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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Highlights of the New Deal Facility



ANNUAL REPORT 2016

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in nearly 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

United Nations Development Programme

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Market in Bissau, Guinea-Bissau. Mafalda Marchioro/UNDP

Saltinho Bridge, Guinea-Bissau. Mafalda Marchioro/UNDP

Youth active involvement and participation on SDGs through media engagement,
UNDP Liberia

This document covers activities of the New Deal Implementation Support Facility in 2016, its third year of full operation. Since inception of the Facility in 2014, many g7+ countries have made significant progress, including new additions, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau receiving Facility funding in 2016. Last year was a period of reconstruction, recovery and coping with recurrent shocks for a number of g7+ countries. That includes Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, which were recovering from the Ebola outbreak; South Sudan and Central African Republic (CAR) coping with civil war; Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Guinea-Bissau managing difficult political transitions; and Afghanistan and Somalia experiencing continued security challenges. The noteworthy progress made in New Deal implementation in these countries under such difficult circumstances is to be commended. This document features relevant information from each Country Office. More detailed reports are available upon request.

AFGHANISTAN



The new development strategy known as the Afghanistan National Peace and Development Framework (<http://policy.mof.gov.af/#anpdf>) incorporated New Deal aid-effectiveness principles

and has confirmed the commitment of both the government and development partners to the principles of ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability.

Afghanistan's aid-management policy fully reflects the principles of the New Deal, and was revised in 2016 to incorporate the Afghanistan Peace and Development Framework (ANPDF) and the Self-Reliance Mutual Accountability Framework. The policy will be presented to the Afghan Minister of Finance for approval. In 2016, a detailed fragility assessment, titled "Afghanistan's Pathways toward Resilience and Stability," was completed and presented at the g7+ ministerial meeting held in Kabul from 23-24 March. This meeting was hosted by the government of Afghanistan and was attended by 17 g7+ countries at

ministerial or director level. It was a strong advocacy event for the New Deal within the country as the president, cabinet ministers, members of Parliament, media and others participated.

Technical expertise supporting the implementation of the New Deal and follow-up to the ministerial meeting was provided by a New Deal coordinator, financed by the facility.



Photo: UNDP Afghanistan

Aid management policy consultation workshop, Kabul, Afghanistan.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



The Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (CSPPS) carried out an update of the fragility assessment through consultations in seven regions. Previously, the fragility matrix was done only through consultations in the capital, in Bangui. A report of these activities is available.

The consultations collected feedback for the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan 2017-2021 (RCPCA). The RCPCA consolidated existing assessments (New Deal Fragility Matrix, Joint Fragility Assessment of UNDP/World Bank, Post-Conflict Needs Assessment, among others) and was jointly supported by the UN, the World Bank and the European Union. The evaluation was all-inclusive, featuring the participation of civil society and the private sector, as well as grassroots organizations from 16 districts. A New Deal specialist was deployed to advise the Ministry of Planning on how to integrate the New Deal within the RCPCA document and how to implement a participatory mechanism of aid coordination and monitoring of resources.

A multidisciplinary mission took place in Bangui as a result of a strategic review of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), and assessed the current needs of the government regarding support for New Deal activities. The mission was also an opportunity to engage with MINUSCA, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and other agencies, such as the European Union and the World Bank, as well as bilateral organizations.

At the end of the year, the New Deal country team and UNDP organized a workshop to sensitize civil society on the implementation of the SDGs using New Deal principles. Outcomes included a call for further sensitization, the need for an updated database and sectoral feasibility studies, and for the organization of a roundtable on natural resources management reform. The importance of media and new technology was also highlighted.



Photos: Mafalda Marchioro/UNDP

Streets of Bangui, Central African Republic.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



The Roadmap for the Implementation of the New Deal, which was drawn up in 2015, was submitted to the sectoral ministries for validation and updating by respective directorates of studies

and planning. Capacity-building missions trained civil society focal points on the principles and concepts of the New Deal. Technical support was provided to the Ministry of Planning to develop the peacebuilding, stabilization and reconstruction component of the National Strategic Development Plan. Finally, a consultation was conducted to assess the level of integration of the New Deal into the 2015 national budget. The consultation found that the New Deal is not fully integrated. Further outreach on the New Deal to government and parliament will be important to drive changes in budget analysis.

The Ministry of Planning led the update of its five fragility matrices through missions to 11 provinces in the country. The associated fragility spectrum was developed in a follow-up to these missions, validated by the Departments of Studies and Planning of the ministries and members of the local civil society platform. Subsequently, the spectrum was analyzed, and as a result, risk analysis and resilience actions were integrated into the National Strategic Development Plan. A fragility assessment report is available, along with the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding goals (PSG)

matrices. A prioritization exercise of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was initiated by the Congolese Observatory for Sustainable Development, and a series of SDG outreach workshops were held in 10 provinces. These workshops sought to raise awareness of the SDG priority indicators for the country, including provincial governorates, assemblies, deconcentrated ministries, technical and financial partners, civil society, students and representatives of the private sector represented within the Federation of Congo Enterprises. A brochure on the New Deal concept and its implementation status in DRC, along with flyers on the SDGs, were prepared to increase awareness among all stakeholders at the national and provincial level.



Photo: UNDP DRC

Flyer on the SDGs in DRC.

GUINEA



In June 2016, concurrent launches of the preparation of the new National Plan for Economic and Social Development 2016-2020 and the New Deal were held. These involved key government stakeholders, development partners, civil society and the private sector. As part of the launching, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation conducted sensitization on the transition from the MDGs to the SDGs and a light fragility assessment.

The fragility assessment was validated by the government, following inclusive consultations in Conakry in November 2016. The recommendations have been used to ensure fragility drivers are taken into consideration in the national planning process to better implement the 2030 Agenda. A UNDP-led mission was organized to support SDG domestication through the UN Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) strategy. The mission provided overall technical support in the integration of the SDGs, New Deal principles and the recommendations of the fragility assessment in the new national plan. A roadmap is being developed to ensure that the final

plan will be fully participatory, nationally owned beyond capital-based national institutions and reflect Guinea's commitment to implement the SDGs in line with New Deal principles. Technical assistance was mobilized to support the government in the formulation of the national development plan (PNDES), incorporating New Deal principles, the results of the fragility assessment and prioritizing the SDGs. The drafting process was conducted with a national task force through the Ministry of Planning and benefited from capacity-building from UNDP and the New Deal facility.



Photo: Mafalda Marchioro/UNDP

The Prime Minister, H.E. Mamady Youla, opens the launch of the preparation of the new National Development Plan, Conakry, Guinea.

GUINEA-BISSAU



Guinea-Bissau began implementing New Deal activities in late 2016. A fragility assessment was conducted with consultations in the capital from 7-9 December. Consultation workshops were also organized in five other locations to update the fragility matrices, capturing views from 9 different regions. The report was validated by the government through an inclusive consultation on 10 February 2017.

The results of the fragility assessment appear to show Guinea-Bissau is in crisis stage for 4 out of the 5 Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals. The only

reconstruction stage identified in the spectrum was for the PSG 5 (Revenue and Services). Political and institutional instability has left a heavy impact on the country's fragility. Interference by the military in the political, justice and economic spheres has also contributed to its fragility, as have technical limits and lack of independence of the justice sector vis-à-vis political and military actors. Non-diversification of the economy and corruption constitute major bottlenecks.

A joint MAPS/New Deal mission is planned in coming months to ensure that the key lessons learned from the fragility assessment and the New Deal principles

are taken into account in prioritizing the SDGs and ensuring that they and the African Union's Agenda 2063 are integrated in the National Development Plan. Using the New Deal principles will help strengthening the strategic planning process through a coherent prioritization of national objectives, and by addressing fragility drivers first.



Photo: Mafalda Marchioro/UNDP
Saltinho Bridge, Guinea-Bissau.

LIBERIA



A national roadmap on SDG implementation using the New Deal principles was finalized and endorsed by the Cabinet and the President of Liberia. It provides clarity on how to

contextualize and achieve the SDGs, with an enhanced understanding of global and regional aspirations reflected in the African Union's Agenda 2063. The facility also provided technical assistance to review the Agenda for Transformation from the New Deal, the SDGs and Agenda 2063 perspective to shape the successor plan.

SDG sensitization campaigns, featuring interactive sessions in 8 out of 15 counties and parades in the regions, were held with about 45 percent female participation. Outreach visits sensitized local officials and the rural population on the development framework, based on the New Deal principles. The plan to hold SDG county dialogues is being developed to replicate the tripartite International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS) structure nationally and at the county level.

To further enhance awareness of the SDGs and the New Deal, a training and mapping survey was conducted, reaching nearly 4,000 households. The survey ascertained the level of awareness of major development frameworks and the impact of their implementation. Training was conducted for 35 journalists, nearly half of them women, on the SDGs

and the New Deal; their roles in championing the goals; and increasing accountability.

Activities related to PSG 5 (Revenue and Services) were supported. The government is looking towards raising domestic revenue to help counter declining ODA flows and revenues due to low commodity prices and rising demands from the SDGs, elections and the drawdown of the United Nations mission in Liberia (UNMIL). Regional dialogues on domestic resource mobilization were organized to look at such issues as tax compliance and avenues for tax income.



Photo: Karoline Klose/UNDP
Government campaign encouraging tax compliance, "Good taxpayers are nation builders", Monrovia, Liberia.

SIERRA LEONE

The fragility assessment was updated in 2016. This update of the 2012 fragility assessment included consultations in all 14 districts of the country. It involved the participation

of civil society, religious and community leaders, youth and women, political and social activists and elected politicians. Stakeholders identified current challenges and drivers of fragility, including those exposed during the Ebola outbreak. Using fragile-to-fragile cooperation, a team comprised of three experts from g7+ member countries provided technical assistance.

As part of raising public awareness on the SDGs, a radio discussion, radio jingles and comedy shows in local languages were broadcast on radio and television. One thousand copies of the simplified version of the SDGs were circulated to stakeholders including parliament, civil society organizations and development partners.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) was supported to produce seven SDG thematic papers that are intended to contribute towards the development of a comprehensive SDGs investment plan. The papers covered SDGs 1 & 10 on Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection; SDGs 2 & 8

on Economic Diversification in Agriculture; Fisheries and Tourism; SDG 3 on Health; SDG 4 on Education; SDGs 6, 7 & 9 on Infrastructure (water, energy and roads); SDGs 13 & 15 on Environment and Natural Resources; and SDG 16 on Justice, Peace and Security.

Technical assistance was provided to MoFED to create a database on national development projects that have been implemented since 2009 and to organize technical meetings to follow up on the establishment of sector focal points, develop Sierra Leone specific SDG indicators and establish related baseline data.



Photo: UNDP Sierra Leone

TV show on the SDGs aired on Sierra Leonean TV.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/云报告?reportId=5_11990

