

## **Additional ITA Comments and Reflections on the Partnerships paper**

- In terms of evaluation of performance of various kinds of partnership, there needs a differentiation of partnership with different characteristics. The UNDS is obligated to form partnership with relevant intergovernmental organizations and national governments. It seems this draft paper lacks a part elaborating on how to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of partnership with IFIs such as the IMF and World Bank. There is great overlapping area between the mandates and work of the UNDS and World Bank as well as major regional MDBs. We need an institutionalized mechanism to facilitate the cooperative partnership between the two development systems so as not to make overlapped efforts and resources in similar areas. For better cooperative outcome, we need have clear mind of the advantages and disadvantages of both the UNDS and the World Bank Group. In practice, the WBG has been working like a self-contained system, with its component agencies focusing on differentiated categories of countries and areas. However, the current global circumstances of increasing complexity, fragility, and instability has constituted great threat to the development programs the World Bank has launched in various countries and regions of the world. It lacks sufficient capacity and effective mechanism in dealing with security-related and humanitarian risks. In contrast, the UNDS just has the advantage of combining both the humanitarian and development work. Therefore, the UNDS and World Bank may have more cooperative space in the crosscutting areas of humanitarian, security, and development. Thus the focus of such kind of partnership may also need to make a corresponding shift.
- With the rising prominence of middle-income developing countries in international development cooperation, the UNDS need pay more attention on facilitating or bridging the new type of South-South Cooperation. This kind of partnership on one side will work on facilitating and channeling of capital flows from the new donors such as China, India, and Brazil to low-income countries. In the meantime, knowledge and experience sharing has become an important component of such partnership. During this process, the UNDS may have to revise its traditional ways of perceiving and doing things, since there may be great difference in the approaches taken by the new donors. To forge such kind of partnership demands the reflection on its own usual practice by the agencies of UNDS.
- At national level, the partnership not only should focus on implementation of programs and projects. It's also of critical importance for the partnership with major donors and development partners of the relevant country being involved into the process of UNDAF drafting and identification of priority areas in need of special focus. Currently the UNDAF has been mainly made within the UNDS. It needs to become a more inclusive process so as to get the participation of all the major stakeholders. The same approach should also be taken in the case of drafting Nationally-Determined Implementation Strategy of 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
- As for partnership with private sector agencies, it's correct to bear in mind the caution

that some private sector agencies aims mainly to exploit the opportunities provided by the reputation of the UN system while joining such kind of partnership. The UNDS should set clear standards and code of conduct for the private sector actors in the partnership. The role of the UNDS better be positioned at the first-mover or leveraging role as well as the party providing guidance for the conducts of private actors. It's also important to get the national government involved into the process so as to have more leverage on the private actors.