

Mapping of Case studies on the Monitoring of Development Partnerships

1. What is CPDE focusing on when Monitoring Development Partnership and Development Cooperation?

Some initial definitions:

Development Partnerships

Development Partnerships (DP) are mechanisms essential to attaining effective development co-operation. These are multi-stakeholder initiatives, which aim to contribute to various development milestones including the realization of the UN SDGs. The CSO Partnership will need to engage in and monitor these mechanisms in order to ensure the rightful attainment of all **Effective Development Co-operation processes**.

On Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as defined by the UN, are the set of goals that aim to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda. These are composed of 17 goals and 169 targets, which are envisioned to be achieved by 2030. For more information about the UN SDGs, please see this [link](#).

What is understood by Monitoring Development partnerships¹?

This implies CSOs' role in development processes through the monitoring of development policies and development projects that are accessed through development cooperation. CPDE will bring the **lens of Effective Development Co-operation when monitoring Development projects** and how these are, in practice, being implemented through partnerships.

When monitoring development partnerships, CPDE highlights the multi-stakeholder nature of partnerships, and how they are inclusive of CSOs. In practice some DP between donor and recipient governments does not always involve CSOs. At the minimum, CSO responsibility in these processes should be through monitoring.

2. Focus of the Mapping exercise. Background and CPDE's added value.

CPDE welcomes the positive development in the GP's initiative of socializing to the ideally more equitable and formal processes of the UN. Currently the GPEDC is in a cusp of expanding to engage the new SDG's (Sustainable Development Goals), post-2015. Within this context GPEDC is reflecting their expansion among others by:

- 1) improving quality of development partnerships (DPs) and
- 2) contributing significantly to the promotion of policy coherence in the Post 2015 processes (FfD, UN Summit, and COP) and emphasizing the importance of its future implementation.

¹Also referred in the CPDE EC Action document (page 9)

Development Partnerships are mechanisms essential to attaining effective development co-operation. These are multi-stakeholder initiatives which aim to contribute to various development milestones including the realization of the UN SDGs. The CSO Partnership will need to engage and monitor these mechanisms in order to ensure the rightful attainment of all development processes.

Even in this expanding mandate while ensuring the effectiveness of DPs in the light of the new SDGs, the GP still remains committed to its previous monitoring initiatives. To respond effectively to this broadening of mandate, CSOs need to similarly increase their efforts in the GPEDC, and this poses the need for Civil Society to carefully document the monitoring of the external context and also our organizational capacity.

It is in this regard that the Mapping exercise on Monitoring Development Partnerships might be understood. In the mapping exercise CPDE would like to present, which are some of the initiatives already in play and which might be the challenges that CSOs are facing, as well as the capacities needed for that. The idea is also to identify any gaps in the existing efforts, on which CPDE could focus more on, bringing more clearly added value. Due to the fact that there are other initiatives of CSOs networks that are also currently monitoring the implementation of SDG's or Aid watch initiatives.² The focus of CPDE would be on:

- CSO initiative on monitoring DPs, using the lens of Effective Development Cooperation (DC) and not just development, we consider that focus should be on identifying examples of monitoring partnerships pertaining to effective development cooperation.
- Initiatives that are using in their monitoring efforts the 5 Advocacy priorities (approved in the CPDE advocacy meeting last June)
 - (1) **South-South Cooperation**
 - (2) **CSO Development Effectiveness**
 - (3) **Enabling Environment**
 - (4) **Private Sector**
 - (5) **Security, Peace and Development (for fragile states)**
- The Case studies will be unfolding the experiences in monitoring Development Partnerships on development actors, which are parties to Busan since they also committed to its principles. Shared principles to achieve common goals. The Busan Partnership document specifically highlights a set of common principles for all development actors that are key to making development co-operation effective.
 - 1) **Ownership of development priorities** by developing countries: Countries should define the development model that they want to implement.
 - 2) **Focus on results:** Having a sustainable impact should be the driving force behind investments and efforts in development policy making
 - 3) **Partnerships for development:** Development depends on the participation of all actors, and recognises the diversity and complementarity of their functions.
 - 4) **Transparency and shared responsibility:** Development co-operation must be transparent and accountable to all citizens
- In the Case studies that will present experiences in Monitoring Banks (WB, EBRD, ADB, etc.), the example of the concrete DP's initiative/project will reflect an initiative that has at least a component of development cooperation

²Like for example: Aid-watch Network, <http://www.aidwatch.org.au/stories/world-bank-and-asian-development-bank/>;
Third World Network, <http://www.twn.my>
Latindaad, <http://www.latindadd.org>
Eurodaad, <http://www.eurodad.org>
Aid-watch Canada, <http://aidwatchcanada.ca/global-aid-trends/>

3. What to monitor? Benchmarks

CPDE will focus on monitoring initiatives that might be using the following criteria:

Benchmark 1.- Complementarity among CSOs perspectives and common ground/desire to achieve development outcomes. The monitoring of DP highlighted will need to bring a global/platform approach which is inclusive of different CSO perspectives (Regionally and by sectors).

Benchmark 2.- Effective Development Cooperation principles. The case studies that will be selected, might include this perspective in their monitoring effort.

Benchmark 3.- Using a Human Rights Based Approach in the Monitoring efforts

How?

The monitoring in the case studies can include ad-hoc exercises and also regular reviews (Observatories/ Aid watch). The assessments or evaluations can be qualitative and quantitative.

4. Which initiatives are considered by CPDE as monitoring of DP?

- ✓ The **monitoring of Development projects** is mainly what most CSOs and CSOs networks are doing. In general, those projects are mainly implemented by multi-stakeholders initiatives, which are now called “Development Partnerships”. Even when the CSOs might not be using the same terms, they are still monitoring Development Projects.
- ✓ Identification of different initiatives that are monitoring Development Co-operation and the way it is implemented at country and regional level, specially focusing on the existence of dialogue with CSOs, and the CSOs level of participation in those initiatives. Some CSOs are enabled and are capable of participating in local processes linking the Global and the Local agendas. These are not necessarily projects; these could be even informal and political leadership-based initiatives (meaning not supported by policies that legitimize CSO participation) **but development partnerships and cooperation are later borne from it.** CPDE considers relevant to also take into account these initiatives when it comes to the Mapping exercise.
- ✓ **The Monitoring of SDG's implementation by the government can be considered part of the Monitoring of DPs**, but CPDE will focus on the monitoring which uses the lenses of Effective Development Co-operation.³
- ✓ In some cases (and ideally), development partnerships that are implemented locally are framed within the SDGs (i.e., countries steer the direction of their development towards meeting the SDGs by 2030). **And here is when SDG's and DP are linked together.**

It will be a KEY ASPECT to specify whether the monitoring initiatives are connected with the Effective Development Co-operation agenda and with CPDE regional and country representatives. In case no relation exists, it will be important to plan how to feed into existing SDG processes rather than setting up parallel ones.

³ Documento de seguimiento de la ODS .- CCONG Julio 2016, Colombia.

5. Purpose of the Mapping exercise

The Mapping exercise would support visualising the experiences that are already in the field, and capacities already existing, and also gaps to which CPDE can bring added value. It would also be presenting different experiences and criteria that are being used for the monitoring of Development Partnership. This first systematisation can contribute to frame CPDE on going discussion around the monitoring criteria .