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)	**2024 Progress Update by UNDP (Submission as part of the Administrator's Annual Report - QCPR Annex III)**
• Reiterates its call to the entities of the UNDS to continue to mainstream the Sustainable	UNDP's approach to strategic integration is built on a shared understanding of the SDGs, their interlinkages, and the capacity to transform specialized, sectoral interventions into cohesive development efforts that respond to partner country needs. In over 70 countries, UNDP, together with its partners, has shifted to portfolio-based approaches through practical actions supported by an evolving suite of tools for

Development Goals in their strategic planning documents, their work and reporting at all levels, taking into account that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions… is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and should therefore continue to be the highest priority for and underlying objective of the operational activities of the UNDS (para. 8)	large-scale transformation. By aligning efforts across government ministries, UN agencies, and development partners, UNDP has moved from isolated projects to a unified strategy that drives collective action and delivers shared results. UNDP has also reframed its SDG initiative to create a more adaptable approach. In particular, the SDG Push works across policy domains with government, UN and local partners leveraging development data and policy tools for national SDG acceleration. Fully integrated into the revised UNSDCF and CCA guidance, this data-led, digitally enabled suite of tools is recognized as a best practice in addressing complex development challenges (Global Sustainable Development Report, 2023). Furthermore, in 2024, more than 20 countries received dedicated support to implement integrated policy solutions for SDG acceleration. This support built on modular tools designed to identify acceleration pathways, assess policy and budget alignment with the SDGs, and evaluate overall SDG implementation performance. Following successful collaboration with 100 countries to develop Integrated SDG Insights, UNDP secured USD 1 million to support the national scaling of the SDG Push insights in national and local development frameworks and priority investments. An 'NDC x SDG insights' initiative was piloted in 5 countries as an integrated effort with climate and sustainable finance portfolios to support high-ambition Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as credible investment vehicles driving national development, with wider scaling planned with UN partners in 2025. UNDP continues to actively contribute to system-wide reporting on SDG implementation by reporting on its activities, initiatives, and plans for the 2030 Agenda, including through the UN System SDG Implementation online database, highlighting UNDP's integrated approach to addressing intersecting challenges by employing innovative tools, mobilizing finance, and influencing policies. Progress on the implementation of the UNDP Strategic Plan is continuously monitored and reported through the Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF), with the 2024 Results Oriented Analysis Report (ROAR) highlighting the effectiveness of UNDP's interventions, showcasing how resources are used to achieve high-level results. The ROAR also informs institutional learning, helping to prioritize key activities for 2025 to contribute to the higher-level results of the Strategic Plan, Regional Programmes and UN Cooperation Frameworks at the country level (through UNDP Country Programme Documents - CPDs), as well as unit specific management results through Integrated Work Planning (IWP). Finally, the new UNDP Strategic Plan 2026-2029 will set the organization's direction and priorities for the next four years. UNDP collaborates with governments, civil society, the private sector, and communities to co-create a strategy that responds to current challenges and can adapt to address future ones, grounded in the lived experiences of those it serves, delivering more effective development outcomes. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, will continue to be at the foundation of UNDP's directions and activities.

• 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)	The UNCT-SWAP is the UN Country Team equivalent to UN-SWAP, integrating gender mainstreaming into UNCT's processes and institutional arrangements, and achievement of gender equality results tied to the SDGs. In 2024 - a transition year, UNDP moved towards implementing the UN-SWAP 3.0 and United Nations Gender Equality Acceleration Plan. 101 UNDP country offices (78 percent) participated in the UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality scorecard, which is an increase from 94 in 2023 and 80 in 2022. Also, in 2024, UNDP participated in driving the UNCT-SWAP assessments in 97 countries (75 percent) – increasing from 89 in 2023. As an integral part of system-wide efforts, UNDP continued to actively engage in the Independent Review of the UN System's capacity to deliver on Gender Equality, including staffing, resources, and architecture, across all UN entities and as a key opportunity to guide recommendations on the necessity of a system wide approach to increase capacities to deliver on gender equality and addressing properly and timely the key challenges on gender equality at policy level. Internally, UNDP continued to advance knowledge and good practices on gender equality through its senior leadership. In 2024, 25 Resident Representatives (RRs), Deputy Resident Representatives (DRRs) and Regional Hub Managers successfully completed the second edition of the Leadership for Gender Equality Certificate. Building on the ground-breaking methodology pilot tested in 2022, the Certificate included more than 20 hours of synchronous/asynchronous learning activities (i.e., Workshops, Webinars, Learning Labs) facilitated by Gender@Work and Kings College London. Participation was balanced in terms of gender (44% female-66% male) and development settings (52% crisis-48 development) and included leaders from all regions. As a result of this promising practice, UNDP has been requested to co-chair a working group on Gender Transformative Leadership Training in the framework of the Gender Equality Acceleration Plan. UNDP continued redoubling efforts to bring gender equality into economic and fiscal policies. UNDP concluded the first cohort of the EQUANOMICS Global Learning Lab on Gender Equal Economies in June 2024. The Lab brought together UNDP economists and leading global feminist economists in topics such as fiscal policies, gender social norms, labor markets, climate change and more. A total of 60 economists participated in the 2024 cohort of the Learning Lab, of which 43 graduated as EQUANOMISTS. Additionally, in 2024, UNDP - through its Nature Pledge - prioritized gender equality and women's leadership as a critical force for tackling the nature crisis and driving systemic transformation, through bold advocacy, innovative programming, and direct engagement with over 140 countries. The Nature Pledge commits to advancing gender equality in 100 countries, closing leadership gaps and ensuring equitable access to resources. As part of these efforts, UNDP's Early Action Support (EAS) Programme facilitated 2024 report— "Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Leadership in National Biodiversity Planning" – captured lessons from countries integrating gender into their 6th National Reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), providing a roadmap for others to follow. UNDP also equipped practitioners with practical tools to translate gender commitments into action. The Nature for Gender Equality Action Kit, launched as part of the Nature for Development Action Kit series, provided entry points to advance SDGs through nature.

• 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 the United Nations development system to continue to have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind (para. 13)	In 2024, in close collaboration with the UN Country Teams, UNDP provided direct support to 132 countries on multidimensional poverty reduction strategies and programmes with a focus on LNOB. These included working with 122 countries on jobs and livelihoods programmes, with 62 countries on social protection measures, with 90 countries on better health services and access to essential commodities, with 106 countries on support to strengthen smaller businesses (targeting youth and women), and with 52 countries on financial inclusion initiatives. In addition, UNDP continued to advance its thought leadership to inform policies relevant to the reduction of poverty and inequalities and to support countries to adopt economic growth models that are inclusive and sustainable. In 2024, UNDP adopted several Country Programme Documents, which prioritized LNOB strategies and interventions, including in Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, the Gambia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, the Philippines, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, and Ukraine. For example, in Brazil, a focus on the most vulnerable included targeted interventions for Afro-Brazilians descendants, residents in the North and Northeast, indigenous people, and children living in poverty. Despite gains from earlier decades, programmatic interventions aimed to support Government's efforts to tackle inequalities and discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, geography, and age. In Gambia, UNDP is working with national and sub-national institutions to build up capacities to develop and implement pro-poor, gender-sensitive policies to be integrated into the national budgetary framework. Emphasis on citizen engagement, particularly women, youth, and people with disabilities, aim to promote participatory planning. Digital solutions are being leveraged for enhanced data collection, analysis, and reporting. In Ukraine, UNDP is working with the national and local government authorities to support inclusive and sustainable economic recovery and growth, including human capital development and labour market flexibility for recovery and economic growth through vocational, technical, entrepreneurial, digital and soft-skills training., UNDP is working with the national and local government authorities to support inclusive and sustainable economic recovery and growth, including human capital development and labour market flexibility for recovery and economic growth through vocational, technical, entrepreneurial, digital and soft-skills training. Within the broader framework of its Strategic Plan 2022-2025, in line with the system-wide UN Youth2030 Strategy, UNDP's youth empowerment work as an integral part of the Governance for People and Planet Programme, UNDP provided policy and programming support in more than 100 countries and territories and continued to manage Youth Communities of Practice in all five regions. UNDP further focused on 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 (YPS) agenda. For example, UNDP facilitated the YPS session at the 2nd annual CSO-UN Dialogue on Peacebuilding, in December 2024, with approximately 150 participants. In June 2024, UNDP organized a regional training of trainers in Senegal, to build the capacities of young leaders in the Sahel region to address the interconnected challenges of climate, peace, and security. The training equipped 29 young leaders from national youth councils and civil society organizations with tools to implement the YPS agenda and develop National Action Plans (NAPs) with concrete actions on climate security. Furthermore, UNDP hosted a regional workshop in Montenegro in July 2024, titled "Generation Nexus:

	Youth Empowerment and Engagement for the Future." With youth delegates from 18 countries, along with UNDP experts and the COP29 Youth Climate Champions, the workshop included sessions on the YPS agenda, identifying challenges and opportunities for its regional implementation. New opportunities continued to be opened up for youth with UNDP support 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 2024), the Youth Action Day (September 2024) - a unique opportunity to elevate the voices of more than 1,000 young people and strengthen meaningful youth engagement in policymaking and decision-making processes through inter-generational solidarity and dialogue. Building on the partnership with Samsung Mobile, in 2024, UNDP expanded the scope of the Generation17 initiative[1]. This collaborative effort has led to the engagement of young leaders from all around the world, in mobilizing and advocating for SDG acceleration through their mobilization and participation in intergovernmental processes (i.e. the ECOSOC Youth Forum, UN General Assembly's side events, or COP 29). UNDP is committed to support the implementation of the Pact for the Future, including through actions related to youth participation and engagement. UNDP joined the UN Working Group on Youth, established by the Secretary General, and will leverage its expertise and resources to foster youth inclusion, equity and trust, at policy level and grassroots level. Furthermore, through the Climate Promise Pledge, in collaboration with Belgium, youth empowerment and meaningful engagement on NDCs was strengthened in six countries (Panama, Burundi, Guinea, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Morocco) through capacity building, training, small grants, advocacy skills development and the creation of national community of practices, mobilizing over 1,500 young climate leaders, including indigenous youth and national youth organizations. In line with the UN Youth 2030 Strategy and UNDP Strategic Plan, UNDP has also rolled out the Youth4Climate (Y4C) initiative, implemented in partnership with the Government of Italy. In 2024, Y4C awarded small grants to support the work of young people and youth-led organizations in five thematic areas: Climate and Environmental Literacy, Sustainable Energy, Food and Agriculture, Nature Assets, Sustainable Consumption and Production. Y4C also hosts a growing online community of over 18,000 young climate leaders and opens learning, networking and discussion opportunities through the Youth4Climate Platform. In addition, through the Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact initiative, 51 grants were made between 2023-2024 in four countries (Kenya, Cambodia, Ecuador and Colombia) to support the initiatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities that contribute to the NDC goals and strengthen their agency to pursue actions that contribute to climate and nature solutions. The supported actions include legal processes to recognize indigenous identity, capacity building, alternative livelihoods, strengthening traditional knowledge, reforestation, protection of water systems and institutional building. Other direct

[1] 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.

	support to Indigenous Peoples is being integrated into programming under the Green Climate Fund and performance-based payments. A toolkit on High Integrity Carbon Market and Indigenous Peoples rights is also being developed. In this context, UNDP co-organized a regional knowledge exchange in Asia for Indigenous Peoples on Carbon Markets.
• Calls upon the UNDS entities as well as UNCTs… to continue to work collaboratively to accelerate the full and effective mainstreaming of disability inclusion into the UN system, including by implementing and reporting on the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy across its programmes and operations, and stressing the need for capacity-development efforts aimed at empowering persons with disabilities and their representative organizations (para. 14)	UNDP's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 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 2024 indicates a budget of USD 292.2 million and a total expense of USD 193.5 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 continues to maximize its internal substantive expertise through the 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 July 2024, the DIN co-organized a Disability Inclusion Café on "Promoting Political Participation of Persons with Disabilities," highlighting UNDP's efforts to ensure inclusion in political processes, particularly in the context of the 2024 Super Year on Elections. The event was attended by 48 colleagues from 21 UNDP Country Offices. Building on the previous efforts for promoting disability inclusion, UNDP conducted a session on disability etiquette to HQ recruitment and onboarding teams. An additional five dedicated training sessions were conducted for country offices and regional hubs, particularly those onboarding new personnel with disabilities. In 2024, UNDP senior management, including UNDP Administrator, has championed disability inclusion internally and in multiple public fora. For example, the UNDP Administrator issued a public video message for the 2024 International Day of Persons with Disabilities in December 2024, where UNDP's work in this area was highlighted. Furthermore, UNDP-UN Volunteers Talent Programme for Young Professionals with Disabilities is opening a range of new opportunities for young professionals with disabilities – in 2024 alone, over 92 UN Volunteers with disabilities served in some 52 countries across the globe. In 2024, an external evaluation of UNDP's experience with the Talent Programme confirmed the positive impact of the programme and highlighted the need for dedicated personnel to support the programme to ensure an even experience for all participants. Recommendations also included consistency in the programmes' practices, protocols, and resources – along with ensuring participants' exposure to future assignments or work within the UN system.

	Internally, UNDP's corporate commitment to equal opportunities and promoting a culture of respect and civility continues to be strengthened. A Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Committee was appointed in 2024, playing a significant role in the launch and successful response rate of the inaugural Inclusion Survey. Launched as part of UNDP's Employee Listening Architecture, the survey provided actionable insights into workplace dynamics and collected voluntary demographic data to analyze the workplace experiences of different groups, including persons with disabilities. Additionally, the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Committee established UNDP's inaugural Diversity, Equity and Inclusion week, which featured dedicated workshops, including a workshop on Disability Inclusion, Awareness, Advocacy and Action. UNDP also completed the pilot phase of its Speak Up Culture initiative, which included 12 Country Offices. The Speak Up Culture pilot had clear impact results in many offices. For instance, Namibia saw a 10-point increase between the first and second Engagement Surveys, with 26 out of 28 (93%) scores increasing, including in 3 areas of Speak Up intervention: respectful treatment, care and leadership. Similarly, Djibouti and Guyana Country Offices had a significant increase in 18 survey scores. Furthermore, to ensure senior-level accountability, all UNDP ASGs have a "Compact" with the Administrator (reviewed annually), which in 2024, contained commitments to disability inclusion, as well as gender equality and gender parity, and preventing and addressing Sexual Harassment (SH) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). 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 quarter 1 of 2024, 48 out of 62 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 2024 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 has been revised and is expected to be launched in 2025 with lessons learnt and best practices from across the UN system.
• Urges Member States and the United Nations development system to explore and promote concrete new avenues for the	In 2024, in line with the implementation of the UN Youth2030 Strategy and UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025, UNDP prioritized meaningful youth engagement in decision-making spaces at local, national, regional and global levels, including at ECOSOC Youth Forum, NDC 3.0 Regional Forums in Europe and

full, effective, structured and sustainable participation of young people in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (para. 15)	Central Asia and in Asia and the Pacific, the Summit of the Future and UNGA, and COP29 and COP16, among others. In the lead up to the 2024 ECOSOC Youth Forum and Summit of the Future, UNDP hosted 3 online consultations on SparkBlue and the Youth4Climate Platform, focusing on collecting the demands of over 1,000 young people globally on topics such as climate finance, the Summit of the Future and 2030 Agenda and on youth-led inclusive digital futures. Throughout the year and during COP29, UNDP actively supported various mechanisms for youth engagement in climate governance and climate action, including through the technical and financial support to the COP29 Presidency Youth Climate Champion - a role institutionalized at COP28, CMA5, as well as the coordination and support provided to three youth constituencies (YOUNGO, the International Indigenous Youth Forum on Climate Change, UNCCD Youth Caucus) and to youth-led local, regional and global conferences of youth (COYs) - a bottom-up youth driven process feeding into COP. Meanwhile, through the Youth4Climate global initiative, implemented in partnership with the Government of Italy, UNDP has enabled global knowledge exchange on youth engagement in climate action, funding 100 youth-led climate solutions (with up to USD 30,000 each) across 52 countries, and connecting over 18,000 young people through the Youth4Climate Platform. Building on the partnership with Samsung Mobile, UNDP has expanded the scope of the Generation17 initiative. This program aims to connect inspiring young advocates with their peers, enabling bold action on the SDGs and amplifying youth voices globally. The partnership combines UNDP's global knowledge of youth empowerment with Samsung's Galaxy technology and commitment to the Global Goals. As of 2024, 17 young leaders from across the globe are actively innovating for humanity and mobilizing communities. These leaders have contributed to SDG advocacy through participation in key global events, including the ECOSOC Youth Forum 2024, the UN General Assembly, the Summit of the Future, and COP29. UNDP also supported the ECOSOC Youth Forum 2024, which engaged over 1,000 participants, including Ministers, high-level government representatives, and youth delegates. Over 13,000 participants accessed the Forum remotely. The event featured plenary sessions, thematic and regional discussions, and a one-day intergovernmental consultation on the Summit of the Future. Furthermore, the Forum facilitated the exchange of innovative ideas and contributions from young people on implementing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs under review in 2024. At the Summit of the Future's Youth Action Day, convened by the UN Youth Office, UNDP contributed to amplifying youth voices on pressing global challenges such as the climate crisis, human rights, and the digital divide. With over 1,000 young participants, UNDP co-led two panel sessions advocating for intergenerational platforms and meaningful youth participation in policymaking. 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.

	In collaboration with the Folke Bernadotte Academy and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), UNDP developed and launched "Beyond Vulnerability: A Guidance Note on Youth, Climate, Peace and Security" (October 2024). This note bridges the Climate, Peace, and Security (CPS) and Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agendas, highlighting youth-led efforts to address climate-related security risks. It offers practical guidance for unifying these agendas while emphasizing the transformative role of youth. Furthermore, UNDP partnered with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) to develop and launch the Youth Parliament Toolkit (July 2024). This resource guides practitioners in establishing and operationalizing youth parliaments, enhancing youth participation in political and policymaking processes. In December 2024, UNDP supported the 2nd annual CSO-UN Dialogue on Peacebuilding co-chaired by DPPA and Interpeace. UNDP co-facilitated the official session on YPS together with CSO and UN partners, while also supporting the participation of young people with local experiences on peacebuilding and conflict prevention throughout the Dialogue. On the sidelines of the Dialogue, UNDP supported the facilitation of a youth consultation hosted by UNFPA, creating a safe space for youth voices on the 2025 Peacebuilding Architecture Review (PBAR) and engagement with key Member States on youth-led peacebuilding. Furthermore, in 2024, UNDP continued to support the implementation of the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) Agenda by advancing youth-inclusive development and implementation of YPS frameworks at the regional, national and subnational levels. For example, UNDP supported the Government of Malawi in the development of its National Action Plan (NAP) - adopted in December 2024 - which provides a blueprint on the enhancement of positive contributions of young people in Malawi's to conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts, also reflecting young people's voices and local realities. UNDP also continued providing support to the establishment of youth-led and youth-inclusive coalitions on Youth, Peace and Security, including in Guinea and Liberia. Building on the Youth Participation workstream of the EU funded UNDP project "Sustaining Peace during Electoral Processes SELECT" – which created spaces for meaningful youth participation through a global survey, global and regional consultations, and the creation of a sounding board to better understand youth participation in the prevention of electoral violence – opportunities were identified for parliamentary engagement with youth and an e-learning space was developed to facilitate youth-sensitive programming in elections and governance. The SELECT project developed the iParticipate platform – serving as a content management platform, empowering youth to produce engaging videos and digital narratives to foster meaningful youth participation – is currently being piloted in several contexts, including Guinea Bissau. Finally, with support from the UNDESA Agenda 2030 Sub-Fund, UNDP launched a Global Plastics Innovation Program (USD 2 million) to empower youth-led civil society organizations in China, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tunisia, and Vietnam. This initiative pilots and scales innovative solutions to combat plastic pollution while fostering green entrepreneurship and job creation for youth and women in the circular economy.

• 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)	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 undertaken as part of the mid-term review of the Strategic Plan in 2024. UNDP includes SDG and other internationally recognized development indicators in its IRRF at impact and outcome levels. These are monitored following data production agencies for the SDG and other indicators. At IRRF output level, UNDP collects indicators reported by country and central offices where applicable. These data undergo a rigorous quality assurance process. The IRRF impact, outcome and output indicator data are reported in the Annex as part of the Annual Report of the Administrator. In 2024, the Results Based Management Guidance was developed and aligned with the policy in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), providing clear guidance on how to use and expand policy implementation at the country office level and enhancing UNDP's approach to monitoring and measuring impact.
II. Contributions of United Nations operational activities for development	
QCPR mandates (paras. 19-45)	**Progress made by UNDP**
• Stresses the importance of continuing to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into the work of each entity of the UNDS by (para. 20): ○ Continuing to allocate resources to realize the development objectives of developing countries, and to support the endeavour to reach the furthest behind first (para. 20(a))	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. For the period 2022-24, 83% of core programmatic resources were allocated to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to address their development objectives. In 2024, 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). In line with trends initiated during the 2018-2021 period, the allocation of total expenditure towards development programmes and services is 90.6 per cent for 2023 (provisional data as of 14 March 2025). The average allocation for the period 2022 to 2024 is 91.4 per cent, meeting 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.

• Stresses the importance of continuing to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into the work of each entity of the UNDS by (para. 20): ○ Ensuring a coherent approach to addressing the interconnections and cross-cutting elements across the SDGs and targets (para. 20 (b)) ○ Ensuring a balanced and integrated approach within the system towards its support to the implementation of the SDGs taking into account new and evolving development challenges and the need to build on lessons learned, address gaps, avoid duplication and overlap and strengthen the inter-agency approach (para. 20 (c))	UNDP connects the UN system through collaborative networks that accelerate SDG progress. Partnering with FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, and WFP, UNDP builds a global community of practitioners by leveraging insights from the SDG Push and related initiatives to link policy experts across government, academia, and civil society. In 2024, the Integrated Policy Practitioners' Network (IPPN) grew by 3,600 members from 37 UN entities, and its Resource Library showcased 208 curated resources from over 100 organizations—with 69% addressing multiple SDGs and 78% having a global focus. UNDP also strengthened partnerships to drive shared solutions. Co-led by UNDP, FAO, and UNICEF, the Integrated Policy Knowledge Deployments Global Project empowers UN Country Teams and national stakeholders to lead integrated, country-driven solutions that accelerate SDG progress through the deployment of expert support and integrated policy skills. This initiative brings together experts from 10 UN entities. UNDP flagship digital platform - SparkBlue - facilitates strategic consultations, peer learning, and specialized networks for 37,000 experts across more than 60 UN entities, departments, and commissions, driving integrated development solutions worldwide. Also, UNDP's e-course on SDG Acceleration, co-developed with UNICEF and the UN Staff College, strengthens UN staff and partner capacity on policy integration for the 2030 Agenda, having attracted over 4,770 registrants from 177 countries in 2024. At the policy and programme level: • In 2024, UNDP mobilized USD 38 million from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) in 37 countries to advance sustainable and energy-efficient cooling technologies, contributing to climate action (SDG 13), sustainable industrialization (SDG 9), and good health and well-being (SDG 3). • Together with UNEP, UNIDO and WWF, UNDP's Plastics Reboot Integrated Program financed by GEF was endorsed in 2024, supporting plastic waste elimination and circular economy approaches in 15 countries with over USD 105 million. • The Shifting to Zero Waste Against Pollution Initiative (SWAP), a global project funded by GEF with USD 29 million, will pilot zero-waste solutions in five cities and in support of Sustainable Consumption and Production. • UNDP mobilized USD 130 million through the GEF Chemicals and Waste Focal Area to strengthen chemicals governance and pollution reduction in 17 countries. Key initiatives include FARM+ (Financing Agrochemicals Reduction and Management), and iCOAST (Integrated Collaborative Approaches to Sustainable Tourism). • UNDP actively contributed as an observer and knowledge partner in global negotiations for a legally binding Plastics Treaty, organizing high-level multi-stakeholder panels and launched the global report "Combatting Plastic Pollution for Sustainable Development", showcasing UNDP's engagement in 12 countries. Furthermore, as part of its UN-Energy pledge, UNDP is working towards reaching the goal of its Energy Moonshot of providing access to clean energy for 500 million people. Between 2022-2024, an estimated 76.5 million people directly benefitted, and a further 100 million more people indirectly benefitted through support to policy and regulatory frameworks as well as in market development. Of those directly

	benefiting from the Energy Moonshot, 47.7 million are gaining access to clean electricity, and 2.73 million are gaining access to clean cooking. UNDP continues to support governments in reducing structural barriers to gender equality through the Powering Gender Equality initiative, supported by the Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) funding window, targeting four countries—Ethiopia, Eswatini, Madagascar, and Malawi—and aiming to empower women economically through clean energy. Preliminary results include: • 601 women and 58 men trained in entrepreneurship. • In Malawi, women's income increased by 70-90%, with some earning up to $3000 per month. • Eswatini saw increased self-esteem among women entrepreneurs. • In Madagascar, a unique dialogue on gender and energy policy integration took place, with concrete outcomes, such as policy guidelines and white papers. • In Mongolia, the Gender Responsive Recovery-Climate Resilience project supports renewable energy transition in ger districts, promoting solar PV heaters over coal. UNDP also continues to advance its research, including in cooperation with RCs/RCOs and UNCTs. 2024 research shows that inclusive low-carbon pathways – driven by strategic investments in energy systems, governance, social protection, green transitions, and digital infrastructure – could lift 60 million people out of poverty by 2030 and 175 million by 2050, while cutting emissions by two-thirds. These findings offer critical insights for shaping foreign assistance to advance human development within planetary boundaries, ensuring shared benefits and responsibilities for climate action. By sharing insights from generative dialogue, foresight methods, and economic modelling, UNDP fosters a dynamic, peer-driven approach to sustainable development in countries facing common challenges. In 2024, publications on 5 countries provided an in-depth look at real-world strategies, challenges, and successes – offering key insights for adapting UNDP's SDG Push approach in diverse contexts.
• 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	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 during the Strategic Plan period have supported over 100 countries to generate much-needed jobs and livelihoods. Since 2022, UNDP supported nearly 72 million people to access essential services, 39 million to access financial services and non-financial assets. For the attainment of the Energy Moonshot, UNDP is increasing access to affordable, reliable, and clean energy – which are pre-conditions for economic growth and poverty reduction – and helping countries accelerate the just energy transition. Since 2022, UNDP has provided direct support to 128 countries, with 383 energy-related projects. Since 2022, UNDP sustainable energy portfolio supported nearly 100 million direct beneficiaries and at least 100 million indirect beneficiaries. Some country examples include:

challenges of programme countries; (para. 21).	• In Zimbabwe, access to solar energy provided for 1,044 health care facilities directly benefitting over 1 million people. • In Mauritius, a USD 28 million Global Climate Fund (GCF) funded project is implemented by UNDP to help transition to a low-carbon economy and meet its target of using renewables to supply 60% of the country's energy needs by 2030. • Since 2022, UNDP has supported Moldova's Energy Vulnerability Reduction Fund (EVRF), aiding 895,000 vulnerable households. The fund reduced energy poverty by 43%, covering 83% of gas costs for at-risk families. • In crisis-affected regions like Yemen and Iraq, UNDP has been instrumental in deploying decentralized renewable energy solutions to support essential public services and boost livelihoods. As part of the Elections Moonshot, UNDP supported 48 countries (20 of which held elections in 2024) helping to improve electoral systems, increase voter participation, and ensure greater transparency and inclusivity. The scope of support included combating misinformation, strengthening capacities of electoral bodies, digitalization and technological support, inclusion of women and persons with disabilities. To date, UNDP assisted 57 elections, and 800.6 million registered voters. In 2024 alone, UNDP supported more than 361 million registered voters to participate in elections, one-third of parliaments globally to enhance governance for sustainable development and anti-corruption initiatives in around 30 countries, across all regions. UNDP partners with governments, development and commercial banks, financial institutions, and the private sector through its USD 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. UNDP support in 2024 continued to attain the USD 1 trillion Finance Moonshot, including through national sustainable finance moonshots in 131 countries, and helped leverage and align nearly USD 757 billion in public and private finance towards the SDGs since 2022. To reach this target UNDP has a two-prong strategy – alignment (generating enhanced impacts from existing sources of public and private finance for SDGs) and leveraging (generating new resources from public and private entities that are invested in the SDGs).
• Calls upon the United Nations development system entities to (paras 22, 24): o 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	UNDP continues to advance capacity development as the engine of human development. In the face of the current challenges and crises, developing state and societal capacities to design and implement strategies that minimize the impact posed by these growing challenges 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 2024, UNDP continued to advance its Theory of Change approach to make sure it is fit for complex challenges and aligns with the UNSDCF. Internal policies and guidance integrate systems analysis, alignment to foresight, and anticipatory approaches.

promote national ownership and leadership, in line with national development policies, plans and priorities including by incorporating appropriate capacity development elements in relevant programmes and projects, taking into account their respective mandates and bearing in mind their comparative advantages (para. 22) ○ provide evidence-based and integrated policy advice and programmatic support to help countries in the implementation of, follow-up to and reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly by mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans, including by promoting sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection, and ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions (para. 24)	UNDP ensures that all its country programmes are nationally owned and responsive to countries' respective national development plans through full alignment with and derivation from UNSDCFs. In 2024, 14 UNDP 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 and independently verified by UNDP's corporate quality assurance mechanism prior to the submission to the Executive Board. Through its SDG Push initiative, UNDP continued to support governments' integrated evidence-driven analyses to identify SDG acceleration pathways. This initiative supports 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 2024, UNDP continued to scale up investments in data and analytics that can scale at the country, regional and global level working across 50-70 teams (country offices 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.
• Calls upon the United Nations development system entities, at the request of national Governments and taking into account their respective mandates, to improve their support, including, where appropriate, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, with regard to strengthening the mobilization of the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals from all sources, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, including through capacity-building, integrated policy advice and	Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) were first introduced by UN member states in the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda at the 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD3). Nowadays, the approach is being used by Ministries of Finance in more than 85 countries worldwide to strengthen the national financing architecture in line with national development plans and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). To date, more than 50 countries are implementing reforms to public and private financing policies, regulations and instruments shaped through their INFF processes that are beginning to yield significant financial outcomes. "Making Finance Work for People and Planet: How Countries are Building their Sustainable Finance Ecosystem through Integrated National Financing Frameworks", a 2024 analysis of the most advanced reforms in 17 of these countries found USD 16 billion in new finance leveraged alongside enhanced SDG alignment and scope for greater SDG impact in USD 32 billion in existing finance. Furthermore, UNDP's Insurance and Risk Finance Facility is charting new pathways to build resilience, incentivize growth and safeguard development. The Facility is currently active in 39 countries, where it

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)	uses insurance and risk transfers to increase the financial resilience of countries, communities, households, businesses, nature and food systems. Through a Tripartite Agreement[2], UNDP is also working with governments and insurance industry to develop tailored large-scale agriculture-related risk finance solutions in Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Mexico, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uzbekistan. With the partnership launched in 2023, UNDP and ISO launched in 2024 a joint UNDP ISO Guidelines for contributing to the UN SDGs. The ISO/UNDP SDG Guidelines represent a powerful tool to help both public and private organizations align with the SDGs in a practical, structured way. UNDP and ISO are also working on a joint Management System Standards for the SDGs, expected to launch in 2025, also based on the SDG Impact Standards. Furthermore, UNDP is working with 20 countries in the design and implementation phase of setting up their frameworks for issuing SDG-aligned bonds. The support covers technical assistance for the structuring and issuance of all forms of thematic bonds as well as support for establishing enabling environments, governance mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. This work in recent years has helped achieve almost USD 28 billion of resources mobilized for financing environmental and social goals. UNDP Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) initiative, a partnership with OECD, exemplifies UNDP's catalytic role in development financing. By facilitating the deployment of tax experts from 20 partner countries, UNDP is helping to not just raise revenues but also build lasting capacity in domestic resource mobilization. This program has helped developing nations generate an additional USD 2.3 billion in tax revenues, with an astounding USD 127 return for every donor dollar invested. The focus at country level continues to be primary. Among critical results achieved, in Nigeria, for example, UNDP partnered with IIX to develop a pipeline of bankable projects for Youth and Women-Led SMEs, based on the findings emerged from the Nigeria SDG Investor Map - a market intelligence tool designed to identify Investment Opportunity Areas (IOAa) and business models that advance the SDGs. There are already USD 10 million worth of deals in the making. Also in Nigeria, UNDP and the European Union (EU) launched the Growth Stage Impact Ventures (GSIV) programme, to identify - through a competitive process - enterprises that have developed at-scale products and services. 17 finalists represent an investment opportunity of USD 115 million.

[2] The Tripartite Agreement is a partnership between UNDP, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and 20 of the world's largest insurers under the framework of the Insurance Development Forum. One of the largest public-private partnerships in the development sector, the Tripartite Agreement is active in 20 countries, and protects close to 64 million beneficiaries, underpinned by $5 billion in risk capacity offered from the insurance industry partners.

• Calls upon the UNDS entities, in the context of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, to (para. 27): ○ Achieve and work towards building back better and a sustainable inclusive and resilient recovery which is people-centred, gender-sensitive and respects human rights, has a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind and protects the planet, achieves prosperity and universal health coverage by 2030 (para. 27(a))	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, weakening social protection systems, among others. Throughout 2024, UNDP has continued to advocate for a holistic understanding of the pandemic's impacts, recognizing that while COVID-19 initially emerged as a health crisis, its repercussions extended across all dimensions of development. The pandemic exacerbated inequalities in labor markets, education systems, economic activity, and gender equality. To address the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, UNDP has committed to the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, a joint UN Initiative aimed to support the implementation of national development strategies and reinforce the importance of social policies for sustainable development and just transitions. In 2024, country level engagement with 22 potential 'Pathfinder countries' was initiated based on requests emerging from Governments and/or UNRCs, prioritizing those countries that meet a pre-determined set of agreed criteria (e.g., need of support, active implementation of employment and social protection policies and strategies, ambition of working on an integrated approach, involving several ministries and social partners, including to facilitate the transition to formal and decent jobs, commitment to ambitious climate action with just transition policies and to increasing domestic resources for social protection and jobs, etc.). • Fifteen countries have officially confirmed the high-level commitment to join the Global Accelerator and become pathfinder countries of the initiative: Albania, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. • Six pathfinder countries - Albania, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malawi, Namibia, Uzbekistan - have completed national roadmaps for Global Accelerator Implementation. • In most countries, the process is co-led by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and other ministries such as Labour, Planning, Social Affairs, among others. The Global Accelerator is financed through contributions allocated to the UN Joint SDG Fund Window targeting "Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection Window". Given this funding allocation, the Joint SDG Fund approved a Funding Round on Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection on 27 February 2024 with an initial funding envelope of USD 17.8 million (EUR 16.5 million), pledged by the governments of Belgium, Germany, and Spain during the SDG Summit 2023. UNDP also put gender equality at the centre of its early recovery packages and updated its gender and recovery toolkit. Both resources make guidance immediately available at the onset of a crisis. They help to prioritize women's leadership, address women's specific needs and build support for gender equality into the earliest stages of a response.
• Calls upon the UNDS entities, in the context of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, to (para. 27): ○ Support and work with programme countries in a	In 2024, UNDP launched the 'AI Hub for Sustainable Development', in partnership with the Government of Italy, to drive inclusive and sustainable AI-enabled growth in Africa. The initiative aims to steer private sector collective action to accelerate sustainable development in local AI ecosystems across four key areas: talent, computing, data, and enabling ecosystems. Current pilots of the Hub include a Startup Acceleration Pilot to support AI startups in Africa, and the Local Language Partnerships Accelerator,

coherent and collaborative manner in implementing, with urgency, sustainable solutions and catalysing partnerships, leveraging digital technologies where appropriate including with financial institutions and the private sector for achieving the SDGs in the post-COVID-19 era (para. 27(b))	which is engaging over 80 language innovators across 30 countries to advance the digitation of low-resource language data for greater AI inclusion. UNDP has also developed strategic partnerships with private sector partners to support digital capacity-building. For example, UNDP is partnering with the Government of Kenya and Microsoft to establish an Africa Centre of Competence for Digital and Artificial Intelligence. At the inaugural Hamburg Sustainability Conference in October 2024, UNDP in collaboration with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) announced a global platform to harness the power of responsible AI for sustainable development and launched the AI for SDGs Compendium, a global registry of AI initiatives for sustainable development. In September 2024, UNDP and ITU co-hosted the SDG Digital event for the second consecutive year as part of the Summit of the Future Action Day on Digital. The event continued to highlight the role of digital technologies in accelerating the SDGs by showcasing impactful, scalable solutions. Furthermore, UNDP is on the board of the Digital Public Goods Alliance (DPGA) since 2021 and has since been working with global and local partners in the discovery and implementation of digital public goods (DPGs) in line with the Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation. In September 2024, UNDP and the Office of Digital and Emerging Technologies launched the Universal DPI Safeguards Framework following a comprehensive multistakeholder process. The framework provides actionable guidelines for building safe and inclusive Digital Public Infrastructure, and UNDP is now providing technical support for its implementation in several countries. In 2024, UNDP also launched the Open-Source Ecosystem Enabler (OSEE) initiative, that is jointly led by UNDP and ITU with support from the European Union to support and catalyse open-source digital ecosystems in countries. Also, together with the European Union, UNDP and ITU launched the 'Capacity Development for Digital Transformation' project in September 2024, which aims to train at least 5,000 professionals—primarily from developing countries—through a combination of face-to-face and online training courses over four years. By the end of 2024, the Data to Policy Navigator, a tool designed in partnership with GIZ (on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development) to support policymakers in data-based policy making, had more than 23,000 active users across governments, the private sector, academia, and NGOs. Building on this success, UNDP delivered Data to Policy training to over 250 policymakers across three regions in 2024. UNDP in partnership with IBM has developed the Clean Energy Equity Index (CEEI) and Forecasting Energy Access (FEA) as new geospatial tools to help policymakers, development practitioners and other stakeholders to identify priority geographical areas for investment and intervention. The CEEI is a composite indicator that assesses the ability and need of various entities (such as countries, provinces, or districts) to transition to clean energy. It takes into account factors such as clean energy potential, available means for a just transition, and the level of urgency for the transition, comprising 14 indicators for which data is disaggregated at the district level. Also, in 2024, UNDP continued to build on its portfolio with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to support countries to access the capital, technical expertise and partnerships required to achieve the SDGs.

	UNDP's financial and non-financial partnerships with IFIs are also central to UNDP's aim of promoting USD 1 trillion investment of public expenditure and private capital aligned to the SDGs. UNDP works with IFIs through joint analysis and assessments, SDG-aligned tools and methodologies, knowledge products and policy support, capacity development and project implementation to support governments' efforts towards sustainable and inclusive growth at the global, regional and country level. In 2024, UNDP scaled its focus on IFI cooperation around crisis/fragility, climate action, digitalization and sustainable finance. With formal partnerships with 20 IFIs, in 2024 UNDP received USD 343.6 million from 13 IFIs to support initiatives in 39 countries, of which almost half are considered fragile. Several country examples include: • In Ukraine, UNDP's partnership with the European Investment Bank not only enabled the Government to access over 940 million Euros for recovery efforts but also improved transparency and the effectiveness of loan disbursements. • In Bangladesh, UNDP supported the Government's access to a USD 1.4 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund's Resilience and Sustainability Facility. • In North Macedonia, UNDP together with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IOM and the UNECE, has established the Green Financing Facility, which in partnership with local banks, allocated USD 3.9 million to over 100 small and medium enterprises through performance-based payments and USD 2.5 million in loans to households for green energy solutions. In collaboration with the Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean, UNDP promoted gender-responsive financial inclusion by strengthening seven national public banks with the Gender Equality Seal for Public Financial Institutions across four countries (Argentina, Bolivia, Mexico, and Panama), and providing more than 44 million clients with gender-responsive financial products and services. Further, more than 85 countries are taking forward INFFs, and IFIs are increasingly active in this effort to develop and implement national financing strategies, including ADB, AfDB, IDB, IMF, IsDB, WB, and others. For example, with support from the IMF, UNDP is partnering with UNEP and UNECA to support Gabon in its transition from a brown to a green economy through an INFF. Combining UNDP's experience in climate action and the IMF's expertise in macroeconomic framework analysis, UNDP is supporting what could become a model for the other countries. UNDP is also partnering to derisk investments, working with the EIB, EU, Green Climate Fund, and Nordic Development Fund to support the Global Green Bond Initiative's implementation in Africa and improve investment readiness and financial de-risking to scale up the issuance of green bonds. So far, it has attracted seven countries: Angola, Cameroon, Côte D'Ivoire, Kenya, Namibia, Senegal and Uganda.
• Calls upon the UNDS entities, in the context of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, to (para. 27): o Give particular attention to the specific challenges of	COVID-19 has caused a significant setback in progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2024, UNDP remains committed to addressing the lingering and evolving impacts of the pandemic, alongside other global crises, to help countries scale up and accelerate progress toward the 2030 Agenda. The trajectory of SDG progress continues to be influenced by complex interactions between global systems, the long-term effects of COVID-19, and the dedicated efforts of national

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))	governments and the international community to rebuild, adapt, and drive sustainable development forward. Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, UNDP has conducted extensive research on the multidimensional and differentiated impacts of the crisis. In 2024, this effort has aimed to provide policymakers and practitioners with evidence-based inputs to design public policies and interventions that advance recovery. Four years after the declaration of the global health emergency, with more robust data availability, UNDP worked with countries to contribute to the ongoing effort by comprehensively analyzing the evidence under the principles of inclusion and sustainability, facilitating the transition towards a development-oriented scenario. Emphasis is placed on addressing structural challenges and the most pressing gaps, ensuring a recovery process that is people-centered, gender-sensitive, and aligned with human rights principles. To support evidence-based decision-making in recovery scenarios, UNDP has expanded its analytical frameworks and policy advisory services, equipping governments with high-quality, disaggregated data to inform inclusive recovery strategies. The 2024 Human Development Report highlighted the need for resilient social protection systems and adaptive economic policies to mitigate long-term socio-economic disparities. In parallel, UNDP has strengthened its partnerships with national statistical offices to enhance data collection methodologies, ensuring that policy responses are targeted and effective. UNDP has supported over 63 countries in establishing early warning and preparedness systems. Through these initiatives, more than 21,000 officials have undergone training, resulting in a notable increase in their proficiency and understanding of early warning systems and preparedness measures. Furthermore, throughout 2024, UNDP worked with 'Early Warning for All' (EW4All) partners and pillar leads to prepare a global multi country project that contributes to the objectives of the EW4All initiative. This project, covering 7 countries through a USD 103 million grant from the GCF and USD 14 million in co-financing, will contribute 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 meet EW4All goals, create enabling conditions that improve access to technical expertise, collaboration, knowledge sharing and the global support architecture, and will implement priority national level investments needed to enable effective early warning systems.
• Calls upon all UNDS entities to assist Governments upon their request and in consultation with them to respect and fulfil their human rights obligations and commitments under international law, as a critical tool to operationalize the pledge to leave no one behind (para. 28)	In 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. In 2024, UNDP continued working with governments, institutions, the business sector and civil society to support efforts by countries and stakeholders to uphold human rights obligations and strengthen human rights systems at country level. UNDP continued to be actively engaged in the inter-agency UNSDG Human Rights Focal Points network, which also supports the Secretary-General's Call to Action on Human Rights. UNDP participated in training efforts to support UNCTs 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 (UNSCDFs). As captured in the output indicator of 2.2.1 of UNDP's Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) in 2024, over 65 UNDP Country Offices reported supporting host countries to have 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 National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), which received support to further the global partnership initiative in 13 countries. Internally, UNDP published a UNDP Brief on Human Rights and SDG systems integration: Beyond linkages, data and efficiency to leave no one behind and updated UNDP Guidance and Implementation Tool for Human Rights Due Diligence on UN support to the non-United Nations Security Forces (April 2024). UNDP also concluded the formulation of a new UNDP Toolkit on Human Rights Based Approaches to Development Programming (Jan 2025) after a wide consultation across the organization, which will support the fulfilment of the UNDP pledge made at Human Rights 75 to celebrate the anniversary and centrality of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (December 2023) to enhance our rights-based programming. UNDP also continued assisting governments, businesses, civil society, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), labour organizations, environmental and human rights defenders, media, and others in 45 countries, including those fragile and affected by crises, in implementing international standards for responsible business practices.
• Calls upon the UNDS entities to (para. 29): ○ Adopt and mainstream a more climate- and environment-responsive approach into their programmes and strategic plans (para. 29 (a)) ○ Advance the development of a system-wide approach, implement measures, and report regularly to their respective governing bodies to reduce their climate and environmental footprint; ensure consistency of their operations and programmes with low emissions and climate-resilient development pathways; stressing the urgency of climate actions and contribute to the	UNDP remains the largest provider of climate-related assistance in the UN system. By the end of 2024, the total size of UNDP's global climate portfolio was USD 2.37 billion (under implementation and/or approved), covering 135 countries. Since its launch in 2019 during the Climate Action Summit, UNDP's Climate Promise, has provided comprehensive support on development, implementation and stocktaking of progress of the second generation Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in over 125 developing countries across Africa, Arab states, Central Asia and Eastern Europe, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin American and the Caribbean. The Climate Promise 2025 was successfully launched in April 2024 with the participation of the UN Secretary-General, who has mandated UNDP as the lead agency to coordinate the UN system support to countries to deliver more ambitious third generation NDC 3.0 in line with the 1.5ºC goal. UNDP has mobilised diverse technical expertise - from gender and finance to nature, health, energy and youth. Subsequently, UNDP has conducted a global survey of UN system support for NDCs 3.0, as well as country-level engagement via UN Country Team meetings. 95 UNCT meetings have been held, with UN offers mapped in 59 countries. Offers have been presented to governments in 30 countries and workplans finalized in 3 countries. In 2024, UNDP also initiated support to 30 countries to review their progress in the implementation of NDCs as a first step toward preparing new NDCs ("3.0s") due in 2025.

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)).	UNDP support for NDC 3.0 has expanded its reach to 103 countries (up from 96 countries in 2023) representing 30.6% of global greenhouse gas emissions. This includes 27 LDCs, 20 SIDS, 14 high-emitter countries, as well as 38 countries in fragile settings. This support also included accelerated NDC implementation through Forests, Land, and Nature in 10 countries: Cambodia, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominica, Ecuador, Liberia, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Republic of Congo, and Viet Nam. Furthermore, UNDP has provided 51 grants for Indigenous Peoples and local communities that are directly supporting NDC implementation, as well as contributing to nature conservation efforts and inclusion of women and youth in conservation activities, being delivered in 4 countries (Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Kenya). Support was also provided to three countries to contextualize and apply land sector NDC implementation guidance to their national contexts (Cambodia, Ecuador and Viet Nam) to enhance quality and ambition of the NDCs, with a focus on the forest sector. Furthermore, UNDP supported preparation of and participation in the twenty-ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP29), 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, UNEP, and FAO (All hands-on deck: mobilizing UN-wide support for ambitious NDCs 3.0). 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's sustainable energy portfolio includes over 392 active energy-related projects across 131 countries across 5 regions. These interventions account for 76.5 million people directly benefiting. In 2024, UNDP advanced work on the updated De-Risking Renewable Energy Investment (DREI) flagship, designed to initiate and accelerate investments in renewable energy at scale. The tool is planned to launch in 10 countries per year - it is estimated that it could catalyse around USD 5 billion in annual investments in these countries. To enhance impact, efficiency, and scalability of the Africa Minigrids Programme, UNDP, in collaboration with the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), introduced new and upgraded DREI products and services, broadening and deepening DREI's technical methodologies. This includes, but is not limited to, a flagship new product—the Kick Start Action Plan for Investment—as well as greater use of automation, AI, and digital tools. Also, in 2024, UNDP has been a key implementing partner for G7 Italian Presidency for the Energy for Growth in Africa initiative, focusing on developing a pipeline of bankable projects to foster a just energy transition in 7 Africa countries like Kenya, Cote d'Ivoire, Zambia, Ethiopia, Congo BR, Nigeria and Mozambique. To unlock affordable, debt-smart financing solutions, UNDP and UNCDF are working on innovative guarantees schemes to address financial barriers by providing a safety net to investors and lenders, encouraging investment by reducing perceived risks. Through Mission 300—which aims to connect 300 million people in Africa to electricity by 2030 – UNDP expands its ongoing support in Africa to rapidly deploy and generate new minigrids investments.

	Furthermore, an Energy Moonshot Tracker, along with methodology and guidelines, has been developed to monitor and track UNDP's energy portfolio. This tool amplifies the impact on the ground and helps develop a picture of where investment is being directed and what benefits are being addressed globally. This tool will enable UNDP to go beyond conventional projects towards a more comprehensive portfolio approach that amplifies and scales up sustainable energy pathways for development. UNDP adopted and mainstreamed a nature-responsive approach into its programmes and strategic plan with the launch of UNDP's Nature Pledge to advance three essential transformative shifts to protect biodiversity, enhance the resilience of ecosystems, and harness the power of nature towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. These include a value shift; an economic and finance shift; and a policy and practice shift. Leadership in developing and triggering system-wide impact has been facilitated through interlinked approaches in Biodiversity; Water and Oceans; Integrated Landscape Management; Food and Agriculture Commodities Systems, Environmental Governance; Nature Finance; and cross-cutting work on safeguards, gender equality, communications and advocacy, South-South collaboration, digitalization, human-rights based and conflict mitigation. Some examples of impact include: • Supported 41 countries with USD 1.4 billion catalyzed for new and largely institutionalized biodiversity financing. Notable successes like Malaysia's USD 180 million in Ecological Fiscal Transfers and Indonesia tracking over USD 1 billion annually in public investments for biodiversity. • In 30 countries, facilitated integration of green, circular, and blue economy approaches in policy and programmes. • Leadership of the Blue and Green Islands Integrated Programme (BGI-IP), a USD 135.3 million initiative addressing environmental challenges in 15 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) across the Caribbean, Atlantic and Indian Ocean, and Pacific regions, executed in partnership with FAO, UNEP, IUCN, WWF and the World Bank. • Advancements in Marine Biodiversity Protection with efforts supporting ratification of the UN agreement on biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ), protecting marine ecosystems covering 64% of the ocean's surface. • Supported 36 ocean innovations, leveraging over USD 9.1 million in co-financing, reflecting rapid scale and synergies. • Strengthening Legal and Policy Frameworks in support of Global Wildlife Programming and Access and Benefit Sharing enhancing conservation efforts in countries such as Botswana, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Angola. • Supported countries like Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru in mapping conservation measures critical for achieving the 30% conservation target of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. • The Global Fund for Coral Reefs raised USD 225 million and is now the largest blended finance mechanism focused on the ocean, working in 23 countries to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacities of coastal communities.

	Under the adaptation portfolio, ongoing projects and those closing in 2024 have reached almost 800,000 people with improved agricultural practices (~50% women), and over 150,000 with increased income from our interventions. They also result in more than 200,000 ha of agricultural land under improved agricultural practices and 120,000 ha of land restored or reforested. In addition, 7 other project concepts in the areas of ecosystems- and nature-based solutions, integrated resource management, increasing access to water supply, urban resilience to enhance livelihoods and capacity to adapt to climate change have been approved for further development by GEF/LDCF. UNDP is also supporting the Government of Italy in operationalizing a G7 Initiative, the "Adaptation Accelerator Hub", which aims to support the most vulnerable countries to scale up or mobilize adaptation investments from both public and private sectors. In 2024, UNDP helped governments to mobilize almost USD 45 million from GEF's Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Integrated Programme for Cote D'Ivoire, Indonesia, Morocco, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Viet Nam. The Programme aims to support countries developing and implementing integrated solutions to reach the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement through investments in new technologies for sectors like energy and transportation, in sustainable land use and conservation actions and in nature-based solutions across all sectors. Projects will start in 2025.
• Reiterates the entities of the United Nations development system should enhance its support to South-South and triangular cooperation (para. 35)	UNDP hosts the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) as the focal point for South-South and Triangular Cooperation on a global and UN system wide basis. As the institutional host of UNOSSC, UNDP has allocated USD 30.7 million to UNOSSC for 2022-2025. This includes USD 9.7 million (institutional budget) and USD 21 million (core programmatic budget). In 2024, UNDP and UNOSSC continued to implement a collaboration framework developed in 2023, under which the two entities implement an annual joint work plan. South-South and Triangular Cooperation is an important modality for the implementation of UNDP's Strategic Plan, and a requirement for UNDP country programme documents. In the current programming cycle (ongoing CPDs in 2024), 80 CPDs either mention plans or include well detailed plans for SSC engagement in their CPDs (out of 121 CPDs). Overall, 10% of projects across UNDP's footprint leverage SSTC for their implementation in 2024, through capacity building, knowledge brokering or partnership facilitation. UNDP leverages its extensive thematic networks to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and best practices between countries in the Global South. In 2024, 26% of UNDP projects that included support to South-South and Triangular cooperation focused on brokering knowledge exchanges, while 19% aimed to strengthen partnerships between countries in the Global South. Furthermore, the joint UNDP-UNOSSC new guidance on "Considerations for South-South and Triangular Cooperation Design, Implementation, and Documentation" has been integrated into the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP). The guidance supports the integration of South-South approaches in programmatic activities and across project cycles.

	UNDP advanced its support to South-South and Triangular Cooperation through knowledge brokering, partnership facilitation and capacity support with some examples of results in 2024 including: • UNDP and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) convened a review of the challenges and prospects of transboundary water-management in Central and South Asia, bringing together experts from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan for exchange of experiences on policies and strategies for improving water-storage, climate-change and regional cooperation. • UNDP's Global Centre for Technology, Innovation, and Sustainable Development facilitated an exchange of Singapore's experience and expertise on innovative approaches and policies for renewable energy with several Pacific Island countries. • UNDP Pacific Office facilitated a knowledge exchange program between the Solomon Islands Financial Intelligence Unit (SIFIU) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands Financial Intelligence Unit (RMI FIU), aiming to strengthen the capacity of the RMI FIU in conducting Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) supervision. • UNDP Indonesia supported the South-South Exchange 2024, bringing together Brazil, Ecuador, Indonesia, Cambodia, Costa Rica and the Democratic Republic of Congo to share experiences and strengthen cooperation on programs to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) with Results-Based Payments (RBP) funding under the green climate finance schemes. As contributions to global inter-governmental processes on sustainable development, UNDP released a series of issue briefs showcasing its work on South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the areas of climate change (for Climate COP29), land and desertification (for UNCCD COP16). UNDP's Data Futures Exchange featured interactive visualizations of strategic engagement on SSTC in SIDS and LLDCs.
• Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to (para. 36) o 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)	UNDP remains at the forefront of advancing coordinated and impactful Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) approaches, ensuring that organizations move beyond conceptual frameworks to practical, results-driven implementation. As a strategic leader in the UN system and at the multilateral level, UNDP continues to actively shape the global HDP agenda through key partnerships and governance mechanisms. Within the UN System, UNDP continued to play a pivotal role in strengthening collaboration as co-chair of the Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration (JSC) alongside DCO, OCHA, and PBSO and co-chair of the Interagency Steering Committee (IASC) Task Force 4 on Humanitarian Development Collaboration and its Linkages to Peace (with Oxfam). At the multilateral level, UNDP is leading global dialogue and operationalization of the HDP approach as the co-chair of the OECD DAC-UN Dialogue on the HDP Nexus (with Spain) and as an active UN Observer in the OECD International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF). As co-chair of the OECD DAC-UN Dialogue, UNDP has accelerated the implementation of the OECD DAC Recommendations on the HDP Nexus, looking at identifying best practices and lessons learned, shaping more effective and coordinated engagement and financing. UNDP, in particular, continues to

○ Re-emphasizes that in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, there is a need to work collaboratively to move beyond short-term assistance towards contributing to longer-term development gains, including by engaging, where possible, in joint risk analysis, needs assessments, practice response and a coherent multi-year time frame, with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability, and risk over time (para. 36 (a)) ○ Re-emphasizes that development is a central goal in itself and that in countries and in conflict and post-conflict situations the development work of the entities of the United Nations development system can contribute to peacebuilding and sustaining peace, in accordance with national plans, needs and priorities and respecting national ownership (para. 36 (b)) ○ Requests the Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration to conduct regular briefings with Member States on its work (para. 36 (c))	drive innovation in HDP financing as the lead of the HDP Nexus Financing Working Group, established in March 2023 under the auspices of the OECD DAC-UN Dialogue and IASC Task Force 4 on Humanitarian Development Collaboration and its Linkages to Peace. This platform strengthens coordination, coherence, and effectiveness of country-level financing strategies to ensure that funding aligns with HDP priorities. With a focus on operational impact, for example, UNDP has supported Lebanon and Madagascar through Financial Landscape Analyses, identifying pathways to mobilize and align financing for more resilient, development-driven solutions. Additionally, UNDP has supported crisis-sensitive Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFF) anchored in the HDP approach in over 85 countries, including 50 in crisis affected contexts. UNDP is now working with INFF partners to ensure that fragility and crisis issues are incorporated into the INFF methodology for countries facing complex challenges. In Ethiopia, for example, UNDP is supporting a crisis-sensitive Development Financial Assessment (DFA) and INFF to leverage new sources of financing and align all sources of financing for priorities across the HDP collaboration, including Ethiopia's Three-Year Development Plan, the Homegrown Economic Reform Programme, the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and the Disaster Risk Management Strategy. UNDP also works with governments and IFIs around the world, including the IMF, World Bank, multilateral and regional development banks to leverage its HDP collaboration leadership, expertise and resources in support of national development and SDGs in crisis-affected and fragile contexts. In 2024, UNDP scaled focus on IFI cooperation around crisis and fragility. Overall, UNDP implemented nearly USD 343 million in financing from 13 IFIs in 39 countries, with 50% in fragile contexts. Based on the 2008 Joint Declaration on Post Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning, UNDP also leads the UN in Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBA) and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) with governments, WB, EU, and other IFIs and partners, including civil society and the private sector, to enable fast, coordinated, and efficient early recovery planning, which aligns with national development, SDGs, and Paris Agreement priorities. At the global level, UNDP is at the forefront of efforts to strengthen and continuously adapt the tripartite EU-UN-WB partnership to the evolving needs of the countries and communities we support in increasingly complex contexts facing multiple and multidimensional risks, with conflicts and disasters overlapping and further exacerbated by climate change. • In response to the devastating 2023 Deyr floods that affected over 2.5 million people in Somalia, a Rapid Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) was conducted under the leadership of the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA), with support from the WB, UNDP and other UN partners, and the EU. The PDNA estimated that USD 250 million is required to support recovery and reconstruction efforts. • In response to the war in Ukraine, the Fourth Ukraine Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA4), covering the period from February to December 2024, was jointly prepared by UNDP, WB, Government of Ukraine, EU, and other UN partners. • In Gaza, an Interim Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (IRDNA) was conducted by the UN, WB and EU and launched in early 2025.

	Furthermore, UNDP has increasingly mainstreamed the principles of HDP collaboration in scaling up its early recovery approach at global, regional and country levels with the objective of reducing humanitarian need, protecting development gains, and sustaining longer term peace and resilience. It is intended, by design and during implementation, to foster collaboration between humanitarian, development, and peace partners, facilitating the early initiation of recovery coordination, planning and programming conducive to sustained recovery followed by reconstruction. This proactive approach integrates development principles into the relief stage, extending beyond life-saving measures to life-sustaining actions that actively contribute to the restoration of national capacity, services, livelihoods, and human security. • In 2024, UNDP provided early recovery support to 44 crisis-affected countries, including 17 Level 3 and Level 2 crises in Gaza, Sudan, Somalia, Ukraine, Syria, Lebanon, Haiti, Afghanistan, and Libya. • In Gaza, the Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP) continued emergency interventions, including on employment and solid waste management. • In Ukraine, UNDP scaled up capacities in energy, debris management and mine clearance with over USD 200 million budgeted for integrated support to UNDP's energy programme. • In Myanmar, UNDP reached over 2 million vulnerable people through a community-first approach. UNDP is ramping up Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) collaboration to drive sustainable, government-led solutions to forced displacement and its impacts on host and return communities. Following the 2023 Global Refugee Forum, UNDP is working closely with the UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams to expand its support to host countries and those welcoming returnees. Through its implementation of the UN Common Pledge and its own Corporate Pledge, UNDP is helping protect development gains, strengthen capacities of national and local institutions and actors to support refugees' inclusion in national plans, budgets, datasets and service delivery systems, and promote investments in local economies. Together, UNDP and Japan continue to co-lead the multi-stakeholder pledge on promoting Humanitarian-Development-Peace collaboration approaches in refugee responses and is supporting linkages between donor and government pledges, as well as convening conversations around development financing, climate and gender equality. Moreover, UNDP remained a key player in the implementation of the Secretary General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement delivering against our institutional objective of promoting development solutions with a focus on supporting national and local development planning processes in Central African Republic, Chad, Mozambique and Nigeria, amongst others. • In the past year alone, UNDP reached more than 3.7 million refugees, returnees and host communities. • In Uganda, UNDP helped create temporary employment opportunities for over 10,000 refugees and host community members, thus injecting over USD 1 million into the local economy through cash-for-work programs, infrastructure, justice. • In Burundi, as part of the Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan (JRRRP), UNDP enhanced justice actors' capacity and expanded access to legal services and service delivery systems that benefit both host communities and refugees.

- UNDP helped deliver nearly USD 45 million in Sudan in 2024 to restore essential services and enhance social cohesion, benefiting over 3.5 million people.

In 2024, also, the UNDP-supported OECD DAC-UN Nexus Academy advanced learning by delivering four multi-stakeholder trainings, equipping practitioners from the UN, government, civil society, NGOs, and academia with critical knowledge on Humanitarian-Development-Peace collaboration approaches. Throughout the year, Nexus Academy conducted eight tailored engagements, reaching over 350 participants, including government officials, humanitarian and development practitioners, and financial institutions. These engagements included specialized trainings for the Asian Development Bank, European Development Bank, USAID, the ILO, the EU, and other key actors, addressing sector-specific challenges and fostering deeper integration of nexus approaches.

UNDP is leading the way in operationalizing risk-informed HDP approaches through cutting-edge data and predictive analytics. Through its Crisis Risk Dashboards (CRDs), UNDP is harnessing AI and real-time data to strengthen crisis anticipation, enable early action, and drive risk-informed development. UNDP is scaling this work by transforming CRDs into a digital public good—in partnership with CRAF'd, Google, the European Commission, and Dataminr – to provide a public-facing, AI-powered platform with open access to crisis risk data, country-specific insights, and predictive early warning models—empowering a broader ecosystem of actors to act early and protect development gains.

- UNDP has equipped a total of 30+ Country Offices and UNCTs with customized CRDs—integrating multidimensional risk indicators to anticipate crisis dynamics and guide early warning, planning, and response.
- In Sri Lanka, UNDP designed a CRD to support the UNCT-wide early warning system mandated by the UN Executive Committee. The CRD offers bespoke visualizations of indicators sourced from UNCT, government partners and local civil society, covering food prices, religious violence, hate speech and socio-economic trends.
- In Ecuador, UNDP's CRD combines qualitative updates from field-level staff with multidimensional quantitative indicators to guide UNCT and UNDP programming and advocacy.

UNDP is applying the HDP approach to drive seamless UN mission transitions, support peacebuilding, and sustain peace. Working with DPPA, DPO and DCO as part of the UN Mission Transitions project, UNDP has contributed to ensuring a considerable evolution of the UN's approach to UN peacekeeping mission transitions to ensure that the UN is a better partner for countries that emerge from conflict and build durable peace and sustainable development. In 2024, UNDP and its partners provided hands-on support on planning and management to Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Mali, and Sudan.

Critically, UNDP continued putting women at the centre of developing capacities to prevent, mitigate and respond to risk and crises. The Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda is a key pillar of UNDP's Crisis Offer and is anchored in the HDP approach. Around 70% of UNDP resources in crisis-affected countries in 2024 were allocated to projects with gender equality initiatives. With the generous support of France, UNDP further advanced the WPS agenda by raising visibility of gender and crisis issues and providing technical support on gender equality in crisis contexts in 3 countries and globally. The gender and recovery toolkit has been updated.

• Encourages United Nations development system entities, in accordance with their respective mandates, to assist Governments in taking action to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls (para. 39).	UNDP 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 2024, UNDP engaged more proactively with civil society and women's organizations, with 102 country offices reporting they are working to advocate for women's rights and address gender-based violence and supporting movement-building. In addition, UNDP deepened its work to end gender-based violence (GBV) through the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative by working with key partners and stakeholders. More specifically: ○ The Spotlight Initiative High-Impact Programme for Violence Elimination by 2030 (HIVE), launched in 2024, enabled the centralization of knowledge and learning from previous SI programs into a single database. Through HIVE, UNDP engages both strategically and operationally, providing critical support to advance Spotlight's impact and objectives, including the development of a new partnership strategy as well as strategic support to programme development and expansion of Spotlight 2.0 programmes at country levels. ○ Spotlight Initiative 2.0 builds on lessons from the first phase, introducing streamlined processes, responsive technical support, enhanced country ownership, and simplified governance. Designed to adapt to complex crises, this phase places programmatic responsibility and resource mobilization with Resident Coordinators, fostering deeper national ownership. Open to all donors, Spotlight 2.0 has launched programming in Uganda and Ecuador, setting the stage for expanded and deepened impact. UNDP has also been actively engaged in the development of the sole regional program under 2.0, the second phase of the African Regional Program. Continued progress to transform justice and security systems by addressing Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TFGBV) was made in 2024. By focusing on six countries—Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Georgia, and the Maldives—the program is helping create safer environments through evidence and context-based programming. Key achievements include capacity-building, knowledge-sharing, and the continued deployment of the eMonitor+ tool in Georgia and the Maldives, a digital solution for tracking and analyzing harmful content like misogyny, defamation, and gendered disinformation. Two strategic papers have been produced, providing a framework to guide law enforcement and civil society responses to TFGBV and situating the issue within broader governance reforms. Furthermore, UNDP supported the integration of GBV into economic empowerment programs in crisis-affected countries like Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Palestine. In Sudan, UNDP is strengthening local coordination and referral mechanisms and improving local and national capacities for climate-resilient livelihoods. In South Sudan, UNDP has strengthened the grievance mechanism and risk management protocol of youth economic empowerment project to ensure they are GBV sensitive. Finally, throughout 2024, UNDP conducted eight gender-responsive conflict analyses focused on GBV and harmful social norms. UNDP is also incorporating GBV into crisis response efforts, including in its crisis response packages.

• Notes with appreciation the support provided to the LDCs by the UNDS entities in the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action and urges the entities to actively engage in the process towards the Fifth UN Conference on the LDCs (LDC5) (para. 40)	UNDP is working with partners on accelerating implementation of the Doha Programme of Action (DPoA) and aligning its programme portfolio respectively. UNDP's programmes in LDCs focus on energy and climate initiatives, digitalization, financing, and financial risk management, with 82% of UNDP's regular resources going to LDCs. In 2024, critical results have been achieved, also demonstrated through some country-level examples as follows: • In Cambodia, with support from UNDP and other development partners, the Government has provided social protection support to more than 3.7 million people. • In Nepal, UNDP jointly with local governments is improving livelihoods of over 10,000 people (60% women; 26% Dalit) through climate resilient local innovation, including those who have lost their farmlands to flash floods. • In Afghanistan, UNDP supports 75,000 women-led SMEs through financing and capacity building. Women-only market days have also been created under the ABADEI program, offering safe spaces for women to sell their products and connect with supply chains. • In Mongolia, UNDP is helping over 20,000 job seekers through an innovative client-centered "profiling" services, a government service to help citizens find suitable job opportunities. • Africa Minigrid Programme is supporting 21 countries including 19 LDCs to close the energy access gap. • In Ethiopia, the GEF-funded project created 43,886 temporary jobs as part of the Urban Greenery Initiative, and 11,903 temporary jobs in waste segregation and street cleaning. At the aggregate level, UNDP invested about USD 1.4 B per year in LLDCs. UNDP also supports INFF implementation in 25 LLDCs. UNDP's total energy portfolio in LDCs amounts to USD 1.51 billion covering 125 initiatives in all 44 LDCs. These initiatives directly benefit 38.4 million people. Through the Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact, UNDP is supporting 26 LDCs on NDC implementation.
• Recognizes that SIDS remain a special case for sustainable development, and in this regard calls upon the relevant UNDS entities to ensure the mainstreaming of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and issues related to SIDS in their work (para. 41)	UNDP has a long-standing collaboration with SIDS in supporting their national development goals, addressing key challenges, and leveraging emerging opportunities. Through its extensive network, consisting of six multi-country offices and 15 dedicated country offices, UNDP serves all SIDS. The Samoa Pathway for SIDS (2014-2024) came to an end in 2024. UNDP participated in identifying priority areas for the next Decade of Action for SIDS and worked with partners on formulating the new agenda for SIDS – Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS. With a diverse portfolio of SIDS-specific programs, valued at an average of USD 400 million annually, UNDP is committed to advancing SIDS' priorities over the next decade under the framework of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS). UNDP's recently updated Strategy to support SIDS "Rising Up for SIDS" is fully aligned with the ABAS's 10 priority areas – across economy, nature and people. The Strategy outlines UNDP's approach to working with SIDS to address their most urgent needs while fostering innovative solutions to the complex developmental challenges they face. It delineates concrete actions on nature and climate, to advance the blue and green economy, tackle inequalities and improve access to social services, and drive

	digital transformation across SIDS, supported by innovative development finance and data-driven approaches. UNDP remains dedicated to helping SIDS navigate their challenges and transform them into opportunities, continuing to collaborate closely with Alliance of Small Islands States (AOSIS) through longstanding partnerships. With funding from UK FCDO, UNDP is implementing the initiative "Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) UNFCCC Support Program aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity of AOSIS to engage in the major global processes (e.g., negotiations under UNFCCC, Agreement on plastic pollution, etc.). At the policy and programmatic level, UNDP supports SIDS in pollution reduction, circular economy, and sustainable tourism, including through: • Integrated Collaborative Approaches for Sustainable Tourism (iCoast) - Led by UNDP, the program expects to achieve significant Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) in supporting countries to transition to sustainable tourism. It has a particular focus on Small Islands developing states. UNDP will support the reduction of CO2 emissions, phase out harmful chemicals, reduce plastic pollution, strengthen policy frameworks, and drive sustainable business practices. • ISLANDS Program in the Indian Ocean – Tackling Waste and Plastics in 4 SIDS to be funded by the Global Environment Facility, the ISLANDS Program is coordinated by UNEP and prevents hazardous chemicals and waste accumulation in 27 SIDS across the Caribbean, Pacific, and Indian Ocean regions. UNDP coordinates this action in one region, the Indian Ocean, in 4 countries. It supports regulatory reforms to reduce the exposure to harmful chemicals including in waste/plastics, while enhancing private-sector participation in circular economy solutions. Furthermore, UNDP launched a USD 135 million Green and Blue Island Integrated programme, financed by the GEF, for 15 SIDS to harness the power of nature base solutions in food systems, urban development and tourism sectors. The project 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. At the 4th International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS4), UNDP released two Policy Briefs: "SIDS: Looking Back and Forward", which focuses on UNDP's footprint in SIDS since 2014, lessons learned during the SAMOA Pathway implementation in SIDS, and offers insights for the next 10 years; and "Breaking the disaster-response cycle in SIDS: Aligning financing to urgent climate action", which examines the enabling financing for development (FfD) conditions to break the cycle of response - fiscal surge – indebtedness - fiscal unsustainability that crowds out the possibility of achieving SDG and Paris Agreement targets. UNDP, through its Climate Promise is supporting 20 SIDS (12 Caribbean, 2 Pacific, 6 Atlantic, Indian Ocean and South China Sea (AIS) on NDC implementation and to access finance for mitigation, adaptation, forests and land use, among other priorities. In addition, at the request of AOSIS, a Snapshot of loss and damages in SIDS under the Climate Promise was prepared 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% share of renewable energy to achieve at least 25% by 2030. UNDP's Energy portfolio in 21 SIDS is around USD 234 million (48 projects). The launch of UNDP's Energy Strategy for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) at COP29 marked the first-ever translation of the ABAS framework into a comprehensive strategy, developed in close collaboration with AOSIS. This pivotal moment was further highlighted by a high-level side event that brought together key stakeholders from SIDS, amplifying the commitment to sustainable energy solutions in these vulnerable regions. UNDP's Digital Readiness Assessment was completed in 19 SIDS. In addition, UNDP supported SIDS develop 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. Furthermore, UNDP recently launched the "Small Island Digital States" that highlights how SIDS can embrace digital for development.
III. Funding of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system	
QCPR mandates (paras. 46-69)	**Progress made by UNDP**
• Calls upon United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to publish timely, harmonized, and verifiable data on funding flows as well as to continue enhancing the visibility of contributors at all levels, including by making information on providers of flexible global funding available to the country representatives of the respective funds, programmes and specialized agencies (para. 50)	UNDP continued to ensure transparent reporting to its Executive Board through the publication of the annual Funding Compendium, the Structured Funding Dialogue report and its annexes, including the Annual Review of the Financial Situation, presented at the 2024 Second Regular session of the Executive Board. UNDP also publishes data on funding flows on its Funding Windows Portal and Transparency Portal. In 2024, UNDP was ranked as the sixth most transparent organization and second most transparent UN entity, according to the 2024 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. UNDP continued to implement its 'Partners at Core' Campaign, a communications and partnerships campaign aimed at increasing visibility for core contributors and highlighting UNDP's results on the ground, achieved through its global network of Country Offices. In 2024, the campaign focused on: localising the campaign at country level involving partners on the ground; continued targeting of key decision makers and relevant audiences in donor capitals; and taking lessons learned from the pilot phase of the 'Group of Champions' initiative to inform future iterations. In 2024, UNDP received USD 4.9 billion in total contributions comprised of USD 581 million in regular resources (core) and USD 4.3 billion in other resources (non-core). Contributions from programme countries through government financing amounted to USD 1.2 billion, making up almost 25% of total contributions. Resources mobilized through the thematic Funding Windows amounted to USD 133 million, comprising 3% of non-core funding. Net contributions from interagency pooled funds amounted to USD 246 million, making up 6% of non-core funding.

• Urges the UNDS entities (paras 55, 59) ○ to continue enhancing the transparency and accountability of inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms, as well as to continue developing well-designed pooled funds as a complement to agency-specific funds, that reflect and support common objectives and cross-cutting issues for UN funds, programmes and specialized …and to enhance their participation, where appropriate, in such funding mechanisms (para. 55) ○ to mobilize resources for their operational activities for development to complement core resources by encouraging flexible, adequate, predictable, and less earmarked funding, including through well-designed, transparent, and accountable funding mechanisms at all levels, including at country level (para. 59)	UNDP continues to strengthen the value proposition of the Funding Windows as a multi-donor, flexible, thematic funding mechanism that provides a strategic opportunity for partners to contribute to achieving the 2030 Agenda, and leverage UNDP's technical expertise and thought leadership in each thematic area. UNDP proactively positions the Funding Windows in Strategic Dialogues with partners through planned engagements and invitations to policy dialogues and meetings. In 2024, UNDP mobilized USD 133.8 M through the Funding Windows from 13 donors, a 5% increase from 2023. Pooled funding mechanisms such as the Funding Windows and contributing partners are featured in key UNDP flagship publications, including the Transparency Portal and Funding Windows Portal, as well as promoted through social media recognizing partners at different levels. To increase flexible contributions at the global level, UNDP's integrated thematic offers strengthen integration across sectors, themes and geography and allow for collaborative partnerships, co-creation and flexibility in funding arrangements. UNDP remained the largest participating UN organization of pooled funds and joint programmes with transfers amounting to around USD 225 million in 2024. As in previous years, in 2024 UNDP continued to advocate for the use of global pooled funding mechanisms at country level, reinforcing the spirit of the recently adopted Funding Compact (2024). UNDP actively assisted country representatives in navigating and accessing global pooled funds by providing strategic and technical stewardship and support, capacity building, and fostering strong system-wide partnerships. UNDP had a proactive and active role supporting the initiation and/or implementation of the following funds: • For the Joint SDG Fund, UNDP has provided substantive support across strategic priorities and thematic windows to accelerate SDG progress. Under the aegis of the Integration Policy Practitioners' Network, UNDP co-developed with FAO and UNICEF the Integrated Policy Knowledge Deployments for SDG Acceleration global project, focused on delivering expert deployments and capacity-building to strengthen UNCTs' capabilities in advancing integrated, scalable solutions. UNDP also partnered with ILO, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, and FAO to design the 2024 Social Protection and Jobs call for proposals, focusing on implementing Global Accelerator roadmaps and enhancing UN-World Bank collaboration in advancing social protection initiatives. For the Digital Transformation envelope, UNDP co-led the Digital Technical Support Group with ITU, supporting proposal development and partnerships. These efforts enabled multiple UNCTs to secure funding for projects establishing digital foundations as key enablers for SDG acceleration. UNDP also contributed guidance to the Joint SDG Fund's efforts on NDC enhancement in the energy sector, including nominating experts to assess proposals. • Under Spotlight 1.0 Initiative, UNDP – as one of the lead entities – led the implementation of nearly USD 93 million (combining EU funding and UNDP's contributions), through the implementation of 26 national programmes and five regional programmes. Following the successful achievements of the 1st phase, in 2024, UNDP contributed to the transitioning to Spotlight 2.0, adopting a decentralized model under the lead of UN Country Teams. Under this new approach, UNDP continues to be the lead on Pillar 2 (Institutions) by strengthening legal frameworks, public policies, and institutional capacities to address and prevent gender-based

	violence. As one of the lead entities of the Spotlight Initiative High-Impact Programme for Violence Elimination (HIVE) - alongside UN Women and EOSG— UNDP plays a critical role on the Steering Committee and provides strategic guidance to support the transition to the decentralized Spotlight 2.0 model, in Latin America and Africa, including driving efforts to achieve the initiative's $1 billion target across 60 countries. • For the Peacebuilding Fund, UNDP has been the largest recipient agency since its inception in 2006. In 2024, UNDP's most of the portfolio focused on Africa and working to flexibility respond to peacebuilding opportunities 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. To deepen the strategic partnership between PBSO and UNDP, open and constructive PBF bi-annual dialogues are frequently organized. • Through the Nature Investment Facility (NIF), UNDP is a lead implementor and host of the Secretariat for NIF. Established in 2023, the Facility is an MPTF co-hosted with UNESCO and UNCDF. The NIF catalyzes private investment in nature-positive outcomes to protect, restore, and sustain at-risk natural World Heritage landscapes, "the world's most important and significant natural habitats for the conservation of biodiversity." UNDP is leading implementation of a new USD 2 million programme in Thailand and Malaysia to design and develop a Tiger Landscape Investment Fund that catalyzes private sector investments into nature-positive businesses that contribute to the protection and sustainable management of tiger landscapes. Further, jointly with UNDP-BIOFIN, programmes are being developed in Costa Rica, Mexico and Botswana with initial seed funding secured. These programmes will support initial incubation of nature-positive businesses as well as scoping and viability studies of long-term sustainable finance solutions.
• Also urges the UNDS entities, through their governing bodies, to continue taking concrete steps to address on a continuous basis the decline of core contributions and the growing imbalance between core and non-core resources including by, but not limited to (para. 56): ○ Exploring options on how to incentivize donor countries, other countries in a position to do so and other contributors to ensure an adequate and predictable level of core and non-core funding on a multi-year basis, including enhancing	Through sustained and high-level engagements with core donors, UNDP mobilized USD 581 million in core resources in 2024, 3% higher than in 2023. Forty-one (41) Member States contributed to UNDP's core, including 15 programme countries. However, core as a share of total contributions, remains at 12%, far below the Funding Compact target of 30%. Ten (10) donors (Germany, the United States, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, France, Spain, India, Luxembourg, China, and Austria) increased their core contribution in 2024, and the number of partners with multi-year core agreements increased from 10 to 12. However, UNDP continues to face the challenge of insufficient core and flexible resources. Reduced core funding undermines the drive to end extreme poverty and promote sustainable development, impacts UNDP's ability to respond effectively to crises, 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. It also reduces UNDP's ability to invest in quality assurance, oversight, transparency and contributions to the RC system. UNDP continued to increase efforts to broaden and diversify the donor base by working with new strategic partners and non-state partners. More specifically:

reporting and demonstration of porgramme results (para. 56 (a)) ○ Identifying, in the context of integrated results and resources frameworks, the level of resources adequate to produce the results expected in their strategic plans, including administrative, management, and programme support costs (para. 56 (b)) ○ Exploring options to broaden and diversify the donor base in order to reduce the reliance of the system on a limited number of donors (para. 56 (c))	○ 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 USD 1.2 billion in 2024, making up almost 25% of total contributions. ○ UNDP also continued to strengthen its partnerships with new strategic partners, including Qatar, Türkiye, China, India, among others, renewing partnerships agreements, strengthening South-South collaboration and other types of cooperation mechanisms. ○ UNDP continued to strengthen its partnerships with IFIs having formal partnerships with 20 IFIs and in 2024, received USD 343 million from 13 IFIs to support initiatives in 39 countries, of which almost half are considered fragile. ○ UNDP mobilized USD 37 million from foundations in 2024, a 32% increase from 2023. Furthermore, UNDP is scaling up its donor communications and visibility campaign to support efforts to protect flexible funding and support to UNDP. Overall, UNDP's delivery in 2024 remained robust, with estimated USD 4.8 billion in programme delivery (provisional data as of 21 March 2025) At the same time, total contributions of USD 4.9 billion did not meet the levels outlined in the Integrated Resources Plan 2022-2025. In particular, the amount of core resources mobilized during the first three years of the Strategic Plan (USD 1.7 billion), met only 77% of the estimated total.
• 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)	UNDP continues to engage on cost recovery issues with UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women. During an informal meeting held with the joint Executive Boards of the UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP (August 2024), the Executive Boards reviewed the proposed changes to the EB Comprehensive Joint cost-recovery policy in detail. Subsequently, at the UNDP 2024 Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, the Executive Board approved the proposed changes to the joint cost-recovery policy. To align with the approved changes and decisions of the Executive Boards, UNDP and other mentioned UN entities will present a joint harmonized annual report on cost recovery results and waivers. A comprehensive review of the cost recovery policy and its implementation will be presented to UNDP Executive Board at the 2028 Second Regular Session.
• Urges the UNDS entities to (para. 61-62) ○ Further explore and implement innovative funding approaches to catalyse additional resources for sustainable development (para. 61)	UNDP partners with governments, development and commercial banks, financial institutions, and the private sector to achieve its USD 1 trillion Finance Moonshot by promoting investment towards the SDGs. Our work on public finance – tax, budgeting, debt and insurance – and private finance, including SDG Impact Management and Measurement, have contributed to aligning and leveraging over USD 757 billion to date, in public and private finance with UNDP's support towards the SDGs since 2022, and is projected to reach USD 1.1 trillion by end 2025.

○ 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)	UNDP is working with 20 countries in the design and implementation phase of setting up their frameworks for issuing SDG-aligned bonds. The support covers technical assistance for the structuring and issuance of all forms of thematic bonds as well as support for establishing enabling environments, governance mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. UNDP contribution in recent years has achieved almost USD 28 billion of resources mobilized for financing environmental and social goals. Furthermore, UNDP supports the deepening of local financial markets and helps create a conducive environment for redirecting private and public financing on a massive scale by leveraging innovative financial instruments, supporting an enabling environment for the SDGs by helping managing sustainability-related risks and opportunities, as well as supporting the design of investable NDCs and enhancing public financial management for the SDGs. UNDP is a founding member and administrative host of the Taskforce on Inequality and Social-related Financial Disclosures (TISFD), launched in September 2024. The Taskforce will develop a global framework for companies and financial institutions to include within their public reports more effective disclosures about impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities related to social issues, including inequality. Also, UNDP has concluded another year of successful engagement in the G20. One of the key substantive inputs provided by UNDP to the G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group was an input paper titled Sustainability Crossroads: Where climate and nature meet equality, describing the characteristics of a just transition to a net-zero, climate resilient and nature-positive future for both public and private sector actors, and identify supporting principles, processes and practices that can be applied across country contexts. UNDP also launched at COP29 the Financial Centres for Sustainability 1.5 PACT (Partnership for Action on Climate Transition) which looks to work with the private sector at a national level to engage in a dialogue about the financing of the 3rd generation NDCs.
• Urges the UNDS entities to align their next integrated budgets with the present resolution and in that context to further improve the functioning and effectiveness of the structured dialogues on how to fund the development results agreed in the strategic plans including through the implementation of the Funding Compact commitments (para. 65)	In 2024, UNDP presented its Structured Funding Dialogue report to Member States at the second regular session of the Executive Board. The report provided an update on the structured funding dialogues, an overview of resource trends and progress made towards financing the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, a full review of the 2023 financial situation and harmonized annual reporting on the implementation of entity-specific commitments of the Funding Compact. UNDP addressed the Executive Board through an informal session (August 2024) to discuss the consequences of reduced core funding and proposed actions by UNDP and Member States to stabilize core and address the decline in flexible funding. As requested by the Executive Board, UNDP also gave an overview of the Funding Windows, its other flexible funding modality. This critical dialogue offered an opportunity for UNDP to directly engage with Member States to frankly discuss how to improve the current funding situation and for Member States to meet their funding commitments. 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.

IV. Governance of the United Nations operational activities for development	
QCPR mandates (paras. 70-85)	**Progress made by UNDP**
• Underscores the importance of all UNDS entities to (para. 74): ○ Prepare and finalize their entity-specific country development programme documents in accordance with the agreed priorities of the UNSDCF and in consultation with host Governments (para. 74) ○ Requests relevant development system entities, in coordination with DCO, to make the relevant UNSDCF and/or its outcome matrix available to Member States and the governing bodies when the draft country programme document is presented for consideration, in accordance with relevant Executive Board processes and timelines (para. 74)	In 2024, 14 UNDP Country Programme Documents (CPDs) were approved by the Executive Board. All UNDP CPDs were fully aligned with, as well as sequenced and designed in derivation from the respective UNSDCFs. UNDP ensures close alignment of its CPDs with the UNSDCFs from the design stage, by nesting the programme's Theory of Change within the UNSDCF, as ensured through 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 Coordinators on their 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 the Executive Board Members and Observers alongside their respective UNSDCF, and/or its results matrix, as endorsed for posting by the respective governments. UNSDCFs 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.
• 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)	UNDP is fully compliant with the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF) at all levels, ensuring its consistent application through internal compliance mechanisms and engagement with the UNSDG. In 2024, UNDP further strengthened its commitment by aligning 14 CPDs with UNSDCFs - a process confirmed through RCs. Additionally, UNDP monitors and enforces MAF implementation by providing guidance to senior leadership and country offices, ensuring the dual accountability model is effectively applied. UNDP continues to uphold the dual reporting model, ensuring that all Resident Representatives (RRs) report annually on their contributions to the UN Country Teams (UNCTs). As part of the performance assessment process, UNDP Regional Directors actively seek feedback from RCs on RR performance. Additionally, Regional Directors provide input into RCs' performance assessments, reinforcing mutual accountability within the system. MAF implementation is systematically monitored through the annual "Surveys to Country Offices on UNDS Reform Implementation." In 2024, the fifth survey round was conducted, enabling UNDP to identify best practices, challenges, and gaps in implementation. The survey results inform UNDP's

	strategic guidance to leadership, ensuring continuous improvements in MAF application across country offices. At the regional level, UNDP plays a leading role in ensuring MAF compliance as co-Vice-Chair of the Regional Collaborative Platforms (RCPs). Through this role, UNDP supports strategic programming, operational efficiencies, and Issue-Based Coalitions (IBCs), helping to enhance regional coordination and accountability in line with the MAF provisions. Accountability for MAF compliance is reinforced through UNDP's reporting to the Executive Board (EB). UNDP continues to update the Executive Board on MAF implementation progress through the annual information note on UNDP's contributions to the implementation of the UN GA resolution on the repositioning of the UN development system, the UNDS Reform Checklist for UNSDG Entities' Governing Bodies, as well as formal and informal sessions within the framework of the Executive Board Sessions. Additionally, UNDP ensures transparency in its adherence to MAF provisions through structured reporting mechanisms, ensuring continued oversight and alignment with the broader UNDS reform agenda.
• 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)	UNDP remains a steadfast supporter of the UNDS reform, actively contributing to system-wide coherence, coordination, and efficiency, while reducing duplication and maximizing synergies among UN entities. Since the adoption of UNGA resolution 72/279, UNDP has played a leading role in the reform's implementation, ensuring institutional compliance, strategic leadership, and financial contributions to strengthen the UN development system. Now in its seventh year, the UNDS reform has shifted from structural adjustments to delivering impact. UNDP has successfully mainstreamed and operationalized the repositioned UNDS mandates across its policies, operations, and strategic guidance, frameworks. Regular progress updates are provided through annual reports to the Executive Board and other statutory reporting mechanisms, including the QCPR progress report, the Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF), and the UNDP Strategic Plan updates. UNDP remains a key driver in the UNDS reform process, ensuring mutual accountability, system-wide leadership, and compliance with intergovernmental mandates. As the largest single-entity financial contributor to the UNSDG cost-sharing arrangement (USD 10.6 million annually), UNDP plays a vital role in sustaining the RC System reinforcing UNDP commitment through detailed annual reporting, including the 2024 Repositioning of the United Nations Development System progress update. Deepened partnerships remain at the core of UNDP's engagement. In 2024, UNDP strengthened collaborations with ILO, UNICEF, UN Women, FAO, and WFP to advance the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, while working with UNCTAD and DESA to support the "beyond GDP" discourse, promoting multidimensional human development indices that better reflect modern development challenges. Moreover, UNDP plays a critical role in fostering partnerships for governance, justice, and peacebuilding. Through the Joint SDG 16 Initiative with UNODC and OHCHR, UNDP has supported 51 countries in capacity building for SDG 16 indicator measurement and reporting,

	with regional initiatives expanding support to 143 nations. These efforts enhance institutional capacities for governance, justice, and peace, ensuring measurable progress toward inclusive and peaceful societies. UNDP continues to provide critical policy and technical support to UNCTs and RCs, ensuring that UNDS interventions move beyond sectoral silos toward integrated development solutions. Through data analytics, foresight modelling, and financing innovations, UNDP helps shape CCA/UNSDCF processes, support futures-oriented policy approaches, and enhance evidence-based programming. Furthermore, UNDP ensures interagency programming coherence at the country level, aligning its programme management policies with UNSDG guidance. Having contributed extensively to UNSDG guidance, UNDP remains committed to their effective implementation in country contexts. Finally, UNDP, UNFPA, and UNOPS continue to strengthen their collaboration within the Executive Board framework, ensuring alignment, efficiency, and harmonization in UNDS reform implementation. Joint EB segments serve as key forums for reviewing progress and addressing evolving priorities across the UN development system.
V. Functioning of the United Nations development system	
QCPR mandates (paras. 86-113)	**Progress made by UNDP**
• Requests all UNDS entities to fully support the reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system, in particular by complying with the Management and Accountability Framework, by promoting inter-agency mobility and by ensuring that their operational activities for development at country level are supportive of the strategic objectives as laid out in the UNSDCFs (para. 88)	Since the adoption of the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF), 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: • Full alignment – and derivation – of its Country Programme Documents with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (CFs) – 113 CPDs to date (with 14 new CPDs in 2024), as is ensured through internal compliance mechanisms and confirmed by the UN Resident Coordinators. • Implementation of the dual reporting model, with all UNDP Resident Representatives (RRs) reporting on their centrally assigned annual performance goal for their contributions to the work of the UNCTs. RCs are consistently requested by UNDP Regional Directors to provide feedback on RR performance. • Putting its integration capacities at service of RCs and UNCTs, including by offering UNDP's strongest assets in the development of multi-stakeholder partnerships with IFIs, the private sector and others, the application of catalytic and innovative approaches on data analytics, multidimensional poverty and socio-economic and financing tools and approaches. • Active engagement in the UNCT programming cycle, development of Common Country Analysis (CCA) and Cooperation Frameworks, leading country-level Results Groups, and contributing to the annual planning (through UNInfo) and reporting exercises (through annual UNCT Results Reports).

	As of February 1, 2025, UNDP supports the RC system with 40 staff managing RC roles: 4 DSRG/RC/HC, 4 RC/HC, 26 RC and 6 RC a.i.
• Calls on the UNDS entities to actively engage in the preparation of the Fifth UN Conference on the LDCs and in reviews of the next Programme of Action for least developed countries at the national, subregional, and regional and global levels, in close cooperation and partnerships with the World Bank and the international financial institutions, and to integrate the next programme of action into their strategic plans and annual work programmes (para. 89) ○ Further calls on to support the Resident Coordinators in the LDCs and to assist them in mainstreaming of the next Programme of Action into development planning at the country level in a coordinated and cohesive manner (para. 89)	UNDP Strategic Plan emphasizes the importance of tailored approaches to specific country contexts, with a special focus on LDCs. To help achieve the ambitions of the Doha Programme of Action (DPoA) for 2022-2031, UNDP – in collaboration with the UN Country Teams and under the steer of UN Resident Coordinators - brings together its knowledge, innovations, partnerships, focusing *on key enablers* for inclusive, green structural transformation and long-term resilience, including sustainable finance, sustainable energy, climate action, digitalization and innovation. UNDP has strengthened its collaboration with global, regional and local partners to accelerate the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action (DPoA) and align its programme portfolio accordingly. UNDP's engagement in LDCs prioritizes energy and climate initiatives, digitalization, financing, and financial risk management, with 82% of UNDP's regular resources allocated to LDCs. UNDP is also committed to assisting LDCs to graduate smoothly and sustainably, including through transition plans and strategies, while also exploring policy options to tackle debt stress, enhance domestic resource mobilization and strengthening other key national capacity challenges. In 2024, UNDP provided capacity development support in the LDC context, including to: (i) Cambodia Ministry of Economy and Finance in the context of the Five-Year strategic foresight roadmap and the National Financing Policy Framework, and to the Ministry of Commerce in the context of the trade competitiveness roadmap, which was developed with UN partners; and, (ii) Bangladesh national counterparts by building analytical capacity on FDI, trade, and youth employment.

• Invites all relevant UNDS entities, led by the UN Office of the High Representative for the LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS, to extend necessary ○ Support in a coordinated manner to the countries aspiring to graduate in developing their graduation and smooth transition strategies (para. 101) ○ Calls upon these entities to ensure that graduation-related capacity development and activities are coordinated and demand-driven and to encourage an ambitious and flexible approach to help governments mitigate the impact of graduation (para. 101)	In 2024, UNDP remained committed to supporting Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) in accessing affordable development financing. Recognizing that debt service payments continue to divert critical resources from essential sectors such as education, healthcare, security, and social protection. Unlocking public and private investments and leveraging innovative financing mechanisms remain central to accelerating countries' climate pledges and development plans. UNDP's support for NDC 3.0 expanded its reach to 103 countries in 2024 (up from 96 in 2023), covering 30.6% of global greenhouse gas emissions. This includes 27 LDCs, 20 SIDS, 14 high-emitter countries, and 38 countries in fragile settings. Additionally, UNDP has driven accelerated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) implementation through Forests, Land, and Nature initiatives in 10 countries: Cambodia, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Ecuador, Liberia, Indonesia, Kenya, Republic of Congo, and Vietnam. UNDP also helped advance smooth transition from LDC status, including in: (i) Cambodia through policy dialogues with the Ministry of Planning and impact assessments for LDC graduation, which were presented to the Prime Minister; (ii) Lao PDR through lead support to develop the 10th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDP 2026-2030) and policy dialogue with Parliamentarians on graduation readiness; (iii) Nepal with support to the development of the national Smooth Transition Strategy of February 2024, and support to the integration of LDC graduation into the 16th Five-Year Development Plan (2024/25 – 2028/29); and, (iv) Timor-Leste through the report "Financing the Blue Economy: Preliminary Roadmap." At the aggregate level, UNDP has invested approximately USD 1.4 billion annually in LLDCs and continues to support Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) implementation in 25 LLDCs. Furthermore, UNDP's total energy portfolio in LDCs amounts to USD 1.51 billion, covering 125 initiatives across all 44 LDCs and directly benefiting 38.4 million people. Through Climate Promise: From Pledge to Impact, UNDP is also supporting 26 LDCs in implementing their NDCs.
• Reiterates that entities within the UNDS should operate according to the principle of mutual recognition of best practices in terms of policies and procedures, with the aim of facilitating active collaboration across agencies and reducing transaction costs for Governments and collaborating agencies (Para. 106) ○ Urges entities of the UNDS that have not yet done so to sign on to the statement (Para. 106)	UNDP has signed the mutual recognition statement acknowledging the UN 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. Promoting Mutual Recognition is among the governing principles of UNDP's policy framework per UNDP's Managing Prescriptive Content policy. The mutual recognition principle is incorporated in UNDP's Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) and Cooperation with UN Entities policy. Mutual recognition is also incorporated in UNDP's Career Transitions policy, which indicates how UNDP implements the interagency agreement on transfer, loans, and secondment. Furthermore, mutual recognition is integrated in UNDP's Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) policy and procedures.

• 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)	UNDP continues its efforts to achieve greater gender balance in its workforce through targeted efforts and initiatives supported by its overarching UNDP's Gender Parity Strategy, 2022-2025. As a result, UNDP maintained full gender parity among its staff and wider workforce – including UNVs, PSAs, Interns, etc - in 2024 (data as of December 2024). In 2024, a variety of learning and career development programmes continued being offered to women. For instance, Women in Leadership Mentorship Circles were hosted for 40 Women in Leadership Graduates in January & February 2024. The SPARK Programme cohort of 2024 counted with 128 UNDP women, 30 of these located in D & E duty stations, and 15 participants were identified as "Ready Now" or "Future Ready pipeline" during the Talent Review Process. As a result of the implementation of targeted initiatives in the Gender Parity Strategy, UNDP was recertified by EDGE, attaining its second EDGE MOVE and first EDGEplus certificate in 2024. UNDP has continued focusing on advancing gender parity among senior managers across the organization, which includes appointments of Resident Representatives. UNDP met this target of gender parity among senior management in 2019 (ahead of the required UN timeline, which was 2021) and has managed to keep parity. After the 2024 Annual Rotation Exercises amongst 119 RRs: 60 were women (50%) and 59 were men (50%). Moreover, the introduction of the global Talent Review programme in 2024, identifying strong female candidates for Deputy Resident Representative assessments has become more streamlined. This initiative not only ensures candidates are recognized earlier but also allows for the creation of tailored development programmes to better prepare them for future roles.
VI. Follow-up, monitoring and reporting	
QCPR mandates (paras. 114-120)	**Progress made by UNDP**
• Reaffirms that all entities of the UNDS carrying out operational activities for development should align their planning and activities, including through their governing bodies where applicable, to take appropriate action consistent with each entity's mandate, role and expertise for the full implementation of the present resolution (para. 116);	Guided by the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan and its commitment to the 2020 QCPR, UNDP continues to champion system-wide approaches and advance integrated solutions—leveraging its capacities to support a whole-of-system response in addressing multidimensional development challenges and accelerating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The growing complexity of the development landscape further underscores the importance of partnerships, and in 2024, UNDP continued to scale up collaborations across the UNDS, leading to enhanced joint initiatives such as the Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) and the Climate Promise. UNDP continues to support joint monitoring and reporting, working with UN Women, UNICEF, and UNFPA to harmonize QCPR indicators, with 11 indicators fully integrated into respective IRRFs. Regular coordination ensures consistency in reporting across agencies.

The inter-agency common and complementary quadrennial comprehensive policy review indicators (2024)

Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) indicator number[3] and operative paragraph	*QCPR indicator*	*UNDP Strategic Plan indicator number[4]*	*UNDP Strategic Plan indicator*	*2024 result*	*Data source*
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 2024, 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)	**73%**	UNDP
1.4.25 (OP 15)	Percentage of UNDS entities that meet the green rating for Youth2030 performance on meaningful youth engagement, in the past year, as set out in the Youth2030 Scorecard: i. Policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement ii. Diversity of youth (groups) engaged iii. Meaningful youth engagement in Strategic Plan processes; iv. Meaningful youth engagement in support to Governments / inter-governmental processes; v. Meaningful youth engagement in UN-led programmes, projects and campaigns	1.2.5	Rating of UNDP Youth2030 performance on meaningful youth engagement as set out in the Youth2030 Scorecard (QCPR): (a) Policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement (b) Diversity of youth (groups) engaged (c) Meaningful youth engagement in the year in: • design, development, monitoring and evaluation of Strategic Plans	**Green**	UNDP

[3] According to the 2020 QCPR monitoring and reporting framework.

[4] Update of the Integrated Results and Resources Framework of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022–2025.

Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) indicator number[3] and operative paragraph	*QCPR indicator*	*UNDP Strategic Plan indicator number[4]*	*UNDP Strategic Plan indicator*	*2024 result*	*Data source*
			• 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).	**73%**	UNDP
3.6.7, 3.6.8., 3.6.9 (OP 111, 112)	Percentage of UNDS female staff among international professional staff: i. All international professional staff ii. P-1 iii. P-2 iv. P-3 v. P-4 vi. P-5 Percentage of UNDS female staff among national staff: i. All National Officers ii. National Officer-A iii. National Officer-B iv. National Officer-C v. National Officer-D v. National Officer-E	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: • National Officer-A • National Officer-B • National Officer-C • National Officer-D • National Officer-E (e) All international professional staff: • P-1 • P-2 • P-3 • P-4 • P-5 • D1 and above	**a-51%** **b-49%** **c-52%** **d-52%** **d1-59%** **d2-52%** **d3-47%** **d4-42%** **d5-0%** **e-49%** **e1-66%** **e2-61%** **e3-51%** **e4-46%** **e5-42%**	UNDP

Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) indicator number[3] and operative paragraph	*QCPR indicator*	*UNDP Strategic Plan indicator number[4]*	*UNDP Strategic Plan indicator*	*2024 result*	*Data source*
	Percentage of UNDS female staff among high-level posts: i. All high-level posts ii. D-1 iii. D-2 iv. ASG v. USG			**e6-50%**	
2.3.3 (OP 29a)	Percentage of entities integrating environmental and social standards/safeguards to policies, projects and/or programmes	4.2.1	Percentage of country offices applying environmental and social standards in UNDP programmes in line with United Nations standards (QCPR).	**94%**	UNDP
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) $581 M.** **B) $246 M.** **C) $133 M.**	UNDP
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***

Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) indicator number[3] and operative paragraph	*QCPR indicator*	*UNDP Strategic Plan indicator number[4]*	*UNDP Strategic Plan indicator*	*2024 result*	*Data source*
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)	**79%**	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) 47** **(b) 1**	UNDP