



UNDP Oslo Governance Centre At 2019 Annual Conference of ACSH



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- Global Policy Centre operational since 2002
- Hosted by the Government of Norway
- Helps to position UNDP as a global thought leader, convenor of stakeholders and trusted partner through its work.
- Centre for applied research working with others
- Two Major Output Areas (1 July 18- 30 June 2021):
 - Research and policy themes relating to countries in crisis and transitions – examples are evolving social contracts, peace agreement implementation, inclusive and informed societies and the prevention of violent extremism.
 - SDG 16 implementation and monitoring for inclusive, peaceful and just societies; this incorporates the Centre’s work on governance measurement, as well activities related to UNDP’s interim custodianship of three SDG16 “tier II” indicators.





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SDG16 support to monitoring and implementation

- Supporting monitoring systems of Goal 16 indicators at the national level and helping mainstream into national planning, partnering with OGP and others
- Exploring interlinkages between SDG16 and other goals
- Curating and disseminating knowledge - Info Digests, seminars as well as the SDG16 hub (www.sdg16hub.org).





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Interim Custodianship: SDG indicator 16.7.1b

- Proportions of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local), including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions.
- Encourages a more representative and inclusive public and civil service.
- Reclassification of the indicator from Tier III to Tier II (*Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries*) represents significant progress for the measurement and monitoring of SDG 16.
- Encourages public service bodies to embrace the 2030 Agenda's commitment to responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making, by systematically reporting on the extent to which their composition reflects the socio-demographic make-up of their national population.



Core Government Functions



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- ❑ Agenda 2030 poses great demands on governments core functions and institutions to provide integrated and multidimensional responses to development challenges
- ❑ Particularly relevant to countries affected by fragility and conflict.
- ❑ Strengthening public institutions at the heart of SDG16, as it aims to enable core functions of government as an essential strategy to promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies. (both technical and political aspects).
- ❑ OGC-supported conference on core government functions in Amman in January 2017 focused on lessons learned on the importance of incorporating a political economy approach to building core government functions.

Core Government Functions



CGF: described as those functions that ‘are required to make and implement policy’ (UN-World Bank, 2017) and are defined as:

- Executive coordination at the centre of government
- Public revenue and expenditure management
- Government employment and public administration
- Local governance
- Security sector
- Aid management

Rebuilding CGF which are responsive and legitimate are viewed as critical undertakings for countries transitioning out of conflict.

- ❑ Evidence of the connection between public spending and institutional restoration and resilience is sparse.
- ❑ Evidence linking public spending with improvements in institutional capacity to deliver necessary services largely absent from contexts of conflict and fragility.
- ❑ This research using the context of 5 countries Colombia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sierra Leone and South Sudan as case studies, aims to begin addressing this gap.

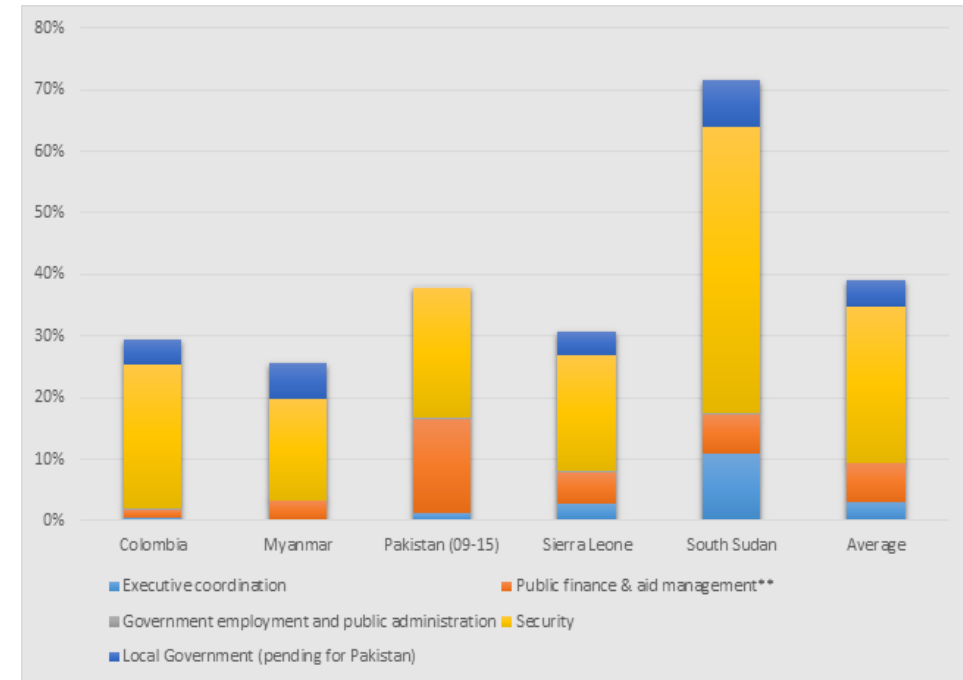


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Research Project on Core Government Functions – 5 Case Studies

Research hypothesis: Fragile and conflict-affected governments that prioritize restoring core government functionality in their national budgets, as well as their spending of humanitarian and development aid, are more successful in their transitions towards peace and development.

Report finalized June 2019





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OGC's contribution to UNDP country programming and strengthening policy – practice linkage:

- Supporting cutting edge research at country level.
- Facilitating country engagement in global and regional dialogues.
- Promoting lessons learned and best practice through its fellowship programme and other reflection and dialogue activities.
- Providing technical support and accompaniment to pilot programmes, hence facilitating scaling-up and fundraising.
- On a limited basis, working with COs and RHs on areas where broader global/regional interest.