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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

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

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

Table of Contents

I. Executive Summary	6
II. Introduction	9
III. UNDP Support to Effective Development Co-operation at the Global Level	10
Output 1: The Global Partnership monitoring framework is refined and implemented to support global accountability and mutual learning on effective development co-operation.....	10
Output 2: Evidence-based analytical work is produced and disseminated in order to inform political dialogue and improve mutual learning.....	13
Output 3: Events and communication initiatives to strengthen political engagement, advocacy, external relations and strategic use of data and evidence	17
Output 4 - Secretariat and advisory services to the Steering Committee and Co-Chairs	19
Output 5: Second High-Level Meeting organised to provide a forum for political dialogue and decision making for more effective development co-operation	20
IV. UNDP Support to Effective Development Co-operation at the Regional and Country Levels	23
1. Institutional frameworks and systems strengthened at the country level	23
2. Transparent systems for planning, monitoring and reporting	26
3. Results-based mutual accountability	27
4. Consolidating the effectiveness of development co-operation in the broader financing landscape: scaling up the Development Finance Assessment.....	29
V. The Way Forward for Effective Development Co-operation Post-HLM2	31
VI. Annexes	33
Annex I. Financial report on UNDP expenditures in 2016 under the auspices of the Global Partnership Joint Support Team	33
Annex II. UNDP Global Project list of donors (January – December 2016)	34
Annex III. Summary of country scoping results on effective development co-operation	35

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.



II. Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for improvements in the effectiveness of development co-operation and multi-stakeholder partnerships in order to achieve the ambitious goals of shared prosperity for people and planet. To this end, and as referenced in the [Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review](#) (QCPR) of the United Nations' operational activities for development, the United Nations Development System should create an enabling environment for the achievement of interlinked and transformative results at country level, while promoting national ownership.¹ In this context, UNDP supports the implementation of the SDGs by drawing on knowledge and expertise gained across nearly 170 countries and territories; proven ability to support country-led capacity-building in line with national development policies, plans and priorities; and its long-standing role as a trusted partner working with diverse development stakeholders.

UNDP, as an integral part of the Global Partnership's Joint Support Team, is committed to accelerating the sustainable development agenda and driving behaviour, policy and institutional change to enhance the way development co-operation is delivered at the country level. Building on past successes and lessons learned, UNDP provides support to advancing the objectives of the Global Partnership at all levels, with a focus on country ownership of the development process and managing for results.

This report provides an overview of UNDP's work on effective development co-operation in 2016 at the global, regional and country levels. At the global level, UNDP supports the effective functioning of the Global Partnership's Joint Support Team² through contributions from partner governments.³ At the country and regional levels, UNDP draws on the expertise and experience of its Regional Bureaux and Country Offices, and collaborates with development partners to support policy dialogue and institutional capacity strengthening through respective regional and country programmes and projects.

UNDP, on behalf of UNDG, is also a member of the Global Partnership's Steering Committee ensuring adherence to core principles of effective co-operation by the UN Development System community.

¹ Report of the Secretary-General on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of operation activities for development of the United Nations System: Recommendations, page 3.

² UNDP and OECD have developed a joint work plan which includes a budgetary framework detailing which organisation will implement and fund which activities in the work plan. However, the funds of the two organisations remain separate and procedures to channel funding to work undertaken by the JST follow the respective standard procedures put in place by both organisations. Resources for OECD executed activities are channelled through the DAC's Programme of Work and Budget, while UNDP executed activities are financed through cost-sharing agreements (voluntary contributions) to this Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively, which is UNDP's operational instrument for channelling Global Partnership funding.

³ See page 2 for a complete list of contributing partners to the Global Partnership's Joint Support Team through the UNDP Global Project in 2016.

III. UNDP Support to Effective Development Co-operation at the Global Level

Drawing on a strong track record of working with some 170 countries and territories, UNDP's support to effective development co-operation focuses on capacity development, knowledge sharing and peer learning as well as generating and collecting development evidence to inform decision-making at the country, regional and global levels. Through its Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively, UNDP's role in advancing the effective development co-operation agenda through the Global Partnership focuses on the following areas:

- Supporting implementation of the biennial monitoring exercise and refining the [monitoring framework](#) to ensure its relevance for developing countries, while recognising the evolving international development architecture;
- Producing knowledge-based tools, products and analytical work drawing on country-level evidence for improved knowledge sharing;
- Engaging diverse stakeholders in dialogue to facilitate political engagement, advocacy, public communication and strategic use of data and evidence;
- Enhancing the visibility of the Global Partnership and providing advisory and light secretariat support to its [Steering Committee](#) and the [Co-Chairs](#); and
- Strengthening linkages with global processes to ensure the Global Partnership's work remains relevant to country needs in the post-2015 and financing for development contexts.

In 2016, UNDP, as part of the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team, supported work under the following five outputs, which correspond to the 2016 Global Partnership work plan:

Output 1: The Global Partnership monitoring framework is refined and implemented to support global accountability and mutual learning on effective development co-operation

The Global Partnership tracks progress in implementing effective development co-operation commitments through its monitoring framework and associated country-led and voluntary biennial monitoring process. Established in 2012 as a result of the [Busan Partnership agreement](#), the Global Partnership's monitoring framework has evolved from a global survey to a multi-stakeholder process that tracks development stakeholders' progress in creating more effective development partnerships on the ground. The monitoring framework is comprised of a set of [ten indicators](#) focusing on the shared principles of development effectiveness: *country-ownership, a focus on results, inclusive partnerships and transparency and mutual accountability*.

Global Partnership monitoring captures behaviour change and strengthens global accountability by focusing on how actors engage in development co-operation on the ground. Through Global Partnership monitoring, stakeholders can draw upon country-level data and evidence to inform decision making on effective development co-operation. In 2016, UNDP, as part of the Joint Support Team, supported preparatory work to refine the monitoring framework to better reflect the changing realities of country and global-level development partnerships, and supported the implementation of the monitoring round itself.

Country-level data generated through Global Partnership monitoring is also a unique source of evidence for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and the AAAA, providing information to SDG targets on country-level policy space and leadership (SDG 17.15), multi-stakeholder

partnerships for development (SDG 17.16) and gender equality and women's empowerment (SDG 5c).

a) Implementing a strong Global Partnership 2016 monitoring round

The 2016 monitoring round was carried out with record participation from 81 developing countries and territories and data submitted by over 120 governments, development partners, multilateral organisations and representatives from parliaments, civil society and the private sector. Throughout the monitoring round, UNDP, working closely with OECD, strengthened the country-led monitoring process by providing timely and substantive technical and logistical support, including technical guidance to national co-ordinators through UNDP Regional Bureaux and Country Offices. This work drew on joint preparatory processes throughout 2015, including the composition of a [Monitoring Guide](#) and regional pre-monitoring workshops. [Online tools](#) and technical guidance, including [training webinars](#) and a dedicated help-desk jointly managed with OECD, rounded out JST support to the monitoring process.

Data and evidence generated and collected through the monitoring round were synthesised in the joint OECD-UNDP publication [2016 Progress Report: Making Development Co-operation More Effective](#), highlighting progress on implementing the internationally-agreed development co-operation principles at the country level. The report confirms the continued importance of development effectiveness and provides recommendations on ways to strengthen focus on development results; promote country ownership of the development process; ensure the inclusiveness of development partnerships; and enhance the transparency and mutual accountability of development efforts. Moreover, results of the monitoring round provided important data and evidence for UN-led follow-up and review of the SDGs (the forthcoming 2017 SDG Report) and Financing for Development (the 2017 Inter-Agency Task Force report [Financing for Development: Progress and Prospects](#)).

b) Global policy dialogue on development co-operation is strengthened through reinforced linkages between development solutions and implementation on the ground

Country-level evidence and results were shared at three regional post-monitoring workshops in the Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and Caribbean regions. The post-monitoring workshops contributed to regional and technical knowledge sharing and mutual learning to improve the formulation of effective development partnerships at the country level.

The post-monitoring workshops were organised by the Joint Support Team, with support from UNDP regional colleagues in Africa, the Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. The workshops brought together 182 participants from over 50 countries as well as representatives from parliaments, local governments, civil society and the private sector (specific information about each workshop is detailed under Output 2, section b).

Participants reviewed key findings and trends from the 2016 monitoring round, provided feedback on lessons learned and helped shape key priorities and recommendations for HLM2. The following areas of impact were achieved through the three regional post-monitoring workshops:

- Review of and technical discussion around results and challenges identified during the monitoring round resulted in identification of key enablers for success;
- Stocktaking of lessons learned during the monitoring process informed ways of better integrating Global Partnership monitoring into existing countries systems and frameworks, reducing the burden on developing country governments and increasing efficiency;

- Facilitation of mutual learning and knowledge exchange around best practices and lessons learned on institutionalising multi-stakeholder dialogue on effective development co-operation informed further implementation efforts at the country level;
- Discussion of key priorities led by countries and regional organisations supported the substantive preparation for and dialogue at HLM2;
- Exchange of views on substantive topics on the quality of effectiveness, within the context of Agenda 2030, is informing discussions at the regional and international levels; and
- Broad participation of stakeholders at the workshops allowed for strengthened face-to-face dialogue and peer learning around implementation of development effectiveness principles among development practitioners.

c) Refining the monitoring framework to ensure its relevance to country-led implementation of effective development co-operation commitments, in support of the 2030 Agenda

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the AAAA, and the changing global development landscape, the Global Partnership monitoring framework is evolving to take into account different methods of development co-operation and to reflect its relevance for follow-up of the SDGs. The January 2015 Steering Committee meeting endorsed a 2015-2016 programme of work to refine the monitoring framework so that it remains relevant and useful for developing countries implementing the 2030 Agenda.

In 2016, the [Monitoring Advisory Group](#), which consists of twelve high-level experts from developing country governments, development partners, think tanks and civil society organisations, conducted research and consultations to review and provide technical recommendations for refining the monitoring framework, including the development of an implied [Theory of Change](#), with technical and logistical support from the Joint Support Team. In September 2016, the Monitoring Advisory Group presented the Steering Committee with proposed parameters to expand the monitoring framework and technical advice to strengthen the current framework, with specific recommendations to refine the ten indicators and monitoring process (read [the full report of the Monitoring Advisory Group to the Tenth Steering Committee Meeting](#) for more details).

An online survey was hosted by the JST in order to collect feedback and lessons learned from participating countries and stakeholders and strengthen country-level and whole-of-government engagement in refining the monitoring framework. Questions encompassed proposals for enlarging the scope of the framework, and sought to ensure that the monitoring round captured cost efficiency and capacity considerations.

The work of the Monitoring Advisory Group and lessons learned from the 2016 monitoring round informed consideration of the overall parameters for further refinement of the monitoring framework at the HLM2. Proposed areas for refinement include: strengthening the country-level monitoring process to ensure the integrity and relevance of data for practicality and cost effectiveness; the pledge to leave no-one behind and contributions to effective development co-operation from emerging partners and non-sovereign flows of capital; and strengthening the framework's utility in various country and regional contexts.

Output 2: Evidence-based analytical work is produced and disseminated in order to inform political dialogue and improve mutual learning

As a multi-stakeholder platform, the Global Partnership brings together knowledge and experience across a wide range of development stakeholders to help scale-up innovative development solutions. To this end, UNDP draws on its network of over 90 programme countries and leverages its diverse areas of practice to support global policy dialogue and country-led mutual learning on development co-operation.

In 2016, UNDP contributed to the generation and sharing of knowledge through production of [81 monitoring profiles](#)⁴ summarising country and territory progress and challenges in implementing the internationally-agreed effectiveness principles; country scoping work on effective development co-operation practices; organisation of meetings, workshops, consultations and side events for peer learning; co-ordination of public e-discussions and blogs on development co-operation; and support to building a dedicated online space enabling interactive dialogue on the ways to manage development co-operation more effectively.

a) Increased country-specific evidence on progress and challenges in implementing the effective development co-operation principles

As a complement to the OECD-UNDP joint publication *2016 Progress Report: Making Development Co-operation More Effective*, and to highlight country-specific evidence on development co-operation and inform national policy-making, UNDP produced 81 country and territory monitoring profiles. While the Progress Report provides a global snapshot of development progress to feed into international policy dialogue, the monitoring profiles present in-depth analysis, trends and recommendations, contextualised by a country or territory's unique development setting and typology.

The profiles are useful at the country and regional levels in a number of ways: they help stakeholders identify development priorities grounded in data and evidence; inform policy decisions and institutional reforms to strengthen national systems for increased country ownership of development processes and results; contribute to regional and technical dialogues for knowledge sharing and mutual learning to improve the ways of working on the ground; and provide an important source of information for SDG follow-up and review, including Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).

With support from the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team, the Working Group on Country-Level Implementation of Development Effectiveness Principles, led by the European Commission, conducted a review of ways in which the Global Partnership can support progress toward implementing the development effectiveness principles and strengthen in-country multi-stakeholder platforms. At the 10th meeting of the Global Partnership Steering Committee in June 2016, the Working Group provided a set of [recommendations](#) around the following three enablers: (i) country ownership articulated through policy frameworks; (ii) institutionalisation of inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue / co-ordination platforms; and (iii) providing evidence for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue, with a view toward implementing development effectiveness principles at the country level.

In 2016, UNDP also undertook a scoping on country and territory-level action taken in recent years to advance the development effectiveness agenda. The following table provides an overview of countries and territories taking measures to establish, develop or refine

⁴ Funding for the production of the monitoring profiles was kindly provided by the European Union, the Republic of Korea and other contributing partners.

institutional frameworks for planning, co-ordination, transparency and mutual accountability. Please see Appendix III for a detailed summary of results from the scoping study.

	Countries and territory taking actions to strengthen institutional frameworks for planning and co-ordination	Countries taking actions to build or refine transparency and mutual accountability systems
<i>Africa</i>	Cabo Verde Côte d'Ivoire Ethiopia The Gambia Ghana Guinea South Africa Uganda United Republic of Tanzania	Côte d'Ivoire Ethiopia Ghana Kenya Malawi Senegal Zimbabwe
<i>Asia-Pacific</i>	Kiribati Lao People's Democratic Republic	Bangladesh Cambodia Mongolia Myanmar Nepal Timor-Leste
<i>Latin America and Caribbean</i>	Costa Rica	Dominican Republic Peru
<i>Europe, CIS and Arab States</i>	Kosovo* Republic of Moldova Tajikistan	Egypt Tajikistan Republic of Moldova

(Source: country and regional feedback to the 2016 Progress Review of UNDP Work on Effective Development Co-operation, UNDP Results-Oriented Annual Report (ROAR) and the 2016 [Global Partnership Monitoring Profiles](#).)

b) Evidence-based knowledge is shared through global and regional meetings to facilitate political dialogue and joint actions.

Throughout 2016, UNDP provided substantive support to the following meetings, regional post-monitoring workshops and consultations aimed at strengthening national capacity through knowledge exchange and peer learning.

- [Third Annual Busan Global Partnership Forum and the Global Partnership Learning and Accelerating Programme](#) (Seoul, Republic of Korea, 4 – 7 October 2016)
The Third Annual Busan Global Partnership Forum and the Global Partnership Learning and Accelerating Programme were hosted by the Republic of Korea and received substantive support from the JST. The Forums, launched in 2014, are an opportunity for Global Partnership stakeholders, especially country-based practitioners, to share experiences and best practices on implementing the Busan principles at the country level. Dialogue at the 2016 event focused on the Global Partnership's progress since Busan and Mexico; the potential role of the Global Partnership in delivering the 2030

*All references to Kosovo in this document should be understood to be in the context of [United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 \(1999\)](#).

Agenda; and how to achieve a politically ambitious and substantive HLM2 outcome in Nairobi. It also featured breakout sessions dedicated to priority themes at HLM2. Read the outcome report [here](#).

- [Regional post-monitoring workshop and consultation in Africa](#) (Addis Ababa, 14-15 September 2016)

The African regional post-monitoring workshop and consultation was held on in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, hosted by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) agency and the African Union Commission (AUC), together with UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa and with support from the JST. Funding was kindly provided by the European Union. The workshop brought together approximately 95 participants from governments, civil society, the private sector and development partners, including South-South partners, to review results of the 2016 monitoring round. Participants underlined the importance and utility of Global Partnership monitoring, and highlighted the need to use results to spur dialogue and commitments, and support achievement of Agenda 2030 and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

The [agenda](#) and [outcome report](#) from the workshop are available on the Global Partnership's public website. The workshop also facilitated the preparation of [Africa's Common Position and Consensus](#) for HLM2, which is publicly available on the Global Partnership's website.

- [Regional post-monitoring workshop and consultation in the Asia-Pacific](#) (Bangkok, Thailand, 26-27 October 2016)

The Asia-Pacific regional post-monitoring workshop was organised by the Asia-Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility (AP-DEF) with support from the JST. Funding was kindly provided by the European Union. The regional consultation provided an opportunity for representatives from governments, civil society, the private sector and the Global Partnership Co-Chairs (and the Government of Kenya as HLM2 host) to discuss the implications of the monitoring results for national and global policy processes, and the way forward for utilising the Global Partnership monitoring in the context of the SDGs. It also helped to scale up the work of the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) and initial scoping work on strengthening / establishing Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs).

The [agenda](#) of the workshop and [key messages](#) emerging from the regional consultation are available on the Global Partnership website. A [news article](#) on the event was also posted on UNDP's website.

- [Regional post-monitoring workshop in the Latin America and Caribbean region](#) (Panama City, Panama, 31 October – 1 November 2016)

The post-monitoring workshop in Latin America and the Caribbean was organised by UNDP in collaboration with the Global Partnership Co-Chairs and Government of Mexico. The workshop provided space for discussions on lesson learned and innovative approaches to development co-operation; regional recommendations and priorities; and key political messages from the region for HLM2.

The [agenda](#) of the workshop is available on the Global Partnership's public website. The event concluded with a [Joint Communiqué of Latin America and the Caribbean](#), also available on the Global Partnership website.

These workshops complemented a number of meetings led by Steering Committee members and their constituencies, such as the [Global Partnership Initiatives Acceleration Workshop](#) and the Development Partners' Conference '[Effective Development Co-operation to Help Achieve the SDGs: What do Development Partners Contribute?](#)'. These multi-stakeholder dialogue provided useful and actionable solutions for implementing the effective development co-operation principles in the context of achieving the SDGs.

c) Knowledge sharing and mutual learning through the Global Partnership's online platform

Through transfer of knowledge and expertise, international development co-operation can help countries implement innovative approaches for achieving the 2030 Agenda, and knowledge sharing around effective development co-operation is one of the Global Partnership's key and unique contributions to successful SDG implementation. In 2016, UNDP supported several areas of work to ensure the Global Partnership's role as a knowledge broker on effective development co-operation, including first and foremost, an upgrade of the online community of practice through revamping of the Global Partnership website (www.effectivecooperation.org). This process streamlined communications across all stakeholder groups and built a space for sharing knowledge among development practitioners. The website provides a platform for national stakeholders, policymakers and practitioners to instantly access briefs, reports, guidance notes, country-level data and evidence, among other tools, to learn from both fruitful and unsuccessful approaches to effective development co-operation.

In order to strengthen the Global Partnership's role as a 'go-to' knowledge platform for more effective development co-operation, the Steering Committee, supported by the JST, established a short-term Working Group on Knowledge for Effective Development Co-operation, conducting several consultations around how the Global Partnership can support knowledge exchange and mutual learning by enabling information sharing on effective development co-operation; fostering action; building trust between development partners; and strengthening synergies with the 2030 Agenda. In June 2016, the working group presented a set of [recommendations](#) to the Steering Committee, focusing on short-term actions and long-term strategies to strengthen the Global Partnership as a knowledge hub for effective development co-operation in support of achieving the SDGs.

In May 2016, the JST also conducted an online survey of the broader development community in order to gauge key considerations for how the Global Partnership's renewed mandate, and development co-operation in general, might evolve to better serve the 2030 Agenda. The survey received nearly 700 ideas and recommendations on how the Global Partnership could become more inclusive in support of the sustainable development agenda. Responses from national governments, parliamentarians, local governments, civil society organisations, international and regional organisations, multilateral development banks, foundations and the private sector were summarised to inform Steering Committee discussions around the renewed mandate of the Global Partnership in the 2030 era, which was finalised at HLM2 and can be seen as an annex to the NOD. The [illustrative selection of feedback](#) from the global online survey is available on the Global Partnership website.

Lastly, in the run up to the HLM2, the JST organised a series of online consultations to engage policymakers, practitioners and stakeholders in interactive discussions to feed bottom-up, inclusive dialogue and country-level experience into HLM2. From 12 October to 15 November, the online e-discussions – which were open to the public – received over 130 inputs from participants in 22 countries, creating an excellent opportunity for peer learning and an opportunity for those participants not able to attend HLM2 to input into relevant dialogue.

Discussions centred around the following themes: (i) actions to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation; (ii) leaving no-one behind; and (iii) maximising the contribution of development actors. The consultations collected knowledge and experience from the wider development community related to how the Global Partnership and effective development co-operation can best support the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the AAAA. A [synthesis report](#) summarising key points raised during the e-discussions is available on the Global Partnership website.

Output 3: Events and communication initiatives to strengthen political engagement, advocacy, external relations and strategic use of data and evidence

In order to generate momentum for implementing development effectiveness commitments, the Global Partnership supports stakeholders in advocating for the effectiveness agenda in global fora and prioritises strategic communication of the Global Partnership's messages and country-level insights to the wider development community.

Through the Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively, UNDP supported the organisation and execution of a series of events and communication initiatives to promote the Global Partnership in 2016. UNDP continued to build broader awareness and understanding of the Global Partnership among both relevant development stakeholders and the wider public, while fostering sustained engagement and political momentum for the effectiveness agenda.

As a result, the Global Partnership achieved substantial upgrades to its online presence, strengthened branding, active social media outreach, strong media coverage of HLM2 and the 2016 monitoring round as well as focused messaging to inform policy makers and practitioners at all levels.

a) The Global Partnership's online presence strengthened through its external website, newsletter, social media and blogs

In 2016, the Global Partnership's online presence was substantially amplified through the launch of the new external website (www.effectivecooperation.org), providing a more accessible and interactive platform for both the development community and the wider public to engage with the Global Partnership.

The Global Partnership's digital audience grew steadily over 2016, particularly in the lead up to and during HLM2. The external website's total unique visits grew by 30 percent from 2015 to 2016, and readers from 206 countries and territories visited the website in 2016. A dedicated page for [monitoring](#) and an [HLM2-specific page](#) saw especially high traffic. A series of blogs, videos, newsletters and online media campaigns also built up stakeholder participation and momentum for sharing results from the 2016 monitoring round .

In 2016, the Global Partnership [blog series](#) offered a space for deepened discourse around development co-operation, featuring contributions from thought leaders such as Deputy Director-General of the International Co-operation Bureau of Japan, Hideaki Mizukoshi; Deputy Assistant to the Administrator of USAID, Barbara Smith; Co-Chair of the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness, Tetet Nera-Lauron; Chair of Southern Voices on Post-MDG International Development Goals, Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya; and Special Advisor to the UN Secretary General, Paul Farmer, among others.

The Global Partnership produced a four-part video series (available on [Global Partnership's YouTube channel](#)), which helped to inform stakeholders, the development community, and the general public about the [Global Partnership](#), the [monitoring work](#), its [contribution to the SDGs](#), and [why the HLM2 mattered for effective development co-operation](#). The videos generated public momentum for HLM2 and are an important resource for public promotion of both the Global Partnership's overall vision and its niche in the 2030 Agenda.

In addition, the following key outcomes from the 2016 communications campaign raised the Global Partnership's public profile:

- The Global Partnership newsletter, with almost 7,000 subscribers, was a key form of direct communication between the Global Partnership and its stakeholders, and experienced a 50 per cent surge in subscribers during the second half of 2016.
- The Global Partnership's Twitter followers grew by 50 per cent in the last three months of 2016 and the average reach of the Global Partnership's Facebook posts grew by 900 per cent over the course of 2016.
- The Global Partnership maintained partnerships with key development-oriented media outlets such as Devex and the SDG Knowledge Hub. International media coverage includes CNBC Africa, the Guardian and HuffPost.

b) Organisation of high-profile events and consultations in the lead-up to HLM2.

In 2016, the Global Partnership organised a series of high-profile events and consultations which facilitated knowledge sharing and mutual learning on development co-operation among diverse stakeholder groups. Specifically, UNDP provided substantive support to the following side events:

- Side Event at the World Bank and IMF Spring Meetings '[Co-operation for Effective Development in the 2030 Era: Developing Country Perspectives](#)' (Washington, DC, United States of America, 17 April 2016)
The side event sought perspectives from a range of high-level participants from developing countries, including both countries who rely heavily on ODA and those for whom development co-operation complements other large sources of finance. The event was co-hosted by the Governments of Malawi and Kenya with support from the Joint Support Team.
- Side Event at the ECOSOC Financing for Development Forum '[Contributing to the Effective Implementation of the 2030 Agenda: Towards the Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation](#)' (New York, United States of America, 18 April 2016)
The high-level side event provided an opportunity to reflect on broad-based changes to the multilateral development system brought about by the 2030 Agenda, SDGs and AAAAA. It also considered how the Global Partnership may need to evolve in consideration of the new development landscape, in order to support innovative approaches to development co-operation and to scale up for this ambitious, universal agenda. The side event was co-hosted by the Governments of Kenya and Mexico and moderated by UNDP.
- Side Event at the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development '[Leaving No-One Behind: African Perspectives](#)' (New York, United States of America, 18 July 2016)
Co-hosted by the Government of Malawi as Co-Chair of the Global Partnership and the NEPAD Agency, and moderated by H.E. Macharia Kamau, Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations, the side event showcased actions being taken to address

the challenge of leaving no-one behind in Africa and discussed ways in which all actors can work together to achieve the SDGs.

The communication activities and organisation of the high-profile events throughout 2016 generated increased interest and engagement of broader development actors, reinforcing the Global Partnership's core function as a multi-stakeholder platform for facilitating international dialogue and joint actions to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

Output 4 - Secretariat and advisory services to the Steering Committee and Co-Chairs

An effective governance structure is crucial for ensuring the Global Partnership remains a country-led, inclusive, multi-stakeholder platform which enhances global policy and political dialogue around development co-operation. The Global Partnership is led by [three ministerial-level Co-Chairs](#) (Malawi, Mexico and the Netherlands served a two-year term from 2015-2016 and the transition to Bangladesh, Germany and Uganda as new Co-Chairs took place at HLM2) and a [Steering Committee](#) comprised of 21 senior representatives from government and non-executive constituencies.

In 2016, the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team provided secretariat and advisory services in support of the effective functioning of the Global Partnership in the following areas:

a) Supporting the substantive preparations for four Steering Committee meetings in the lead-up to the HLM2, including:

- [9th Steering Committee Meeting](#) (Lilongwe, Malawi, 29 Feb – 1 March 2016)
- [10th Steering Committee Meeting](#) (New York, United States of America, 14 – 15 July 2016)
- [11th Steering Committee Meeting](#) (Seoul, Korea, 8 October 2016)
- [12th Steering Committee Meeting](#) (Nairobi, Kenya, 29 November 2016)

The 11th and 12th Steering Committee Meetings were ad hoc meetings requested by the Steering Committee in support of the heavy programme of work leading up to HLM2.

b) Substantial logistical support, including the facilitation and funding of nine developing country participants for each Steering Committee meeting, ensuring the integrity of the Global Partnership as an inclusive platform for all stakeholders.

c) Supporting Global Partnership engagement in the UN development processes through written contributions, focusing on inputting into the 2030 Agenda dialogue and positioning the Global Partnership as a key means of implementation.

Output 5: Second High-Level Meeting organised to provide a forum for political dialogue and decision making for more effective development co-operation

The Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership marked a major milestone in the global effort to realise the 2030 Agenda and leave no-one behind. The first high-level meeting after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#), the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the [Paris Agreement](#), the meeting was held at a critical juncture, when the international community had increasingly realised the need to implement co-ordinated solutions to progressively complex global problems through innovative partnerships and heightened co-operation.

HLM2 provided a groundbreaking opportunity for North-South, South-South and Triangular Co-operation partners from governments, civil society, and the private sector, among others, to collectively shape how they work together to maximise the effectiveness of all forms of development co-operation, recognising their differentiated and complementary roles and contributions. In addition to bringing forth a renewed mandate for the Global Partnership, the successful conclusion of the HLM2 marked a new era for development co-operation. At HLM2, stakeholders:

- Took stock of the implementation of development effectiveness principles and commitments;
- Were provided a learning space on development effectiveness, and given a forum to showcase successful examples and bottlenecks to more effective co-operation;
- Identified innovative approaches to sustainable development that can be scaled up for greater impact;
- Positioned the Global Partnership to effectively contribute to implementation of the SDGs and the AAAA; and
- Produced the Nairobi Outcome Document, which charted an agreed way forward for the Global Partnership to support implementation of Agenda 2030 and realisation of the SDGs.

HLM2 was convened in Nairobi, Kenya on 29 November – 1 December 2016, bringing together over 4,600 participants from 157 countries, including representatives from government and leaders from civil society, the private sector, trade unions, foundations, local government, academia and parliaments, among others. Participants engaged in concrete discussions organised around seven plenary sessions, six thematic forums, 11 amphitheatre sessions, 58 side events and various marketplace exhibitions, which enabled interactive multi-stakeholder dialogue on improving the effectiveness of development co-operation. The plenary sessions focused on the following themes, which were agreed by the Steering Committee, Co-Chairs and Government of Kenya as host:

- Progress and challenges for effective development;
- How effective development can deliver the SDGs;
- Learning from South-South and Triangular Co-operation;
- Economic empowerment of women and youth;
- Leaving no-one behind;
- Inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships; and
- The private sector's contribution to sustainable development.

Hosted by the Government of Kenya, HLM2 was also supported by the Global Partnership's three Co-Chairs (Malawi, Mexico and the Netherlands), Steering Committee members and the Joint Support Team. UNDP, as part of the Joint Support Team, played an important role in the

organisation of HLM2. The role and scope of UNDP's support was determined in consultation with the host Government of Kenya and the Steering Committee Co-chairs. Specifically, UNDP supported preparation and organisation of the HLM2 in the following areas:

- **Substantive, technical support** to H.E. Ambassador Macharia Kamau, Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations and Chief Negotiator of the Nairobi Outcome Document, in the preparation and consultation of the NOD.
- **Registration and travel facilitation support** to 312 participants from Low-Income, Lower Middle-Income and Least Development Countries⁵ for both the preparatory and high-level segments of HLM2, enabling inclusivity and participation from the Global South and ensuring country-level evidence and viewpoints fed into this global dialogue.
- **Substantive and logistical support** provided to the Government of Kenya, strengthening their capacity as host in the planning and preparation of a successful High-Level Meeting, including:
 - Drafting and finalisation of both political and operational roadmaps toward HLM2, which were subsequently endorsed by the Steering Committee;
 - Provision of substantial analytical support to the development of the concepts, thematic streams and focus areas for the HLM2, in co-ordination with the host, Co-Chairs and Steering Committee;
 - Secretariat support to the formation of core groups for substantive organisation of HLM2 plenary sessions and a multi-stakeholder HLM2 Working Group to monitor both substantive and logistical progress;
 - Preparation of the HLM2 [agenda](#), [logistical note](#); and plenary sessions, including co-ordination support.
- **Communication and advocacy activities** supporting key deliverables and leveraging HLM2 as a flagship event for development co-operation, and creating political momentum and stakeholder buy-in for effective development co-operation. Key highlights of communication activities in support of HLM2 include:
 - Creation of the pamphlet '[12 Reasons Why HLM2 Matters](#)' explaining the relevance of the event for the development community and Agenda 2030;
 - Construction of a [sub-page](#) on the Global Partnership website covering substantive information for and e-discussions around HLM2;
 - Posting of [blogs and news articles](#) on the Global Partnership website, building public momentum and visibility for HLM2;
 - Capture of video footage from HLM2, including session highlights and high-level speeches;
 - Social media promotion through twitter and Facebook (#HLM2 or #GPEDC and @devcooperation); and
 - Nairobi Outcome Document translated and made available in [Arabic](#),⁶ [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#).

HLM2-specific communication and visibility activities achieved the following key areas of impact:

⁵ As per the World Bank income group classification in September 2016.

⁶ The Arabic translation of the Nairobi Outcome Document was kindly provided by the United Arab Emirates Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

- Strong visibility of HLM2 as an inclusive forum that addresses global development challenges in development-oriented media and policy networks;
- Enhanced understanding and awareness of the role of effective development co-operation and the Global Partnership as an indispensable platform to support effective implementation of development co-operation commitments;
- Opportunities for the full range of development actors, public and private, governmental and others, to showcase their innovative work and partnerships, share lessons learned and explore possibilities for collaboration in development co-operation; and
- Reinvigorate the Global Partnership as a platform for learning around effective development co-operation and implementation of the development effectiveness principles.

As a key milestone for advancing the international development co-operation agenda, HLM2 engaged a wide range of development actors to build political momentum and support for effective development co-operation, providing a significant contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.



IV. UNDP Support to Effective Development Co-operation at the Regional and Country Levels

In the context of the 2030 Agenda, effective development co-operation and strong multi-stakeholder partnerships support countries' ability to manage diverse and complex financing flows by strengthening fiscal planning, budgeting, execution and monitoring systems for the SDGs. As called for in the [Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review](#) (QCPR), UNDP provides integrated policy and capacity development support at the request of national governments to enhance country ownership over development results.

Building on past experience working with over 90 programme countries, UNDP's Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively aims to promote multi-stakeholder dialogue and mainstreaming of effectiveness principles into country-level practice by linking evidence with national development plans and actions. UNDP's Global Project works in synergy with, and draws on, the support provided at regional and country levels through relevant UNDP regional and country programmes and projects. The Global Project focuses on supporting evidence-based global policy dialogue and mutual learning; piloting and scaling innovative practices; and providing advocacy support and knowledge products for accelerated impact in effective development co-operation, with emphasis on three key enablers: (i) institutional frameworks and systems; (ii) transparent systems for planning, monitoring and reporting; and (iii) results-based mutual accountability.

This section outlines UNDP's work on effective development co-operation at the regional and country level, in reference to the three key enablers outlined above.

1. Institutional frameworks and systems strengthened at the country level

UNDP supports programme countries in strengthening institutional mechanisms and policies that provide a basis for sustainable financing strategies, taking into account diverse forms of development finance. Drawing on knowledge and expertise gained in different development settings, UNDP provides policy guidance and programme support to articulate national ownership of development results; targeted support to countries taking steps to pilot new approaches, in particular the Development Finance Assessment (DFA); assistance to countries in developing integrated approaches to managing development finance resources; and promoting institutionalisation of inclusive dialogue by engaging non-executive stakeholders such as civil society and the private sector.

In 2016, UNDP supported a number of countries in establishing or refining national policy and institutional frameworks to enhance development co-operation practice on the ground. The following are selected examples:

In **Ethiopia**, UNDP has hosted the Development Assistance Group (DAG) since 2001, which comprises 30 bilateral and multilateral partners providing development assistance to the country. The DAG supports implementation of the national development plan, which is known as the 'Growth and Transformation Plan of Ethiopia (GTP). The DAG finances strategic studies that are essential for the implementation of the plan, and builds the capacity of the National Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Co-operation to enable these institutions to fulfil their mandates. The DAG has different sector and technical working groups that provide technical as well as financial support in their respective areas of expertise. Moreover, the DAG organises a High-Level Forum with the Government of Ethiopia twice a year. The High-Level Forum is an instrument to foster meaningful engagement between partners and the government by sharing and exchanging information related to the implementation of the national development plan and monitoring progress on harmonisation agendas and high level policy issues. The annual progress review meeting of the GTP also serves as a platform to discuss implementation challenges and technical difficulties with federal and regional governments, civil society organisations and other relevant stakeholders. In order to meet international commitments on aid effectiveness and harmonisation, the aid effectiveness taskforce set national targets and ensures implementation of action plans to achieve targets. This structure helps to improve development co-operation between partners and the Government of Ethiopia, and has resulted in a well-co-ordinated effort towards aligning development assistance with national development goals.

Established in April 2016, **Liberia's** Co-operating Partners Group (CPG) is an internal co-ordination structure for development partners to align efforts and share lessons learned to enhance the synergy and complementarity of development programmes, projects and activities. Co-Chaired by Sweden and UNDP, the CPG aims to ensure the effective delivery of development co-operation as well as to reduce transaction costs to reach the poor and contribute to improved livelihoods. The CPG is a platform for development partners to engage not only the government but also non-executive partners such as civil society organisations in dialogue on development and related issues, with a clear focus on development results and mutual accountability. The CPG is committed to advancing the shared principles of development co-operation, the SDGs, the New Deal and the Statement of Mutual Commitment.

UNDP supported the framing of **Nigeria's** National Assembly Capacity and Institutional Needs Assessment in 2016. The Assessment identified capacity and institutional needs / gaps, to strengthen legal, legislative and administrative reforms. The Report of the Assessment contributed to strategic planning within the Parliament and provided the impetus for the prioritisation of plans, opening of the National Assembly Budget and opportunities for development partners to ensure co-ordinated and coherent development assistance.

In 2016, the **Republic of Tajikistan** adopted the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2030 and Mid-term Development Programme for 2016-2020 which were developed with a particular focus on aligning with the SDGs. According to the Roadmap on SDG Implementation, 79% of NDS targets were found to be aligned with the SDGs. UNDP supported the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade in strengthening capacity to implement the country's long-term and medium-term development plans. In addition, UNDP supported the Government of Tajikistan in undertaking measures to implement sectoral policies in pilot ministries and programmes, especially in the elaboration and improvement of sectoral policies of the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies, ensuring alignment with the SDGs and NDS 2030. UNDP also provided technical support in the area of co-ordination of external finance flows and international initiatives on the effectiveness of development co-operation. This has strengthened national capacity for better orientation of development co-operation to the strategic priorities outlined in the NDS for the period up to 2030, Mid-term development programme for 2016-2020, sectoral and regional development programmes.

UNDP supported the **United Republic of Tanzania** in the facilitation of a new development dialogue framework between the government and development partners, also known as the Kaberuka Process. It aimed to design a new development co-operation architecture to match the changing Tanzanian context. Both sides aspired to implement effective changes in development co-operation that would be consistent with a more mature relationship and Tanzania's wish to attain middle-income status, its long-term graduation from traditional aid and the private sector's prominence in the economy. Although the impact has yet to be seen, the Kaberuka process has opened new avenues for a renewed dialogue (including on the offer to avail a new budget support instrument), triggered discussions on the new dialogue structure and supported the ongoing redrafting of the Development Co-operation Framework.



2. Transparent systems for planning, monitoring and reporting

Effective co-ordination and management of development co-operation at the regional and country levels relies on comprehensive, timely and easily accessible data shared with development stakeholders to inform policy dialogue and decision-making. Thus, governments have increasingly implemented Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS), adopted the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standard or set up other online platforms and tools to publicly share and thus enable the effective use of information on financial management and development co-operation. According to the 2016 IATI Annual Report, over 500 governments and organisations published to IATI in 2016, a 40% increase since 2015. The sharing of development data reinforces governments' capacity to plan and allocate budgets more effectively and allows all stakeholders to use the information for enhanced transparency and accountability.

UNDP remains committed to supporting transparent systems which enable the effective tracking, sharing and use of information for development planning, monitoring and reporting. In 2016, UNDP supported a number of countries in strengthening national systems for more transparent planning, managing and monitoring capacities in development practice, ensuring checks and balances are in place to facilitate the effective delivery of development results.

The following selected examples demonstrate how, with UNDP support, countries are building and refining development finance tracking and management systems to improve transparency.



With UNDP support, **Bangladesh's** Aid Information Management System (AIMS), which tracks development co-operation data, was technically upgraded to reduce administrative time spent on reporting requirements. The upgraded module allows automatic, regular transfer of IATI data into the AIMS. In addition, several rounds of software improvements and technical training sessions were executed to enhance accessibility of the development information system to improve management of development co-operation resources.

Ethiopia has an Aid Management Platform (AMP) that was first launched in 2007 and has been continuously upgraded to ensure the best quality data. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development is now making efforts to exit from a platform provider and run the AMP autonomously.

The **United Republic of Tanzania** has an Aid Management Platform (AMP) and has signed up for IATI membership since 2011. UNDP has finalised a new proposal contained in a third-generation support project for the Ministry of Finance on development effectiveness. This support includes enhancement of the AMP and innovation in terms of reporting, the possibility of adding new components (i.e. gender component) and accelerating data entry for focal points with an offline application.



3. Results-based mutual accountability

Mutual accountability as a key enabler for more effective development co-operation requires robust national systems that facilitate inclusive engagement with stakeholders and joint evaluation of development co-operation policies. Drawing on evidence-based insights of adaptable and innovative development solutions, UNDP's work promoting mutual accountability at the regional and country levels is carried out through multi-stakeholder policy dialogue with particular focus on knowledge sharing and mutual learning as well as the promotion of co-operation and accountability systems.

UNDP provides technical support to countries' development, integration and refinement of Mutual Accountability (MA) systems, which enable joint evaluation of development co-operation activities and partnership policies by government and development partners. Countries are also increasingly recognising the need to engage with non-traditional partners, such as South-South and Triangular Co-operation partners, civil society organisations, the private sector and philanthropy for improved quality and inclusiveness of development policies.

The following examples demonstrate how, with UNDP's support, some countries are working on enhancing mutual accountability mechanisms.

The Government of **Bangladesh** is engaged in ongoing discussions with development partners to strengthen mutual accountability. In 2016, Bangladesh drafted a National Aid Policy and, with UNDP support, developed a Joint Co-operation Strategy, outlining how the government and development partners can work together to effectively implement national development priorities in the context of the SDGs.

In **Nigeria**, UNDP convened a Development Partners Group on Anti-Corruption, with the objective of enhancing co-ordination in the implementation of anti-corruption programmes around Nigeria's Commitments at the 2016 London Anti-Corruption Summit and Open Government Partnership (OGP). The Group is co-chaired by the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) and is made up of all multilateral agencies supporting the government of Nigeria on anti-corruption, integrity and accountability programmes. UNDP provided strategic and programmatic leadership for the group by hosting its meetings; it also proposed its Terms of Reference, undertook a thematic and footprint mapping of the different partners working on anti-corruption and proposed priority activities for the thematic group members for 2017 and beyond.

In **Sierra Leone**, UNDP provided financial and technical support to a Fragility Assessment (FA) conducted by the Development Assistance Co-ordination Office at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. As a key aspect of the mutual accountability framework, the FA provides a clear picture of how Sierra Leoneans view fragility and resilience as well as highlighting the country's current position in the fragility spectrum.

Zimbabwe's Ministry of Finance and Economic Development is working with UNDP, the EU and other development partners to conduct a needs assessment to strengthen the National Authorising Office and to install an Aid Information Management System to facilitate stronger development effectiveness and co-ordination.



4. Consolidating the effectiveness of development co-operation in the broader financing landscape: scaling up the Development Finance Assessment

The Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively is tasked with surveying the global development landscape and taking note of challenges and opportunities, as a way to guide future work and better support programme countries. In 2015, with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the AAAA, global focus turned to mobilising the trillions of dollars needed to finance development goals. In turn, this highlighted how the global development finance landscape has changed – many countries must now manage a greater diversity of development finance flows and must engage with a much broader range of development partners. The challenge therefore was to find a way to mobilise and manage all forms of development co-operation in the most effective way, for maximum impact.

In this vein, the AAAA called for the establishment of Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs), which can be understood as a system of policies and institutional structures that allow governments to manage development co-operation in a holistic way. In response to growing demand from partner countries for assistance in establishing or strengthening INFFs, UNDP developed the Development Finance Assessment (DFA). With support provided through the Global Project, the DFA methodology was drafted and piloted in the Asia-Pacific region.

The DFA is a valuable tool for governments to institute results-oriented, cost-based approaches for their financing strategies. DFAs can support countries in establishing or strengthening INFFs and country-level institutional frameworks for effective development co-operation, drawing on a shifting financing context and ensuring country ownership of development processes and results.

Based on lessons learned from earlier experiences with DFA implementation and through country pilots financed through the Global Project in 2015, a number of countries completed or began work on a DFA in 2016. UNDP also supported the organisation of a [Knowledge Exchange Symposium on Development Finance Assessments](#) at HLM2 (28 November 2016), showcasing lessons learned from those DFAs completed or underway. This dialogue fed into discussions at HLM2 on country-level experience of linking financing with results, institutional reforms and South-South learning opportunities.

Building on lessons learned from pilots in the Asia Pacific, 24 countries across the Africa, the Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean are currently implementing the DFA to build strong institutional capacity for financing the SDGs.⁷ Six countries in the Africa region are engaged in preparing for or undertaking the DFA; 16 countries in the Asia-Pacific region have completed or are engaged with UNDP in conducting DFA; and two countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are undertaking the preparatory work for launching the DFA.⁸

The following examples demonstrate some of the many DFAs that are in process or completed by governments with support from UNDP.

⁷ Based on information available to UNDP's Effective Development Co-operation Team as of 22 May 2017.

⁸ Based on information available to UNDP's Effective Development Co-operation Team as of 22 May 2017.

In 2016, **Bangladesh** published its DFA report, which assesses a wide range of development finance flows, stressing the vital role of public and private investment and calling for further attention to climate finance as well as South-South Co-operation in addition to traditional Official Development Assistance. Guided by findings from the DFA, the government of Bangladesh is taking concrete actions to partner across the public and private sector as well as with domestic and international partners to implement Agenda 2030 and the AAAA. The government is also utilising the DFA and its findings to develop a financing strategy for implementing its national development plans. Bangladesh's Development Results Framework has been also been strengthened to monitor its Seventh Five Year Plan with the findings of the DFA.

Drawing on DFA findings, **Cambodia** has made advances towards strengthening the integration of its planning, budgeting and financing frameworks. The government is looking at how it can build on successes in domestic revenue mobilisation and is considering a new framework for development co-operation.

Timor-Leste commissioned a Development Finance Assessment to review its current financing framework with the view of realising the objectives of its Strategic Development Plan and the SDGs. The government has significant resources available in the short- and medium-term, but there is a lack of diversity in terms of forms of financing. The DFA enables the government to assess its financing framework, including institutional structures, strategy and policies, for mobilising different forms of development finance, while maintaining a particular focus on private sector development in support of achieving the long-term vision. This assessment will be the first among G7+ countries and can inform adaptation of the DFA approach among other members in the future. Timor-Leste's Office of the Prime Minister has recognised Integrated Financing Frameworks as a key enabling factor in its SDG Roadmap that will be presented at the 'SDG Implementation in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States' conference. The DFA is the first step toward strategically considering a nationally-owned, holistic approach to mobilising and managing financing for the Strategic Development Plan.

There is growing demand from programme countries across various regions to establish evidence and analysis, and introduce policy and institutional reforms for managing the increasing complexity of domestic and international sources of finance for development. Working closely with the Regional Hubs in Bangkok and Addis Ababa as well as across various BPPS clusters, the Global Project is supporting further piloting and scaling up of Development Finance Assessments, to support governments in devising their INFFs in various country contexts.

In addition, working closely with the UN Development Operations Co-ordination Office (DOCO) and the UN Multi-Partnership Trust Fund, a closely linked approach is being taken by the UNDS in the preparation of country specific financing strategies accompanying the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to ensure consistency of financial flows towards common development results.

V. The Way Forward for Effective Development Co-operation Post-HLM2

Achieving the ambitious 2030 Agenda requires collective efforts by all development stakeholders to mobilise a significant amount of resources and build political momentum to foster institutional reform and behaviour change. The Nairobi Outcome Document stresses the value addition of the Global Partnership as a multi-stakeholder platform facilitating country-led approaches to development effectiveness and strategically positioned the Global Partnership within the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda. It also articulated differentiated commitments that recognise the specific roles and contributions of different development stakeholders.

With the shifting international development landscape and the constant flux in modalities of finance and co-operation, it is imperative that collective action and country-led efforts are at the heart of endeavours to increase the impact of development resources. Moving forward, UNDP as part of the Joint Support Team, will focus on achieving increased impact for development co-operation at the country-level; heightening high-level political engagement and action; scaling up innovative development solutions and partnerships; and encouraging participation from emerging economies and development partners from the South, the private sector, foundations, parliamentarians and local government.

In the post-HLM2 era, UNDP, through its Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively, will build on past successes and consolidate its impact through the following three avenues, in order to ensure its relevance for the effective development co-operation and 2030 Agendas:

- [The 2017-2018 Global Partnership Programme of Work](#), which has been endorsed by the Steering Committee, guides the direction of the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team's work in the next biennium. UNDP will focus on the six inter-related and mutually reinforcing strategic outputs in 2017-2018:
 - Enhanced support to effective development co-operation at country level;
 - Unlocking the potential of effectiveness and updated monitoring for 2030;
 - Sharing knowledge to scale-up innovative development solutions;
 - Scaled-up private sector engagement leveraged through development co-operation;
 - Learning from different modalities of development co-operation; and
 - Strengthened high-level political engagement, advocacy, public communication and strategic use of data and evidence.
- UNDP's forward-looking work in effective development co-operation will draw upon the upcoming UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021, looking at ways to improve sustainability and enhancing financing capacities. Achieving the 2030 Agenda requires a significant amount of resources, domestic and external, public and private, traditional and innovative, to enable transformative change at all levels. To this end, UNDP aims to help countries access, manage and leverage resources based on country demand, including scaling up of the DFA and context-specific policy and programme support to enable governments to take a holistic, results-based approach to integrated national development financing. In addition, the refinement of the Global Partnership monitoring framework will contribute to ensuring quality partnership is fit for purpose and acknowledging diverse country contexts.

- Last, but not least, UNDP will reflect on the UN's call for a shift from 'funding to financing' to 'structuring different financial flows to achieve a common result'. The organisation will explore additional support to the UN system, playing a catalytic role for implementing the 2030 Agenda and leveraging different sources of finance to achieve transformative results.



VI. Annexes

Annex I. Financial report on UNDP expenditures in 2016 under the auspices of the Global Partnership Joint Support Team

Please see below a provisional financial report of available resources and expenditures under the Global Project for Managing Development Co-operation Effectively in 2016. Please note that figures in this report are provisional and that certified donor reports will be produced in 2017 for contributing partners.

Output (per JST 2016-2017 Work Plan)	2016 Budget (USD)*	2016 Resources Available (USD)	Actual 2016 Expenditures (USD)
Output 1: Global partnership monitoring framework refined, strengthened and implemented to support global accountability and mutual learning on effective development co-operation	501,485		893,205
Output 2: Global policy dialogue on development co-operation strengthened with increased evidence / examples from country-led initiatives, improved knowledge sharing, mutual and peer-learning and South-South co-operation for more effective development co-operation solutions	1,465,610		531,300
Output 3: Events and communications initiatives to support political efforts and outreach, aiming to strengthen linkages with post-2015 and other global processes	742,975		291,502
Output 4: Secretariat and advisory services to the Steering Committee and Co-Chairs, including travel facilitation for Steering Committee meetings	361,600		279,075
Output 5: Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership	2,156,385		1,308,505
Total	5,228,055	5,144,681	3,303,587

*The 2016 budget as per the 2015-2016 work plan and additional resource requirements for HLM2 as circulated to the Steering Committee of the Global Partnership.

Note: Resources budgeted for regional workshops originally included under Output 2 have been reported as expenditure under the Output 1 given the nature of the workshops focused on monitoring. A significant portion of resources made available in 2016 came in the last quarter of 2016 with a large percentage earmarked for HLM2 support only. Due to the expected shortfall of HLM2 support, other activities envisaged under output 2 and 3 had to be scaled-down or re-oriented to ensure successful delivery of HLM2. For example, much of the communication support envisaged under output 3 was re-allocated as specific communication support for the HLM2, and thus reported under the output 5. The scale of travel facilitation support was also reduced from 400 participants to 300 participants due to the availability of resources at the time of closure of the travel facilitation process. Cost efficiency for HLM2 travel facilitation was also achieved through a central travel facilitation and block booking of hotel accommodation.

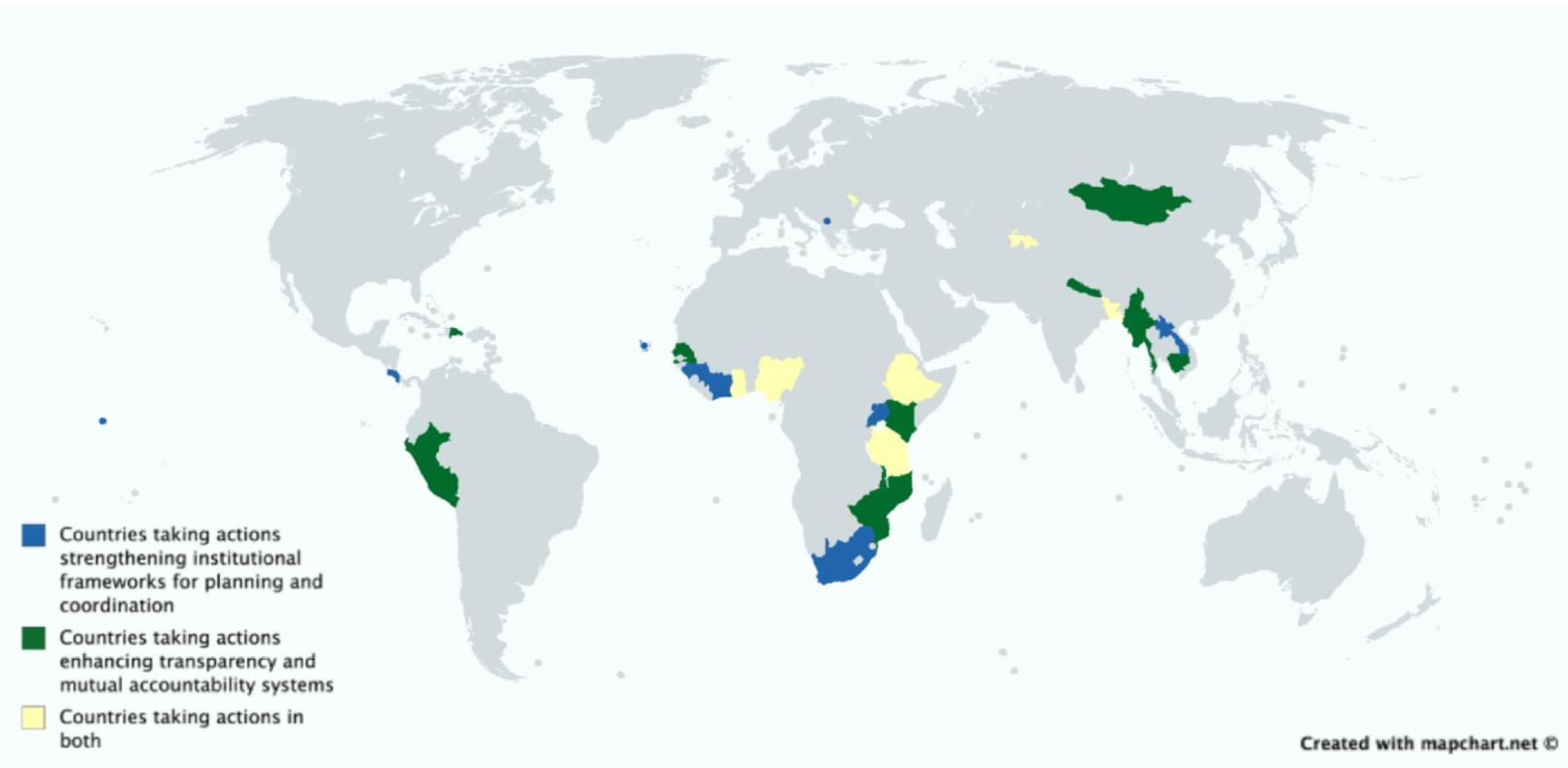
Annex II. UNDP Global Project list of donors (January – December 2016)

Please see below a breakdown of donor contributions under the Global Project for Managing Development Co-operation Effectively in 2016. Please note that figures in this report are provisional and that certified donor reports will be produced in 2017 for contributing partners.

Donor	Opening Cash Balances / Rollover from 2015 (USD)	Contribution in 2016 (USD)	Total available resources 2016 (USD)
UNDP	0	194,200	194,200
Canada	-2,461	231,125	228,664
European Union	4,392	859,756	864,148
Ireland	41,813	43,478	85,291
Japan	31,232	0	31,232
Korea	14,680	800,000	814,680
Mexico	173,728	0	173,728
Netherlands	540,713	306,559	847,272
Norway	-12,193	238,067	225,874
Sweden	0	108,684	108,684
Switzerland	219,240	223,669	442,909
United Kingdom	127,817	260	128,077
USA	59,208	919,423	978,631
Others	21,291	0	21,291
Total	1,219,460	3,925,221	5,144,681

Annex III. Summary of country scoping results on effective development co-operation

In 2016, UNDP conducted a scoping study of country level examples and good practices of development co-operation taking place in recent years. The following examples highlight how countries and territories are taking steps toward more effective development co-operation through the establishment of national development planning and co-ordination frameworks as well as transparency and mutual accountability systems.⁹



Disclaimer: The above map created with mapchart.net intends to provide a snapshot of countries and territories taking measures to make development co-operation more effective. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the demarcation of its frontiers or boundaries.

⁹ The scoping study drew on survey results from the 2016 Progress Review of UNDP’s Work on Effective Development Co-operation, UNDP Results-Oriented Annual Report (ROAR) and the [Global Partnership Monitoring Profiles](#).

Institutional Frameworks for Planning and Co-ordination

Africa

Cabo Verde

Due to its geography and climate, Cabo Verde presents a high degree of fragility and vulnerability in the face of extreme natural phenomena and could benefit from implementing and strengthening climate finance schemes. In order to better understand the development finance landscape in Cabo Verde and the opportunities for more innovative sources of financing, the government requested UNDP to develop a Concept Note on the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) for preliminary discussion. This is in line with the recommendation of the 2015 Praia Declaration 'to think about financing in a longer-term framework and invest in building resilience to natural disasters, as well as economic, health and other shocks and crises that threaten to roll back development gains'. The DFA is expected to map sources of development finance both public and private (domestic and external) in Cabo Verde; assess and analyse policies, institutional arrangements, technical systems and tools; and examine human resource capacity to mobilise, manage, deliver, monitor and report on existing and future flows. This also means looking at the mix of financing instruments that can be leveraged in support of critical growth sectors and eventually determining strategies for attracting that financing.

Côte d'Ivoire

In 2016, Côte d'Ivoire adopted the Report on Co-operation and Financing of Development (2013-2015), an assessment of the quality and effectiveness of international development co-operation inflows by sectoral area. The report is used during periodic discussions between the government and development partners.

Guinea

In order to strengthen dialogue with development partners, UNDP supported the Government of Guinea in setting up a Consultation and Co-ordination Framework (CCC) under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The CCC's mission is to facilitate and strengthen co-ordination between the government and development partners with a view to improving the effectiveness of development actions. It is particularly responsible for organising consultation meetings between the government and development partners once a quarter; ensuring the implementation and follow-up of the recommendations of these consultations; ensuring coherence of the overall institutional arrangements for planning, co-ordinating and monitoring development actions; and contributing to improved development effectiveness through greater coherence of interventions on the ground.

South Africa

The government reviewed the alignment of the Medium Term Strategic Framework 2014-2019 to the National Development Plan and steps are underway to better correlate policy and development planning with budget allocations. Efforts to establish an SDG co-ordination structure are under review.

Institutional Frameworks for Planning and Co-ordination

Uganda

Uganda operationalised a strategic co-ordination framework for the SDGs at national and local government levels. UNDP, with other UN partners, prepared the National Review and Readiness Report on the implementation of the 2030 agenda. This report was shared globally and provided a basis for SDG domestication in sector plans and development of the 10-year National Development Plan. So far, 80 out of 111 Districts (72%) have aligned their plans to the SDGs.

United Republic of Tanzania

One major piece of work for Tanzania has been the facilitation of a new development dialogue framework between the government and development partners, also known as the Kaberuka Process, to align development co-operation architecture with the changing Tanzanian context. Both sides aspire to changes in development co-operation consistent with a more mature relationship and Tanzania's wish to attain middle-income status, its long-term graduation from traditional aid and the private sector's prominence in the economy. The impact is yet to be seen, but the Kaberuka process has opened new avenues for dialogue (including on the offer to avail a new budget support instrument), triggered discussions on the new dialogue structure and informed the redrafting of the country's Development Co-operation Framework.

Asia-Pacific

Kiribati

The Secretary-level Development Co-ordinating Committee, under the National Economic Planning Office (NEPO), tracks development finance, primarily conventional official development finance through a database managed by the National Statistics Office. The government of Kiribati is also working on establishing a development database and monitoring the Kiribati Development Plan 2016-19 by the NEPO through consultation with line ministries and to provide a biannual report.

Lao PDR

In April 2016, the National Assembly approved the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSED) 2016-2020 and results-based Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, with an overall priority of LDC graduation. The NSED 2016-2020 includes a comprehensive results framework and sets development priorities aligned with the 2030 Vision Development Strategy.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Institutional Frameworks for Planning and Co-ordination

Costa Rica

Costa Rica set up an inter-institutional co-ordinating group, which encompasses the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Planning and Economics Policy and the Ministry of Finance, to carry out the following two initiatives: a project entitled 'improving effective co-operation in Costa Rica, as a contribution to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the establishment of co-ordination mechanisms and project monitoring and evaluation; and a national study, with the technical support of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL), to identify and measure the structural gaps that hinder development, beyond the classification derived from per capita income.

Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

Kosovo*

Kosovo adopted its National Development Strategy for 2016-2021 in early 2016, setting guidance for development partners on how to harmonise development co-operation with national development priorities.

Republic of Moldova

The Republic of Moldova plans to conduct a functional and institutional analysis and capacity assessment across all central authorities to ensure efficiency, predictability and transparency in development co-operation as well as improving the strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation processes across ministries.

Tajikistan

In 2016, the Republic of Tajikistan adopted the National Development Strategy 2030 and Mid-term Development Programme for 2016-2020, which were developed with a particular focus on alignment with the SDGs. According to the Roadmap on SDG Implementation, 79% of NDS targets were found to be aligned with SDGs.

*All references to Kosovo in this document should be understood to be in the context of [United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 \(1999\)](#).

Transparency and Mutual Accountability

Africa

Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Ivoire has an Aid Management Platform (AMP) and trainings are provided to government officials periodically to strengthen the reporting and use of information on the AMP. The AMP provided useful development finance information for the drafting of the Report on Co-operation and Financing of Development (2013-2015).

Ethiopia

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, with the support of the DAG, developed the country's Aid Management Platform in 2007. The web-based platform has contributed to enhancing transparency, predictability and mutual accountability with regards to the management of aid data. The AMP has been continuously upgraded and the focal points have been trained to improve the quality of AMP data. However, there is still a challenge in getting up to date information due to high staff turnover; and technical and institutional issues. Currently the Ministry of Finance and Economic Co-operation is making efforts to fully exit from its service provider and run the AMP autonomously. The handover requires intensive trainings of the Ministry's IT department to embark on the exit process.

Ghana

In order to facilitate the tracking of development co-operation in-country, the Government of Ghana supported the roll-out of a Real-Time Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System of all government appointees in terms of the key development deliverables as articulated in the Government's State of the Nation Address. The system provides information on national development priorities that need to be monitored in the context of mainstreaming the SDGs.

Additionally, was provided by UNDP towards the establishment of the Ghana Development Co-operation Management Information System (Gh-DCMIS), which seeks to report on development co-operation. The system facilitates the timely assessment and contribution of development co-operation in each sector of the economy. As a result, decision-making and identification of 'orphaned' sectors is increasingly efficient. UNDP also supported the government in organising a regional stakeholder's forum on the International Aid Transparency Initiative's reporting standards. With UNDP's support through the IATI Secretariat, Ghana was able to map organisations operating in Ghana as per the information in the IATI Registry and Gh-DCMIS.

The Government-Development Partner Group is the highest-level development co-ordination body in Ghana. The group seeks to address the need for regular and structured development dialogue between the Government of Ghana and its development partners. Additionally, the group provides a framework to discuss issues emerging from the Heads of Co-operation meetings (which have so far been with minimal government engagement). It also constitutes the key organ for co-ordinating the implementation of development effectiveness principles.

Transparency and Mutual Accountability

Kenya

The National Treasury hosts the Electronic Project Monitoring Information System (e-Promis) which captures information on projects being implemented by line ministries, state corporations and counties as well as development partners. The Integrated Financial Management Information System, also housed within the National Treasury, is implemented at both national and county levels. However, both systems need considerable capacity-building to enable effective and pervasive use for greater transparency.

Malawi

Malawi has a Development Co-operation Strategy (2014-2018) that provides effective and inclusive space for policy dialogue to improve development co-operation. The Second Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS II) also has a set of strategic development results indicators that allows regular review of progress through dialogue with a broad range of stakeholders. Malawi has an Aid Information Platform and participated in the Mutual Accountability Survey 2013-14 and 2015-16 conducted by UNDESA with support from UNDP.

Senegal

Senegal has an Aid Management Platform Public Portal that provides information on development co-operation. The government plans to align its AMP with the National SDG Roadmap process and inform the Ministry of Industry's planning around the Plan Sénégal Emergent.

Zimbabwe

From August to November 2016, the Government of Zimbabwe, with support from the European Union, conducted a needs assessment for the operationalisation of the National Authorising Office as well as the Aid Co-ordination Unit. The consultancy work funded by the EU also informed some of the steps needed for the procurement and installation of an Aid Information Management System, which will be managed by officers from the envisaged Aid Co-ordination Unit.

Asia-Pacific

Bangladesh

Bangladesh has a home-grown AIMS that tracks development finance flows complemented by the Economic Relations Division's Foreign Aid Budget and Accounts. In late 2016 (and early 2017), UNDP supported further software development of a IATI-AIMS Import Module. The module is designed to allow the automatic and regular transfer of IATI data into the home-grown Bangladesh AIMS system; after manually connecting an IATI project to the AIMS once, the data will be automatically updated. The module reduces administrative time spent fulfilling donor reporting requirements to IATI and AIMS.

Transparency and Mutual Accountability

Cambodia

Cambodia has used its ODA database to capture co-operation data on a project-by-project basis. The database is updated and validated twice a year and managed by the council for the Development of Cambodia, the country's lead co-ordination and resource mobilisation agency for development co-operation. In the first half of 2016, the database included 769 projects supported by development partners and 451 projects supported by foreign and domestic NGOs.

Mongolia

The Government of Mongolia is working on an ODA Management Information System and a Debt Management and Financial Analysis System, both hosted at the Ministry of Finance.

Myanmar

Myanmar provides a positive, practical example of implementing development effectiveness principles at the country level. In partnership with the European Commission and Germany, the Ministry of Planning and Finance developed a publicly-accessible, home-grown Aid Information Management System that was launched in early 2015, known as Mohinga that tracks development finance flows and is fully compliant with the IATI Standard.

Nepal

Information on development finance is managed by the Ministry of Finance through its Aid Management Platform, which captures both traditional ODA and South-South Co-operation flows. Nepal has been a member of the IATI since 2012. The Government of Nepal has set up a multi-level national architecture for effective development co-operation. The 2014 Development Co-operation Policy guides the government and development partners in advancing towards more effective development co-operation.

Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste established the Aid Transparency Portal (ATP), a central repository that captures ODA flows and feeds into the government budgeting process. Through the ATP, Timor-Leste is working towards improved transparency, accuracy and predictability of development co-operation.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic is currently expanding its existing International Co-operation Single Matrix into a more comprehensive International Co-operation Information System which will include data on all modalities of development co-operation including South-South Co-operation.

Transparency and Mutual Accountability

Peru

The Peruvian international Co-operation Agency developed the Declaración Annual and the 'Matriz Integrada de Proyectos de Cooperación Internacional (MIPCI)' to facilitate enhanced mutual accountability. The Declaración Annual is a platform that allows operators to register information on programmes, projects and activities implemented with resources from international development co-operation. The MIPCI is a web application that allows development partners (bilateral and multilateral) to register information on the intervention.

Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

Tajikistan

Tajikistan has an Aid Information Management System that publishes information on development co-operation projects and enables monitoring and evaluation for enhanced transparency and mutual accountability. The government of Tajikistan plans to further develop and actively use the AIMS to improve the co-ordination and monitoring mechanisms of development co-operation as well as to better align external resources with national development priorities.

The Republic of Moldova

The Republic of Moldova has an Aid Management Platform that tracks over 1,900 development co-operation activities with total commitments of EUR 4.65 billion. Moldova is a member of the IATI. Moldova also joined the Open Governance Partnership and adopted the Open Government Action Plan 2012-2013 that aims to promote public integrity, enhance public service delivery and enhance resource management.

Arab States

Egypt

Egypt has an official development finance policy defining development co-operation priorities. Egypt participated in the Development Co-operation Forum (DCF) Mutual Accountability Survey 2015 conducted by UNDESA with support from UNDP.



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