

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



FUNDING WINDOWS

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



FUNDING WINDOWS

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

Copyright © UNDP 2023. All rights reserved.

UNDP (2023). Funding Windows – Annual Report 2022 New York: UNDP.

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

UNDP cannot guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. The boundaries, colours, denominations and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply on the part of UNDP any judgement of the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza. New York, NY 10017 USA



Abdullah and his family are happy to finally reap the benefits of their hard work. Around 150 farmers in Deir ez-Zour harvested approximately 600 tons of corn in 2022 as a result of the UNDP Value Chain Support Programme, financed through the Funding Windows. The [project](#) is enhancing food security and improving livelihoods in targeted communities.

UNDP / Syria
Abdalmalek Alabdala

Contents

Welcome message	6
Acronyms	7
2022 – A SNAPSHOT	8
THE VALUE OF THE FUNDING WINDOWS	12
OUR IMPACT	18
Poverty and inequality window	20
Governance, peacebuilding, crisis and resilience window	24
Democratic governance	25
Rule of law, justice, security and human rights	26
Conflict prevention, peacebuilding and resilient institutions	28
The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus	30
Livelihoods and resilient recovery	31
Crisis response	35
Nature, climate and energy window	36
Gender equality and women’s empowerment window	46
TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES	52
Empowering youth	53
Harnessing the power of digitalization	54
Facilitating learning	55
Understanding prevention, resilience and the environment	56
Promoting intersectionality	60
FINANCIAL ANALYSIS	62

Welcome

Welcome to the 2022 UNDP Funding Windows Annual Report. This report provides an overview of this unique funding mechanism and highlights its impact in enabling and promoting a sustainable development approach – including rapid responses to multidimensional crises – around the world.

In 2022, the world witnessed increased gender inequality and political polarization, narrowing of civic space, continued democratic backsliding, and frequent, intense instances of climate and environmental-related crises. We also saw the resurgence of interstate conflict. In this time of polycrisis, the UNDP Funding Windows ensure that UNDP remains agile and able to respond to the ever-changing global context rapidly and flexibly. The Funding Windows are foundational for UNDP's proven approach and provide a reliable and impactful investment platform for development financing.

This report also features stories of impact, demonstrating tangible results in improving people's lives. These stories highlight that change at the individual and local levels are as critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and addressing global challenges as is systemic, national improvement.

UNDP remains committed to working with our partners to promote sustainable development through the support provided by the Funding Windows. I would like to thank Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom for your engagement and generous support. We hope that this report inspires continued collaboration and financial commitment that advance development outcomes to create a more just, equitable and sustainable world.



USHA RAO-MONARI

Associate Administrator
United Nations Development Programme



UNDP / Jamaica

Acronyms and abbreviations

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COSED	Social Cohesion, Security and Rule of Law
CPPRI	Conflict Prevention, Peacebuilding and Resilient Institutions Global Programme
DPPA	United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
FCLP	Forest and Climate Leaders Partnership
FDP	Forest Declaration Platform
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HDP	Humanitarian-Development-Peace
ICCA	Indigenous and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas
ICCA-GSI	Global Support Initiative for Indigenous and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas
IGA	Income generative activity
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IRFF	Insurance and Risk Finance Facility
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NAP	National Action Plans
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEA	National ecosystem assessments
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NYDF	New York Declaration on Forests
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PDA	Peace and Development Advisor
PES	Payment for ecosystem services
PVE	Preventing violent extremism
ROLSHR	Global Programme for Strengthening the Rule of Law, Human Rights, Justice and Security for Sustainable Peace and Development
SALW	Small arms and light weapons
SCALA	Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land-use and Agriculture through NDCs and NAPs
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UN Women	Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WDPA	World Database for Protected Areas
WHO	World Health Organization



Poverty and inequality window

Signature Solution: Poverty



Governance, peacebuilding, crisis and resilience window

Signature Solutions:
Resilience and Governance



Gender equality and women's empowerment window

Signature Solution: Gender



Nature, climate and energy window

Signature Solutions:
Environment and Energy



2022 – A SNAPSHOT

The Funding Windows are a key financing vehicle for UNDP's efforts to reach the furthest behind first.

In 2022, the Funding Windows continued to serve as UNDP's primary thematic funding vehicle, in support of the new UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Funding Windows complemented UNDP's core resources by providing catalytic funds in a range of development contexts, including those affected by complex and compounding crises. These funds allowed UNDP to target critical country and regional-level needs as they emerged, and to support ongoing integrated programmatic solutions around the globe.





In 2022, 117 countries utilized Funding Windows resources to achieve their aims and make progress on Country Programme Document (CPD) outcomes. The Funding Windows supported programmatic operations in 40 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and in 52 countries and contexts that are considered to be affected by crisis and fragility.

Of the types of contributions received by the Funding Windows, pooled contributions consist of fully flexible, unearmarked resources. **This report focuses primarily on the 40 countries and territories¹ that were required to report in 2022 on the use of pooled funds.²**

For the first time since the Funding Windows' establishment in 2016, 15 percent of total expenditures qualified, in 2022, as GEN3³ – meaning that resources were directed toward realizing gender equality and women's empowerment. When looking at pooled resources only, 35 percent was spent on GEN3 projects, and a combined total of 97 percent was spent on GEN2 and GEN3 projects.

¹ Afghanistan, Armenia, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Niger, Peru, Philippines, Republic of North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe as well as Kosovo.*

*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

² The scope of reporting in 2022 was determined by expenditure. Any country or territory which spent over US\$50,000 in pooled funding was required to submit a detailed narrative with both qualitative and quantitative information. Global projects were also required to report in a separate process. Global project narrative results are incorporated into this report, but the data and quantitative figures represented only cover countries and territories reporting on pooled funds.

³ UNDP measures gender mainstreaming through the Gender Marker, which tracks and monitors the gender responsiveness of each financial allocation. Project outputs are rated against a four-point scale: GEN3 indicates that realizing gender equality and/or the empowerment of women are explicit objectives and the main reason a given output was planned; GEN2 projects promote gender equality in a significant and consistent way, building on a gender analysis with set indicators to measure and track change; GEN1 projects make a limited impact on gender equality; and GEN0 projects have no activities or components contributing to gender equality.

The Funding Windows Amplify Financial Contributions

\$1
 pooled
 investment
 yielded an
 additional
\$4.87
 mobilized



THE VALUE OF THE FUNDING WINDOWS

The Funding Windows are a ‘one-stop shop’ for partners seeking to fund development solutions that complement UNDP’s regular resources and contribute to achieving Country Programme outcomes. In line with the Secretary-General’s Funding Compact, the Funding Windows provide options to countries coupled with rapid and effective oversight, reporting and accountability principles and mechanisms.

Photo: UNDP / Democratic Republic of the Congo
Benoit Almeras-Martino

1

Deliver programme results

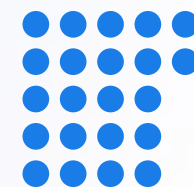
As this report demonstrates, the Funding Windows help launch, and in many cases scale up, proven development approaches, as well as test out new innovative methods.

2

Promote expert engagement for global policy development

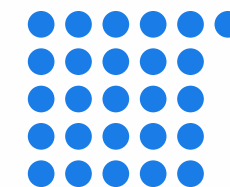
UNDP’s full range of global, regional and local expertise – as well as that of its partners – is accessible to initiatives supported by the Funding Windows.

Out of 40 countries reporting in 2022



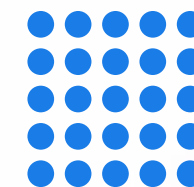
22

countries mobilized additional resources



26

countries directed resources to underfunded priorities



25

countries enacted innovative solutions to challenges

3

Cultivate coherence and rapidly respond

The Funding Windows provide a foundation for coherently supporting countries across a range of needs, including collaborating with other United Nations (UN) and external partners. This reflects UNDP’s shift to supporting portfolios that provide programming, expert engagement and technical capabilities to a range of diverse initiatives in support of an overarching goal. The Funding Windows also help to ensure coherence in situations of rapid onset crisis or conflict, by providing quick-release, flexible funding to meet immediate needs.



UNDP / Ukraine

FEATURE

Rapidly responding to the crisis in Ukraine

The complex challenges that emerged in Ukraine in 2022 underscored the importance of responding to the multiple dimensions of crisis, as well as supporting people, communities and institutions to be resilient. In this regard, the Funding Windows crisis response mechanism allowed UNDP to provide much needed funding to support the Government of Ukraine in strengthening its ability to respond to the emerging crisis by providing immediate life-saving assistance while protecting core government functions and public service delivery. The realities of a wartime context necessitated flexible resources that could assist with urgent needs while also considering the long-term needs of affected people (including physical and psychosocial needs).

UNDP supported the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine to ensure the uninterrupted provision of social services during wartime, as well as to support the humanitarian response. Additionally, a Human Impact Assessment was launched to evaluate the impact of the war on people's living conditions, health, access to education, livelihoods, food security, social status, as well as on overall levels of poverty and human development. The information this assessment yielded provided an evidence-based, robust, programmatic response and recovery strategy. The results of this assessment will be presented in June 2023, and the Government will use its inputs at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in 2023.

Through the Funding Windows, UNDP will continue to assist government efforts to support and protect the Ukrainian people's well-being, including through focusing on strengthening the livelihoods of vulnerable populations and for the millions that have been displaced as the result of the war.

4

Enable innovation

Innovation in international development occurs both with and beyond the use of digital technology. Forward-thinking initiatives anticipate and prevent crises, and scale up new ways of doing development through the cross-fertilization of ideas, analysis-informed risk-taking, and learning and adaptation.

SOLOMON ISLANDS AND SAMOA

In Solomon Islands and Samoa, UNDP employed a behavioural insights approach to improve women's access to justice services. In both cases, the objective was to identify a specific behaviour, and design interventions that would result in more women seeking justice. This approach helped establish clear parameters for success. In the Solomon Islands, the target was encouraging women to contact the Public Solicitor's Office (PSO) for assistance with land disputes. In Samoa, the focus was on encouraging women with disability to have conversations with their families about their treatment and their rights to access justice. In both countries, qualitative research was conducted by speaking directly with women to understand the cultural and social context surrounding these behaviours, and the key barriers to women pursuing these behaviours. UNDP was able to design relevant and appropriate interventions to encourage the target behaviours. In the Solomon Islands, the intervention involved SMS messages promoting the PSO's free services and toll-free number. In Samoa, the intervention involved a family conversation starter guide for women and their families to facilitate conversations by creating a safe space where women with disabilities are respected and listened to, and where they are kept safe and protected from mistreatment and abuse.

SOMALIA

In Somalia, resources from the Funding Windows are improving health in at-risk communities – including for internally displaced peoples and persons with disabilities – by using existing infrastructure, such as youth centres, to launch telemedicine solutions. This work is conducted in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA).

5

Reduce transaction costs

The Funding Windows are managed by a small secretariat, which collaborates closely with Country Offices, Regional Bureaux, Regional Hubs, and the Global Policy Network to ensure planning and oversight processes are effective and adhered to. This reduces donor transaction costs, so maximum resources can be directed to the field. In 2022, the Funding Windows continued to refine business processes to further streamline procedures for both donors and funding recipients. UNDP will further align these processes to the corporate reporting cycle to ensure efforts are maximized toward programme implementation.

6

Provide transparency and ensure accountability

In 2022, the Funding Windows instilled new monitoring requirements to ensure that recipients of Funding Windows resources are further accountable to deliver the intended results. In contexts where unanticipated circumstances disrupt delivery, the Funding Windows support learning and adaptive management to ensure impact can be made, even if different from what was originally envisioned. Additionally, real-time funding information is always available on the [Funding Windows Portal](#) to ensure transparency.

The Funding Windows also enable UNDP to work closely across UN agencies, funds, and programmes, multiplying impact through coordinated interventions.

PARTNERS



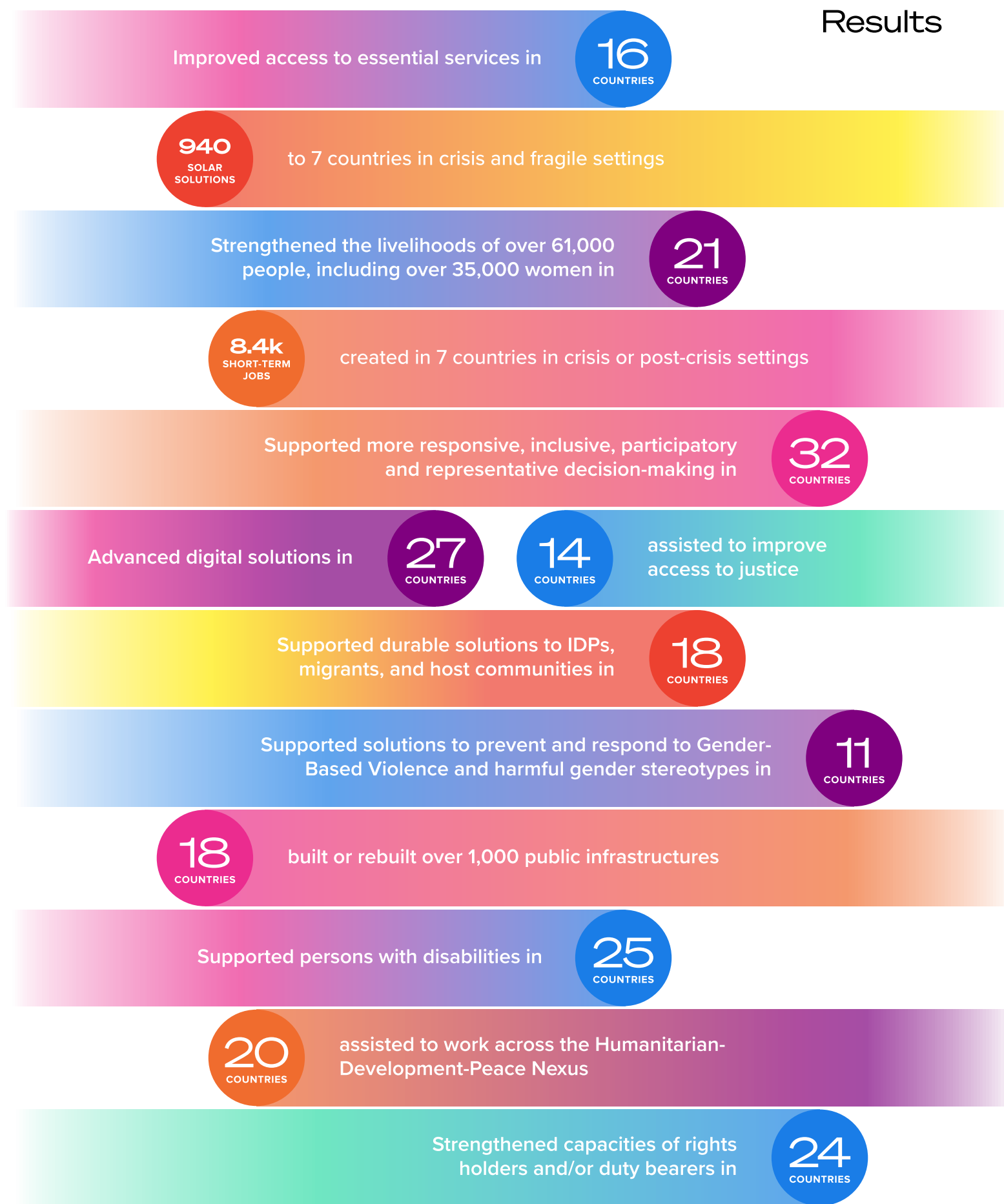


OUR IMPACT

The Funding Windows are aligned with and financially deliver on UNDP's Strategic Plan.

In 2022, the Funding Windows assisted countries and contexts across the globe to achieve impact in four main thematic areas, in alignment with UNDP's Signature Solutions.

Photo: UNDP / Afghanistan

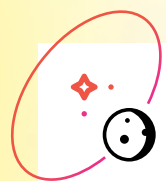


POVERTY AND INEQUALITY WINDOW

The Funding Windows underscore UNDP's efforts to eliminate multidimensional poverty.



Through the Poverty and Inequality window, in 2022, UNDP intensified efforts to provide integrated solutions that tackle inequality of opportunities and advance sustainable human development to achieve prosperity for all. UNDP aimed to unlock bottlenecks for low income, the poor or near poor, and vulnerable individuals and groups, with a differentiated demographic focus, to enable them to lead better lives and act as empowered agents in an inclusive, resilient economy.



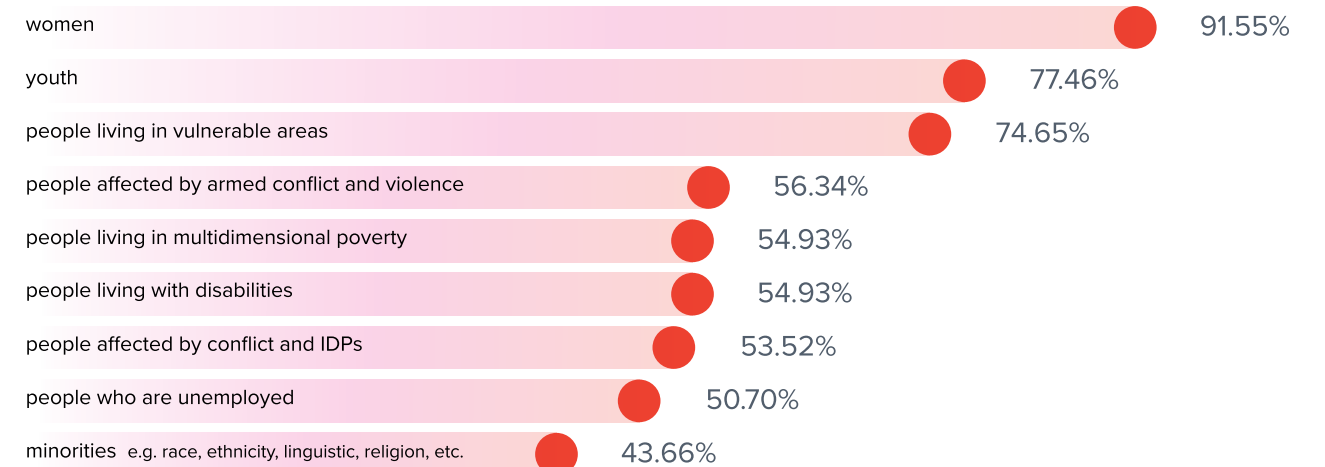
UNDP MOON SHOT

Empower 100 million poor, marginalized and excluded populations to escape persistent multidimensional poverty and vulnerabilities by 2025. In 2022, 25 million people gained access to health, education, water and other services essential to human well-being.

The Funding Windows contributed to these efforts by facilitating the provision of essential services in 16 countries and enabling improved livelihoods in 21 countries.

Leaving No One Behind

Percentage of initiatives supporting...



BURKINA FASO

In Burkina Faso, UNDP established a dedicated recovery fund and successfully implemented various Income Generative Activities (IGAs) in a complex context, with a special focus on women and girls. In late 2022, an independent evaluation report noted, "the IGAs, recovery funds and the jobs created have contributed to improving women's incomes, enabling them to diversify their IGAs, thereby leading to a net increase in income, with impact on the improvement of living conditions. Indeed, the IGAs and the jobs created allow the beneficiary women and girls to meet their needs and take care of household responsibilities. This is the case, for example, of a woman from Zeguedeguine, who was able to sell her livestock to buy a bicycle and buy back small animals to continue her livestock practice." This support has strengthened the socioeconomic status of women in these communities.



UNDP / Burkina Faso

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

In the Dominican Republic, and together with International Labour Organization (ILO), UNDP initiated an assessment to identify the situation of women in the value chain of the tourism sector in terms of employment and occupation, wages, remuneration, working conditions, health and well-being. This assessment will provide information on the profile of women who work in the sector, analyse the economic autonomy, identify gender gaps, and elevate the visibility of situations of discrimination, including where this discrimination impacts the livelihoods of women and girls. UNDP, through Funding Windows support, helped increase the pool of experts to support vulnerable Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Currently, this network helps improve labour conditions through innovative solutions, digitalization, formalization and resilience of the tourism value chain with a gender-sensitivity lens. In this framework, successful methodologies developed in different Latin American and Caribbean countries have been used, adapting them to the local context and identifying best experiences and practices. As part of this process, 26 experts in business development and six specialists in corporate identity, along with various other relevant stakeholders, were accredited. These people were trained to use UNDP methodologies to support MSMEs development and sustainability. This roster will help UNDP scale up these methodologies to benefit thousands of MSMEs in the coming months.



Richard Cordones



\$180k

granted to support Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, primarily benefiting women and girls in the informal sector

SENEGAL

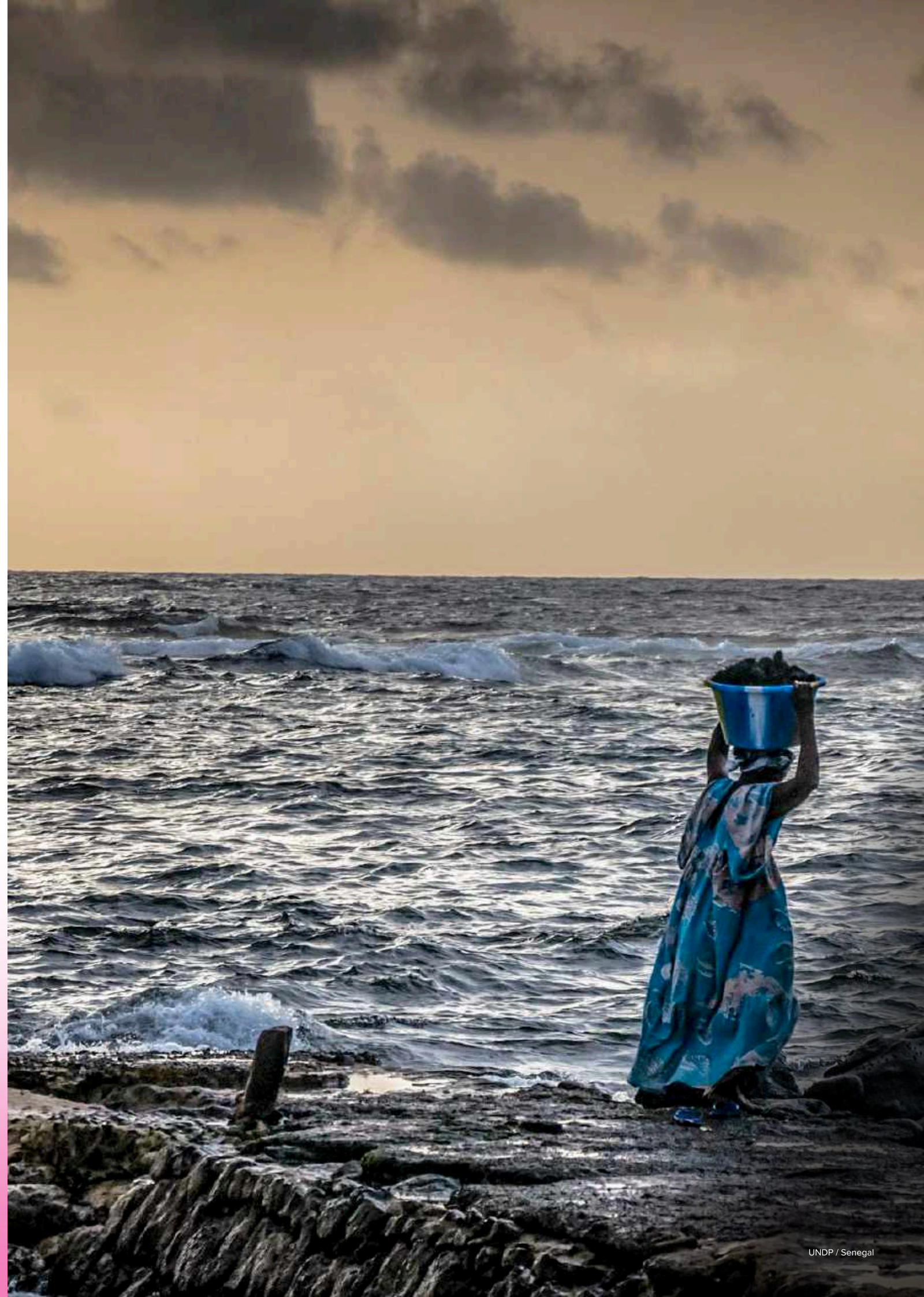
UNDP, together with the [Agency for the Development and Supervision of Small and Medium Enterprise](#) in Senegal, disbursed over \$180,000 in grants to 1,066 beneficiaries – primarily women and girls in the informal sector. After launching a call for applications to support MSMEs, 66 members in the informal economy were selected, alongside formal businesses. These grants financed IGAs in the form of revolving credit with the aim of helping to consolidate economic activities, improving living conditions and providing access to social protection through membership of mutual health insurance companies. Through this initiative, UNDP helped promote an understanding – including amongst the government – of the need to formalize informal and unincorporated enterprise, their owners and families, and other actors in the informal economic sector for their greater wellbeing, and fostered recognition of the benefits of social protection including through membership in mutual health insurance schemes.

INSURANCE AND RISK FINANCE FACILITY

At the global level, the [Insurance and Risk Finance Facility](#) (IRFF) represents UNDP's long-term commitment to provide Country Offices and, through them, partner countries, with technical assistance, networks, partners, and financing opportunities to use insurance and risk financing to build financial resilience and reinforce sustainable development. In partnership with the [Insurance Development Forum](#), the IRFF expanded its portfolio to include eight additional countries – [bringing the number of countries the IRFF supports to 29 and the number of projected beneficiaries to 64 million](#). Additional programming has been agreed in three least-developed countries as the IRFF focuses on ensuring all countries have access to the fundamentals of financial risk management. Other 2022 achievements include: refining the approach to carrying out country diagnostics to improve quality of work and accelerate timelines for delivery; revamping the financing trigger so that project countries could begin implementation of their supported initiatives earlier; and working with stakeholders to deliver trainings on matters such as risk financing for all Ministries of Finance in Africa. Finally, the IRFF signed multi-year agreements with key insurance industry partners (the International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation, Generali and Milliman) as well as with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

64 million

people supported to build financial resilience and reinforce sustainable development



GOVERNANCE, PEACEBUILDING, CRISIS AND RESILIENCE WINDOW

The Funding Windows support breaking the cycles of crisis and fragility, and promote positive peace, resilient communities and sustainable livelihoods.



The Funding Windows, in 2022, supported UNDP's people-centred approach and commitment to strengthening the governance foundations for effective social contracts and more resilient and stable societies. In line with the [UNDP Crisis Offer](#), UNDP stayed and delivered, including in situations of rapid onset crisis, to protect people's livelihoods, safeguard socioeconomic progress and bolster institutional service delivery systems – from jobs to justice. The bulk of the Funding Window's financial delivery in 2022 supported development solutions, including for people affected by crisis or fragility, with the aims of preventing loss of development gains, finding sustainable pathways from crisis and vulnerability, and ultimately helping those whose lives were upended by catastrophe to rebuild hope.

Democratic governance

The Funding Windows supported UNDP's democratic governance portfolio in critical areas such as information integrity, anti-corruption and constitutional reform.

KENYA

In Kenya, UNDP promoted information integrity during the [2022 General Election](#) in partnership with the [Media Council of Kenya](#) (MCK) by implementing the iVerify platform, UNDP's automated media fact-checking tool to counter the spread of false narratives and address misinformation and disinformation in elections. iVerify which has been designated a "Digital Public Good", was developed with funding from the European Union. It is now used to vet information beyond electoral-related issues and is maintained by the MCK. Additionally, to encourage participation in the election, UNDP – in partnership with the MCK – helped convene the presidential debate. Over 2,700 people attended the debate in person, and the livestream reached an estimated 34 million people across the country.

34m

had access to the presidential debate across Kenya



UNDP MOON SHOT

By 2025, 800 million people will be able to participate in elections. UNDP supported 12 elections with over 82 million registered voters in 2022 and expect to support 17 elections with close to 400 million registered voters by the end of 2023.

Though Funding Windows-supported efforts to elections were limited in 2022, broader efforts were made to increase civic engagement and participation in political process across 32 countries.

IRAQ

UNDP Iraq awarded 17 national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with [Anti-Corruption, Transparency and Innovation grants](#) to boost capacity and capability to implement initiatives to hold governmental and national counterparts accountable to good governance. On [International Anti-Corruption Day 2022](#), Omar Fadel Saleh, Executive Director of the Al-Haq Foundation for Human Rights (based in Anbar) said, "Corruption can risk people's safety and access to justice. Therefore, as citizens, we must speak up to actually [make] change. We all want to see Iraq grow and succeed. However, corruption hampers our ability to develop and flourish. Therefore, this fight will only be possible if we put our differences aside and unite to fight corruption." A key result of this anticorruption initiative has been the willingness displayed by both Government and non-government institutions in Iraq to agree to and implement the necessary reforms. Both staff and institutions were assessed for transparency and accountability, and UNDP stands ready to further contribute to legislative processes that enhance the level of transparency for combating corruption in their operations.



women empowered to spread knowledge about gender equality and women's rights

CHILE

Supporting the constitutional reform processes in Chile was an important priority for UNDP in 2022. As part of these efforts, the Funding Windows enabled over 1,000 women representing various women's groups to spread knowledge regarding the importance of including gender equality and women's rights in constitutions by participating in ongoing dialogue and disseminating newly developed informational material. Additionally, UNDP was able to support the proposed inclusion of rights for Indigenous Peoples in the draft constitution. Though ultimately the referendum failed, important national dialogue was fostered on the importance of legal frameworks for intersectional issues.

Rule of law, justice, security and human rights

The fourth programmatic phase of the **Global Programme for Strengthening the Rule of Law, Human Rights, Justice and Security for Sustainable Peace and Development** (ROLSHR Global Programme) kicked off in 2022, serving as the cornerstone of UNDP's efforts to make the rule of law and respect for human rights a global reference point and enabler for achieving the SDGs. Through the ROLSHR Global Programme, UNDP works with governments, civil society and business entities to provide more coherent, collaborative and integrated approaches to instill a rule of law culture, where human rights are respected and upheld at all levels. In addition to technical accompaniment, the ROLSHR Global Programme created and strengthened engagement within several policy frameworks in 2022.

Within the ROLSHR Global Programme's framework, UNDP launched the **Justice Futures CoLab** to provide support and expertise to partners and stakeholders in the field, expand strategic partnerships and facilitate knowledge exchange on justice related issues at the global, regional and local levels.

The CoLab published the report "**E-justice: Digital transformation to close the justice gap**" and an accompanying toolkit to bring a human rights-based framework to the design, implementation and monitoring of e-justice as a part of UNDP's digitalization efforts. UNDP conducted five e-justice trainings engaging over 40 Country Offices to ensure a justice and human rights lens is brought to UNDP's global efforts around digitalization, including the scaling of digital public goods.

Digitalization efforts received support across ROLSHR Global Programme areas of work, in line with a human rights-based approach. UNDP jointly with the Office of the **United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)** through the **Human Rights Mainstreaming Fund**, strengthened efforts to integrate Human Rights and SDG systems in eight countries, including through digital transformation. In **Bangladesh**, the government received support to strengthen the harmonization of data collection and reporting on human rights and the SDGs, by linking the various systems together through a digital platform called the Human Rights Information Management System, which is now operable across all provinces and at the federal level. In **Botswana**, UNDP supported civil society to develop a database for improved coordination and planning of SDG and human rights indicators, in collaboration with the government-led national recommendations tracking database, to follow up recommendations from human rights mechanisms in national development policy.

To **promote gender justice, equality and non-discrimination** through the ROLSHR Global Programme, UNDP supported an innovative regional initiative in **Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine** to address violence against women displaced by the war in Ukraine. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the inclusion of women in the justice sector is being strengthened through the **gender seal initiative** in **Cuba** and the **Dominican Republic**. In Asia Pacific and the Arab States, a subregional initiative on addressing stigma and discrimination against women and girls with disabilities in the context of sexual and gender-based violence was implemented in **Pakistan, Samoa** and the **State of Palestine** using a behavioural change strategy.

UNDP, through the regional project known as the **Roadmap for a sustainable solution to the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their ammunition in the Western Balkans**, assisted the region to become safer through by providing comprehensive solutions and sustainable mechanisms. This was harmonized with the European Union and other international standards, to identify, prevent, prosecute and control the illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of firearms, ammunition and explosives.

ALBANIA

In 2022, UNDP enhanced technical capacities of the State Police in Albania and the Albanian Institute of Scientific Police to operate with higher standards in criminal investigations, through the provision of specialized equipment to determine and analyse DNA. With this equipment, the Institute was able to identify five victims of murder cases and solve related crimes dating back to 2015. 1,500 DNA examinations of criminal cases were conducted using the kits provided through the project.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNDP enhanced the capacity of the Border Police and of 14 entity and cantonal police agencies in combatting illicit arms trafficking and strengthened cooperation and information exchange between the Ministry of Security and other institutions at national and regional levels. UNDP also consolidated the National Database of SALW Transport Licenses, leading to strengthened supervision capacities of legal trade, data collection, analysis and exchange of information among the institutions involved in the process of supervision of legal trade of SALW, associated ammunition and dual-purpose goods. Thirty administrators and end-users were trained in the use of the Database. The project supported further development of the SALW Identification Tool and its rollout to police agencies, accompanied by the delivery of equipment to ensure its effective use. Nearly 1,200 police officers throughout the country (including 121 women) were trained in the use of standard operating procedures and specialized detection equipment provided by UNDP.

REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

In the Republic of North Macedonia, UNDP supported the Ministry of Interior to improve firearm-related data collection, analysis and exchange. In addition to the development of the Weapons Registration and Stockpile Management Software, the project successfully finalized and deployed an Information Management System of the Ministry. The new system improved firearm-related data collection, analysis and exchange, and overall information management between all institutions with a role in SALW control.

KOSOVO

In Kosovo, the sub-project Support to Counter Illicit Arms Trafficking completed the development of a new Weapons Registration Software, which enables the Ministry of Interior to collect and exchange firearms related information with relevant institutions and agencies, as prescribed by the Law on Weapons. Through specialized training and providing necessary equipment, the project strengthened the capacities of the Kosovo police and the border authorities to tackle illicit arms trafficking and conduct efficient border crossing controls and surveillance of the green border lines. As a result, the Kosovo police boundary department conducted numerous intelligence-led operations. The Kosovo police confiscated 1,473 firearms in 2022 as compared to 1,280 in 2021 and 1,135 in 2020.

Finally, the **Social Cohesion, Security and Rule of Law (COSED)** project in **Burkina Faso** continued to support the government in bringing about peaceful and inclusive development that promotes values of shared human security and strengthened justice and human rights. In 2022, COSED contributed to improved access to and confidence in justice, stronger human security, and community conflict prevention and management. Accordingly, 39 mobile correctional and criminal hearings in 10 regions brought justice closer to the people. Pending court cases were reduced by 60 percent for the Court of Appeal of Bobo-Dioulasso and 80 percent for the Court of Appeal of Fada N'Gourma, with the judgement of 1,164 cases and the trial of 1,263 people including 138 women. Ultimately, 125 people including 12 women were acquitted. In the area of human security, the National Security Strategy was developed and socialized; more than 400 Defense and Security Forces' agents (67 women) in seven regions were equipped to better investigate and guide gender-based violence survivors; 3,222 interior security force's officers and 7,500 civilians, including 1,717 men, 3,018 women, 1,291 boys and 1,474 girls throughout seven regions were educated on improvised explosive devises by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS). Finally, UNDP delivered a national, gender-sensitive social cohesion strategy and action plan that will be taken forward in 2023.

Conflict prevention, peacebuilding and resilient institutions

In 2022, the Funding Windows underpinned UNDP's prevention efforts to contribute to more peaceful, resilient and sustainable societies. By working in close cooperation with the humanitarian system, and across the development, peace and human rights pillars of the UN system, UNDP facilitated more connected and coherent approaches to addressing risks, preventing conflict, and to building more resilient societies for the future, including:

AFGHANISTAN

UNDP in Afghanistan utilized Funding Windows' support in 2022 to establish partnerships and provide nine low-value grants to local civil society, youth and women's groups, research organizations, think tanks and specialized institutions that work on peace, conflict resolution, women's rights and social cohesion. Through these grants, recipients helped foster awareness and build capacities to resolve conflict, build peace and social cohesion, promote women's rights and advocate against gender-based violence. UNDP utilized partnerships with local stakeholders such as district shuras, women jirgas, youth councils and ulema shuras to identify suitable participants for the [events organized by the implementing partners](#). These events focused on building local and informal structures that would function as drivers of change in their local communities and included organizing radio dialogues, awareness campaigns, conflict resolution sessions, youth exposure visits, peace discussion, and provision of counseling services. A total of 9,511 people (including 2,780 women) directly benefitted from the project, with an additional 30,110 (10,324 women) indirectly benefiting from the project activities.

ETHIOPIA

In response to the communal conflict in North Shewa and Oromo Special Zones of Ethiopia, the Funding Windows financed efforts to restore [peace and social cohesion](#), reaching a total of 27,512 people. UNDP focused on strengthening local peace infrastructures through establishing 134 peace committees and 36 joint peace committees. Additionally, 716 people were identified as community focal points for conflict early warning and response system. All community actors were equipped with capacities to resolve conflict, collect data and organize dialogues as per their needs. Through these early warning structures and conflict resolution training, local stakeholders now have the capacity to anticipate emerging conflict and manage disputes before it escalates into violence. The level of peace and stability achieved after recurrent violence is not only notable but can be considered as positive peace: not only has violence ceased among the conflicting communities, but levels of perceived freedom from the fear of violence amongst the affected populations is notable. People once again feel free to exchange in marketplaces, to resume social interactions, and to move freely throughout public spaces. The conclusions drawn were based on the perception and information received in the immediate aftermath of the project, however, the current situation shows that there is a need to do more to sustain the peace gained, the situation remains volatile without the settlement of political turmoil at the regional and national level.

ARMENIA

In Armenia, for the first time since the outbreak of armed conflict in 2020, UNDP helped to conduct the first comprehensive survey to assess the presence and resulting hazards of explosive ordnance in several regions. The survey also identified the scale and socioeconomic impact of contamination on affected communities, and established baseline data to inform national planning. Nearly 25,000 people were found to be at risk due to the [presence of explosive ordnance](#) in the regions surveyed. To minimize these risks, Funding Windows support enabled UNDP to implement people-centred initiatives to provide increased safety and security for women, men and children, as well as to strengthen national mine action structures to deal with contamination rapidly, efficiently, effectively and in accordance with International Mine Action Standards.

At the global level, to strengthen UNDP's core policy and programmatic capacity on conflict prevention and peacebuilding, the **Conflict Prevention, Peacebuilding and Resilient Institutions Global Programme (CPPRI)** allocated seed funds and provided technical accompaniment to support the formulation of programmatic and strategic response frameworks on conflict prevention and peacebuilding in Africa, Arab States, Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The CPPRI programme enabled UNDP to establish a policy and research agenda on conflict prevention and peacebuilding, assume the Secretariat functions for the International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, coordinate engagement on the New Agenda for Peace, and lead organizational efforts in the Interagency Working Group on Human Security. Evidence-based policy and programming were furthered through the development of new policy and guidance notes and practical tools, including on engagement with non-state armed groups, infrastructures for peace, prevention and peacebuilding impact measurement, insider mediation, community-wide engagement and conflict sensitivity. These are complemented by the new UNDP Prevention Offer and Prevention Academy, which scale up existing facilities, partnerships and joint programming.

To further capacities in building civic resilience and institutional safeguards against violent extremism, UNDP strengthened research and evidence-based policy and programming on [preventing violent extremism \(PVE\)](#) through the development of quality knowledge materials, including several guidance notes and reports on risk-informed use of online data for PVE and hate speech, mental health and psychosocial support in peacebuilding, and using behavioural insights for PVE. A global database, project dashboard and an indices dashboard for PVE projects, as well as a PVE research portal and website were also developed. UNDP supported governments in Central Asia through dialogues, legislative and policy advice, and the design of national action plans to pursue a whole-of-society approach to PVE programming, supported UNDP **Iraq**, and worked with local as well as religious and faith-based leaders in numerous countries across Africa and Asia Pacific to address hateful narratives and misinformation.

With the objective of restoring and strengthening responsive and accountable core government institutions, processes and systems in fragile and conflict-affected settings, UNDP continued working on research, policy development, programming guidance and practical tools in the areas of aid effectiveness and management, governance, area-based programming, utilizing the Thinking and Working Politically methodology in fragile and conflict-affected settings, as well as service delivery by non-state actors in the contexts of limited Statehood in the Arab States region.

In 2022, the **Joint UNDP-DPPA Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention** deployed 109 Peace and Development Advisors (PDAs) to 76 countries to strengthen capacities of national stakeholders to prevent conflict and sustain peace.

Seventy-two percent of PDAs supported national policies and strategies for conflict prevention and 59 percent of PDAs helped to develop or improve national peace infrastructure. In **Comoros**, following the 2019 presidential election, authorities curtailed freedoms of expression and restricted the civic space. The PDA worked closely with the Ministry of Interior throughout 2022 on the initiation of a draft bill on the right to peaceful assembly and protest, providing strategic and technical advice on the inter-ministerial draft of the bill, including ensuring that inputs provided by OHCHR experts were incorporated.

Eighty percent of PDAs facilitated or engaged in preventive diplomacy, mediation and dialogue, including focus on women's involvement and youth participation in dialogue and mediation. In **Bolivia**, the PDA contributed to the development of a Peace Initiative in 2022, connecting students from three universities to create a National Agenda for Peace reflecting voices of women and youth of Bolivia, as well as 49 community-based Agendas for Peace engaging Indigenous communities that highlighted the need for dialogue and more inclusive participation in public life.

Ninety-four percent of PDAs supported UN conflict prevention programming in 2022, enhancing the conflict sensitivity of policies, strategies and programmes. In **Sri Lanka**, the analysis produced by the PDA team contributed to the 2023-27 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and contributed to the peace chapter of the Sri Lanka Common Country Analysis and the development of a social cohesion focused outcome area in the UNSDCF, which has now been adopted by government. In **Fiji**, the PDA continued to work on climate security as a critical issue. Alongside the International Organization for Migration and in close partnership with the governments in **Kiribati**, **Tuvalu** and the **Republic of Marshall Islands**, the PDA provided coordination and analytical support for the creation of the first multi-country initiative of its kind in the region aimed at strengthening understanding, implementation and coordination of risk management strategies to help counter the effects of climate-related security risks.

109

Peace and Development Advisors deployed to 76 countries to strengthen capacities of national stakeholders to prevent conflict and sustain peace



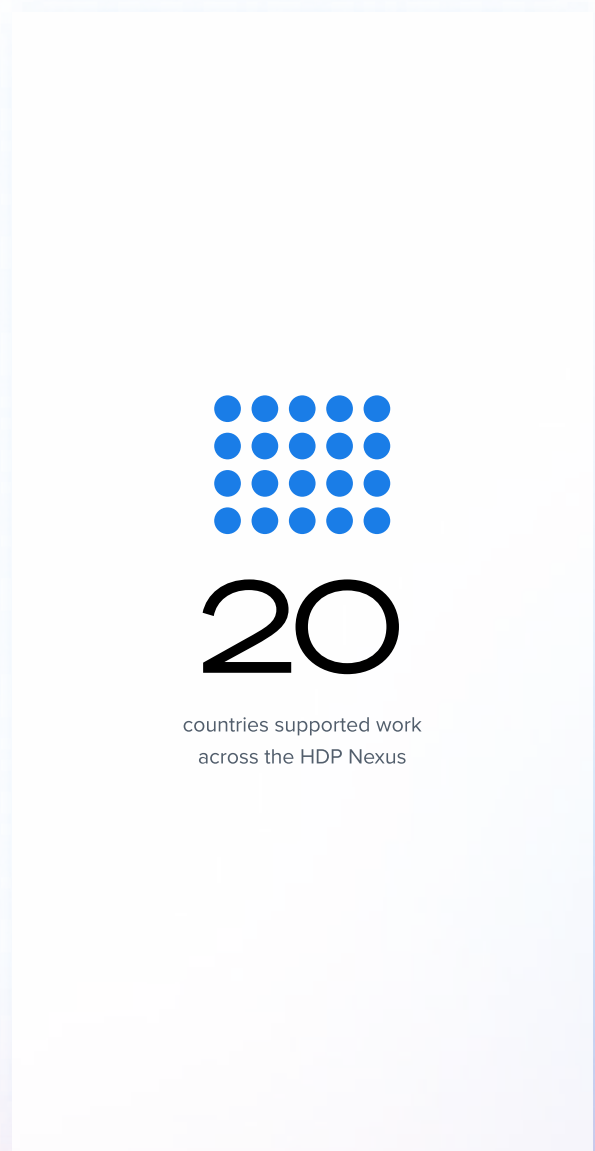
The PDA team in **Kyrgyzstan** spearheaded a cross-border cooperation project aimed at building trust between border communities in Kyrgyzstan and **Uzbekistan**. The project helped to identify vulnerable groups of women and encourage their participation in decision making, employment and empowerment opportunities.

While PDAs work across the UN's peace and security and development pillars, they also seek to prevent violent conflict that is rooted in injustice, human rights violations and disenfranchisement. In 2022, PDAs and Human Rights Advisers worked closely together in 30 countries. In **Cameroon**, the PDA team helped to initiate and frame the UN Country Team conversation on a country-level action plan on human rights, identifying country-level priorities and targets to implement the [Secretary-General's Call to Action on Human Rights](#) across UN agencies. In **Kenya**, the PDA team helped establish a Women's Mediation Network and a senior National Peace and Mediation Team composed of religious and women leaders and mediators. Alongside other national and international actors, these networks proved critical for the peaceful conduct of the August 2022 general elections.

The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

An estimated 274 million people needed humanitarian assistance in 2022. Accordingly, the Funding Windows bolstered UNDP's global policy work targeting the heart of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus. This included the launch of the [Nexus Academy](#), a joint initiative anchored in the UNDP Crisis Academy. The purpose of the Nexus Academy is to create shared understanding and bring energy towards collective efforts that address crises system-wide, including through programmatic solutions. In 2022, UNDP conducted a total of five training courses, three for multi-stakeholder participants (from bilateral donors, UN agencies, NGOs and International Finance Institutions and two for UNDP staff at global, regional, and country level). A combined total of 208 practitioners participated in the Academy courses

across UNDP (including representatives from 22 Country Offices) and 50 different organizations working across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding contexts. The training package includes seven modules with more than 150 learning materials and resources, a fictional practical exercise, as well as the knowledge and experience of experts and thought leaders across all humanitarian, development and peacebuilding pillars in the field and global level.



Livelihoods and resilient recovery

The Funding Windows support UNDP's resilient recovery efforts, including focus on green and inclusive pathways, with people-focused efforts rooted in people's agency and opportunity creation, service delivery and social protections systems, livelihoods protection and integrated support for stabilization. This recovery planning and financing was conducted in full complementarity with humanitarian and peace actors in 2022.



Azieb Worede can now provide food and education for her two children without any external support.

ERITREA

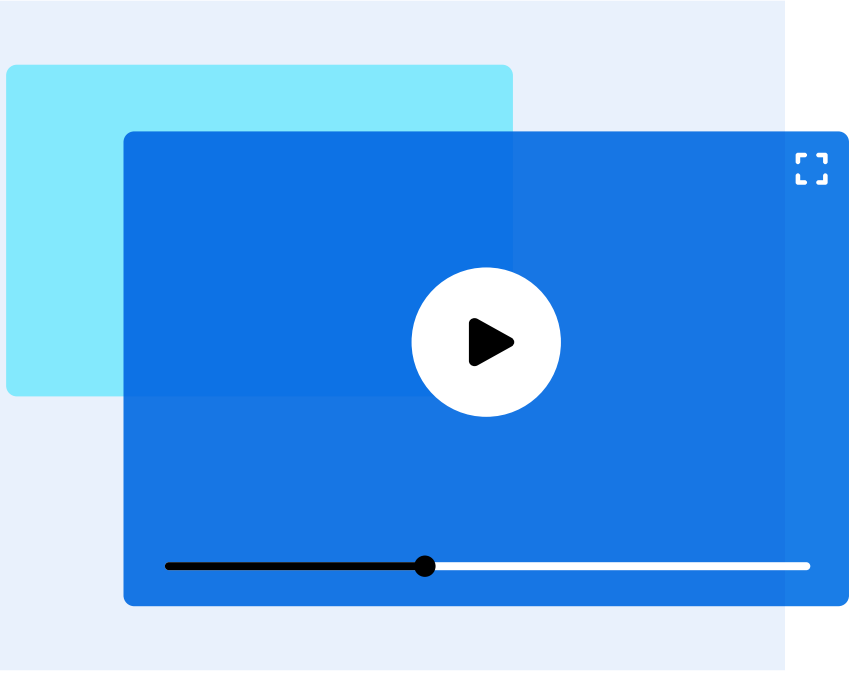
UNDP Eritrea – through support of the Funding Windows – focused exclusively on improving livelihoods and socioeconomic opportunities for women, including those returning from Ethiopia following their experience with conflict-related displacement. These efforts included rehabilitating hectares of land to distribute among select women-headed households for agricultural purposes, digging functional wells and providing motorized pumps, assisting with horticultural production and livestock reproduction, procuring and distributing livestock to assist in water provision and transportation, facilitating skill development in income generating activities such as sewing, farming and irrigation, and selling food and spices at local markets. While this initiative is still in its nascent phase, it is already generating resources that benefit women and their families. Azieb Worede, one of this initiative’s direct beneficiaries, stated that through this programme, UNDP provided her with the necessary training to enhance her skills and establish a small shop. Her income-generating capacity is greatly enhanced, and she is now able to provide her two children with three meals a day and pay for their school expenses without any external support.

MAURITANIA

In Mauritania, UNDP supported a national system for young unemployed graduates, called MOURAVAGHA, which supported 9,000 young graduates in their job searches. Many of these people were offered internship placements in various companies, with job opportunities to follow. In tandem, a platform for mentoring women entrepreneurs introduced more than 1,500 Mauritanian businesswomen to formal, job-creating business tools for regional and international trade. An agreement was also signed between the Businesswomen of Mauritania and the Businesswomen of the Arab Emirates, creating a possible South-South collaboration on women’s economic empowerment.

WATCH

[From Crisis to Recovery in Hlaing Thar Yar Urban Resilience Response After COVID](#)



FEATURE

Stabilization in the Liptako-Gourma Region

With a continued deterioration of the security situation in the Liptako Gourma region, changes in governments and key political alliances, as well as deepening effects of climate change, the number of displaced people has increased both within and across **Burkina Faso**, **Mali** and **Niger**. Through the **Stabilization Facility**, UNDP’s efforts in the region since 2021 contributed to stabilizing the situation, limiting the spread of insecurity and reducing the violence in the targeted areas, in order to lay the foundations for peace and longer-term development.

In **Mali**, the Facility is restoring state services and reinforcing inter-community dialogue, with a focus on displaced population, women and youth. As such, the swift support of the Funding Window allowed UNDP to develop joint action plans that led to increased coordination and cooperation with national and local partners, that in turn launched stabilization activities in 2022. The joint planning process led to the identification of priority sites and activities with enhanced local and national ownership.

As a result, the Facility in Mali was able to directly improve the livelihood of 2,836 beneficiaries, (68 percent women), through cash-for-work activities and the supply of equipment to increase their productivity. The activities included the installation of 318 solar powered streetlights allowing more secured access to social services and the rehabilitation of roads which allowed increased movement and commercial activities in areas previously less accessible. The launch of the rehabilitation and construction of social services infrastructures such as water, roads, health centres and schools will indirectly benefit 141,220 people including 71,772 women in the five targeted communes.

Livelihood interventions in Mali have resulted in significant improvements in the economic status of individuals in the target areas, with 98 percent of beneficiaries reporting improvements and 61 percent of surveyed youth being economically active. Further 95 percent of men and 100 percent of women beneficiaries reported that UNDP’s Stabilization Facility had considerably improved their lives.

With a view to enhance impact of the Facility in Mali, the perception survey proposed valuable recommendations which have been included in the Facility’s work plan for 2023 to increase the impact of the Facility in Mali:

- 1 | Expand the beneficiary selection process to other civil society actors
- 2 | Strengthen the capacities of young people and women in structuring social safety net programs
- 3 | Set up a learning and training system for the populations with a view to sustaining the actions
- 4 | Further support the return of public administration to localities in the region
- 5 | Support the creation of a barometer allowing sustained and continuous monitoring of the state of justice and social cohesion in the region

In a survey of a variety of beneficiaries, 62 percent of respondents to a 2022 survey in Mali indicated that they now had confidence in the process of restoring the economic fabric.

In **Burkina Faso**, the Facility is enhancing community security, restoring critical services, revitalizing local economies and improving the social contract. Joint stabilization action plans were developed with stakeholders for 10 sites and aligned with the Government’s priorities based on dynamic conflict diagnostics and analysis and gender mainstreaming. The implementation of these action plans is expected to benefit 28,147 people. The first results indicate the rehabilitation of 16 essential infrastructures for education, health, water and sanitation and the installation of 260 solar streetlamps in 40 public spaces in Seytenga and Falagountou, such as schools, worship places, markets, women and youth centres, and health centres. Economic opportunities have been created for over 1,200 young people and women in the country.

Building on a dialogue with the Defense and Security Forces, UNDP helped establish civil-military coordination platforms, which were then used to restore the trust between the communities and the state’s Internal Security Forces, including through a human rights risk and impact. By leveraging synergies with the global programme for the Rule of Law, Security and Human Rights, the capacities of 322 national police and gendarmerie officers and community leaders were strengthened on human rights and gender equality.

Recent political instability, marked by military *coups d’état*, has further militarized the crisis response. However, the Facility will continue to leverage emerging opportunities. For example, by investing in education, skills training and employment opportunities, the potential of the youth which comprises 67 percent of the country’s population, can help drive economic growth and counter extremist narratives.

In **Niger**, the Funding Windows were instrumental in strengthening the capacity of the Government to provide essential social services in the Liptako Gourma region affected by insecurity since 2015. UNDP contributed to the creation of political and security conditions that have strengthened the resilience of more than 20,000 people. In 2022, particular emphasis was placed on strengthening dialogue and social cohesion between the Liptako Gourma Administration and the communities through awareness-raising activities that reached more than 20,000 people. In addition, over 6,800 people, including 1,200 internally displaced persons, gained access to quality water after adequate infrastructure was built in the North Tillabéri region. Women and youth are at the centre of the Niger Facility’s interventions, elevating their role in conflict prevention and peacekeeping and supporting community inclusion and the reduction of inequalities. Over 100 small local enterprises benefited from training on UNDP procurement processes and on the promotion of local produce, boosting economic opportunities and creating the foundation for economic growth.

The escalation of insecurity in the far western part of the country has impacted UNDP’s ability to proceed on several joint action plans as intended. Nevertheless, the Facility built two fixed security positions to deploy security personnel and strengthen community safety. The Niger National Guard is now better able to carry out localized operations with the provision of 3,400 security support and operational equipment, critical for a sustainable presence of justice and security authorities.

While the context of insecurity has made it difficult to access target areas to monitor progress, the Funding Window resources contributed to strengthening the capacity of the local authorities in designing, implementing and monitoring project activities, while ensuring inclusion and participation of women and youth. Local Stabilization Committees are ensuring transparent beneficiary selection mechanisms to give equal employment opportunities to the most vulnerable. By integrating a conflict sensitive approach, UNDP was able to anticipate and consider extending social services to a wider area to reduce the pressure on existing social services capacities.

Crisis response

The Crisis Response sub-window enables the quick injection of critical funding to support continuity of basic services, protect livelihoods and restore infrastructure in line with the [UNDP Crisis Offer](#). Despite the great and increasing needs, only a handful of countries received crisis response funding due to limited contributions in 2022.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

In the Republic of Moldova, UNDP was able to rapidly increase capabilities and access to essential services across three communities experiencing an influx of incoming refugees due to the crisis in Ukraine. Over 8,500 people – both refugees and members of the host communities – benefitted from improvements and access to energy efficiency, childcare, medical services and [elderly-focused care](#).

ETHIOPIA

In response to the humanitarian crisis that resulted from the conflict in Northern Ethiopia (mainly in Tigray region), UNDP partnered with UNFPA to support affected women and girls of reproductive age by providing female [dignity kits](#) to address their menstrual and personal hygiene needs. Funding Windows support enabled the provision of 17,500 dignity kits to meet the distinctive needs of women and girls. These gender-differentiated kits included essential hygiene items and were distributed to the most vulnerable women and girls, including those newly displaced, survivors of gender-based violence, pregnant and lactating women, girls with disabilities, and unaccompanied girls and women. Prior to the distribution of these kits, displaced women and girls living in overcrowded settlements were unable to manage their personal and menstrual health needs with safety and dignity. In addition to personal health, these kits also helped to increase safety and reduce other health risks by enabling mobility and the ability to access other lifesaving services or support. Further to addressing the hygiene and protection needs of women and girls, the provision of dignity kits is used as an entry point to disseminate critical information about gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health service availability in this crisis context, including referrals for specialized care.

8.5k

refugees and host communities in Moldova gained access to essential services



UNDP / Maldives

9

crisis settings where water access was improved

18

countries provided durable solutions to IDPs, migrants, host communities

1k+

public infrastructures built or rebuilt

14

countries increased access to justice

15

countries acted on environmental priorities

22

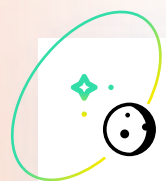
countries improved policy frameworks

NATURE, CLIMATE AND ENERGY WINDOW

The Funding Windows are an effective financing platform for fighting the triple planetary crisis.



In 2022, the United Nations General Assembly passed the first landmark resolution calling on Member States to increase efforts to ensure people have access to a “clean, healthy and sustainable environment.” The Funding Windows continued to support initiatives seeking to promote environmental sustainability and to counteract the effects of climate change, pollution and loss of biodiversity. Through the Nature, Climate and Energy window, UNDP and its partners fostered renewable energy, promoted sustainable agriculture and forestry, and invested in green infrastructure and economies. Additionally, Funding Windows support helped to build stakeholder capacity for climate adaptation and mitigation, including by helping to mainstream environmental sustainability into development planning and programming.



UNDP MOON SHOT

By 2025, UNDP aims to increase access to clean and affordable energy for 500 million people.

In 2022, the Funding Windows supported increasing energy access in 10 countries, including 940 solar solutions in seven crisis and fragile settings.



Getty Images

The Climate Promise

UNDP's Climate Promise is the world's largest offer of support to countries on national climate pledges under the Paris Agreement. These pledges, or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), are crucial steppingstones towards net-zero emissions and meeting the Paris Agreement's goals. They serve as countries' politically backed blueprints for climate action and can guide investments in key areas of sustainable development and just transition. After assisting 121 countries, in collaboration with over 35 partners, to prepare enhanced NDCs in response to the Climate Convention, the Climate Promise is now supporting 60 countries to turn their NDC targets into action. This new phase includes support to 18 LDCs, four Small Island Developing States, and 23 countries in fragile settings.

Climate Promise support is provided to countries through four mutually supportive pillars:

- 1 Scale and speed**
Countries have inclusive and gender-responsive governance and financing mechanisms to enable achievement and tracking of NDC targets across sectors.
- 2 Amplifying ambition**
NDCs effectively contribute to long-term pathways consistent with the Paris Agreement and the SDG.
- 3 Lasting inclusivity**
Actors collectively are empowered to drive climate action and ensure whole-of society engagement.
- 4 International engagement**
Regional and global awareness, advocacy, and partnerships are strengthened to contribute to enhanced NDC and long-term climate strategies ambition and delivery capacity.

In 2022, progress was made in nine countries under the new phase of the Climate Promise: Bhutan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jamaica, Lebanon, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay and Zimbabwe. Most countries focused on activities under the *Scale and Speed* pillar.

The **Democratic Republic of the Congo** and **Uganda** both completed NDC implementation plans. Uganda also developed a resource mobilization plan and four project concept notes in the key NDC sectors of transport, agriculture and health/disaster risk reduction, as well as one project concept on gender-responsive local government, while **Zimbabwe** completed Principles for a Climate Change Bill, which has been submitted to Cabinet for approval. Meanwhile, in partnership with the Commonwealth Secretariat and the NDC Partnership Support Unit, **Belize** hosted a write shop where 25 state and non-state climate change actors were introduced to various climate financing mechanisms and guided through the process of elaborating climate change proposals. **Bhutan** published an updated gender-mainstreaming guide and **Uruguay** advanced several actions from the Gender and Climate Change Action Plan. **Zimbabwe** conducted a training of trainers for 30 NDC focal points from key government ministries and agencies to support the roll out of its Climate Change Gender Action Plan, and Panama provided a training to State agencies on gender equality and climate in support of its Climate Change Gender Action Plan.

Jamaica and **Trinidad and Tobago** partnered with the University of the West Indies on greenhouse gas (GHG) data collection and certification efforts. Specifically, Jamaica strengthened GHG data collection for retrofitting the country's first Net Zero Building, while Trinidad and Tobago completed the piloting of a GHG certification course.

Four countries advanced on private sector engagement. Uganda conducted a training on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement for the Uganda national task force on carbon markets, while Zimbabwe trained the private sector to unpack the NDC and its implications for industry. Uruguay's Ministry of Environment was supported to develop a register of sustainable certifications and a roadmap for recognizing good practices of companies – particularly for GHG emissions reductions. Jamaica has defined the scope for green jobs assessment modelling, which will be undertaken in collaboration with ILO.

Two countries undertook engagement and planning activities to revise NDCs under the *Amplifying Ambition* pillar. Uruguay was supported to include gender considerations and conduct consultations with youth (in partnership with UNICEF) for its second NDC, while **Panama** is establishing inter-institutional coordination processes to define net zero carbon targets for the update of its first NDC. Meanwhile **Lebanon** advanced



Natalia Blauth

development of a long-term strategy by conducting two sectoral stakeholder consultations on transport and circular economy. Uganda was supported to develop a national position paper for COP27.

With respect to *Lasting Inclusivity*, six countries, Belize, Jamaica, Lebanon, Panama, Uruguay and Zimbabwe, actively engaged youth and citizen constituencies in education, training, climate change sensitization and collaborative work in 2022. This included the signing of the first-ever Youth Declaration in Belize between youth leaders and the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change, and National Disaster Risk Management and the roll-out of a Young Leaders and Alumni Programme Climate Change Academy in Panama, which will be scaled by UNDP in Latin America in 2023.

Extensive efforts were made on advancing global awareness, intelligence, and advocacy under the *International Engagement* pillar, including engagement with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and other related global processes, tracking and informing negotiations and ongoing discussions based on country experiences, as well as translating global policy outcomes to guide country support. In addition, extensive knowledge and communications outputs and publications contributed to the global discourse and provided direct guidance to countries and increased visibility to the progress being made in developing countries through Climate Promise support. Fourteen knowledge products were prepared under the Climate Promise in 2022, including policy briefs and regional analyses on the State of Climate Ambition for Africa, Arab States, Asia Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Technical and policy guidance papers including on gender equality and youth engagement in climate action were published, as well as country lessons and a UNDP flagship report for COP27 on just transition.

The Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network

Throughout 2022, the **Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (BES-Net)** continued to support and complement the goals of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in creating, designing and implementing evidence-based solutions for biodiversity and ecosystems in over 20 countries. In this second phase of work, four countries (**Cameroon**, **Colombia**, **Ethiopia** and **Viet Nam**) completed their national ecosystem assessments (NEAs) and spearheaded the application of key results to (sub)national policies, plans and strategies. The Viet Nam NEA highlighted the untapped potential of payment for ecosystem services (PES), estimated at over \$700 million in 2011–2020 in the forest sector alone. Work was kickstarted to align the existing PES legal frameworks across sectors and develop contextualized PES plans in pilot provinces to be rolled out together with the associated technical guidelines in 2023. The NEA in Colombia served as a key reference in the production of the National Development Plan 2022–2026 which affirmed the Government's strong commitment to the conservation of the country's rich biodiversity and stressed the critical need to recognize traditional knowledge in decision-making.



Eelco Bohtlingk

6
million

tons of CO₂ expected to be sequestered in the soil in 2020–2024 as a result of new practices

Other countries are also advancing their respective NEAs, leveraging the Multiple Evidence Base approach. Collaborative work involving contributions from some 900 people cutting across natural, social, technical, Indigenous and local knowledge systems have already contributed to the assessments' scoping exercises in four countries that recently joined the BES-Net initiative: **Botswana**, **Dominican Republic**, **Malawi** and **Thailand**. Integrating relevant messages from the completed IPBES assessments into policymaking and on-the-ground practices has also been a focus in 2022. In **Kazakhstan**, the introduction of pollinator-friendly crop rotation techniques has generated multiple positive impacts in the Aral Sea region, including the creation of 300 new jobs and the improvement of the welfare and health of over 176,000 people through increased agricultural productivity and reduced hazardous pollutants in the soil, air and water. Research projected that approximately 6 million tons of CO₂ will be sequestered in the soil in 2020–2024 because of these new practices.

The BES-Net project has successfully supported partnerships between countries who have produced NEAs and those undertaking assessment. These dedicated communities of practice are committed to strengthening their policy-science-practice interface for coordinated decisions and actions building on the latest evidence generated through NEAs and IPBES assessments. Supporting these partnerships promotes their networking, peer learning and mutual capacity-building by organizing interactive workshops, training sessions and webinars around topics of common interest.

The Biodiversity Finance Initiative

Developing and implementing financial solutions to tackle biodiversity loss leads to more successful and sustainable environmental solutions. The **Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)** has continued its work as a global knowledge network, supporting countries to implement Biodiversity Finance Plans and financial solutions to achieve tangible results. In 2022, 38 core countries were supported. At a global level, research and information sharing has been an important tool for progressing the narrative of biodiversity finance initiatives. BIOFIN conducted a study of emerging economies to assess their readiness for nature-related disclosures, the results were presented in a [national readiness for nature-related disclosures in emerging markets](#) publication to provide decision-makers and experts with practical insights. An additional publication [Investing in the Planet's Safety Net](#), is a collection of biodiversity finance stories from the field. The [BIOFIN website](#) has also become an increasingly utilized source of information on biodiversity finance in 2022.

At national level, a number of BIOFIN projects and initiatives have had a positive impact in 2022, with BIOFIN furthering its purpose of reducing harm and generating resources to protect biodiversity. In **Botswana**, with the resurgence of the tourism sector, the government introduced a system for charging fees to protect natural areas. This initiative has the potential to generate over \$1 million per year in new revenue. A collaboration between BIOFIN **Ecuador** and National Corporation for Popular and Solidarity Finance created the first Green Credit Lines for the Popular and Solidarity Economy, after concluding consultations and trainings. The government pledged to allocate approximately \$108 million towards new credit lines, with \$2 million already approved for loans. In **Guatemala**, despite some setbacks in funding and participation in 2022, the effort to increase budgets for coastal protection in five municipalities looks positive for the future with the total new budget allocation of \$819,000 and planned expansion to cover ten municipalities next year. In April 2022, Koh Tao Island of **Thailand** implemented a new fee for visitors, which has the capability to generate annual revenues ranging from \$180,000 to \$360,000 for the specific purposes of coral restoration and waste management. A crowdfunding campaign in **Costa Rica** spearheaded by the Vice-President raised \$1.7 million from public organizations, companies and individuals. BIOFIN **Mongolia** with the Mongolian Parliament enforced a previously untapped national law on natural resource user fees through a new regulation, coupled with the introduction of a transparent online database for environmental funds allocation, municipalities have already begun to report their new budget

allocations, showing a remarkable \$3 million increase compared to previous years (including pre-COVID) for the 2023 budget.

BIOFIN had an important role both before and during the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP 15 in Montreal, assisting with national discussions on resource mobilization and Global Biodiversity Framework-related targets and hosting two major side events to showcase work, collaborations and future opportunities. BIOFIN reinforced its partnership with ongoing UNDP flagship initiatives, working with the IRFF of UNDP to enhance knowledge of risks in biodiversity financing and determine opportunities for including insurance as a finance solution, and with PANORAMA (see later section for more project details) to offer relevant solutions to core countries.



The Global Support Initiative to Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

The **Global Support Initiative to territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities (ICCA-GSI)** aims to improve the overall effectiveness Indigenous and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA) for biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change effects by recognizing and building upon the vital role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Since 2014, the initiative has partnered with the Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity, the Global ICCA Consortium, the Global Programme on Protected Areas of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and UNEP's World Conservation Monitoring Centre, securing over \$37 million for 45 countries.

In 2022, community-led projects have positively influenced over 2.4 million hectares in ICCAs, benefitting over 83,000 people living in them. These projects are based on the self-identified priorities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and address the challenges, mainly rooted to the lack of recognition of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and the cascading effects it presents.

MADAGASCAR

In Madagascar, trainings on land transfer mechanisms allowed the ICCA populations to enter discussions with government authorities on their self-determined priorities, including the valorization of biocultural diversity. Land rights have been secured through 63 'transfer of management' contracts covering 135,824 hectares of land in ICCAs. Territorial mapping according to land-use and revival of lost customary practices have resulted in stronger governance and improved inter-generational transfer. Improved natural resource management and enhanced operations have increased food production by approximately 30 percent. In acknowledgement of the successful Indigenous methods, the government transferred management responsibilities to Indigenous Peoples and local communities residing adjacent to Tapia Forests, a government-managed Protected Area in the Amoron'i Mania region.

PERU

In Peru, the Wampis Nation has lived in the Amazon Forest for over 300 years and protects part of the largest tropical forest in world. In support of the Wampis Nation self-identified goals for territorial autonomy, a series of studies and capacity building events were held on: (i) the development of documents on evapotranspiration, specifically on the "flying rivers" phenomenon and the associated monitoring of biodiversity and climatic regulation in the Wampis ICCA; and (ii) the registration processes for the Global ICCA Registry and World Database for Protected Areas (WDPA). As a result, the Wampis Nation have undertaken several investigative studies into the value of their forests to climate mitigation. According to the Autonomous Territorial Government of the Wampis Nation's Climate Strategy and Ambition report, the forests protected by the Wampis help mitigate climate change impacts by storing 522 million tonnes of carbon, and by capturing 57 million tonnes of carbon per annum. To amplify the Wampis Nation's knowledge of the flying rivers phenomenon, studies by the renowned biologist Jorge Gálvez Roeder were shared, and a partnership with established Forest Trends to further develop the studies, concept and local capacities. The resulting [report](#) highlighted that as the atmospheric moisture of the flying rivers is transported by prevailing winds, the phenomenon influences water availability across wider landscapes at the continental level, the evapotranspiration of an estimated 34.5 billion litres of water occurs each day in the territory, contributing to rainfall patterns in three countries, namely Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. At the global level, support from the ICCA-GSI and partners enabled the Wampis Nation to meet all the requirements of the Global ICCA Registry and WDPA, and successfully registered their 1.3-million-hectare territory of life as an ICCA.

In 2022, the ICCA-GSI supported a number of conferences and meetings leading to renewed focus on sustainable development and biodiversity conservation including new governmental legislation in several countries. Examples include the [Central Africa Regional ICCA Consortium meeting](#), concluding with signing the Goma Declaration; the second [Asia Parks Congress](#), which concluded with the [Kota Kinabalu Declaration](#); the Second [High Level International Conference on the International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development"](#), concluding with the [Declaration from Dushanbe to New York](#); and the [1st Africa Parks Congress](#).



UNDP / Cameroon

PANORAMA Solutions for a Healthy Planet

The **PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet** initiative continued its work as a global learning and knowledge platform for the promotion and uptake of existing, replicable solutions to a range of conservation and development challenges. Through investment in core functions, including platform coordination and business development, the platform better enables PANORAMA to support global learning from successful practices in biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation and mitigation among practitioners and decision-makers.

In 2022, the PANORAMA partnership comprised 12 partners who are actively and formally engaged. Two new Communities were launched: **PANORAMA One Health**, co-coordinated by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the German Agency for International Cooperation, part of the World Bank's One Health Stakeholder and Practitioner Roundtable; **PANORAMA Climate** was launched at the Global Landscapes Forum Climate 2022.

Across all Communities, 179 new solutions were published in 2022, bringing the total to 1,225 published solutions on the PANORAMA platform. Improved communication resulted in a continuously growing database of solutions, which shows the growing impact of PANORAMA.

In 2022 the operations of the PANORAMA Secretariat focused on planning and increased engagement on strategic issues, particularly business development, global policy advice, impact measurement, and strategic partnerships. PANORAMA engaged in several relevant global events, including the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network Global Solutions Forum during the Dubai Expo, Global Landscapes Forum Climate 2022, UN High-Level Political Forum and CBD COP15. PANORAMA and the CBD Secretariat will further collaborate to support implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework through knowledge sharing and capacity building for CBD Parties after signing a Memorandum of Understanding during the CBD COP15.

The Forest Declaration Platform

Bringing about structural transformations across climate, nature and energy is a crucial component of ensuring sustainable development and environmental protection. The renewed **Forest Declaration Platform (FDP)**, formerly known as the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) Global Platform, provides a multistakeholder partnership between governments, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, civil society, and the private sector. The purpose of the FDP is to mobilize action on 2030 forest and climate commitments, including the NYDF and Glasgow Leaders' Declaration and enable accountability through progress assessments on the global forest goals.

In 2022 the FDP delivered its objective of enabling accountability through progress assessment on global forest goals as the first **Regional Forest Declaration Assessment** was released in November 2022. The assessment examined efforts to protect forests against the 2030 forest goals in the Congo Basin and includes work in six countries: **Cameroon**, the **Central African Republic**, the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, **Equatorial Guinea**, **Gabon**, and the **Republic of the Congo**. This comprehensive and collaborative civil society-led effort led to many positive impacts including increased global awareness of forest and climate commitments, the findings were also presented at the UNFCCC COP27. In addition, a new briefing paper, "Sink or swim: How Indigenous and community lands can make or break nationally determined contributions", was released confirming the important role Indigenous Peoples and local communities play in combating climate change.

The FDP also delivered on its objective of fostering political ambition of global leaders through increased collaboration and action by hosting four global events to convene diverse stakeholders, foster collaborative action on forests, and amplify voices from the ground like women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The Forest and Climate Leaders Partnership (FCLP) was launched at COP27 in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, where UNDP supported the development of FCLP governance documents and coordinated the delivery of outcomes for COP27 in the areas of private finance and Indigenous Peoples and communities.

179

new solutions published on the
PANORAMA platform

Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land-use and Agriculture through NDCs and NAPs

To support climate action in agriculture and land-use UNDP continues to implement the [Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land-use and Agriculture through NDCs and NAPs \(SCALA\)](#), a global programme that supports countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to translate their NDCs and/or NAPs into actionable and transformative climate solutions, emphasizing whole-of-society approaches and collaboration between public and private sectors to accelerate implementation.

In 2022, SCALA worked to strengthen the evidence base for transformative climate action, this included updating the [Climate Action Review Matrix](#) for external audiences, a crucial tool supporting national adaptation planners in agriculture and land use in the critical transition from planning-to-implementation of NDCs and NAPs. Almost all SCALA countries have initiated systems-level assessments in key landscapes and value chain which will inform the development of concept notes for investment in climate action.

To enhance multistakeholder collaboration, coordination and engagement, UNDP connected expertise across its technical teams in support of SCALA countries. An important step has been the introduction of a methodology to facilitate multistakeholder collaborative processes and initiatives; embed in project design, implementation and integration; and used as a guiding principle and tool for training and learning. Separately, training to strengthen national capacities for monitoring and evaluation, and measuring, reporting and verifying data in line with UNFCCC reporting requirements were undertaken in **Cambodia, Ethiopia and Senegal** and an NDC Tracking Tool developed under the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was tailored and piloted to support countries to track implementation and progress on NDCs.

In-depth consultations with country teams in **Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Nepal, Senegal, Thailand and Uganda** were conducted by private sector specialists to explore engagement collaboration and matchmaking opportunities. SCALA invited UNFCCC LDC Focal Points to submit expressions of interest for technical support which has led to projects such as a market study to assess the commercial viability of bio-inputs to produce organic vegetables and commodities for export in **Sao Tome and Principe**, and a feasibility study for the development of the biogas sector in **Solomon Islands**. The global team engaged in knowledge sharing and advocacy on gender and social inclusion issues, including a webinar [on mainstreaming gender equality in budgeting and planning processes for enhanced implementation of the agriculture sector priorities in climate plans](#). Gender analysis is underway in **Uganda and Ethiopia** as part of the systems-level assessments, and in **Costa Rica** action plan has been implemented. In **Colombia**, social inclusion is being pursued via the integration of traditional adaptation processes into the mainstream planning space. In **Mongolia and Thailand**, the teams are planning for gender trainings.



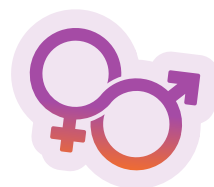
UNDP / Costa Rica



Frank Meriño

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT WINDOW

The Funding Windows elevate the status of women and girls by breaking barriers to equality and opportunity.



Achieving gender equality and women's empowerment is central to UNDP's mission of realizing a human rights-centred approach to development, eradicating inequalities and creating sustainable prosperity for all. The Funding Windows further supported efforts in 2022 to dismantle the structural barriers that perpetuate gender inequalities. The Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment window drives implementation of UNDP's [Gender Equality Strategy 2022–2025](#), complementing UNDP's Strategic Plan.



UNDP / Somalia

The Global Observatory of Gender-Responsive Public Policies

The **Global Observatory of Gender-Responsive Public Policies** aims to support national governments to develop gender responsive policy measures to achieve gender equality. The Observatory platform hosts several online tools, such as the [UNDP-UN Women COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker dashboard](#). In 2022, the tracker had more than 31,818 visits. Data from the tracker has informed policymakers, including the G7 Gender Equality Advisory Committee, and supported Country Offices and development actors in gender analysis, resource mobilization, reporting and advocacy. The tracker was rated among the top three of the world's most significant policy tracker initiatives by the Social Science Research Network at the University of Edinburgh. In **Brazil**, the tracker's data and methodology supported gender-sensitive programming to promote women's labour market participation. Civil society organizations in Sweden used the tracker data to promote gender-sensitive approaches in advocacy work to donors and government partners. Additionally, the tracker was used throughout the **Lake Chad Basin** to enhance policies that advance gender equality.

In 2022, through the [Promising Policies for Gender Equality Catalogue](#) 1,605 gender-sensitive measures were reviewed by gender specialists, who identified 40 promising practices. The catalogue showcases policies and practices that can help governments to respond better to upcoming crises that tackle key development problems, for instance, in promoting a more inclusive labour market; shifting harmful gender social norms; and expanding gender-responsive healthcare infrastructure.

Through the Funding Windows, UNDP helped to expand the Gender Equality Seal for public institutions to four Country Offices (**Chile, Jordan, Montenegro and Uzbekistan**), and helped equip more than 7,760 public servants to design and deliver evidence-based public policies. The public seal now includes 17 Country Offices and 63 public institutions, benefitting over 88,000 public servants (including over 43,000 women).



The 10-Point Action Agenda

Advancing Gender Equality in Crisis Settings

The Gender and Crisis Facility

Additionally, through the newly established **Gender and Crisis Facility**, a new policy framework, the 10-Point Action Agenda for Advancing Gender Equality in Crisis Settings (10 PAA), was finalized through in-depth consultations with external experts (academia, civil society organizations, feminist activists, development experts, representatives of Country Offices, Regional Hubs, and UNDP's Global Policy Network). A recent report from the Secretary-General denotes 2022 as a year of setbacks for the rights of women and girls, especially in crisis settings. The facility reinforces the need for a whole-of-system and transformational approach through ten key entry points to achieve sustainable peace and development. The 10 PAA is an integral part of the new Crisis Offer and is informed by the Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025. It has been integrated into the Gender Equality Seal and informed a workshop for 11 Country Offices participating in the Seal process in December 2022.

The Global Project on Ending Gender-Based Violence and Achieving the SDGs

UNDP's Global Project on Ending Gender-Based Violence and Achieving the SDGs, an initiative that ended in 2022, was a trailblazer in providing evidence of what works to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. In 2022, 23 advocacy tools were developed and released – including one policy brief per project country, and a global report on best practices at the local level. Through this project, UNDP also worked to:

Facilitate change in social norms, attitudes and behaviours:

Most adolescents that participated in the **Bhutan** pilot initiative known as "Gakey Lamtoen" reported having more gender-equitable attitudes and behaviours. Additionally, the Bhutan Ministry of Education formally integrated "Gakey Lamtoen" into various ongoing programmes. In **Lebanon** and **Iraq**, most individuals and couples participating in the pilots reported positive changes in gender-related attitudes and behaviours – 90 percent of the interviewed husbands said they started helping their wives with domestic activities, and 80 percent of participants reported improved anger management and adopted strategies to avoid violence.

Increase community resilience:

Through the pilot in **Indonesia**, participation in the "Village Think Tanks" enabled women to participate in local and sub-district planning processes where they had previously been entirely excluded and/or unengaged. UNDP will replicate this pilot in a total of 139 villages in Jayapura District, impacting 134,153 people. Discussions are ongoing to scale-up in another 29 districts and cities in Papua province, with the potential to impact over 3.4 million people. In the **Republic of Moldova**, 10 counsellors supporting the new Safe Space received additional training to address acute stress, to best meet the needs of Ukrainian refugees. Additionally, UNDP mobilized an additional \$75,000 from the Government of Romania to continue the intervention in 10 additional Moldovan mayoralities.

Promote effectiveness of the broader interventions with an integrated gender-based violence lens:

Women who participated in the interventions in **Iraq** and **Lebanon** were less likely to drop out of broader livelihood projects, compared to those that did not participate in the gender-based violence component. Overall, the dropout rate was reduced by 40 percent in Iraq. This result prompted UNDP Iraq to use the same methodology to integrate gender-based violence in livelihoods programmes going forward.

Gender Equality
Seal certified

17

Country Offices

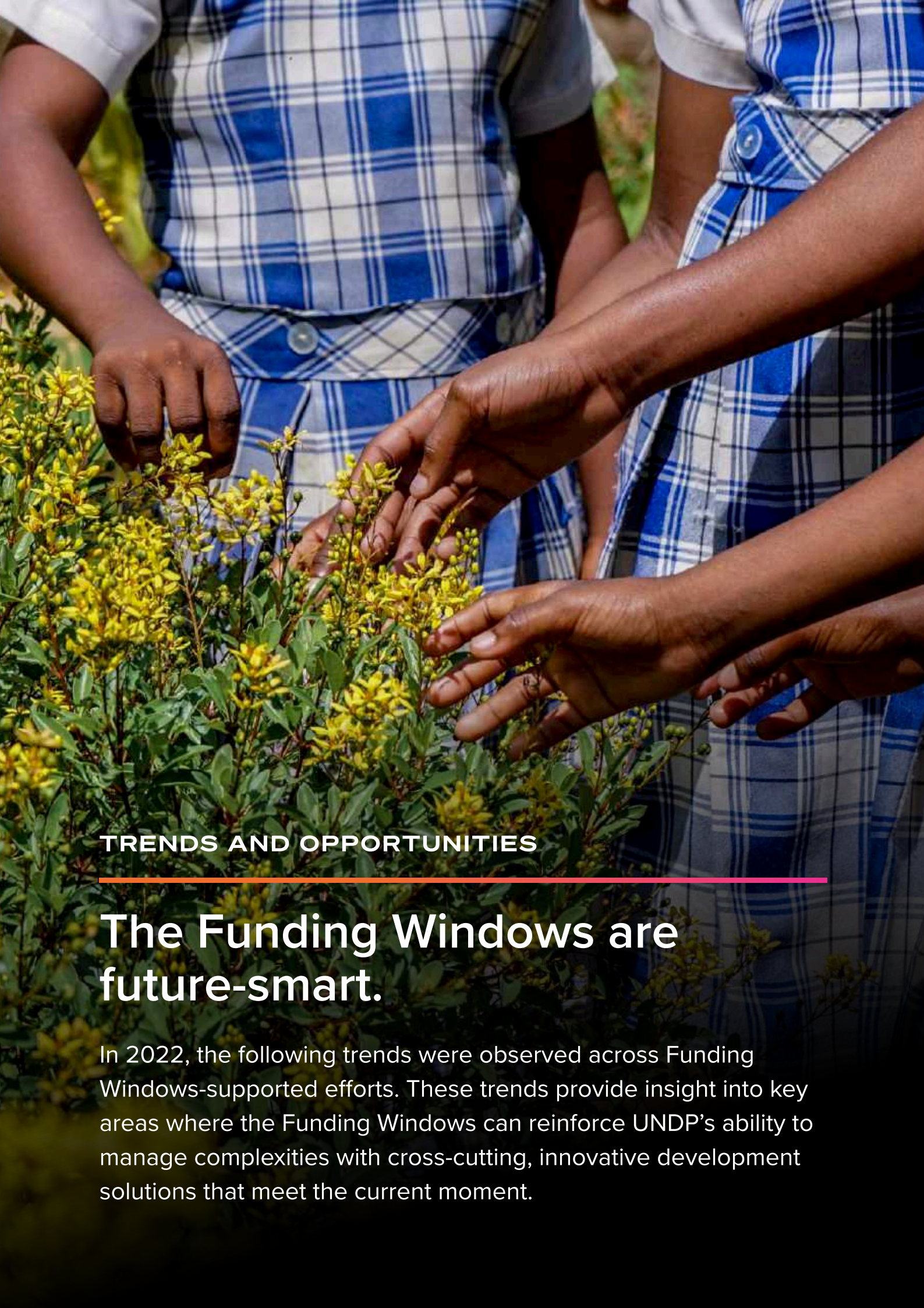
63

public institutions

88k

public servants, including over 43,000
women





TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The Funding Windows are future-smart.

In 2022, the following trends were observed across Funding Windows-supported efforts. These trends provide insight into key areas where the Funding Windows can reinforce UNDP's ability to manage complexities with cross-cutting, innovative development solutions that meet the current moment.



The Funding Windows empower youth.

UNDP's Funding Windows support good development outcomes for youth across the world. Resources are channeled to initiatives that provide young people with the skills, resources and opportunities needed to lead productive lives and contribute to their communities. Young people are often best placed to identify the challenges they face and develop effective solutions. Accordingly, many Funding Windows initiatives prioritize building the capacity and confidence of young people and youth-led organizations, including through innovative approaches and the use of technology and digital platforms to engage and empower young people. By investing Funding Windows resources in youth-focused initiatives, UNDP is not only creating positive development outcomes for young people today but also building a brighter future for generations to come.

DJIBOUTI

In Djibouti, UNDP helped to develop a National Strategy for Youth and Culture. This strategy represents a milestone for the recognition of the rights and potential of young people, especially young women, as key development actors. Through the strategy, young people receive increased opportunities and tools necessary to play their role in promoting social cohesion throughout the country to the fullest. The recognition of the role of youth has generated a new dynamic for this critical group of citizens who are now able to engage more directly with local and national authorities in support of a sustainable social contract.

KOSOVO

UNDP Kosovo leveraged the Funding Windows resources to contribute towards social cohesion by raising awareness on the universal importance of gender equality, and by bringing young people from all communities together to jointly address shared related challenges. In 2022, UNDP produced a pilot study to assess youth attitudes towards gender stereotypes and social norms in Kosovo, collecting important and original data in relation to youth perspectives on gender equality, and educational, social, economic and security gender gaps. In addition, 72 young people (61 percent women) between 18 and 29 years old from different communities and regions were empowered through the innovative 'Youth Forum on Gender Equality,' a deliberative democratic event for young people in Kosovo. A gender mainstreaming and anti-stereotyping toolkit was developed for the Kosovo Employment Agency to include a gender perspective in employment services, and vocational education and training. This supported the training of 55 Employment and vocational training officers (30 women) to increase their knowledge and skills in gender mainstreaming and breaking down gender barriers to employment. Finally, 60 young people across Kosovo (80 percent women; 20 percent non-majority community) developed Information and Communications Technology skills to better match labour market demands and overcome gender barriers to employment through six intense and high-quality three-month trainings focused on data engineering, programming, networking, digital design and marketing.

MALI

In Mali, UNDP was able to significantly contribute to a strengthened awareness amongst youth, helping them to realize the importance of their collective role in building peace and preventing conflict. Effective conflict prevention methodologies – such as the provision of socioeconomic opportunities like job creation, supporting microenterprise, and developing new entrepreneurial skills – contributed to steering youth away from radicalization and possible violent extremism. UNDP also helped integrate the voices of youth into local level dialogues to ensure that their aspirations are considered in local development frameworks. Young people, particularly young women, in target regions now have the necessary skills and capacities to actively participate in formal and informal conflict prevention and management mechanisms at local and community levels. These efforts also made an essential contribution to implement Mali's National Youth Policy.



The Funding Windows harness the power of digitalization.

The rapid evolution of digital technology and digitalization has had a profound impact on international development, transforming the way development interventions are designed, implemented and monitored. In 2022, UNDP launched an updated [Digital Strategy](#) to “help create a world in which digital is an empowering force for people and planet.”

The Funding Windows are increasingly supporting initiatives with a digital focus, including those focused on e-commerce, e-governance and digital skills development. As acutely demonstrated by the continued effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, digitalization is enabling, sustaining and improving service delivery in development contexts. Out of the 40 reporting countries in 2022, a total of 27 reported enabling and strengthening digital solutions to address problems and increase efficiency and innovation in their respective contexts.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

In the Republic of Moldova, Funding Windows resources allowed UNDP to advise the government to elaborate a new [Digital Transformation Strategy](#). This strategy will help usher in an inclusive, gender responsive digital transformation process. In 2022, in support of these efforts, UNDP conducted a Digital Readiness Assessment for Moldova and partnered with the International Telecommunication Union to create a Digital Transformation Compact for Moldova. Additionally, UNDP facilitated a digital transformation simulation to showcase to national partners how digitalization can accelerate development in Moldova.

LEBANON

UNDP provided critical support to aid and guide Lebanon's Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform (OMSAR) in finalizing and launching a [Digital Transformation Strategy](#), including through linking the country's digitalization efforts to the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and overall public sector reform agenda. The revision also helped clarify the strategy's governance structure, institutional responsibilities, and IT infrastructure specific needs and solutions. UNDP now plays a strategic lead role in supporting OMSAR within the framework of a Memorandum of Understanding, to advance Lebanon's digital transformation agenda and public sector reform.

REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA

Through the Funding Windows, UNDP supported [digital and green transitions](#) in three key economic sectors in the Republic of North Macedonia: construction, textiles and energy. Advanced skills needed for introduction of technologies, such as the Nearly Zero Energy Building, Building Information Modelling, 3D Textile Modelling and Vertical Farming, were identified, together with relevant trainings and knowledge products to further the digital and green transformation of these respective industries.



The Funding Windows facilitate learning.

UNDP is committed to facilitating learning to enhance its development work around the world. UNDP's approach to learning is multifaceted, with the aim of – for instance – identifying emerging trends and technologies at the highest levels that could impact UNDP's work, implementing a problem-driven approach to identify key challenges facing countries, testing and piloting new tools and methodologies for monitoring and evaluation (allowing UNDP to learn from its successes and failures), and building internal networks to enhance institutional capabilities for innovation and knowledge management.

Overall, UNDP's approach to knowledge management and learning is focused on promoting innovation, collaboration and continuous improvement. By leveraging the expertise of its staff, partners and communities, UNDP aims to develop and implement more effective and sustainable solutions to the development challenges facing the world today.

The Funding Windows support new approaches to addressing long-standing development challenges or adapting existing practices to new contexts. In these ways, the Funding Windows are supporting UNDP's ability to find new and creative solutions to complex problems. Overall, innovation in international development involves a mindset of continuous learning and adaptation, as well as a willingness to experiment and take risks in the pursuit of better development outcomes. The Funding Windows support Country Offices and national and local stakeholders to implement creative solutions to complex challenges and improve the impact and effectiveness of UNDP's programming.

MOROCCO

In Morocco, through the Funding Windows-supported “Youth Aspirations and Abilities to Advance Nationwide Innovation” ([YA3NI](#)) UNDP helped to build the highly desired capabilities of young leaders in two fields: leadership and emotional intelligence, and business innovation. UNDP built digital capacity and ability to innovate of 150 young leaders through tailored training and mentoring programmes. A total of 95 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied with the capacity-building experience, and 97 percent reported that they can use the new knowledge and capabilities to provide innovative solutions in their work. Additionally, UNDP supported the Ministry of Youth, Culture and Communication in partnering with 23 youth-serving organizations and startups, advancing young people's knowledge on collective intelligence, social innovation and creative design possibilities. Finally, UNDP and its partners supported the Government of Morocco to actively engage young people in economic life, by adopting three national commitments related to the transition from education to employment.

4

The Funding Windows promote equality, accountability, peacebuilding and resilience in the environmental sphere.

The interconnection between prevention, resilience, and the need to mitigate and minimize environmental stressors – including those stemming from private sector operations – came into sharper focus in the Funding Windows portfolio of initiatives in 2022. Efforts to foster prevention, peacebuilding, resilience and accountability through work related to climate and the environment are helping to ensure that related resources do not become conflict stressors, that actors are held accountable to do no harm, and that equitable, just approaches are applied to access and distribution.

For example, the Justice Futures CoLab developed [UNDP's Environmental Justice Strategy](#) and a programming [guidance note](#) to support countries in using a human rights-based approach for environmental action in order to reduce inequalities and reach those furthest behind. Catalytic seed funding was provided to five Country Offices to test and implement the new strategy.

Additionally, UNDP expanded its **Business and Human Rights** portfolio, which now operates in 28 countries across five continents. UNDP supported the development of eight National Action Plans (NAPs) on Business and Human Rights and the implementation of five existing ones. A [Business and Human Rights Academy](#) to guide companies on human rights due diligence was established and facilitated training sessions for 800+ companies across all regions. In conflict-affected areas, such as **Ukraine** and **Myanmar**, UNDP promoted an approach to due diligence that provides integrated assessment of the impacts that business operations have on human rights and peace. UNDP also published [a manual on heightened human rights due diligence](#) to assist companies in meeting their human rights obligations in crisis contexts.

In the area of [Climate Security](#), UNDP, in partnership with the Climate Security Mechanism and the Nataij Group, conducted a study on Climate Finance for Sustaining Peace to examine the contributions of climate finance to sustaining peace in conflict-affected and fragile contexts, which demonstrated stark inequalities in climate finance between non-fragile, fragile and extremely fragile countries. Findings and recommendations from the study have informed policy discussions on climate security and climate finance at various levels, including the UN Security Council. To support regional and country-specific analysis, strategies and programming on climate security, UNDP has promoted a workstream on peace-positive approaches to climate change policy development, developing issue and policy briefs, concept notes, cross-cutting analysis, and guidance notes with a range of countries and regions, including **Armenia**, the **Horn of Africa**, **Libya**, **Moldova**, **Mozambique**, **Nepal**, **Ukraine** and **Zimbabwe**, as well as **Kosovo**. Promoting strategic foresight on climate-related security risks, UNDP developed an online/table-top scenario exercise and launched a data visualization tool to help practitioners better understand climate-related security and vulnerability-conflict risks and enhance decision making in situations of increased uncertainty.



UNDP / Syria



FEATURE

From Wasteland to Farmland in Deir ez-Zour

Water as a source of empowerment for women in agriculture in Syria

Raneem is 20 years old from Deir ez-Zour. She and her family had to flee her home because of the war and relocate to another area, leaving their land and everything they own behind.

“We came back to Deir ez-Zour after the war ended to find that salt has degraded the soil in our land. Salination turned our farmland into a wasteland,” Raneem explained. This situation forced the family to work overtime to restore the land and make it fertile and economically feasible again. The quality and abundance of the crops were impacted because of land salination and the fact that the agricultural drainage wells were either out of service or damaged due to the war. Groundwater and the salination of Raneem’s land were on the rise.

“Our plant’s growth rate and quality deteriorated, reducing our yield and leading to total crop failure. We were having difficulty in ploughing and harvesting because our farmland was waterlogged and the soil was muddy. We were afraid of losing our land. It is our life and everything we own,” Raneem said.

This motivated Raneem to help her family. Every morning, Raneem, along with her father and brothers, would go farm the land, their only source of income. She would disburse the seeds, and during harvest, she, her mother and brothers would alternate. They needed more than the money they earned from harvesting to hire additional farmers during the harvest period. The crops were barely enough to feed the family.

With Funding Windows resources, UNDP rehabilitated five agricultural water wells in the Deir ez-Zour rural area. Raneem is one of the 54 farmers who were able to reclaim their land and plant them again following the reduction in water salination. Crops were in abundance again and of high quality. Over 2,000 men and women labourers now have a source of income harvesting farming lands.



The Funding Windows promote intersectionality.

In several contexts, the Funding Windows supported initiatives that cross-cut key demographic groups to root out causes of discrimination and inequality, including in situations where exclusion can spark violence. For instance, in 2022, with support of the Funding Windows, UNDP:

Improved the regional and municipal elections in **Peru** by helping to strengthen the Election Management Bodies legal and institutional framework. The efforts contributed to a more inclusive political and democratic electoral process, especially in comparison to previous sub-national elections held in 2018. For instance, the number of women candidacies for regional governor increased by 20 percent, and the number of women running for councilors at regional, provincial and district levels increased by 48 percent. Additionally, the 2022 regional and local elections resulted in the highest proportion of elected Indigenous authorities at the regional council level (14 percent). UNDP placed a special focus on under-represented populations such as women, youth and Indigenous Peoples, which has resulted in a more effective exercise of their political and civic rights. UNDP supported the design, improvement and implementation of existing legal and regulatory frameworks – such as gender parity and alternation law, law to prevent harassment against women, and other actions to ensure that quota for Indigenous Peoples and youth were respected.

Contributed to expanding an inclusive network of religious leaders and actors to 16 locations across **Somalia**. The network is composed of 198 religious leaders who act as insider mediators, building on their traditional role as trusted faith-based peacebuilders within their communities. This moderate religious network promotes a peaceful and tolerant message of Islam and engages in debate with extremist actors to challenge the propagation of violent religious narratives. Expanding women's participation in these networks of religious leaders has helped to ensure that women's needs for peace and security are better represented, that women within the community are better engaged in the discussion of tolerance and dialogue, and that exclusion and marginalization of women is reduced. This contributes to efforts that seek to prevent major drivers of violent extremism.

Supported the national Public Service Commission in **Zimbabwe** to draft disability policy for the public sector to promote greater inclusion of and responsiveness to persons with disabilities. The policy aims to create accessibility in work environments; facilitate job retention and advancement opportunities for all; ensure employees are sensitized on disability issues and persons with disabilities; and ensure staff continuity in situations where people become incapacitated while working. This process was undertaken in partnership with ILO and with technical support from the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities project team. Additionally, in 2022 the Cabinet adopted the Public Service Sexual Harassment Policy, the development of which was also supported by UNDP and ILO. Building on this support from the Funding Windows, a Gender and Sexual Harassment Training Module was developed for the Public Service. A training-of-trainers programme is also currently underway.



24 countries and territories

strengthened capacities of rights holders and/or duty bearers

Afghanistan, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Chad, Colombia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Morocco, Myanmar, Peru, Samoa, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uzbekistan as well as Kosovo

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

In 2022, the Funding Windows received **\$119 million** in contributions from nine partners:

Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (Figure 1)

Again, this year, the Governance, Peacebuilding, Crisis and Resilience window accumulated the most resources, with a total of \$64 million in contributions. The Nature, Climate and Energy window came in second with \$51 million. Across the Funding Windows, the pooled mechanism received \$42 million; the flexible thematic mechanism to deliver on flagship UNDP initiatives received \$61 million; earmarked contributions totaled \$15 million.

Expenditures totaled \$97 million in 2022, increasing from \$90 million in 2021. The increase continues to be linked to the implementation of the large global projects, which utilize the Funding Windows as the foundational financial delivery mechanism and mobilize large amounts of resources (greater than \$20 million). Of the total expenditures, \$29 million was utilized in 40 LDCs.

Figure 1 lists the 2022 contribution received by partner and window. Figure 2 illustrates expenditure by window in 2022. Figure 3 presents the 10 countries with the highest expenditures across all four windows. Figure 4 details country, regional and global project expenditures by window and sub-window. Because the Funding Windows operate on a rolling basis, smaller expenditures can be assumed to correspond to initiatives that either just started or ended at the beginning of the 2022 calendar year. Accordingly, expenditures lower than \$5,000 for any given country or global project have been combined as 'Adjustments' in the final line of each window. Figure 5 illustrates expenditures by region.

All financial figures are presented in USD and represent the time frame of 1 January to 31 December 2022.

Figure 1
Contributions by Donor and Funding Window

2022 CONTRIBUTIONS	Poverty and Inequality	Governance, Peacebuilding, Crisis and Resilience	Nature, Climate and Energy	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	Total per donor
Germany		14,147,846	41,777,846		55,925,693
Denmark		27,723,663			27,723,663
Sweden		9,232,073			9,232,073
Netherlands		6,416,395			6,416,395
Norway		507,223	5,430,328		5,937,551
Luxembourg	1,541,752	1,746,769	656,064	434,642	4,379,227
Republic of Korea		2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
United Kingdom			2,591,882		2,591,882
Switzerland		2,411,000			2,411,000
TOTAL PER FUNDING WINDOW	1,541,752	64,184,969	51,456,120	1,434,642	118,617,484
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF 2022 TOTAL	1%	54%	44%	1%	

Figure 2
Expenditures by
Funding Window

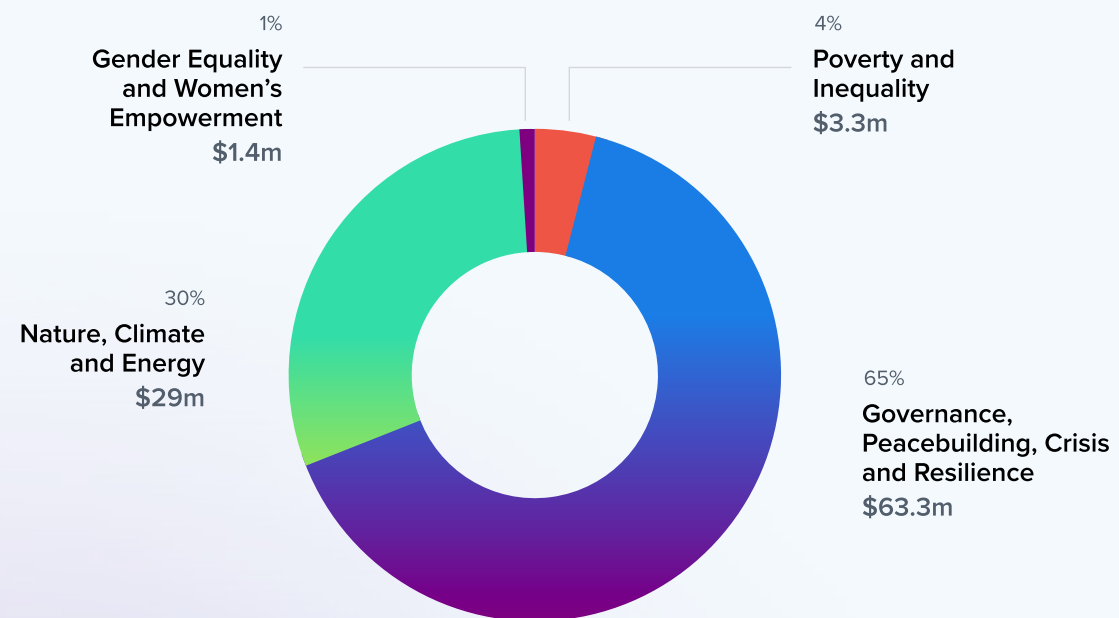


Figure 3
Top ten countries with the highest
expenditures across all four Funding Windows

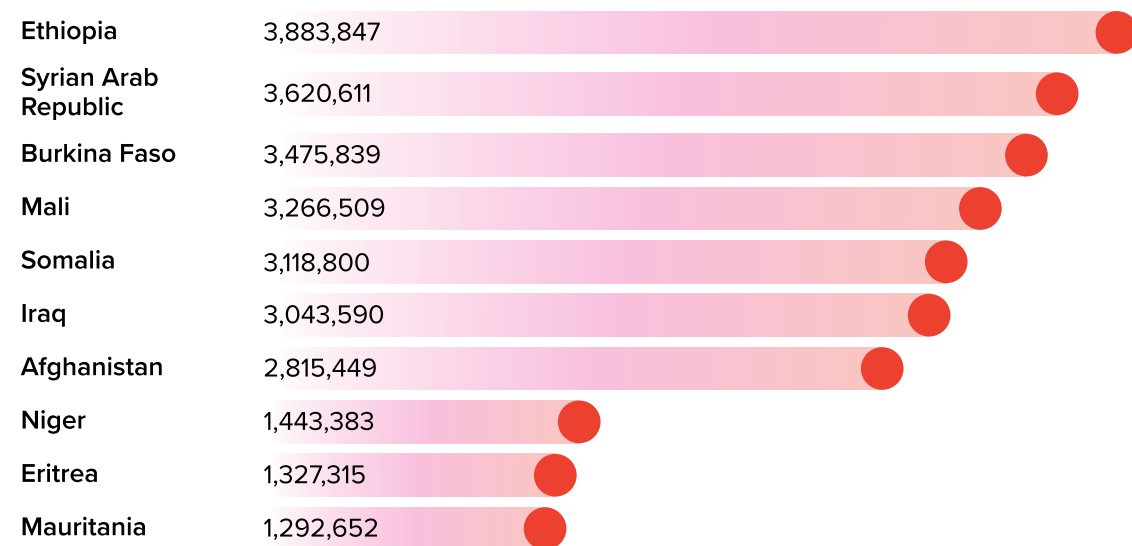


Figure 4
Expenditures by Funding Window
and sub-window

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

COUNTRY/LOCATION	2022 Expenditures
Belize	53,150
Burkina Faso	225,006
Costa Rica	11,033
Dominican Republic	323,406
The Gambia	5,425
Iraq	475,408
Liberia	18,549
Mozambique	8,065
North Macedonia, Republic of	363,308
Senegal	367,334
Sierra Leone	5,718
Sri Lanka	14,852
Uzbekistan	21,448
Regional Hub in Africa: Regional Coordination	61,274
Global Project: Insurance and Risk Finance Facility	1,394,047
Adjustments	(72)
TOTAL	3,347,950



GOVERNANCE, PEACEBUILDING, CRISIS AND RESILIENCE

COUNTRY/LOCATION	Main window	Democratic Governance sub-window	Conflict Prevention and Sustaining Peace sub-window	Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction sub-window	Crisis Response sub-window
Afghanistan	2,630,066				
Armenia	216,217		28,643		132,353
Azerbaijan					13,148
Barbados			113,184		
Burkina Faso	2,147,556	518,294			
Cameroon			12,841		
Chad	325,477				
Chile		442,420			
Colombia		200,828			
Djibouti	923,982				
Eritrea	1,164,798				
Ethiopia	2,957,703				487,890
Haiti	439,112	145,543			
Honduras			159,708		
Iraq	2,552,775		15,407		
Jamaica			129,405		
Kenya	249,844				
Kyrgyzstan			34,698		
Lao People's Democratic Republic				162,417	
Lebanon	323,601				64,116
Mali	3,267,374				
Mauritania	1,267,194				
Moldova, Republic of		181,458			325,857
Montenegro			75,967		
Morocco		166,006			
Myanmar	165,394		319,579		205,516
Niger	1,302,752				
Peru			312,766		
Philippines	109,585		272,067		
Samoa		88,488			
Solomon Islands		219,757			
Somalia	2,877,335				

COUNTRY/LOCATION	Main window	Democratic Governance sub-window	Conflict Prevention and Sustaining Peace sub-window	Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction sub-window	Crisis Response sub-window
Sri Lanka			289,276		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					32,549
Syrian Arab Republic	3,584,051				
Timor-Leste			12,557		92,633
Trinidad and Tobago			124,065		
Türkiye		191,164			
Ukraine					425,702
Uzbekistan		276,418			
Zimbabwe			56,099		
Kosovo			318,758		
Country Project: Burkina Faso COSED	673,990				
Global Project: HDP Nexus	452,339				
Global Project: Joint UNDP-DPPA Programme CP			9,122,178		
Global Project: COVID Rapid Financing Facility	250,000				1,950,250
Global Project: CPPRI			2,216,858		
Global Project: CPPRI - Climate Security			256,586		
Global Project: CB Core Capacities	1,280,979				
Regional Project: Solution to SALW in the Western Balkans			1,518,572		
Global Project: Ending Gender-Based Violence & Achieving SDGs		58,416			
Global Project: ROLSHR Global Programme			12,540,147		
<i>Adjustments</i>	<i>(14,745)</i>	<i>(124,257)</i>	<i>5,994</i>		<i>(141)</i>
TOTAL	\$63,339,589	29,147,379	2,364,536	27,935,354	162,417
					3,729,900



NATURE, CLIMATE AND ENERGY

COUNTRY/LOCATION	2022 Expenditures
Philippines	70,906
Sri Lanka	21,519
Global project: BES-Net	1,967,319
Global project: BIOFIN	7,603,000
Global project: Climate Promise	7,336,543
Global project: ICCA-GSI	6,647,333
Global project: Forest Declaration Platform	1,636,348
Global project: PANORAMA	662,129
Global project: SCALA	3,062,205
Adjustments	263
TOTAL	29,007,565

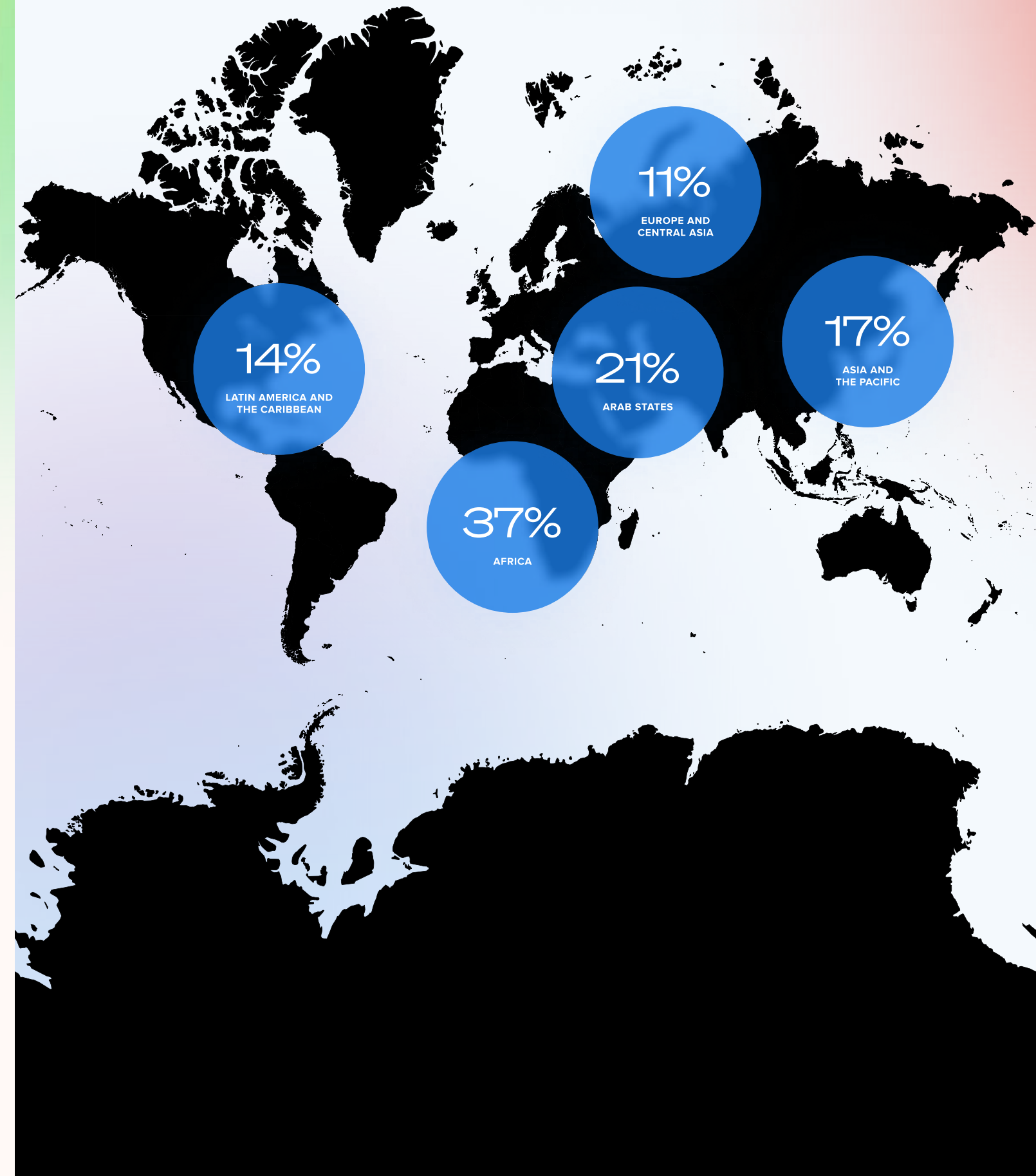


GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

PROJECT	2022 Expenditures
Global Project: Ending Gender Based Violence & Achieving SDGs	477,439
Global project: Gender Crisis Facility	287,044
Global project: Global Observatory of Gender-Responsive Public Policies	554,416
TOTAL	1,318,899

Figure 5

Expenditures by region across all Funding Windows





United Nations Development Programme
One United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

www.undp.org

© UNDP 2023