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Selected findings Secretary-General's report for 2012 QCPR

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Presentation Outline

- 1. Changing development cooperation landscape
- 2. Funding
- 3. Functioning of UN development system
 - a) Resident Coordinator System
 - b) UN Development Assistance Framework
 - c) Simplification and harmonization of business practices
- 4. Development effectiveness



1. Changing development cooperation landscape

Four key features:

- Emergence of new centres of economic dynamism
- Intensification of global challenges (e.g. sustainable development) requiring collective action
- Changing relationship among states, markets and individuals
- Major growth of new institutional actors

1. Changing development cooperation landscape

- Changing development cooperation landscape require actions at two levels
- Long-term strategic repositioning of the UN development system- A high level process at the central level
- QCPR- Create the conditions for such strategic repositioning by harvesting the low hanging fruits.



1. Changing development cooperation landscape

Long-term strategic repositioning of the UN development system

- a) Functions
- b) Funding
- c) Capacity
- d) Partnership approaches
- e) Organizational arrangements
- f) Governance



Social Affairs

2. Funding

- Long-term funding trends positive
- Preliminary data for 2011, core contributions declined in real terms
- Reflects fiscal constrains in DAC countries
- Almost all growth in non-core funding
- Non-core funding remains highly fragmented
- How to improve the overall quality of non-core funding?
- Differentiated cost recovery

2. Funding

- Several objectives in GA 62/208 and 64/289 not yet achieved:
 - Core funding continues to decline
 - Core continue to subsidize non-core funding
 - Discussions on "critical mass" of core funding not yet taken place at level of EBs of Fs/Ps
 - Burden-sharing among donors remains uneven
 - Predictability of funding not improved since 2007

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3. Functioning of UN development system

a) UN Resident Coordinator system

- Country-level coordination
 - ➔ Voluntary participation
 - →Inflexible funding and decision-making by consensus
 - → Challenges for accountability for system-wide performance
- Country-level coordination much dependent on:
 - → Leadership skills of the Resident Coordinator
 - → Capacity of the Resident Coordinator's office
- General perception that the functional "firewall" could be improved
- Demand from programme country governments to strengthen the coordination role of the Resident Coordinator

3. Functioning of UN development system

- b) UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)
- Has enhanced alignment of UN support with national development needs and priorities
- Is valued by programme country governments as a framework to enhance UN coherence
- Has, however, not served well as a strategic planning tool
- Is increasingly adapted to different country context
- Accountability for UNDAF results needs strengthening
- Strong demand for streamlining and harmonization of UNDAF/country programming instruments & processes

- c) Simplification and harmonization of business practices
- Considerable work has been done but need to demonstrate lasting efficiency gains and cost savings
- Capacity limitations in operations management at country level a major constraint to change
- DaO and other selected programme countries have shown some results
- Significant potential to achieve cost savings through intra-agency rationalization of business services
- common services at country level can be provided through either lead agency model or establishment of an interagency business centre

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4. Development effectiveness

c) Transition from relief to development

- Large number of policies adopted since 2007 to enhance coordination among different pillars of the UN system
- Evidence suggests that improving system-wide coordination and coherence in transition countries remains work-in-progress
- Mixed views among governments in transition countries whether UN assistance is supportive of national ownership
- Evidence that cooperation with World Bank has improved in integrated mission countries/areas

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4. Development effectiveness

d) Capacity-building and development

- Some progress in CD but does not seem to meet the expectations of programme countries
- Greater focus on capacity development is seen as key to make the UN system more effective at country level
- General perception that UN system doesn't use national procurement, financial, monitoring and evaluation systems sufficiently

Gender Equality and Empowerment

- UN's most important area of work
- Stronger mainstreaming activities through networks
- Dao promoted mainstreaming
- Gender scorecard UNCTs are lagging behind

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4. Development effectiveness

d) South-South cooperation

- Continued growth of South-South Cooperation
- South-South cooperation is not yet a significant element of UN country-level programming
- South-South cooperation needs to be transformed into a modality for regular UN programming
- e) Regional dimension
- Gaining increasing importance



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4. Development effectiveness

- f) Results-based management and evaluation
- Broad based demand for UN system to strengthen RBM
- Implementation of RBM not sufficiently focused on managing for results
- Strong demand for inter-agency harmonization of results reporting

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4. Development effectiveness

- f) Results-based management and evaluation
- UN absorptive capacity challenged with growing number of evaluations
- Varying Quality of UNDAF reflects weak country level monitoring and evaluation systems
- Governments prefer joint-evaluation
- Mechanisms needed to meet the increasing demand for independent system-wide evaluation



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Wisdom for the Road

Change is the essence of life Be willing to <u>surrender what you are</u> for <u>what you could become</u>