



United Nations Development Programme

# UNDP'S GLOBAL PROJECT ON MANAGING DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION EFFECTIVELY

2016 ANNUAL STATUS REPORT

## UNDP Global Project Contributing Partners



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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>AAAA</b>     | Addis Ababa Agenda for Action  |
| <b>AUC</b>      | African Union Commission   |
| <b>ATP</b>      | Aid Transparency Portal (Timor-Leste)  |
| <b>AIMS</b>     | Aid Information Management System  |
| <b>AMP</b>      | Aid Management Platform  |
| <b>AP-DEF</b>   | Asia-Pacific Regional Development Effectiveness Facility                                   |
| <b>BPPS</b>     | Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (UNDP)   |
| <b>CEPAL</b>    | Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean                                    |
| <b>CIS</b>      | Commonwealth of Independent States   |
| <b>CPG</b>      | Co-operating Partners Group  |
| <b>CSO</b>      | Civil Society Organisation   |
| <b>DAC</b>      | Development Assistance Committee (OECD)  |
| <b>DAG</b>      | Development Assistance Group   |
| <b>DCF</b>      | Development Co-operation Forum   |
| <b>DFA</b>      | Development Finance Assessment   |
| <b>DFID</b>     | Department for International Development (United Kingdom)                                  |
| <b>EU</b>       | European Union   |
| <b>FDI</b>      | Foreign Direct Investment  |
| <b>FfD</b>      | Financing for Development  |
| <b>FA</b>       | Fragility Assessment   |
| <b>Gh-DCMIS</b> | Ghana Development Co-operation Management Information System                               |
| <b>GTP</b>      | Growth and Transformation Plan of Ethiopia   |
| <b>HLM</b>      | High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation        |
| <b>HLM2</b>     | Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation |
| <b>IATI</b>     | International Aid Transparency Initiative  |
| <b>IFIMS</b>    | International Financial Management Information System                                      |



|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| <b>IMF</b>     | International Monetary Fund                                       |
| <b>INFF</b>    | Integrated National Financing Framework                           |
| <b>JST</b>     | UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team                                      |
| <b>MAG</b>     | Monitoring Advisory Group   |
| <b>MIC</b>     | Middle Income Country   |
| <b>NDS</b>     | National Development Strategy                                     |
| <b>NEPAD</b>   | New Partnership for Africa's Development                          |
| <b>NGO</b>     | Non-governmental Organisation                                     |
| <b>NOD</b>     | Nairobi Outcome Document  |
| <b>ODA</b>     | Official Development Assistance                                   |
| <b>OECD</b>    | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development            |
| <b>OGP</b>     | Open Government Partnership                                       |
| <b>MIPCI</b>   | Matriz Integrada de Proyectos de Cooperación Internacional (Peru) |
| <b>PPP</b>     | Public-Private Partnership  |
| <b>QCPR</b>    | Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review                           |
| <b>SDGs</b>    | Sustainable Development Goals                                     |
| <b>SFRG</b>    | Strategic Financing Results Group                                 |
| <b>UK</b>      | United Kingdom  |
| <b>UN</b>      | United Nations  |
| <b>UNDAF</b>   | United Nations Development Assistance Framework                   |
| <b>UNDESA</b>  | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs          |
| <b>UN DOCO</b> | UN Development Operations Co-ordination Office                    |
| <b>UNDP</b>    | United Nations Development Programme                              |
| <b>UNDS</b>    | United Nations Development System                                 |
| <b>VNRs</b>    | Voluntary National Reviews  |



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## I. Executive Summary

In the post-2015 international development landscape, multi-stakeholder partnerships and increasingly diverse sources of financing pose both challenges and opportunities for countries in implementing the ambitious [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#). Correspondingly, the [Addis Ababa Action Agenda](#) (AAAA), agreed by the international community in 2015, requests that the wide range of development resources available – including aid, innovative financing mechanisms and countries' own domestic resources – are effectively harnessed to support developing countries' priorities and universal achievement of the [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs). These agendas work in conjunction to help create an enabling environment for sustainable development, and to make the best use of different modalities of co-operation for realising the SDGs and leaving no one behind.

Enhancing co-operation between actors – from governments to civil society to the private sector and beyond – is central to this universal agenda. The Interagency Task Force on Financing for Development (IATF), mandated with annual reporting on AAAA progress, underscores development co-operation between government and non-state partners as a vital aspect of the broader financing and policy landscape for achieving the SDGs in its [2017 Report](#). The 2017 [FfD Follow-Up Forum Outcome Document](#) also welcomed progress made in enhancing the quality and effectiveness of development co-operation, and embraced continued efforts, including further adherence to the internationally-agreed [principles of effective development co-operation](#): *country ownership; a focus on results; inclusive partnerships for development; and transparency and mutual accountability*. These principles remain crucial in mobilising all development resources, from all development partners, to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – and they guide the work of the [Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation](#).

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (Global Partnership) was established in 2011 as a platform to engage a broad range of stakeholders in the development effectiveness agenda, including developing and developed countries, civil society, parliamentarians, local government, regional entities and the private sector, among others. Global Partnership stakeholders work in synergy to maximise the impacts of development co-operation by upholding the shared [principles of effective development co-operation](#).

At the [Second High-Level Meeting](#) (HLM2) of the Global Partnership (28 November – 1 December 2016), over 4,600 participants from 157 countries, including representatives from developing and developed countries, international organisations, civil society, the private sector and emerging development partners from the South, convened to outline a common vision for their co-operation toward achievement of the SDGs. HLM2 took stock of implementation of effective development co-operation commitments; provided a peer learning space for good practice around development effectiveness; identified innovative and replicable approaches for development co-operation at the country level; and positioned the Global Partnership to effectively contribute to achieving the SDGs and the AAAA. At the conclusion of HLM2, stakeholders endorsed the [Nairobi Outcome Document](#) (NOD), reaffirming the centrality of development effectiveness principles for achieving the SDGs; setting forth a renewed mandate for the Global Partnership in response to the challenges of the 2030 Agenda; and articulating specific commitments for diverse stakeholder groups, recognising differentiated roles toward shared goals.

The [United Nations Development Programme](#) (UNDP) has a presence in some 170 countries and territories and a longstanding track record in supporting the achievement of countries' own development priorities. Through its Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively, UNDP supports programme countries with policy guidance, knowledge sharing and

facilitation of mutual learning as they strengthen their policy and institutional frameworks for managing diverse development co-operation flows; define and work toward national development goals; and align themselves to the 2030 Agenda. As such, in its role as part of the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team (JST) of the Global Partnership, UNDP is well-positioned to provide catalytic support to country-level implementation and policy dialogue around development co-operation.

UNDP supports the objectives of the Global Partnership by strengthening its biennial, voluntary and country-led process of monitoring commitments on effective development co-operation, ensuring that the framework and evidence generated inform relevant global review and follow-up for the SDGs; engaging multiple stakeholder groups to facilitate knowledge sharing and mutual learning around effective development co-operation; strengthening visibility of the Global Partnership through strategic communication and knowledge campaigns; and supporting the effective functioning of the Global Partnership's governance structure, including support to its High-Level Meetings.

In 2016, UNDP's work under the Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively achieved critical impact in the following areas:

- **Stronger and more informed decision-making for country-led approaches to effective development co-operation through an increased evidence base.** The Global Partnership monitoring process was significantly strengthened through formulation of a theory of change and review of methodologies underpinning the framework, implementation of the 2016 monitoring round and sharing of results at the global, regional and country levels. The [2016 Progress Report: Making Development Co-operation More Effective](#) contributed to substantive and evidence-based discussion on progress, bottlenecks and the way forward for development co-operation in the lead up to and during HLM2. It has also been recognised as an important source of information for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and the AAAA, including citations in the [2017 Interagency Task Force Report on Financing for Development](#). In addition, 81 [country and territory-specific profiles](#) provided tailored information on monitoring outcomes for use in dialogue around effective partnerships at the country level.
- **Effective development co-operation commitments translated into concrete action through mutual learning and sharing of monitoring results.** UNDP provided substantive support to the organisation of regional post-monitoring workshops in the Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions; annual Busan Global Partnership Forum and Global Partnership Learning and Accelerating Programme; and other multi-stakeholder events and discussions, facilitating the sharing of actionable solutions for implementing the effective development co-operation principles. These peer learning processes contributed to a number of countries exploring ways in which to strengthen their policy and institutional frameworks for managing diverse co-operation flows as well as strengthening development partnerships on the ground. Further use of monitoring data is considered for comprehensive country analyses informing UNDAFs and joint programmes as advocated by UNDP in relevant undg working groups.
- **Enhanced visibility of the Global Partnership and increased engagement with development stakeholders.** UNDP provided substantial communication support through a series of blogs, videos, newsletters and online media campaigns in preparation for and during HLM2, which led to increased engagement with policy makers and practitioners in all regions. A series of online consultations feeding into substantive discussion at HLM2 also contributed to the strengthening of the Global Partnership's online community of practice.



- **Enhanced political momentum and international, regional and country-level support for effective development co-operation.** In support of the successful organisation of HLM2 and the consultation process for the Nairobi Outcome Document, UNDP contributed substantive and logistical support to HLM2's host, the Government of Kenya, as well as analytical and substantive support to H.E. Ambassador Macharia Kamau, Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations and Chief Negotiator of the NOD. UNDP also funded travel facilitation for 312 participants from Low-Income Countries, Lower Middle-Income Countries and Least Development Countries to attend HLM2, ensuring inclusive and balanced participation, especially from the Global South.



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