**Annex III**

Report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution on the quadrennial comprehensive policy

review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

This annex is submitted in accordance with resolution [2013/5](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=E%2FRES%2F2013%2F5&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) of the Economic and Social Council, in which the Council requested the United Nations funds and programmes to consolidate their current annual reporting on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR) within their reporting on the implementation of their strategic plans. To enhance harmonization and coherence across the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the four agencies will continue to report using the common format outlined below. This table details the cumulative progress made in implementing General Assembly resolution [75/233](https://undocs.org/a/res/75/233) on the QCPR in the second year of its implementation, including the compilation of the [inter-agency common and complementary quadrennial comprehensive policy review indicators](#_Shared_quadrennial_comprehensive).

# **Overview of the entity-specific mandates from the 2020 QCPR resolution (75/233)**

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| **Section** | **OPs** |
| 1. General guidelines | 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 |
| 1. Contribution of UN operational activities for development | 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41 |
| 1. Funding of operational activities for development of the UN system | 50, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 65 |
| 1. Governance of the UN operational activities for development | 74, 77, 83 |
| 1. Functioning of the UNDS | 88, 89, 101, 106, 112 |
| 1. Follow-up, monitoring, and reporting | 116 |

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| **I. I. General Guidelines** | |
| **Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) mandates (paras 1-18)** | **Progress made by UNDP** |
| * Reiterates its call to the entities of the UNDS to continue to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals in their strategic planning documents, their work and reporting at all levels, taking into account that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions… is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and should therefore continue to be the highest priority for and underlying objective of the operational activities of the UNDS (para. 8) | * In the first year of the implementation of the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan, UNDP continued to pursue the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and mainstream the SDGs through its programmatic instruments, including country programme documents. * All 35 Country Programme Documents (CPDs) presented to and approved by the Executive Board in 2022 are anchored in national priorities, fully aligned with the Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and derived from the respective Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs). * UNDP continues to monitor and report its progress in achieving the results of the Strategic Plan implementation through its Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF), including the data for 19 SDG indicators as embedded in the IRRF. * UNDP also actively contributes to [UNSDG reporting on system-wide contributions to advance the SDGs](https://unsdg.un.org/2022-unsdg-chair-report/sdgs), including by building on an agreed Output Indicator Framework for measuring the UN contribution towards the SDGs endorsed by the UNSDG in 2022. |
| * Calls upon all entities of the UNDS to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by enhancing and accelerating gender mainstreamingthrough the full implementation of the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women… (para. 12) | * The UNCT-SWAP is the UN Country Team equivalent to UN-SWAP, integrating gender mainstreaming into UNCT’s processes and institutional arrangements, and achievement of gender equality results tied to the SDGs. * In 2022, 80 country offices (62 percent) participated in the UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality scorecard an increase from 76 (58 percent) in 2021. * In 2022, UNDP participated in driving the UNCT-SWAP assessments in 75 countries – increasing from 54 in 2020 compared to 42 in 2019, and 27 in 2018. * 2022 is the fifth year of SWAP 2.0. implementation. UNDP increased its score rating against the United Nations System-wide Action Plan 2.0 and exceeded or met its targets in 15 of 16 (94 per cent) of relevant indicators, in contrast to 14 of 16 in (88 percent) 2021. * UNDP’s new [Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025](https://genderequalitystrategy.undp.org/) promotes the integration of sectoral expertise – further professionalization – and opening UNDP’s policy work to new skills and approaches, like systems thinking, more adaptative and “problem solving design”. For example, UNDP developed a “Leadership for Gender Equality” certificate for Resident Representatives and Deputy Resident Representatives to generate changes in thinking and behaviours while modelling power-sharing in practice. * UNDP engaged extensively in the UNender Review process, which is an independent review of the UN’s capacity, including staffing, resources, and architecture, to deliver on gender equality as a core priority across all UN entities and as a key opportunity to guide recommendations. |
| * Recognizes, after the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, that people who are vulnerable must be empowered; further recognizes that those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants, and calls upon the United Nations development system to continue to have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind (para. 13) | * UNDP’s integrated Offer on Signature Solution 1 (Poverty and Inequality) of the [Strategic Plan 2022-2025](https://strategicplan.undp.org/) aims to empower 100 million poor, marginalized, and excluded populations to escape persistent multidimensional poverty and vulnerabilities by 2025. In delivering this offer, UNDP applies tools and metrics to identify the extent and depth of poverty and vulnerability. The Offer entails a continuum of services that aim to protect, empower and enable the multidimensionally poor and vulnerable people to lead better lives and be empowered agents in an inclusive, resilient development process and green recovery. * In response to the [Formative Evaluation of UNDP’s Integration of ‘Leaving No One Behind’ Principles](http://web.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/thematic/lnob.shtml), UNDP has started upgrading its Leaving No One Behind project marker by incorporating an intersectionality function. Combined with UNDP’s approach to disability inclusion operationalized in 2021, this will allow tagging our programmatic interventions – when appropriate and depending on their nature– across various beneficiary groups (e.g., women with disabilities), going beyond a group-by-group approach. * In 2022, UNDP also issued its new [Offer on Social Protection](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.undp.org%2Fpublications%2Fundps-social-protection-offer-20&data=05%7C01%7Cnathalie.bouche%40undp.org%7C5cd7dd7f7e4e4564c68208dac69e1ea1%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C638040679794143423%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=2fdUCnHIaE3MSajlFrxlU8cE5vtyWdhS0LIpYkSwd1w%3D&reserved=0). UNDP’s approach emphasizes solutions that integrate social protection interventions with measures to expand the access of the poor and vulnerable to services, productive assets, new skills, employment and livelihood opportunities, including in the green economy. In a cross-cutting manner, the Offer underscores leveraging our capacities on data and analytics; as well as digitalization to better identify risks, vulnerabilities facing people and communities, inform social protection programming, and improve outreach to those furthest behind. It also includes a focus on youth, in response to the [Independent Evaluation of UNDP’s support to youth economic empowerment](https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/13378) (2022). * UNDP, together with ILO, has developed a joint programme (under finalization) on ‘[Fostering pathways to Formality](https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/coronavirus/impacts-and-responses/un/WCMS_837839/lang--en/index.htm)’, which focuses on the promotion of inclusive and participatory approaches to the design of social protection and economic empowerment policies and programmes targeting informal workers and businesses with a particular focus on women and youth. * In line with its [Strategic Plan 2022-2025](https://strategicplan.undp.org/) and [HIV and Health Strategy 2022-2025 “Connecting the dots - Towards a more equitable, healthier, and sustainable future](https://www.undp.org/publications/connecting-dots-towards-more-equitable-healthier-and-sustainable-future-undp-hiv-and)”, UNDP’s work on health contributes to eradicating poverty, reducing inequalities, strengthening effective and inclusive governance, and building resilient and sustainable systems for health. * UNDP is a founding co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). The [Report on the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Programme Coordinating Board of UNAIDS](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/744/28/PDF/N2274428.pdf?OpenElement) was presented during the First Regular Session of the Executive Board in 2023. * In 2022, 32 out of the 35 CPDs endorsed and/or updated by UNDP’s Executive Board addressed the needs and rights of persons with disabilities (a 20% increase from 2021), and 29 of them include at least one output indicator disaggregated by persons with disabilities (4% increase from 2021). * UNDP has scaled up its work on human mobility (migration and forced displacement) to help address the needs and vulnerabilities of internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and other migrants, while enhancing their contribution to the development of their countries/communities of origin and destination.   + , As pledged at the [International Migration review Forum (IMRF) 2022](https://migrationnetwork.un.org/international-migration-review-forum-2022), UNDP is committed to integrating the guiding principles and objectives of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) in its own programming, and working to strengthen the positive interaction between migration and sustainable development.   + The [UNDP-UNHCR Global Collaboration Framework for Inclusion and Solutions 2023-2025](https://www.undp.org/publications/global-collaboration-framework-inclusion-and-solutions-2023-2025) – developed in 2022 – provides a platform for both agencies to bring their comparative advantages to areas where working together can deliver better results in responding to current and future displacement crises.   + The 2022 report “[Turning The Tide on Internal Displacement: A Development Approach to Solutions](https://www.undp.org/publications/turning-tide-internal-displacement-development-approach-solutions)” recommends ways governments and development partners can better address the consequences of displacement for IDPs and affected communities. UNDP's subsequent institutional strategy on development solutions to internal displacement responds to the call by the UN Secretary-General in his [Action Agenda on Internal Displacement](https://www.un.org/en/content/action-agenda-on-internal-displacement/) (2022). * Through its Strategic Plan 2022-2025, [UNDP’s Youth Global Programme for Sustainable Development and Peace](https://www.undp.org/library/youth-gps) (2016-2023) and the system-wide [UN Youth2030 Strategy](https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/youth-un/), UNDP provides comprehensive support to youth empowerment in more than 100 countries and territories. . * UNDP continues to raise awareness of the needs and aspirations of young people, including by hosting several youth global knowledge platforms – [Youth4Peace](https://youth4peace.info/), [Youth4Climate Engagement Platform](https://youth4climate.info/), [UNDP’s Youth Global Space](https://www.sparkblue.org/youth) – and co-organizing global, regional and country high-level events and meetings, for example, UN-FBA global forum on youth, peace and security, second global symposium on youth in peace processes, [Generation17](https://www.undp.org/generation17) youth dialogues, [ECOSOC Youth Forum](https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/ecosoc-youth-forum). |
| * Calls upon the UNDS entities as well as UNCTs… to continue to work collaboratively to accelerate the full and effective mainstreaming of disability inclusion into the UN system, including by implementing and reporting on the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy across its programmes and operations, and stressing the need for capacity-development efforts aimed at empowering persons with disabilities and their representative organizations (para. 14) | * UNDP’s [Strategic Plan 2022 – 2025](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/184/50/PDF/N2118450.pdf?OpenElement) and the related Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) – spells out UNDP’s commitment (in paragraph 17) to work with the UN system to implement the [UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS)](https://www.un.org/en/content/disabilitystrategy/) and track progress through a dedicated project marker. * Since the launch of the [UNDIS](https://www.un.org/en/content/disabilitystrategy/) in 2019, UNDP has [reported](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/undis_sg_report_2021_english.pdf) yearly on its progress against the UNDIS accountability framework (see [UNDIS Technical Notes](https://www.un.org/en/content/disabilitystrategy/assets/documentation/UN_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_Entity_Technical_Notes.pdf) for further details on the accountability framework) and stepped up its efforts to mainstream and target disability inclusion across programmes and operations. * To further advance UNDP’s efforts to champion disability inclusive development, UNDP has sought to maximize its internal substantive expertise through the launch of UNDP’s Disability Inclusion Network (DIN). Since November 2022, the DIN serves as an internal hub to facilitate mapping and sharing of expertise and knowledge on disability inclusion across the organization and for colleagues to raise concerns regarding UNDP’s disability inclusion work. * The analysis of UNDP’s project level ‘marker’ on disability inclusion for 2022 indicates that US$225.8 million was budgeted for projects that include persons with disabilities as a beneficiary group across the five regions, country income typologies (HICs, LICs, MICs, Upper MICs) and funded by a range of sources (i.e., Regular Resources, Third-party Cost Sharing, Vertical Funds and Government Cost Sharing). * In 2022, 32 out of the 35 CPDs endorsed and/or updated by UNDP’s Executive Board addressed the needs and rights of persons with disabilities (a 20% increase from 2021), and 29 of them include at least one output indicator disaggregated by persons with disabilities (4% increase from 2021). * Throughout 2022, UNDP continued to participate actively in inter-agency coordination mechanisms on disability inclusion at country, regional and global level, as well as in the design of both programmes and operations, including through the [UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi Partner Trust Fund (UNPRPD MPTF)](https://mptf.undp.org/fund/rpd00), the [Global Action on Disability (GLAD) Network](https://gladnetwork.net/), the Inter-Agency Support Group for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), and other informal inter-agency networks such as the UN Working Group on Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion (UNWGGD). * UNDP is the main implementer of UNPRPD funds with over US$18 million and is currently implementing more than 25 UNPRPD funded country and multi-country programmes, across five regions. |
| * Urges Member States and the United Nations development system to explore and promote concrete new avenues for the full, effective, structured and sustainable **participation of young people** in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (para. 15) | * In 2022, UNDP prioritized meaningful engagement with youth, including through supporting the participation of young people in SDG consultations, development and peace processes at local, national, regional and global levels (e.g., ECOSOC Youth Forum, the High-level Political Forum). * The 2022 ECOSOC Youth Forum (19-20 April), under the theme of “COVID-19 recovery: Youth taking action for a sustainable future” invited 20,000 participants to virtually discuss actions to rebuild from the pandemic, while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda. UNDP organized a side event on “[Youth perspectives on collective action for sustainable development](https://www.sparkblue.org/EYF22-sideevent)”, which invited young speakers from Generation17, 16x16 and other initiatives, to exchange ideas and experiences of youth-inclusive partnerships in development. * A new report – ‘[What works to amplify the rights and voices of youth?](https://www.unfpa.org/what-works-amplify-rights-and-voices-youth-meta-synthesis-lessons-learned-youth-evaluations-2015)’ – was published to accelerate the implementation of the [United Nations Youth Strategy 2030](https://www.unyouth2030.com/) by presenting evidence-backed solutions and illustrative examples from the synthesis of 150+ youth evaluations and suggesting ways to help step up youth development interventions, particularly around youth participation and youth and human rights, across the UN system. * Furthermore, UNDP participated in the inter-agency knowledge collaboration (co-led by the Evaluation Offices of UNFPA and UNICEF), along with EvalYouth Global Network, Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, FAO, ILO, IOM, DPPA/PBSO, and UNIDO. * UNDP launched a new guidance tool - “[Aiming Higher: Elevating Meaningful Youth Engagement in Climate Action](https://www.undp.org/publications/aiming-higher-elevating-meaningful-youth-engagement-climate-action)” - to help explore meaningful youth engagement in climate action and suggest actionable recommendations built upon UNDP's knowledge and experience working with and for young people. * UNDP also published “[Spearheading youth engagement for peace in conflict and crisis-affected societies](https://youth4peace.info/spearheading_youth_engagement),” which includes different forms of youth participation in processes relating to peace and development in conflict and crisis-affected societies and how the UN and other partners and stakeholders are supporting youth engagement. * Lastly in 2022, UNDP, together with DESA, supported youth participation in processes that contributed to national policies and provided capacity building and small grants for youth peace efforts at the local level through the “[Promoting sustainable peace through national youth policy in the framework of the 2030 Agenda](https://www.un.org/development/desa/cdpmo/node/3179)” project. |
| * Underscores the importance of results-based management, within and across entities and at all levels of the UNDS, … contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and targets and its individual entities to continue strengthen results-based management, focusing on long-term development outcomes, developing common methodologies for planning and reporting on results, including on agency-specific activities, and on inter-agency and joint activities, improving IRRF, and enhancing a results culture in the UNDS entities (para. 17) | * As 2022 marked the first year to report on the new Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) to the Executive Board, UNDP demonstrated its commitment to sound results-based management through monitoring, tracking and reporting against Outputs, Outcomes and Impact attained towards the SDG implementation through the IRRF indicators. UNDP will carry out a mid-term evaluation of the IRRF in 2023. * UNDP remains committed to interagency reporting, including by reporting against 11 common indicators integrated in the IRRF from [the QCPR monitoring and reporting framework, 2021–2024](https://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/2021doc/QCPR-MonitoringFramework-FINAL-29July2021.pdf). * UNDP is updating its Results-Based Management (RBM) Handbook and its related policies, tools and training materials as a first step in ensuring that the organization becomes more anticipatory and agile, better demonstrating our achievement and contribution to impact. This update to UNDP’s results architecture demonstrates its commitment toQCPR ([75/233](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=a%2Fres%2F75%2F233&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)) and to work with UN interagency groups to ensure that the changes are aligned to the efforts made with the UNSDG RBM practices. |
| **II. II. Contributions of United Nations operational activities for development** | |
| **QCPR mandates (paras. 19-45)** | **Progress made by UNDP** |
| * Stresses the importance of continuing to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into the work of each entity of the UNDS by (para. 20):   + Continuing to allocate resources to realize the development objectives of developing countries, and to support the endeavour to reach the furthest behind first(para. 20(a)) | * In 2022, UNDP programme activities continued to be carried out for the benefit of recipient countries, at the request of those countries, and in accordance with their own national policies and priorities for development. UNDP ensured the allocation of resources towards realization of development objectives of developing countries and reaching the furthest left behind first. * Consistent with UNDP’s broad level allocation of resources for development activities as articulated in its 2022-2025 Integrated Resources Plan and Integrated Budget (IRP/IB) ([DP/2021/29](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/181/46/PDF/N2118146.pdf?OpenElement)), 91 per cent of estimated expenditure was allocated to development activities, underscoring UNDP’s commitment to delivering on its Strategic Plan. * Building on progress from the period 2018-2021, and with continued strong support to low- and middle-income countries, the UNDP 2022-2025 IRP/IB continues to enable capabilities and approaches to scale up development impact, including in the areas of strategic innovation, digitalization, development financing and partnerships, as well as in the areas of internal oversight and programme quality and compliance capacity. Investments in its business model allow UNDP to continue its path as a more agile and anticipatory organization. * The mid-term review of the Strategic Plan in 2023 will provide an opportunity to further align funding criteria with national development needs and the principle of leaving no one behind. |
| * Stresses the importance of continuing to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into the work of each entity of the UNDS by (para. 20):   + Ensuring a coherent approach to addressing the interconnections and cross-cutting elements across the SDGs and targets (para. 20 (b))   + Ensuring a balanced and integrated approach within the system towards its support to the implementation of the SDGs taking into account new and evolving development challenges and the need to build on lessons learned, address gaps, avoid duplication and overlap and strengthen the inter-agency approach (para. 20 (c)) | * In 2022, UNDP’s [Development Futures Series](https://www.undp.org/undp-development-futures-series) helped socialize research to policymakers and practitioners by providing new information, analysis, and policy recommendations on development issues, sharing UNDP’s evidence and insights grounded in deep study, data, and practice. * UNDP also continued to contribute to global understanding of the drivers of poverty through its [Human Development Report](https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22) as well as complementary analyses on [human security](https://hdr.undp.org/content/2022-special-report-human-security) and [multidimensional poverty](https://hdr.undp.org/content/2022-global-multidimensional-poverty-index-mpi#/indicies/MPI). 86 countries (including more than 70% of Least Developed Countries) are developing or using Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) to mobilize and align financing with their priorities, including by broadening participation in the design, delivery and monitoring of financing policies and management of risk. Through these [INFFs](https://inff.org/resource/2022-inff-sustainable-investment-stocktake), LDCs are advancing more than 100 reforms across public and private financing policies, instruments and partnerships. * In 2022, UNDP also continued to co-lead the inter-agency [Integrated Policy Practitioners' Network](https://sdgintegration.undp.org/IPPN) (IPPN). The IPPN showcased integrated policy approaches through a monthly Knowledge Café webinar series, covering topics, such as policy coherence between the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, support to food systems transformation, risk-informed development, SDG integration into national plans and budgets, systems mapping for SDG integration, foresight and scenario planning for UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF), Voluntary National Reviews and Voluntary Local Reviews. * Lastly, UNDP is rolling out the portfolio approach - to help tackle interconnected, complex development challenges across countries, and working within an ecosystem to probe and learn how to bring transformational change, adjusting the project-driven business models as needed. In that way, they can be important bridging mechanisms between short-term concerns and longer-term imperatives. Around 40 portfolios are currently being implemented (from Burundi to PAPP) and over 30 governments have adopted portfolio approaches (e.g., Thailand, Serbia, Botswana, Philippines and Ukraine). |
| * Calls upon the UN development system…to elaborate on how it plans to further engage in coherent and integrated support, with a stronger focus on actions, results, coherence, progress and impact in the field, as called for in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, under the guidance of and in close consultation with their respective governing bodies, taking into account, inter alia, lessons learned from their midterm reviews, the outcome of the present resolution, and the efforts of the United Nations development system to address the needs, priorities and challenges of programme countries; (para. 21). | * Pursuing three directions of systemic change and six Signature Solutions in the Strategic Plan, UNDP continued to provide strategic integration services for the 2030 Agenda, working with UN Country Teams and supporting Governments in their formulation and implementation of national development strategies, including integrated national financing strategies in over 80 countries, and initiatives that are geared to respond to complex, manifold development challenges and achieve the SDGs, utilizing a range of global assets, tools and services tailored to country contexts. Some key global scale results in 2022 include:   + 25 million people gained access to health, education, water and other services essential to human well-being;   + UNDP is extending energy access in 31 countries, where the right finance and policy choices could potentially connect 225 million people by 2025;   + Alignment of at least US$500 billion in public finance to the SDGs draws on UNDP-backed tools such as SDG budget classifications and integrated national financing frameworks;   + Among 100-plus Climate Promise-supported countries that have submitted nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement, 95 percent have increased adaptation goals and 89 percent have upped mitigation targets with support of UNDP;   + UNDP supported national environmental priorities in over 140 countries, focusing on protection of threatened ecosystems, upholding the rights of indigenous communities, support to sustainable business models, keeping poisonous chemicals out of the air, and alignment of finance with environmental and climate goals as well as investments in a green and just transition. * To advance the implementation of its Strategic Plan, UNDP also launched a new [Knowledge Strategy](https://heyzine.com/flip-book/f75998b790.html) in 2022, which acts as a connective tissue, leveraging critical institutional investments in digital, data and people towards the ambition of the 2030 Agenda. The implementation of the Knowledge Strategy followed a two-pronged approach: investments in digital and new technology to connect knowledge and speed and scale, balanced with investments in human learning systems to cultivate spaces for peer exchange, co-creation and exploration. * Human learning systems were bolstered also through the establishment of a dedicated knowledge team to lead the communities of practice, based in Istanbul. The focus of knowledge networks was advanced through this dedicated team to leverage collective intelligence of the organization and its partners. * The mid-term review of the Strategic Plan in 2023 will provide valuable lessons to continue advancing a stronger focus on actions, results, coherence, progress and impact in the field in the implementation of the Strategic Plan. |
| * Calls upon the United Nations development system entities to (paras 22, 24):   + improve their support to the building, development and strengthening of national, subnational and local institutions and capacities, to support sustainable development results at the country level and to promote national ownership and leadership, in line with national development policies, plans and priorities including by incorporating appropriate capacity development elements in relevant programmes and projects, taking into account their respective mandates and bearing in mind their comparative advantages (para. 22)   + provide evidence-based and integrated policy advice and programmatic support to help countries in the implementation of, follow-up to and reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly by mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans, including by promoting sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection, and ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions (para. 24) | * In 2022, UNDP continued to invest in designing quality country programmes. It has further updated its Theory of Change approach to make sure its interventions are both aligned to the UNSDCF and fit for complex challenges and the ‘whole of society’ approach. Furthermore, UNDP aims to include systems analysis and an iterative approach to enable adaptive programming by mid-2023. * In 2022, UNDP’s Country Programme Documents (CPDs) were formulated in close alignment with respective country priorities and in consultation with national partners, stakeholders, and target groups – key aspects for UNDP’s quality assurance as independently verified by the corporate quality assurance prior to the submission to the Executive Board. * UNDP ensured that country programmes were responsive to their respective national development plans to which they provide integrated solutions to strengthen national and local institutions in their quests to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). * UNDP continued to support Governments develop their country programmes through cross-sectoral programming and integrated analysis and offer expertise on integrated policy solutions and evidence-based programmatic approaches. To help partners provide timely, integrated support and a policy modelling platform in support of decision-makers’ analysis of the impact of policy choices, in 2022 UNDP deployed its [SDG Push initiative](https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/) in five pilot countries (Indonesia, Moldova, Namibia, Peru, South Africa) to support the design of integrated policies for COVID-19 recovery and SDG acceleration, focused on catalysing inclusive green growth. * Through its [Data Futures Platform](https://data.undp.org/) (DFP), UNDP continued striving to empower partners and decision-makers by providing access to data, tools and insights to advance integrated development solutions in line with the 2030 Agenda.   + In 2022, UNDP supported 13 countries with data analytics services encompassing data storytelling, data visualization, modelling, impact evaluation for SDG acceleration, data science, geospatial activities and foresight activities. * UNDP collaborated with partners such as UN agencies, the IPC-IPG, IDMC, Pardee Center for International Futures at University of Denver, IBM, the University of Michigan, and the University of Pretoria on a range of integrated data analytics products and initiatives. |
| * Calls upon the United Nations development system entities, at the request of national Governments and taking into account their respective mandates, to improve their support, including, where appropriate, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, with regard to strengthening the mobilization of the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals from all sources, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, including through capacity-building, integrated policy advice and programmatic support, technical assistance, high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data, normative support, support to national institutions, leverage partnerships and the leveraging of science, technology and innovation, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs (para. 23) | * Now supporting 86 countries to develop [Integrated National Financing Frameworks](https://inff.org/) (INFFs), UNDP is working with more than 15 UN agencies and multiple IFIs to put in place financing strategies for sustainable development and national development plans. * UNDP’s [Insurance and Risk Financing Facility](https://irff.undp.org/) (IRFF) is operational in 27 countries through four main programmes of work: (1) The Tripartite Agreement together with the German Government, Insurance Development Forum, and 17 of the largest insurers in the world; (2) the Engagement Initiative that builds financial risk management fundamentals in LDCs; (3) financial resilience for small-holder farmers together with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; and (4) a series of bespoke tailored programmes for at-risk countries. * UNDP’s work in insurance and risk finance has also leveraged US$2.2 billion of risk capacity from its insurance partners, as well as US$40 million of pro-bono technical support across risk financing solutions, the protection of small and medium enterprises, and provision of actuarial capacity. * Estimates of the financial protection reach of existing programmes managed by UNDP (if fully implemented) are in excess of 64 million people. * Targeting greater impact integrity and assurance of practice, in 2022, UNDP made progress on the development of the SDG Impact Assurance Framework based on its [SDG Impact Standards](https://sdgimpact.undp.org/assets/About-the-SDG-Impact-Standards.pdf), including drafting of minimum evidence requirements, in anticipation of piloting and launch of the program in 2023. * With a continuing focus on capacity building, in excess of 15,000 people had registered for the free online [Impact Measurement and Management](https://sdgfinance.undp.org/sdg-tools/imm-and-sdg-alignment-toolkit-tool-upon-request) for the SDGs course by the end of 2022, with feedback uniformly excellent. * UNDP launched its [SDG Impact Standards Train-the-Trainer program](https://sdgimpact.undp.org/sdg-impact-education-and-training.html) in partnership with SVI in July 2022, with four training programs completed by year end and the first in-house training on the SDG Impact Standards undertaken, led by accredited trainers from SIMI and SVJ in Japan for Mizuho Financial Group. * UNDP continued to identify SDG aligned investment opportunities through its [SDG Investor Maps](https://sdgimpact.undp.org/assets/SDG-Investor-Maps.pdf), with 27 maps highlighting 460 investment opportunity areas available on the [SDG Investor Platform](https://sdginvestorplatform.undp.org/) by the end of 2022. Focus shifted in 2022 from map generation to post-SDG Investor Map activation activities to leverage and realise the potential of the market intelligence from the Maps. * On digital finance, UNDP engaged key policymakers and regulators in Bangladesh and Uganda around recommendations on an SDG-aligned governance of global digital finance platforms and developed country-specific policy mapping, as well as ran in-country workshops to sensitize policymakers on the issue and catalyse more cross-regulatory coordination. * UNDP collaborated with the United Kingdom's Global Challenge Research Fund (GCRF) to publish a report of the [Steering Research and Innovation for Global Goals](https://www.ucl.ac.uk/steapp/research/21st-century-decision-making/steering-research-and-innovation-global-goals) (STRINGS) project, which is a multi-year collaborative research initiative that highlights misalignment between science, technology and innovation (STI) and the SDGs and calls for increasing funding for SDG-related research and innovation, particularly in low-income countries, promoting a diversity of STI pathways to address SDG challenges and strengthening accountability of STI initiatives. * UNDP continued expanding its support to the development of Multidimensional Poverty Indices (MPIs). In 2021-2022, in collaboration with Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), UNDP supported national MPI reports in Malawi, India, Nepal, Uganda, Nigeria and Samoa and delivered the third edition of [Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on the topic Designing a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)](https://ophi.org.uk/ophi_stories/mooc-course-designing-a-multidimensional-poverty-index-mpi/) in English, French, Spanish, Russian, in Arabic, which engaged over 2,800 participants from 156 countries. * UNDP observed 200 cases of digital support for governments in helping to create inclusive digital societies. One of the focus areas is on advancing Digital Public Infrastructure, such as by providing [Digital Climate Carbon Trading](https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/10/measuring-climate-targets-ndc-cop27-mrv-dpi/) tools for governments to track national carbon emissions and partake in an end-to-end, open, interoperable, digital carbon trading workflow. * UNDP also developed [the Digital Development Compass](https://www.digitaldevelopmentcompass.org/) (currently in beta version), which is the largest ever collection of national digital indicators to help policymakers in countries to navigate inclusive, whole-of-society digital transformation by offering reliable and consolidated data. |
| * Calls upon the UNDS entities, in the context of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, to (para. 27):   + Achieve and work towards building back better and a sustainable inclusive and resilient recovery which is people-centred, gender-sensitive and respects human rights, has a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind and protects the planet, achieves prosperity and universal health coverage by 2030 (para. 27(a)) | * While UNDP’s COVID-19 programming began tapering off in 2022, UNDP continued to respond to multiplier effects of COVID-19 and other crises to support countries continue scale and accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. * Through an integrated [SDG Push](https://data.undp.org/sdg-push-diagnostic/), UNDP focused on transitions to more equality in the recovery from COVID-19, enabling structural transformation even amidst conflict, crisis, and fragility, and fostering a decarbonized and digital future. By 2030, the ‘SDG Push’ scenario estimates lifting 95.4 million people out of extreme poverty, narrowing the gender poverty gap, and reducing the female poverty headcount by 50 million, even considering the current impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. * Together with ILO and UNICEF, UNDP has been coordinating and supporting the inception activities of the [Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/global_accelerator_summary.pdf), including development of key operational framework documents, the Global Accelerator [Implementation Strategy](https://unglobalaccelerator.org/resource/implementation-strategy-global-accelerator-jobs-and-social-protection-just-transitions), and the identification of potential ‘pathfinder countries’ – through consultations with UN/DP country/regional teams in countries that have expressed interest in the Global Accelerator, as well as briefings and awareness and advocacy initiatives with UN and other partners   + Together with ILO, UNDP also co-led the development of the Our Common Agenda [Roadmap on Informality](https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/sdg-2030/WCMS_855478/lang--en/index.htm), [Social Protection](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---soc_sec/documents/publication/wcms_855480.pdf), [Financing](https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/sdg-2030/WCMS_855479/lang--en/index.htm), which contributed to the development of the Implementation Strategy for the Global Accelerator.   + UNDP included a set of [guiding principles](https://digitalstrategy.undp.org/#Guiding-Principles) in the Digital Strategy 2022-2025 that emphasizes human rights, gender, open standards, local digital ecosystems, and inclusive approaches. These principles are not only embedded in our programmatic support, but are also accompanied by practical guidance such as the policy brief entitled “[Inclusive by Design: Accelerating Digital Transformation for the Global Goals](https://www.undp.org/publications/inclusive-design-accelerating-digital-transformation-global-goals)." |
| * Calls upon the UNDS entities, in the context of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, to (para. 27):   + Support and work with programme countries in a coherent and collaborative manner in implementing, with urgency, sustainable solutions and catalysing partnerships, leveraging digital technologies where appropriate including with financial institutions and the private sector for achieving the SDGs in the post-COVID-19 era (para. 27(b)) | * In 2022, UNDP continued to scale its partnerships with IFIs to help countries access, leverage and optimize development financing, and better prevent and respond to crisis. Through these partnerships, UNDP mobilized US$292 million in financing from 12 IFIs in over 43 countries across five regions, of which 67% are fragile and/or conflict-affected countries/situations. * For example, UNDP's Yemen Emergency Crisis Response Project has delivered US$604.2 million since 2016 in World Bank grants to help Yemeni people to rebuild essential public services and infrastructure, revitalize SMEs, generate jobs and strengthen food security. * Furthermore, UNDP works with the Government and the IMF in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in an unprecedented partnership to deliver an allocation of US$263 million of Special Drawing Rights combined with US$348 million in Government resources towards a massive community development programme. * In Ukraine, UNDP, together with th**e** European Investment Bank, signed a US$2 million agreement funded by the Eastern Europe Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership, under which UNDP will support selected Ukrainian cities in benefiting from an EIB US$308.6 million framework loan to finance thermal renovations and war damage repairs and adaptations to public buildings. * UNDP also increased its non-financial/upstream/policy work with IFIs. As a result, IFIs are increasingly active in Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) processes in more than 50 countries through a variety of mechanisms - from participation as members of INFF oversight committees to joint technical assistance in INFF processes (e.g. public expenditure and financial accountability, public expenditure reviews, SDG costing assessments, and engagement in financing dialogues).   + The World Bank is engaged in INFF processes in more than 40 countries; the IMF is engaged in INFFs in more than 25 countries and participates alongside the EU, UNDP and UN DESA in regular country-focused dialogues to coordinate technical assistance and capacity development; and other IFIs, including the Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank and African Development Bank, are engaged in INFFs in more than 30 countries. * UNDP, UNICEF and DESA are working together with the IMF to support cross-country lessons on SDG-aligned budgeting. * UNDP has been proactively engaging with the private sector in various ways, including through its leadership role in multi-stakeholder alliances and networks, such as the [EDISON Alliance on Digital Inclusion](https://www.edisonalliance.org/home), [Partner2Connect Digital Coalition](https://www.itu.int/itu-d/sites/partner2connect/), [Digital Public Goods Alliance](https://digitalpublicgoods.net/), etc. to further create global momentum and commitment for digital development. |
| * Calls upon the UNDS entities, in the context of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, to (para. 27):   + Give particular attention to the specific challenges of developing countries, in particular countries in special situations (para. 27 (c))   + Analyse the lessons learned from the response plans to the pandemic at the national, regional, and global levels and to identify gaps and challenges in order to better prepare and provide assistance, upon request, for possible related future shocks including through contingency planning, risk information and early warning systems, where appropriate (para. 27 (d)) | * Through UNDP’s assistance in 2022, at least 11 million people affected by catastrophes gained jobs and improved their livelihoods. Around 5.5 million people fleeing crisis found safety and protection through integrated packages of essential services. * UNDP’s work in crisis settings both assist people at the worst moments of their lives and help countries better prepare for possible future shocks by demonstrating how countries and the global community can get ahead of the crisis curve. UNDP’s new [Crisis Offer](https://www.undp.org/crisis) embeds this development-in-crisis approach. * In 2022, UNDP also began to develop a Future Trends and Signals System as part of a broader effort to strengthen UNDP’s strategic foresight capabilities. * Following up on the [ILO-UNDP Joint Statement for a Human-centred recovery from COVID19](https://www.undp.org/press-releases/ilo-undp-joint-statement-human-centred-recovery-covid-19) (February 2022), UNDP and ILO developed a joint program on ‘Fostering pathways to Formality’, which focuses on strengthening the evidence base on the informal economy for improved policy making, expanding gender-responsive social protection and enhancing productivity and resilience of informal enterprises as pathways to formality, as well as engaging informal economy workers and enterprises in policymaking. The Joint Program (currently under finalization) has been the outcome of an unprecedented consultative process between ILO and UNDP teams at global, regional and country-level –more than 50 ILO and UNDP staff participated in the consultation organized in January 2023 to review the draft program document. * In 2022, UNDP launched [Social Protection Offer 2.0](https://www.undp.org/publications/undps-social-protection-offer-20) aimed at a new generation of programmes fully prepared to withstand shocks and mitigate multiple sources of vulnerability. * To scale up work on gender equality in crises, UNDP also issued a [10-Point Action Agenda](https://www.undp.org/publications/10-point-action-agenda-advancing-gender-equality-crisis-settings-10paa) to integrate feminist principles across crisis responses. * UNDP, together with DCO, presented “Lessons learned and future readiness: an overview of the UN socioeconomic response to the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak”. UNDP, entrusted by the Secretary-General as the technical lead, supported the Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams to implement the UN socio-economic response at country level. Evidence demonstrates that the design and roll-out of the UN Socio-Economic Response Plans (SERPs) was a collaborative, inclusive, and well-coordinated process in most countries. The UN SERPs have been integrated into the UN Cooperation Frameworks in support of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. |
| * Calls upon all UNDS entities to assist Governments upon their request and in consultation with them to respect and fulfil their human rights obligations and commitments under international law, as a critical tool to operationalize the pledge to leave no one behind (para. 28) | * In 2022, UNDP continued working with governments, institutions, the business sector and civil society to support efforts by countries and other stakeholders to uphold human rights obligations and strengthen human rights systems at country level. * UNDP actively engaged in the inter-agency UNSDG Human Rights Focal Points Network, which supports the Secretary-General’s [Call to Action on Human Rights](https://www.un.org/en/content/action-for-human-rights/index.shtml). In 2022, 44 Common Country Analyses (CCAs) and 40 Cooperation Frameworks have been reviewed to develop a common understanding of what is working well, capture lessons learned and promising practices, identify key challenges and areas of improvement. * In 2022, UNDP (jointly with the UN Human Rights Office and the UN Development Cooperation Office) also developed a [Repository of Good Practices of UN engagement with the Universal Periodic Review process for Sustainable Development](https://www.undp.org/publications/un-good-practices-how-universal-periodic-review-process-supports-sustainable-development) Outcomes. [Repository of Good Practices of UN engagement with the Universal Periodic Review process for Sustainable Development](https://www.undp.org/publications/un-good-practices-how-universal-periodic-review-process-supports-sustainable-development) Outcomes. Gathering 60 examples from across the UN system, the Repository highlights 18 cross-sectoral curated examples demonstrating the impact of engagement with the human rights mechanisms for the SDGs. * As captured in the output indicator 2.2 of UNDP’s Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF), in 2022, over 40 UNDP country offices reported that their host countries have institutions, systems, or stakeholders with capacities to support fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations. * Furthermore, UNDP, in efforts to strengthen Human Rights and SDG systems integration, issued (jointly with OHCHR) an [Operational Common Approach Guidance Note on Human Rights and Voluntary National Reviews](https://www.undp.org/publications/human-rights-and-voluntary-national-reviews-operational-common-approach-guidance-note) to support Member States in integrating human rights into the development of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) on the 2030 Agenda. It provided practical suggestions on how to maximize synergies between human rights and sustainable development reporting processes and culminates in an eight-step checklist for practitioners with related resources and tools. * UNDP is working with partners to support the [UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinesshr_en.pdf), including:   + working with companies in 28 countries across five continents with new tools to advance human rights in business, providing training to approximately 2,000 companies who have participated in Business and Human Rights Academies Offering [A Guide on Heightened Human Rights Due Diligence for Business in Conflict-Affected Contexts,](https://www.undp.org/publications/heightened-human-rights-due-diligence-business-conflict-affected-contexts-guide#:~:text=June%2016%2C%202022%20The%20guide%20offers%20guidance%20to,UN%20Working%20Group%20on%20Business%20and%20Human%20Rights.) (June 2022). |
| * Calls upon the UNDS entities to (para. 29):   + Adopt and mainstream a more climate- and environment-responsive approach into their programmes and strategic plans (para. 29 (a))   + Advance the development of a system-wide approach, implement measures, and report regularly to their respective governing bodies to reduce their climate and environmental footprint; ensure consistency of their operations and programmes with low emissions and climate-resilient development pathways; stressing the urgency of climate actions and contribute to the post-2020 global diversity framework (para. 29 (b))   + Fulfil their pledges made at the 2019 Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General and follow up on the 2020 summit on biodiversity convened by the President of the General Assembly (para. 29 (c)). | * Throughout 2022, UNDP worked to help countries propel systemic development shifts towards a more inclusive, sustainable future. As the largest UN service provider on nature and climate adaptation, UNDP worked in over 140 countries and continued to support and reinforce green recovery and economic transformation through just transition designed to accelerate progress on the SDGs. This work is closely linked to the targets of the Paris Agreement, new Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Agreement, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the new UN General Assembly Resolution on the Right to a Healthy Environment, UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) outcomes, including preparations for the new Plastics Treaty, and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). * In 2022, the [Climate Promise](https://climatepromise.undp.org/) supported 20 countries to submit enhanced NDCs, which brought the total number of countries that [UNDP](https://climatepromise.undp.org/research-and-reports/undps-climate-promise-explainer) has supported to submit enhanced NDCs to 105. All countries make reference to the energy sector in their NDCs and many link to National Adaptation Plans, with 95% including gender equality considerations. * UNDP’s Climate Promise also continued to support countries to leverage NDCs as sovereign investment plans for sustainable development and invest in a green and just transition. To this end, UNDP provided technical assistance for countries on green bonds and INFFs to scale up finance for Nationally Determined Contributions priorities. * [UNDP](https://www.undp.org/policy-centre/oslo/undp-cop27) supported preparation of and participation at the [2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference or Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC](https://cop27.eg/#/) (or COP27) and organized a number of side events and campaigns, including UNDP’s Flagship Event in partnership with UNFCCC and ILO (“[Advancing Nationally Determined Contributions: Signs of Progress](https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/advancing-nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs-signs-progress?_gl=1*1458n05*_ga*MTk4MTI4MzYwMS4xNjgwMjkyMzcy*_ga_3W7LPK0WP1*MTY4MDU2NzE0OS4xMC4xLjE2ODA1NzE5OTcuMTguMC4w)”). * Furthermore, UNDP, through its [Sustainable Energy Hub (SEH)](https://www.undp.org/energy), is working to harness networks, experience, and innovation to: (1) close the gap on energy access, (2) access the energy transition through system-changes that support a green recovery and improves the efficiency, and (3) increase energy resilience in crisis and fragile contexts. * As embedded in its Strategic Plan, UNDP supports countries to realize a just energy transition and expand energy access. In 2022, the Africa [Minigrids Program](https://www.undp.org/energy/our-flagship-initiatives/africa-minigrids-program) was rolled out, exemplifying UNDP’s #futuresmart approach, to unlock finance, achieve financial viability, and lower tariffs. The program involved 21 countries in rapidly closing energy gaps for 396 million people, more than two-thirds of the total population without electricity in Africa. * In 2022, UNDP also announced the new [UNDP Nature Pledge](https://www.undp.org/press-releases/statement-un-development-programme-administrator-achim-steiner-outcome-cop15) to support over 140 countries to meet their targets of the new [Global Biodiversity Framework](https://www.cbd.int/article/cop15-cbd-press-release-final-19dec2022) and continued to advance innovative finance mechanisms through: the [Biodiversity Finance Initiative](https://www.biofin.org/) (BioFin) (40 countries globally including 26 countries added in 2022); the [Taskforce on Nature Related Financial Disclosures](https://tnfd.global/) by partnering with financial institutions, corporations and market service providers; [Global Fund for Coral Reefs](https://globalfundcoralreefs.org/), which has unlocked US$ 200 million for coral action. * UNDP, in partnership with UNEP, launched the [Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support programme](https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/new-partnership-aims-accelerate-global-biodiversity-framework) covering 140 countries to fast-track readiness and early actions to implement the Global Biodiversity Framework by providing financial and technical support. * UNDP’s Greening Moonshot reveals its commitment to reduce corporate operational footprint by 50% by 2030. In 2022, UNDP reduced emissions in operations and programmes, slashing its ICT carbon footprint by 75 percent. Around three quarters of offices took greening measures, such as to install solar energy, introduce electric vehicles and cut waste. |
| * Reiterates the entities of the United Nations development system should enhance its support to South-South and triangular cooperation (para. 35) | * UNDP Strategic Plan includes South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) as a fundamental approach to development cooperation, which is integral to the way UNDP works at the global, regional and country levels. UNDP has introduced a South-South cooperation marker into its reporting systems, and its country programme documents integrate activities focusing on South-South and triangular cooperation. * UNDP supported countries in key areas such as fostering an enabling environment at the country and regional levels for South-South and triangular cooperation by establishing a global South development solutions network and exchange. It published the UNDP country office guidelines for developing national South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation strategies. The guidelines are aimed at supporting UNDP staff in assisting Governments to develop and implement their national South-South cooperation policies in line with the BAPA+40 outcome document and to strengthen the national ecosystem for South-South cooperation. * In line with the recommendations from the Outcome Document of the 2nd High-level UN Conference on SSC (BAPA+40, 2019), UNDP increased its inter-agency collaboration on SSTC. * In 2022, UNDP became a lead contributor to the work of the Inter-Agency Mechanism (IAM) on SSTC, providing substantial inputs and technical guidance for the implementation of the UN System-Wide Strategy on SSTC. * UNDP, together with UNOSSC and UNFPA, were part of the task force co-creating and developing the first-ever M&E framework of the UN SSTC Strategy, which was an important milestone of the IAM on SSTC. * Together with UNOSSC, UNDP continued to implement the [South-South Global Thinkers](https://www.ssc-globalthinkers.org/node/35) (SSGT) initiative during 2022, which is a “network of networks” that gathers over 200 think tanks (mainly from the global South), producing and disseminating frontier knowledge and evidence-based research on SSTC. * Furthermore, in 2022, [UNDP Africa Sustainable Finance Hub](https://www.undp.org/africa/sdg-financing) (ASFH) and UNOSSC launched the report “[Accelerating COVID-19 recovery through Pan-Africa solidarity](https://www.undp.org/africa/publications/accelerating-covid-19-recovery-through-ushikamano-wa-pan-africa), highlighting over 40 African solutions related to COVID-19 that could benefit other countries through SSTC. * At the 2022 GSSD Expo, DPPA and UNDP organized a joint event “South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development and sustaining peace”. The event provided opportunities to demonstrate the added value of South-South and triangular cooperation for peacebuilding by showcasing initiatives implemented by the Global South. * As the institutional host of UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), UNDP has allocated US$ 30.7 million to UNOSSC for 2022-2025. This includes US$ 9.7 million (institutional budget) and US$ 21 million (core programmatic budget). |
| * Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to (para. 36)   + Leverage their comparative advantages to continue to enhance cooperation, collaboration and coordination with humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts at the national level in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, including complex emergencies, and in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations (para. 36)   + Re-emphasizes that in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, there is a need to work collaboratively to move beyond short-term assistance towards contributing to longer-term development gains, including by engaging, where possible, in joint risk analysis, needs assessments, practice response and a coherent multi-year time frame, with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability, and risk over time (para. 36 (a))   + Re-emphasizes that development is a central goal in itself and that in countries and in conflict and post-conflict situations the development work of the entities of the United Nations development system can contribute to peacebuilding and sustaining peace, in accordance with national plans, needs and priorities and respecting national ownership (para. 36 (b))   + Requests the Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration to conduct regularbriefings with Member States on its work (para. 36 (c)) | * UNDP has continued to serve as a global lead for fostering a common understanding of collaborative approaches between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actions to ensure that organizations have the knowledge, skills and capacities to translate these approaches into practical actions. * Together with systemic support of UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators, UN Country Teams, and Governments, UNDP worked to strengthen countries’ national ownership, leadership and coherence, including through supporting national systems. * UNDP is the technical lead for the UN for Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBAs) and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) that are anchored in a tripartite partnership with the EU and the World Bank. The RPBA and PDNA processes have enabled stronger collaboration between humanitarian, development, and peace actors.   + In 2022, UNDP provided planning and coordination support to RCs and COs in conducting Recovery Assessments in Libya, Pakistan, and Azerbaijan and is leading an inter-agency study examining the linkages between RPBA and PDNAs in crisis settings.   + UNDP, DCO, and PBSO also finalized and circulated to all RCs and RRs the [new guidance](https://unsdg.un.org/resources/un-policy-integrated-assessment-and-planning) on roles and responsibilities (post-delinking) for RPBAs and PDNAs. * In 2022, UNDP launched its [Crisis Offer](https://www.undp.org/crisis) promoting a range of new development solutions and tools designed with Governments and partners to catalyse its work and contribute to UNCTs’ and partners’ engagements towards a Nexus approach. The Crisis Offer aims at (i) breaking the cycle of fragility in protracted and fragile contexts and help get ahead of the crisis curve to better prevent and anticipate risks (e.g. UNDP work in Tunisia, Niger, and Madagascar) and sustain development pathways in times of crisis in places like Syria, Afghanistan, Myanmar and the Ukraine; (ii) scaling-up prevention efforts and anticipatory investments based on stronger foresight, horizon scanning and early warning; and (iii) supporting countries in protracted crisis to move out of fragility through multidimensional risk analysis and integrated systems approaches, including through our new [Out of Fragility Strategies](https://www.undp.org/crisis/breaking-cycle-fragility#:~:text=Each%202030%20Out%20of%20Fragility,%2C%20governance%2C%20and%20gender%20equality.). * UNDP is engaged in and leading the system-wide support for the HDP nexus approach through the leadership in a number of key forums, including: (i) co-chairing (with OCHA) the Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian Development Collaboration (JSC) in promoting greater coherence of humanitarian and development action in crises, transitions to long-term sustainable development, and in reducing vulnerabilities to build resilience; (ii) co-chairing (with Oxfam) the IASC Task Force 4 on the HDP nexus and (iii) co-Chairing (with the Republic of Korea) of the OECD-INCAF (International Network on Conflict and Fragility) Task Team, as well as (iv) co-leading (with Republic of Korea) the “trilingualism” workstream of the DAC-UN Dialogue. * Since September 2021, UNDP has been entrusted by UN agencies and DAC donors to conceive, build and run the “[Nexus Academy](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2022-02/Nexus%20Academy%20launch%20concept%20and%20agenda.pdf)”, which is a short training course aimed at forging a common understanding of nexus approaches to ensure that organisations have the knowledge, skills and capacities to translate these approaches into practical action and impact at country level.   + To date, five trainings have been developed and launched, as well as an online introductory course - the Nexus Essential Course.   + The Nexus Academy helped enhance the understanding of the HDP Nexus and built the capacity to accelerate a Nexus approach of 216 trainees and 50 different multilateral (57% of participants), bilateral (28% of participants) and non-governmental organizations (15% of participants) with an average of 52% female participants * In 2022, UNDP successfully concluded the Facility for the Implementation of the SDGs in Fragile Contexts, accompanied by a [comprehensive lessons-learned report](https://www.sparkblue.org/system/files/2022-09/Lessons%20Learned%20in%20SDG%20implementation%20in%20FCAS%20Final%5B84%5D.pdf) on SDG implementation in fragile contexts. * UNDP continued to work hand-in-hand with country offices and regional hubs on 25 [Crisis Risk Dashboards (CRDs)](https://sdgintegration.undp.org/crisis-risk-dashboard), which support UNCTs to conduct data-driven anticipatory analysis and generate evidence-based trends and predictive analysis that feed into a variety of applications for UNDP, RCs and UNCTs, including joint UN analysis (CCAs, CFs, etc), early warning with a focus on elections, food security or human rights violations, hotspot mapping, risk-informed programming, foresight, advocacy, and resource mobilization. * In 2022, [UNDP’s Gender and Crisis Facility](https://www.undp.org/press-releases/undp-launches-gender-and-crisis-engagement-facility) partnered with UN Women to roll out a new generation of Gender Responsive Conflict/Crisis Analyses (GRCA) in order to generate strong evidence in support of new policies, legislations, interventions, and budgets needed to address gender inequality. Lessons learned from two pilot projects in Myanmar and Sudan will inform a guidance tool that will allow expansion of this work, first across the Arab States region and then further across all 60 OECD crisis countries. |
| * Encourages United Nations development system entities, in accordance with their respective mandates, to assist Governments in taking action to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls (para. 39). | * UNDP’s new [Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025](https://genderequalitystrategy.undp.org/#:~:text=Integrate%20gender%20expertise%20across%20teams,gender%20equality%20and%20women%27s%20empowerment.) has significantly raised ambition across the organization and inspired a wave of new partnerships with diverse groups and movements as well as other international organizations. * In 2022, UNDP took strides forward through efforts to boost women’s leadership and stop gender-based violence, achieving all planned targets. To scale up work on gender equality in crises, it issued a [10-Point Action Agenda](https://www.undp.org/publications/10-point-action-agenda-advancing-gender-equality-crisis-settings-10paa) to integrate feminist principles across crisis responses. * UNDP also engaged more proactively with civil society and women’s organizations in 2022, with 108 country offices reporting they are working to advocate for women’s rights and address gender-based violence. In Burkina Faso, Cote d’Ivoire, Mali, and Niger, UNDP partnered with the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding and the Economic Community of West African States to support cross-generational coalitions of women community leaders who are emerging as powerful advocates for peace and responsive governance. * UNDP country offices, in line with the Gender Equality Strategy, also pursued more strategic partnership with civil society organizations and grass-roots groups experiencing racial discrimination and with people with disabilities and on intersectional discrimination. In Egypt, for example, UNDP partnered with the Government, UN Women, and UNFPA to publish a study on violence against women focusing on intersections between gender, disability, and poverty. * Tailored coaching to offices in crisis-affected countries resulted in a nearly 75 percent boost in spending on programmes dedicated to gender equality. * In 2022, [UNDP’s Gender and Crisis Facility](https://www.undp.org/press-releases/undp-launches-gender-and-crisis-engagement-facility) partnered with UN Women to roll out a new generation of Gender Responsive Conflict/Crisis Analysis (GRCA) to generate strong evidence to support the new policies, legislations, interventions, and budgets needed to address gender inequality. Lessons learned from two pilot projects in Myanmar and Sudan will inform a guidance tool that will allow expansion of this work, first across the Arab States region, and then further across all 60 OECD crisis countries. * In 2022, UNDP has also deepened its support to end gender-based violence (GBV) in more than 90 countries, including through the [EU-UN Spotlight Initiative](https://www.spotlightinitiative.org/) by working with key partners and stakeholders.   + At least 50% of all Spotlight resources allocated to UNDP in 2022 were implemented by civil society partners. According to the 2022 impact report presented by Spotlight, more than 1,100 local and grassroots women’s rights organizations working with Spotlight reported having greater influence and agency to work on eliminating GBV.   + As part of the initiative, UNDP supported parliaments and statistical management bodies in 37 countries with impactful results, such as the full incorporation of femicide in penal codes and the drafting of additional femicide clauses in 17 Latin American countries, annual increases in national resources allocated to end GBV in Liberia, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Vanuatu, and the integration of activities to prevent GBV in the resilience interventions of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA).   + An innovative [four-year global project](https://www.sparkblue.org/UNDP-GBV-SDGs-Project) funded by the Republic of Korea gathered evidence on the positive effects of addressing GBV on livelihoods, the environment and local governance through seven pilot countries, namely Bhutan, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Moldova, Peru and Uganda. * The engagement of civil society was also key for enhancing national capacities to prevent GBV. In 2022, civil society networks to support GBV prevention efforts were created or expanded in 10 countries through UNDP interventions (Nigeria, Niger, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Samoa, Tajikistan, Indonesia, Lebanon, Montenegro, and Sudan). |
| * Notes with appreciation the support provided to the LDCs by the UNDS entities in the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action and urges the entities to actively engage in the process towards the Fifth UN Conference on the LDCs (LDC5) (para. 40) | * UNDP, in its Strategic Plan 2022-2025, recognizes the importance of taking a more differentiated approach to country contexts, including for least developed countries (LDCs), and affirms its commitment to continue working closely with UNCTs and RCs to this end. * UNDP has actively engaged in the preparation of the Fifth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5), including with participation in the High-Level Luncheon on the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries (DPoA): “[Forging partnerships for the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action for LDCs](https://www.un.org/ldc5/news/high-level-luncheon-doha-programme-action-least-developed-countries)” (September 2022) and PrepCom meetings. * Working closely with UNOHRLLS, UNDP has organized, co-organized and/or engaged with UN and other partners in 15 [LDC5 events](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-03/20220228-UNDP-LDC5-Events.pdf), focusing on key enablers to accelerate the implementation of the Doha Plan of Action and support sustainable graduation, financing (Integrated National Financing Frameworks), climate and financial resilience, innovation and digital transformation. * UNDP also assisted with the development of the Youth Declaration #ForAllGenerations and the official handover of the Declaration to world leaders. * By leveraging its extensive networks and platforms at country, regional and global levels, and through its engagement in the LDC5 youth engagement task force, UNDP also helped secure the participation of youth delegates from LDCs in the Conference, including youth from grassroots organizations and movements. |
| * Recognizes that SIDS remain a special case for sustainable development, and in this regard calls upon the relevant UNDS entities to ensure the mainstreaming of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and issues related to SIDS in their work (para. 41) | * UNDP’s Integrated SIDS Offer (“[Rising Up for SIDS](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/bb/undp-bb-2-Pager_SIDS-Offer-Rising-Up-for-SIDS.pdf)”) aims to support SIDS advance national priorities during the pandemic recovery and beyond. Aligned with the SAMOA Pathway, Paris Agreement, and 2030 Agenda, the Offer helps SIDS safeguard and accelerate progress for their people and ecosystems. * UNDP’s SIDS portfolio consists of 1,994 projects with an estimated annual value of US$563.1 million in 2022. * UNDP is the lead agency for [the GEF-8 Blue and Green Islands Integrated Programme](https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/publications/gef-8-moving-toward-equitable-nature-positive-carbon-neutral-and-pollution) (BGI-IP), which is aimed at reducing ecosystem degradation, enhancing resilience of the coupled socio-ecological systems, and facilitating nature-positive development in SIDS, with specific application to the food, tourism and urban sectors. * To tackle data poverty in SIDS and drive evidence-based policy and decision making, UNDP has launched the [SIDS Data Platform](https://data.undp.org/sids/), featuring 4000+ indicators, including country-level development indicators, geospatial data, and data on the UNDP portfolio of projects and investment in SIDS per SDG and SAMOA Pathway. * UNDP developed and launched an online SIDS Digital Course “[Inclusive Digital Transformation for the Achievement of the SDGs and the SAMOA Pathway in SIDS](https://academy.itu.int/training-courses/full-catalogue/inclusive-digital-transformation-achievement-sdgs-and-samoa-pathway-sids),” in collaboration with UNCDF and ITU. The course introduces civil servants and other stakeholders to shaping an inclusive, whole-of-government approach to digital transformation. It is being rolled out as part of public sector capacity building by Governments of Guinea-Bissau and Belize with participants from across ministries. * As the blue economy approach is being more and more recognized by SIDS for a greener and bluer recovery, UNDP has published a blue economy brief - [*An Ocean of Opportunities*s](https://www.undp.org/publications/action-brief-ocean-opportunities-how-blue-economy-can-transform-sustainable-development-small-islands-developing-states) – on how the blue economy can transform sustainable development in SIDS. Through this publication, UNDP seeks to strengthen the knowledge base of the blue economy, offer views on what it means, and clarify how SIDS can benefit from it. More specifically, it provides a blueprint for a multisectoral, integrated approach to the blue economy. * The new Pacific Multi-Country UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, particularly through UNDP’s Multi-CPD (covering 14 countries and territories) in collaboration with other UN entities (e.g., ESCAP, UNCDF, UN Women, UNEP), enhances investments to strengthen access to and the quality of social services, accelerate climate-change adaptation and mitigation, and support governance systems and processes. * In line with the MCO review recommendations, UNDP has made extensive substantial investments both in terms of additional capacities and expertise deployment to MCOs, as well as through strengthened programme support. For example, UNDP established two Accelerator Labs in Samoa and Fiji. * In the Caribbean region, UNDP continued to implement the recommendations of the MCO Review through the SIDS Offer and its CPDs 2022-2026 for the Caribbean. In this regard, UNDP joined other UN entities in adopting a coordinated approach to implementation through the UN Country Implementation Plans. * UNDP also advanced its [Blue Economy for Green Islands Initiative](https://www.undp.org/barbados/blue-economy-green-islands) in the Eastern Caribbean to help countries maximize the interlinkages between blue and green economies while encompassing an entire island system and its maritime waters as one interlinked economic, social and environmental system. opportunities from their blue economies. |
| **III. III. Funding of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system** | |
| **QCPR mandates (paras. 46-69)** | **Progress made by UNDP** |
| * Calls upon United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to publish timely, harmonized, and verifiable data on funding flows as well as to continue enhancing the visibility of contributors at all levels, including by making information on providers of flexible global funding available to the country representatives of the respective funds, programmes and specialized agencies (para. 50) | * UNDP ranked the second most transparent UN agency and the seventh most transparent development organization in the world according to the [2022 Aid Transparency Index](https://www.publishwhatyoufund.org/app/uploads/dlm_uploads/2022/06/Aid-Transparency-Index-2022.pdf), produced by Publish What You Fund (PWYF). UNDP is in the ‘very good’ index category, a level it has maintained for the past five Indexes (2013, 2014, 2016, 2018 & 2020). UNDP performed best on the project attributes indicators, scoring the fourth highest score overall for this component. UNDP performed highly across all the finance and budget indicators, only slightly dropping points for project budgets as these were annual and not quarterly. UNDP scored nearly full points for the joining-up development data component. UNDP scored full points for the majority of the organisational planning and commitments indicators. Objectives, results, and reviews and evaluations nearly all scored full points. * Underpinned by UNDP’s long-standing commitment to accountability and transparency, the organization is holistically renewing a wide range of digital solutions to further strengthen UNDP’s data for public use, including by strengthening its results planning, monitoring and reporting systems and streamlining a wide range of existing platforms and business processes through digital solutions. The methodologies underpinning UNDP’s Results and Resources Framework are being further bolstered to support the aggregation of results at the global level. * UNDP constantly updates funding data through the [Transparency Portal](https://open.undp.org) and annually publishes data on funding flows via its [Funding Compendium](https://www.undp.org/funding) and [Funding Windows Annual Report.](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-09/2021%20Funding%20Windows%20Report%20%282%29_3.pdf) UNDP’s Transparency Portal publishes details over 4,000 projects, in some 170 countries and territories, with links to profile pages for every donor, which ensures greater visibility to support provided by donor partners. * UNDP, as part of its Funding Compact commitments, has prioritized attracting core and flexible funding (thematic funding windows and pooled funds). The organization is accelerating efforts to mobilize core funding, especially through enhancing the visibility of core contributors, and recognizing thematic funding windows and pooled funds in several flagship reports and online platforms, including the annual [Funding Compendium](https://www.undp.org/funding), the [Structured Funding Dialogue](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2019/Structured%20Funding%20Dialogue%20Paper_dp2022-28_0.pdf) report presented to the Executive Board, etc. * Also, UNDP is stepping up its engagement with non-DAC partners and IFIs to promote thematic/pooled funding, including through the advancement of portfolio approaches. UNDP is also expanding alliances with the private sector. * In 2022, #PartnersAtCore campaign messaging was mainstreamed into communications regarding ongoing crises in the world, the gender and crisis campaign, the rollout of the Crisis Offer, COP 27 communications and Accelerator Labs ‘for Tomorrow’ film screening and more initiatives. * Additionally, a [Case for Core Resources](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.undp.org%2Fpublications%2Fcore-resources&data=05%7C01%7Cnertila.caushi%40undp.org%7Cb02218de2a3c48af59a408db2ca72591%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C638152868615432192%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=5g5bbiWe1uZ05km6OqrD5yfiALy7wTsNq7mOoX4kSvY%3D&reserved=0) brochure was produced, highlighting the strength of core and UNDP’s work in crisis contexts such as Yemen, Haiti, and the Sahel, and providing visibility to core donors who make this work possible. * Targeted donor-specific mini social media campaigns were developed around the release of the Illustrated Annual Results Report and linked to the #PartnersAtCore campaign, allowing both UNDP and the partner to present the results achieved together. The messages were co-created with key donors (Missions and MOFA) and shared on their respective social media platforms. Key examples include [Canada](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fmobile.twitter.com%2FCanadaUN%2Fstatus%2F1545523326256390146%3Fcxt%3DHHwWhIC92drR5vIqAAAA&data=05%7C01%7Cnertila.caushi%40undp.org%7Cb02218de2a3c48af59a408db2ca72591%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C638152868615432192%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=Q9xFvfCqdn%2B54bloCj%2F37m5vbDDbOTQ1j%2ByvSDzNun4%3D&reserved=0), [France](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fmobile.twitter.com%2Ffranceonu%2Fstatus%2F1555212260741681152&data=05%7C01%7Cnertila.caushi%40undp.org%7Cb02218de2a3c48af59a408db2ca72591%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C638152868615432192%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=cljd1LQlHUNqQOrJhA9qcOk6fMb7pr%2BKCEmfoATK3oo%3D&reserved=0), [Germany](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fmobile.twitter.com%2FGermanyUN%2Fstatus%2F1560294263879045120&data=05%7C01%7Cnertila.caushi%40undp.org%7Cb02218de2a3c48af59a408db2ca72591%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C638152868615432192%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=47S25l1%2Byd3%2BTY8SQMwBVtM7ILDi4JDawM2dObi62ek%3D&reserved=0), [New Zealand](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Ftwitter.com%2FNZUN%2Fstatus%2F1547249178581303296&data=05%7C01%7Cnertila.caushi%40undp.org%7Cb02218de2a3c48af59a408db2ca72591%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C638152868615432192%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=4IqqKYHlq9AraJ4UPXrD8CFep1Ddaiu3FcJN9eNGp7U%3D&reserved=0), and the [Republic of Korea](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fmobile.twitter.com%2FMOFAkr_eng%2Fstatus%2F1549288492726755328&data=05%7C01%7Cnertila.caushi%40undp.org%7Cb02218de2a3c48af59a408db2ca72591%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C638152868615432192%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=%2BJdMJXNG5qhw17v%2B%2F%2FPsiGwb1qxQenMxNkiU3MzU160%3D&reserved=0). |
| * Urges the UNDS entities (paras 55, 59)   + to continue enhancing the transparency and accountability of inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms, as well as to continue developing well-designed pooled funds as a complement to agency-specific funds, that reflect and support common objectives and cross-cutting issues for UN funds, programmes and specialized …and to enhance their participation, where appropriate, in such funding mechanisms (para. 55)   + to mobilize resources for their operational activities for development to complement core resources by encouraging flexible, adequate, predictable, and less earmarked funding, including through well-designed, transparent, and accountable funding mechanisms at all levels, including at country level (para. 59) | * In 2022, UNDP advanced efforts to engage partners on its integrated menu of programmatic services to developing countries under the major themes of our work – Poverty and Inequality, Green Inclusive Recovery and Development Solutions to Crisis and Fragility. These global thematic offers are rooted in the Signature Solutions vision of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025. * Supplemental to the Global Thematic Offers, UNDP provides a portfolio-based investment and partnership option for thematic or geographic investments designed specifically to better tackle systemic, uncertain and complex development challenges at country, regional or global levels. This portfolio investment option is an opportunity for partners to invest in UNDP’s work in a more flexible way. * In 2022, UNDP continued its communications campaign focused specifically on enhancing visibility for results achieved with core funding and visibility for core funding contributors, with the continued strengthening of Country Offices’ capacities on communications, reporting on results, and human impact stories to showcase the key role of core contributions for UNDP. * Participation in Joint Programmes remains a critical priority for UNDP, as they are a strategic programmatic mechanism to achieve shared development results that depend upon the comparative advantages of two or more UN organizations working together with country partners. In 2021, 10% of other resources expenditures were allocated to joint programmes, and 11% of programme expenditure involved UNDP partnering with UN organizations and 4% with IFIs. |
| * Also urges the UNDS entities, through their governing bodies, to continue taking concrete steps to address on a continuous basis the decline of core contributions and the growing imbalance between core and non-core resources including by, but not limited to (para. 56):   + Exploring options on how to incentivize donor countries, other countries in a position to do so and other contributors to ensure an adequate and predictable level of core and non-core funding on a multi-year basis, including enhancing reporting and demonstration of porgramme results (para. 56 (a))   + Identifying, in the context of integrated results and resources frameworks, the level of resources adequate to produce the results expected in their strategic plans, including administrative, management, and programme support costs (para. 56 (b))   + Exploring options to broaden and diversify the donor base in order to reduce the reliance of the system on a limited number of donors (para. 56 (c)) | * The level of resources to fund the new Strategic Plan 2022-2025 was presented to the Executive Board via the IRRF, which covers the totality of resources available to UNDP, including regular and other resources, and the totality of activities to be carried out. * 2022 was a record year of US$4.7 billion in programme delivery. Nevertheless, UNDP fell short on resource targets reaching nearly 92% of contribution targets, with the level of core resources below the Funding Compact commitments. * Developing countries, in particular, demonstrated how much they value UNDP, as government co-financing outshot the target of US$892 million. * UNDP holds regular consultations and dialogues with donors showcasing UNDP’s results and value proposition. These are held to incentivize donors to maintain or increase their core contributions. * To diversify the donor base,UNDP engages with multiple funding partners including governments (programme countries and donor countries), the EU, vertical funds, UN Pooled Funds, IFIs, the private sector, foundations and NGOs as well as other UN Agencies. |
| * Reiterates its request to the UNDS to analyse and explore in a collaborative manner option for harmonized cost-recovery policies, based on common cost classification and cost-recovery methodologies, noting in this regard the good practice established through the common cost-recovery policy of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women, as adopted by their respective Executive Boards in 2020 (para. 57) | * It is noted that the joint comprehensive cost-recovery policy was approved in September 2020 through the Executive Board decision ([2020/12](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/undp/library/corporate/Executive%20Board/2021/First-regular-session/dp2021-2e.pdf)) and includes cost-classification categories, methodology, and rates in effect since 1 January 2022. * UNDP makes every effort to apply the Executive Board decisions regulating the General Management Services (GMS) cost recovery rate applied to non-core programme expenses, to recover the costs incurred by UNDP in managing programmes funded from non-core resources. * Whilst infrequent, GMS waivers continue to be demanded by funding partners. UNDP considers carefully all demands by funding partners for waivers and has agreed to such demands only in exceptional cases where the project funding would otherwise be at risk, negatively impacting UNDP’s ability to help programme countries to achieve development results. Consistent with the Executive Board decision (2013/9), UNDP reports annually to the Executive Board on the cost recovery waivers through the successive annual reviews of the financial situation at its second regular session as well as the cumulative review of the UNDP integrated budgets. * UNDP continued to enhance the quality and user-friendliness of financial policies, procedures, and tools on Cost Recovery. In 2022, the [Cost Recovery from Other Resources - GMS Policy](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fpopp.undp.org%2FSitePages%2FPOPPSubject.aspx%3FSBJID%3D339%26Menu%3DBusinessUnit&data=05%7C01%7Chongxing.jiang%40undp.org%7Ce2159c202d214f259f2908db248cfccd%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C638143960171541634%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=KFhh02M8go5JdB9svT46jxts5BiGP5%2F%2Bhgn7fOnlFAc%3D&reserved=0) was updated to reflect recent governance and management decisions pertaining to GMS rates, authority to grant exceptions, and clarity on the GMS rate applicable for Offices, Funds and Departments that fall under the UN Secretariat. To enhance user-friendliness, several [Visual Guides on Cost Recovery](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fpopp.undp.org%2FSitePages%2FPOPPChapter.aspx%3FTermID%3Dfc71c140-471f-4e84-905d-462d1e25d324%26Menu%3DBusinessUnit%26Beta%3D0&data=05%7C01%7Chongxing.jiang%40undp.org%7Ce2159c202d214f259f2908db248cfccd%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C638143960171697824%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=%2Bz4C1AxivM3W6SDozPNAU8fGdOwVhy9kH5T0rJwOMWA%3D&reserved=0) business processes were published, along with related tools for delivery enabling services, general management support, and UN agency services. * In addition to performing the annual update of the [Universal Price List (UPL)](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fpopp.undp.org%2FSitePages%2FPOPPSubject.aspx%3FSBJID%3D184%26Menu%3DBusinessUnit%26Beta%3D0&data=05%7C01%7Chongxing.jiang%40undp.org%7Ce2159c202d214f259f2908db248cfccd%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C638143960171697824%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=%2F2I0j%2Fv4d%2B1dGWdN7MGzmQR3Jlk4Kd9IUQduLYMcqfY%3D&reserved=0), in 2022, UNDP initiated an operational review of the UPL and UNDP’s costing methodologies to ensure they continue to be relevant, appropriate, based on sound rationale, and facilitate full cost recovery for sustainable service provision. This is a critical piece of work since UNDP has the largest operational platform within the United Nations family, with 177 countries and territories on the ground, and is the main provider of management services for the United Nations system organizations. * UNDP continues to engage on cost recovery issues with UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women and contributes to the UNICEF-led effort under the auspices of the Finance and Budget Network in relation to the Funding Compact - Commitment #13 on improving comparability of cost classifications and definitions and enabling greater transparency across time and between UNSDG entities. |
| * Urges the UNDS entities to (para. 61-62)   + Further explore and implement innovative funding approaches to catalyse additional resources for sustainable development (para. 61)   + Share knowledge and best practices on ways to incentivize innovative funding, taking into account the experiences of other multilateral institutions, and to include this information in their regular financial reporting (para. 61)   + Further explore financing strategies for the SDGs, including through innovative financing and blended finance, to respond to the unique situation of countries, especially those with special needs, and to share best practices in this regard (para. 62) | * Providing services to governments, parliaments, development finance institutions, the private sector and civil society, UNDP is focused on aligning and leveraging public finance and private capital for the SDGs. To advance the implementation of its Strategic Plan, UNDP has put in place a roadmap towards the achievement of its US$1 trillion moonshot. * UNDP is building capacities for the SDG Impact Management and Measurement to ensure that investments can be credibly linked to SDG outcomes. * Supporting an ever-increasing number of countries (now more than 85) to develop Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs), UNDP is collaborating with more than 15 UN agencies and multiple IFIs to help countries operationalise financing strategies for sustainable development and national development plans. * More than US$14 billion has been leveraged now through SDG bonds, over US$1.5 billion leveraged through tax inspectors without borders with tax audit support. * SDG budgeting reforms, including biodiversity, climate and gender related initiatives, are progressing to align national public budgets with the SDGs. * UNDP’s role in the G20 finance track - through its secretariat function to the G20 Sustainable Finance working Group - and concomitant regional and country support (e.g., working with ministries of finance and regulatory authorities in Latin America) helped put in place policy and regulatory frameworks to align capital markets with sustainable development. |
| * Urges the UNDS entities to align their next integrated budgets with the present resolution and in that context to further improve the functioning and effectiveness of the structured dialogues on how to fund the development results agreed in the strategic plans including through the implementation of the Funding Compact commitments (para. 65) | * In line with the Executive Board decisions on the UNDP structured funding dialogue, including the most recently adopted decisions [2019/182019/18](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/undp/library/corporate/Executive%20Board/2020/First-regular-session/dp2020-2e.pdf),[2020/14](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/undp/library/corporate/Executive%20Board/2021/First-regular-session/dp2021-2e.pdf), [2021/16](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/dp2022-2e.pdf), and [2022/18](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-01/dp2023-4e.pdf), UNDP continued to hold regular funding dialogues and present annual reporting on the entity-specific commitments to the funding compact and the organization’s efforts to mitigate the effects of potential decreases in global ODA. * In 2022, UNDP held three Structured Funding Dialogues to discuss the financing of the results of the UNDP Strategic Plan, including the implementation of the Funding Compact. * UNDP continued to collaborate with UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women, and in May 2022, jointly addressed the Executive Board through the Structured Funding Dialogue informal consultation to discuss the implications of growing and complex humanitarian crises on international aid and funding to the UN Development System. * The [Structured Funding Dialogue report](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=DP%2F2022%2F28&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False) has been streamlined in collaboration with the above-mentioned agencies. The report presented the progress made by UNDP against entity-specific commitments of the Funding Compact and reflected the imbalance between UNDP’s progress and that of Member States on their commitments. The Executive Board, through its decisions, has since reaffirmed the call for both UN entities and Member States to contribute to the full implementation of the Funding Compact. |
| **IV. IV. Governance of the United Nations operational activities for development** | |
| **QCPR mandates (paras. 70-85)** | **Progress made by UNDP** |
| * Underscores the importance of all UNDS entities to (para. 74):   + Prepare and finalize their entity-specific country development programme documents in accordance with the agreed priorities of the UNSDCF and in consultation with host Governments (para. 74)   + Requests relevant development system entities, in coordination with DCO, to make the relevant UNSDCF and/or its outcome matrix available to Member States and the governing bodies when the draft country programme document is presented for consideration, in accordance with relevant Executive Board processes and timelines (para. 74) | * In 2022, all (35) UNDP Country Programme Documents (CPDs) were designed in close programmatic alignment and sequencing with their respective Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs). * UNDP ensures the alignment of its CPDs with UNSDCF through its corporate quality assurance process. * In line with the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF), all draft CPDs have been certified by the respective UN Resident Coordinators as it relates to their alignment to Cooperation Frameworks. * In compliance with the QCPR mandate and in coordination with the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO), UNDP makes all draft CPDs available for comments of Member States together with their respective UNSDCF, and/or its results matrix, as endorsed for posting by the national government. * UNSDCFs and CPDs are posted respectively on the UNDCO Web Site and on UNDP’s Executive Board Site six weeks before the relevant Executive Board sessions. |
| * Underscores the importance of accountability for implementing reforms at the country level, and in this regard requests the Secretary -General and members of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to ensure full implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework in all United Nations country teams (para. 77) | * With the principles of mutual accountabilities and shared ownership of the [Management and Accountability Framework (MAF)](https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/MAF%20-%20Final%20-%2015%20September%202021.pdf) as the anchor, UNDP continued to ensure full compliance with all MAF provisions at all levels. * UNDP has also ensured that the intergovernmental mandate for the dual reporting model is implemented, with all RRs continuing to define a mandatory performance goal on their contributions to joint UNCT results and RCs continuously invited by UNDP Regional Directors to provide inputs to RR performance on the implementation of the agreed performance goal. * For the fourth consecutive year, UNDP performed its survey on ‘Country Office implementation of the UNDS reform’, which is a perception-based measurement of progress and assessment of challenges with the implementation of the UNDS reform more broadly and the MAF in particular. * At the regional level, UNDP in its capacity as co-Vice-Chair of the Regional Collaborative Platforms (RCPs), continued to actively contribute to advancing the strategic direction of RCPs, the establishment of Issue-based Coalitions (IBCs), and the implementation of other regional commitments in support of UNCTs.   + For example, in 2022, the RCP in the Latin America and the Caribbean region intensified its engagement with RCs and UNCTs to respond to requests for support received in line with the UNSDCFs and assisted UNCTs in translating, adapting, and contextualizing global policy in response to the multiple regional, subregional, and transboundary challenges.   + To ensure full transparency, UNDP provides regular updates to the Executive Board on its progress in the implementation of the UNDS reform in the broader context of QCPR (e.g., through the Information Note on UNDP’s progress in implementing UNDS reform, Executive Board’s informal sessions on UNDS reform, etc.). |
| * Calls upon the United Nations development system entities to abide by the relevant rules of procedure and working methods and to continue playing their part in enhancing system-wide coherence, coordination, harmonization and efficiency, reduce duplication and build synergies, as appropriate and in accordance with decisions of their respective governing bodies, and further requests these entities to align their policies, guidelines and regulations with the UNDS reforms (para. 83) | * In 2022, UNDP continued to work with UN Women, UNICEF, and UNFPA in monitoring and reporting common and complementary indicators, including 11 QCPR indicators integrated in the respective IRRFs. Regular meetings of data reporting teams are held, and common indicator results are harmonized. * The Joint Meetings of the Boards (JMB) of UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS, UNICEF, UN Women and WFP continue to offer an important space and opportunity for the UN development system to present collective results and impact for development, while also demonstrating strengthened system-wide coherence, harmonization, and efficiency. * In addition, UNDP, with UNFPA and UNOPS, holds joint segments of the Executive Board on the UNDS reform and produces an information note to present updates on the implementation efforts on the repositioning of the UNDS. |
| **V. V. Functioning of the United Nations development system** | |
| **QCPR mandates (paras. 86-113)** | **Progress made by UNDP** |
| * Requests all UNDS entities to fully support the reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system, in particular by complying with the Management and Accountability Framework, by promoting inter-agency mobility and by ensuring that their operational activities for development at country level are supportive of the strategic objectives as laid out in the UNSDCFs (para. 88) | * Since the adoption of the [Management and Accountability Framework (MAF)](https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/MAF%20-%20Final%20-%2015%20September%202021.pdf), UNDP ensured full compliance with its provisions at all levels.   + At country level, UNDP ensured that RRs receive the latest information on UNSDG related guidance and strategic discussions through the monthly ‘UNDS Reform Digest’.   + Following the issuance of the revised “[Guidance Note on a New Generation of Joint Programmes](https://unsdg.un.org/resources/guidance-note-new-generation-joint-programmes)” and its [annexes](https://unsdg.un.org/resources/annexes-guidance-note-new-generation-joint-progammes), UNDP provided tailored regional level sessions to RRs to ensure full understanding and application of the guidance in coordination with RCs/UNCTs.   + Additionally, following the revised UNSDG guidelines on “[Communicating Together: Guidelines for UNCT communication on the SDGs](https://unsdg.un.org/resources/communicating-together-guidelines-unct-communications-sdgs),” UNDP facilitated its dissemination and support to all country offices.   + On the programming side, all 35 CPDs approved in 2022 are in full alignment in substance and sequencing with the UNSDCF and have the respective RC certification.   + On the dual reporting model, all RRs continue to include a mandatory performance goal on their contributions to joint UNCT results in their performance appraisals and RCs are continuously invited by UNDP Regional Directors to provide inputs to RRs’ performance. * In terms of interagency moves, there are currently 165 secondments and loans between UNDP and sister agencies. These include UNDP staff that have taken on Resident Coordinator (RC) roles. 33% (43) of the current 130 RCs are from UNDP (out of which 3 are serving as RCs under the DPPA-UNDP joint programme and 2 are serving as RCs a.i.). |
| * Calls on the UNDS entities to actively engage in the preparation of the Fifth UN Conference on the LDCs and in reviews of the next Programme of Action for least developed countries at the national, subregional, and regional and global levels, in close cooperation and partnerships with the World Bank and the international financial institutions, and to integrate the next programme of action into their strategic plans and annual work programmes (para. 89)   + Further calls on to support the Resident Coordinators in the LDCs and to assist them in mainstreaming of the next Programme of Action into development planning at the country level in a coordinated and cohesive manner (para. 89) | * UNDP, in its Strategic Plan 2022-2025, recognizes the importance of taking a more differentiated approach to country contexts, including for least developed countries (LDCs), and affirms its commitment to continue working closely with UNCTs and RCs to this end. * In 2022, UNDP has actively supported the shaping of the Doha Programme of Action for the Decade 2022-2031 (DPoA), which was endorsed in March 2022. UNDP continued to actively engage in the preparation of the second part of LDC5 and together with partners engaged in multiple LDC5 events**.** * UNDP also supports the mainstreaming and implementation of the DPoA priorities in programme countries, which has been incorporated as one of the indicators in UNDP’s Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) for the Strategic Plan. This process is notably underway, in connection to UNDP support to graduation processes, including in Bangladesh, Lao PDR and Timor Leste. * UNDP continues to support LDCs’ transformative solutions – on multidimensional poverty and inequality, inclusive and accountable governance, sustainable energy, MSME development, small scale extractives, resilience building, financing and partnerships for sustainable development, youth empowerment, South-South cooperation and key enablers, which constitute critical leverages to accelerate progress on the SDGs in LDCs. * More specifically, UNDP continued to provide support on trade integration under [the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs](https://www.enhancedif.org/en) (EIF), remaining its main implementing partner in a number of conflict-affected countries (e.g. South Sudan, and Central African Republic). * At the regional level, UNDP supports the implementation of an inclusive African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), including the formulation and implementation of AfCFTA strategies in Comoros, Niger, The Gambia, Uganda, Togo and Tanzania, and advisory services on economic diversification and digitalization in Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar, Senegal and Togo. * Finally, UNDP is working to promote trade capacities of women and youth led-MSMEs beyond national markets. |
| * Invites all relevant UNDS entities, led by the UN Office of the High Representative for the LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS, to extend necessary   + Support in a coordinated manner to the countries aspiring to graduate in developing their graduation and smooth transition strategies (para. 101)   + Calls upon these entities to ensure that graduation-related capacity development and activities are coordinated and demand-driven and to encourage an ambitious and flexible approach to help governments mitigate the impact of graduation (para. 101) | * In 2022, UNDP continued to actively engage in the work of the interagency taskforce on graduation (IATF) and provide substantive inputs to the UN Committee for Development Policy (CDP) mission on LDC graduation and enhanced monitoring mechanisms for graduating countries (in October and December 2022). * UNDP has also been supporting the development of smooth graduation strategies in various countries, including Bangladesh, Nepal, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Timor Leste, and Sao Tome and Principe. * Furthermore, UNDP contributes to the [Sustainable Graduation Support Facility (iGRAD)](https://www.un.org/ldcportal/content/sustainable-graduation-support-facility) that has been jointly established by OHRLLS and DESA, and is a key deliverable of the Doha Plan of Action (DPoA). The Facility provides country-specific integrated graduation-related advisory and capacity-building services and serves as a repository and clearing house of initiatives and projects pursued in support of these countries. 11 graduating countries have indicated demand for the iGRAD services, and some are already benefiting from the facility. * A comprehensive assessment of the likely consequences of graduation from the perspective of trade preferences and development financing, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, has been conducted resulting in the publication of *“*[Graduation from LDC Status: Implications for Trade Preference and Development Financing in Asia-Pacific](https://www.undp.org/asia-pacific/publications/graduation-ldc-status-trade-preference-and-development-financing-implications-asia-pacific-countries).” |
| * Reiterates that entities within the UNDS should operate according to the principle of mutual recognition of best practices in terms of policies and procedures, with the aim of facilitating active collaboration across agencies and reducing transaction costs for Governments and collaborating agencies (Para. 106)   + Urges entities of the UNDS that have not yet done so to sign on to the statement (Para. 106) | * UNDP proactively engaged in the High-level Committee on Management (HLCM) discussion and work for the assessment of the current status of operationalization of Mutual Recognition principles. * At the October 2022 session, in particular, the HLCM, together with the UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), decided to establish a small group to coordinate between the different strands that support the operationalization of Mutual Recognition and elaborated a strategy to address remaining obstacles building on success cases and best practices. To this end, UNDP joined the group and will continue working towards the operationalization of the Mutual Recognition principle. |
| * Calls upon the entities of the UNDS to continue efforts to achieve greater gender balance in appointments within the UN system at the global, regional, and country levels for positions that affect operational activities for development (para. 112) | * In 2022, UNDP maintained full gender parity - 50% men and women - among staff (as of December 2022). * In recognition of its significant progress made towards ensuring gender parity, UNDP was awarded the EDGE Move Certificate by the Economic Dividends for Gender Equality (EDGE) organization. * Building on those achievements, UNDP developed a new Gender Parity Strategy 2022-2025, which sets to take UNDP to the next phase in its gender parity journey. It aims to strengthen UNDP’s position as a recognized thought leader in gender equality and advancement of women’s rights that “walks the talk” and integrates gender equality values and principles throughout its operations. * In 2022, UNDP launched two female-targeted programmes to support women’s empowerment in an effort to source and attract top talent in line with the People for 2030 Strategy:   + UNDP, in collaboration with African Union Commission (AUC), launched the African Young Women Leaders Fellowship Programme to provide experience to African women in UNDP offices worldwide. The programme also opens space to influence and increase workforce diversity within UNDP, another vital focus area of People for 2030 Strategy.   + The SPARK Programme is a career development experience targeted towards female personnel across UNDP. It provides participants with a comprehensive learning experience to develop professionally and personally. * In collaboration with UN Women, UNDP continued implementing and improving the UN [Gender Parity Dashboard](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.un.org%2Fgender%2Fcontent%2Fun-secretariat-gender-parity-dashboard&data=05%7C01%7Cmexhide.spahija%40undp.org%7Cce8131bfbfee4b0efe7908db24ae2e1d%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C638144102732831914%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=o1saPUayD6Dshj0iQP2Ad6qnYruiJ6lt5PiwvJNSjic%3D&reserved=0). Collating data from nearly 40 UN entities, the dashboard has been designed to ensure that gender parity is a critical consideration in all decision-making. |
| **VI. VI. Follow-up, monitoring and reporting** | |
| **QCPR mandates (paras. 114-120)** | **Progress made by UNDP** |
| * Reaffirms that all entities of the UNDS carrying out operational activities for development should align their planning and activities, including through their governing bodies where applicable, to take appropriate action consistent with each entity’s mandate, role and expertise for the full implementation of the present resolution (para. 116); | * As UNDP’s Strategic Plan 2022-2025 was developed in line with the 2020 QCPR, UNDP continues to ensure demonstrating corporate-level efforts to identify strong linkages across thematic focus areas, fortify UNDP’s integrated support to countries, and leverage enablers of innovation, digitalization, and development financing to provide context-specific and effective support to countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. * UNDP continues to work with UN Women, UNICEF, and UNFPA in monitoring and reporting common and complementary indicators, including 11 QCPR indicators, in their respective IRRFs. Regular inter-agency meetings among technical focal points ensure that common results reporting against the defined indicators continue to be coordinated and harmonized. |

# **The inter-agency common and complementary quadrennial comprehensive policy review indicators (2022)**

| ***Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) indicator number[[1]](#footnote-2)and operative paragraph*** | ***QCPR indicator*** | ***UNDP Strategic Plan indicator number[[2]](#footnote-3)*** | ***UNDP Strategic Plan indicator*** | ***2022 result*** | ***Data source*** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Organizational Enablers** | | | | | |
| 1.4.13  (OP 12) | Percentage of UNDS entities that meet or exceed:  i. All  ii. 75%  of the standards set out in the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women | 1.2.3 | 1. Percentage of United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women minimum standards met or exceeded (QCPR) | 1. 88% | UNDP |
| 1.4.19  (OP 12) | Percentage of UNDS entities that track and report on allocations and expenditures on gender equality using  i. gender equality markers;  ii. financial targets. | 1.2.2 | 1. Percentage of expenditures with a significant gender component and with gender as a principal objective (QCPR) | 1. 66% | UNDP |
| 1.4.25  (OP 15) | Percentage of UNDS entities that meet the green rating for Youth2030 performance on meaningful youth engagement, in the past year, as set out in the Youth2030 Scorecard:  i. Policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement  ii. Diversity of youth (groups) engaged  iii. Meaningful youth engagement in Strategic Plan processes;  iv. Meaningful youth engagement in support to Governments / inter-governmental processes;  v. Meaningful youth engagement in UN-led programmes, projects and campaigns | 1.2.5 | Rating of UNDP Youth2030 performance on meaningful youth engagement as set out in the Youth2030 Scorecard (QCPR):   1. Policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement 2. Diversity of youth (groups) engaged 3. Meaningful youth engagement in the year in:    * design, development, monitoring and evaluation of Strategic Plans    * support to Governments/inter-governmental processes 4. UN-led programme, projects and campaigns | 1. Green | UNDP |
| 1.4.28  (OP 14) | Percentage of UNDS entities/UNCTs that have met or exceeded standards in at least 50% of the indicators of the relevant component of the UNDIS accountability framework:  i. UNDS entities  ii. UNCTs | 1.2.6 | Percentage of the relevant indicators from the UNDIS accountability framework where UNDP has met or exceeded the standard (QCPR) | 1. 60% | UNDP |
| **Agile and Anticipatory Organization** | | | | | |
| **People** | | | | | |
| 3.6.7, 3.6.8., 3.6.9  (OP 111, 112) | Percentage of UNDS female staff among international professional staff:  i. All international professional staff  ii. P-1  iii. P-2  iv. P-3  v. P-4  vi. P-5  Percentage of UNDS female staff among national staff:  i. All National Officers  ii. National Officer-A  iii. National Officer-B  iv. National Officer-C  v. National Officer-D  v. National Officer-E  Percentage of UNDS female staff among high-level posts:  i. All high-level posts  ii. D-1  iii. D-2  iv. ASG  v. USG | 2.2.2 | Percentage of female staff/personnel who are female (QCPR):   1. All staff 2. All workforce (staff, SC/PSA holders, UNV) 3. General Service Staff 4. All National Officers:  * National Officer-A * National Officer-B * National Officer-C * National Officer-D * National Officer-E  1. All international professional staff:    * P-1    * P-2    * P-3    * P-4    * P-5    * D1 and above | a- 50%  b- 47%  c- 52%  d- 50%  d1- 57%  d2- 50%  d3- 44%  d4- 48%  d5- 0%  e1- 48%  e2- 56%  e3- 45%  e4- 41%  e5- 51%   1. e6- 35% | UNDP |
| **Risk Management** | | | | | |
| 2.3.3  (OP 29a) | Percentage of entities integrating environmental and social standards/safeguards to policies, projects and/or programmes | 4.2.1 | Percentage of country offices applying environmental and social standards in UNDP programmes in line with United Nations standards (QCPR) | 1. 88% | UNDP |
| **Funding** | | | | | |
| 4.3.5  (OP 60) | Funding received from the private sector:  i. Core  ii. Non-core | 5.1.2 | Size (in millions of dollars) in funding aggregated by funding partners (QCPR):   1. Regular resources 2. UN pooled funding 3. Funding Windows | A) $591  B) $230  C) $119 | UNDP |
| **Operational Excellence** | | | | | |
| 4.4.2  (OP 69) | Percentage of UNDS entities that are implementing all six data standards in the UN Financial Data Cube | 6.3.5 | Number of data standards being implemented from the UN Financial Data Cube (QCPR) | 1. 6 | UNDP |
| 5.4.1  (OP 117) | Percentage of UNDS entities publishing data in accordance with the International Aid Transparency Initiative data standard | 6.3.6 | International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) publishing statistics score (QCPR) | [T] Very strong  [C] Very strong   1. T = Timeliness, 2. C = Comprehensiveness | UNDP |
| **UN Coordination and Coherence** | | | | | |
| 3.5.10  (OP 107) | Percentage of UN entity offices in Common Premises | 8.1.2 | Percentage of UNDP offices in United Nations common premises (QCPR) | 1. 78% | UNDP |
| 5.4.3  (OP 70) | Percentage of UNSDG entity evaluation offices engaging in:  i. Joint evaluations  ii. Independent system-wide evaluations | 8.1.3 | Number and percentage of joint evaluations and independent system-wide evaluations, in which UNDP engaged (QCPR):   1. joint evaluations 2. independent system-wide evaluations | 1. (a) 60 2. (b) 2 | UNDP |

1. According to the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR) monitoring and reporting framework of 22 April 2022, available at [www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/2022/QCPR-Structure-MF-Footnotes-22Apr2022.pdf](http://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/2022/QCPR-Structure-MF-Footnotes-22Apr2022.pdf). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Update of the Integrated Results and Resources Framework of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, available at <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/dp2022-17_Annex%204.docx> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)