender budgeting	Gender budgeting**	A.4_1-3
Accountability mechanisms	Accountability mechanisms***	A.3_1-15 B.1_2.1
Information management	Information management systems for development co-operation	A.5_1-12.1
Procurement	Untied official development assistance	Data from OECD Creditor Reporting System

* To respond to questions related to national development strategies and results frameworks, the national co-ordinator is encouraged to liaise with relevant government offices, especially when national development planning responsibilities sit in other government offices. In particular, the national co-ordinator is encouraged to liaise with the relevant statistical offices to respond to questions related to data and statistics.

** To respond to questions on gender budgeting, relevant government offices should be consulted (e.g. Ministry of Finance, Budget Office, Ministry of Women). UN Women regional/country focal points are also available to help national co-ordinators interpret and respond to the questionnaire. As this questionnaire is the basis for SDG Target 5.c, national co-ordinators are encouraged to inform the relevant government office in charge of following up on SDGs, as the results can be very valuable for national reporting on SDG progress.

*** To respond to questions on accountability mechanisms, the national co-ordinator can check if the government participated in the most recent Development Co-operation Forum Global Accountability Survey. In case of doubt, an enquiry can be sent by email to the DCF Secretariat at: dcf@un.org. National co-ordinators can reflect the responses already submitted to the DCF Survey to complete relevant questions.

DIMENSION 3: TRANSPARENCY

Why is it important?

Transparency is a precondition for building trust and accountability and is critical for building inclusive partnerships. Sharing information publicly generates domestic pressure for continuous improvements. Transparency also helps development partners to co-ordinate their support, promoting synergies while avoiding fragmentation and duplication of efforts. This dimension focuses on partner countries' and development partners' actions to make information related to development co-operation publicly available. The existence of country-level systems for reporting on development co-operation and whether development partners report to those systems is addressed in Dimension 2: State and use of country systems.

TABLE 9 | **DIMENSION 3: TRANSPARENCY**

Component	Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Core data ■ Evidence collated from available external assessments ◆
Countries' action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries make publicly available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ information on development co-operation, national development plans and their progress reports ▪ results of joint assessments towards targets for development co-operation 	
Development partners' action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ report to global systems and standards ◆ ▪ make publicly available their country-level strategies 	

What does it measure?

The approach adopted in the Global Partnership monitoring framework focuses on two components:

- 1. Countries' action.** Making national development strategies and their progress reports publicly available reinforces country ownership of these strategies and bolsters transparency and accountability to citizens and domestic and international stakeholders. Making public the results of accountability assessments that track progress towards country-level targets could help identify challenges and areas where further effort and action are needed. Under this component, the monitoring framework provides evidence on whether partner country national governments make publicly available: information on development co-operation, national development plans and their progress reports; and results of joint assessments towards targets for development co-operation.
- 2. Development partners' action.** Information on past, current and planned future efforts helps to hold officials and institutions accountable for their commitments and performance. Under this component, the monitoring framework provides evidence on whether development partners make publicly available their country-level strategies. It also makes available information on the quality of development partners' reporting to international transparency systems and standards: the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS)*, the OECD Forward Spending Survey (FSS) and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). The OECD-UNDP JST collates these data for inclusion in the reporting of monitoring results. No data collection at the country level is required.

How is the evidence collected?

Table 10 shows the topical areas of the questionnaire that will generate the evidence for this component.

TABLE 10 | **COMPONENTS AND AREAS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE THAT ADDRESS DIMENSION 3: TRANSPARENCY**

Component	Corresponding topical area(s) of the questionnaire	Question number(s)
Countries' action	National development strategies and results frameworks	A.1_1.3; A.1_19; A.1_19.1.2; A.5_11
	Accountability mechanisms	A.2_15
Development partners' action	Quality of development partners' reporting to international transparency systems and standards	External assessments available from OECD and IATI Secretariats
	Development partners' country-level strategies	B.1_1.1

*Disclaimer: As the methodology for these measurements is under the custodianship and control of institutions external to the GPEDC, reporting on such assessments is strictly dependent on their continued availability.

DIMENSION 4: LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

Why is it important?

In the Nairobi Outcome Document of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership (Nairobi, 2016), partners reaffirmed the 2030 Agenda's pledge to leave no one behind (LNOB) and recognised that "development co-operation must leave no one behind to be effective". Partners also identified LNOB as their "greatest challenge" and committed to "energise the implementation of all previous commitments with a pledge to leave no one behind". The Nairobi Outcome Document also stressed that more and better data are required to generate knowledge about who is being left behind. In Nairobi, partners also recognised the need to continue to support gender equality and women's empowerment as being critical to effective development co-operation as well as the importance of focusing on children and youth to achieve inclusive, equitable and sustainable development for present and future generations.

TABLE 11 | DIMENSION 4: LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

Component	Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Core data ● Complementary data
Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Countries and development partners engage representatives of women and girls, youth and children, and vulnerable and marginalised groups in the preparation of their national development strategies and country-level strategies ■ Countries include representatives of women and girls, youth and children, and vulnerable and marginalised groups in: dialogue on development priorities and results (based on national development strategies/progress reports); joint assessments towards targets for development co-operation 	
Targets and results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ National development strategies and development partners' country-level strategies include development priorities for women and girls, youth and children, and vulnerable and marginalised groups ■ National development strategies include disaggregated targets and results indicators ■ Development partners use distributional analysis to define targets and results indicators for the beneficiaries of their interventions ● Countries have in place systems to track and make public budget allocations for vulnerable groups of the population (e.g. for the poorest, youth and children, the elderly) ● Development partners' country-level strategies include support to increase the capacity of vulnerable and marginalised groups to organise and represent themselves 	
Data and statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Data-based assessments inform national development plans/development partners' country-level strategies ■ Disaggregated data and statistics are available to monitor progress on targets and results indicators 	

What does it measure?

Given the vastness of the topic and the various facets of LNOB, the approach adopted in the Global Partnership monitoring framework is to focus – at the country level – on several LNOB aspects relevant for the effectiveness agenda. Three components of focus underpin the LNOB dimension:

1. **Consultation.** Consulting a diversity of actors can help bring in the perspectives of the vulnerable and marginalised to ensure that their interests and needs are represented in development policies and strategies. Under this component, the monitoring provides evidence on whether partner

countries and development partners engage a diversity of stakeholders, including representatives of women and girls, youth and children, and vulnerable and marginalised groups, in the preparation of their national development strategies and country-level strategies, respectively.⁸ It also provides evidence on whether partner countries include representatives of women and girls, youth and children and vulnerable and marginalised groups in dialogue on development priorities and results and in joint assessments towards development co-operation targets.

- 2. Targets and results.** Setting disaggregated targets and indicators is important to achieve specific results for women and girls, youth and children and the most vulnerable and marginalised. Under this component, the monitoring provides evidence on whether partner countries' national development strategies and development partners' country-level strategies include development priorities for women and girls, youth and children – as emphasised in the Nairobi Outcome Document – and vulnerable and marginalised groups of the population. Evidence is also generated on whether national development strategies include disaggregated targets and results indicators and whether development partners use distributional analysis to define targets and results indicators.
- 3. Data and statistics.** To define development objectives, targets and indicators for the vulnerable and marginalised, it is important to identify those vulnerable and marginalised through data-based assessments. The availability of disaggregated data is also crucial to monitor progress towards the defined targets. The national statistical system plays a key role in providing the data needed to track progress. Under this component, the monitoring provides evidence on whether data-based assessments inform national development plans and development partners' country-level strategies, as well as whether disaggregated data and statistics are available – from the national statistical systems or other sources – to monitor progress on targets and results indicators for women and girls, youth and children and the vulnerable and marginalised.

How is the evidence collected?

Table 12 shows the topical areas of the questionnaire that will generate the evidence for this component.

TABLE 12 | **COMPONENTS AND AREAS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE THAT ADDRESS
DIMENSION 4: LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND**

Component	Corresponding topical area(s) of the questionnaire	Question number(s)
Consultation	National development strategies and results frameworks	A.1_2; A.1_20.1
	Development partners' country-level strategies	B.1_4
	Accountability mechanisms	A.2_14.1
Targets and results	National development strategies and results frameworks	A.1_3.1; 4.1
	Development partners' country-level strategies	B.1_6; 8
	Development partners' country-level interventions	B.2_11
Data and statistics	National development strategies and results frameworks	A.1_7; 13-18
	Development partners' country-level strategies	B.1_7-8

8. The rationale for this is that engaging a diversity of actors can help bring in the perspectives of the vulnerable and marginalised to ensure that their interests and needs are represented in development policies and strategies.

BOX 4 SECONDARY DATA IN CONNECTION WITH THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Beyond the core and complementary evidence, other data generated by external/secondary sources may be considered to enrich the interpretation of the monitoring results. The following secondary data, at minimum, are expected to be used, in view of their topical relevance, and, in some cases, as a response to stakeholder expectations for additional data collection that can be met through secondary data, rather than by increasing the burden of primary data collection. Similarly, secondary data indirectly generated through the exercise will be considered. This could include information on participation in the monitoring exercise to be featured in country results briefs (which development partners reported to the exercise in the country) and in development partner profiles (in which partner countries they engaged in the exercise).

- **OECD-CRS data on share of funding provided to the public sector, and across other modalities.** This information will be used (in development partner profiles) to offer a broader picture of the funding provided by a development partner. This information will complement and help contextualise monitoring results that are based on funding disbursed to the public sector (e.g. use of public financial management systems, predictability of development co-operation).
- **Data on bilateral support to the multilateral system.** To complement the presentation of monitoring results for bilateral partners, the monitoring will highlight (available) characteristics of how the individual development partner funds the multilateral system by including, in development partner profiles, elements such as the amount and share of funding to the multilateral system, and the share of core vs. earmarked funding. In line with stakeholder demands to not duplicate efforts between the Global Partnership and others' work/mandate, this information will be drawn from existing data (e.g. OECD CRS database/provider profiles of the OECD Development Co-operation Report and/or evidence from DAC Peer Reviews, the UN Global Compact and [potentially] MOPAN).
- **PARIS21/Bern Network data on development partner support to strengthen data and statistical systems.** The Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data (supported by the Bern Network) captures on a regular basis development partners' support to national statistical systems. Clearinghouse data on support to national statistical systems can complement the evidence generated through the monitoring exercise on the extent of the use of national statistical systems (and understand, for example, if development partners are supporting efforts to build country-level capacities in the long term).
- **Data from the OECD contract awards database.** The OECD Contract Awards Database (not publicly available) indicates the share of official development assistance (ODA)-related procurement contracts awarded by each development partner to companies based either in the partner country, in the development partner's country or in a third country. This information would complement the overall untied aid figures by showing the extent to which development partners working in the country are contracting partner country national companies in their ODA-related procurement processes and the extent to which partner country national companies are successful in ODA-related procurement processes.