**Annex 3**

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](https://undocs.org/a/res/75/233) on the QCPR in the first year of its implementation.

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

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

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| **I. I. General Guidelines** |
| **Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) mandates (paras 1-18)** | **Progress made by UNDP** |
| Reiterates its call to the entities of the United Nations development system, within their respective mandates, to continue to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals in their strategic planning documents, their work and reporting at all levels, taking into account that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, 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 United Nations development system; (para. 8) | * Adopted in the Second Annual Session of the Executive Board (September 2021), UNDP’s [Strategic Plan for 2022-2025](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/184/50/PDF/N2118450.pdf?OpenElement) continues to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with an aim to expand people’s choices for a fairer, sustainable future, to build the world envisioned by the 2030 Agenda. The Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) accompanying the Strategic Plan incorporates 19 SDG indicators at impact and outcome levels to guide and report on the organization’s work aligned to the relevant SDGs. The five Regional Programme Documents (RPDs) and the new set of Country Programme Documents (CPDs) adopted in 2021 are respectively and fully aligned with the Strategic Plan for 2022-2025, ensuring that the SDGs continue to be mainstreamed in UNDP’s work at all levels. CPDs are derived from the UNSDCFs.
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| Emphasizes that realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, and calls upon all entities of the United Nations development system 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, developed under the leadership of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), as well as the United Nations country team performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women (the UNCT SWAP “scorecard”) in particular with regard to gender-responsive performance management and strategic planning, and to enhance the collection, availability and use of sex-disaggregated data, reporting and resource tracking, and drawing on available gender expertise in the system at all levels, including in UN-Women, to assist in mainstreaming gender equality in the preparation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, through a gender equality outcome, where appropriate and relevant in the country context and ensuring that gender equality expertise is available throughout the United Nations development system at all levels; (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 2021, UNDP participated in driving the UNCT-SWAP assessments in 74 countries – increasing from 54 in 2020 compared to 42 in 2019, and 27 in 2018.
* 2021 is the fourth year of SWAP 2.0. implementation. UNDP maintained its high score rating against the United Nations System-wide Action Plan 2.0 and exceeded or met its targets in 14 of 16 (88 per cent) of relevant indicators.
* In 2021, UNDP, together with UN Women, launched the [guidance note on mainstreaming gender equality in INFFs](https://inff.org/assets/resource/technical-guidance-note-mainstreaming-gender-equality-in-inffs-may-2021-%281%29-1620399723.pdf), to support countries in the integration of gender equality and women’s empowerment in the INFF processes.
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| Recognizes, after the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, that people who are vulnerable must be empowered; further recognizes that those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants, and calls upon the United Nations development system to continue to have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind; (para. 13) | * Leaving no one behind, including persons with disabilities (PwDs) (see additional info under para 14 below) is a direction of change in UNDP’s new Strategic Plan 2022 – 2025. UNDP’s approach to disability inclusion is also reflected in the [Guidance Note on Disability Inclusive Development](https://www.undp.org/publications/disability-inclusive-development-undp), which targets UNDP staff and highlights practical ways in which UNDP can operate to jointly implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the SDGs as they are mutually reinforcing “twin frameworks”. To implement this strategic approach, UNDP relies on its dedicated in-house capacity with substantive expertise on human rights-based approach to disability.
* Additionally, UNDP’s Country Programme Document (CPD) template and guidance requires that in formulating outputs, the CPD places “special emphasis to including target group-explicit indicators, as well as target group disaggregated indicators” including related to persons with disabilities. In 2021, 16 out of 21 CPDs endorsed and/or updated by UNDP’s Executive Board addressed the needs and rights of people with disabilities, and 17 of them included at least one output indicator disaggregated by PwDs.
* UNDP has also continued to partake actively in inter-agency coordination mechanisms on disability inclusion at country, regional and global levels and in the design of both programmes and operations, including through the UN Partnership on the Rights of PwDs ([UNPRPD](https://unprpd.org/)) MPTF, the [Global Action on Disability (GLAD) Network](https://gladnetwork.net/), as well as the Inter-Agency Support Group for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. UNDP is implementing projects funded through the UNPRPD MPTF in 21 different countries and currently chairs the UNPRPD Policy Board.
* The needs of young people are a particular focus for UNDP, notably through UNDP’s support to youth empowerment in more than 100 countries and territories and through inclusion of youth in the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 as well as the implementation of the [UNDP’s Youth Global Programme for Sustainable Development and Peace](https://www.undp.org/library/youth-gps) and the system-wide [UN Youth2030 Strategy](https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/youth-un/). UNDP raises awareness of the needs and aspirations of young people, including by hosting the global knowledge platform ([youth4peace.info](https://www.youth4peace.info/)) and organizing dialogue series, such as the Youth Climate Tour in 2021. For example, UNDP’s [YouthConnektAfrica](https://www.africa.undp.org/content/rba/en/home/YouthConnekt.html) is a continent-wide initiative that is supporting enterprise development, youth leadership and skills development across a range of sectors in Africa.
* As a co-sponsor of the [Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS](https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/2013/08/unaids-joint-united-nations-programme-on-hivaids/#:~:text=The%20Joint%20United%20Nations%20Programme,unite%20the%20world%20against%20AIDS.), together with other co-sponsors, UNDP supported 67 countries to improve gender equality, address gender-based violence, and empower women and girls in the context of HIV and health. UNDP also supported 78 countries to improve access to services for key populations at risk of contracting HIV and supported 52 countries to develop inclusive, HIV-sensitive health services, and social protection.
* Despite the COVID-19 pandemic posing new challenges, UNDP has continued to promote inclusion, human rights, access to services, and an enabling environment for people living with HIV, key populations at risk of HIV, LGBTI people and other marginalized groups. UNDP has continued to work with governments, civil society, United Nations entities and other partners to advance the recommendations of the Global Commission on HIV and the Law in 90 countries, which call for the protection of the rights of people living with and affected by HIV and to sensitize the judiciary on human rights and laws relating to people living with HIV, LGBTI people and other marginalized groups**.**
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| Calls upon the United Nations development system entities as well as United Nations country teams, within their respective mandates, to continue to work collaboratively to accelerate the full and effective mainstreaming of disability inclusion into the United Nations system, including by implementing and reporting on the United Nations 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) | * Since the launch of the [UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS)](https://www.un.org/en/content/disabilitystrategy/) in 2019, UNDP has reported yearly on its progresses against the UNDIS accountability framework (see [UNDIS Technical Notes](https://www.un.org/en/content/disabilitystrategy/assets/documentation/UN_Disability_Inclusion_Strategy_Entity_Technical_Notes.pdf) for further details on the accountability framework) and stepped up its efforts to mainstream and target disability inclusion across programmes and operations.
* UNDP’s new [Strategic Plan 2022 – 2025](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/184/50/PDF/N2118450.pdf?OpenElement) spells out UNDP’s commitment (in paragraph 17) to work with the UN system to implement the UNDIS and track progress through a dedicated project marker. Additionally, UNDP’s Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency Indicator 1.2.6 explicitly aims to capture the “percentage of the relevant indicators from the UNDIS accountability framework where UNDP has met or exceeded the standard”.
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| Urges Member States and the United Nations development system to explore and promote concrete new avenues for the full, effective, structured and sustainable participation of young people in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda; (para. 15)  | * In 2021, UNDP assisted 14 additional countries to adopt and implement legal and regulatory frameworks that enable youth groups to function in the public sphere and contribute to sustainable development. Youth organizations in at least 27 countries were capacitated to respond to and mitigate the pandemic. At the global level, the [Generation17 Initiative](https://generation17.undp.org/) by UNDP and Samsung amplifies voices of young leaders helping to achieve the SDGs, and the 16 x 16 Initiative supports 16 young leaders of organizations, movements and networks in building peaceful, just and inclusive societies.
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| Underscores the importance of results-based management, within and across entities and at all levels of the United Nations development system, as an essential element of accountability that can, inter alia, contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and requests the United Nations development system and its individual entities to continue to 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 integrated results and resources frameworks, where appropriate, and enhancing a results culture in the entities of the United Nations development system; (para. 17) | * Guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) [Results-Based Management (RBM) Guidebook](https://unsdg.un.org/resources/unsdg-results-based-management-handbook), UNDP’s Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) for 2022-2025 incorporates impact, outcome and output statements, and indicators necessary for monitoring progress of the results set out in the Strategic Plan.
* To strengthen results-based management, UNDP, together with key UN partners, has identified several common and complementary indicators in its IRRF which contribute to inter-agency processes to track system-wide changes, including 11 indicators from the [QCPR monitoring and reporting framework, 2021–2024](https://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/2021doc/QCPR-MonitoringFramework-FINAL-29July2021.pdf). Common and complementary indicators are expected to help demonstrate how UNDP is achieving results in a coherent manner with other UN entities, including in response to the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR).
* In pursuit of common methodologies for planning and reporting, UNDP is contributing to the UN inter-agency initiative to develop a UNSDG RBM Handbook to establish common principles for results planning, implementation, and lessons learning, building on and underpinned by the good RBM practices of the UN system.
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| **II. II. Contributions of United Nations operational activities for development** |
| **QCPR mandates (paras. 19-45)** | **Progress made by UNDP** |
| Stresses the importance of continuing to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as appropriate, into the work of each entity of the United Nations development system, in line with their respective mandates and respecting the inter governmentally agreed decisions of their governing bodies, with a view to redoubling efforts and ensuring delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 in this decade of action and delivery, and in this regard urges the United Nations development system: (para. 20):* To continue to allocate resources to realize the development objectives of developing countries, and to support the endeavour to reach the furthest behind first, while taking into account the universal and inclusive nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;(para. 20(a))
 | * UNDP programme activities were carried out for the benefit of recipient countries, at the request of those countries, and in accordance with their own national policies and priorities for development.
* UNDP continues to allocate resources to realize the development objectives of developing countries, to reach the furthest left behind first.
* From a budgetary perspective, in reference to UNDP’s Integrated Resources Plan and Integrated Budget (IRP/IB) estimates of 2018-2021 ([DP/2017/39](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N17/336/20/PDF/N1733620.pdf?OpenElement)), UNDP ensured channeling 91 cents per dollar of expenditure to programmes and services to achieve development results over the 2018-2021 period.
* Consistent with this broad level allocation of resources for development activities in the 2018-2021 period, in its IRB/IB ([DP/2021/29](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/181/46/PDF/N2118146.pdf?OpenElement)), UNDP indicated that for the period 2022-2025, 91 per cent of estimated expenditure is allocated to development activities, underscoring its commitment to delivering on the Strategic Plan.
* Building on progress from the period 2018- 2021, and with continued strong support to low- and middle-income countries, the UNDP 2022-2025 IRP/IB will enable capabilities and approaches that can scale up development impact, including in the areas of strategic innovation, digitalization, development financing and partnerships. Investments in its business model will allow UNDP to continue its path as a more agile and anticipatory organization.
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| Stresses the importance of continuing to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as appropriate, into the work of each entity of the United Nations development system, in line with their respective mandates and respecting the inter governmentally agreed decisions of their governing bodies, with a view to redoubling efforts and ensuring delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 in this decade of action and delivery, and in this regard urges the United Nations development system: (para. 20):* To ensure a coherent approach to addressing the interconnections and cross-cutting elements across the Sustainable Development Goals and targets; (para. 20 (b))
* To ensure a balanced and integrated approach within the system towards its support to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, in accordance with each entity’s mandate and bearing in mind their comparative advantages, 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 in this regard (para. 20 (c))
 | * The COVID-19 pandemic and its differentiated impact on socioeconomic recovery increased both the urgency and scale of demand for integrated solutions that cut across disciplines to tackle complex, fast evolving, multidimensional development challenges. To this end, UNDP is taking an approach to integration that focuses on the substantive policy levers that have the highest potential for advancing human development.
* In 2021, UNDP continued its support for an integrated approach towards SDG implementation within the UN System by working closely with the UN entities in its role as co-lead of the UNSDG Task Team on Integrated Policy Support. UNDP continued to host the Joint Mainstreaming, Acceleration, and Policy Support (MAPS) Support Team, including part-time capacity deployed by UNICEF, to operationalize the workplan of the UNSDG Task Team on Integrated Policy Support. UNDP also, in collaboration with UNICEF, continued to support and manage the course on "[Integrated Approaches to Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support for the SDGs](https://sdgintegration.undp.org/maps-mainstreaming-acceleration-and-policy-support)", hosted on the UNICEF Agora learning platform. The course supports more than 2,300 practitioners (as of February 2022) with training modules on Leaving No One Behind, Assessing SDG Alignment, Identifying SDG Accelerators, SDG Data, Financing, and Coordination.
* UNDP supported the revision, hosting and relaunch of the UNSDG SDG Acceleration Toolkit, together with UNICEF and other partners, to support integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Toolkit offers a compendium of more than 100 tools for analyzing system interconnections, enhancing policy coherence, ensuring that no one is left behind, identifying risks and building resilience.
* Following a review of the working mechanisms of the UNSDG, UNDP led the conceptualization and launch of the Integrated Policy Practitioners' Network (IPPN), an interagency platform for peer exchange, knowledge sharing and strengthening UN System capacities on integrated policy approaches in support of the 2030 Agenda. UNDP was joined by eight co-founding entities (FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women and WFP) to launch the IPPN in November 2021. UNDP hosts the IPPN on the [Sparkblue](https://www.sparkblue.org/IPPNintro) community engagement platform and provides substantive leadership and staff capacity for the careful curation of resources (methodologies, tools, training courses and events) to support integrated policy approaches.
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| Calls upon the United Nations development system entities, while respecting their respective roles and mandates, to update and build upon their unique contributions and added value to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the preparation of their strategic plans and similar planning documents, and in this regard requests each individual entity to elaborate on how it plans to further engage in coherent and integrated support, with a stronger focus on actions, results, coherence, progress and impact in the field, as called for in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, under the guidance of and in close consultation with their respective governing bodies, taking into account, inter alia, lessons learned from their midterm reviews, the outcome of the present resolution, and the efforts of the United Nations development system to address the needs, priorities and challenges of programme countries; (para. 21). | * Recognizing that todays’ development challenges are dynamic, interconnected and multidimensional, UNDP’s Executive Board adopted in September 2021 the organization’s new [Strategic Plan 2022-2025.](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/184/50/PDF/N2118450.pdf?OpenElement) The SP pursues three directions of systemic change: structural transformation, leaving no-one behind, and building resilience and aims to deliver integrated solutions through a systems approach under six Signature Solutions: Poverty and inequality, Governance, Resilience, Environment, Energy, and Gender Equality.
* UNDP will maximize the impact of its integrated solutions by focusing on three enablers to foster capacities and approaches to scale up development impact for country partners through digitalization, strategic innovation, and development financing.
* The new Strategic Plan builds on learnings and lessons from the mid-term review of the previous [Strategic Plan (2018-2021),](https://strategicplan.undp.org/) which showed that the application of intersecting signature solutions in an integrated and intersectoral approach can lead to higher results across country programmes, revealing the power of integration.
* UNDP provides strategic integration services for the 2030 Agenda, working with UN Country Teams and supporting Governments in their formulation of national development strategies and initiatives that are geared to respond to complex, manifold development challenges and achieve the SDGs, utilizing a range of global assets, tools and services tailored to country contexts.
* The unprecedented disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic and UNDP’s technical lead role in the COVID-19 socio-economic recovery have sharpened the organization’s integration role and practice. The pandemic accelerated progress on a set of global assets, tools and services designed to provide an operating space for stakeholders to co-create their own solutions. These include: (a) advanced analytics that drive new policy options and evidence-based decision-making; (b) networked learning and new knowledge to respond to a changing environment at scale and speed; (c) fostering capabilities to tackle 21st century development challenges.
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| Underscores the important role of the United Nations development system in contributing to capacity development at the country level, and calls upon the entities of the development system, where appropriate at the request of national Governments, to improve their support, including through tailored and integrated support, to the building, development and strengthening of national, subnational and local institutions and capacities, to support sustainable development results at the country level and to promote national ownership and leadership, in line with national development policies, plans and priorities including by incorporating appropriate capacity development elements in relevant programmes and projects, taking into account their respective mandates and bearing in mind their comparative advantages; (para. 22)Also calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to continue to 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, and requests in this regard the Resident Coordinators and United Nations country teams to contribute their expertise, tools and platforms in line with their respective mandates strategic plans and as agreed in the Cooperation Frameworks or equivalent planning framework (para. 24) | * UNDP’s Country Programme Documents (CPDs) are formulated in close consultation with governments and other national stakeholders, including cross-section consultation with civil society and private sector actors.
* Programmatic interventions are, then, designed to support strengthening capacities of national, sub-national and local institutions ensuring that all available expertise is brought to bear in support of countries to achieve their national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals.
* UNDP supports Governments develop their country programme through cross-sectoral programming and integrated analysis and offers expertise on integrated policy solutions and evidence-based programmatic approaches. As technical lead of the UN’s socioeconomic response to COVID-19, UNDP deployed its expertise, regional and country presence, and partnerships to help partners provide timely, integrated support and a policy modeling platform to help decision-makers analyse the impact of policy choices.
* UNDP’s [Data Futures Platform](https://data.undp.org/) is an open resource platform that is aimed to drive evidence-based policy making. It aggregates and translates multidimensional data into actionable, evidence-based insights to foster system-thinking and co-creation of policy initiatives – inviting a broad scope of socioeconomic topics (e.g., social protection, health services, economic impact, social cohesion, etc.). In 2021, the platform was awarded [Driven x Design Award](https://drivenxdesign.com/GOV21/project.asp?ID=21619) and was selected as an Honorable Mention in this year's Fast Company's 2021 Innovation by Design Award.
* UNDP has taken forward institutional measures to strengthen internal capacities and methodologies in support of UNCTs and Governments on the SDGs by enhancing (1) Root cause analysis (e.g., the Conflict and Development Analysis, MAPS, Rapid Integrated Assessment), and (2) System-thinking approach.
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| Calls upon the United Nations development system entities, at the request of national Governments and taking into account their respective mandates, to improve their support, including, where appropriate, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, with regard to strengthening the mobilization of the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals from all sources, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, including through capacity-building, integrated policy advice and programmatic support, technical assistance, high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data, normative support, support to national institutions, leverage partnerships and the leveraging of science, technology and innovation, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs; (para. 23) | * UNDP continues to develop finance platforms at the country level to coalesce partners and support governments towards Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) being developed by more than 70 countries worldwide, with growing interest from many others, and are centrally linked to countries’ Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through UNDP’s Climate Promise. Key progress includes the establishment of the Technical Assistance Facility, INFF Knowledge Platform, and INFF dashboard. UNDP’s [INFF Facility](https://inff.org/) is a joint endeavour with UN DESA, the OECD, EU and other partners offering their knowledge and expertise in support of INFFs. Many countries are working with IFIs to use INFFs as platforms for partnerships including with WB, IMF, ADB, IsDB and AfDB.
* Targeting greater impact integrity and assurance of practice, UNDP developed SDG Impact[Standards for Private Equity Funds, Standards for SDG Bonds and for Enterprises](https://sdgimpact.undp.org/practice-standards.html) and also with OECD published the [OECD-UNDP Impact Standards for Financing Sustainable Development.](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/744f982e-en.pdf?expires=1630494152&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=93799EE20740C637BF2FABA6E65239C8) The standards have been used in the issuances of nearly $5 billion of SDG-aligned bonds. The thematic debt instruments are also an integral aspect of the INFFs, as the INFFs process led to the design and issuance of the SDG Bond.
* The [Insurance and Risk Finance Facility](https://irff.undp.org/) has been launched and started country financing and implementation in 16 countries. Partnerships were formalized with three institutions to contribute to the inclusive insurance knowledge landscape and design capacity building tools for roll out in 2022.
* UNDP continued to identify SDG-aligned investment opportunities and facilitate them with investors through the SDG Investor Map, which help countries develop plans for growth and scaling impact of their investment opportunity. UNDP, through the SDG impact initiative, also launched the UNDP-Duke [Training on Impact Measurement & Management for the SDGs](https://www.coursera.org/learn/impact-for-sdgs) available for all.
* UNDP also continues to support programme countries through sustainable digital financing solutions. In 2021, UNDP, together with UNCDF, concluded its efforts to provide research-based and integrated governance recommendations for mainstreaming the SDGs into the governance of global digital finance platforms. The recommendations were broadly disseminated through a campaign that involved major international organizations, 11 Country Offices and reached more than 8 million people.
* In 2021, UNDP, together with UNCDF, developed a set of tools and guides to support partner country governments to assess the maturity and SDG alignments of their digital finance ecosystems and to harness digital finance for the SDGs. Assessments were performed and are ongoing in seven countries and will soon be rolled out across many Country Offices. Completed assessments have resulted in the development of digital financing strategies which channel more financing towards national development priorities through digital finance innovations.
* UNDP deepened collaboration with UN entities and global organizations to mobilize, inform and support efforts leveraging technologies for aligned implementation of internationally agreed goals and commitments (particularly the 2030 Agenda, New Urban Agenda, and World Summit on the Information Society Action Lines). Through the [UN Group on the Information Society (UNGIS](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=1953&menu=3170#:~:text=The%20United%20Nations%20Group%20on,of%20internationally%2Dagreed%20development%20goals.)), which is composed of 32 entities including the World Bank, OECD and Regional Economic Commissions, it strengthened interagency collaboration, policy coherence, and integrated support on ICTs for sustainable development.
* Working closely also with intergovernmental and multistakeholder bodies, like the Broadband Commission, UNDP enhanced knowledge and understanding of trends through reports (such as financing of universal connectivity to close the digital divide, digital technologies for responding to the pandemic, etc.). The Commission involves the heads of select UN agencies (ITU, UNESCO, UN Women, WHO, UNCTAD, etc.) and high-level representatives of governments (Ministerial level), technology and other sectors (e.g., Microsoft, Intel, Verizon, Facebook, MIT and Columbia University, etc.). UNDP is instrumental in these spaces in informing efforts to shape and steer policies and investments towards digital inclusion anchored in SDG achievement.
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| Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system, in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic (para. 27):* To 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’s [Strategic Plan 2022-2025](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/184/50/PDF/N2118450.pdf?OpenElement) outlines three directions of change in response to development contexts of today and tomorrow: leaving no one behind, building resilience, and supporting structural transformation. The commitment to foster these three directions of change will bring the international community to transition to a recovery from COVID-19 to make the world more equal, to enable transformation even in the midst of conflict, crisis, and fragility, and to prepare for a decarbonized, digital future.
* UNDP recognizes that inequality between countries has increased due to COVID-19; with increasing debt levels, surging poverty levels, worsening vaccine inequities, etc. UNDP, to bend the multiple curves of the COVID-19 pandemic from unequal to equal, looks to step up on supporting countries’ increased access to vaccine and finance.
* UNDP, along with other UN partners, is working to meet the target of vaccinating at least 70 per cent of the global population against COVID-19 in 2022 by rapidly expanding and scaling up its vaccine programmes and rolling out accurate and reliable socio-economic data and information for policymakers via the [Global Dashboard for Vaccine Equity](https://data.undp.org/vaccine-equity/?utm_source=EN&utm_medium=GSR&utm_content=US_UNDP_PaidSearch_Brand_English&utm_campaign=CENTRAL&c_src=CENTRAL&c_src2=GSR&gclid=EAIaIQobChMIo4XStpuU9wIV1NzICh1dzgWLEAAYAiAAEgLcwPD_BwE).
* UNDP is also supporting governments to get integrated financing strategies in place, identify financing opportunities, and crowd in investment (including through innovative instruments). As the technical lead of UN’s socio-economic response to COVID-19, UNDP led impact analysis to support countries to connect the dots between their COVID-19 response and recovery plans and how to finance them. To this end, UNDP and UN partners are working [on Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs)](https://inff.org/) under the leadership of UN Resident Coordinators (RCs).
* UNDP is also supporting countries to develop integrated solutions for both health and the environment to manage COVID-19 healthcare waste, in partnership with UN entities (WHO, UNICEF and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and private sector partners. As access to renewable energy is a key enabler for accelerating equitable COVID-19 vaccination, UNDP is working with its COVID-19 private sector facility and partners, such as DHL, to link Smart Facilities and Solar for Health solutions with COVID-19 vaccination efforts.
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| Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system, in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic (para. 27):* To support and work with programme countries in a coherent and collaborative manner in implementing, with urgency, sustainable solutions and catalysing partnerships, leveraging digital technologies where appropriate including with financial institutions and the private sector for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the post-COVID-19 era; (para. 27(b))
 | * In 2021, UNDP scaled its partnerships with IFIs to help countries access, leverage, and optimize development financing, and better prevent and respond to crisis. Through these partnerships, UNDP mobilized $308 million from 12 IFI partners in 2021, of which $121 million in direct grants primarily to implement joint responses in fragile and conflict-affected contexts; for example, in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon or Yemen, where, together with the World Bank and other UN entities, UNDP continues to deliver the [Emergency Crisis Response programme](https://www.ye.undp.org/content/yemen/en/home/projects/yemen-emergency-crisis--response----usaid.html), providing Yemeni communities affected by the crisis with short-term income opportunities and access to basic social services.
* Compared to 2020, in 2021 indirect contributions significantly increased by 79% ($187 million has been received indirectly, through government financing, to support loan implementation), reflecting a stronger demand for UNDP’s support for loan implementation, including to support government partners with the procurement of vital personal protection equipment, healthcare equipment, and to develop capacities and expertise to help strengthen COVID-19 responses in places like Cambodia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkmenistan, Honduras, Cameroon, Belarus and Mozambique.
* UNDP also increased its non-financial/upstream/policy work with IFIs. More than 80 countries are taking forward INFFs with core technical support from UNDP, more IFIs are supporting governments and collaborating with the UN system on joint analysis and designing SDG financing strategies. IFIs such as IMF, World Bank, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), and African Development Bank (AfDB) are engaged in more than 30 INFF processes at the country level, through oversight team membership, engagement in financing dialogues and joint technical assistance. INFFs are serving as collaborative platforms to crowd IFIs and other development partners collaboration with funding public and private SDG investment opportunities/financing in countries.
* UNDP also continues to work with IFIs on joint analysis and assessments, as an estimated 50% of COVID-19 Socio-economic Response Plans (SERPs) having been rolled out by UN Country Teams with UNDP as the technical lead in partnership with the World Bank, and the IMF. UNDP also increased the visibility of IFI-UNDP partnerships by co-creating joint events and platforms for joint advocacy on priority issues and through strengthened engagement at key global meetings (e.g., Finance in Common Summit, IFIs’ Annual Meetings).
* UNDP further deepened partnerships through the [UN Group on the Information Society (UNGIS](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=30022&nr=1953&menu=3170#:~:text=The%20United%20Nations%20Group%20on,of%20internationally%2Dagreed%20development%20goals.)), which played an important role in informing various global dialogues and facilitating knowledge exchange on digital governance for inclusive pandemic recovery and on technologies in shaping the inclusive and resilient future of cities. The UNGIS also enabled the engagement of stakeholders around the world even during the pandemic in convening the [World Summit on the Information Society](https://www.itu.int/net4/wsis/forum/2022/en) (WSIS) Forum online in close collaboration with ITU, UNESCO, UNCTAD and other entities in UNGIS.
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| Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system, in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic (para. 27):* To give particular attention to the specific challenges of developing countries, in particular countries in special situations (para. 27 (c))
* To 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))
 | * COVID-19 vaccine inequity continues to prolong the pandemic, costing lives, and deepening the negative development consequences of the pandemic. A slower and delayed vaccination roll-out in lower middle-income countries (LMICs) has left them vulnerable to COVID-19 variants, new surges of the virus and a slower recovery. Data shows that as of 30 March, 71.8% of people in high-income countries (HICs) had received at least one dose of the vaccine, while only 15.2% of people in low-income countries (LICs) had received at least one dose of vaccine. In low-income countries, as many as 19 million people need to be vaccinated each week to reach the 70 percent vaccination target by mid-2022, representing an increase by over 800% compared to current rates.
* UNDP is working with government, United Nations, civil society, and private sector partners to support national deployment and vaccination plans under the leadership of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). UNDP is working in 62 countries to support COVID-19 vaccine equity in three areas, including to support the efforts of the COVAX Vaccine Delivery Partnership led by WHO, UNICEF and the Gavi- the Global Vaccine Alliance.
* UNDP continued to elevate and amplify voices on vaccine equity through advocacy, dialogue, partnerships and data, including through the Equity Cluster (co-led by UNDP & UN Women) of the WHO-led [Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All (GAP),](https://www.who.int/initiatives/sdg3-global-action-plan) which brings together thirteen multilaterals working on health to strengthen collaboration and impact at the country level, and the [Global Dashboard for Vaccine Equity](https://data.undp.org/vaccine-equity/), which aims to accelerate universal access to COVID-19 vaccines.(in collaboration with WHO and the University of Oxford).
* The COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessments (SEIAs) and the Socio-Economic Response Plans (SERPs) have provided valuable lessons, which are now being analyzed in partnership with other UN entities.
* UNDP is working with UNCTs to integrate the SERPs into the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNCFs).
* In addition, to adequately monitor the progress and achievements of the UN collective efforts in the socio-economic response to COVID-19 at country level, UNDP and the Development Coordination Office (DCO), in close collaboration with the UNDS entities, led the development of a COVID-19 Dashboard – hosted under [UNInfo](https://undp-my.sharepoint.com/personal/tanya_pedersen_undp_org/Documents/Desktop/DFS/DCO-UNDP%20have%20released%20the%20COVID-19%20Response%20Data%20available%20at%20UNInfo%2C%20based%20on%20the%20key%20indicators%20selected%20to%20measure%20the%20impact%20of%20the%20UN%20response%20as%20part%20of%20the%20implementation%20of%20the%20UN%20Socio-Economic%20Framework%20for%20the%20COVID-19.%20131%20UN%20country%20teams%20have%20reported%20data%20on%20the%20COVID-19%20response%2C%20making%20this%20the%20most%20comprehensive%20dataset%20on%20the%20UN%20response%20%28N.B.%20The%20COVID-19%20Data%20Portal%20is%20hosted%20at%20the%20UN%20info%3A%20https%3A/data.uninfo.org%29.%20As%20the%20UN%20Socio-economic%20Response%20Plans%20are%20integrated%20to%20the%20Cooperation%20Frameworks%20by%20end%20of%202021%2C%20the%20UNDS%20will%20be%20developing%20a%20light%20). 131 UNCTs have reported data on their COVID-19 response through the Dashboard. The experience and lessons learned accrued with the COVID-19 reporting exercise during the past year will help the UN System to report collectively on its work in delivering the SDGs.
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| Recognizes the United Nations contribution to the promotion of all human rights for sustainable development, calls upon all entities of the United Nations development system, in accordance with their respective mandates, to assist Governments upon their request and in consultation with them, 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; (para. 28) | * UNDP’s new Strategic Plan 2022-2025 identifies leaving no one behind as one of three directions of change, centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.
* More specifically, the Strategic Plan emphasizes UNDP’s commitment to support Governments to fulfill their human rights obligations with a specific output 2.2. in the Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF), which seeks to ascertain the number of countries where UNDP is working with institutions, systems of stakeholders with capacity-building to support fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations. The Strategic Plan also includes as an Organizational Enabler, the need to engage in adherence with inter-governmentally agreed principles integrated in programming and policies including human rights and the human rights-based approach.
* In 2021, UNDP updated the [Social and Environmental Standards (SES)](https://www.undp.org/accountability/social-and-environmental-responsibility/social-and-environmental-standards), reconfirming human rights and human rights-based approaches as a mandatory programming principle for UNDP programming in line with the UNSCDF guidance.
* Also in 2021, UNDP supported Member States to meet their human rights obligations in over 40 countries and expanded joint programming in partnership with OHCHR to support National Human Rights Institutions and Human Rights and SDG systems integration.
* UNDP launched a global initiative to support the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles in Business and Human Rights, working in over 15 countries.
* The following guidance/tools have been issued:
* [Human Rights Due Diligence and COVID 19: Rapid Self-Assessment for Business](https://www.undp.org/publications/human-rights-due-diligence-and-covid-19-rapid-self-assessment-business) (March 2021)
* Through the [Tri-Partite Partnership to support National Human Rights Institutions](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjNg-G6vdD2AhV-kokEHVegAZUQFnoECAkQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.undp.org%2Fpublications%2Ftripartite-partnership-support-national-human-rights-institutions&usg=AOvVaw06JxZkhL9lMX54LQXayXNZ), UNDP, GANHRI and OHCHR issued [global research on the role of NHRIs in COVID-19,](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.undp.org%2Fpublications%2Fcovid-19-and-national-human-rights-institutions&data=04%7C01%7Csarah.rattray%40undp.org%7C703d7b9411234c3f6b7508da08633abd%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637831519518182693%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=x%2B2C8mpsL0ok5H5k843mxULI0S5xzubdELFiKyMRkHw%3D&reserved=0) surveying 75% of NHRIs globally (April 2021)
* Guidance for a [Human Rights Due Diligence Training Facilitation Guide](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.undp.org%2Fpublications%2Fhuman-rights-due-diligence-training-facilitation-guide&data=04%7C01%7Csarah.rattray%40undp.org%7C703d7b9411234c3f6b7508da08633abd%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637831519518182693%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000&sdata=OsTnGbf90Av%2BQ8JZCzRh5Mg%2BtVj7K1wJPR%2BKvAnzKf0%3D&reserved=0) to assist enterprises / private sector to further minimize harms and maximize social dividends including in present and future crises (Sept 2021).
* UNDP plays a leading role in operationalizing the Secretary-General's Call to Action on Human Rights co-leading two UN system-wide task teams related to the rights of future generations and rights in the SDGs.
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| Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to (para. 29):* Adopt and mainstream a more climate- and environment-responsive approach into their programmes and strategic plans, where appropriate, as well as in cooperation frameworks, or equivalent planning frameworks, and their policy advice to programme countries, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs, including supporting programme countries that are parties to the Paris Agreement in their implementation of the Agreement; (para. 29 (a))
* Advance the development of a system-wide approach, implement measures and report regularly to their respective governing bodies, through existing reporting and mandates, on their efforts 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 action and contribute to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework; and (para. 29 (b))
* Fulfil their pledges made at the 2019 Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General and follow up on the 2020 summit on biodiversity convened by the President of the General Assembly**;** (para. 29 (c)).
 | * Throughout 2021, UNDP’s work across Nature, Climate and Energy, spanning 140 countries, continued to support and reinforce a green recovery and help countries respond to the on-going COVID-19 crisis with strategies, solutions and finance that advance achievement of the SDGs, the Paris Agreement, the post-2020 global Biodiversity Framework and other global goals, including support to:
	+ Promote a just transition to clean, modern, accessible energy systems;
	+ Transform food and commodity production systems away from deforestation and biodiversity loss and strengthen food/water security;
	+ Integrate ecosystem services into national and sectoral plans and One-Health approaches;
	+ Expand nature-based solutions to address climate change as well as poverty reduction and increased livelihood opportunities; and
	+ Strengthen and expand partnerships across and beyond the UN system, including with private sector, IFIs, civil society, et al.
* COP26 in November 2021 saw the finalization of the Paris Agreement and many countries put forward more ambitious, bolder Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). UNDP’s [Climate Promise](https://climatepromise.undp.org/), launched in 2019, remains the world’s largest global offer of support to developing countries on their NDCs. The Offer supports over 120 countries, representing 84% of all developing countries globally. The Climate Promise works with over 35 partners, including UNFCCC, UNEP, FAO, World Bank, ILO, and others. By the end of 2021, over 90% of Climate Promise countries have increased mitigation ambition, 95% have detailed energytargets. Over 95% increased adaptation ambition, and many strengthened the linkages between NDCs and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).
* UNDP launched the Sustainable Energy Hub in 2021 with the target of helping to mobilize clean energy access for 500 million people by 2025.UNDP co-led the first [High Level Dialogue on Energy](https://www.un.org/en/hlde-2021/page/hlde-september-2021) in 30 years convened under the auspices of the UN General Assembly in support of the implementation of the energy-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and implementation of the [United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (2014–2024)](https://www.un.org/press/en/2012/ga11333.doc.htm), including the global plan of action for the Decade, and the high-level political forum on sustainable development. In support of these objectives, more than US$400 billion in new finance and investment was committed by governments and the private sector in the form of Energy Compacts announced during the Dialogue.
* UNDP also launched a Fossil Fuel Subsidies Reform Service (FFSR) Offer ahead of COP26, to support our Country Offices in advising Member States to identify ways to repurpose fossil fuel subsidies in a way that is progressive, socially just, and economically fair. In the lead to the COP26 and in support of this efforts UNDP launched the Climate Inequality Campaign with the message “[Don’t Choose Extinction](https://dontchooseextinction.com/en/),” achieving a viral impact of hundreds of millions worldwide.
* Progress towards alignment to the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), which provides high-ambition targets through 2030, also took a significant step forward in 2021. Through the Biodiversity Finance Initiative ([BIOFIN](https://www.biofin.org/)), as of end 2021, UNDP is now working with 40 countries, facilitating the identification, development and implementation of optimal and evidence-based national finance plans that account for the impact of nature, and 27 countries under BIOFIN are now developing an agricultural subsidy repurposing plan.
* UNDP also supported the 2021 Food Systems Summit, which galvanized [more than 200 commitments](https://foodsystems.community/commitment-registry/) aimed at addressing unequal access to food in a more sustainable, healthier and equitable way.
* Across 2021, the private sector started to strongly signal putting a true value on nature’s impact and taking a more active role in achieving the Global Goals. For example, the world’s largest-ever private funding commitment to biodiversity conservation was signed in 2021. The ‘Protecting Our Planet Challenge’has made a commitment to ensure that a massive 30% of the planet is protected and preserved by the end of this decade. In addition, the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), co-led by UNDP, launched in 2021 with the aim of redirecting global finance flows towards “nature-positive” investments and support nature-based solutions at scale.
* In 2021, UNDP also launched new financial instruments, like Nature Performance Bonds, which reward certified performance on nature-related actions with debt relief for those countries facing limited fiscal space as a result of COVID-19 impacts.
* In 2021, UNDP continued its support for an inclusive green recovery within the UN system and ensuring alignment with country level support on NDCs, Integrated Financing Frameworks, energy access/transition targets, and nature-based solutions, including through UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and in line with the UN Common Agenda**.** For example, UNDP - together with UNEP, FAO, ILO, [Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)](https://www.un-page.org/) other UN Partners - supported the development of a green recovery framework for the UN SDG Task Team and Environmental Management Group (EMG) to help UN Country Teams address the [triple planetary crisis](https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/speech/triple-planetary-crisis-forging-new-relationship-between-people-and-earth) (nature, climate change, pollution) in ways that put countries on track to achieve the SDGs and Paris Agreement, the global Biodiversity Framework, and other multilateral environmental agreements.
* In 2019, the UNDP Administrator launched the ‘Greening Moonshot’, committing UNDP to reduce the carbon footprint of its global operations by 25% by 2025 and 50% by 2030. UNDP has been climate neutral in its global operations by procuring carbon credits since 2015. Following a second call for ‘Moonshot’ proposals, UNDP has now funded 58 projects targeted to reduce the organization's carbon footprint. Investment has not only led to an 8% reduction in our global electricity carbon footprint – it is also expected to save UNDP over $600,000 every year for the next 10-20 years.
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| Reiterates that the entities of the United Nations development system should enhance its support to South-South and triangular cooperation, at the request and with the ownership and leadership of developing countries, through a system-wide approach, bearing in mind their respective mandates and comparative advantages, taking into account that South-South cooperation is a complement to, rather than a substitute for, North-South cooperation, in line with the Nairobi 20 and Buenos Aires 21 outcome documents of the High-level United Nations Conferences on South-South Cooperation, held in 2009 and 2019, respectively (para. 35) | * South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) is integral part of how UNDP operationalizes its Strategic Plan 2022-2025, raising the ambition to further leverage SSTC as a fundamental approach to development cooperation and a crucial vehicle to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.
* To meet the ambition of the new Strategic Plan 2022-2025, UNDP is updating its programmatic offer and further strengthening UNDP’s internal capacity and operational architecture for SSTC, in line with the UN System-Wide Strategy on SSTC and the recommendations from BAPA+40 (2019).
* At the regional and country levels, all UNDP Regional Programme Document (RPDs) for 2022-2025 have incorporated SSTC approaches for delivering development impact; 104 out of 130 UNDP Country Programme Documents (CPDs) envisage using SSTC for results achievement. In 2021, UNDP implemented over 900 SSTC project outputs, accounting for 12 per cent of the total number of projects.
* The new IRRF also incorporates indicators that will provide data on how UNDP is supporting the SSTC in line with the QCPR resolution ([75/233](https://undocs.org/a/res/75/233)) and in the context of the M&E Framework of the UN System-Wide Strategy and Action Plan on SSTC.
* In accordance with paragraph 3 of the General Assembly resolution [35/202](https://undocs.org/a/res/35/202), UNDP Administrator convened the 20th session of the High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation (HLC on SSC, 2021) and shared the Report of the Administrator of UNDP on the review of progress made in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, the new directions for South-South cooperation and the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation ([SSC/20/1](https://www.unsouthsouth.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/SSC201E.pdf)).
* As the institutional host of UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), UNDP has allocated US$ 30.7 million to UNOSSC for 2022-2025. This includes US$ 9.7 million (institutional budget) and US$ 21 million (core programmatic budget).
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| Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to leverage their comparative advantages, in full compliance with their respective mandates 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, including through agency-specific actions and inter-agency collaboration at the country level, in full compliance with respective mandates of the United Nations development system entities, which contributes to collective outcomes on the basis of jointly developed and risk-informed analysis and coherent and complementary joined-up planning and action in order to foster greater self-reliance and resilience and promote development, in accordance with national plans, needs and priorities, and in this regard: (para. 36)* Re-emphasizes that in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, there is a need to work collaboratively to move beyond short-term assistance towards contributing to longer-term development gains, including by engaging, where possible, in joint risk analysis, needs assessments, practice response and a coherent multi-year time frame, with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability and risk over time, in compliance with international law, and in line with General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the annex thereto and all subsequent General Assembly resolutions on the subject, including its resolution 74/118 of 16 December 2019, fully respecting humanitarian principles in the provision of humanitarian assistance, and in accordance with national plans and priorities, stressing that this should not adversely affect resources for development; (para. 36 (a))
* Re-emphasizes that development is a central goal in itself and that in countries 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, and stresses in this regard the need to improve inter-agency coordination and synergy with the aim to maximize the sustainable impacts, results and effectiveness of support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, stressing that this should not adversely affect resources for development; (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))
 | * UNDP continues to play a leading role in enhancing cooperation, and coordination between development action and peacebuilding and humanitarian efforts. It does so by scaling up policy development and knowledge management on best practices to bring humanitarian, development and peace actors (aid actors, donors, government and other relevant stakeholders) together through joint analyses, joined up planning, leadership and coordination.
* Fulfilling UNDP’s integrator role in the development system, UNDP has continued to serve as a global lead for steering the community towards a common understanding of collaborative approaches between humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actions to ensure that organizations have the knowledge, skills and capacities to translate these approaches into practical actions. The aim is to pivot towards prevention, protecting and promoting development gains in crises, alongside critical humanitarian operations. Capacity and tools to accelerate implementation of nexus approaches was built, notably through the [Nexus Academ](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2022-02/Nexus%20Academy%20launch%20concept%20and%20agenda.pdf)y.
* This is coupled with systemic support of short and medium-term technical capacities to UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators, UN Country Teams and Governments. Through this support, UNDP also works to strengthen national ownership, leadership and coherence including through supporting national systems. UNDP has provided support to more than 20 countries, including seven of the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) priority countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Somalia).
* UNDP is also the technical lead for the UN for Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBAs) and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) that are anchored in a tripartite partnership with the EU and the World Bank. The RPBA and PDNA processes have enabled stronger collaboration between humanitarian, development, and peace actors.
* In response to the Secretary-General's appointment of UNDP as the technical lead for the COVID 19 socio-economic response, UNDP led the UN system’s contribution to the redesign and adaptation of PDNA and RPBA methodologies to assess the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic. The adapted guidance for COVID-19 Recovery Needs Assessment (CRNA) helps the UN system, EU, World Bank and other partners align behind the Governments’ recovery efforts through one/joint comprehensive framework for recovery from COVID-19.
* In order to better predict and respond to crises, over the course of 2021, UNDP developed the [Framework for Development Solutions for Crisis and Fragile Contexts](https://www.undp.org/speeches/undp-support-conflict-affected-countries), which aligns crisis prevention and response strategies with the 2030 Agenda and the United Nations Sustaining Peace Agenda. The process of developing the framework, including insights from [Development Dialogues](https://developmentdialogues.org/), boosted awareness among the international development community on fragility related development solutions, and highlighted UNDP’s thought-leadership on the global level.
* UNDP also developed the Prevention Offer, which articulates the prevention and peacebuilding vision and will be rolled out in 30 countries over the next three years.
* UNDP is engaged in and leading the system-wide support for the HDP nexus, namely through co-chairing (with OCHA) the Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian Development Collaboration (JSC) in promoting greater coherence of humanitarian and development action in crises and transitions to long-term sustainable development and in reducing vulnerabilities to build resilience. Regular updates are provided to Member States on the JSC activities. The JSC now also includes the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, adding a regional mechanism that is also working towards similar HDP collaboration objectives in the region (covering Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and The Gambia and investing in governance, youth and energy as a contribution to accelerating progress of the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS).
* In 2021, the JSC, through its Joint Support Team (UNDP, OCHA, DCO and PBSO), supported the UN in Niger in the development of the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). This will help inform and guide development programming and investments towards the underlying drivers of humanitarian need.
* The JSC also supported the UN in Chad in further defining their approach to humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) collaboration. Efforts are ongoing to support the development of ‘collective outcomes’ to link the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and UNSDCF with the aim to promote coherence in humanitarian and development programming, and linkages to peace.
* UNDP is co-chairing the IASC Results Group 4 on the HDP nexus and the OECD-INCAF (International Network on Conflict and Fragility) Task Team, leading the “trilingualism” workstream of the DAC-UN Dialogue with the Republic of Korea and hosting the ‘Nexus Academy’.
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| 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, including through the strengthening of institutional mechanisms and legal frameworks, and through multisectoral and coordinated approaches, and to support Governments, upon their request, to adopt specific measures to protect the poor, women, youth and children from all forms of violence and discrimination;(para. 39). | * In 2021, UNDP ramped up its work to respond to the worrying effects of the COVID-19 crisis in rising levels of gender-based violence (GBV) across regions and demographics. Almost 100 UNDP field offices reported GBV-related work, roughly a 20% increase compared to the previous year.
* Together with its partners -including through the EU-UN [Spotlight Initiative](https://www.spotlightinitiative.org/)- UNDP supported 96 countries in responding to the most immediate effects of the pandemic -such as the use of digital and artificial intelligence tools to address accessibility challenges during lockdowns, while continuing to provide evidence and technical advice to improve legal frameworks and multi-sectoral policies to prevent and respond to GBV, along with integrating a GBV lens into non-GBV related interventions.
* The [UNDP-UN Women Global Gender Response Tracker](https://data.undp.org/gendertracker/) continued to inform such an integration into ongoing programmes and policies to address the socio-economic effects of COVID-19.
* UNDP also continued its support to community-led initiatives, including through grants, to help ensure bottom-up solutions.
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| Notes with appreciation the support provided to the least developed countries by the entities of the United Nations development system in the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, and urges the entities of the development system to actively engage in the process towards the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (para. 40) | * UNDP has consistently engaged in the preparations of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5), including in the negotiations on the outcome document. On the substantive side, UNDP supported implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPOA) national assessments (e.g. Lao PDR and Myanmar), as well as related work on graduation of LDCs (e.g. Angola and Cambodia) – with several LDCs expected to graduate in the next four years, provided thought leadership and ensured knowledge sharing (e.g., [a policy paper on LDCs response to COVID-19](https://wid.world/document/developing-countries-in-times-of-covid-comparing-inequality-impacts-and-policy-responses-world-inequality-lab-issue-brief-2021-01/) in partnership with the World Inequality Lab, graduation of African Least Developed Countries (LDC): Emerging Issues in a New Development Landscape).
* Furthermore, UNDP has participated in several key events at the principal and technical levels, to convey key messages and help build consensus: Africa and Asia review meetings, youth consultations throughout 2021 as the co-lead of the youth-track, PrepCom meetings, LDC Future conference in Helsinki (5-7 October 2021), retreat of the Ambassadors and Friends of LDCs in Tarrytown (21-22 October 2021), the Administrator’s mission to Doha, and Youth Declaration to the 5th United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.
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| Recognizes that small island developing States remain a special case for sustainable development, and in this regard calls upon the relevant entities of the United Nations development system to ensure the mainstreaming of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and issues related to small island developing States in their work, including at the national, regional and global levels, and to continue to support small island developing States, upon their request, in addressing their particular economic, social and environmental vulnerabilities, as outlined in the SAMOA Pathway, by strengthening technical assistance initiatives, policy guidance and programme development, in line with their respective mandates and in cooperation with relevant institutions, funds and facilities; (para. 41) | * Within UNDP, [*Rising Up for SIDS*](https://www.sparkblue.org/content/rising-up-for-small-island-developing-states-integrated-offer) *offer* is a unique vision for development of SIDS in response to the SAMOA Pathway and the 2030 Agenda. UNDP’s scaled-up offer focused on strengthening programme interventions in the areas of blue economy, food security and digital transformation linked to the COVID-19 recovery, along with data strengthening and accelerating access to finance.
* In 2021, as part of the Finance offer for SIDS, UNDP significantly contributed to the development of a Multi-dimensional Vulnerability Index (MVI) to reflect traditional as well as emerging risks facing not only SIDS, but also all developing countries and conducted 15 INFFs in SIDS to facilitate the expansion of the fiscal space for COVID-19 recovery and the SDGs.
* Within the framework of the Multi-Country Office (MCO) review process, in 2021, UNDP enhanced its capacities, for example by launching an Accelerator Lab in Mauritius and Seychelles, expanding partnership with academic institutes in the Caribbean to advance blue economy policies and studies in the Eastern Caribbean, among others. Additionally, as of 2021, UNDP has established its presence in the North Pacific MCO with the presence of a Country Manager and an Operations Manager.
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| **III. III. Funding of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system** |
| **QCPR mandates (paras. 46-69)** | **Progress made by UNDP** |
| Reiterates the call for the enhancement of accountability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness in the funding of the United Nations operational activities for development in order to incentivize contributions by donor countries and other contributors, and 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 is recognized as the most transparent organization, according to the rating in 2020 by Public What You Fund. UNDP constantly updates funding data through the [Transparency Portal](https://open.undp.org) and annually publishes data on funding flows via its [Funding Compendium](https://www.undp.org/funding) and Funding Windows Annual Report. UNDP’s Transparency Portal publishes details over 4,000 projects, in some 170 countries and territories, with links to profile pages for every donor, which ensures greater visibility to support provided by donor partners.
* UNDP, as part of its Funding Compact commitments, has prioritized attracting core and flexible funding (thematic funding windows and pooled funds). The organization is accelerating efforts to mobilize core funding, especially through enhancing the visibility of core contributors, and recognizing thematic funding windows and pooled funds in several flagship reports and online platforms, including the annual [Funding Compendium](https://www.undp.org/funding), the [Structured Funding Dialogue report](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/191/79/PDF/N2119179.pdf?OpenElement) presented to the Executive Board, etc.
* UNDP is also shifting from a project-driven to a portfolio-driven approach to attract and increase flexible thematic contributions.
* Furthermore, UNDP launched a *#PartnersAtCore* campaign, including a social media campaign, around some key international events, such as the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction, International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, UN Day, COP26, Paris Peace Forum, World Tsunami Awareness Day, International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women and 16 days of activism, and Human Rights Day.
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| Urges the entities of the United Nations development system 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 United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and urges the entities of the United Nations development system to enhance their participation, where appropriate, in such funding mechanisms; (para. 55)Urges the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies 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) | * Transparency of inter-agency pooled funds is enhanced through the Funding Compendium and Transparency Portal, and the [Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Gateway](https://mptf.undp.org) managed by the MPTF Office housed by UNDP.
* Participation in Joint Programmes remains a critical priority for UNDP. In 2020, joint programmes accounted for 10% of UNDP programme expenditure, with an additional 14% dedicated to activities conducted jointly with other United Nations entities.
* To encourage more flexible funding, UNDP continues to promote its thematic Funding Windows and is working on portfolios of thematic offers to encourage donors to shift funding away from individual projects to a less earmarked portfolio.
* In collaboration with UN entities, UNDP continues to articulate a case for core and flexible development funding. UNDP also has strengthened Country Offices’ capacities on communications, reporting on results, and human impact stories to showcase the key role of core contributions for UNDP.
* In 2021, UNDP updated its guidance to country offices on visibility for Funding Windows contributors to encourage country offices to use offline and online communication channels to publicize support of the Funding Widows and the results achieved from resources provided and enhance the visibility of UNDP Funding Windows.
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| Also urges the entities of the United Nations development system, through their governing bodies, to continue taking concrete steps to address on a continuous basis the decline of the share of core contributions and the growing imbalance between core and non-core resources, including by, but not limited to: (para. 56): * Exploring options on how to incentivize donor countries, other countries in a position to do so and other contributors to ensure an adequate and predictable level of core and non-core funding on a multi-year basis, including enhancing reporting and demonstration of programme 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 holds regular consultations and dialogues with donors showcasing UNDP’s results and value proposition. These are held to incentivize donors to maintain or increase their core contributions.
* The level of resources to fund the new Strategic Plan 2022-2025 was presented to the Executive Board via the IRRF, which covers the totality of resources available to UNDP, including regular and other resources, and the totality of activities to be carried out.
* To diversify the donor base,UNDP engages with multiple funding partners including governments (programme countries and donor countries), the EU, vertical funds, UN Pooled Funds, IFIs, the private sector, foundations and NGOs as well as other UN Agencies. In 2021, Programme governments’ cost-sharing contributions increased by 15% to $1.3 billion, vertical funds increased by 18% to $1.17 billion and the share of flexible contributions to thematic funding windows increased to 38% from 24% in 2020.
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| Reaffirms the principle of full cost recovery, proportionally from core and non-core resources, thereby avoiding the use of core or regular resources to subsidize activities financed by non-core or extrabudgetary resources, and reiterates its request to the United Nations development system to analyse and explore in a collaborative manner options 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 the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children’s Fund and UN-Women, as adopted by their respective Executive Boards in 2020 and invites relevant governing bodies to review evidence-based proposals for updated cost-recovery policies from their respective entities, and urges relevant entities of the United Nations development system, Member States and other contributors to comply with agreed cost recovery policies; (para. 57) | * Consistent with the Executive Board decision (2013/9), UNDP reports annually to the Executive Board on the cost recovery waivers through the successive annual reviews of the financial situation at its second regular session as well as the cumulative review of the UNDP integrated budgets.
* It is noted that the joint comprehensive cost-recovery policy was approved in September 2020 through the Executive Board decision ([2020/12](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/undp/library/corporate/Executive%20Board/2021/First-regular-session/dp2021-2e.pdf)) and includes cost-classification categories, methodology, and rates effect 1 January 2022. In the same decision, the Executive Board requested to provide harmonized annual reporting on the progress of implementation of the cost recovery policy as an annex to existing reporting – and this is scheduled to take place in 2023 onward.
* UNDP was recognized for the good practice established through the common cost recovery policy of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN Women ([DP/FPA-ICEF-UNW/2020/1](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/177/48/PDF/N2017748.pdf?OpenElement)), as adopted by their respective Executive Boards in 2020.
* UNDP continues to contribute to the United Nations Development System-wide efforts through its contribution to the UNICEF-led effort under the auspices of the Finance and Budget Network in relation to the Funding Compact - Commitment #13 on improving comparability of cost classifications and definitions and enabling greater transparency across time and between UNSDG entities.
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| Urges the entities of the United Nations development system to further explore and implement innovative funding approaches to catalyse additional resources for sustainable development, and encourages in this regard the entities of the United Nations development system to 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)Recognizes that for different Sustainable Development Goal investment areas, different types of finance may represent the most effective financing modalities, and urges the entities of the United Nations development system, in accordance with their mandates, to further explore financing strategies for the Sustainable Development Goals, 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’s Strategic Plan 2022-2025 identifies development financing as an enabler to scale up development impact and also articulates a moonshot to promote the investment of over $1 trillion of public expenditure and private capital in the SDGs. Guided by the Strategic Plan, UNDP continues to leverage finance at scale, working with partners to take portfolio approaches aimed at longer-term, transformative goals and brokering stronger public-private collaboration.
* In 2021, it has become even more evident that financing the SDGs and COVID-19 recovery requires significant innovative transformations within the global financial system. In order to achieve this, UNDP supports countries with the development of financing strategies that embed the SDGs and complex risks (pandemic, climate and disaster risk, and economic shocks) within countries’ financing strategies, resource allocation decision processes, mapping alignment between the SDGs, investment opportunities and national priorities.
* Interest in integrated financing for the SDGs has grown exponentially in 2021. More than 70 countries around the world are now taking steps to develop and implement the INFFs - the process led by UNDP together with the EU, UNDESA, DCO. Key progress includes the establishment of the Technical Assistance Facility, [INFF Knowledge Platform](https://inff.org/), and [INFF dashboard.](https://inff.org/inff-dashboard) G20 Leaders endorsed a Voluntary Framework of Support for INFFs.
* Targeting greater impact integrity and assurance of practice, UNDP developed SDG Impact [Standards for Private Equity Funds, Standards for SDG Bonds and for Enterprises](https://sdgimpact.undp.org/practice-standards.html), which have been used in the issuances of nearly $5 billion of SDG-aligned bonds. For example, with UNDP’s support, [Mexico](https://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2021/second-bond-issuance-of-1-250-million-euros-to-achieve-the-susta.html) became the first country in the world to issue a sovereign SDG bond and issued a second emission of a 15-year SDG Sovereign Bond for a total value of [$2.6 billion](https://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2021/second-bond-issuance-of-1-250-million-euros-to-achieve-the-susta.html) in [2021](https://www.latinamerica.undp.org/content/rblac/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2021/second-bond-issuance-of-1-250-million-euros-to-achieve-the-susta.html). The thematic debt instruments are also an integral aspect of the INFFs, as in the Uzbekistan case, the INFF’s process led to the design and issuance of the SDG Bond.
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| Urges the entities of the United Nations development system, consistent with their mandates, to align their next integrated budgets with the present resolution and in that context to further improve the functioning and effectiveness of the structured dialogues on how to fund the development results agreed in the strategic plans including through the implementation of the Funding Compact commitments; (para. 65) | * In line with the Executive Board decisions on the UNDP structured funding dialogue, including the most recently adopted decisions [2019/18](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/undp/library/corporate/Executive%20Board/2020/First-regular-session/dp2020-2e.pdf) and [2020/14](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/undp/library/corporate/Executive%20Board/2021/First-regular-session/dp2021-2e.pdf), UNDP continued to hold regular funding dialogues and present annual reporting on the entity-specific commitments of the funding compact and the organization’s efforts to mitigate the effects of potential decreases in global ODA.
* UNDP has made significant progress in harmonizing its structured funding dialogue report with UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women, and improving the quality of the dialogues through joint informal sessions with Member States. On 7 May 2021, UNDP organized a joint dialogue focusing on the implications of COVID-19 pandemic on development funding and how agencies are adjusting and copping with the impact. UNDP also held entity specific formal and informal dialogues in August and September 2021 where the implementation of the Funding Compact and the funding of the Strategic Plan results were discussed.
* The Executive Board welcomed UNDP’s integrated resources plan and integrated budget estimates, 2022-2025 ([DP/2021/29](https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N21/181/46/PDF/N2118146.pdf?OpenElement)), which presents a single, integrated budget that includes all budgetary categories, with an improved results focus and enhanced linkages with the results of the Strategic Plan and harmonized in methodology and presentation. This also includes the cost classification, attribution and recovery, with UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women, as approved by the Executive Board in decision [2020/12](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/undp/library/corporate/Executive%20Board/2021/First-regular-session/dp2021-2e.pdf) on the joint comprehensive cost-recovery policy.
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| **IV. IV. Governance of the United Nations operational activities for development** |
| **QCPR mandates (paras. 70-85)** | **Progress made by UNDP** |
| Recognizes the progress made by the reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system and the reconfigured United Nations country teams, underscores the importance for all United Nations development system entities to prepare and finalize their entity-specific country development programme documents in accordance with the agreed priorities of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and in consultation and agreement with host Governments, and requests relevant development system entities, in coordination with the Development Coordination Office to make the relevant United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 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) | * Since the introduction of the UNSDCF in 2019, UNDP has ensured full alignment by adopting the Cooperation Framework outcomes into UNDP’s Country Programme Documents (CPDs). Under this approach, 31 new CPDs from the 2019-2020 cycle are fully aligned with Cooperation Frameworks in substance and sequence.
* As part of UNDP’s guidance and tools to guarantee compliance with the QCPR, UNDP developed the new Country Programme Document (CPD) template and updated quality assurance standards. In addition, an upgraded Theory of Change guidance has been introduced to support Country Programmes in the definition of UNDP’s comparative advantage and to prioritize and internalize shared results and indicators to promote alignment, harmonization and coordination with the UNSDCF.
* In line with the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF), UNDP’s Resident Representatives ensure that Resident Coordinators have the opportunity to sign-off on the alignment of CPDs to Cooperation Frameworks.
* UNDP makes all CPDs available for comments of Member States six weeks ahead of the Executive Board session and simultaneously with governments’ approval of respective UNSDCFs, with the draft, and/or its outcome matrix posted on the UNSDG Web Site.
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| 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 committed to the full implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF). UNDP also recognizes that the principles of mutual accountabilities and shared ownership of the UNDS should be reinforced at all levels.
* To ensure full compliance and adequate implementation and monitoring of the MAF, UNDP in 2021 sensitized senior management at the country and regional levels on the criticality of MAF implementation at all levels, launched the ‘UNDS Reform Country Office survey’ to ensure monitoring, and provided corporate guidance on the key areas of the MAF.
* UNDP continued to ensure that all UNDP Resident Representatives have UNCT-related goal in their annual performance appraisals.
* At the regional level, UNDP in its capacity as co-Vice-Chair of the Regional Collaborative Platform (RCP), actively contributes to advancing the strategic direction of RCPs, the establishment of Issue-based Coalitions (IBCs), and the implementation of other regional commitments in support of UNCTs. In Africa, for example, UNDP worked with the RCP to revitalize the relationship with the African Union Commission to identify Opportunity/Issue Based Coalitions prioritized for the partnership. With the New Partnership for African Development, UNDP worked to promote strengthening of capacity of small and medium size enterprises.
* UNDP also regularly updates its Executive Board on the implementation of intergovernmental mandates through the UNDS reform information note, formal and informal sessions, among others.
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| 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 United Nations development system reforms; (para. 83) | * Purpose defines presence in UNDP. This presence also allows UNDP to be the operational backbone for the UNDS, as articulated in the UNDP Strategic Plan.
* UNDP, together with UN partners, implemented the common chapter in accordance with the respective Strategic Plans for 2018-2021 to achieve greater coherence in support of results by planning together; implementing collaboratively; enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships; and enhancing efficiency.
* Also, UNDP in cooperation with key UN partners, including UN Women, UNICEF, and UNFPA, has identified common and complementary indicators from the QCPR monitoring and reporting framework 2021-2024 and incorporated them in its IRRF. The common indicators will contribute to inter-agency processes to track system-wide changes and help demonstrate how UNDP is achieving results in a coherent manner with other UN entities, including in response to the QCPR.
* The Joint Meetings of the Boards (JMB) of UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP continue to offer an important space and opportunity for the UN development system to present collective results and impact for development, while also demonstrating strengthened system-wide coherence, harmonization, and efficiency.
* In addition, UNDP, with UNFPA and UNOPS, holds joint segments of the Executive Board on the UNDS reform and produces an information note to present updates on the implementation efforts on the repositioning of the UNDS.
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| **V. V. Functioning of the United Nations development system** |
| **QCPR mandates (paras. 86-113)** | **Progress made by UNDP** |
| Reiterates the importance of empowered, strategic, effective and impartial leadership through the resident coordinator system to foster coordination and collaboration at the country level and facilitate integrated support to host Governments, in consultation with the national Government, requests all entities of the United Nations development system 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 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, and stresses the need to ensure that Resident Coordinators have sufficient leadership, prerogative, impartiality, management tools, experience and skills sets to effectively fulfil their mandate; (para. 88) | * Since the adoption of the MAF in 2018, UNDP ensured full compliance with its provisions at the country level and monitored its implementation, identifying lessons learned and areas where further clarifications are required. .
* In particular, UNDP’s internal analysis shows that the organization is fully compliant with the MAF provisions, including with:
	+ The alignment of the RR job description with the MAF requirements,
	+ Invitation to all RCs to comment on the performance of UNDP RRs as UNCT members,
	+ Introduction of a mandatory performance goal on contributions to joint UNCT results and reform-related thematic indicators for the performance appraisals of RRs,
	+ Ensuring RCs are consulted on the alignment of CPDs with CF priorities, and
	+ Systematically collecting feedback on the implementation of the MAF.
* UNDP is fully compliant with the requirements of the dual reporting model, ensured through the inclusion of a UNCT-related goal in the performance management system for UNDP Resident Representatives.
* UNDP’s new mobility policy, launched at the beginning of 2021, has a specific provision for interagency mobility which was welcomed by staff and is strongly supported by the management.
* To encourage interagency mobility, UNDP now takes staff on transfer as a default on a reciprocal basis.
* In terms of interagency moves, there are currently 165 secondments and loans between UNDP and sister agencies. These include UNDP staff that have taken on Resident Coordinator (RC) roles. 37% (48) of the current 130 RCs are from UNDP (out of which 2 are serving as RCs under the DPPA-UNDP joint programme and 3 are serving as RC a.i.).
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| Calls on the entities of the United Nations development system to actively engage in the preparation of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and in reviews of the next Programme of Action for least developed countries at the national, subregional, 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, and further calls on the entities of the United Nations development system to support the Resident Coordinators in the least developed countries and to assist them in the mainstreaming of the next Programme of Action into development planning at the country level in a coordinated and cohesive manner; (para. 89) | * UNDP, in its Strategic Plan 2022-2025, recognizes the importance of taking a more differentiated approach to country contexts, including for least developed countries (LDCs), and affirms its commitment to continue working closely with UNCTs and RCs to this end.
* UNDP’s work in LDCs focuses on the Vienna Programme of Action priority areas of structural transformation, energy, digital transformation, optimising financing and means of implementation, as levers to support poverty reduction and build resilience so that people do not fall back into poverty.
* In 2021, UNDP continued to work in all LDCs. For example, on trade integration, UNDP provides technical and institutional support to LDCs under the [Enhanced Integrated Framework](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fenhancedif.org%2F&data=05%7C01%7Cliudmila.barcari%40undp.org%7C1c52e6bc45274a0fab3708da26d3b8a5%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637864988016955276%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=ymo3yEXJa3HxRZ%2FijIuYByjLkHJKUCtQEa0QVQkg%2BVc%3D&reserved=0) for LDCs. On enhancing South-South cooperation, with UNOSSC, UNDP published the report [Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation: *Scaling up Made-in-Africa Solutions*](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.africa.undp.org%2Fcontent%2Frba%2Fen%2Fhome%2Flibrary%2Freports%2Fgood-practices-in-south-south-and-triangular-cooperation--scalin.html&data=05%7C01%7Cliudmila.barcari%40undp.org%7C1c52e6bc45274a0fab3708da26d3b8a5%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637864988016955276%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=kWa4s6f4TepYN0cSQK9YoEh26EUCByCAsifqqKLAQIM%3D&reserved=0), codifying nearly 40 UNDP-supported initiatives including from LDCs on key SDG issues. UNDP also continues to provide technical support to LDCs in implementing [Integrated Financing Frameworks](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fsdgintegration.undp.org%2FINFF&data=05%7C01%7Cliudmila.barcari%40undp.org%7C1c52e6bc45274a0fab3708da26d3b8a5%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637864988016955276%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C3000%7C%7C%7C&sdata=pWY%2FxmMTIp9Pfb%2BvFC5gh6Orr8qi%2BWNXinMJFSMPOH8%3D&reserved=0) (INFFs) - conducting Development Finance Assessments to analyze the public and private financing landscape, financing policies, institutional structures and produce roadmaps with recommendations towards an integrated financing strategy.
* UNDP has actively supported the shaping of the Doha Programme of Action for the Decade 2022-2031 (DPoA), which is a new generation of renewed and strengthened commitments by the Least Developed Countries and their development partners grounded on six focus areas, addressing poverty eradication, capacity building, leaving no one behind, climate change, COVID-19 recovery, and building resilience against future shocks. Discussions with partners are on-going to support a coherent and integrated mainstreaming of the DPoA in national development plans.
* UNDP supports LDCs transformative solutions – on multidimensional poverty and inequality, inclusive and accountable governance, sustainable energy, MSME development, small scale extractives, resilience building, financing and partnerships for sustainable development, youth empowerment, South-South cooperation and key enablers which constitute critical leverages to accelerate progress on the SDGs in LDCs.
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| Invites all relevant entities of the United Nations development system, led by the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to extend necessary support in a coordinated manner to the countries aspiring to graduate in developing their graduation and smooth transition strategies, and calls upon these entities of the United Nations development system 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 to mitigate the impact of graduation; (para. 101) | * In addition to its thought leadership, advocacy and capacity building initiatives on graduation, UNDP actively supports the inter-agency task force on graduation, to generate awareness and political support for graduating countries so that other countries better understand the challenges faced after graduation.
* A sustainable graduation support facility has been designed, piloted and introduced during the preparatory process for the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5) by the Committee for Development Policy secretariat in collaboration with the Office of the High Representative in order to respond to increasing demands from graduating and recently graduated least developed countries. The facility will offer a suite of dedicated capacity-building support and technical advisory services across six main service offers: (a) addressing the loss of existing international support measures specific to least developed countries; (b) improving the ability of graduating and graduated countries to access support that is not specific to least developed countries; (c) preparing and implementing a smooth transition strategy; (d) assistance in accessing transition financing; (e) facilitating South-South cooperation, dialogue and sharing of country-specific and region-specific knowledge and experience; and (f) ensuring effective participation in the monitoring process of the Committee for Development Policy.
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| Reiterates that entities within the United Nations development system 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, takes note of the Mutual Recognition Statement of the Chief Executives Board, and urges entities of the United Nations development system that have not yet done so to sign on to the statement; (Para. 106) | * UNDP signed the Mutual Recognition principles in August 2020. UNDP is working with other UN entities as part of the UNSDG Business Innovation Group (BIG) on advancing the implementation of the principles and in identifying solutions to promote implementation at the country level.
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| Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to continue efforts to achieve gender balance in appointments within the United Nations system at the global, regional and country levels for positions that affect operational activities for development, including appointments to Resident Coordinator and other high-level posts, with due regard to the representation of women from programme countries, in particular developing countries, while keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographic representation; (para. 112) | * UNDP has continued to support the empowerment of women with programmes specifically designed for women. In the summer of 2021, UNDP was awarded the [EDGE MOVE certification](https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn%3Ali%3Aactivity%3A6861670362619408384/), which is the second-highest certification award issued by EDGE (Economic Dividends for Gender Equality). UNDP is one of only two UN entities to achieve this distinction. This certification acknowledges the significant progress UNDP has made towards realizing gender equality and confirms our commitment to building a more inclusive workplace and world.
* 2021 also saw the launch of the new UN-System [Gender Parity Dashboard](https://www.un.org/gender/content/un-secretariat-gender-parity-dashboard), a joint initiative of UN Women and UNDP, to monitor progress made on gender parity within the UN system. Collating data from nearly 40 UN entities, the dashboard has been designed to ensure that gender parity is a critical consideration in all decision-making.
* UNDP has maintained full gender parity among staff, 50% men and women (as of December 2021). Among the broader workforce – which also includes service contractors and UN Volunteers (UNVs) – the share of women and men remains close to parity (46% women and 54% men). One of the most notable achievements in the last few years is that gender parity targets have been met among senior management – members of the Executive Group (EG), Resident Representatives (RRs) and Deputy Resident Representatives (DRRs).
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| **VI. VI. Follow-up, monitoring and reporting** |
| **QCPR mandates (paras. 114-120)** | **Progress made by UNDP** |
| Reaffirms that all entities of the United Nations development system carrying out operational activities for development should continue to 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); | * UNDP’s development of the new Strategic Plan was guided by the 2020 QCPR through building stronger linkages across thematic focus areas, upscaling UNDP’s integrated policy support to countries, leveraging the enablers of innovation, digitalization and development financing, and tailoring portfolios to country-specific and local contexts, also exceling at linking global and local responses.
* UNDP ensured the alignment with and implementation of the QCPR mandates through its Strategic Plan, including responses to specific mandates via this annex to the Annual Report of the Administrator on results achieved through the implementation of the Strategic Plan.
* UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women closely collaborated and coordinated to incorporate a set of QCPR indicators in agencies’ respective IRRFs.
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