

Brief Overview: The Global Partnership Monitoring

Introduction

Development effectiveness is a critical enabler for the 2030 Agenda, not least given the heightened challenges and severe resource constraints brought about by the COVID-19 global pandemic. [The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation \(GPEDC\)](#) is playing a key role as a multi-stakeholder vehicle for driving development effectiveness efforts and ultimately supporting the global SDG agenda. The GPEDC addresses how development actors partner and work together, based on the effective development co-operation principles (figure 1). These four principles were agreed in 2011 by more than 160 countries and 50+ international organisations in the [Busan Partnership Agreement](#), the successor of the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

The GPEDC monitoring exercise

The monitoring exercise is the flagship instrument of the GPEDC. Since 2013, it has tracked progress towards the effectiveness principles, and it is the recognised source of data and evidence on upholding effectiveness commitments made with the Busan Partnership Agreement. The purpose of the monitoring is twofold: (1) support accountability for the implementation of the Busan commitments and actions by providing a snapshot of progress at the international level; and (2) stimulate broad-based dialogue at both the country and international levels on how to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation.

The framework for the monitoring exercise was established in 2012 by the [Post-Busan Interim Group](#). It is comprised of indicators from the [2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness](#) that were identified as particularly important by developing countries, together with indicators introduced in 2012 that aimed to capture the broader dimensions of the Busan Partnership Agreement. Together, [these 10 indicators](#) track progress on the international commitments to the four effectiveness principles. As such, the monitoring is a critical tool for global accountability and political momentum around effective development co-operation and provides results to follow up on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA).¹

Figure 1: The Principles for Effective Development Co-operation



¹ In 2016, the Global Partnership monitoring was recognised as the official source of evidence to monitor progress on SDG targets [17.15](#) and [17.16](#). More recently, (2017), another Global Partnership indicator became the source for monitoring SDG target [5c](#). Monitoring results are regularly featured in the United Nations Report of the Secretary-General on SDG Progress and in the annual report of the Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development.

Looking ahead: the reform of the monitoring exercise during 2020-2022

The Global Partnership monitoring has been understood as a living exercise, with regular adjustments and adaptations needed to ensure it delivers on its original promise while meeting the evolving needs of its stakeholders. Since 2015, there have been initiatives to adapt the framework to the 2030 Agenda. More recently, at the 18th Steering Committee meeting (December 2019), leadership re-affirmed global monitoring as a valuable and core function of the Global Partnership. At the same time, the Committee recognised the need for changes to address known constraints and challenges of the exercise and to ensure its continued relevance. It has since been agreed that 2020-22 will be a “*period of transition*” for the Global Partnership monitoring, and a comprehensive reform of the monitoring exercise now underway. This reform will lead to a new monitoring proposal – inclusive of an improved monitoring process and an adaptation of the framework, as well as a demonstration of the value of monitoring results – for endorsement at the Third High-Level Meeting (HLM3) in 2022.

Additional information can be found in these documents:

- [2019 Global Partnership Monitoring Report](#): results and analysis of the Third Monitoring Round
- [19th Steering Committee background document on monitoring](#)
- [20th Steering Committee background document on monitoring reform](#)
- [Tools and Guidance for Use of 2018 Monitoring Results](#)