GLOBAL PROJECT FOR MANAGING DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION EFFECTIVELY

2018 Annual Status Report

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In 2018, contributions to the Global Project from Bangladesh, Canada, European Commission, Germany, Mexico, Netherlands, and Switzerland were utilised in line with the Global Project Document and the GPEDC 2017-2018 Work Programme.

Acknowledgments

This Report provides an overview of UNDP's work in 2018 to increase the effectiveness of development cooperation, undertaken through the Global Project on Managing Development Cooperation Effectively. It was prepared by the Effective Development Cooperation Team from UNDP's Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS), led by Ms. Yuko Suzuki Naab, under the direction of Ms. Margaret Thomas, Director, Effectiveness Group.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAAA	Addis Ababa Agenda for Action
AIMS	Aid Information Management System
AMP	Aid Management Platform
BPPS	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (UNDP)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
DAG	Development Assistant Group
DCF	Development Cooperation Forum
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
EU	European Union
FfD	Financing for Development
GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
GPI	Global Partnership Initiative
HLM2	Second High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
HLPF	The United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
IATF	Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
JST	UNDP-OECD Joint Support Team
LDC	Least Developed Country
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDS	National Development Strategy
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NOD	Nairobi Outcome Document
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PEDS	Cabo Verde Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development 2017-2021
PPBSE	Planning, Programming, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation
PSE	Private Sector Engagement
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SLM	Senior-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
SSC	South-South Cooperation
MGDS-III	Third Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNPAF	United Nations Partnership Framework
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
VNRs	Voluntary National Reviews

Executive Summary

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development sets forth a universal vision for the peace, prosperity and well-being for people and the planet. The United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) highlights the need for a 'gear change' in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): mobilising more resources and bringing in more partners. In order to achieve the vision of moving from billions to trillions and facilitate stronger and more inclusive partnerships, a paradigm shift beyond the 'whole-of-government' to the 'whole-of-society' approach was called for, to realise the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This approach includes promoting more effective and efficient management of international cooperation in delivering maximised impact to achieve development goals.

In this vein, the Secretary-General's Report on Trends and Progress in International Development Cooperation (2018) commended progress made by countries creating and adapting development cooperation policies to reflect the 2030 Agenda. Further, it underscored development cooperation as a powerful catalyst to engage a wider array of development actors, such as the private sector, in development efforts and to leave no-one behind. The need for improved effectiveness and impact of development cooperation is also recognised as one of the important elements of a means of implementation for the SDGs. This is reflected in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), which calls for continued efforts to improve the quality, effectiveness and impact of development co-operation while recognizing the importance of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation in these efforts (United Nations, 2015).

The UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021 (DP/2017/38) recognises an increasingly interconnected world and dynamic partnership landscape that requires both integrated policies and increased and strengthened partnerships to help countries achieve the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. In this context, UNDP's work on effective development cooperation focuses working with partner countries to strengthen their policy and institutional arrangements required to build strong partnerships at country level and to manage the increasing complexity and diversity of development finance flows for strengthened effectiveness of development cooperation.

In support of international efforts to increase the effectiveness of all forms of cooperation for development, UNDP, together with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), supports the effective functioning of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC), as the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team (JST). UNDP's support to the GPEDC as JST is provided through UNDP's Global Project on Managing Development Cooperation Effectively, while drawing on UNDP mandate, structure and areas of comparative advantage including its institutional footprint in over 170 programme countries.

The GPEDC is a global, multi-stakeholder initiative aimed at advancing the effectiveness of development efforts by all actors, to deliver results that are long-lasting and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The GPEDC 2017-2018 Work Programme focused on the following inter-related and mutually reinforcing strategic areas:
1) Enhanced support to effective development cooperation at country level;
2) Unlocking the potential of effectiveness and updating monitoring for 2030;
3) Sharing knowledge to scale up innovative development solutions;
4) Scaling up private sector engagement leveraged through development cooperation;
5) Learning from different modalities of development cooperation; and
6) Strengthening high-level political engagement, advocacy, public communication and strategic use of data and evidence.

Building on the foundation and preparation undertaken in 2017, the GPEDC has seen accelerated implementation of the Work Programme in 2018. The UNDP *Global Project on Managing Development Cooperation Effectively* contributed to the following key results, working collaboratively with OECD, the co-chairs and Steering Committee of the GPEDC:

- **Providing fresh data and evidence on effectiveness progress,** through the successful implementation of the country-led 2018 GPEDC monitoring round, in which a record 86 countries and territories participated. Data and evidence generated from the monitoring exercise fed into SDG follow-up and review 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).

- **Ensuring the GPEDC monitoring tool is fit for purpose,** through adaptation to diverse country contexts. This includes progress made in a proposal tailored approach to monitoring effective development cooperation in fragile and conflict-affected situations; and building on Mexico's work, delineation of a pilot framework in developing an approach to monitoring the effectiveness of South-South Cooperation (SSC).

- **Generating and sharing knowledge to inform policy dialogue at country, regional and global levels.** Identifying challenges in implementing effective development cooperation and showcasing context-specific solutions to address these challenges. Evidence-based knowledge was sourced through the digital Call for Evidence and complementary research, further informed by the country-level pilots to enhance effectiveness of development cooperation, implementation of the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) and strengthening of its methodology and process, as well as country case studies and workshops for development of the principles of effective private sector engagement.

- **Ensuring more inclusive engagement and strengthened visibility of the GPEDC,** through organisation of high-profile side events, substantive inputs to the Steering Committee and Co-Chairs at various relevant international meetings and UN-led development processes. This also includes online engagement and communication efforts through a strengthened online presence, series of country stories and high-profile blogs.

- **Amplifying political momentum towards the 2019 Senior-Level Meeting, including organisation of the first Senior-Level Meeting (SLM).** The SLM will take place in New York on 13-14 July 2019, in advance of the Ministerial Segment of the 2019 UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council. It seeks to bring together senior-level development actors, such as Director-Generals, Vice-Ministers, Heads of Organisations and CEOs, with the view of highlighting the state-of-play and contribution of development cooperation to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

I.   Introduction

The universal and inter-related 17 Sustainable Development Goals envisage a revitalised global partnership for sustainable development that is more inclusive, stronger and more impactful. In the current development landscape, resources are in flux and partnerships increasingly diversified The internationally-agreed principles of effective development cooperation (*country ownership, focus on results, inclusive partnerships and transparency and mutual accountability*) remain critically important for guiding all development stakeholders to refine their policies, institutional arrangements and enabling environments in order to strengthen development partnerships and ensure all forms of cooperation result in maximum sustainable development impact.

UNDP as part of the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team supports the effective functioning of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC). This role builds on the organisation's track-record in supporting over 60 programme countries in implementing the effective development cooperation principles and capacity building in development management and coordination. UNDP's support draws on its critical role as an integrator, helping countries to manage diverse cooperation flows with strengthened policies and institutional systems for the achievement of the SDGs.

The *Global Project on Managing Development Cooperation Effectively* remains the primary instrument for UNDP's support on effective development cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships. The Global Project was substantively revised in 2018 to reflect the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021, the renewed vision of the GPEDC adopted at the Second High-Level Meeting (HLM2), and support the delivery of the 2017-2018 Work Programme. Through the substantive revisions, the key output areas have been updated as follows:

Output 1. The Global Partnership monitoring framework is refined, strengthened and implemented to support global accountability and mutual learning on effective development cooperation.
> *Changes: This output remained the same.*

Output 2. An increased number of countries strengthen, or are taking actions to strengthen, policy and institutional arrangements that support integrated approaches to planning; more efficient management of diverse development cooperation flows; and enhanced coordination and stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships.
> *Changes: This output was added to reflect UNDP's continued support to catalyse policy and institutional reforms through 1) the scaling up of country efforts for mainstreaming effectiveness principles into practices and 2) strategically managing diverse cooperation flows for development.*

Output 3. A strengthened mutual learning and knowledge exchange platform, facilitating the sharing of country-level evidence and learning from different modalities of development cooperation.
> *Changes: Building on the original Output 2, this output incorporated the establishment of a knowledge-sharing platform in promoting best practices and facilitating dialogue in translating effectiveness commitments into actions.*

Output 4. High-level and inclusive engagement and visibility of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation strengthened through advisory, secretariat and communication support services to the Steering Committee and the Co-Chairs of the GPEDC.
> *Changes: This output combines the original Outputs 3 and 4 which remained the same.*

Output 5. High Level Meeting (HLM) organised to provide a forum for political dialogue and decision-making within the GPEDC.

Changes: This output remained the same.

In line with the substantive revisions and the 2017-2018 GPEDC Work Programme, UNDP placed a particular focus on the following areas: (1) supporting national capacity and country-led efforts for effective cooperation and strengthened multi-stakeholder partnerships; (2) country-led monitoring of effective development cooperation; (3) sharing knowledge to scale up innovative development solutions and learn from different modalities of cooperation; (4) supporting visibility for effective development cooperation, and the strategic use of data and evidence to promote political engagement; and (5) heightening political momentum for the effective cooperation agenda in contributing to SDG follow-up and review.

This report provides an overview of UNDP's global and country-level work in improving the effectiveness of development cooperation, drawing on the expertise and experience of its Regional Bureaux and Country Offices and in collaboration with development partners.

II. UNDP Support to Effective Development Cooperation at the Global Level

UNDP through the Global Project actively supports strengthening of effective development cooperation, upholding the following dual, interlinked strategy: 1) implementation of policy and institutional reforms for advancing the effectiveness of development cooperation on the ground, and 2) global evidence-based policy dialogue to demonstrate the impacts of effective development cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships, and amplify their importance for increasing development impact. In 2018, the Global Project focused on the following key areas of work:

- Refinement and implementation of the 2018 GPEDC monitoring framework and country-led process under the guidance of the Nairobi Outcome Document (NOD), to deliver evidence and data that address the needs of countries to better monitor implementation of the effective development cooperation principles.

- Strategic use of evidence and data to inform multi-stakeholder partnerships at the country level, including support to establish a knowledge-sharing platform, private sector engagement leveraged through development cooperation and dialogue with partners engaged in different modalities of development cooperation.

- Enhanced mutual learning and knowledge sharing, facilitated by global dialogue on effective development cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

- Heightened visibility and inclusive engagement of the GPEDC through advisory, secretariat and communication support to the Steering Committee and Co-Chairs.

- Substantive support to the organisation of the GPEDC Senior-Level Meeting to build political momentum for advancing the effective development cooperation agenda and strategic positioning of the GPEDC, including strengthened linkage with global processes and for a for follow-up and review of SDGs.

The following section highlights key global activities UNDP has accomplished in 2018 to support the effective management of development cooperation, grouped by the Global Project's output areas.

Output 1. The Global Partnership monitoring framework is refined, strengthened and implemented to support global accountability and mutual learning on effective development cooperation.

UNDP working together with its partners at OECD as the GPEDC Joint Support Team provided substantive, technical and operational support to the refinement and implementation of the monitoring of effectiveness development cooperation principles in 2018. The following section highlights key activities undertaken in 2018 under the Global Project:

- **The GPEDC monitoring framework and process was substantively refined in respond to the Nairobi Outcome Document's call for reflecting the challenges of the 2030 Agenda, including the pledge to leave no-one behind.** The updated monitoring framework draws on lessons learned from previous monitoring rounds to strengthen the integrity of monitoring data, streamline the data collection process, and facilitate a more user-friendly interpretation and use of the monitoring results. Following extensive

consultations, the refinement successfully concluded with endorsement by the Steering Committee at its 15th meeting in April 2018.

- **86 countries and territories voluntarily participated in the 2018 GPEDC monitoring round, demonstrating strong political momentum in tracking country-level progress in implementing the effectiveness principles and growing relevance of the results in efforts to drive inclusive partnerships for Agenda 2030.** The third monitoring round was officially launched by the ministerial Co-Chairs of the GPEDC in June 2018, with the view of generating country level policy dialogue, country-specific data for SDG targets 17.15 on country level policy space and leadership, 17.16 on multi-stakeholder partnership for development and 8.c. on gender equality and women's empowerment. The exercise is led by national governments and participated by development partners and other domestic actors, including civil society and private sector.

Tracking Progress	Spurring Dialogue	Behaviour Change	More Development Impact
Biennial, Country-led multi-stakeholder monitoring of commitments	Use of evidence among all actors at the country, regional and global level	Behaviour change for improved partnerships and better policies	Improved impact for all types of resources for development

- **Adapting the monitoring to fragile and conflict-affected situations.** The GPEDC is updating its Monitoring Framework to reflect the challenges of the 2030 Agenda and better track the effectiveness of all types of development co-operation. Among several pressing challenges, the GPEDC decided to first develop a tailored approach to monitoring effective development co-operation in fragile and conflict-affected situations. An open working group made up diverse stakeholders was set up to guide this work. Meeting in September and in October 2018, deliberations of the working group, along with other inputs, are reflected in two background papers. The first paper presents a map of international commitments and key challenges, and the second discusses the emerging critical action areas to guide the development of a tailored monitoring approach for fragile and conflict-affected situations. In 2019, this work will continue with the development of a proposed monitoring approach for fragile and conflict-affected situations.

- **Developing an approach to monitor the effectiveness of South-South Cooperation (SSC).** In 2016, as part of the monitoring process, Mexico examined the applicability of GPEDC indicators to its context of a dual provider and recipient of development cooperation. The results of this exercise are captured in Mexico's 2016 country monitoring profile. Building on these findings, Mexico is now leading work in developing an approach to monitor the effectiveness of SSC. The first step in Mexico's approach was to develop a pilot framework. Mexico, with the support of the Government of Germany and UNDP, adapted GPEDC monitoring

indicators. During the 2018 Global Partnership monitoring round, Mexico used the pilot framework to conduct a national data collection exercise. This process culminated in a multi-stakeholder workshop to discuss the monitoring results, as well as to reflect on the monitoring process. Understanding the diversity of SSC, the second step in this process is assessing whether the pilot framework is applicable to different southern provider contexts. UNDP has assisted in engaging a select number of southern providers to participate in research on how their provision of SSC is organised and delivered. In 2019, this work will continue with the development of a proposed monitoring approach for the provision of SSC.

Output 2. An increased number of countries strengthen, or are taking action to strengthen, policy and institutional arrangements that support integrated approaches to planning; more efficient management of diverse development cooperation flows; and enhanced coordination and stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Building on its global presence in some 170 countries and territories, UNDP's work supporting countries to effectively manage development cooperation drew on its role as a convener and an integrator, helping countries to rethink how planning and financing systems can converge to maximise development impact.

- **Targeted support to country level implementation through piloting and testing of new approaches**. Nine GPEDC country pilots[1] – in Bangladesh, Cambodia, El Salvador, Georgia, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Rwanda and Uganda – are being undertaken to support increased effectiveness at country level. While the focus and design of the pilots varies depending on country context, they will draw on the GPEDC's ability to connect country-level evidence with global policy dialogue and commitments, promoting responsive behaviour change on the part of all development stakeholders. The overall aim of the pilot approach is to understand the types of activities taking place, to document best practices and collect and analyse evidence, developing stories around the following areas:

    1) Establishment or strengthening of development co-operation policies and/or strategies that go beyond traditional aid management;
    2) Establishment or strengthening of multi-stakeholder engagement platforms that include the full range of development stakeholders;
    3) Establishment of strengthening of mutual accountability or transparency systems; and
    4) Efforts undertaken to strengthen the management of diverse development co-operation, including efforts to understand the country's overall financing landscape.

The results of the country pilots – including reflections on successes, challenges and lessons learned – will inform the development of a Global Compendium of Good Practices, to be completed in 2019, further informing country-level and global dialogue. UNDP/Joint Support Team has provided substantive support to development of the pilot approach and focus areas, as well as coordination and consultation with the government in determining the pilot design.

The pilots were launched at the **[Country Level Implementation Pilot launch workshop](#)**, 22-23 February 2018, Addis Ababa. Co-hosted by the European Commission and Germany, the workshop provided an interactive space for policy practitioners to review common challenges and exchange lessons learned in the implementation of effective development cooperation commitments. Participants also developed a common

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[1] The pilot countries are Bangladesh, Cambodia, El Salvador, Georgia, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Rwanda and Uganda. The pilots were selected in consultation with respective governments and based on a global mapping of country experiences and set of selection criteria to ensure government commitment to participate, regional balance and diverse country typologies.

understanding of the conceptual approach for the piloting work and agreed on the next steps for the implementation process.

- **Compilation and analysis on best practices and innovative solutions to more effective development co-operation, informing the Global Compendium of Good Practices**. To enrich the global evidence-base on effectiveness practices, the GPEDC launched a digital Call for Evidence (September – October 2018) to collect best practices and innovative solutions. Complementary background research was conducted to broaden the coverage beyond the GPEDC community. Analysis was undertaken subsequently to define the specific issues under each area. The objective of the process was to draw on the experience of country-level practitioners in delivering on the effectiveness principles – the opportunities and bottlenecks they have encountered, the solutions and approaches they have found useful and the situations where progress has been difficult to achieve. Solutions sourced through this process will feed into the forthcoming digital Knowledge-Sharing Platform and the Compendium of Good Practices.

- **Contributed substantively to the strengthening of the** Development Finance Assessment (DFA) **methodology and process**. Since 2014, 26 countries have implemented, are implementing and/or are exploring the DFA, with the support of UNDP. During 2018, at the global level, significant effort has been made to refine the DFA methodology and process. As part of the review of the DFA methodology, UNDP conducted a survey to gain insights from countries that have undertaken or are in the process of undertaking a DFA exercise. The survey focused on four key areas: (i) motives for undertaking a DFA; (ii) results and expected impacts; (iii) process and implementation; and (iv) potential methodological changes to strengthen the DFA offering. The survey found that in many cases, the decision to undertake a DFA was more directly linked to drafting of new national development plans, efforts to align national priorities with the 2030 Agenda and to address the related need for resource mobilisation, including identifying new sources of financing and strengthening the management of all sources of financing for development. Countries also referenced the need to better understand and better link development planning and financing systems. Further, many respondents noted the usefulness of evidence-based dialogue, nothing that such dialogue should be additional component of the DFA process. A key challenge in undertaking DFAs, was that of political leadership.

  The results of the survey were a key input to a series of consultations organised by UNDP on the DFA methodology and process. The objective of these meetings was to provide initial reflections on how to strengthen the DFA process going forward. Suggestions emerging from these consultations included adding a stronger examination of the political factors that influence development financing to the DFA methodology; the need to link the DFA with other ongoing processes, including the establishment of national development plans; managing expectations of DFAs; and engaging the full variety of stakeholders in DFA processes.

- **Steps taken to develop mutually agreed principles and guidelines for effective private sector engagement (PSE) leveraged through development cooperation**. In close collaboration with OECD partners and in its role as part of the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team (JST) of the GPEDC, UNDP has provided substantive, technical, financial and operational support.

  - **Country case studies and national workshops**. UNDP has substantively supported the elaboration of four country case studies in Bangladesh, Egypt, El Salvador and Uganda in 2018 which analysed a total of 919 PSE projects. In the case of El Salvador, UNDP assumed a particularly strong role conducting all expert interviews and finalizing the country case study report. In the case of Uganda,

UNDP worked closely together with its Country Office colleagues who contributed substantively to the case study report.

The GPEDC has also supported national workshops in each of the four countries, mobilising relevant communities of policy makers, experts and practitioners, including a critical mass of business representatives, to discuss the case study findings. To this end, UNDP has worked with its Country Offices to situate these discussions in the broader debates and ongoing efforts at the national level supporting the successful organisatuion of the events. In the case of El Salvador, UNDP, in close collaboration with the Salvadoran government and the EU, and with strong support from The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and German Society for International Cooperation (BMZ/GIZ), led the preparations and organisation of the national workshop, which brought together over 70 participants from all relevant national stakeholder groups (plus several government representatives from neighboring countries) including the Salvadoran Foreign Minister and ambassadors from Germany and the EU. In the case of Uganda, UNDP provided financial support and guidance to colleagues at the Country Office who organised the national workshop in Kampala. In the case of Bangladesh the Country Office supported the Global Partnership with the organization of the national workshop.

Based on the above country case studies and national workshops, the GPEDC produced an issues paper to collate emerging issue areas in PSE and a first draft of PSE principle and guidelines to which the UNDP side of the JST has also contributed substantively and at every stage of the iterative drafting process.

o **PSE draft principles publicly consulted with online consultations**. The GPEDC has also undertaken outreach to a wide range of stakeholders – governments, parliamentarians, civil society, trade unions, academics, business associations and members of the private sector – at the global level, including a global online survey in 2018 that gathered feedback on the key emerging issues to inform the PSE principles. The UNDP side of the JST has provided extensive support to this substantially by tapping into its international network of country offices and partners at the national level.

o **PSE draft principles further strengthened with strategic guidance from the Business Leaders Caucus.** The GPEDC also established a Business Leaders Caucus, a senior-level advisory group that provides strategic advice and policy guidance, to ensure that the principles for effective PSE through development cooperation address the concerns and ambitions of the private sector and to engage businesses actively in developing, and ultimately using the principles. UNDP has supported the selection of Caucus members, undertaken due diligence for all shortlisted members and supported the organisation of 2 Caucus meetings in 2018 (one virtual meeting and one in-person meeting in Berlin in October 2018).

Output 3. A strengthened mutual learning and knowledge exchange platform, facilitating the sharing of country-level evidence and learning from different modalities of development cooperation.

As part of the GPEDC-Joint Support Team, UNDP led the establishment of a vibrant and dynamic community of practice to share knowledge around persisting and upcoming challenges of effective development cooperation. Strengthening collaboration between various stakeholders and across constituencies, the following activities

contributed to scaling up innovative development solutions and translating commitments into action, making fuller use of knowledge generated to promote mutual accountability and learning.

- In line with the 2017-2018 Work Programme, considerable preparatory work was undertaken in 2018 to build a virtual **GPEDC knowledge-sharing platform** for sharing of lessons learned on implementing effective development cooperation principles and connecting policy-makers and practitioners to evidence-based solutions. Building on results from an inclusive Needs Assessment that received more than 250 responses from over 80 countries, a demand-driven, community-oriented conceptual framework for the online platform was established. In consultation with the GPEDC Steering Committee and their constituencies, the concept was finalised and the KSP's technical functionalities and scope were further defined.

  The substantive structure and content of the platform drew from a digital Call for Evidence on best practices and innovative solutions for more effective development cooperation that helped to enrich the global evidence base and to provide tailored and actionable solutions. More than 95 submissions were received and screened for minimum criteria to ensure quality and tangibility of the resources. The content of the platform was further enriched through stakeholder and issue-based targeted research, informed by analytical research for the Global Compendium of Good Practices.

- **Launch of the GPEDC monitoring [Dashboard](#)**, an interactive data visualisation tool that enables easy access to data on monitoring the effectiveness of development cooperation. The Dashboard enables development partners, partner countries and other stakeholders in the development cooperation community to access and explore data from past GPEDC monitoring rounds as well as historical data for comparable indicators from the 2005, 2007 and 2010 Paris monitoring process.
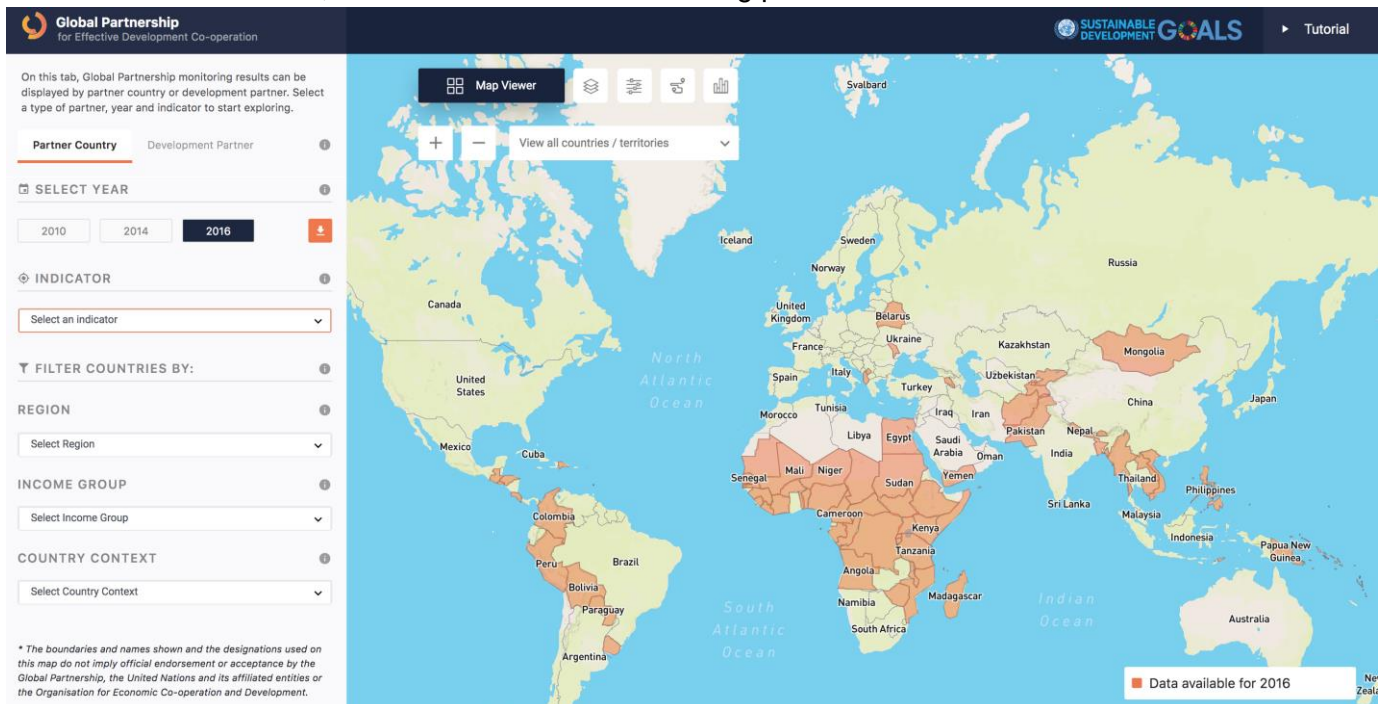
The Dashboard was publicly launched at the GPEDC Side Event at the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data's Data for Development Festival '*Using Data to Strengthen Partnerships for Effective Development Co-operation'* (Bristol, United Kingdom, 22 March 2018). The side event not only marked the public launch of the GPEDC dashboard but also provided a forum to advocate for the use of data on

development effectiveness to improve dialogue for more effective development partnerships and support achievement of the SDGs.

- **Strengthened community of practice for knowledge-sharing through facilitation of online dialogues and regional exchange**s, positioning the GPEDC as a network of partnerships working on effective development cooperation and capitalising on the complete store of knowledge available across constituencies and institutions.

  o At the meeting **[Reinvigorating Effectiveness for the 2030 Agenda](#)** (Paris, France, 11-12 September 2018), over 190 participants from 80 countries attended, presenting their work on implementing the principles of effective cooperation, restating the relevance of effectiveness work as a critical vehicle for SDG implementation as well as the need of driving political momentum towards Agenda 2030.

  o The 3ʳᵈ **[GPEDC Learning and Accelerating Programme](#)** , (Seongnam City, Republic of Korea, 12 – 15 November 2018) was organised by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in cooperation with the UNDP Seoul Policy Centre and substantively supported by the HQ EDC Team. Building on previous sessions supported by the Republic of Korea since 2014, the 2018 Programme placed a focus on mutual learning and exchange of practical solutions around key effectiveness issues. The event brought together 26 participants from Ministries of Finance, Planning, Foreign Affairs, and International Cooperation across regions, intended to generate peer-learning among them and for them to develop a personal action plan to enhance effectiveness. The event included sessions on the GPEDC monitoring exercise, integrated financing and others, drawing on the existing knowledge and experience.

- **Revitalisation of the Global Partnership Initiatives (GPI) Community of Practice.** At its 13th and 14th meetings (2017, Washington and Dhaka respectively), the GPEDC Steering Committee underscored the need to increase systematic engagement with GPIs to ensure their contribution to the GPEDC's mission of maximising the impact of all forms of development cooperation in support of achieving Agenda 2030.

  o Under the auspices of the Knowledge-Sharing Working Group, the voluntary **Call for Inputs from GPIs** was revised and implemented, with substantive and operational support from UNDP. It collected feedback from GPIs on their progress, activities and lessons learned helping to identify results from country and regional-level efforts to implement the effective development cooperation principles. The refined process also focused on how GPIs are concretely contributing to the implementation of the Nairobi Outcome Document, and how they are/plan to interact with other like-minded initiatives. The outcomes re-affirmed the need to revitalise the GPI community of practice and strengthen GPIs' linkages with, and contribution to, the GPEDC.

  o Building on the outcomes from the Call for Inputs, the **[Strengthening GPI Engagement Workshop](#)** was held in Bonn, Germany on 19-20 March 2018 to identify progress, showcase good practices and explore ways in which the GPIs can better feed knowledge generated through their on-the-ground implementation efforts to the effective cooperation community. Representatives from Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs), Co-Chairs of the Global Partnership and the Steering Committee attended the workshop, collectively shaping the [proposal](#) for strengthening GPI engagement which was welcomed by the Steering Committee at its 15th meeting (April 2018).

- Increased communication activities with and between GPIs, in line with outcomes of the 15th Steering Committee meeting. This included a GPI-specific newsletter that was created in June, with two (August, October 2018) bi-monthly issues circulated in 2018. These newsletters (also known as the 'GPI Buzz') contain specific, project-level updates on implementation of the GPEDC's current Work Programme and invite interested GPIs to contribute accordingly. Furthermore, a monthly 'featured GPI' has been introduced on the GPEDC website, and efforts to source blogs from GPIs have been accelerated by the UNDP/JST. A GPI Google Group was created to help encourage knowledge-sharing and add a direct line of communication among GPIs themselves. In addition, the GPI section of the external website has been revamped and features updates and videos from GPIs. The GPEDC newsletter (6,000+ subscribers) now also features bi-monthly updates on the work of the GPIs. The GPEDC social media account also actively covered GPI events during the 2018 Financing for Development (FfD), HLPF, and the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).

- Strengthened trust and engagement by all development cooperation stakeholders, especially with partners engaged in North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

  - Learning from different modalities of development cooperation. In the run up to the 15th Meeting of the GPEDC Steering Committee (Washington DC, 21-22 April 2018), the UNDP side of the JST led a research and horizon scanning exercise that culminated in the identification of several suggested topics of potential mutual interst (for both the Global South and North) in development cooperation. These topics were presented in an internal background paper to the GPEDC Steering Committee for their consideration for the organisation of specialized policy dialogues.

  - Knowledge exchange and learning from private sector engagement (PSE) in South-South and Triangular Cooperation. The Global Partnership has worked with the BRICS Policy Center and other partners to advance initial conceptual thinking around how emerging economies are engaging the private sector through their development cooperation. This was discussed at the BRICS Policy Center's South-South Dialogues in Rio de Janeiro in September 2018 where the UNDP side of the JST presented and discussed the Global Partnership's work on the effectiveness of private sector engagement through development cooperation.

Output 4: High-level and inclusive engagement and visibility of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation strengthened through advisory, secretariat and communication support services to the Steering Committee and the Co-Chairs of the GPEDC.

UNDP together with OECD as the Joint Support Team provides advisory, light secretariat and communication support to ensure the effective functioning of the GPEDC's Co-Chairmanship (currently Bangladesh, Germany, Uganda and the non-executive consultative Co-Chair) and the Steering Committee. The multi-stakeholder Steering Committee meets biannually to guide the work of the GPEDC and ensures transparent, inclusive consultations across constituency groups.

- **Advisory and secretariat support to the Co-Chairs and Steering Committee of the GPEDC.** The 15th Steering Committee Meeting (Washington D.C., April 2018) and the 16th Steering Committee Meeting (New York, November 2018) were held in delivering strategic decisions in an inclusive and transparent manner to guide the overall direction of the GPEDC. UNDP provided substantive, logistical and operational support to both meetings, including travel facilitation support offered to nine developing country participants for each

Steering Committee meeting, ensuring the integrity of the Global Partnership as an inclusive platform for all stakeholders.

- **Support to the GPEDC's outreach efforts to relevant international meetings and UNDP-led development processes**. These include providing substantive inputs of the GPEDC to the 2018 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF); producing inputs and event briefs to various Co-Chair and Steering Committee led advocacy efforts at high-profile international events to heighten the political momentum of the effectiveness agenda.

- **Visibility of the GPEDC strengthened through organisation of a high-level side event at the High-Level Political Forum** 'Enhancing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development: Country-Level Frameworks for Resilient, Multi-stakeholder Partnerships' on 17 July 2018 in New York. Hosted by the governments of Bangladesh and Republic of Korea, the side event provided an opportunity for interactive, open discussion around the key opportunities and challenges for building more inclusive institutional frameworks and generating evidence-based dialogue on the ways to strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships at the country level.

- UNDP supported **production of a new series called 'Stories of Progress'** which features countries that have made progress in achieving more effective development cooperation by building key policies, processes and plans at the country level. UNDP also continues to support GPEDC's **blog series,** which offers a space for deepened discourse around development cooperation. This year, contributions were received from a wide array of stakeholders including government officials such as the Director-General of International Co-operation from Republic of Korea, private sector partners such as Founder and CEO of Digital Opportunity Trust and Executive Director of Center for International Private Enterprise, researchers such as the Director of IPSOS Sustainable Development Centre and Founder and Host of Good Will Hunters, and academics such as Professors from Duke University and University of Pretoria, among others.

- The **GPEDC's online presence has continued to grow.** Through UNDP support to further refine the external website (www.effectivecooperation.org), the GPEDC provides a **more accessible, interactive and user-friendly platform** for national stakeholders, policymakers and practitioners to instantly access key events, resources, videos, interviews as well as country-level data and evidence. Readers from over 200 countries and territories visited the website in 2018, increasing page views by 35% compared to 2017.

  The newly revamped **GPEDC newsletter**, with almost 7,000 subscribers, remains a key form of direct communication between the GPEDC and its stakeholders, with a 15% increase in the number of subscribers. This year, the GPEDC and Global Partnership Initiatives (GPIs) launched '**GPI Buzz'** which provides a channel of communication for GPIs to learn from each other as well as stay connected to the GPEDC. **Social media platforms** also continuously built up stakeholder engagement, with GPEDC's Twitter posts being displayed for more than double the timein 2018 (379,000 impressions), compared to 2017 (172,000 impressions).

Output 5. Preparation work in organising the 2019 Senior-Level Meeting (SLM) as a forum for political dialogue and decision-making within the GPEDC.

The GPEDC's remains to provide an instrumental platform to uphold the effective development cooperation principles and to translate commitments made at Busan, Mexico and Nairobi into practice. Under the guidance

of the Steering Committee, stakeholders at the Second High-Level Meeting (HLM2) agreed to extend the cycle of stand-alone GPEDC High-Level Meetings, adapted to the calendar of global level conferences and meetings. To keep political momentum high in between stand-alone HLMs, it was agreed at the HLM2, to host Senior-Level Meetings in-between HLMs. The Steering Committee decided to hold the first Senior-Level Meeting (SLM) on 13-14 July 2019, in the margins of the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York.

The inaugural SLM will seek to galvanize governments, civil society and other actors into the paradigm shift to more effective cooperation, that will maximise development impact and accelerate SDG implementation at the country, regional and global levels.

Consultation was undertaken with the Steering Committee to shape up the SLM concept and agree on concrete next steps. It was agreed at the 16th Steering Committee Meeting (November 2018) that the SLM will focus on the following objectives:

    i.   Review the current state of effectiveness, and display the Global Partnership's achievements since Nairobi.
    ii.   Restate the crucial role of effectiveness, by using the latest country-level evidence to enable informed action towards 2030.
    iii.   Strengthen and expand the GPEDC's voluntary network, by introducing new context-sensitive tools to improve effectiveness.
    iv.   Drive concerted action and forge new coalitions, by identifying the next 'frontier' effective-ness issues.
    v.   Ensure a relevant and inclusive Partnership by reflecting on the GPEDC's working methods.

UNDP as part of the OECD/UNDP Joint Support Team is expected to play an important role in helping to organise the SLM, including substantive, strategic and logistical activities. The exact role and scope of support will be determined in consultation with the Co-Chairs and Steering Committee.

III. UNDP Support to Effective Development Cooperation at the Country and Regional Levels

The work of UNDP across its 170 programme countries is anchored in diverse partnerships, reflective of the fact that there is no "one-size-fits-all" approach to development. Supporting country-led efforts to strengthen development coordination mechanisms and partnership architecture for SDG implementation as an important building block for the SDG country support platforms, specific attention is given to the ways in which policies, institutional arrangements and systems, and enabling environments can increase the coherence and impact of diverse cooperation and partnership modalities. The following section aims to further strengthen the sharing of good practices and lessons learned by providing a snapshot of the diverse ways in which UNDP is supporting enhanced effectiveness, both through the Global Project and beyond.

At the regional and country levels, to enhance effective utilisation and management of diverse development resources, UNDP's support to effective development cooperation focuses on supporting programme countries to strengthen three key enablers:

1) policy and institutional frameworks for development cooperation and coordination;
2) transparent information management systems for planning, monitoring and reporting on development cooperation; and
3) an enabling environment that supports evidence-based collective accountability mechanisms for cooperation and ensures the greatest impact for sustainable development and leaving no-one behind.

Those three key enablers highlight the centrality of national development coordination machinery for promoting "whole-of-government" and "whole-of-society" approaches to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
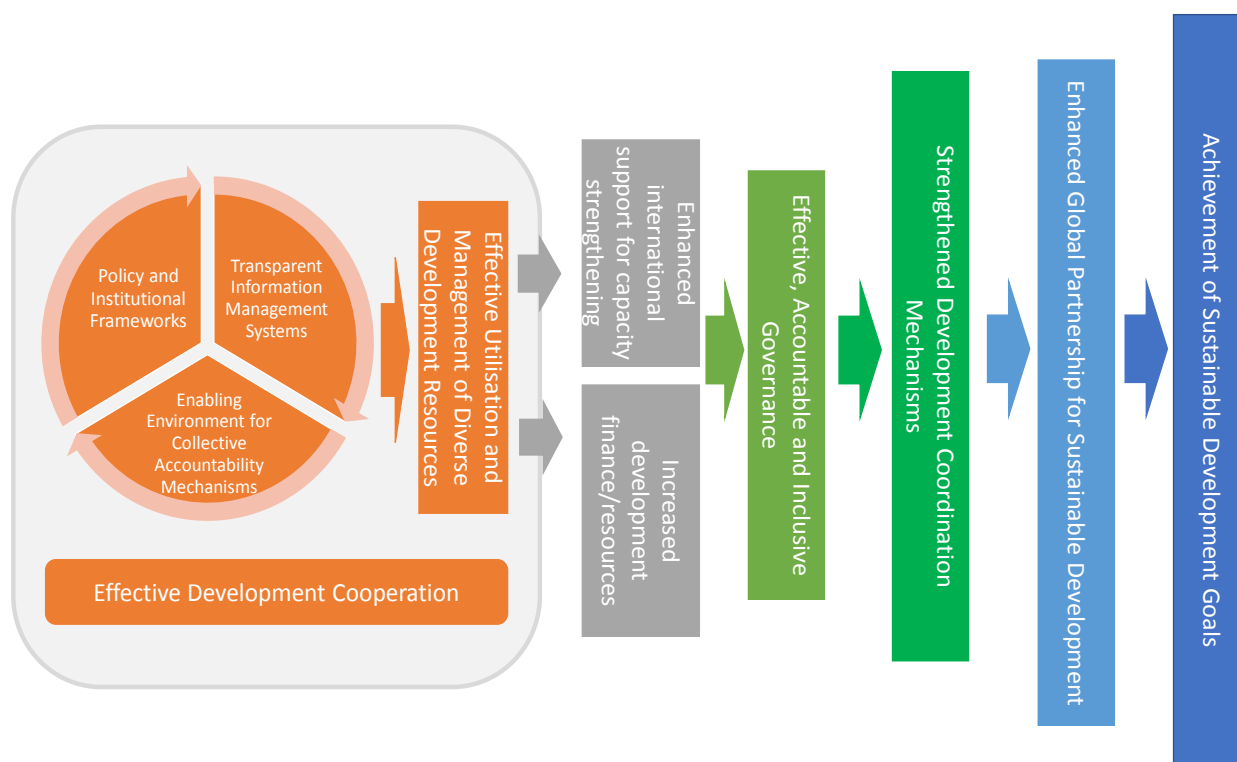

Figure 1: Framework for Effective Development Cooperation

In this context, UNDP's Development Finance Assessment (DFA) is a key tool to respond to demand from national governments and partners who are looking for new sources of financing and wish to assess their policies and (public-private) partnerships to promote more effective utilisation and management of diverse development resources for SDG achievement. By strengthening the DFA methodology and process, UNDP aims at further scaling up the use of the DFA as a critical tool to support countries working towards more integrated national financing frameworks (as called for in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda).

a) Policy and institutional frameworks

In 2018, UNDP supported programme countries in reviewing policy frameworks for development coordination and cooperation and institutional arrangements facilitating inter-ministerial / inter-sectoral coordination. Those should enable coherent resource planning. Using a holistic and integrated approach, development planning and financing processes are brought together.

The following country examples showcase some of the work undertaken with UNDP support:

In **Cabo Verde**, platforms for local development in eight pilot municipalities were promoted, with the main purpose to enhance the dialogue and bring together all development actors, foster the multi-level territorial articulation among national and local authorities and mobilising the donors acting in those municipalities for coordination of development cooperation, including decentralized cooperation, involving also non-governmental donors. This UNDP programme supported the participative planning processes in all eight municipalities and they have now their sustainable development plans, PEMDS. The local platforms are drawing the attention of many development actors active locally and are already being used by bilateral cooperation agencies such as Lux Development, United Nations Agencies such as UNICEF, ILO, IOM, UNFPA, UNIDO, the GEF SGP program and international NGOs to harmonize and implement their projects and ensure their actions reach the citizens.

Congo adopted a decentralization policy in 2017 with technical support by UNDP. The following decentralization plans were implemented in 2018, helping local authorities to channel the flow of development aid. To enhance alignment and national ownership, a National Development Plan for 2018-2022 was elaborated as the strategic framework for country development on which the interventions of donors and financial and technical partners present in Congo must align.

In **Ethiopia** coordination between development partners is enforced through the Development Assistant Group (DAG), which supports the Government of Ethiopia in executing the National Development Plan the Second Growth and Transformation Plan and the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The DAG is consisting of 30 bilateral and multilateral members who coordinate and align their programming support towards the achievement of these goals. The project also contributes to harmonising support through various policy dialogue platforms such as the High-Level Forums (HLF), sector and technical working groups.

UNDP provided support to the establishment of a Strategic Policy Unit at the Office of the President in **Gambia**, with the aim of strengthening coordination, policy analysis and coherence amongst the Government ministries, departments and agencies as well as amongst development partners. A policy mapping exercise and retreat was held that involved a review and analysis of sectoral policies, programs and projects to address gaps, inconsistencies and subsequently identify priority areas for projects in line with the priorities of The Gambia's National Development Plan 2018-2021.

In **Guinea-Bissau**, UNDP supported the Government to provide its National Development Plan with results and indicators to apply a results-based management approach. This process was conducted through a participatory exercise, involving almost 70 people from various stakeholder groups, including the public sector, civil society, public institutions as well as UN agencies.

To strengthen coherence of cooperation in **Mali,** UNDP provided capacity building to the Secretariat for Aid Coordination and supported the elaboration of the National Policy for Aid Management. This work impacted the settlement of an Electronic System for Aid Monitoring and enhanced a dialogue framework between the government and donors.

In **Namibia** UNDP coordinated the development of an SDG hub, which aims to provide a platform for different ministries, organisations and individuals to come together to contribute to the 2030 Agenda and thus fostering multi-stakeholder dialogue. UNDP also signed a Memoranda of Understanding with Academia, aimed at building capacity for Academia to provide research and analysis on key developmental issues that touch upon the economic, social and environmental challenges.

In the **Philippines**, UNDP supported the National Economic and Development Authority in developing guidelines to operationalize the National Evaluation Policy Framework. These guidelines standardize the evaluation of priority ODA and non-ODA programs and projects under the Philippine Development Plan with the aim of improving the quality and use of evaluations to support the design and implementation of public sector interventions.

In **Togo**, UNDP contributed to elaborating the National Development Plan 2018-2022 through technical and financial support, including capacity building of relevant stakeholders. The SDGs were not only integrated into the National Development Plan, but also into the respective monitoring framework, which reflects SDG indicators where possible. UNDP further holds the secretariat of the donor coordination group in Togo, strengthening coherence and harmonization of development partners' programming.

b) Transparent information management systems for planning, monitoring and reporting

To enable countries to analyse and manage dynamic development cooperation and finance, in 2018 UNDP supported programme countries to build stronger information management systems and strengthen the quality of the information.

The following examples show how UNDP is supporting countries that are taking steps to gather timely, comprehensive, and forward-looking information on development activities for managing and using development resources effectively and to support evidence-based decision making.

In **Ethiopia**, through the Development Assistance Group, UNDP contributed to the establishment, management and maintenance of the Aid Management Platform (AMP). In addition, 45 focal points from the Ministry of Finance were trained in Nairobi to strengthen the ministry's internal capacity and institutionalize the AMP. The training assisted the focal points to better understand the system; effectively discharge their duties and popularize the use of AMP data in policy decision-making. Consequently, the team succeeded in updating and cleaning data of lagging partner agencies.

In **Gambia**, capacities of 50 staff members of the Ministry of Finance & Economic Affairs were built on results-based management, aid reporting, debt sustainability, gender-responsive budgeting and public financial

management at central, regional and local level. UNDP further contributed to the establishment of an aid information management system (AIMS), which allows to plan and manage the use of development resources effectively.

In **Guinea-Bissau**, UNDP supported the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to hold a two-day workshop to reflect the national planning system, enhancing understanding for relevant stakeholders.

In the **Philippines**, an online portal hosting all government commissioned evaluations is being developed, strengthening transparency of information. Resources published would not only include TORs and reports, but also recommendations, lessons learned and management responses. Being publicly accessible this further enhances knowledge sharing and opens collaboration opportunities.

To gather information on development resources, the Philippines use their public financial management information system, aid information management system, debt management system, and an Excel database. Although those are not confined into one system yet, a broad variety of information is included in those sources, like concessional loans from ODA; non-concessional loans from official sources; non-concessional loans from private banks; ODA grants; or technical development co-operation (e.g. in-kind technical assistance).

c) Enabling environment for evidence-based collective accountability mechanisms

Accountability is a vehicle for improving the quality and effectiveness of development policies. In 2018, UNDP worked in programme countries to strengthen policy frameworks as a key enabler for enhanced accountability, ground accountability review processes in wider public sector reforms and country results frameworks and supported political leadership and implementation capacities.

The following examples illustrate some of the work UNDP has been conducting in the past year:

UNDP, jointly with the WB, is working on establishing an effective national monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to implement the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development 2017 -2021 (PEDS) in **Cabo Verde**. In 2018 UNDP supported the preparation of a diagnostic of the M&E, the mapping and evaluation of all the administrative data available for the PEDS programs indicators and a revision of the logical framework of all the main government programs (35). In 2019 support will be continued and targeted to the creation of a M&E digital platform.

In **Congo** UNDP supported to elaborate a monitoring framework for the national development plan. This plan is aligned to the SDG monitoring framework.

In **Gambia** through the support of UNDP a retreat was held to look at the monitoring framework of the National Development Plan. Sector specialists successfully aligned the National Development Plan (NDP) performance indicators with those of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs and Agenda 2063. In addition, participants identified at least 2 to 5 key indicators to be used for the Presidential Monitoring Dashboard. Now there is a monitoring and reporting framework in place for the NDP and international and regional agendas.

In 2018, UNDP supported a study on the data ecosystem analysis and mapping of the SDGs indicators in **Guinea-Bissau** to have a clearer view on the data existent in the country and support evidence-based

accountability mechanisms. In addition, UNDP also provided technical support to the Directorate General for Planning for Guinea-Bissau to participate for the first time in the monitoring round of the GPEDC.

The contribution of UNDP **Namibia** to the Anti-Corruption Commission, the National Parliament and the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare has allowed environments for evidence-based accountability. The 2018 Independent Country Programme Evaluation assessed UNDP's contribution to development results and the quality of this contribution. The UNDP programme is part of the United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) in Namibia, responding to the national agenda articulated in Vision 2030 and the fourth National Development Plan 2012-2016.

In the **Philippines** reviews are being undertaken jointly by government and development partners to track progress on commitments and targets of development co-operation. The National Economic and Development Authority and UNDP are working closely on improving evidence-based planning, budgeting, and decision-making through the Strategic M&E Project.

In addition, UNDP supported the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) in all three GPEDC monitoring rounds in their role as convenor of stakeholders to improve the implementation of effective development cooperation principles in the Philippines. UNDP has been instrumental in coordinating and facilitating consultations of country-level development partners which was important in several aspects; substantiating the data gathered through the worksheet, validating the preliminary findings prior submission, and identifying where progress are made and challenges remain in terms of achieving development effectiveness.

d) Management of diverse financial flows through Development Finance Assessments

In an era of increasingly complex and diverse development finance flows, there is growing recognition of the need for more integrated approaches to financing, where public and private sources of finance contribute to sustainable development according to their specific characteristics and comparative advantages. This is a central feature of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), which calls for the SDGs to be implemented through nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated national financing frameworks (INFFs).

UNDP is supporting countries and partners in their efforts towards establishing INFFs and more integrated financing solutions. UNDP's offering includes its DFA– a tool to identify opportunities to mobilise additional sources of finance and use existing financial resources more effectively to achieve the SDGs – as well as support in strengthening country-level transparency systems for planning, monitoring and reporting of development cooperation.

In 2018, the UNDP Global Project in collaboration with UNDP Regional Hubs and Country Offices and in consultation with partner country governments, directly provided extensive technical and financial support to the inception and implementation of nine DFAs in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and Caribbean regions. Additionally, the Global Project substantively supported the other DFAs being implemented across continents.

The following country stories provide some examples of countries undertaking inception or implementing the DFA exercise, with the support of UNDP.

In **Argentina**, UNDP has been supporting a DFA that will assess how impact investment could contribute best to SDG achievement and be scaled up in the context of the overall financing landscape. Compared to its regional

peers, in Argentina private and entrepreneurial capital haven't been leveraged in full and there is a unique opportunity to enhance and strengthen the impact investment market. Regional and Headquarter UNDP colleagues are accompanying the process and have supported background research and the initial phase of the conceptualization of the DFA.

In **Benin**, the objective of the DFA is to provide an overview of the development finance flows and the institutions and policies that align this funding with national development goals and priorities and roadmap to move towards the establishment of an INFF. Specifically, it looks to evaluate the cycle of Planning, Programming, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation (PPBSE) to identify the capacity building actions needed to ensure better mobilisation and management of funding.

The purpose of DFA in **Cameroon** is to help the government build a framework for financing the objectives of the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper and the SDGs. This framework develops an integrated, results-based approach aligned with the mobilisation of all resources – public and private, national and international – to contribute to the realisation of the national development plan.

In **Comoros**, the revised national development strategy, Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy 2015-2019 (SCA2D), includes a costed priority action plan
b. Existence of a national priority investment programme. The DFA is serving the help relaunch the discussion around additional and innovative financing sources (e.g. climate finance, equity, venture capital, remittances), as well as starting dialogue on economic governance issues around private finance and access to credit and the rule of law.

With support of UNDP HQ and the UN system in **Costa Rica**, a DFA was realized upon request of the three Ministries who are leading the national 2030 Agenda governance structure (Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Planning). The tool has provided an important opportunity to bring together inter-sectorial and key financial actors to discuss their responsibility and role in the implementation of the SDGs. At the same time, the DFA analysis provided valuable evidence and identified entry points for increased SDG financing – from improved import and export management, to fighting fiscal evasion to enhancing remittances and longer-term planning. In doing so it also helped identify key bottlenecks that need to be addressed to improve the sustainable development financing strategy for achieving the 2030 Agenda in the country. In a second phase, the UN Country Office is now looking into support to implement policy recommendations that came out of the DFA.

Efforts are being made by **Gambia** to collect development cooperation data beyond ODA and the two Development Finance Assessments undertaken by the country have been supported by UNDP in identifying all the development financing flows coming into the country. The second phase of the DFA analysed, how systems can be strengthened to better align finance with the current National Development Plan 2018-2021 and the 2030 Agenda and provided policy recommendations in view of establishing an Integrated Financing Framework (INFF) in the country.

Honduras, as a low-middle-income country, is keen to further its efforts to contain public spending and increase revenues. In this context, the DFA which UNDP HQ and the UN Country Office supported in 2018, helps the government to develop a strategic and integrated vision on financing for development and adopt a long and medium-term vision to mobilise resources for SDG achievement. To advance in the construction of a more consistent and integrated system that ensures coherence between financing and planning, the DFA exercise has identified concrete opportunities. These include for example the introduction of a new logic on how to finance long-term country objectives and national priorities, means for strengthening planning capacities at high level

within the ministries, and recommendations on the development of a long-term strategic plan that includes concrete steps to mobilise the necessary public and private financing flows and improves the management of these diverse flows.

In **Malawi**, the Government is rolling out the Third Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS-III), aiming at transforming the country into a 'productive, competitive and resilient nation'. To assist Malawi in this regard, UNDP and the EU has supported the Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development to conduct the first DFA that mapped all available finance resources and contributed to anchoring the MGDS-III in a clear financing strategy. The DFA also assessed the extent to which the planning, budgetary and related systems for implementing the building blocks of an INFF.

In **Uganda**, UNDP supported the government and its national stakeholders in rolling out the DFA. The objective of the DFA exercise was to explore an integrated approach to effectively mobilise and utilise development finance and cooperation in support of SDG implementation. With UNDP support to initial scoping and stakeholder consultation, it was determined that the DFA would: i) strengthen alignment, integration and coordination of planning processes with development financing systems at national and local level; and ii)
diversify and enhance development financing in Uganda at national and sub-national levels.

IV.   Way Forward

Achieving transformative and sustained progress envisioned by the 2030 Agenda requires its implementation to be in tandem with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement on climate change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the New Urban Agenda. To this end, development cooperation, when effectively aligning programmes and actions with the national development planning, budgeting and monitoring machinery, makes important contribution to realising the national and global goals.

The 2019 GPEDC Senior-Level Meeting (SLM). In the lead-up to the SLM, UNDP as part of the OECD-UNDP Joint Support Team will contribute to the successful delivery of the following:

- Launch of the *Global Progress Report* presenting trends and analysis, based on and accompanying fresh data and evidence from 88 partner countries leading the 2018 monitoring round, to inform country-level decision making, SDG follow-up and review;

- Proposal on monitoring effectiveness in new contexts that deepens engagement with different partners, including a module for fragile and conflict-affected situations guided by the open working group and update on piloting the Mexico's approach in monitoring the effectiveness of South-South Co-operation;

- Successful conclusion of 9 country pilots that will provide targeted support to implementation of effectiveness principles and that will demonstrate the positive impact of effective development cooperation on the achievement of national, regional and global development goals;

- Launch of a *Global Compendium of Good Practices* on effective development cooperation, drawing on outcomes of the country pilots and other complementary evidence, to guide future implementation of effectiveness principles at country level;

- Inauguration of a set of principles and guidelines on private sector engagement (PSE) through development cooperation, drawing from a review of over 900 projects, country case studies and workshops and specialised policy dialogue, to guide scaling up of effective engagement of the private sector in development cooperation; and

- Establishment of a knowledge-sharing platform to support a reinvigorated community of practice on effective development cooperation and the facilitation of multi-stakeholder consultations for mutual learning and exchange, positioning the GPEDC as a go-to platform for knowledge on development cooperation.

The 2019 SLM will mark a key milestone in the effectiveness agenda, providing the impetus for governments, civil society and other actors to make development cooperation more effective. UNDP, through its *Global Project on Managing Development Co-operation Effectively*, will support countries and their diverse development partners in taking forward the commitments of the SLM to deliver a revitalised global partnership for development, which is at the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Annex I. Financial Project Execution in 2018 (Provisional)

Please find below a provisional financial report of available resources and expenditures under the *Global Project for Managing Development Cooperation Effectively* in 2018. Please note that figures in this report are provisional and that UNDP certified donor reports will be produced in mid-2019 for contributing partners.

The expenditure totals reflect the actual expenses disbursed in 2018. The extension of the Global Programme for several months until July 2019 necessitated re-programming a portion of the available funds into 2019 to ensure adequate reserve is in place for continued institutional JST support, taking into account that no additional pledges were received. The re-programmed funds constitute the January to June 2019 work programme as detailed in the table below, for which commitments have been made such as the front loading of payroll funds. Additional commitments were initiated towards the end of 2018 to include various activities to be undertaken at the country level based on discussions with contributing partners. The funds for these country level activities have been committed, but have not yet been reflected as spent, as the activities that are currently on going, will have their full expenses disbursed upon completion of the activities.

Output	Budget (USD)	Resources made Available	Actual Expenditures (USD) (provisional)	2019 Jan – June Work Programme
Output 1: Monitoring of Effective Development Cooperation	609,906.42		506,109.74	354,240
Output 2: Global policy dialogue, country implementation initiatives, improved knowledge sharing, and learning for more effective development cooperation solutions	340,676.15		282,336.10	341,280
Output 3: Visibility of the Global Partnership strengthened through events and communication initiatives	463,993.50		278,062.10	286,470
Output 4: Secretariat and advisory services to the Steering Committee and co-chairs*, including travel facilitation for Steering Committee meetings*	178,679.00		131,313.50	-
Output 5: Second High-Level Meeting (HLM2) of the Global Partnership	-		-	-
Total	**1,593,255.07**	**2,521,572[2]**	**1,197,821.44**	**981,990**

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[2] Resources received in 2018 are contributed to the extended programme of work (2018 - 2019) of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.

Annex II. List of Donors in 2018

Please see below a breakdown of donor contributions under the *Global Project for Managing Development Cooperation Effectively* in 2018. Please note that figures in this report are provisional and that certified donor reports will be produced in mid-2019 for contributing partners.

Donor	Opening Cash Balances / Rollover from 2017 (USD)	Contribution in 2018 (USD)	Total available resources 2018 (USD)
BANGLADESH		97,735	97,735
CANADA	151,558	274,941	426,499
MEXICO	31,941		31,941
NETHERLANDS	569,000		569,000
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	139,594	246,914	386,508
SWITZERLAND	225,455	201,207	426,662
GERMANY	528,794	54,433	583,227
Total	1,646,342	875,230	2,521,572

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