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United Nations Development Programme

UNDP'S GLOBAL PROJECT FOR MANAGING DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION EFFECTIVELY

2015 ANNUAL STATUS REPORT

UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team Contributing Partners



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAAA	Addis Ababa Agenda for Action
AIMS	Aid Information Management System
AFRODAD	African Forum and Network on Debt and Development
AMEXCID	Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
AP-DEF	Asia-Pacific Regional Development Effectiveness Facility
AP-DEV	Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness
ART	Articulation of Territorial and Thematic Networks for Human Development (UNDP)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CRF	Country Results Framework
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
DCR	Development Co-operation Report
DRF	Development Results Framework
EDC	Effective Development Co-operation
EU	European Union
Eurodad	European Network on Debt and Development
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FfD	Financing for Development
GPI	Global Partnership Initiative
HAP	Harmonisation Action Plan
HLM	High-Level Meeting
HLM2	Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JST	Joint Support Team (UNDP-OECD)
KOICA	Korea International Co-operation Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAG	Monitoring Advisory Group
MIC	Middle Income Country
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PNG	Papua New Guinea
PPIP	Partnership Principles Implementation Plan
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SSTrC	South-South / Triangular Co-operation
TFD	Trust Fund for Development
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN RC	United Nations Resident Co-ordinator
USD	United States Dollar



**Global
Partnership**
for Effective Development
Co-operation

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I. Executive Summary

In 2015, governments agreed on a new global development agenda (the [Sustainable Development Goals](#)), its financing framework (the [Addis Ababa Action Agenda](#)) and a new climate change deal (the [Paris Agreement](#)). This innovative, ambitious and universal [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) will require a transformative, effective and co-ordinated response from all development actors in order to ensure that we 'leave no one behind'. While Official Development Assistance (ODA) remains an important piece of financing for the 2030 Agenda, its implementation requires mobilising trillions of dollars of resources and investments from a variety of sources, many of them innovative or emerging partners, all of which must be effectively organised and utilised to better impact sustainable development.

The principles of effective development co-operation, as established in the [Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation](#) (2011), provide a foundation for the transformative interventions needed to implement the 2030 Agenda. As the UN Secretary General writes in his [Synthesis Report](#) on the post-2015 development agenda, 'efforts to increase the effectiveness of development co-operation need to be enhanced based on basic principles of country ownership, results focus, inclusive partnerships, transparency and accountability'. As referenced in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Addis Ababa Agenda for Action (AAAA), effective development co-operation, harmonised and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is an enabler of and contributor to high quality partnerships and increased resource flows for the promotion of sustainable development, prosperity and peace at both global and country levels.

The [Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation](#), a dynamic, multi-stakeholder platform that brings together developing and developed countries, the private sector, civil society, foundations and others to increase the effectiveness of development co-operation, is crucial to 'how' we achieve the 2030 Agenda. Since its inception in 2012, the Global Partnership has gained momentum, promoting good practice and mutual accountability in development co-operation; forged new partnerships, alliances and concrete initiatives to advance development objectives; provided a space to support discussion and shared understanding on specific development effectiveness issues; and blossomed into an inclusive platform for supporting the implementation of development co-operation commitments and the SDGs themselves.

The [United Nations Development Programme](#) (UNDP)'s role as a member of the Global Partnership's UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team (JST) has contributed to stronger positioning of the Partnership in the global policy discourse on development co-operation in light of the 2030 Agenda. UNDP's Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively has supported this role, building on the organisation's catalytic support for country-led approaches to manage development co-operation effectively; global support for monitoring [development effectiveness commitments](#) through an inclusive monitoring framework; facilitation of evidence-based mutual learning; and support to strengthening the voices of developing countries and regional actors in the global policy discourse on development co-operation and partnerships. The Global Project also supports UNDP's role in providing advisory and light secretariat services to the Partnership's [Co-Chairs](#) and [Steering Committee](#) and strengthens its visibility globally.

This report provides an overview of key achievements made under the Global Project in 2015, including:

- Broad-based support to peer learning around effective development co-operation, through production of think pieces, reports and country scoping work;
- Reinforcement of country-led approaches through a revised and reinforced global monitoring framework and support to implementation of the Global Partnership's second monitoring round;
- Improved positioning and visibility of the Global Partnership in the post-2015 development agenda through the organisation of regional and global workshops, high-level side events and a bolstered online presence; and
- Support to Kenya (host), Co-Chairs and Steering Committee in delivering a successful Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership (HLM2), including through development of a strategic concept; and substantive, political and operational planning.



II. Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is an ambitious, transformative set of goals that aims to ensure better long-term prospects for people and the planet. Making this agenda a reality will require significant development resources; changes in the way existing resources are prioritised and utilised; and a paradigm shift in the way that development stakeholders co-operate. Coherent development co-operation policies and institutional capacities are crucial to aligning diverse types of development resources with national priorities to maximise development impact.

UNDP's support to both global and national effective development co-operation agendas draws on the organisation's experience working with developing countries to strengthen institutional frameworks; support external assistance strategies and their harmonisation with national priorities; and disseminate best practices and lessons learned from on-the-ground work. Building on longstanding relationships in more than 170 countries, UNDP collaborates with country-level partners including governments (national and local), civil society, the private sector and others to ensure that countries adopt and timely implement the new development agenda.

In the context of the 2030 Agenda, UNDP recognises the need for global policy dialogues to be better informed by country-level realities as well as the importance of providing sustained country support to secure access to knowledge and mobilise resources for the implementation of the SDGs. Since 2008, UNDP has supported more than 90 countries in strengthening their national capacity to apply development effectiveness principles and strengthen national systems, taking into account diverse country typologies and regional dynamics and closely assessing impact of external development assistance; establishing partnership and accountability frameworks; and on-demand and tailored support to peer-learning, mutual exchange and South-South / Triangular Co-operation (SSTrC).

This report provides an overview of UNDP's work on effective development co-operation in 2015 at three levels of engagement: (i) at the global level, through its support to the effective functioning of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation's UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team¹, funded by contributions from partners²; and (ii, iii) engagement at the regional and country levels, drawing on support provided by UNDP's regional and Country Offices.

¹ UNDP and OECD have developed a single budgetary framework that shows which organisation will implement / fund which activities in the Global Partnership work plan. However, the funds of the two organisations remain completely 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 channeled 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 channeling Global Partnership funding.

² See page 2 for a complete list of contributing partners.

III. UNDP Support to EDC at the Global Level

Through its role in the Global Partnership's Joint Support Team, UNDP, along with its partners at OECD, has helped establish the Global Partnership as an enabler of development progress for the achievement of the SDGs and for mainstreaming development effectiveness principles into national policies and frameworks in both provider and recipient countries alike. The Global Partnership achieved this by: (i) providing an evidence base for discussion on the quality of development co-operation through its global monitoring framework and analytical work on policy and institutional arrangements for maximising development impact; (ii) acting as a space for multi-stakeholder exchanges on priorities and best practices for development effectiveness; and (iii) fostering concrete initiatives and partnerships to advance implementation of development effectiveness commitments.

To this end, in 2015, UNDP's contributions to the Global Partnership focused on:

- Refining the Global Partnership monitoring framework for enhanced implementation of the second round of monitoring (2015-2016) and sensitisation / roll-out of the second round to multiple stakeholder groups in 80+ countries;
- Production and dissemination of evidence-based analytical work in order to inform mutual learning and high-level political dialogue;
- Provision of substantive and logistical support to regional and global consultations on effective development co-operation in order to facilitate concrete action and knowledge sharing;
- Strengthening of the Global Partnership's online presence to increase global visibility of the initiative and the wider effective development co-operation agenda; and
- Advisory and Secretariat services to the Co-Chairs and Steering Committee of the Global Partnership, including provision of substantive inputs; organisation of Steering Committee meetings and high-level side events; and support to ongoing preparations for the Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership.

The following section outlines the main achievements of UNDP, as part of the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team, organised according to JST work plan outputs.

Output 1 - A global methodology for monitoring the implementation of Busan commitments is developed, refined and implemented

In establishing the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team, the [Busan Partnership Agreement](#) (2011) also mandated the JST to develop, refine and implement a global methodology for monitoring the commitments of providers and recipients made in Busan. The [Global Partnership monitoring framework](#) builds on experience from international monitoring efforts since 2005 and responds to developing countries' demand for a global accountability framework to support national implementation efforts. The framework consists of a set of [ten indicators](#) that measure progress in improving the effectiveness of development co-operation in specific areas related to ownership, results, inclusive development partnerships, transparency and mutual accountability among partners.

The Global Partnership monitoring framework and the information it generates play an important role in strengthening global accountability of development cooperation; measuring quality of multi-stakeholder engagement in development; and supporting lesson sharing for behavioural change.

In 2015, progress was made in the following areas under Output 1 of the JST work plan, organised in three distinct areas:

(i) Preparing a strong second round of GPEDC monitoring (2015-2016)

The second round of Global Partnership monitoring rolled out in more than [80 developing countries](#) in September 2015, marking a significant increase from the first round of monitoring in 2013-2014 (in which 46 developing countries participated). This significant growth was achieved as a result of: increased outreach by the JST, including to Steering Committee members and UN Country Teams / UNDP Country Offices to mobilise participation in the second monitoring round; broad sensitisation efforts, including the development and distribution of informational materials and sensitisation kits for diverse stakeholders; and the hosting of an [online consultation on the process and structure for the second monitoring round](#)³, which generated more than 60 comments, including feedback on the strengths, opportunities and lessons learned from the first monitoring round, from a diverse and global set of development stakeholders.

Key highlights from this work include:

- Completion and distribution of the [2015-2016 Monitoring Guide](#), a comprehensive document including the process, timeline and roles / responsibilities for all stakeholders involved in the second monitoring round (provider and recipient governments, CSOs, private sector etc.) for each of the ten indicators; data reporting tools for use by national co-ordinators and other country-level stakeholders; and a [monitoring FAQ document](#) and other supporting materials including [terms of reference](#) for different stakeholders, [leaflets](#), briefings and summary presentations. All documents were made available in English, [Spanish](#) and [French](#). Additionally, UNDP Mozambique and UNDP China supported translation of the Monitoring Guide into [Portuguese](#) and Chinese respectively and the Arab Donor Co-ordination Group also supported translation into [Arabic](#).
- Four pre-monitoring workshops organised by the JST, with support from UNDP regional colleagues, in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Pacific Islands, covering 72 countries and close to 160 participants from developing country governments (national co-ordinators), providers of development co-operation and representatives from CSOs, the private sector, regional economic communities and parliamentarians to support capacity-building for effective implementation of the second round of Global Partnership monitoring. The objective of the workshops was to ensure that robust, timely and credible evidence of progress in implementing the effective development co-operation principles was generated through the second monitoring round to inform discussions at HLM2 and throughout implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

By the end of the workshop, participants gained: a good understanding of the scope of the Global Partnership second monitoring round and its implementation process, including the different roles and responsibilities for relevant country-level stakeholders in their respective country context; increased capacity to use relevant resources and tools for the second monitoring round and extend support to national stakeholders involved in the exercise; technical and strategic guidance on grounding the global monitoring framework in existing country processes based on mutual learning; and opportunities to exchange with other participants on best practices and lessons learned.

³ Please note that as of fall 2016, the Global Partnership online community space and its related documents / e-discussions will be fully incorporated into www.effectivecooperation.org.

The regional pre-monitoring workshops were held:

- From [5-6 November 2015 in Mexico City, Mexico \(Latin America and Caribbean Region\)](#), organised by the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team and co-hosted by AMEXCID and the Center for Learning on Evaluation and Results in Latin America;
 - From [16-17 November 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia \(African Region\)](#), hosted by the UNDP Regional Service Centre for Africa, organised by the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team, with funding kindly provided by the European Union;
 - From [7-8 October 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand \(Asia-Pacific Region\)](#), organised by the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team and hosted by the Asia-Pacific Forum for Development Effectiveness (AP-DEF); and
 - From 8-9 November (sub-regional workshop for the Pacific), hosted by the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, organised by the UNDP Pacific Centre, with contributions from the JST.
- Online tools made available to Global Partnership monitoring stakeholders including organisation of nine global webinars by the JST to provide technical support and facilitate interactive exchange with developing country governments, providers, CSOs and other Global Partnership stakeholders (recordings of these training webinars are available on the [Global Partnership's YouTube channel](#)). In addition, an online help-desk was established by the JST to provide virtual advisory support for all interested stakeholders and on-demand, one-on-one meetings, calls and videoconferences were held with 10+ interested parties to help build capacity for undertaking the monitoring exercise.

(ii) Finalising the four pilot indicators

The JST spearheaded the refinement of four pilot indicators (Indicators 1, 2, 3 and 4⁴), which were preliminarily tested in the first round of monitoring (2013-2014), based on consultation with relevant stakeholders and expert groups (including the newly formed Monitoring Advisory Group - see more information below under section 3); light testing at the country level; consultations led by regional organisations including the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the AP-DEF; and online consultation with relevant stakeholders. [Methodologies for Indicators 1, 2 and 3](#) were endorsed by the Steering Committee in at its eighth meeting in Mexico (September 2015).

Public consultation was also carried out with the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (2 November 2015) and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Steering Committee (2 December 2015) to discuss pending methodological issues related to the finalisation of Indicator 4. In addition, an [online consultation](#) on the indicator was carried out, inviting a number of interested stakeholders to participate including GPEDC constituencies, developing countries and providers. [Methodology for Indicator 4](#) was endorsed at the ninth Steering Committee meeting in Malawi (February 2016).

⁴ Indicator 1: Development co-operation is focused on results that meet developing countries' priorities; Indicator 2: Civil society operates within an environment which maximises its engagement in and contribution to development; Indicator 3: Engagement and contribution of the private sector to development; Indicator 4: Transparency: information on development co-operation is publicly available.

(iii) Reviewing the Global Partnership monitoring framework to ensure its relevance to the post-2015 and Financing for Development contexts

Technical support to ensure strong linkages between the Global Partnership monitoring framework and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda and the Financing for Development (FfD) outcomes was provided by the JST through several avenues in 2015, including the following:

- Establishment of and substantive service to the [Global Partnership Monitoring Advisory Group \(MAG\)](#). The July 2014 Steering Committee meeting supported strengthening the monitoring process, including through establishing a Monitoring Advisory Group to advise on technical measurement approaches, strengths and room for improvement of the current monitoring framework.

Consequently, the Global Partnership's Monitoring Advisory Group was established in April 2015 after a nomination process facilitated by the JST. The group is composed of [12 high-level technical experts](#) mandated to help refine and strengthen the framework and linkages with monitoring of the 2030 Agenda. In 2015, the MAG provided advice and feedback on strengthening the second monitoring round including a review of measurement practices and the methodology for pilot indicators, and will provide further recommendations in 2016 to ensure that the future Global Partnership monitoring framework supports follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, as well as the follow-up to the outcomes of the FfD process. The JST supported [two MAG meetings](#) in 2015 (May 2015 in New York and September 2015 in Paris).

- Provision of Global Partnership inputs into preparations for the FfD Follow-Up Forum and SDG indicator framework conversations. Working closely with the Global Partnership Co-Chairs as well as the MAG, the JST provided input to the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), the group mandated to develop the SDG indicator framework, and into deliberations on the modalities of the Financing for Development Follow-up Forum.

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

The sharing of experiences, including what has worked and what hasn't, contributes to the adaptation and adoption of the most relevant and effective development solutions in peer countries, through mutual learning and knowledge sharing founded on evidence-based analytical work. Through UNDP's work under the auspices of the Global Partnership, this information is sourced and funnelled into the global policy dialogue on effective development co-operation to support a 'bottom-up', country-led approach to development solutions and policies and ensure that the 2030 Agenda maintains focus on the quality of development co-operation and partnerships and their implementation on the ground.

In 2015, UNDP, as a member of the JST, produced several analytical works and other substantive inputs to inform negotiations and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda and AAAA; enhance mutual learning among GPEDC stakeholders; and track progress and bottlenecks to implementation of development effectiveness commitments on the ground, including the following:

- (i) Production of think pieces, reports and country scoping work**, disseminated to inject key messages on the importance of development effectiveness into negotiations and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, including:

- [Summary Brief](#) and [Synthesis Report](#) on 'The Role of Development Co-operation in Middle Income Countries', produced with kind funding from the Government of Japan and presented at a [Global Partnership-led side event at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development](#) (Addis Ababa, July 2015), now available on the Global Partnership external site and community space;
- [Discussion Paper](#), 'Strengthening Development Co-operation in Support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', produced and presented at the second annual Busan Global Forum (Seoul, November 2015), now available on the Global Partnership external site and community space;
- [Issue Brief on transparency](#), 'Towards Transparent and Accountable Development Co-operation,' which discusses the critical ingredients needed for greater transparency in development co-operation: better data, better information management and better access. The brief is now available on the Global Partnership external site and community space; and
- Eight examples of good practices and bottlenecks in specific institutional and policy-related areas of effective development co-operation developed by UNDP Country Offices, in consultation with partner country governments, to inform evidence-based dialogue on the Global Partnership's core priorities. A total of [35 country briefs](#) are now available on the Global Partnership external website and community space.

In addition, these analytical products are widely disseminated via the Global Partnership newsletter, community space and wider social media and are used by the JST to brief key Global Partnership stakeholders.

(ii) Support to global and regional consultations to facilitate concrete action; inform mutual learning and knowledge sharing; and facilitate political dialogue

In 2015, UNDP contributed substantively to meetings, events and online consultations aimed at strengthening countries' and regions abilities to leverage all available resources and partnerships under the Global Partnership umbrella and the larger effective development co-operation architecture overall, including:

- ['Strengthening the Coherence of the Financing for Development and Effective Development Co-operation Agendas - Asia-Pacific Regional Consultation'](#) (26-27 March 2015, Manila, Philippines)

The meeting was hosted by the Government of Philippines and co-chaired by the Government of Bangladesh, with funding provided by the European Union and contributing partners to AP-DEF. The UNDP Regional Service Centre for Asia-Pacific, as secretariat to the Asia Pacific Forum on Development Effectiveness and UNDP as a member of the JST, joined forces to provide substantive and logistical support to this meeting, which was attended by more than 120 delegates from 24 countries representing government, civil society, the private sector and legislators.

Discussions highlighted how learning from decades of experience on the management of ODA and development co-operation could inform dialogue throughout the Financing for Development agenda. Discussions also emphasised the importance of ensuring that development co-operation efforts have a strong focus on reducing poverty and inequality. Participants also developed a number of messages to inform consultations ahead of the high-level FfD consultations in Addis Ababa in July 2015.

Read the final meeting outcome [here](#).

In 2015, UNDP, as a member of the JST, also provided substantive contribution to the following events:

- [KOICA Learning and Acceleration Programme](#) (18-21 November 2015, Seoul, South Korea)

Twenty-five representatives from developing countries participated in the second annual Global Partnership Learning and Acceleration Programme, organised by the Government of Korea (KOICA) in partnership with UK-based NGO Development Initiatives. The JST provided substantive contributions to the learning module on the Global Partnership and its monitoring framework.

Read the final meeting outcome [here](#) (chapter 4).

- [Second Busan Global Partnership Annual Forum](#) (23–24 November 2015, Seoul, South Korea)

This event, part of a series of annual forums, was organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea in partnership with DI, focusing on progress in implementing development commitments at the country level and complementing the biennial Global Partnership High-Level Meeting, which monitors overall progress at the political level. The 2015 Forum brought together approximately 200 participants from donor agencies, partner countries, civil society, multi-lateral organisations, think tanks and the private sector to share country experiences and explore in detail where and how success has been achieved, together with the contexts and facilitating factors. The Joint Support Team provided substantive contribution to the Forum, and UNDP's global EDC team, along with its Seoul Policy Centre, joined forces to provide co-ordination support, particularly by identifying and outreaching to key stakeholders. The UNDP Seoul Policy Centre also provided travel facilitation support for this meeting.

The 2015 Forum provided useful and actionable ideas to inform the February 2016 meeting of the Global Partnership Steering Committee and will provide inputs to preparations for HLM2.

Read the final meeting outcome [here](#).

- As discussed under Output 1, peer exchange and mutual learning among countries on implementing the principles of effective development co-operation were also advanced at the regional pre-monitoring workshops in Asia, the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

(iii) Support to and strengthening of the Global Partnership online community for increased knowledge sharing

In support of knowledge sharing and promotion of mutual learning, in 2015, UNDP further refined the Global Partnership's [online community](#)⁵, which was initially established in 2013. Now numbering more than 530 members (an increase of more than 50 in 2015), the online community is the Global Partnership's 'go-to' space for technical information (including the aforementioned country examples and on-the-ground evidence collection – see Output 2 for more information),

⁵ Please note that the Global Partnership's online community will be integrated into the www.effectivecooperation.org site in early fall, 2016.

hosting more than 500 technical documents on development co-operation including country evidence, monitoring documents and others.

Through this online platform, UNDP is able to facilitate online, multi-stakeholder discussions around thematic development co-operation issues to ensure inclusive and representative inputs are fed into global dialogue and that mutual learning is efficiently facilitated across regions and stakeholder groups.

Key highlights of JST work on the community space in 2015 include:

- Creation of a [library of country examples](#) on development effectiveness issues, with a rotating featured story each quarter;
- General re-organisation of the space to increase utility, including creation of an easily searchable 'e-Library'; and
- Construction of dedicated spaces for the [Monitoring Advisory Group](#) and the [second round of Global Partnership monitoring](#), including publicly accessible spaces to house technical materials.

In addition, the JST helped moderate and supported logistical facilitation of three online consultations housed on the Global Partnership community space in 2015, including:

- '[Leveraging EDC to mobilise existing resources for development and enhance private finance for sustainable development](#)' (9 – 27 March 2015)

This online dialogue was convened by the JST to complement discussion at the at the Global Partnership's World Bank / IMF Spring Meetings side event, entitled, '[Strengthening development finance – perspectives from the receiving end.](#)' which aimed to identify joint priorities between developing countries for the Financing for Development negotiations, in advance of the Third International Conference on FfD. The e-discussion also explored how the Global Partnership can best support strengthening developing country leadership over the planning and managing of development resources. Building upon comprehensive contributions made during this timely dialogue on development finance, several key takeaways emerged, eventually informing discussion at the aforementioned Global Partnership side event, including:

- Strong country ownership / effective prioritisation of development goals and allocation of resources in line with national development planning will drive operationalisation and implementation of the post-2015 development agenda;
- State capacity to mobilise and manage development finance through coherent policy frameworks will be crucial to achieve the SDGs and to this end, Integrated National Financing Frameworks are increasingly important at the national level;
- Effective global and regional co-operation is needed to address illegal practices in finance; and
- Revitalising existing international commitments for the effective use of development commitments remains essential to ultimately realise the SDGs.

A complete archive of the discussion, including its final synthesis, can be found [here](#).

- '[Structure and Processes for the Global Partnership's Second Round of Monitoring \(2015-2016\)](#)' (31 March – 30 April 2015)

As mentioned under Output 1 of this report, under the auspices of the MAG, the JST facilitated an online consultation on the proposed process and structure for the second monitoring round. This online consultation aimed to gather feedback from stakeholders who participated in the first round of monitoring (2013-2014) on ways in which the structure and process of the second round could

be improved to strengthen global participation, ensure timely and efficient data collection, improve communication between stakeholders and the JST and further facilitate the use of findings from the second global Progress Report to generate dialogue on effective partnerships at country, regional and global levels.

The consultation was publicly available and open to all interested stakeholders (including developing country governments, development co-operation providers, and non-state actors), with translation provided between English, French and Spanish. Comments were received from more than 60 stakeholders, which were then incorporated into the MAG and JST's work to refine the monitoring process during the second round.

A complete archive of the discussion can be found [here](#).

- [Methodology for Indicator 4 \(Transparency\) of the Global Partnership Monitoring Framework](#) (20 October – 10 December 2015)

Together with the outcomes of consultations held through the OECD-DAC Working Party on Statistics and the IATI Steering Committee with their respective memberships, outcomes of this consultation formed the basis for a proposed methodology for Indicator 4 on transparency. The proposed methodology was then submitted to the MAG, and on the basis of their technical guidance, the finalised methodological approach was presented and endorsed at the Global Partnership Steering Committee meeting in Lilongwe, Malawi (February 2016).

A complete archive of the discussion can be found [here](#).

Output 3 - Events and communication initiatives to support political efforts and outreach aimed at strengthening linkages with post-2015 and other global processes

The Global Partnership's political prominence, potential contribution to achievement of the 2030 Agenda and global brand was further strengthened in 2015 through JST support to the development and implementation of a revised [communications strategy](#) in the lead-up to HLM2. This comprehensive communications strategy better positions the Global Partnership in the 2030 Agenda discussions and implementation efforts and includes a number of focus areas including revamping the Partnership's digital presence and social media strategy; updating and refining messaging and multimedia materials; defining strategic opportunities for public engagement; and building broader editorial and media partnerships to enhance the visibility of communications products for key audiences.

In tandem, a comprehensive [communications 'action plan'](#) was also developed for HLM2. Both activity plans were developed and initiated in 2015 and will be implemented throughout the remainder of 2016. In parallel, a series of successful side events at high-level fora and meetings throughout 2015 helped to raise the profile of the Global Partnership as an important piece of 'how' to realise the 2030 Agenda.

The following are key areas of work under this Output in 2015.

(i) Strengthening the Partnership's online presence (website, blog and newsletter)

- Expanding and streamlining the Global Partnership website
The Global Partnership [website](#) continues to be the external face of the Global Partnership, and is regularly updated with new articles on current events, activities and meetings; stories of progress in achieving development effectiveness commitments; and other relevant

materials. The website has steadily increased in user traffic and engagement, receiving 12,000 more visitors in 2015 than in 2014—surpassing 60,000—an increase of 25%. In addition, the website received visitors from more than 195 countries and territories in 2015, underlining the broad engagement of Global Partnership stakeholders worldwide.

Key highlights of work on the website in 2015 include: general updating of aforementioned materials; creation of key pages to showcase the [second round of monitoring](#), [the MAG](#), [analytical products](#) on progress in implementing development effectiveness principles including the creation of externally-targeted 'country stories'; a page for [HLM2 updates](#); and a space to feature Global Partnership [members and donors](#).

Starting from late 2015, a full redesign of the website is underway, which will transform the site into a more engaging and accessible version, aligned with the Global Partnership's ambitions and efforts moving forward.

- Increasing the readership and substantive scope of the Global Partnership blog
In 2015, the [Global Partnership blog](#) showcased 23 guest authors including influential decision-makers, academics and thought leaders, as well as high-profile guests from the private sector, civil society, local governments and providers and recipients of development co-operation. These commentators provided thoughts on how development effectiveness principles are furthering their work on pressing international development co-operation issues ranging from the private sector's essential role in delivering the 2030 Agenda to local priorities for tackling economic development challenges and fighting poverty. Many of these pieces were also published in partnership with / cross-posted to international development media outlet Devex—which has 500,000+ registered users.
- Revamping the Global Partnership newsletter
The Global Partnership e-newsletter's structure was made more user friendly and easily readable in 2015, and now is circulated monthly to 4,000+ recipients with updates on Global Partnership-related events, consultations and ongoing processes. In addition, the quarterly monitoring-specific e-newsletter is also distributed to approximately 950 stakeholders participating in the second monitoring round.

(ii) Organisation of a series of high-profile substantive side events and facilitation of member state-led discussions

In 2015, the JST provided substantial technical and logistical support to the organisation of the following high-profile side events on the margins of relevant international fora, including at the World Bank / IMF Spring Meetings and Third International Conference on FfD. These events helped raise the profile of the Global Partnership, the wider effective development co-operation agenda and linkages to FfD and the post-2015 context among key constituencies, contributing key messages and evidence from the Global Partnership's work, especially on the contribution of effective development co-operation and partnerships for implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the AAAA.

- ['Strengthening development finance – perspectives from the receiving end'](#), hosted by the government of Malawi, in the margins of the World Bank / IMF Spring Meetings (Washington D.C., 19 April 2015)
- ['More than the sum of its partners: a dialogue on multi-stakeholder partnerships for development'](#), hosted by the governments of the Netherlands and Mexico in the margins of the post-2015 negotiations on means of implementation and global partnership for sustainable development (UN Headquarters New York, 20 April 2015);

- [‘Effective Co-operation and Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships for Addressing Sustainable Development Challenges in Middle Income Countries’](#), hosted by the governments of Mexico and Japan in the margins of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa, 14 July 2015); and
- [‘Using Inclusive Partnerships to Deliver on the SDGs: the Role of Gender-Responsive Budgeting’](#), hosted by UN Women and the Global Partnership Co-Chairs at the 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit (UN Headquarters New York, 26 September 2015).

The facilitation of a comprehensive communications strategy and organisation of several high-profile side events throughout 2015 helped to raise the profile of the Global Partnership as an important piece of ‘how’ to realise the 2030 Agenda. Continued focus on showcasing the Global Partnership as an important and multi-stakeholder platform for achieving development co-operation commitments and furthering international dialogue will be essential in the lead-up up to HLM2 and in light of the crucial need for partnerships in realising the SDGs.

Output 4 - Secretariat and advisory services to the [Steering Committee and Co-Chairs](#)

Country ownership and political will to adhere to and operationalise development effectiveness commitments remain integral to the continued success of the Global Partnership. To this end, the Global Partnership is Co-Chaired by three Ministers (currently the Netherlands, Mexico and Malawi). Support to the Co-Chairs’ offices and a multi-stakeholder Steering Committee with representatives of the Co-Chairs and 21 additional senior representatives from different government and non-government constituencies is essential to the effective functioning of the Global Partnership as a country-led, inclusive and multi-stakeholder platform.

Consequently, in addition to the aforementioned substantive services including monitoring work, preparation of regional workshops / consultations, and communications activities, the UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team provides advisory and light administrative services to the Global Partnership’s Steering Committee and Co-Chairs’ offices.

Subsequently, in 2015, the JST’s support to the effective functioning of the Global Partnership was focused in the following areas:

- Supporting the substantive preparations for two Steering Committee Meetings (in [The Hague, Netherlands in January 2015](#) and [Mexico City, Mexico in September 2015](#));
- Researching, drafting, and disseminating substantive meeting documentation to inform the Steering Committee’s decisions on issues including the organisation of HLM2; the Global Partnership contribution to effective implementation of the SDGs, the FfD agenda and other United Nations development processes; stakeholder and constituency engagement; the Global Partnership monitoring framework; and overall vision and linkages to the post-2015 agenda;
- Regular advisory and Secretariat support to the Co-Chairs including inputs to UN development processes and engagement with HLM2 preparations;

- Working Groups on Knowledge Hub and Country-Level Implementation established⁶ to facilitate increased peer learning and concrete implementation at the country level; and
- Substantial logistical support, including the facilitation and funding of nine developing country participants for each Steering Committee meeting, ensuring the integrity of the Partnership as an inclusive platform for all stakeholders; managing overall participation at Steering Committee meetings; and on-site logistical and technical support.

Output 5 - High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership organised

HLM2 aims to amplify the positive impact of development co-operation over the next 15 years. Hosted by the Government of Kenya in Nairobi (28 November–1 December 2016), it will:

- Take stock of the implementation of development effectiveness principles and commitments;
- Provide a space for peer exchange and mutual learning around development effectiveness, showcasing successful examples and discussing bottlenecks;
- Identify innovative approaches to sustainable development that can be scaled up for greater development impact;
- Position the Global Partnership to effectively contribute to implementation of the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda; and
- Based on inclusive consultation, the HLM2 outcome document will help to shape how existing and new development actors can partner to implement the 2030 Agenda and realise the SDGs.

To this end, the following are key highlights of the JST's support in 2015 to delivering a successful HLM2:

- Substantive and logistical support provided to Kenya in their capacity as host, liaising with the Global Partnership Co-Chairs, in the planning and preparation of a successful High-Level Meeting, including through the drafting of both political and operational roadmaps. This support also included an inception mission (18-19 July 2015) and a technical meeting (9-10 November 2015) to discuss overall approach and kick-start preparatory work;
- On-going support to Kenya in planning an announcement of the HLM2 dates and drafting the meeting's strategic concept; finalising an operational roadmap and budget; drafting of a communications action plan and provision of inputs to the HLM2 [political roadmap](#) in time for discussion and endorsement at the ninth Steering Committee meeting in Malawi (February 2016); and
- Support to the formation of core groups for substantive organisation of HLM2 plenary sessions and a multi-stakeholder HLM2 Working Group to monitor substantive and logistical progress.

⁶ The eighth Steering Committee meeting (Mexico, September 2015) identified the Global Partnership's country focused, multi-stakeholder approach and ability to act as a cross-regional knowledge broker as keys to accelerating country-level progress for the principles of effective development co-operation and as significant value-added to achieving the 2030 Agenda. As such, two working groups (one on Country-Level Implementation and one on the Global Partnership as a Knowledge Hub) were subsequently formed to support these aims, with initial terms of reference and calls for participation facilitated by the JST, under the strategic direction of the Co-Chairs. Both Working Groups are member-led and multi-stakeholder in nature, with the JST providing inputs to their work, including by supporting the drafting of reports to the Steering Committee and preparing a synthesis / global scoping of country implementation efforts.

IV. UNDP Support to EDC at the Regional and Country Levels

UNDP's work in the EDC portfolio enhances the effectiveness of development co-operation through its country and regional-level support to strengthening frameworks, systems and accountability mechanisms while simultaneously feeding this experience-based learning into results-based global dialogue. Through its Global Project for Managing Development Co-operation Effectively and UNDP's global team of experts from Headquarters in New York, Regional Service Centres, Global Policy Centres and Country Offices, UNDP aims to support country-led initiatives and programmes for strengthening development co-operation, facilitate knowledge sharing and technical information exchange and fertilise inclusive partnerships among a broad range of stakeholders. In the context of the 2030 Agenda, UNDP's approach to more effective development co-operation focuses on cross-practice collaboration to draw on the depth and breadth of policy and programme support around three main pillars: (i) institutional frameworks and arrangements; (ii) transparent systems for planning, monitoring and reporting; and (iii) evidence-based mutual accountability. The following section details UNDP's work around these key enablers of progress at the county and regional levels in 2015.

1. Institutional frameworks and systems strengthened at the country level

In the context of a rapidly changing development co-operation landscape with increasingly complex financing modalities and stakeholder groups, developing countries face the mounting challenge of managing diverse resource streams while simultaneously maximising impact. This process underscores the need for enhanced co-ordination among a wide range of development partners (governments, multi-laterals, civil society, the private sector, foundations etc.) and strengthened development planning processes that link the full range of available development resources to sustainable development results. In order to promote greater harmonisation among development actions and alignment with country priorities, effective national policy and institutional reforms, which enable systemic and coherent planning and management of resources and partnerships for sustainable development, are essential.

To this end, UNDP encourages countries to strengthen institutional mechanisms and policies at the national level that provide for sustainable financing strategies which take into account all financial flows, build stronger country ownership and implement greater use of countries' own systems. In recent years, with UNDP's support, a number of countries have developed or updated policy frameworks in line with the Busan Partnership agreement in order to enhance country leadership over their development priorities and to systematically engage providers of development co-operation and manage development finance in an effective manner. In partnership with UNDP, since 2009, 90+ programme countries have developed / strengthened national development co-operation policies, joint assistance strategies or similar policy tools to increase the effectiveness of development co-operation and have implemented or refined their aid management strategies.

In 2015, among many others, UNDP supported the following programme countries in establishing or revising policy and institutional frameworks to leverage and streamline development co-operation in line with national and global development agendas:

Bangladesh: In October 2015, the government of Bangladesh approved its 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020) which focuses on sustainable pro-poor economic growth, risk resilience and empowerment through employment and training opportunities. The theme of this Five Year Plan is 'Accelerating Growth, Empowering Citizens,' aiming to raise Bangladesh's economic growth by 8% by 2020 while reducing moderate poverty by 18.6% and extreme poverty by 8.9%. It is also estimated that the plan will help create an additional 12.9 million jobs over the next five years. While public finance will cover 22% of the financial requirements to achieve this ambitious agenda, private sector investment is expected to account for the remaining 78%. A new development co-operation policy and a joint co-operation strategy (2016-2020) are currently being developed, laying out how the government and its development partners will work together to support the implementation of the Five Year Plan. As a component of the long-term Perspective Plan (2010-2021), the Five Year Plan aims to achieve double-digit growth and help Bangladesh graduate from Least-Developed Country status by 2021.

Malawi: The Malawi Development Co-operation Strategy (DCS) 2014-2018 continues to guide effective co-operation in Malawi in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of development interventions. Specifically, the DCS focuses on co-ordinated, harmonised and results-focused support from development partners and other stakeholders that is aligned to national priorities, institutions and systems. The second Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS II) 2011-2016 includes a results framework with impact and outcome indicators. The strategy reflects Malawi's broad growth goals, social equity and governance. More specifically, the strategy recognises the need to share resources equally, promote human and social development, improve labour productivity and address structural transformation leading to economic diversification.

Lao: The Vientiane Declaration on Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (2016-2025) is a ten-year framework dedicated to forging stronger and more diverse development co-operation partnerships. The Declaration was endorsed by the Government of Lao, along with forty-eight development partners and the UN in November 2015, and will help ensure that all development funds in Lao have the maximum possible impact, guided by the principles of effective development co-operation. The Declaration includes commitments to increase efforts to fight corruption, tax evasion and other illicit financial flows; form an inclusive financial sector; develop knowledge sharing networks and increase engagement with other developing countries; help the private sector align its actions with public aims to encourage more public-private partnerships for development; and strengthen local development planning. A framework for the implementation of the SDGs is also integrated with the Declaration. The government of Lao and its development partners are now working together to prepare a Country Action Plan (CAP) to implement the Declaration with the goal of completing the CAP by September 2016.



In 2015, UNDP also supported the development of institutional or legal frameworks to revise donor co-ordination arrangements; reduce bureaucracies; and clarify the roles and responsibilities of all development stakeholders, in developing and dual character (provider-recipient) countries alike, including the following:

Belarus: UNDP assisted the government of Belarus in reforming the way it works with international assistance by revising relevant legal frameworks and donor co-ordination arrangements. In particular, the highly bureaucratic procedures of government registration for all international assistance have been streamlined, and a new forum, the National Commission on Technical Assistance, is now set up to co-ordinate assistance between donors and the government around national priorities. The UN RC is a Co-Chair of this forum together with the First Deputy Prime Minister. Specific regulations and procedures for the forum will be further worked out in 2016. In addition, a large-scale UN-organised donor conference on Belarus in January 2015 positioned the UN RC and UNDP as key partners of choice for donor co-ordination. This conference was attended by a range of donors, including bi-lateral and emerging donors (such as the Russian Federation) and facilitated new contacts and partnerships.

Kazakhstan: UNDP supported the Kazakh government in the development and adoption of a new law on ODA, which lays the foundations for the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in institutionalising the national ODA system in Kazakhstan. Relevant secondary laws, rules and regulations have also been developed as a result of a joint UNDP-government of Kazakhstan project. Among other strategic and operational documents developed by this project are: the draft Kazakhstan ODA Mid-Term Strategy, ODA M&E guidelines, ODA Project Cycle Management Guidelines, ODA Frequently Asked Questions reference document and Kazakhstan's ODA visibility guidelines. The new legal and policy framework will guide Kazakhstan as a provider of development co-operation in the Central Asia region and help the country strengthen the capacities of individuals and institutions in neighbouring countries.

Development Co-operation Policy and Institutional Frameworks for Emerging Donor Countries: In 2015, UNDP played a crucial role in helping emerging donor countries in Europe and the CIS region develop aid effectiveness frameworks and ODA legislation. With UNDP support, Romania, the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan were able to strengthen their roles as development providers in the region.

In **Romania**, UNDP assisted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in consolidating the government's ODA policy. UNDP financed legal expertise which provided inputs to the new ODA legislative package and strengthened Romania's capacity to deliver effective development assistance. Changes expected from the new ODA policies include: increased capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to disperse ODA funding through more coherent and simplified rules and procedures; increased institutional capacity to guide and implement national ODA policy through the creation of a specialised department within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and increased co-ordination of ODA through more assertive interventions by the Ministry. The law is expected to be adopted by the end of 2016 and reflects Romania's emerging role as an important provider of development assistance in the region.

In January 2015, the government of the **Russian Federation** and UNDP signed a Partnership Framework Agreement establishing the foundation for a long-term strategic partnership between Russia and UNDP dedicated to the implementation of development projects and the advancement of the SDG agenda in the CIS region and beyond. This agreement highlights the growing role of the Russian Federation as a development partner dedicated to implementing the post-2015 agenda on a global level. The landmark Russia-UNDP Trust Fund for Development (TFD), signed in June 2015, will provide USD 25 million in development assistance from the Russian Federation towards rural development, disaster risk reduction, energy efficiency and support for integration processes in the CIS region as a means to promote trade, economic growth and sustainable development. The TFD has the potential to facilitate the sharing of Russian development knowledge, experience and expertise to strengthen co-operation among CIS countries. The TFD establishes the Russian Federation's role as a significant donor nation and will help streamline the funding of development projects in the region.

With its long-standing experience in capacity development, UNDP is well-positioned to play a catalytic role in ensuring that such responses to sustainable development challenges are based on integrated and system-wide approaches. This includes supporting countries in reforming and enhancing their institutional arrangements and systems to make better connections amongst goals, resources, results, partnerships and incentives, including through inter-ministerial co-ordination and multi-stakeholder approaches.

In the context of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs, increased efforts are being made to integrate systems and tools in the management of development co-operation. As such, in 2015, Development Finance Assessments (DFAs) were piloted in a number of countries in an effort to meet the demand for a more holistic and comprehensive approach to development resource planning. DFAs were developed by the UNDP Regional Service Centre for the Asia-Pacific (Bangkok) in response to the growing demand from countries in the region to establish an evidence base for the introduction of policy and institutional reforms for managing the increasing complexity of domestic and international sources of financing for development. With support from UNDP, lessons learned from DFAs will inform countries in updating and expanding their systems and institutions, ensuring that they are fit for purpose in the context of the 2030 Agenda. For instance, after completing its DFA, the Philippines is preparing a medium-term development plan called Filipino 2040, based in part on the outcomes and policy recommendations of the exercise. Experiences from the DFA in the Philippines are also informing further work in the Asia-Pacific and Africa.

DFAs in the Asia-Pacific region: In the Asia-Pacific, regional analytical work on effective development co-operation is grounded in Development Finance Assessments. In 2015, DFAs were conducted in Bangladesh, Fiji and Myanmar, while initial discussions identified interest in launching DFAs in Cambodia and Nepal as well as other countries in the Asia-Pacific and Africa. DFAs produce interesting findings on the changing role of development co-operation and identify areas for using development co-operation more strategically to leverage other sources of development finance and strengthen alignment with national priorities. A major achievement in 2015 was the consolidation of the methodology for undertaking DFAs, with explicit focus on strengthening the links between finance and results in the context of the SDGs. The revised methodology builds on discussions among representatives from 15 countries including government, civil society and the private sector during the regional workshop on realising the Addis Ababa Action Agenda at Country-Level organised by the UNDP Regional Service Centre for the Asia-Pacific in collaboration with the Global Partnership Initiative on Results and Accountability.

2. Transparent systems for planning, monitoring and reporting

Effective co-ordination and management of aid at the country-level requires easily accessible, transparent, and timely availability of information on all aid flows. Aid Information Management Systems (AIMS), which consist of a database of aid commitments, disbursements, and activities, together with a mechanism for keeping the information continuously updated, are designed to assist developing countries in managing their aid flows. AIMS help developing countries to incorporate aid flows onto their national budgets and improve the overall alignment of assistance with country priorities, which can also lead to greater country ownership.

To support the management of development co-operation, UNDP encourages the adoption of transparent systems by strengthening AIMS as well as the integration of the IATI standard with national systems to facilitate the effective use of information on financial management and aid management to further enhance development co-operation.

With UNDP's support, many governments have worked to set up databases, websites, and other information management systems and tools to more effectively track, document, and analyse aid

flows to their countries. More recently, there have also been increased efforts towards linking aid management systems to national financing management systems, including debt and macroeconomic management systems. In some countries, integration is also taking place between IFMIS and aid information management systems for enhanced inter-operability, transparency and accountability.



Côte d'Ivoire: UNDP, in partnership with Pôle de Dakar, conducted a series of bi-lateral consultations and multi-lateral meetings with representatives from the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Finance, Budget, Foreign Affairs, the Prime Ministry, Parliament, civil society, the private sector and development partners. The purpose of these meetings was to analyse the national planning, budgeting, M&E and aid co-ordination mechanisms in order to provide concrete recommendations for the implementation of an operational, harmonised and integrated framework tied to Côte D'Ivoire's 2016-2020 National Development Plan. Best practices on integration from Rwanda, Benin and Tanzania were shared and helped identify bottlenecks in Côte D'Ivoire's own integration process. In addition, Development Finance Assessment methodology was presented to the Ministry of Planning and a cross-ministerial committee was formed to organise the roll out of a DFA. Together, these interventions have helped address existing gaps in dialogue and implementation structures which had contributed to the weakening of development finance impacts in Côte d'Ivoire. UNDP is currently supporting the government in developing a concrete action plan for the adaptation of an integrated planning and development financing mechanism.

Uzbekistan: UNDP is currently supporting implementation of the Uzbekistan Aid Effectiveness Project, a three-year initiative that aims to improve the effectiveness of aid inflows and strengthen the capacity of the government of Uzbekistan to co-ordinate, manage and mobilise external development aid. Currently, some non-ODA flows are reported separately from the existing AIMS, resulting in unconsolidated aid data information. As part of the Uzbekistan Aid Effectiveness Project, a new AIMS will be implemented in line with international standards, which will strengthen the harmonisation, alignment and accountability of external aid. The new AIMS platform will be managed by the Ministry of Finance and will be launched by the end of 2016. In the long-term, the implementation of the new AIMS will improve aid effectiveness, management and the mobilisation of external resources by consolidating fragmented aid data and putting the system under the management of a single office within the Ministry of Finance, which will monitor the effectiveness of external aid on an ongoing basis and contribute to more effective development planning.

Bangladesh: UNDP's support to the government of Bangladesh has resulted in the development of an online Aid Information Management System, 'Bangladesh AIMS'. This 'homegrown' platform captures data on all foreign aid inflows, helping the government track and manage aid and better evaluate development financing. The AIMS also tracks the disbursement of aid resources, providing information on the quality of aid delivery to the government, donors and CSOs. The government is also developing an automated import system so its AIMS can automatically transfer data from IATI. The transparency and consolidation of aid data through the AIMS will play a central role in enhancing transparency and supporting effective development co-operation between the government of Bangladesh and its development partners.

Nepal: In order to strengthen aid effectiveness in Nepal, UNDP supported the Ministry of Finance in rolling out its Aid Management Platform (AMP), a system which tracks and analyses commitment and disbursement data by individual donor, sector and with geographical coverage, in 2010. Since that time, UNDP has provided technical support for trainings, maintenance and management of Nepal's AMP. In 2013, the government of Nepal made the AMP data publicly available in order to ensure wider availability to civil society, the media and the general public, strengthening transparency and accountability. Based on the AMP data, Nepal's Ministry of Finance has also been publishing Development Co-operation Reports (DCRs) since 2013. DCRs have been extremely useful tools, providing analysis of aid data from various perspectives in terms of aid fragmentation, sector focus, geographical coverage, commitment versus disbursement etc.

Malawi: An Aid Management Platform was established in Malawi in 2008, playing a significant role in compiling data for development co-operation reports and assisting with the streamlining of co-ordination processes. With the support of UNDP, the Malawian Ministry of Finance initiated a data review and revision process between July and December 2015. All AMP data from the past three years was reviewed and, as part of the revision process, a new funding flow structure was implemented in an effort to improve the accuracy of financial data within the AMP, including the issue of duplicative data entries. The new funding flow structure allows development partners to report two different types of funding: from funding organisation to executing agency, and from executing agency to implementing partners. In 2015, an IATI integration exercise was carried out and a new IATI module was added to the AMP, making it possible to automatically exchange data between the two platforms. The AMP data is also published to IATI's public data site, d-portal.

Rwanda: Rwanda is pursuing a proactive transparency and aid management agenda. UNDP support allowed the country to pilot imported aid data from the IATI Registry, and the IATI Standard is now fully integrated into the local Development Assistance Database (DAD). A dedicated web platform was created, allowing for the importation and analysis of IATI data and its comparison to data entered into the DAD by development partners. The pilot provided valuable insights into ways for improving the quality and accuracy of IATI data and its usefulness for facilitating development co-operation. The IATI pilot was part of a larger ongoing project by the Government of Rwanda aimed at integrating its financial management system with the DAD. In the long-run, the integration of Rwanda's financial systems will strengthen the capacity of the government to effectively manage aid flows and improve budgeting. Rwanda presented the results of the pilot project at the IATI Technical Advisory Group meeting in Ottawa in May 2015.

Romania: In 2015, Romania adopted the IATI standard and began publishing to IATI with support from the European Commission and UNDP. The country has benefited from a new online reporting platform developed by the European Commission to support emerging donors in the region (DevFin) and with support from the UNDP Regional Centre, the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was able to adapt the platform to the specific needs of its ODA policy. Romania was the first EU-12 country to begin publishing data on their development aid activities and the adoption of the IATI Standard was a result of Romania's commitment to make aid data more accessible. Romania's adoption of the IATI Standard reflects its growing role as a provider of development co-operation in the region. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of **Lithuania** (the national ODA co-ordinator) also began using the IATI Standard in 2015 through the DevFin platform to increase the transparency and availability of its development co-operation data.

3. Evidence-based mutual accountability

Accountability is a vehicle for improving the quality and effectiveness of development co-operation policies and the *mundus operandi* of development interventions. As such, UNDP promotes the adoption and integration of Mutual Accountability (MA) systems to support mutual evaluation of aid policy and partnerships by both providers and recipients of development co-operation, providing technical support for improved MA systems at the country level through policy advice and optimisation of aid tools, such as aid co-ordination systems, dialogue forums and partnership policies.

The Republic of Moldova: Since 2010, the Partnership Principles Implementation Plan (PPIP), which was developed and signed by the government of Moldova and 21 development partners, has established a framework for mutual accountability in Moldova, guiding development co-operation between the government and its development partners. Drawing from the principles of effective development co-operation, the PPIP specifies how development partners and the government will work in collaboration. In addition, a Joint Partnership Council has been established at the highest level to promote strategic partnership between public authorities, external development partners, CSOs and the private sector. UNDP has provided ongoing logistical support for monthly donor co-ordination meetings where development partners and government representatives jointly review development effectiveness and co-ordination. The role of effective development co-operation has been strengthened, and ODA to Moldova has quadrupled since 2005. Effective development co-operation has received strong political support at the highest national levels and the government of Moldova is taking a lead in the development of partnership strategies to promote alignment with national priorities.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: UNDP supported setting up of the Donor Co-ordination Forum, managed by the Ministry of Finance and Treasury in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Donor Co-ordination Forum meets at least twice a year, with the participation of donors and relevant country representatives where joint review is established. The forum is organised by the Sector for Co-ordination of International Economic Aid with support from UNRC / UNDP.

Rwanda: UNDP support has resulted in the implementation of a Donor Performance Assessment Framework (DPAF) in Rwanda. The DPAF is part of a mutual review process and monitors the performance of development partners against 22 established indicators on the volume and quality of development assistance provided to Rwanda. The use of the DPAF has resulted in an improvement of development partner interventions with regards to the use of national procurement and auditing systems, in the area of short-term predictability, and in the implementation of the Division of Labour agreement. The government of Rwanda expects further progress on indicators with regards to channelling funds through the public sector, use of the PFM systems and in midterm predictability, as well as on the timeliness of disbursements and the quality of sector budget support. A new DPAF is currently being prepared and will focus on assessing the partnerships between Rwanda and development partners in the areas of FDI, PPPs and trade and taxation.

Bangladesh: The Sixth Five-Year Plan (2010-2015) introduced the concept of results-based monitoring and evaluations in Bangladesh with the incorporation of a joint Development Results Framework (DRF) for the government and its development partners. The DRF provides a joint M&E system that promotes mutual accountability for country-specific results. In November 2015, the government held the Bangladesh Development Forum where development partners, government and CSOs met to discuss development strategies, the SDGs and strengthening development co-operation. A new development co-operation policy and joint co-operation strategy (2016-2020) are being developed, laying out how the government and its development partners will work together to support the implementation of Bangladesh's 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020).

Beyond aid co-ordination, countries are also exploring ways to institutionalise more robust and symmetrical mutual accountability frameworks. Global Partnership monitoring has played a catalytic role in supporting these efforts with its focus on the quality and effectiveness of development co-operation, with many countries citing the Global Partnership monitoring framework as an aid to defining key areas of focus.

Cambodia: The Development Co-operation and Partnerships Strategy (2014-2018) includes a results framework to promote development effectiveness, linking commitments from development partners to support the implementation of Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan (2014-2018). To ensure that development co-operation resources achieve the maximum impact, the development co-operation strategy identifies the following outputs: external resources are used to promote effective and sustainable development; partnerships focus on capacity development and systems strengthening; and all development actors are convened in a partnership to promote equitable and broad-based growth. Selected Global Partnership indicators (e.g. predictability, on-budget, use of country systems and regular mutual reviews) are used to monitor progress toward achieving these outputs.

Increasingly, policy and institutional frameworks are also being developed through inclusive and participatory processes, by including non-traditional or emerging donors and non-state development actors like civil society and the private sector, local and sectoral actors, etc. 'Inclusive development' equally values and incorporates the contributions of all stakeholders in addressing development issues and promotes transparency and accountability between the government and its citizenry:

- With the support of UNDP, Ethiopia and Burundi developed and endorsed a national sector plan and development strategy, respectively, through inclusive co-designing and participatory consultation processes;
- In El Salvador, UNDP, through technical assistance from the ART Program, supports co-designing processes for the national decentralised co-operation strategy; and
- In Vietnam, UNDP provided technical co-operation to catalyse multi-stakeholder engagement in M&E processes.

In line with effective development co-operation principles, countries are also embarking on efforts to enhance results, harmonisation of development efforts and alignment with national priorities. More work is needed, however, to further consolidate development co-operation efforts among an increased number of actors and incentivise desired behavioural changes, including through supporting countries to institutionalise context-specific and SDG-based CRFs and robust mutual accountability frameworks.



V. The Way Forward for EDC in the Post-2015 Development Landscape

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its emphasis on 'leaving no one behind', signals a paradigm shift regarding the role of partnerships in implementing the ambitious and universal SDGs. It requires a holistic response to ensure that 'billions' of dollars of available development resources attract, mobilise and channel 'trillions' in investments of all kinds: public and private, national and global, and through both financial and non-financial means of implementation. A whole of society approach is therefore needed, underpinned by the principles of country ownership, results focus, inclusive partnerships and transparency and accountability. In tandem, placing development co-operation in a broader development-financing framework will allow for greater leverage and management of all available sources of development.

In this new era and in the lead-up to HLM2, UNDP's Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively will continue to strengthen UNDP support to EDC and contribute to the evolving 2030 development framework through:

- Strengthening developing country leadership and robust national frameworks and systems for planning and managing all development finance through stronger institutions and country systems, acknowledging developing countries' ownership in setting their own priorities and accountability processes;
- Helping ensure development finance delivers results by being more predictable, transparent, and aligned to countries own systems and vision; and
- Engaging the broad range of development co-operation stakeholders to strengthen the impact and quality of development partnerships based on inclusivity and Mutual Accountability, including through country-led efforts to monitor the quality of partnerships.



VI. Annex 1 - Table 1.1

Please see below for a breakdown of donor contributions and expenditure under the Global Project for Managing Development Co-operation Effectively in 2015. Please note that, in addition to the below, certified donor reports have been produced in 2015 by OFRM for all contributing donors. Please also note that many of the below resources were received late in 2015, which explains the difference between the 2015 Resources Available and 2015 Expenditure columns in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: 2014 UNDP JST Expenditure					
Output Number (JST Work Plan)	Output Name	Estimated 2015 Budget* (USD)	2015 Resources Available (USD)	Actual 2015 Expenditure (USD)	Notes
Outputs 1 and 2	Global Partnership monitoring framework refined, strengthened and implemented to support accountability AND evidence-based analytical work is produced and disseminated to inform political dialogue and mutual learning	1,967,018.00		1,074,669.83	
Output 3	Events and communications initiatives to support political efforts and outreach, aiming to strengthen linkages with post-2015 and other global processes	742,975.00		145,931.88	Please note that, in addition to this expenditure, UNDP provided in-kind staffing support in 2015.
Output 4	Secretariat and advisory services to the Steering Committee and Co-Chairs, including travel facilitation for Steering Committee meetings	361,600.00		235,433.29	Please note that, in addition to this expenditure, UNDP provided in-kind staffing support in 2015.
Output 5	High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership organised	TBD*		Expenditure under this output is to be concentrated in 2016, thus charges for organisation of HLM2 in 2015 have been included under Secretariat support (Output 4).	*As listed in the document entitled, 'Joint OECD-UNDP to the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation', dated 15 January 2015.
TOTAL		3,071,593.00	3,175,439.00	1,456,035.00	

VII. Annex 1 - Table 1.2

Table 1.2: UNDP's Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively <i>Donors, January - December 2015</i>			
Donor	Opening Cash Balances / Rollover from 2014 (USD)	Revenue Collected in 2015 (USD)	Total (USD)
Australia	17,181	0	17,181
Austria	8,593	0	8,593
Canada	8,324	0	8,324
Denmark	4,953	0	4,953
European Union	0	175,824	175,824
Finland	276,357	0	276,357
Ireland	50,216	0	50,216
Japan	324,253	0	324,253
Korea	35,401	0	35,401
Mexico	0	200,000	200,000
Netherlands	2,040	538,673	540,713
Spain	3,928	0	3,928
Switzerland	300,294	210,748	511,042
United Kingdom	429,213	0	429,213
USA	64,441	525,000	589,441
TOTAL	1,525,194	1,650,245	3,175,439



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