

Annex III

Report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

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

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

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I. General Guidelines	
Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) mandates (paras 1-18)	Update progress by UNDP in 2023 (Submission as part of the Administrator's Annual Report - QCPR Annex III)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reiterates its call to the entities of the UNDS to continue to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals in their strategic planning documents, their work and reporting at all levels, taking into account that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions... is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2023, the second year of the implementation of UNDP's Strategic Plan (2022-2025), UNDP continued to pursue the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and mainstream the SDGs through its programmatic instruments, including country programme documents as well as through other policy and thought leadership products. The objective of SDG integration is to accelerate progress to 2030, and pioneer new ways of 'doing development' to build the capabilities we need to navigate 21st Century challenges, deliver impact at scale, and deal with the increasing pace of uncertainty. In recognition that we cannot accelerate the SDGs nor make our support to governments more efficient without integrated policy coherence, UNDP's integration approach provides a strategic framework to recalibrate ways to identify and accelerate priorities amid interconnected challenges at global, national, and sub-national levels. Through its integrated programming, UNDP surpassed multiple targets set out in the Strategic Plan, especially in serving marginalized groups through increasing access to financial services for women and persons with disabilities, displaced people and

the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and should therefore continue to be the highest priority for and underlying objective of the operational activities of the UNDS (para. 8)

- ethnic minorities. For the 28 million women reached with financial services in 2023, twice as many as in 2021, benefits included economic empowerment, a greater role in household decision-making and less susceptibility to hunger and poverty.
- Since the start of the implementation of the Strategic Plan, through UNDP programmes, nearly 72 million people have gained access to essential services, and 39 million access to financial services and non-financial assets. UNDP has provided direct support to over 130 countries, including 97 on jobs and livelihoods, 57 on better health services, over 60 on strengthening MSMEs, over 30 on financial inclusion, and 22 on improving the well-being of internally displaced persons. By integrating actions across the drivers of poverty, from limited income to poor health to remote locations, UNDP is steadily moving towards its moonshot of 100 million people leaving multidimensional poverty by 2025.
 - In September 2023, UNDP launched its flagship [Integrated SDG Insights Reports](#) in collaboration with 95 Member States, in support of national ambition ahead of the SDG Summit. A corporate flagship, these Reports reveal a gap between SDG ambitions and progress due to default growth trajectories and fiscal constraints. They combine data innovation, systems thinking, and futures approaches to pinpoint SDG pathways with the best potential to accelerate development impact. More than half of the reports prioritize decent work for all for poverty reduction.
 - Grounded in the [SDG Push Framework](#), to date, UNDP is scaling Integrated SDG Insights Reports with 50 countries requesting continued engagement to help deliver accelerated impact for the SDGs. The SDG Push integrates data innovation with advanced analytics and machine learning to provide a dynamic visualization that helps countries chart evidence-based policy decisions with the greatest potential to achieve their development ambitions. The [SDG Push Diagnostic](#) is the digital anchor for the initiative, with an open-source digital opportunity space that provides a gateway for country offices and governments to interact with SDG data, identifying current – and future – progress and gaps. In 2024, the SDG Push will be advanced as a tool with dedicated support to all RCs/RCOs and UNCTs, towards the UNSDG 2024 priority to advance SDG acceleration, particularly through the 6 key transitions and four engine rooms.
 - Furthermore, UNDP has significantly expanded its [empirical and capacity development work](#) on multidimensional poverty, vulnerability, and inequality metrics and published the [2023 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index \(MPI\) report](#). At country level, UNDP has supported more than 30 countries in developing Multidimensional Poverty Index at both national and subnational levels to help them better identify and address the overlapping deprivations facing poor and vulnerable people, going beyond income poverty.
 - All 29 Country Programme Documents (CPDs) presented to and approved by the Executive Board in 2023 are anchored in national priorities, are fully aligned with the Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and derived from the respective Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs).
 - UNDP has actively contributed to the 2023 [UNSDG reporting on system-wide contributions to advance the SDGs](#), including by building on an agreed Output Indicator Framework for measuring the UN contribution towards the SDGs.
 - UNDP continues to monitor and report its progress in achieving the results of the Strategic Plan implementation through its Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF), including the data for 19 SDG indicators as embedded in the IRRF.
 - Finally, in 2023, UNDP made significant enhancements to its Enterprise Resource Planning and Enterprise Risk Management platforms and policies, paving the way for enhanced risk informed and integrated programming for delivering results and contributing to the SDGs.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls upon all entities of the UNDS to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by enhancing and accelerating gender mainstreaming through the full implementation of the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women... (para. 12) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UNCT-SWAP is the UN Country Team equivalent to UN-SWAP, integrating gender mainstreaming into UNCT’s processes and institutional arrangements, and achievement of gender equality results tied to the SDGs. 2023 is the sixth year of SWAP 2.0 implementation. • UNDP maintained its score rating against the United Nations System-wide Action Plan 2.0 and exceeded or met its targets in 15 of 16 (94 per cent) of relevant indicators, in contrast to 14 of 16 in (88 percent) 2021. • In 2023, 94 country offices (72 percent) participated in the UNCT-SWAP¹ Gender Equality scorecard representing an increase from 80 in 2022 and 76 in 2021. • Also, in 2023, UNDP participated in driving the UNCT-SWAP assessments in 89 countries (68 percent) – increasing from 75 in 2022. • Furthermore, in November 2023, UNDP developed and implemented the second edition of the Leadership for Gender Equality Certificate. Thirty (30) UNDP Resident Representatives and Deputy Resident Representatives and senior leaders from HQs and Regional Hubs were invited to participate. Building on a ground-breaking methodology and pilot testing in 2022, the 20-hour Certificate synchronous/ asynchronous learning journey (i.e., workshops, webinars, learning labs) will run from January to April 2024, as facilitated by Gender@Work and King’s College London. • UNDP also established new partnerships with networks of external thinkers by launching the EQUANOMICS Global Learning Lab in 2023. Out of more than 250 applicants, 60 UNDP economists were engaged with feminist academics and economists from the International Association for Feminist Economics (IAFFE) – helping economists and development professionals rethink the future of work and equipping them with the knowledge to steer the structural shifts we need to reach gender equality. • Finally, UNDP extensively engaged in the UN Gender Review process, which assessed staffing, resources, and architecture to deliver on gender equality as a core priority across all UN entities. In response to the Independent Review of the UN System's Capacity to Deliver on Gender Equality, UNDP has been a proactive member of the Task Team that developed the Gender Equality Acceleration Plan together with other United Nations entities. UNDP stands committed to ensuring strong implementation of the plan throughout the United Nations system.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognizes, after the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, that people who are vulnerable must be empowered; further recognizes that those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants, and calls upon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Leaving No One Behind’ (LNOB) is a pledge made through the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, endorsed by the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination and reflected in the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, as one of three organizational ‘directions of change’. • In 2023, the UNDP Executive Board reviewed and discussed the findings of the formative evaluation of the integration by UNDP of the principles of leaving no one behind. The evaluation assessed the UNDP corporate approach to the principles of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) and Reaching the Furthest Behind First (RFBF) and traced the effectiveness of the UNDP contributions to inclusive change, guided by principles of equality, non-discrimination, and equity. The evaluation recognizes that UNDP has met key preconditions for the good integration of LNOB with particular attention to the promotion of equality and equity; has (through the ‘five-factor framework’ and its work multidimensional poverty) contributed to conceptual clarity on LNOB, to connecting LNOB to the broader debate around inequality (adding to human rights-based focus championed by UN agencies) and to linking inequality to intersectional pathways. The evaluation acknowledges that UNDP’s commitment to LNOB has materialized in consistent contributions for improving inequality data and analytics among national counterparts to determine who is left behind, including through the COVID-19 socio-economic impact assessments which helped to identify and support those most at risk of slipping further behind.

¹ The UNCT-SWAP is the UN Country Team equivalent to UN-SWAP, integrating gender mainstreaming into UNCT’s processes and institutional arrangements, and achievement of gender equality results tied to the SDGs.

the United Nations development system to continue to have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind (para. 13)

- In 2023, UNDP has further improved the tracking and targeting of assistance to those who need it most. The roll-out of the new enterprise resource planning system – Quantum – in January 2023 was accompanied by improved metrics for the leaving no one behind marker, incorporating an intersectionality function. Leaving no one behind is now a priority in quality assessments of country programme documents. As such, in 2023, 22 out of the 29 CPDs endorsed and/or updated by the Executive Board address the needs and rights of persons with disabilities, and 18 of them include at least one output indicator disaggregated by persons with disabilities.
- The analysis of UNDP’s project level ‘marker’ on disability inclusion for 2023 indicates a budget of USD 371.5 million and a total expense of USD 226 million for projects that include persons with disabilities as a beneficiary group across 5 regions, country income typologies (HICs, LICs, MICs, Upper MICs) and funded by a range of sources (i.e., Regular Resources, Third-party Cost Sharing, Vertical Funds and Government Cost Sharing).
- As part of the Development Future Series, UNDP conducted several thought leadership analyses/studies on the promotion of LNOB, such as: [Unrealized potential: female entrepreneurship and the digital gender gap in Sub-Saharan Africa](#); [How to prioritize women for financial equality and inclusive economies](#); [Women as agents of change for greening agriculture and reducing gender inequality](#); [Durable transformation and structural changes for gender equality through PFMS and budgetary circles](#); [Multidimensional poverty with a focus on women - a proposal for Latin American and the Caribbean](#); [Towards resilient and equitable development in Costa Rica with women and nature at the forefront](#); [Who picks your waste? Evidence-based observations and policy priorities for equitable development](#); [Where do Bangladesh's 'new' poor fit?](#); [Building blocks out of the crisis: The UN's SDG Stimulus Plan](#); [Synergies in jointly addressing climate change, health equity and gender equality](#), among others.
- Research conducted by UNDP has shown that, on average, a low-income country spends 2.3 times more on debt interest payments than on social assistance. Therefore, UNDP has called for adaptive social protection and has floated the concept of a ‘debt-poverty pause’ to redirect debt repayments toward critical social expenditures ([UNDP, 2023, The Human Cost of Inaction: Poverty, Social Protection and Debt Servicing, 2020-2023](#)).
- Through its Funding Window on Poverty and Inequality, UNDP has supported several country offices to conduct assessments on the barriers faced by informal workers. For example, one of the studies focuses on the situation of domestic workers in Paraguay, where 94% of the workforce is female (UNDP, 2023, [What are the main barriers to formalizing paid domestic work? Lessons from Paraguay, DFS](#)).
- UNDP has maintained life-saving support for the most vulnerable people in crisis or post-crisis settings while keeping open pathways to development. Nearly 10 million people gained jobs and livelihoods in such settings in 2023 alone. Almost 6 million people pushed to move by crises benefited from combined interventions to foster socioeconomic inclusion and social cohesion. In 2023, UNDP helped create jobs for 500,000 Syrian refugees and host community members, and trained almost 40,000 civil servants in Türkiye, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt as part of the Regional Refugee Resilience Plan (3RP), which UNDP co-leads with UNHCR.
- Through a series of pledges, including a common UN pledge and a multi-stakeholder initiative with Japan on the [HDP nexus in forced displacement settings](#), UNDP committed to promote inclusion and solutions for refugees and host communities at the second Global Refugee Forum (GRF) co-hosted by UNHCR and Switzerland and co-convened by five states. At the Global Refugee Forum in December 2023, UNDP has joined the [UN Common Pledge](#) to strengthen its commitment to promoting refugees inclusion in national plans, budgets, datasets and service delivery systems, and has made its own [Corporate Pledge](#) to support at least 40 host countries and communities. In addition,
- UNDP is a key Agency in the implementation of the [Secretary General’s Action Agenda on Internal Displacement](#), working closely with the SG Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement, together with other UN entities, on global advocacy and nationally led solutions strategies for IDPs focusing on 15 pilot countries. A UNDP [Institutional Strategy](#) to promote development solutions to internal displacement was launched in June 2023 as developed closely with 15 pilot countries (Afghanistan, CAR,

Chad, Colombia, Ethiopia, Iraq, Libya, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Vanuatu and Yemen) to strengthen capacities and monitor progress towards solutions to internal displacement.. On forced displacement, UNDP released key statements and knowledge products informing its position and evidencing the need to support development solutions in the case of IDPs and refugees, especially in contexts of protracted crises. Communication on UNDP work on forced displacement ([19 June 2023](#), [18 December 2023](#), [20 December 2023](#)).

- The invisibility of Indigenous Peoples in official data and statistics remains a major obstacle to not leaving anyone behind. In 2023, UNDP supported efforts to develop a fit-for-purpose ‘marker’ system, working with UN DESA, IATI and OECD-DAC, to better monitor and disaggregate programming in support to Indigenous Peoples, as distinct from other marginalized and vulnerable populations.
- UNDP has implemented the Global Support Initiative to territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities ([ICCA-GSI](#)), which was formed in 2014 as a multi-partnership initiative delivered by the UNDP-implemented GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) and funded by the Government of Germany ([BMUV](#)) in 50 countries (\$55M). The programme has supported the Global ICCA Consortium to produce its flagship ‘Territories for Life: [2021 Report](#)’ as a contribution to the negotiation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework ([GBF](#)) adopted at the [CBD COP15](#) in Dec 2022.
- As part of the collaboration with the Global Alliance of Territorial Communities (GATC), the [Forests Declaration Platform](#) (former NYDF), hosted by UNDP, has continued to support the Voluntary Carbon Market Initiative ([VCMI](#)) to engage with Indigenous Peoples across VCMI’s activities, including the organization of joint side events during the UNFCCC COP28 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in Dec 2023.
- Through its Strategic Plan 2022-2025, [UNDP’s Youth Global Programme for Sustainable Development and Peace \(2016-2024\)](#) and in line with the system-wide [UN Youth2030 Strategy](#), UNDP provides policy and programming support on youth empowerment in more than 100 countries and territories and has established Youth Communities of Practice in all five regions.
- In 2023, UNDP continued to support programmes, projects and initiatives that foster meaningful youth participation in governance and peacebuilding processes, as well as the implementation of the Youth, Peace and Security agenda. For instance, in Colombia, UNDP, in partnership with UNFPA, and with the support of Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), piloted a project aiming at advancing the youth, peace and security agenda in two conflict-affected territories.
- UNDP also continued to open opportunities for youth by facilitating youth active engagement, including through co-hosting/co-organizing several youth global, regional and country-based forums, such as during the [ECOSOC Youth Forum](#) (April 2023), the [SDG Action Weekend](#) (September 2023) and [COP28](#) (December 2023).
- Building on the partnership with Samsung Mobile, in 2023, UNDP expanded the scope of the [Generation17 initiative](#)². This collaborative effort has led to the engagement of 17 young leaders from all around the world, in mobilizing and advocating for SDG acceleration through their mobilization and participation in large scale events, i.e. the ECOSOC Youth Forum, UN General Assembly’s side events, or COP 28.
- In line with the UN Youth 2030 Strategy and UNDP Strategic Plan, UNDP has also rolled out the [Youth4Climate initiative](#), implemented in partnership with the Government of Italy. Through the Youth4Climate engagement platform, UNDP has enabled global knowledge exchange on youth engagement in climate action, and 50 youth-led teams have received financial awards in 2023, to implement innovative youth-led climate solutions.
- UNDP worked with governments, UN, civil society, academic and private sector partners to support HIV and health responses on 148 countries. 1.68 million people received life-saving treatment and services through UNDP’s longstanding partnership with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which includes working with WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and others.

² The Generation 17 Initiative aims at better connecting inspiring young advocates to their peers, so they can enable their generation to take bold action on the Sustainable Development Goals and make their voices heard loud and clear.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furthermore, UNDP supported 96 countries to advance HIV and TB rights, address stigma and discrimination and promote enabling legal and policy environments. In 97 countries, UNDP and partners supported community-led organizations serving people living with HIV and other key populations to remove barriers to HIV services and deliver HIV programmes for key and vulnerable populations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls upon the UNDS entities as well as UNCTs... to continue to work collaboratively to accelerate the full and effective mainstreaming of disability inclusion into the UN system, including by implementing and reporting on the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy across its programmes and operations, and stressing the need for capacity-development efforts aimed at empowering persons with disabilities and their representative organizations (para. 14) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP’s Strategic Plan 2022-2025 spells out UNDP’s commitment (in paragraph 17) to work with the UN system to implement the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) and track progress through a dedicated project marker. • Since the launch of the UNDIS in 2019, UNDP has reported yearly on its progress against the UNDIS accountability framework and stepped up its efforts to mainstream and target disability inclusion across programmes and operations. The analysis of UNDP’s project level ‘marker’ on disability inclusion for 2023 indicates a budget of USD 371.5 million and a total expense of USD 226 million for projects that include persons with disabilities as a beneficiary group across 5 regions, country income typologies (HICs, LICs, MICs, Upper MICs) and funded by a range of sources (i.e., Regular Resources, Third-party Cost Sharing, Vertical Funds and Government Cost Sharing). • To further advance UNDP’s efforts to champion disability-inclusive development, UNDP has sought to maximize its internal substantive expertise through the launch of UNDP’s Disability Inclusion Network (DIN). Since November 2022, the DIN has served as an internal hub to facilitate mapping and sharing of expertise and knowledge on disability inclusion across the organization and for colleagues to raise concerns regarding UNDP’s disability inclusion work. • In 2023 UNDP’s senior management, including UNDP Administrator, has championed disability inclusion internally and in multiple public fora. For example, the Administrator issued a public video message for the 2023 International Day of Persons with Disabilities in December 2023, where UNDP’s work in this area was highlighted, as well as a joint blog authored by BERA Director and IDA Advocacy Director on disability inclusion and the SDGs. • In 2023, UNDP Administrator joined UN agency heads in signing an inter-agency statement on violence against girls with disabilities, listing the main rights violations they face, along with key advocacy messages targeting States, international organizations, civil society and any other stakeholders, and highlighting areas where the implementation of the right of girls with disabilities to be free from violence can be strengthened. • Furthermore, UNDP-UN Volunteers Talent Programme for Young Professionals with Disabilities is opening up a range of new opportunities for young professionals with disabilities – in 2023 alone, over 180 UN Volunteers with disabilities served in some 85 countries across the globe. • Internally, UNDP corporate commitment to and accountability on anti-discrimination has strengthened significantly, including through the Strategic Plan, 2022-2025 and its integrated results and resources framework, which requires reporting on the number of programme countries that have targeted systems with strengthened capacities to address discrimination and racism and expand civic space. In 2023, UNDP launched its first Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Strategy and a new Gender Parity Strategy. New initiatives like the Speak Up anti-racism initiative and the Vault Safe Space app show UNDP’s commitment to an inclusive workplace. • UNDP’s internal People for 2030 Awards recognized country offices and colleagues across the globe that have made an exceptional contribution to UNDP’s efforts to provide even better development support across the globe – in 2023, the share of UNDP offices exceeding standards set in the UN disability standards accountability framework increased by 50 percent. • Furthermore, to ensure senior-level accountability, all UNDP ASGs have a “Compact” with the Administrator (reviewed annually), which in 2023, contained commitments to disability inclusion, as well as gender equality and gender parity, and preventing and addressing SH and SEA. • In 2023, UNDP published the Policy Brief A Resilient Future for All: Advancing Disability Inclusion in Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery for Building Resilience and Leaving No One Behind. The Policy Brief, developed collaboratively with the

	<p>International Disability Alliance (IDA) through extensive consultations with UNDP practitioners and partners, persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, aims to guide UNDP staff and its partners by providing principles and good practices for disability inclusion in disaster risk reduction and recovery, while promoting inclusive approaches that recognize and address the rights of persons with disabilities and their requirements in all their diversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to operations, to enhance the accessibility of its premises for persons with disabilities, UNDP follows the UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) comprehensive guidelines on common premises. In a survey conducted in Q1 2023, 95 out of 120 UNDP offices reported meeting minimum levels of functional accessibility. • With regards to access to information, UNDP follows the Accessibility Guidelines for UN websites. UNDP’s official web presence is fully aligned with the Guidelines, and with the WCAG2 AA global standard requirements. UNDP’s social media content “cheat sheet” and video guidelines provide standards for videos and graphic cards promoted in digital platforms to be inclusive and follow basic visibility requirements. • 100% of corporate platforms support accessible technologies and all technology choices made in 2023 adhered to this standard. Key IT systems, such as UNDP jobsite and Intranet, have been modernized to support accessible technologies. • In 2019, UNDP established a centrally-managed funding mechanism to cover reasonable accommodation costs – UNDP’s Reasonable Accommodation Funding Facility – and developed a guidance note on reasonable accommodation accessible by all personnel on UNDP’s Disability Inclusion Intranet. The Guidance Note was revised in 2023 to incorporate lessons learnt and best practices from across the UN system. • To strengthen the organizational knowledge of disability inclusive practices, dedicated learning sessions, such as recruitment and onboarding, reasonable accommodation, etc., were rolled out in 2023. Recordings of the sessions and related knowledge products are available on UNDP’s Disability Inclusion intranet SharePoint for all UNDP staff.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urges Member States and the United Nations development system to explore and promote concrete new avenues for the full, effective, structured and sustainable participation of young people in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (para. 15) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2023, UNDP prioritized meaningful engagement with young people, including through supporting the participation of young people in SDG consultations, development and peace processes at local, national, regional and global levels (e.g., ECOSOC Youth Forum, the High-level Political Forum, SDG Action Weekend, COP28). • In the lead up to the SDG Summit and ahead of the ECOSOC Youth Forum 2023, UNDP hosted a 3-weeks online consultation on Sparkblue (March-April 2023). This global online consultation engaged 649 participants from 109 countries. • UNDP supported the establishment of enabling environments and safe spaces for meaningful youth participation in governance and peacebuilding processes, i.e. youth sounding boards in Kenya and in Guinea Bissau, offering young people the space and the environment to positively influence programming cycle of development partners, including UNDP. • UNDP also continued to engage with youth-led movements, organizations, and constituencies that promote youth participation in climate action, at different levels, such as YOUNGO, the Children and Youth Constituency of UNFCCC, and the Secretary-General’s Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change. • In line with the UN Youth 2030 Strategy and UNDP Strategic Plan, UNDP prioritizes support to young people as partners in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. These efforts translate into direct involvement of young people in the design of their country’s climate pledges through the Climate Promise, or providing small grants through the Youth4Climate global initiative, implemented in partnership with the Government of Italy. Also, through the Youth4Climate engagement platform, UNDP has enabled global knowledge exchange on youth engagement in climate action, and 50 youth-led teams have received financial awards in 2023, to implement innovative youth-led climate solutions. • At COP28 in December 2023, UNDP launched the On Equal Terms checklist, providing officials and other stakeholders with a comprehensive guide for establishing a youth-inclusive process for designing, implementing and monitoring Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP is an active member of the Global Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security, and has provided substantive inputs to the third edition of the Secretary General’s report on Youth, Peace and Security (to be published by March 2024). • In 2023, UNDP, as a co-chair of the Task Force on Youth in Politics in the Global Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security, developed the Guide “Youth, Peace and Security: Fostering Youth Inclusive Political Processes”, which serves as a comprehensive resource for practitioners and experts devoted to advancing the Youth, Peace and Security agenda, with an emphasis on young people’s participation. It identifies opportunities and challenges with regards to political participation of young people and provides insights on potential barriers to their ability to meaningfully engage in the political and civic spheres. • Furthermore, in 2023, UNDP supported the League of Arab States in developing a regional Youth, Peace, and Security Strategy (2023-2028). The strategy has been endorsed by the Council of Arab Youth and Sports Ministers in September 2023. The goal of the Strategy is to act as a tool and a roadmap for the implementation of Security Council resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security (2015) in the Arab region and to strengthen coordination and cooperation at the regional level in support of the efforts of Arab countries. • Finally, in April 2023, UNDP launched the report “Youth in Africa: A Demographic Imperative for Peace and Security”, which is the result of a comprehensive study in the Sahel, the Great Lakes region, and the Horn of Africa, and aims at understanding how to harness and scale participation of young people and innovative youth-led peacebuilding solutions in Africa.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underscores the importance of results-based management, within and across entities and at all levels of the UNDS, ... contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and targets and its individual entities to continue strengthen results-based management, focusing on long-term development outcomes, developing common methodologies for planning and reporting on results, including on agency-specific activities, and on inter-agency and joint activities, improving IRRF, and enhancing a results culture in the UNDS entities (para. 17) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP sustained its commitment to demonstrating sound results-based management through monitoring, tracking and reporting implementation of Outputs and Results achieved towards the SDGs through the IRRF indicators. The mid-term evaluation of the IRRF was pushed forward to coincide with the mid-term review of the Strategic Plan in the first half of 2024. • UNDP remains committed to interagency reporting. For 2023, the IRRF annexed to the Mid-Term review of the Strategic Plan reports on progress achieved on 11 common and complementary indicators of the QCPR monitoring and reporting framework, 2021–2024. Compared to 2022, the IRRF boosts an increase in joint programmes and activities compared to 2022, surpassing the 2023 milestone. Largest number of partnerships with UN agencies were witnessed in the areas of strategic planning and programming as well as on communication and advocacy. • The update of the UNDP’s Results Based Management Handbook/guidance is progressing. A validation workshop with all Regional Bureaus and the Independent Evaluation Office concluded on aligning the RBM guidance to the Programme and Project Management cycle, as well as to seek external peer review of the RBM guidance.
<p>II. Contributions of United Nations operational activities for development</p>	

QCPR mandates (paras. 19-45)	Progress made by UNDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stresses the importance of continuing to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into the work of each entity of the UNDS by (para. 20): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continuing to allocate resources to realize the development objectives of developing countries, and to support the endeavour to reach the furthest behind first (para. 20(a)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP has a long-standing engagement on issues related to leaving no one behind (LNOB) and reaching the furthest behind first that predates the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. • In 2023, UNDP programme activities continued to be carried out for the benefit of recipient countries, at the request of these countries, and in accordance with their own national policies and priorities for development. UNDP ensured the allocation of resources towards realization of development objectives of developing countries and reaching the furthest left behind first. • UNDP allocates regular resources for country-level programming through the target for resource assignment from the core (TRAC) system. TRAC funding represents the ‘core’ of UNDP Country Programmes – all of which are aligned with United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs). For the period 2022-23, 82% of core programmatic resources were allocated to least developed countries (LDCs) to address their development objectives. • In line with trends initiated during the 2018-2021 period, the allocation of total expenditure towards development programmes and services has risen to 91.8 per cent (provisional data), surpassing the projected target of 91.0 per cent articulated in its 2022-2025 Integrated Resources Plan and Integrated Budget (IRP/IB) (DP/2021/29), underscoring UNDP’s commitment to delivering on its Strategic Plan. • UNDP has significantly expanded its empirical and capacity development work on multidimensional poverty, vulnerability, and inequality metrics and published the 2023 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) report. • Additionally, UNDP has supported more than 30 countries to develop Multidimensional Poverty Index at both national and subnational levels to help them better identify and address the overlapping deprivations facing poor and vulnerable people, going beyond income poverty. For instance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Uganda, the MPI helped to identify the poorest regions and is expected to inform the implementation of the Government’s Parish Development Model. ○ In Nigeria, UNDP contributed to the highest-ever resolution MPI survey with a linked child poverty measurement and gender analysis. ○ Furthermore, in Nepal, the MPI helped to identify deprivations faced by children, people with disabilities and those living in remote geographical areas and experiencing exclusion based on class, region, gender, caste, and community. ○ UNDP’s collaboration is also expanding in Uzbekistan, where the MPI is now seen as an important area of engagement for the implementation of the country’s new poverty reduction strategy. ○ Moreover, in Cuba, UNDP is supporting the design of a Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) to improve targeting of vulnerable people and communities under the programme on human development, equity and social justice.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stresses the importance of continuing to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into the work of each entity of the UNDS by (para. 20): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensuring a coherent approach to addressing the interconnections and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the implementation of its Strategic Plan, and in particular in 2023, UNDP has embraced deeper integration of its signature solutions, strengthened a cross-section of partnerships, fostered learning and innovated to accelerate change. Given the interconnections among the different sectors involved in all-of-society development, UNDP links its work across signature solutions to design and deliver integrated, inclusive solutions that respond to growing demand for multidimensional approaches amid the increasing complexity of risks. Since the Strategic Plan began, several key results include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nearly 72 million people have gained essential services, and nearly 39 million acquired financial services and non-financial assets. UNDP is integrating actions across the drivers of poverty, from limited income to poor health to remote locations. ○ UNDP assisted 36 elections with 439 million voters in 2022-2023, making significant progress towards its moonshot of supporting 800 million registered voters to participate in elections by 2025. Access to justice improved for 11.4 million people.

<p>cross-cutting elements across the SDGs and targets (para. 20 (b))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensuring a balanced and integrated approach within the system towards its support to the implementation of the SDGs taking into account new and evolving development challenges and the need to build on lessons learned, address gaps, avoid duplication and overlap and strengthen the inter-agency approach (para. 20 (c)) 	<p>Work with local, national and regional organizations in 45 countries fostered social cohesion, prevented conflict and curtailed hate speech.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UNDP has maintained life-saving support for the most vulnerable people in crisis or post-crisis settings while keeping open pathways to development. Almost 6 million people pushed to move by crises benefited from combined interventions to foster socioeconomic inclusion and social cohesion. Experiences over the last two years show the positive impacts that development action can have on vulnerable populations. ○ UNDP emphasizes the integrated nature of ecosystem-based adaptation that enhances food and water security, promotes sustainable livelihoods and facilitates transitions to green economies. Over 2022-2023, 7.5 million people saw gains in well-being from measures to protect nature and use resources sustainably. ○ UNDP is working towards the moonshot of access to clean energy for 500 million people as part of the UN Energy pledge. In 2022-2023, 25.4 million people gained access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy, ultimately benefiting from the business, health and other services that energy provides. ○ UNDP continues to support governments in reducing structural barriers to gender equality, by bringing its innovation capacity and digital expertise into rethinking the care economy, as well as supporting women breaking barriers in political spheres and developing developed new areas of gender mainstreaming, such as national energy plans. ● To help advance SDG integration, in 2023, UNDP launched its flagship Integrated SDG Insights Reports, in collaboration with 95 countries in support of national ambition and ahead of the SDG Summit. To date, we have brought this initiative to scale with 50+ countries having requested engagement to help deliver accelerated impact for the SDGs. ● Digital technology is crucial to the SDG integration, bringing access to innovative tools and resources to support governments in implementing evidence-based, data-driven policy choices for the SDGs. In 2023, UNDP continued to implement its Digital Strategy 2022-2025, which underlines the role of digitalization as a cross-cutting enabler to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. ● In 2023, UNDP supported 15 countries to conduct Digital Readiness Assessments to develop more inclusive and equitable national-level digital strategies that would enable countries' SDG progress in an inter-connected manner. UNDP also supported over 50 countries on national-level digital transformation and engaged with over 20 countries to support implementation of Digital Public Infrastructure. ● SDG integration and implementation require adequate financing. To advance SDG-oriented financing, UNDP leads technical support to government-led Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFF) in more than 85 countries. INFF financing strategies are drivers of a more sustainable financial architecture at the country level and a vehicle for catalysing sustainable finance from all sources – public, private, domestic and international. Designed to support national priorities they contribute toward accelerating investment in the SDGs (through national development plans), the Paris Agreement (with a growing number of countries using their INFF to support their NDCs) and the Doha Programme of Action (two-thirds of LDCs are using the INFF approach), as well as key thematic priorities such as jobs and social protection (as recognized in the financing roadmap of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transition). ● In support of SDG integration through system-wide application, UNDP continued to support the inter-agency Integrated Policy Practitioners' Network (IPPN), which aims to facilitate peer exchange, knowledge sharing and strengthening UN System capacities on integrated policy approaches in support of the 2030 Agenda. In 2023, the network grew to nearly 500 registered members and 37 UN entities represented. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Through the UNDP-hosted Sparkblue platform, the IPPN curated a growing repository of more than 150 resources on policy integration for the 2030 Agenda, including guidelines, tools, policy papers, research reports and trainings from across the UN system.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2023, IPPN launched the e-learning course "Applying Integrated Policy Approaches to Accelerate the 2030 Agenda" co-led by UNDP, UNICEF and UN System Staff College (UNSSC). More than 1,270 people from 149 countries completed the course last year. ● UNDP also worked closely with other UN entities to coordinate and strengthen our support for partners on inclusive digital transformation. In particular, UNDP collaborated with ITU across a range of key digital initiatives, including co-leading the Secretary-General's High Impact Initiative (HII) on Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) and the Joint Facility for Global Digital Capacity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Calls upon the UN development system...to elaborate on how it plans to further engage in coherent and integrated support, with a stronger focus on actions, results coherence, progress and impact in the field, as called for in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, under the guidance of and in close consultation with their respective governing bodies, taking into account, inter alia, lessons learned from their midterm reviews, the outcome of the present resolution, and the efforts of the United Nations development system to address the needs, priorities and challenges of programme countries; (para. 21). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As stated in the UNDP Strategic Plan, UNDP worked with countries to expand their capacities. Calling for a level of scale, speed and impact, UNDP has set four “Moonshots” – ambitious global goals that we help advance by working closely with our partners, namely on poverty reduction, access to energy, elections, and SDG financing. ● As such, UNDP’s ambition through the Poverty Moonshot is to help 100 million people escape persistent multidimensional poverty and vulnerabilities by 2025. UNDP’s partnerships over the past two years have supported 97 countries to generate much-needed jobs and livelihoods, benefiting over 20 million people in fragile contexts alone. UNDP is supporting the creation of 50 million jobs for youth across Africa. UNDP also assisted 63 countries to strengthen social protection systems and expanded financial inclusion for 62 million people, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Bogotá, Colombia, where about 1.2 million women provide unpaid care, the Municipality, in partnership with UNDP, UN Women, the World Bank and others, developed a ‘Care Georeferencing Map’, which matches the demand and supply of care services and increases the accessibility of such services for women. ● For the attainment of the Energy Moonshot, in partnership with other actors, UNDP is increasing access to affordable, reliable, and clean energy – which are pre-conditions for economic growth and poverty reductions – and helping countries accelerate the just energy transition. Since 2022, UNDP has provided direct support to 118 countries, with 55 million people having access to renewable energy. Some country examples include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Armenia, UNDP is helping to link decarbonization with more inclusive energy access through a \$20 million Green Climate Fund (GCF) grant and \$16 million public and private investment. ○ In Havana, Cuba, the introduction of an electric tricycle fleet, primarily operated by women, has facilitated the movement of over 1.48 million passengers in its first 15 months of operation. ● As part of the Elections Moonshot, UNDP offers strategic assistance to between 40 to 50 countries annually throughout their electoral cycles, mainstreaming gender equity and developing new digital tools to prevent misinformation and hate speech. From 2022 to 2023 alone, UNDP and Member States worked together to support elections with over 400 million registered voters – achieving 50% of our Elections Moonshot target, with concrete results being achieved at country level, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Vanuatu, a comprehensive package of electoral reforms is modernizing fragmented electoral laws to promote greater integrity of the electoral process. ○ In Mozambique and Libya, UNDP has used eMonitor+ to address online violence against women in politics. ○ In the Philippines - a country with more than 65 million voters and 1.4 million candidates - nearly 500,000 women ran for office in 2023, representing an increase from 20% to 35% when compared with previous elections. ● UNDP partners with governments, development and commercial banks, financial institutions, and the private sector through its \$1 trillion Finance Moonshot to promote investment towards the SDGs. Our work on public finance - tax, budgeting, debt, insurance - and private finance, including SDG Impact Management and Measurement, have contributed to promoting over \$200 billion investment in the SDGs, in particular:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On Tax for the SDGs, UNDP is supporting 51 jurisdictions on tax audits, tax system assessments against the SDGs and domestic tax design. Since 2015, the joint OECD-UNDP Tax Inspectors Without Borders Initiative (TIWB), UNDP has contributed over \$2 billion in additional tax revenue in developing countries. ○ On Debt for the SDGs, in 2022-2023 UNDP supported governments, with their financial partners, issue nearly \$14.75 billion in new thematic bonds across Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Mexico, Fiji, Rwanda, Uruguay, Bolivia, and Cabo Verde. ○ On SDG Budgeting, UNDP is supporting more than 50 countries through policy advisory support that analyzes SDG trade-offs and synergies and that strengthens capacities for SDG monitoring. ● In 2024, UNDP is undertaking the Mid-Term Review of its Strategic Plan implementation. Some key lessons learnt include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Despite progress in integrating signature solutions and enablers, UNDP faces challenges due to institutional and sectoral silos. To achieve systems-level change, more experimentation and sustained support for portfolio approaches are necessary. ○ UNDP has made significant strides in serving marginalized groups. However, understanding and addressing intersecting forms of discrimination remain crucial. Gender equality is a high-level commitment that requires adequate resources. Higher country-level spending on gender equality projects correlates with better overall organizational performance. ○ UNDP’s focus on digitalization is timely, responding to growing demand from developing countries. It should tailor digital solutions to the specific needs of least developed and crisis-affected countries. Closer links between governance and digital work are essential to ensure safe and inclusive digital transformation. ○ Innovation should be an ongoing process to drive greater results. UNDP will leverage the Accelerator Lab network for SDG research and development. The UN Digital Community leadership provides an opportunity for collaboration in advancing digital transformation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Calls upon the United Nations development system entities to (paras 22, 24): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ improve their support to the building, development and strengthening of national, subnational and local institutions and capacities, to support sustainable development results at the country level and to promote national ownership and leadership, in line with national development policies, plans and priorities including by incorporating appropriate capacity development elements in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNDP continues to advance capacity development as the engine of human development. In the face of the current economic, climate and food crises, developing state and societal capacities to design and implement strategies that minimize the impact posed by these crises will remain critical for sustaining progress towards achieving development objectives. The anchor for UNDP capacity development approach is in transformation that is generated and sustained over time from within the countries. ● Within this vision, in 2023, UNDP continued to develop its Theory of Change approach to make sure it is fit for complex challenges and aligns with the UNSDCF. Internal guidance (under finalization) integrates systems analysis and alignment to foresight; it has been tested by selected Country Offices to design the last generation of Country Programmes. ● UNDP ensures that all its country programmes are nationally owned and responsive to countries’ respective national development plans. In 2023, 29 UNDP’s Country Programme Documents (CPDs) were formulated in consultation with national partners, stakeholders, and target groups, and in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities, and needs. These aspects are routinely independently verified by UNDP’s corporate quality assurance mechanism prior to the submission to the Executive Board. ● Taking into consideration organization’s mandate and comparative advantage, UNDP Country Programmes deploy the enablers of digitalization, innovation, and development finance to provide integrated policy advice and programmatic support, technical assistance, also through the strengthening of national and subnational statistical and data capacities to accelerate the progress to the SDGs. Some examples to highlight: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2023, UNDP Impact Measurement and Management (IMM) conducted a total of 18 IMM trainings across 15 countries to build capacities of policy makers, SMEs and private sector entities in enabling them to get a head start on their journey toward integrating sustainability and SDG alignment practices. ○ Furthermore, UNDP has supported 12 countries with the development of digital finance strategies, mainly focusing on accelerating national development priorities through digital finance. UNDP’s Digital Readiness Assessments support

<p>relevant programmes and projects, taking into account their respective mandates and bearing in mind their comparative advantages (para. 22)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ provide evidence-based and integrated policy advice and programmatic support to help countries in the implementation of, follow-up to and reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly by mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans, including by promoting sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection, and ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions (para. 24) 	<p>policy-makers in identifying the level of digital readiness and key gaps in a country's digital transformation, which in turn helps to inform areas for digital investment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Finally, UNDP's Digital Development Compass, which is the largest ever collection of national digital indicators, aids in this process, providing compelling data visualization to understand areas of strengths and weaknesses for any given country. ● Through its SDG Push initiative, UNDP continued to support governments' integrated evidence-driven analyses to identify SDG acceleration pathways. In addition to in-depth deployment in five (5) pilot countries, UNDP supported Member States' preparations for the 2023 SDG Summit with Integrated SDG Insights reports for 95 countries. The country-tailored reports provide countries with a mapping of national priorities against SDG trends, visualization of SDG interlinkages, and policy modelling of a futures scenario to explore the impact of different policy choices on SDG achievement. ● In 2023, UNDP has scaled up investments in data and analytics that can scale at the country, regional and global level working across 50-70 teams (country office and thematic areas) on building data systems tailored towards generating insights that will increase understanding of complex challenges and integrated systems. As such, UNDP expanded its Data Futures Platform into the Data Futures Exchange (DFx), as a global resource to empower country-level decision-makers with state-of-the-art data and insights for a transformative impact. ● Finally, as part of the High Impact Initiative on the Power of Data, UNDP supports cutting edge national data partnerships that bring together governments, technology companies, civil society, donors and others to use data ethically to revolutionize decision making, accelerate digital transformation, and drive new economic opportunities for a more equal and sustainable world. As part of the Data for Now initiative, UNDP supports the development of countries' capacities to deliver the information needed by local and national policy and decision makers to design effective development strategies and policy programmes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Calls upon the United Nations development system entities, at the request of national Governments and taking into account their respective mandates, to improve their support, including, where appropriate, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, with regard to strengthening the mobilization of the means of implementation of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In February 2023, the SDG Stimulus called for the alignment of all forms of finance with the SDGs, including through Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs). 85 countries are developing INFFs with support of UNDP and other partners, of which 4 countries (Nigeria, Mongolia, Maldives and LAO PDR) have launched INFF financing strategies, and 27 countries are currently developing theirs. ● Additionally, in collaboration with IFIs, INFFs are progressing in 50 countries, with IFIs participating as member of INFF oversight committees. ● In 2023, UNDP's Insurance and Risk Financing Facility (IRFF) advanced its country work across all of its 34 programme countries including building a Flooding Contingency Plan for Accra in partnership with the Ghanaian government, launching an insurance innovation challenge fund in Colombia in partnership with the government and tourism industry, implementing training programmes on inclusive insurance in Tanzania and Ghana, and conducting key trainings in climate and disaster risk financing for

<p>Sustainable Development Goals from all sources, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, including through capacity-building, integrated policy advice and programmatic support, technical assistance, high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data, normative support, support to national institutions, leverage partnerships and the leveraging of science, technology and innovation, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs (para. 23)</p>	<p>senior leaders across Africa. In addition, UNDP was awarded \$500,000 from the Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance to scale coral reef insurance solutions in Indonesia to build coastal resilience to climate risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IRFF supported the FSO Safer operation by securing critical insurance coverage for the salvage operation which averted a \$20 B environmental catastrophe in the Red Sea. • Additionally, as part of the IRFF, 11 knowledge products were published and 10 country workshops organized in partnership with Milliman to enhance actuarial skills and data analysis capacities and improve local risk modelling. • In 2023, UNDP also launched two (2) Innovation Challenge Funds – one with the International Mutual and Cooperative Insurance Federation (ICMIF) on scaling inclusive insurance solutions through mutual and cooperative insurers and another with Generali focused on building MSME climate resilience in Malaysia. • Furthermore, UNDP has partnered with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to collaborate on initiatives geared towards enhancing international standards that advance sustainability actions by both the public and private sectors. This includes the prospective development of the first international standard for the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) based on UNDP’s SDG Impact Standards and relevant ISO standards. • In support of countries’ efforts towards unleashing financing for the SDGs, since 2019 UNDP has supported over \$15 B in thematic debt issuances for development countries, with experiences in \$3.6 B. of SDG bonds issued with UNDP’s support in Mexico, Zanzibar, Indonesia and Uzbekistan. • Through the Tax for SDG Initiative, UNDP is operating in 62 jurisdictions on tax audit support, tax systems assessments against the SDGs and domestic tax design with the Joint OECD/UNDP Tax Inspectors Without Borders Initiative (TIWB), having UNDP contributed with over \$2.30 B in additional tax revenue in development countries, equivalent to a return of investment of \$127 gained for every \$1 spent. • UNDP also continued to identify SDG aligned investment opportunities through its SDG Investor Maps, with 30+ maps highlighting 500+ investment opportunity areas available on the SDG Investor Platform by the end of 2023.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls upon the UNDS entities, in the context of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, to (para. 27): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Achieve and work towards building back better and a sustainable inclusive and resilient recovery which is people-centred, gender-sensitive and respects human rights, has a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind and protects the planet, achieves prosperity and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2023, UNDP commissioned an after-action review (AAR) of its COVID-19 preparedness, response and recovery actions, in response to the audit recommendation to conduct a comprehensive organization-wide AAR to draw lessons that could help UNDP improve its future crisis response. The AAR revealed that UNDP’s agile response mechanisms, including immediate financing to country offices via the rapid response facility (RRF) and digital tools, positioned UNDP as a leading ‘first-responder’ during the COVID-19 pandemic, while challenges such as complex response structures and procurement bottlenecks highlighted the need for streamlined approaches and improved delivery mechanisms. The AAR proposed five recommendations, covering crisis management involving global response, UNDP’s health offer and procurement, establishing a flexible pooled fund for crisis anticipation and response, and integration of lessons learned from the COVID-19 response into future crisis responses. • In 2023, UNDP continued to focus on addressing one of the key ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic – shrinking fiscal space and the debt management burden, among others. • At the global level, UNDP serves as the Secretariat of the G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG). This year, under the Brazilian Presidency, the SFWG aims to provide greater impetus to further develop the transition finance framework by working on credible, robust and just transition plans. The SFWG will (i) develop high-level principles for transition plans, and (ii) reflect on what defines a ‘just’ transition and provide guidance on how financial institutions and corporations can deepen the ‘just’ component of transition plans. In addition, UNDP and UNCTAD have joined DESA on the IFA reform and Beyond GDP discussions. UNDP co-developed with DESA the SG policy brief on "beyond GDP", highlighting MICs specific needs, incl. access to concessional financing. • Furthermore, UNDP and EIB are partnering to develop a Green Climate Fund program called the Green and Resilient Debt Platform. Currently in the project preparation stage, with project preparation funding from the Green Climate Fund and Nordic Development

<p>universal health coverage by 2030 (para. 27(a))</p>	<p>Fund this program aims to mobilize public and private climate finance at scale, with an initial focus on 8-11 African countries and Bangladesh & Brazil. This program is part of the EU’s Global Green Bond Initiative (GGBI), which aims to unlock up to \$2 billion with a total impact of \$15-20 billion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the country level, in 2023, UNDP led the issuance of nearly \$5.8 B in new thematic debt across Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Fiji, Rwanda, Uruguay, Bolivia, Mexico and Cabo Verde. Since 2019, UNDP supported over \$15 B in thematic debt issuances for developing countries, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ \$1.5 B Sustainability-linked bond in Uruguay issued with UNDP support and with UNDP as the monitoring entity. ○ In aggregate, \$3.6 B of SDG bonds have been issued with UNDP’s support in Mexico, Zanzibar, Indonesia and Uzbekistan. • To address the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, UNDP has also been committed to the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions at all levels, with governance, coordination, and technical support continuously provided to pathfinder countries, including on relevant policy mapping, consultations, and roadmap development, in cooperation with other entities, especially ILO and UNICEF. • Country offices have committed staff time (with our footprint locally), leveraging their existing relationships with the Governments (in particular, close relationship with the Ministries of Finance and Planning), and some have already invested resources and engaged local expertise. • Consultations are being organized on linking the Global Accelerator national roadmaps with the INFF processes (thus far in Indonesia, Malawi, and Namibia). • In 2023, UNDP, as part of the Technical Support Facility, engaged with 23 potential pathfinder countries, and more intensively with 17 of them. Ten (10) countries have indicated high-level commitment to the Global Accelerator through their heads of state / heads of government. Four (4) National Roadmaps for GA implementation have been drafted by Indonesia, Namibia, Malawi, and Albania. • On the margins of the UNGA/SDG Action Weekend, EUR 21 million were pledged by Germany, Spain, Belgium for the High Impact Initiative on Social Protection and Jobs. The first funding round of the GA through the Joint SDG Fund is expected to be launched in March 2024.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls upon the UNDS entities, in the context of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, to (para. 27): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support and work with programme countries in a coherent and collaborative manner in implementing, with urgency, sustainable solutions and catalysing partnerships, leveraging digital technologies where appropriate including with financial institutions and the private sector for achieving the SDGs in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2023, UNDP continued to scale its partnerships with new and existing IFI partners to help countries access, leverage and optimize development financing, build resilience against climate change and disaster risk vulnerabilities, and better prevent and respond to crisis. With an 18% increase as compared to 2022, through these partnerships, UNDP mobilized US\$357.2 million in financing from 14 IFIs in over 39 countries across five regions. • 69% of UNDP’s project collaborations with IFIs in 2023 took place in 23 fragile and/or conflict-affected countries/situations such as Afghanistan, Cameroon, Lebanon, Pakistan, Ukraine, and Yemen. The following are some examples of these collaborations in 2023: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Yemen, the World Bank’s International Development Association and UNDP initiated a new approach to supporting Small and Micro-Enterprise Service (SMEPs), expanding from supporting livestock producers through the World Bank-UNDP Emergency Social Protection Enhancement and COVID-19 Response Project toward a new approach to strengthen the entirety of Yemen’s Food Value Chains. ○ In Afghanistan, UNDP worked with the Asian Development Bank, KfW, and World Bank through the Area-Based Approach for Development Emergency Initiatives (ABADEI) to sustain essential services and basic needs for the people of Afghanistan and generate sustainable and dignified livelihoods, reaching 75,000 women-owned enterprises who have created 900,000 jobs. ○ In Ukraine, the World Bank and UNDP jointly prepared the 2023 Updated Energy Assessment to reveal a roadmap for a resilient green recovery and closer integration with the European Union and enable aligned planning for financing.

<p>post-COVID-19 era (para. 27(b))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Cameroon, UNDP and the Islamic Development Bank partnered on the Northwest/South-West Recovery and Rebuilding Programme in 2023 to build peace through reconstruction and development of infrastructure to revive economies affected by conflict. ○ In Pakistan, UNDP and KfW began cooperating in 2023 on the Flood Reconstruction and Coordination Programme to support flood-affected populations. ● In 2023, UNDP also expanded its partnerships with IFIs and MDBs in support of countries' critical development challenges and enhancing the funding landscape. For example, UNDP and other UN agencies (WHO, FAO, UNOPS and IOM) launched with EIB an unprecedented contribution agreement allowing direct transfer of grants from EIB to UN/DP to support EIB investments with advisory services and/or technical assistance to relevant governments/EIB borrowers. ● To promote new approaches, linking substantive offers with operational instruments and tools/templates for engaging with IFIs, negotiations for procedural framework agreements with IDB and CAF took place during 2023. On the substantive side, UNDP and CAF launched in September 2023 a joint initiative on the interrelation between governance and development in the Latin America and the Caribbean region to elaborate and validate a series of recommendations of what elements of effective governance are required to accelerate implementation of the sustainable development goals. The agreement with CAF was signed on February 2024 and the agreement with IDB is expected to be signed in April 2024. ● Furthermore, UNDP collaborated with IFIs in 50+ countries on INFFs and SDG Financing, including with the participation of IFIs as member of INFF oversight committees to engage in financing dialogue processes. ● UNDP also collaborated with the IMF on public finance for the SDGs by identifying opportunities for country-level technical assistance to align budgets with SDGs and support knowledge exchange (i.e. costing of SDGs at global/regional/country levels, public financial management reforms and INFFs). ● In response to Executive Board request, in January 2023, UNDP in collaboration with UNFPA and UNOPS reported on its engagement with IFIs, including an analysis and trends on its partnerships, and opportunities to scale up collaboration in support of the Strategic Plan. ● In 2023, UNDP continued to support over 120 countries to reduce the digital divide and leverage digital innovation to accelerate progress towards achieving the SDGs. ● On the margins of the SDG Summit and UNGA High-level week, UNDP and ITU jointly launched the SDG Digital Acceleration Agenda, a report that highlights the wide-ranging importance of digital technologies and data and showcases 34 game-changing digital solutions that accelerate the SDGs. ● Through its Digital X Partnerships for Scale Programme, UNDP partnered with start-ups, universities, non-profit organizations, and other UN entities to support the scaling of 12 proven digital solutions in Country Offices to address pressing issues such as reducing malaria transmission, boosting digital literacy among women and girls, and supporting livelihoods of women entrepreneurs through e-commerce. ● UNDP's Digital X Solutions Catalogue, an online platform with 100 vetted digital solutions, supported programme countries to discover and partner with existing digital solution providers across sectors without re-inventing the wheel. ● In support of the SDGs, UNDP also continued to engage in global multi-stakeholder alliances such as the WEF EDISON Alliance, the Digital Public Goods Alliance, and AI for Planet to drive the global digital agenda.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Calls upon the UNDS entities, in the context of the coronavirus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● COVID-19 has led to a stark regression of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2023, UNDP continued to respond to multiplier effects of COVID-19 and other crises to support countries continue scale and accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Progress towards the Goals is being shaped by interactions between many global systems, COVID-19

(COVID-19) pandemic, to (para. 27):

- Give particular attention to the specific challenges of developing countries, in particular countries in special situations (para. 27 (c))
- Analyse the lessons learned from the response plans to the pandemic at the national, regional, and global levels and to identify gaps and challenges in order to better prepare and provide assistance, upon request, for possible related future shocks including through contingency planning, risk information and early warning systems, where appropriate (para. 27 (d))

and the special efforts that national societies and the global community are making to address the pandemic and (re)set themselves on accelerated sustainable development pathways.

- UNDP is consistently tailoring its country-level support building on lessons learnt and assessments. For example, in response to a COVID-19 assessment, UNDP refined its role in the health sector by enhancing partnerships with the Global Fund, focusing on health supply procurement, digital health care technology, health waste management, and the health impacts of climate change. It has broadened digital health collaborations with WHO, the Global Fund and Gavi, tackling issues from data collection to disease surveillance, and developed over 45,000 digital smart health facilities across 13 countries.
- UNDP and Pardee Center (University of Denver) simulated the pathway scenarios of the pandemic's impact on the Goals. This includes a high damage scenario, where economic recovery is delayed, further impairing the ability of Governments to invest in the Goals. The study also includes an "SDG Push" scenario to illustrate the types of investments necessary to accelerate progress by 2030, including increased efficiency of governance, behavioural changes (production and consumption), big investments (digitalization and green recovery) and investments in social protection.
- Throughout 2023, UNDP engaged in a broad range of inter-agency partnerships promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. Using data from the [COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker](#), UNDP and UN Women published the [Promising Practices for Gender Equality catalogue](#) in September of 2023, providing a directory of 37 promising policy measures out of 1,500 that can support countries to better respond to future crises, and to build more gender-equitable societies and economies.
- Since 2022, UNDP's Crisis Offer has helped demonstrate that development action is integral to prevent, respond and recover from crises, even the most difficult and complex. In its crisis support, UNDP links immediate entry points to improve well-being, such as jobs and improved livelihoods for 9.6 million people in crises in 2023, with measures to reduce risks and build the basis for resilience and recovery, such as more effective local and national institutions.
- UNDP has remained steadfast in its efforts to assist the most vulnerable individuals in crisis or post-crisis environments while actively pursuing avenues to accelerate economic revitalization. In 2023, UNDP has provided support to over 18 countries in integrating comprehensive risk governance into their development and investment strategies. Moreover, in 2023 alone, more than 115 government and non-government officials received training in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in fragile contexts.
- Additionally, UNDP has supported over 29 countries in establishing early warning and preparedness systems. Through these initiatives, more than 200 officials have undergone training, resulting in a notable increase in their proficiency and understanding of early warning systems and preparedness measures.
- As crises intensified, UNDP further provided regional and national crisis risk dashboards to United Nations country teams that covered 50 countries.
- In 2023, as crises intensified, UNDP provided crisis risk dashboards to 50 United Nations country teams. These facilitated situational analysis and early warning systems in Nigeria, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka, and informed risk-aware programming in Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Malawi and Tunisia. They helped establish a unified regional risk monitoring framework in Asia and the Pacific, in collaboration with DPPA, DCO and OHCHR. Within the UN system, UNDP has pioneered AI-driven predictive analytics for crisis and risk anticipation, particularly through the INFORM warning project, in partnership with OCHA, IASC members and the European Union.
- Furthermore, UNDP has been working with the 'Early Warning for All' (EW4All) partners and pillar leads to prepare a global multi country project that will contribute to the objectives of the EW4All initiative. This project is going to be funded by the GCF with the goal of contributing to the UN Secretary-General's vision that every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years. The initiative will help pipeline acceleration which improves countries access to global finance to meet the EW4All goal, creation of enabling conditions that improve access to technical expertise, collaboration, knowledge sharing and the global support architecture and national level projects which implement priority investments.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2023, UNDP launched the UNDP Preparedness Toolkit, an interactive platform to better anticipate and prepare for uncertainty, risk and crisis. The UNDP Preparedness Toolkit is an enabler for UNDP to support countries to enhance their institutional, strategic, and operational capabilities for preparedness and anticipation, improve the speed and efficiency of UNDP’s programmatic solutions, and apply foresight to inform its development work. The UNDP Preparedness Toolkit is available in English, French & Spanish – and has been designed with digital accessibility in mind to ensure inclusivity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calls upon all UNDS entities to assist Governments upon their request and in consultation with them to respect and fulfil their human rights obligations and commitments under international law, as a critical tool to operationalize the pledge to leave no one behind (para. 28) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, UNDP reiterates its commitment to support Member States in their efforts to respect and fulfil their human rights obligations and commitments under international law, as a critical tool to operationalize the pledge to leave no one behind pursuant to the 2020 QCPR. Examples include working with over 100 National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) to promote and protect human rights, strengthening national human rights systems and working to support the follow-up to recommendations from the United Nations human rights mechanisms and processes such as the Universal Periodic Review. In 2023, UNDP continued working with governments, institution, the business sector and civil society to support efforts by countries and other stakeholders to uphold human rights obligations and strengthen human rights systems at country level. As captured in the output indicator of 2.2.1 of UNDP’s Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF), in 2023, over 65 UNDP country offices reported supporting host countries’ institutions, systems or stakeholders with capacities to support fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations. This includes support to National Human Rights Institutions through the TriPartite Partnership to support NHRIs, which turned into a global partnership initiative for 13 countries. UNDP is actively engaged in the inter-agency UNSDG Human Rights Focal Points network, which supports the UN Secretary-General's Call to Action on Human Rights. In 2023 specifically, UNDP provided support on rolling out new inter-agency tools on strengthening the principles of Human Rights, Leave No One Behind and Gender Equality in Common Country Analyses (CCAs) and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs), through online trainings for UNCTs. UNDP, jointly with UNEP and OHCHR, published an Information Note: What is the Right to a Healthy Environment. Furthermore, UNDP is working with partners to support the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working in 39 countries, including for the adoption of 5 National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. Capacity building of 1000+ companies on Human Rights Due Diligence through its B+HR Academy (factsheet) and training on protection of the right to a healthy environment and on conflict sensitivity in their operations. At Human Rights 75 – an event which celebrated the anniversary and centrality of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UNDP took part in the pledging session to put forward a visionary approach towards human rights for sustainable development by proposing three UNDP substantial pledges, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP pledged to support Member States to operationalize the right to everyone to live in a clean, healthy and sustainable environment in 100 countries by 2030. UNDP pledged to commit to support Member States to integrate human rights and Sustainable Development Goal systems in 75 countries by 2030. Lastly, UNDP pledged to enhance our rights-based programming for sustainable development to ensure no-one is left behind in development progress by introducing a human rights-marker as part of our corporate programming platform.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls upon the UNDS entities to (para. 29): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adopt and mainstream a more climate- and environment-responsive approach into their programmes and strategic plans (para. 29 (a)) ○ Advance the development of a system-wide approach, implement measures, and report regularly to their respective governing bodies to reduce their climate and environmental footprint; ensure consistency of their operations and programmes with low emissions and climate-resilient development pathways; stressing the urgency of climate actions and contribute to the post-2020 global diversity framework (para. 29 (b)) ○ Fulfil their pledges made at the 2019 Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General and follow up on the 2020 summit on biodiversity convened by the President of the General Assembly (para. 29 (c)). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP’s Climate Promise supports over 125 countries on enhancing and implementing their national climate pledges or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in collaboration with over 35 partners. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As of January 2024, UNDP supported 109 countries to submit enhanced NDCs to the UNFCCC, representing one quarter of global emissions, with over 90% raising mitigation and adaptation ambition, 97% including gender considerations, and 94% making reference to youth. ○ UNDP’s Climate Promise also continued to support countries to leverage NDCs as sovereign investment plans for sustainable development and invest in a green and just transition. • Additionally, UNDP supports 142 countries on climate action under its Climate Hub (46 LDCs, 37 SIDS, 21 High Emitters) through nearly 300 projects, valued at approx. USD\$2.2 billion. • In 2023, UNDP supported preparation of and participation in the 2023 United Nations Conference or Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP28), facilitating country delegations and showcasing examples of progress on the ground. This included participating in and organizing over 100 side events and other campaigns in coordination with strategic partners, including UNDP’s Flagship Event in partnership with UNFCCC and FAO (“Investing in the Future: Transforming Financing for the Paris Agreement and Development Goals”). • Also in 2023, UNDP’s Nature Pledge was formally launched, to upscale UNDP’s support to over 140 countries, focusing on three systemic shifts that are required for countries to achieve the Global Biodiversity Framework, including: value shift, economic and finance shift, and policy and practice shift. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As part of the Nature Pledge implementation, UNDP has secured new funding to support 138 countries with UNEP to update the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Furthermore, additional funding was secured for 91 countries to work on national biodiversity finance plans to finance NBSAPs. Implementation of activities will start in 2024. • The Taskforce on Nature Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) launched its first Framework in September 2023, which will enable companies to gauge their dependency and impact on nature and related financial risks. This is a significant milestone in the global effort to redirect finance from nature negative to positive. In doing so, the TNFD will be vital to advance the implementation of Target 15 of the Global Biodiversity Framework, which explicitly calls for taking legal, administrative and policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to “ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions to regularly monitor, assess and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity.” • The Global Fund for Coral Reefs is now operational in 14 countries with plans to expand to 24. These include five (5) UNDP-implemented projects in Papua New Guinea, Maldives, Fiji, Jordan and Egypt (funded \$14.35M by USAID). UNDP continues to play a central role in management of the Global Fund, which mobilizes action and resources to protect and restore coral reef ecosystems through blended finance. • The UNDP’s 2022-2025 Strategic Plan has put sustainable energy at the heart of UNDP’s mission on sustainable development through the Energy Moonshot. As identified by the Energy Moonshot Tracker, UNDP sustainable energy active portfolio includes over 330 interventions in 118 countries across 5 regions for the period of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025. • In 2023, UNDP set the Energy Pipeline Accelerator aiming to generate a quality pipeline of bankable projects contributing to enabling the required increased annual investment to close the energy access gap and accelerate the energy transition. This has been piloting through the UNDP-Italy Energy partnership on a set of 8 African countries. • UNDP has also developed 5 Regional Energy Strategies. • In support of UNDP’s ambitious ‘Greening Moonshot’ commitment to reduce the organization’s carbon footprint by 50% by 2030, over 90 UNDP offices have implemented green energy and/or energy efficiency measures and over 50 offices have initiated the transition to e-Mobility of UNDP vehicle fleets. These investments not only reduce UNDP’s organizational carbon footprint but also save the organization over \$17 million in energy and fuel cost over the lifetime of the investments.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterates the entities of the United Nations development system should enhance its support to South-South and triangular cooperation (para. 35) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP is proud to host UNOSSC as the focal point for South-South and Triangular Cooperation on a global and UN system wide basis. As the institutional host of UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), UNDP has allocated \$30.7 million to UNOSSC for 2022-2025. This includes \$9.7 million (institutional budget) and US\$ 21 million (core programmatic budget). • Following recommendations made during the Rapid Functional Review of UNOSSC in 2019 and OAI Audit of 2020, among others, in 2023, UNDP and UNOSSC worked to develop a collaboration framework for joint work as follow-up to the outcomes of the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40, 2019). • Several joint knowledge management and advocacy products and events were organized in 2023: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A Joint SSTC Event During the UN High-Level Political Forum focusing on the Energy and Climate Crisis was co-organized by the UNDP, UNOSSC and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with the collaboration of the Permanent Representations of South Africa and Tajikistan to the UN. It emphasized the importance of SSTC mechanisms in achieving sustainable-capacity, technology-transfer, and access to clean-water and energy for all. ○ On the occasion of UN Day for South-South Cooperation the new UNDP SSTC report on “Harnessing the Role of the Private Sector in Waste Management through South-South Cooperation for Inclusive Urbanization” was launched. ○ Under the ‘Global Thinkers Initiative’, UNDP in collaboration with the UNOSSC, published two publications on the COVID-19 pandemic, namely “South-South Ideas: Did South-South cooperation step up during the COVID-19 response? National-level experiences and implications for the development cooperation architecture” and “South-South Ideas: Post-COVID-19 Socio-economic Policy Responses and South-South Cooperation Opportunities in the Andean Region”. • South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) is embedded into UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 as integral to how UNDP thinks and understands the future of development, as UNDP connects countries and applies their knowledge and experience to advance sustainable development. With our strong presence worldwide, UNDP has vast experience in facilitating and supporting SSTC across all our Signature Solutions. • In 2023, UNDP reported over 430 initiatives related to SSTC, spanning more than 90 countries. These initiatives, encompassing knowledge exchange, capacity development, and partnership facilitation, underscore UNDP's commitment to integrating South-South and triangular cooperation into its global, regional, and country programs to yield significant development outcomes. • UNDP facilitated upwards 240 South-South knowledge exchanges, addressing a broad spectrum of issues including poverty eradication, biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, governance enhancement, gender equality, fiscal and financial management, and digital transformation. For instance, the UNDP bolstered the Ethiopian Capital Market Authority's (ECMA) capabilities in developing regulations, guidelines, and directives pertinent to public securities offerings and the inauguration of the Securities Exchange, through expert deployment and the arrangement of benchmark exchange study visits to China. • To further advance our efforts, UNDP has been proactively enhancing its operational tools and institutional capacity, aiming at embedding the principles of SSTC more deeply into our programmatic activities, thereby strengthening our support for sustainable development, designed to connect experts, showcase exemplary UNDP SSTC efforts, and provide a comprehensive overview of UNDP's SSTC impacts. Two innovative SSTC Corporate Tools were developed and launched in 2023: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The new UNDP South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) knowledge space and ○ The first UNDP SSTC Data-and-Analytics tool. • Capacity development is at the core of UNDP's support for South-South and triangular cooperation, with over 120 activities being executed. For example, with UNDP's assistance, Cuba's primary institutions and stakeholders involved in resource mobilization, foreign investment promotion, and the diversification of financial products and services were enhanced through technical support from Mexico. • At the global level, UNDP has strengthened its operational tools and institutional capacity to more effectively embed South-South and Triangular Cooperation principles into its programmatic activities. This was achieved through the introduction of a new
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	<p>guidance document titled "Considerations for South-South and Triangular Cooperation Design, Implementation, and Documentation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2023, 12% of all UNDP projects, across 102 countries, integrated South-South and triangular cooperation as a pivotal modality for development cooperation to attain desired outcomes. ● UNDP engaged in collaboration with over 40 regional institutions across various regions to bolster both inter-regional and regional collaboration and integration efforts. For example, in Africa, UNDP played a pivotal role in assisting the Secretariat of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) in the drafting of the AfCFTA Protocol on Women and Youth in Trade which led to creating a favorable environment for women to participate in regional trade and to foster their economic empowerment. ● In 2023, UNDP also facilitated over 45 regional events, including knowledge-sharing conferences, forums, workshops, and virtual platforms. These gatherings were instrumental in disseminating knowledge on successful solutions from the Global South, aimed at tackling specific, shared sustainable development challenges. In the Arab States, UNDP supported the Arab Anti-Corruption & Integrity Network (ACINET) in fostering regional dialogue that led to recommendations on asset recovery and civil society engagement in anti-corruption strategies and policies. This collaboration also facilitated South-South exchanges that contributed to the development and adoption of Algeria's first national anti-corruption strategy. ● UNDP actively promoted Inter-regional Learning Exchange on Nature through SSTC through a webinar, where integrated solutions for Nature, Climate, Chemicals, and Energy took centre stage. ● UNDP will continue to work closely with UNOSSC to identify challenges and opportunities, share practical “Southern solutions” and advance demand-driven thought leadership, as well as continue supporting the mainstreaming of SSC and TC in system-wide efforts, particularly in the UNSDCF. As an active member of the UN Interagency Mechanisms for South-South and triangular cooperation, UNDP will continue to support efforts that advance learning and knowledge sharing of experiences.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to (para. 36) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Leverage their comparative advantages to continue to enhance cooperation, collaboration and coordination with humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts at the national level in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, including complex emergencies, and in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations (para. 36) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNDP has continued to serve as a global lead for fostering a common understanding of collaborative approaches between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actions to ensure that organizations have the knowledge, skills and capacities to translate these approaches into practical actions. UNDP continues to engage in the UN system-wide support for the HDP approach through its active participation in the OECD DAC-UN Dialogue, UN Adherents dialogue on the implementation of the HDP nexus recommendation, and the International Network on Conflict and Fragility. ● UNDP has actively led the HDP Nexus Financing Working Group established in March 2023 under the auspices of the DAC-UN Dialogue and the IASC Task Force 4 to strengthen the coordination, coherence and effectiveness of country-level financing efforts across the Nexus. UNDP also co-chairs (with Oxfam) the Interagency Standing Committee Task Force 4 on Humanitarian-Development Nexus and linkages to peace and is one of the co-chairs of the revised Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration (JSC) along with DCO, OCHA and PBSO. ● Together with systemic support of UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators, UN Country Teams, and Governments, UNDP worked to strengthen countries’ national ownership, leadership and coherence, including through supporting national systems. ● Based on the 2008 Joint Declaration on Post Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning, the WB, UNDP - as the technical lead for the UN - and the EU have jointly supported countries recovering from conflict-related crises and natural disasters in a tripartite partnership through more than 90 joint assessments using Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RPBA) and Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) tools, often with the engagement from Regional Development Banks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The RPBA and PDNA processes have enabled stronger collaboration between humanitarian, development, and peace actors. In 2023, 11 joint assessments were completed in 11 countries – including a number in conflict-affected situations – with the WB and EU, including in Syria, Turkiye, Myanmar, Mozambique, Malawi, Afghanistan (Asia Development Bank joined this assessment), Belize, Vanuatu, Ukraine, Libya and Azerbaijan.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Re-emphasizes that in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, there is a need to work collaboratively to move beyond short-term assistance towards contributing to longer-term development gains, including by engaging, where possible, in joint risk analysis, needs assessments, practice response and a coherent multi-year time frame, with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability, and risk over time (para. 36 (a)) ○ Re-emphasizes that development is a central goal in itself and that in countries and in conflict and post-conflict situations the development work of the entities of the United Nations development system can contribute to peacebuilding and sustaining peace, in accordance with national plans, needs and priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In 2023, UNDP supported over 28 countries through PDNAs. More than 520 officials in regional organizations were trained to support member states in conducting PDNAs and developing Recovery Frameworks and more than 15 knowledge products were developed to inform recovery practices including in the environment, tourism, and health sectors. A Pandemic Recovery Needs Assessment (PRNA) toolkit was also developed in a collaboration between UNDP, EU and WHO. ● The tripartite institutions are attempting to more systematically carry out lessons learned from the various assessments undertaken jointly, to strengthen the institutions' collective understanding both in terms of what works well in the processes, what is challenging and why. A lessons learned study will soon be launched to learn from the experience of the PDNA-type assessments undertaken in 2023 in conflict settings. ● Since September 2021, UNDP has been entrusted by UN entities and DAC donors to conceive, build and run the "Nexus Academy", which is a short training course aimed at forging a common understanding of nexus approaches to ensure that organizations have the knowledge, skills and capacities to translate these approaches into practical action and impact at country level. With over 600 bilateral, multilateral and NGO staff trained between September 2021 and December 2023, the HDP Nexus Academy has proven to be an essential course to enhance the understanding of the HDP nexus among multi-stakeholders working in crisis contexts. The Crisis Academy further trained 1,596 UNDP personnel through 34 courses/training modules through its 06 thematic academies. ● UNDP has also started developing internal guidance on integrating Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) principles in its engagements at global, regional and country levels in an effort to support its contribution to and operationalization of collective outcomes. The central tenet of the HDPN approach is to prioritize "prevention always, development wherever possible and humanitarian assistance when necessary". This is strongly aligned with UNDP's commitments and mandate within the development system to contribute towards longer-term development to achieve the SDGs, including the differential needs of women and men and the furthest left behind. The overall ambition of the nexus approach is to globally catalyze the shift from delivering humanitarian assistance aimed at saving lives, to the objectives of ending need and sustaining peace and development. ● Following the launch of its Crisis Offer, UNDP is stepping up its support to countries in protracted crisis and fragility through multidimensional risk analysis and integrated systems approaches aimed at developing country-specific 'out-of-fragility' strategies. This innovative and long-term approach has been piloted in Haiti, where the first 'Out of Fragility Strategy' (OOF) was finalized at the end of 2023. ● UNDP also launched its 'Joint Agenda: From Crisis to Resilience through Sustainable Finance', which recognizes that sustainable finance is essential for countries to reduce risk to prevent crisis, to respond and recover from ongoing crisis, and to build long-term resilience. Despite this pressing need, financing is not reaching fragile and crisis contexts at the scale and speed necessary. The Joint Agenda aims to address this gap, supporting countries facing fragility and crisis in accessing public and private finance for development. ● Furthermore, UNDP, along with OECD and other partners, launched an 'INFF Facility' to support sustainable financing efforts at country level. Building on this, and in line with UNDP's new workstream on financing solutions in fragile and crisis contexts, UNDP and INCAF are exploring more systematic collaboration to support countries in challenging contexts to design financing solutions that respond to priorities across the HDP Nexus. ● UNDP's Ten-Point Action Agenda for Gender Transformation in Crisis (10PAA) is central to UNDP's Crisis Offer and its support for the HDP nexus approach. It is aligned to UNDP's 2022-2025 Gender Equality Strategy and represents a strong corporate commitment to addressing the most stubborn roots of gender inequalities in the most challenging circumstances and achieving sustainable peace, recovery, and resilience. In 2023, UNDP created a network of Change Agents to advance the 10 Point Action Agenda. The Change Agents come from 24 OECD crisis offices (+ Philippines, Kosovo³, and El Salvador) operating in fragile
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³ As per UNSC 1244

<p>and respecting national ownership (para. 36 (b))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Requests the Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration to conduct regular briefings with Member States on its work (para. 36 (c)) 	<p>settings, as well as 4 regional hubs and 4 HQ teams. UNDP also leveraged its Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Coordination Group, Huddles, side events at the CSW, 1325 Global event and direct support to Country Offices to institutionalize the 10PAA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through its Gender and Crisis Facility, UNDP is also rolling out guidance on the UN Gender Responsive Conflict/Crisis Analysis (GRCA), with the aim of ensuring that GRCA anchor all of our initiatives on crisis and fragile contexts. The GRCA process draws on the WPS agenda to frame the development response in crisis contexts, not only as a way to determine the gendered impacts of crises, but also in order to identify the civil society partners, women leaders, and agents of change that will guide us towards enduring solutions. In addition, direct support was provided to women caught in economic, political, environmental, and social crises in Sudan, South Sudan, Haiti, Ukraine, and Afghanistan. • At the Global Refugee Forum in December 2023, UNDP has joined the UN Common Pledge to strengthen its commitment to promoting refugees inclusion in national plans, budgets, datasets and service delivery systems, and has made its own Corporate Pledge to support at least 40 host countries and communities. In addition, UNDP and Japan co-led the multi-stakeholder pledge on promoting HDP nexus approaches in refugee responses. UNDP also signed up to the localization pledge. • UNDP is a key Agency in the implementation of the Secretary General’s Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, working closely with the SG Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement, together with other UN entities, on global advocacy and nationally led solutions strategies for IDPs focusing on 15 pilot countries. A UNDP Institutional Strategy to promote development solutions to internal displacement was launched in June 2023.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages United Nations development system entities, in accordance with their respective mandates, to assist Governments in taking action to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls (para. 39). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP’s Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025 has significantly raised ambition across the organization and inspired a wave of new partnerships with diverse groups and movements as well as other international organizations. • In 2023, UNDP engaged more proactively with civil society and women’s organizations, with more than 100 country offices reporting they are working to advocate for women’s rights and address gender-based violence. • In addition, UNDP deepened its support to end gender-based violence (GBV) through the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative by working with key partners and stakeholders. More specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ During the first phase of the implementation of the Spotlight, UNDP co-led 25 country and 5 regional programmes ensuring that the conviction rate for perpetrators of gender-based violence doubled across 12 countries. ○ Almost 500 laws and policies were signed to end violence against women and girls; 190 million dollars were allocated to civil society organizations; national budgets to address gender-based violence increased 10-fold across 14 countries; 2.5 million women and girls accessed gender-based violence services; 2 million men and boys have been educated on positive masculinity and non-violent conflict resolution; 260 million people have been reached by gender-based violence prevention campaigns and 43 countries have strengthened their National Action Plans to eliminate gender-based violence, amongst other results. ○ In 2023, the UN and the EU developed the Spotlight Initiative High-Impact Programme for Violence Elimination by 2030 (HIVE Programme) to serve as a bridge between Spotlight 1.0 and 2.0. • The Spotlight Initiative 2.0 kicked start in 2023 with support to Uganda and Ecuador. It harnesses lessons learned from the first phase of the programme, with streamlined processes, more responsive technical assistance mechanisms, increased country ownership, and simplification of governance. • In contribution to resilience-building, efforts were increased to ensure that UNDP puts women at the centre of developing capacities to prevent, mitigate and respond to risk and crises by diminishing structural barriers and increasing means for empowerment. • Finally, UNDP is supporting the rollout of integrated Women Economic Empowerment and Gender-Based Violence prevention in two crisis settings (Sudan and South Sudan). The new integrated programme has strengthened the commitment by the UNDP country office to integrate GBV prevention across all of its engagements.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notes with appreciation the support provided to the LDCs by the UNDS entities in the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action and urges the entities to actively engage in the process towards the Fifth UN Conference on the LDCs (LDC5) (para. 40) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP, together with partners, is committed to accelerate the implementation of the Doha Platform for Action by focusing on sustainable finance, energy, innovation, and digitalization. UNDP is also committed to assisting LDCs to graduate smoothly through transition plans and strategies, while also exploring policies to tackle debt stress, enhance domestic resource mobilization and strengthening key national capacity challenges. In 2023, critical results have been achieved, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Africa Minigrid Program now covers 21 countries, including 19 LDCs. Through its Climate Promise, UNDP is supporting 40 LDCs on second-generation NDCs, with 20 LDCs to date having transformed their NDCs into investment strategies. UNDP is also expanding support to the development of Digital Public Infrastructure to 25 LDCs. 32 LDCs are supported with the design and implementation of national financing strategies. UNDP's Insurance and Risk Finance Facility is expanding its support to 20 LDCs by 2025. In addition, in 2023, UNDP proactively engaged with young people during the LDC5 Conference in Doha and contributed to the organization of three (3) sessions under the Youth Track of the Conference. UNDP also supported the Youth Forum preceding the Conference, where the Youth Declaration #ForAllGenerations was adopted. Furthermore, UNDP identified and invited more than 80 young leaders to participate in the LDC5 conference.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizes that SIDS remain a special case for sustainable development, and in this regard calls upon the relevant UNDS entities to ensure the mainstreaming of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and issues related to SIDS in their work (para. 41) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP has a wide-ranging, long-standing partnership with SIDS aimed at advancing their development priorities. UNDP's SIDS Offer ("Rising Up for SIDS") is aligned with the SAMOA Pathway, Paris Agreement, and 2030 Agenda. It features 3 pillars: Climate Action, the Blue Economy and Digital Transformation. With UNDP's footprint in 36 SIDS (active), the investment is around \$400 million per year, through a portfolio of 1,994 projects. UNDP is currently working with 28 SIDS under the Climate Promise (12 Caribbean, 10 Pacific, 6 AIS). In coordination with 16 key partners, UNDP is directing \$4.5 million to support SIDS to prepare NDCs that are ambitious and comprehensive. In terms of adaptation, 95 percent of Climate Promise supported SIDS strengthened alignment of the NDC with National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and other adaptation planning processes or instruments. On mitigation, the most common means to raise mitigation in the 21 enhanced NDCs submitted by Climate Promise-supported SIDS was by increasing GHG reduction targets (90 percent) and by adding new mitigation sectors or increasing scope within sectors featured in initial NDCs (90 percent). UNDP is supporting governments to embrace Digital as an accelerator and enabler of the SAMOA pathway - 16 SIDS adopted UNDP's Digital Readiness Assessments. Furthermore, UNDP has supported SIDS development of Digital tools for Disaster Early Warning Systems. So far, nearly 90 percent prioritized early warning systems in their NDCs, and 70 percent have coordinated climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts. UNDP has launched the SIDS Data Platform, featuring 4000+ indicators. It is a digital tool for accelerating development in SIDS by providing policymakers, research institutions, country offices, and development partners with access to data, namely: country-level indicators, geospatial data, data on UNDP projects, investment across the SAMOA Pathway priorities and SDGs. UNDP's Energy portfolio in 19 SIDS is around \$182M (46 projects). UNDP is committed to support energy sector transformation by 2030 by providing 6 million people out of a total population of 65 million across 24 SIDS with access to clean energy, assisting the 24 SIDS with universal access to electricity to achieve up to 50 percent improvement, and assisting the 25 SIDS with less than a 25 percent share of renewable energy to achieve at least 25 percent by 2030. UNDP is the lead agency for the GEF-8 Blue and Green Islands Integrated Programme (BGI-IP), which is aimed at reducing ecosystem degradation, enhancing resilience of the coupled socio-ecological systems, and facilitating nature-positive development in SIDS, with specific application to the food, tourism and urban sectors. UNDP supports the Global Fund for Coral Reefs and the Ridge-to-Reef Programme. Around 1,147 community projects have used over \$30 million to safeguard marine water and improve livelihoods.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With funding from UK FCDO, UNDP is implementing the initiative “Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) UNFCCC Support Program”. It supports Samoa in its role of Chair of the AOSIS, and in particular preparation of the outcome document of SIDS4 (Antigua and Barbuda, May 2024) • Samoa Pathway for SIDS (2014-2024) is coming to an end in 2024. In 2023, UNDP participated in all 3 regional meetings as well as the intra-regional meeting which reflected on implementation of the Samoa Pathway and identified priority areas for the next Decade of Action for SIDS. UNDP is committed to working with partners on formulating the new 10-year plans of action for SIDS, and preparation of SIDS4 Conference.
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III. Funding of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system

QCPR mandates (paras. 46-69)	Progress made by UNDP
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls upon United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to publish timely, harmonized, and verifiable data on funding flows as well as to continue enhancing the visibility of contributors at all levels, including by making information on providers of flexible global funding available to the country representatives of the respective funds, programmes and specialized agencies (para. 50) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP continued to accelerate efforts to mobilize core funding, especially through enhancing the transparency, reporting and visibility of core contributors. • In 2023, UNDP's funding profile continued to reflect a trend towards a more selective approach from donors. According to preliminary data as of March 27, 2024, UNDP received a total of \$5 billion in funding. This comprises approximately 11.3% or \$566 million in regular resources (core) contributions, coming down from \$591 million in 2022. Additionally, non-core contributions constituted approximately 88.6% or \$4.4 billion. The thematic Funding Windows received \$126.3 million, which is 3% of non-core funding. The vertical funds received \$1 billion, which is 23% of non-core funding. • In 2023, \$293M of GEF, GCF, and Montreal Protocol (MLF) grants received final approval and are now supporting over 40 countries through 60+ projects and programs. An additional \$467M was also mobilized from the GEF in 2023 for 35 new programmes that will support over 30 countries. As of the end of 2023, UNDP supported countries towards achieving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 130+ million people are directly benefitting from VF interventions on the ground. ○ 70+ million tonnes of CO2e are being avoided or reduced. ○ 7+ million hectares covered by new and strengthened early warning systems. ○ 1.6+ billion hectares of terrestrial and marine ecosystems are under improved management. ○ 30+ shared water ecosystems are under new or improved cooperative management. • UNDP continued to ensure transparent reporting to its Executive Board through the publication of the annual Funding Compendium, the Structured Funding Dialogue report (DP/2023/26) presented at the Second Regular session of the Executive Board, the Funding Windows Portal, Funding Windows Annual Reports and the Transparency Portal. • In addition, UNDP was ranked as the seventh most transparent organization and second most transparent UN entity, according to the 2022 Publish What You Fund Aid Transparency Index. This biennial assessment ranks the largest 50+ development organizations on their transparency using the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) publishing standard as a key indicator. Also, in 2023, UNDP successfully bid to continue hosting the IATI Secretariat for a further five years to 2028, managing policy and technology portfolios. • To further enhance the visibility of contributors at all levels, throughout 2023, UNDP continued implementation of the 'Partners At Core' Campaign, which is a communications and partnerships campaign aimed at increasing visibility for contributors of regular "core" resources as well as spotlighting the results UNDP achieves, jointly with partners, in substantive areas of UNDP's work on development thought leadership, and on the ground across its global network of Country Offices.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2023, the Campaign pivoted towards localizing and embedding further at country level. An initial cohort of 13 UNDP country offices were selected to pilot a more intensive approach to giving visibility to core contributors at the country level. Those Country Offices were provided with access to dedicated partnerships and communications trainings and resources to support embedding contributor visibility in their country-level communications plans. • As part of the Partners at Core campaign, UNDP provides visibility to Core through the rollout of mini spinoff campaigns, merging the Partners at Core and Annual Report messaging. In 2023, participating partners included Germany, Canada, Japan, and France, which shared co-created UNDP content about joint results and the impact achieved by UNDP with their support on their social media platforms at global and country levels. • Furthermore, regular mini campaigns have been initiated for the core support provided by each partner. These campaigns are disseminated through various social media platforms using corporate accounts at global, regional, and country levels. Additionally, news announcements and individual partnership brochures are accessible to the general public via the Partnership portal on the UNDP website Our Partners United Nations Development Programme (undp.org) • UNDP provided an updated comprehensive guidance note to all its Country Offices with detailed information on enhancing country-level visibility for core resources and core contributors.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urges the UNDS entities (paras 55, 59) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to continue enhancing the transparency and accountability of inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms, as well as to continue developing well-designed pooled funds as a complement to agency-specific funds, that reflect and support common objectives and cross-cutting issues for UN funds, programmes and specialized ...and to enhance their participation, where appropriate, in such funding mechanisms (para. 55) ○ to mobilize resources for their operational activities for development to complement core resources by encouraging flexible, adequate, predictable, and less earmarked funding, including through well- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2023, UNDP stepped up efforts to drive flexible, less earmarked resources by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Leading an organization-wide process to formulate a Corporate Resource Mobilization Strategy, focusing on stabilizing core funding, marketing thematic offers, expanding strategic partnerships, and fostering innovation. The strategy, enriched with a cocreation process with regional and central bureaus and senior management's input, has been formally approved and disseminated across UNDP to align global efforts towards enhanced resource mobilization. ○ Strengthening the value proposition of the Funding Windows as a mechanism that emphasizes efficiency, speed and accountability, as well as highlights UNDP's technical expertise and thought leadership for each thematic area. ○ Diversification of the donor base by proactively positioning Funding Windows in Strategic Dialogues with traditional and non-traditional partners through different planned engagements and inviting targeted new partners to the policy dialogues and meetings. ○ Stepping up visibility for partners and advocacy, including through the 'Partners At Core' campaign and by featuring Funding Windows in key UNDP flagship publications, plus within UNDP Transparency Portal and Funding Windows Portal, as well as through expanding social media promotion and recognition of our partners at different levels. ○ Shifting to integrated thematic offers for external engagement to attract and increase flexible thematic contributions at the global level, leveraging UNDP's thought-leadership and advocacy across wider ecosystems. Thematic offers also offer space for collaborative partnerships, co-creation and flexibility in our funding arrangements, and strengthen integration across sectors, themes and geography. • UNDP is also improving results measurement, reporting and communication using dedicated RBM, reporting, and communications capacities. • Supplemental to the Global Thematic Offers, UNDP provides a portfolio-based investment and partnership option for thematic or geographic investments designed specifically to better tackle systemic, uncertain and complex development challenges at country, regional or global levels. This portfolio investment option is an opportunity for partners to invest in UNDP's work in a more flexible way. • In 2023, UNDP also continued to advance its engagement in pooled funding mechanisms. Nevertheless, transfers from UN inter-agency pooled funds to UNDP amounted to \$213 million in 2023, a 17% decrease from 2022, partially due to a reduction in transfers from country-level pooled funds and some global and regional funds such as the Central African Forest Initiative, the Spotlight Initiative Fund and the Joint SDG Fund, in a context of overall reduction of contributions to development-related inter-agency

<p>designed, transparent, and accountable funding mechanisms at all levels, including at country level (para. 59)</p>	<p>pooled funds. Despite the decrease, UNDP remained the largest recipient (the 1st in 2023) of inter-agency pooled funds among participating organizations. UNDP increased from some flagship funds such as the Peacebuilding Fund or the Global Fund for Coral Reefs. Engagement also increased in Yemen and Afghanistan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advance the implementation of global pooled funds at country level, UNDP actively helps country representatives navigate and utilize global pooled funding mechanisms through the provision of technical assistance and capacity building and maintaining close relationship with various global pooled funds to ensure smooth access and efficient utilization of resources. • At the global level, UNDP continues to actively contribute to the initiation and further development of some global pooled funds, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Joint SDG Fund – UNDP has provided substantive support to the design of the Fund calls for proposals, particularly on integrated social protection and Leaving No One Behind, SDG Financing Enabling Environment, and Building Resilience and Reducing Vulnerabilities in SIDS. ○ The Spotlight Initiative – UNDP has been one of the lead agencies for the implementation of 26 national programmes and 5 regional programmes to ending violence against women and girls, including femicide and harmful practices with a total budget of almost \$93M (EU funding and UNDP’s contribution) globally. Also, UNDP as a member of the Steering Committee, is supporting the development of the resource mobilization strategy targeting \$1 billion in support of 60 countries. ○ The Peacebuilding Fund – UNDP is the largest implementer having received \$73M in 2022, accounting for 32% of the total budget. UNDP projects funded by the Peace Building Fund (PBF) have been key in promoting joint UN programming and enhancing interagency coordination, as well as cooperation with national partners, on conflict prevention, peacebuilding, rule of law, access to justice, human rights, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and reconciliation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also urges the UNDS entities, through their governing bodies, to continue taking concrete steps to address on a continuous basis the decline of core contributions and the growing imbalance between core and non-core resources including by, but not limited to (para. 56): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Exploring options on how to incentivize donor countries, other countries in a position to do so and other contributors to ensure an adequate and predictable level of core and non-core funding on a multi-year basis, including 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite continued downward pressure on ODA, in 2023 UNDP was able to mobilize \$566M in core resources (provisional data). • Through sustained and high-level engagements with core donors, partners such as Japan, committed to maintaining their level of investment in US dollar terms, despite the depreciation of their local currency and ten (10) donors (Spain, Germany, Japan, Norway, France, RoK, Ireland, Austria, Liechtenstein and Andorra) increased their core contribution in 2023, and similarly the number of partners with multi-year agreement in core increased from 9 to 10, including Qatar. • It should, however, be emphasized that there is an ongoing downward trend of core and flexible resources. The implications of reduced flexible core funding are significant and far-reaching. Reduced core funding undermines the drive to end extreme poverty and promote sustainable development, slows down UNDP’s ability to respond to crisis, limits UNDP’s ability to leverage partnerships and resources, increases the risk of competition for funding among agencies and poses challenges in upholding UNDP’s mandate, as well as reduces UNDP’s ability to invest in quality assurance, oversight, transparency and contributions to the RC system. • UNDP continued to prioritize and engage partners to broaden and diversify the donor base. There are increasing efforts to work with new strategic partners on non-core and core resources, as part of the diversification agenda. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Partners at Core Campaign is in its third round with an emphasis on the importance of core funding to results achieved on the ground and enhanced visibility at the country level. ○ Government financing remains vital to UNDP efforts to support national priorities. As part of the diversification effort, UNDP kept strong partnerships and contributions from programme countries through government financing, enabling UNDP to assist in the implementation of development initiatives in their respective countries. Government financing amounted to \$1.1 billion in 2023, a 9% increase from 2022. ○ The work with IFIs also intensified, with direct and indirect contributions from IFIs, including from KfW, reaching \$357m in 2023, an 18% increase from 2022.

<p>enhancing reporting and demonstration of programme results (para. 56 (a))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identifying, in the context of integrated results and resources frameworks, the level of resources adequate to produce the results expected in their strategic plans, including administrative, management, and programme support costs (para. 56 (b)) ○ Exploring options to broaden and diversify the donor base in order to reduce the reliance of the system on a limited number of donors (para. 56 (c)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In addition, through the UNDP network of Accelerator Labs, reaching 115 countries through 91 locations, UNDP strengthened its partnerships with the private sector. In 2023, approximately half of the Accelerator Labs (48%) partnered with private sector companies, encompassing partners from small local businesses to multinational corporations such as Nestle and Standard Chartered Bank. Private sector partners accounted for 21% of all partners collaborating with the Accelerator Labs. Notably, 53% of these private sector partners were new or unconventional for UNDP’s Country Offices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For example, the UNDP Accelerator Labs in Ghana and Nigeria, in partnership with the Mastercard Foundation, initiated a \$25.8 million program over two and a half years to develop an innovative system aimed at identifying, testing, and scaling youth-led solutions for economic growth, focusing particularly on young women and rural youth. ○ Additionally, the UNDP Accelerator Lab in the Philippines collaborated with the Japan Manned Space Systems Corporation (JAMSS) as part of the Japan SDG Innovation Challenge to explore novel approaches for monitoring marine litter leakage using remote sensing technology and enhancing data collection, analysis, and utilization in policymaking and enforcement. ○ Another noteworthy collaboration is the innovative knowledge partnership established by the UNDP Accelerator Labs at the Global level with IKEA Social Entrepreneurship and Ashoka to advance an R&D agenda on the role of informality in circular economies. ● UNDP’s delivery in 2023 remained robust, with US\$4.96 billion in programme delivery. At the same time, total contributions of \$4.909 billion (provisional data) did not meet the levels outlined in the Integrated Resources Plan 2022-2025. In particular, the amount of core resources mobilized during the first 2 years of the Strategic Plan (\$1.2bn), met only 80% of the estimated total. ● Declining core funding follows a long-term trend in the UNDS which impacts UNDP’s ability to achieve its strategic goals. Political and economic factors along with changing aid policies, scepticism towards multilateralism, competition for funding within the system, and lack of donor visibility are some of the factors identified as contributing to this decline.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reiterates its request to the UNDS to analyse and explore in a collaborative manner option for harmonized cost-recovery policies, based on common cost classification and cost-recovery methodologies, noting in this regard the good practice established through the common cost-recovery policy of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women, as adopted by their respective Executive Boards in 2020 (para. 57) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNDP continues to engage on cost recovery issues with UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women and contributes to the UNICEF-led effort under the auspices of the Finance and Budget Network in relation to the Funding Compact - Commitment #13 on improving comparability of cost classifications and definitions and enabling greater transparency across time and between UNSDG entities. ● An informal meeting was held with the Executive Boards of the respective UN entities on December 1, 2023. The importance of full cost recovery of both direct and indirect costs was discussed. ● Reporting of waivers and their financial impact will continue. ● UN entities will continue to evaluate options to ascertain if any changes to the comprehensive cost recovery policy are required.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urges the UNDS entities to (para. 61-62) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further explore and implement innovative funding approaches to catalyse additional resources for sustainable development (para. 61) ○ Share knowledge and best practices on ways to incentivize innovative funding, taking into account the experiences of other multilateral institutions, and to include this information in their regular financial reporting (para. 61) ○ Further explore financing strategies for the SDGs, including through innovative financing and blended finance, to respond to the unique situation of countries, especially those with special needs, and to share best practices in this regard (para. 62) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2023, UNDP continued to provide integrated services to build a global economic architecture, which is reoriented to work for people and the planet, namely Public Finance for the SDGs, Private capital and impact management, Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFF), and SDG Finance Academy. • With specific focus on crisis settings, UNDP continued to support the operationalization of INFFs in 50 countries characterized as fragile or crisis. UNDP’s budgeting for SDGs work is underway in 18 such contexts and tax for SDGs is being explored in 11. The IRFF is operational in 14 fragile and crisis contexts. UNDP is continuing to adapt its financing service offers to better respond to the specific needs of these contexts and ensure financing supports efforts across the HDP Nexus. • On SDG aligned bond issuance, UNDP led the issuance of nearly \$5.8 billion in new thematic debt in 2023 across Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Fiji, Rwanda, Uruguay, Bolivia, Mexico and Cabo Verde. • Furthermore, UNDP and EIB are partnering to develop a Green Climate Fund program called the Green and Resilient Debt Platform. Currently in the project preparation stage, with project preparation funding from the Green Climate Fund and Nordic Development Fund, this program aims to mobilize public and private climate finance at scale, with an initial focus on 8-11 African countries and Bangladesh & Brazil. This program is part of the EU’s Global Green Bond Initiative (GGBI), which aims to unlock up to \$2 billion with a total impact of \$15-20 billion. • During 2023, UNDP, alongside UNEP, WB, IMF, IDB, CAF, FAO, ECLAC, developed a framework for sustainable finance taxonomies. The framework is currently being used by a number of countries as they develop their own frameworks to align investments to sustainability goals. • As G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG) Secretariat, UNDP helped develop a G20 Sustainable Finance Technical Assistance Action Plan (TAAP). UNDP has been mandated by the G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group to convene stakeholders for implementing the G20 TAAP. This plan outlines 9 recommendations, which seek to strengthen and synergize the delivery of capacity building for sustainable finance, recognizing that capacity building is a key building block to scale-up the access to and the volume of affordable and long-term international private and public investments in the SDGs. Key areas of focus include adjusting capacity building approaches to localized contexts (including on topics such as risk analysis, transition planning or sustainable finance products), incentivizing participation from financial institutions, and coordinating delivery channels across providers. • UNDP continues to host UNCDF and closely collaborate with the Fund on a number of key areas, including on financing (UNDP leverages UNCDF’s unique investment mandate through UNCDF Investment Platform and Digital Finance Unit), digital (currently, UNDP and UNCDF currently have more than 29 joint programmes focused on inclusive digital economies), and climate resilience infrastructure, with the focus on the Least-Developed Countries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urges the UNDS entities to align their next integrated budgets with the present resolution and in that context to further improve the functioning and effectiveness of the structured dialogues on how to fund the development results agreed in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In line with various Executive Board decisions on the UNDP Structured Funding Dialogue, in 2023, UNDP continued to hold regular funding dialogues and report on its entity-specific commitments to the Funding Compact. • As requested by the Executive Board (decision 2022/18), in 2023, UNDP held three Structured Funding Dialogues to discuss financing the results of the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025, including with a detailed analysis on the root causes of the decline in core. • Additionally, UNDP collaborated with UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women to jointly address the Executive Board through an informal Structured Funding Dialogue (May 2023) to discuss the criticality of core, the financing issues facing the UNDS, the consequences of reduced core funding. This critical dialogue with Member States offers an opportunity for the UN entities to

<p>the strategic plans including through the implementation of the Funding Compact commitments (para. 65)</p>	<p>directly engage with Member States and frankly discuss how to improve the current funding situation and how the UNDS can assist Member States in meeting their funding commitments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2023 Structured Funding Dialogue report (DP/2023/26) is streamlined with the reports produced by the above-mentioned UN entities. It provided an update on the structured funding dialogues, an overview of resource trends and progress made against the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, a full review of the 2022 financial situation, and progress on the entity-specific commitments towards the Funding Compact. • The Executive Board, through its decisions, has reaffirmed the call for both UN entities and Member States to adhere to the mutually reinforcing commitments of the Funding Compact.
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IV. Governance of the United Nations operational activities for development

QCPR mandates (paras. 70-85)	Progress made by UNDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underscores the importance of all UNDS entities to (para. 74): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prepare and finalize their entity-specific country development programme documents in accordance with the agreed priorities of the UNSDCF and in consultation with host Governments (para. 74) ○ Requests relevant development system entities, in coordination with DCO, to make the relevant UNSDCF and/or its outcome matrix available to Member States and the governing bodies when the draft country programme document is presented for consideration, in accordance with relevant Executive Board processes and timelines (para. 74) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2023, 29 UNDP Country Programme Documents (CPDs) were approved by the Executive Board. All UNDP CPDs were designed in derivation, and sequenced, with their respective Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs). • UNDP ensures close alignment of its CPDs with the UNSDCF from the design stage, by nesting the programme’s Theory of Change within the UNSDCF, and throughout the corporate quality assurance and appraisal process. • In line with the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF), all UNDP draft CPDs have been formally certified by the respective UN Resident Coordinator on CPDs’ alignment with the Cooperation Frameworks. • In compliance with the QCPR and in coordination with the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO), UNDP makes all CPDs available for the review by Member States alongside their respective UNSDCF, and/or its results matrix, as endorsed for posting by the respective governments. • UNSDCF and CPDs are posted simultaneously on the UNDCO Web Site and on UNDP’s Executive Board Site six weeks before the relevant Executive Board sessions.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underscores the importance of accountability for implementing reforms at the country level, and in this regard requests the Secretary - General and members of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to ensure full implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework in all United Nations country teams (para. 77) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP is compliant with the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF) provisions at all levels. UNDP continuously provides guidance on the MAF implementation to its senior leadership across the organisation, ensures the application of respective policies and mechanisms, and provides frequent updates through information sessions/notes to its leadership at country level. In 2023 specifically, following the update of the Guidance Note on a New Generation of Joint Programmes, UNDP conducted tailored regional sessions to ensure full understanding and application of the Joint Programme Guidance Note by its staff at country and regional levels. UNDP also continuously ensures compliance with the dual reporting model, including through performance assessment exercises, programme alignment of CPDs with UNSDCF, among others. Within the framework of the dual reporting model, UNDP Regional Directors are seeking RCs feedback/inputs into Resident Representatives' performance as related to their contributions to UNCT work. Regional Directors are also contributing to RCs' performance assessments. The MAF implementation is monitored through the annual "Surveys to Country Offices on UNDS reform implementation". In 2023, the fourth round of the survey was conducted. The survey allows UNDP to identify good practices, challenges and gaps in implementation, as well as provide the necessary guidance to the leadership at different levels. At the regional level, UNDP in its capacity as co-Vice-Chair of the Regional Collaborative Platforms (RCPs), continued to actively contribute to advancing the strategic direction of RCPs, the functioning of Issue-Based Coalitions (IBCs), and the implementation of key regional commitments in support of UNCTs. Full accountability, including on the compliance with MAF, is ensured through UNDP Executive Board. UNDP continues to report to the Executive Board on its progress in the implementation of the UNDS through the information note on 'Update on implementation efforts on the repositioning of the United Nations development system', as well as through formal and informal sessions within the framework of the EB sessions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calls upon the United Nations development system entities to abide by the relevant rules of procedure and working methods and to continue playing their part in enhancing system-wide coherence, coordination, harmonization and efficiency, reduce duplication and build synergies, as appropriate and in accordance with decisions of their respective governing bodies, and further requests these entities to align their policies, guidelines and regulations with the UNDS reforms (para. 83) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP remains a strong supporter of the UNDS reform helping enhance system-wide coherence, coordination, harmonization and efficiency, and reduce duplication by building synergies among UN entities. From the adoption of the UNGA resolution on UNDS repositioning and the launch of the UNDS reform, UNDP ensured active participation, tangible contributions and coordinated efforts for the implementation of respective mandates. Now in the fifth year of the implementation of the UNDS Reform, UNDP has not only diligently and proactively accompanied the RC-RR delinking process to its successful completion but has also invested in mainstreaming and operationalizing the mandates of the repositioned UNDS, integrating them in its policies, operations and guidance. Regular progress updates on the implementation of the reform have been provided not only through the annual information notes to the Executive Board, but also through UNDP statutory reporting mechanisms, such as the UNDP annual report, its annex on the implementation of the QCPR, the data companion and scorecard, the report on the UNDP Strategic Plan, its Integrated Results and Resources Framework, and the report on the structured dialogue on financing the results of the UNDP Strategic Plan. In 2023, UNDP continued to proactively engage in all UNDS Reform streams, including through technical expertise and offers on system-wide programming, efficiency agenda and advanced partnership and funding approaches, as well as with the UNDP Administrator serving as the Vice-Chair of the UN Sustainable Development Group. More specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In furthering its commitment to the continued strengthening of the UNDS, UNDP emphasized the importance of partnerships in its interventions. In 2023, UNDP continued to collaborate with a wide range of UN entities, including with ILO and UNEP on social protection and jobs, UN Women on gender equal economies, OHCHR on support to National Human Rights Institutions, and others. UNDP continued to put its capacities and experience at the service of the UNDS and UNCTs, under the overall steer of RCs, to support the UNDS' ability to transform sectoral interventions into integrated, synergistic development offers responsive to national priorities, including through advancing cross-sectoral programming, data, analytics and foresight thus contributing

	<p>to integrated analysis for CCA/UNSDCF processes, tools for futures modelling and simulations, system-wide offers on integrated policy solutions, development financing approaches, and innovative, evidence-based programmatic approaches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interagency programming coherence at the country level was further ensured through UNDP programme management policies being fully aligned with UNSDG guidance. Having extensively contributed to the development of relevant UNSDG Guidance, such as the UNSDG Guidance on UN country-level strategic planning for development in exceptional circumstances and the new UNSDG Guidance Note on a New Generation of Joint Programmes, UNDP ensured their application at the country level. ● In 2023, UNDP also continued to work with UN Women, UNICEF, and UNFPA in monitoring and reporting common and complementary indicators, including 11 QCPR indicators integrated in the respective IRRFs. Regular meetings of data reporting teams are held, and common indicator results are harmonized. ● The 2023 Joint Meeting of the Boards (JMB) of UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS, UNICEF, UN Women and WFP – in 2023, titled “The importance of joint development solutions and quality financing in the face of multiple crises” – served as a space for the UN development system to present collective results and impact for development, while also demonstrating strengthened system-wide coherence, harmonization, and efficiency on joint solutions related to crises and key development challenges. ● UNDP, UNFPA and UNOPS continue to closely cooperate within the framework of the Executive Board. Joint EB segments are held on the UNDS reform implementation, with key progress and challenges discussed with the EB members to ensure coherence, efficiency, and harmonization.
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V. Functioning of the United Nations development system

QCPR mandates (paras. 86-113)	Progress made by UNDP
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Requests all UNDS entities to fully support the reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system, in particular by complying with the Management and Accountability Framework, by promoting inter-agency mobility and by ensuring that their operational activities for development at country level are supportive of the strategic objectives as laid out in the UNSDCF (para. 88) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Since the adoption of the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF), UNDP put in place and ensured all necessary measure to support the full MAF implementation, as well as compliance with its provisions at all levels. ● More specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Full implementation of the dual reporting model with: 1/ the Job Descriptions of all UNDP Resident Representatives (RRs) clearly recognizing the role of the Resident Coordinator and including provisions (in line with GA resolution A/RES/72/279) to ensure reporting on respective contributions to the collective results of the UNDS towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda at the country level, as connected to UNSDCF implementation, and 2/. All UNDP RRs are assessed against a mandatory performance goal– aligned with key MAF provisions – on their effective contribution to the successful achievement of the UNCT results, in line with UNSDCF. Furthermore, RCs are invited annually by the UNDP Regional Directors to provide inputs to the RR’s performance appraisals. ○ Frequent assessment to monitor implementation, capture lessons learned and challenges and provide the necessary corporate direction by undertaking an annual survey on the ‘Country Office implementation of the UNDS reform’ (fourth survey iteration undertaken in 2023). ○ Regular communications on the implementation and direction of key UNDS reform streams by ensuring that UNDP senior leadership, including RRs, receive the latest information on UNSDG-related guidance and strategic discussions through the monthly ‘UNDS Reform Digest’. ○ Tailored webinars and guidance to country office leadership to ensure they are kept well informed and abreast of the evolution of UNSDG Guidance and implications. For example, UNDP provided regional sessions to ensure the full understanding and application of the latest/revised guidance on “Guidance Note on a New Generation of Joint Programmes” and its annexes).
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Full alignment of UNDP CPDs with the UNSDCF to ensure they are anchored in national priorities and are fully aligned with UNDP’s Strategic Plan, while also ensuring derivation of results and sequencing with the Cooperation Framework. This also includes the formal certification by RCs on CPDs’ alignment with the Cooperation Framework.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls on the UNDS entities to actively engage in the preparation of the Fifth UN Conference on the LDCs and in reviews of the next Programme of Action for least developed countries at the national, subregional, and regional and global levels, in close cooperation and partnerships with the World Bank and the international financial institutions, and to integrate the next programme of action into their strategic plans and annual work programmes (para. 89) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further calls on to support the Resident Coordinators in the LDCs and to assist them in mainstreaming of the next Programme of Action into development planning at the country level in a coordinated and cohesive manner (para. 89) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 emphasizes the importance of tailored approaches to specific country contexts, with a special focus on LDCs. • Having been actively supporting the shaping of the Doha Programme of Action for 2022-2031 (DPoA), UNDP – in collaboration with the UN Country teams and under the steer of UN Resident Coordinators – achieved critical results in its implementation, including by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ supporting 21 countries - including 19 LDCs - to close the energy access gap through the Africa Minigrid Programme; ○ supporting 12 African countries - including 9 LDCs - through Action Opportunity Assessments to identify scalable country-level action opportunities that can materially reduce the current energy access deficit by 2025; ○ helping 41 LDCs on second-generation NDCs through UNDP’s Climate Promise, with 20 LDCs to date having turned their NDCs into investment strategies; ○ expanding support to the development of Digital Public Infrastructure to 25 LDCs; ○ supporting 32 LDCs with the design and implementation of national financing strategies; and ○ expanding the support of the Insurance and Risk Finance Facility to 20 LDCs by 2025. • UNDP’s most ambitious energy access programme to date is the Africa Minigrids Programme (AMP). It is one of the biggest off-grid electrification technical assistance programmes in the African region, with the potential to be scaled even further. The Africa Minigrids Programme (AMP) works with governments and partners in an initial 21 countries in Africa, including 19 LDCs, to scale up solar-battery minigrids and provide access to sustainable, affordable electricity to some of the world’s poorest communities. • UNDP’s Climate Promise is the world’s largest offer of support to developing countries on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. Covering over 127 countries and territories – representing over 85 percent of all developing countries – the support engages 41 least developed countries, 29 small island developing states, and 14 high emitters. • The Climate Promise is also delivered in collaboration with a wide variety of partners within and outside the UN System and is a key contribution to the NDC Partnership. It has led to a significant increase in mitigation and adaptation ambition (over 90% each), as well as inclusion of gender considerations (over 95% of countries). • UNDP aims to support 25 LDCs to implement an inclusive and human rights-based Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI). Together with partners such as India, Estonia, Germany, the Omidyar Network and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, UNDP is leading the development of global digital commons: co-developing open and safe technologies, regulatory capacities and governance frameworks required for digital public infrastructure worldwide. There are many digital pioneers among LDCs, including Bangladesh, Mauritania, and Togo as well as countries such as Senegal, Rwanda, and Sierra Leone, who have demonstrated regional and global leadership in DPI. • UNDP has also been working to develop a Sustainable Energy Academy, which aims to create concrete impact on the ground by providing countries with tailored made capacity building and a strong global community of experts and practitioners on energy for development.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invites all relevant UNDS entities, led by the UN Office of the High Representative for the LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS, to extend necessary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support in a coordinated manner to the countries aspiring to graduate in developing their graduation and smooth transition strategies (para. 101) ○ Calls upon these entities to ensure that graduation-related capacity development and activities are coordinated and demand-driven and to encourage an ambitious and flexible approach to help governments mitigate the impact of graduation (para. 101) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2023, UNDP provided capacity development support in the LDC context, including to (1) Cambodia Ministry of Economy and Finance on economic diversification and strategic foresight; (2) Bangladesh Ministry of Commerce on negotiation skills in the context of LDC graduation; (3) Timor Leste as part of joint UN efforts to prepare the national delegation for the LDC V Conference in Doha. • UNDP also supported smooth graduation strategies, including in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cambodia through a study on prospects and readiness for LDC graduation entitled ‘Cambodia’s Graduation from Least Developed Country (LDC) Status: Preparedness and Smooth Transition Strategy’. ○ Bangladesh through a study with UNDESA on the impact of graduation on SMEs, entitled ‘Impact of Bangladesh’s Graduation from the Least Developed Country (LDC) group on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)’. ○ Lao PDR through a policy note on LDC graduation, which is being used to stimulate dialogue with the policymakers on how LDC graduation and transition provides an opportunity for macro-economic reforms. ○ Nepal through the preparation of a Smooth Transition Strategy.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterates that entities within the UNDS should operate according to the principle of mutual recognition of best practices in terms of policies and procedures, with the aim of facilitating active collaboration across agencies and reducing transaction costs for Governments and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP has signed a mutual recognition statement acknowledging General Assembly Resolution 71/243 to support the goals pursued by the Business Innovation Group (BIG). • Furthermore, UNDP is actively involved in the High-level Committee on Management (HLCM) and its work on the operationalization of the mutual recognition principle.

<p>collaborating agencies (Para. 106)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Urges entities of the UNDS that have not yet done so to sign on to the statement (Para. 106) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls upon the entities of the UNDS to continue efforts to achieve greater gender balance in appointments within the UN system at the global, regional, and country levels for positions that affect operational activities for development (para. 112) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2023, UNDP maintained full gender parity - 50% men and 50% women - among staff (data as of December 2023). However, challenges persist, particularly at the NOD, P4, P5 and D2 levels, where lower representation of women is observed. Meanwhile, gender parity has been achieved at the D1 level. • Recognizing that women remain under-represented at more senior professional levels, a variety of learning and career development programmes were offered to women in 2023, such as the SPARK Programme, Women in Leadership Programme, the African Young Women Leaders Fellowship Programme, as well Global Mentoring Programme, Virtual Development Assignment Programme (VDAP) and Career Labs (CLs). • In recognition of the significant progress UNDP has made towards ensuring gender equality and its commitment to an inclusive workplace, in 2021 UNDP was awarded the Equity, Diversity and Gender Equality (<i>EDGE</i>) <i>Move Certificate</i> - the second highest level of gender equality achievable. • In 2023, UNDP started spearheading the EDGE re-certification process, with the completion expected in March 2024. This re-certification signals UNDP’s commitment and ongoing efforts on assessing progress and identifying priority areas for acceleration. • Through the continued implementation of its Gender Parity Strategy 2022-2025, UNDP continued to strengthen its position as a recognized thought leader in gender equality and advancement of women’s rights that “walks the talk” and integrates gender equality values and principles throughout its operations. • Furthermore, in 2023, UNDP continued implementing several measures to make the organization more family-friendly, including through the unified Parental Leave Policy. • Over the course of the last three years, UNDP and UN Women have forged an exemplary collaboration in the development and maintenance of the UN system-wide Dashboard on Gender Parity. This pioneering dashboard, conceived through a closely coordinated effort between the two organizations, has emerged as a pivotal tool in propelling the agenda of gender equality forward within the United Nations system. Recognizing its significance, the Secretary-General himself has acknowledged this transformative endeavour on multiple occasions.
VI. Follow-up, monitoring and reporting	
QCPR mandates (paras. 114-120)	Progress made by UNDP

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaffirms that all entities of the UNDS carrying out operational activities for development should align their planning and activities, including through their governing bodies where applicable, to take appropriate action consistent with each entity's mandate, role and expertise for the full implementation of the present resolution (para. 116); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As UNDP's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 was developed in line with the 2020 QCPR, UNDP continues to ensure demonstrating corporate-level efforts to identify strong linkages across thematic focus areas, fortify UNDP's integrated support to countries, and leverage enablers of innovation, digitalization, and development financing to provide context-specific and effective support to countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. • UNDP continues to work with UN Women, UNICEF, and UNFPA in monitoring and reporting common and complementary indicators, including 11 QCPR indicators, in their respective IRRFs. Regular inter-agency meetings among technical focal points ensure that common results reporting against the defined indicators continue to be coordinated and harmonized.
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The inter-agency common and complementary quadrennial comprehensive policy review indicators (2023)

<i>Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) indicator number⁴ and operative paragraph</i>	<i>QCPR indicator</i>	<i>UNDP Strategic Plan indicator number⁵</i>	<i>UNDP Strategic Plan indicator</i>	<i>2023 result</i>	<i>Data source</i>
Organizational Enablers					
1.4.13 (OP 12)	Percentage of UNDS entities that meet or exceed: i. All ii. 75% of the standards set out in the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	1.2.3	Percentage of United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women minimum standards met or exceeded (QCPR)	94% (15 out of 16 indicators)	UN SWAP Report 2023, UNDP
1.4.19 (OP 12)	Percentage of UNDS entities that track and report on allocations and expenditures on gender equality using i. gender equality markers; ii. financial targets.	1.2.2	Percentage of expenditures with a significant gender component and with gender as a principal objective (QCPR)	69% (using data from Quantum March 14, 2024)	UNDP
1.4.25 (OP 15)	Percentage of UNDS entities that meet the green rating for Youth2030 performance on meaningful youth engagement, in the past year, as set out in the Youth2030 Scorecard: i. Policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement ii. Diversity of youth (groups) engaged	1.2.5	Rating of UNDP Youth2030 performance on meaningful youth engagement as set out in the Youth2030 Scorecard (QCPR): (a) Policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement (b) Diversity of youth (groups) engaged	Green	UNDP

⁴ According to the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR) monitoring and reporting framework of 22 April 2022, available at www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/2022/QCPR-Structure-MF-Footnotes-22Apr2022.pdf.

⁵ Update of the Integrated Results and Resources Framework of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, available at https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/dp2022-17_Annex%204.docx

<i>Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) indicator number⁴ and operative paragraph</i>	<i>QCPR indicator</i>	<i>UNDP Strategic Plan indicator number⁵</i>	<i>UNDP Strategic Plan indicator</i>	<i>2023 result</i>	<i>Data source</i>
	iii. Meaningful youth engagement in Strategic Plan processes; iv. Meaningful youth engagement in support to Governments / inter-governmental processes; v. Meaningful youth engagement in UN-led programmes, projects and campaigns		(c) Meaningful youth engagement in the year in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • design, development, monitoring and evaluation of Strategic Plans • support to Governments/inter-governmental processes UN-led programme, projects and campaigns		
1.4.28 (OP 14)	Percentage of UNDS entities/UNCTs that have met or exceeded standards in at least 50% of the indicators of the relevant component of the UNDIS accountability framework: i. UNDS entities ii. UNCTs	1.2.6	Percentage of the relevant indicators from the UNDIS accountability framework where UNDP has met or exceeded the standard (QCPR)	60%	UNDP
Agile and Anticipatory Organization					
People					
3.6.7, 3.6.8., 3.6.9 (OP 111, 112)	Percentage of UNDS female staff among international professional staff: i. All international professional staff ii. P-1 iii. P-2 iv. P-3	2.2.2	Percentage of female staff/personnel who are female (QCPR): (a) All staff (b) All workforce (staff, SC/PSA holders, UNV) (c) General Service Staff (d) All National Officers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Officer-A • National Officer-B 	a- 50% b- 47% c- 52% d- 51% d1- 58% d2- 51%	UNDP

<i>Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) indicator number⁴ and operative paragraph</i>	<i>QCPR indicator</i>	<i>UNDP Strategic Plan indicator number⁵</i>	<i>UNDP Strategic Plan indicator</i>	<i>2023 result</i>	<i>Data source</i>
	v. P-4 vi. P-5 Percentage of UNDS female staff among national staff: i. All National Officers ii. National Officer-A iii. National Officer-B iv. National Officer-C v. National Officer-D v. National Officer-E Percentage of UNDS female staff among high-level posts: i. All high-level posts ii. D-1 iii. D-2 iv. ASG v. USG		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Officer-C • National Officer-D • National Officer-E (e) All international professional staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P-1 • P-2 • P-3 • P-4 • P-5 • D1 and above 	d3- 47% d4- 40% d5- 0% e1- 65% e2- 60% e3- 52% e4- 45% e5- 42% e6- 49%	
Risk Management					
2.3.3 (OP 29a)	Percentage of entities integrating environmental and social	4.2.1	Percentage of country offices applying environmental and social standards in	96%	UNDP

<i>Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) indicator number⁴ and operative paragraph</i>	<i>QCPR indicator</i>	<i>UNDP Strategic Plan indicator number⁵</i>	<i>UNDP Strategic Plan indicator</i>	<i>2023 result</i>	<i>Data source</i>
	standards/safeguards to policies, projects and/or programmes		UNDP programmes in line with United Nations standards (QCPR)		
Funding					
4.3.5 (OP 60)	Funding received from the private sector: i. Core ii. Non-core	5.1.2	Size (in millions of dollars) in funding aggregated by funding partners (QCPR): (a) Regular resources (b) UN pooled funding (c) Funding Windows	A) \$566 M. B) \$184 M. C) \$128 M.	UNDP
Operational Excellence					
4.4.2 (OP 69)	Percentage of UNDS entities that are implementing all six data standards in the UN Financial Data Cube	6.3.5	Number of data standards being implemented from the UN Financial Data Cube (QCPR)	6	UNDP
5.4.1 (OP 117)	Percentage of UNDS entities publishing data in accordance with the International Aid Transparency Initiative data standard	6.3.6	International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) publishing statistics score (QCPR)	[T] Very strong [C] Very strong T = 88 Timeliness, C = 88 Comprehensiveness	UNDP 2023 publishing statistics as assessed by the IATI Dashboard

<i>Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) indicator number⁴ and operative paragraph</i>	<i>QCPR indicator</i>	<i>UNDP Strategic Plan indicator number⁵</i>	<i>UNDP Strategic Plan indicator</i>	<i>2023 result</i>	<i>Data source</i>
UN Coordination and Coherence					
3.5.10 (OP 107)	Percentage of UN entity offices in Common Premises	8.1.2	Percentage of UNDP offices in United Nations common premises (QCPR)	80%	UNDP
5.4.3 (OP 70)	Percentage of UNSDG entity evaluation offices engaging in: i. Joint evaluations ii. Independent system-wide evaluations	8.1.3	Number and percentage of joint evaluations and independent system-wide evaluations, in which UNDP engaged (QCPR): (a) joint evaluations (b) independent system-wide evaluations	(a) 38 (b) 1	UNDP