



## **Annex 5:**

# **Implementation, in 2023, of General Assembly resolution 75/233 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system Progress in implementing the UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025**

Report of the Executive Director

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 (QCPR) of operational activities for development of the United Nations system 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 progress made in implementing General Assembly resolution [75/223](#) on the QCPR in the third year of its implementation.

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

Section	OPs
I. General guidelines	8, 12, 14, 17
II. Contribution of UN operational activities for development	20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41
III. Funding of operational activities for development of the UN system	50, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 65
IV. Governance of the UN operational activities for development	74, 77, 83
V. Functioning of the UNDS	88, 89, 101, 106, 112
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## I. General Guidelines

- Reiterates its call to the entities of the UNDS to **continue to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals in their Strategic Planning documents, their work and reporting at all levels**, taking into account that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions... is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and should therefore continue to be the highest priority for and underlying objective of the operational activities of the UNDS (para. 8)

UNFPA continues to drive progress toward the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) across its areas of comparative advantage and responsibility, leading ambitious, deliberate and comprehensive action to realise human rights, achieve gender equality and sexual and reproductive justice for all, in particular for women and girls. UNFPA has ensured that its Strategic Plan 2022-2025 is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its embedded principles, including the centrality of human rights, gender equality, the principle of “leaving no one behind,” strengthening data and partnerships and increasing system-wide coherence. The principles enshrined in the 2030 Agenda share intrinsic synergies with the goals contained in the landmark ICPD Programme of Action, which UNFPA has been reinforcing in 2023 (and will continue to do so in 2024) through the global ICPD30 review process, celebrating the 30th anniversary of its adoption.

As recommended in the 2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review, the UNFPA Strategic Plan goal and outcomes have been conceptualised based on the 2030 Agenda, with the results to be achieved by 2030. Hence, the impact and outcome indicators in the integrated results and resources framework are either the same or closely related to the Sustainable Development Goal indicators. By adopting the Sustainable Development Goal indicators in the UNFPA integrated results and resources framework, the outcomes of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025, reflect the results shared with other partner organizations. The Strategic Plan 2022-2025 contributes to the achievement of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals, but more directly contributes to the: (a) Goal 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages); (b) Goal 5 (achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls); (c) Goal 10 (reduce inequality within and among countries); (d) Goal 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts); (e) Goal 16 (promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels); and (f) Goal 17 (strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development). The Strategic Plan also contributes to the achievement of Goal 1 (end poverty in all its forms everywhere). The Strategic Plan explicitly references 20 SDG indicators within its monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure even deeper alignment of UNFPA programmatic efforts with specific SDG targets and goals, and nearly 56 per cent of UNFPA’s Strategic Plan outcome and impact indicators are common indicators used by the other United Nations organizations. Moreover, UNFPA's three transformative results align explicitly with SDG targets 3.1, 3.7, 3.8, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.6.

As UNFPA approaches the mid-term review of its Strategic Plan, the Fund’s commitment to accelerating efforts to achieve the Three Transformative Results and the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs, remains steadfast.

- Calls upon all entities of the UNDS to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by enhancing and accelerating gender mainstreaming through the full implementation of the **System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women** [...] as well as the United Nations country team performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women (the UNCT SWAP “scorecard”) (para. 12)

The achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is fully mainstreamed in all of UNFPA’s work, and its centrality for sustainable development has been further reinforced through the ICPD30 review process, which started in 2023 and will culminate in 2024. In the context of the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025, UNFPA is scaling its work to address gender equality, equity and non-discrimination, empower women and girls and realise sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for all. Tackling gender stereotypes and negative social and gender norms that perpetuate gender discrimination, is both a prerequisite for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, the ICPD Programme of Action, and an accelerator for the achievement of UNFPA’s three transformative results.

At the country-level, UNFPA works to ensure greater integration of gender equality perspectives in United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. In this regard, UNFPA country offices continue to actively support the use and implementation of the United Nations Country Team System-wide Action Plan Gender Equality Scorecard (UNCT-SWAP) and in 2023 UNFPA contributed through the UN-GEN Task Team to the update of the UNCT-SWAP Scorecard guidance. This year also marked the launch of UNFPA’s latest Gender Equality Strategy.

Furthermore, UNFPA has also been actively involved as a member of the Task Team on the independent review of the UN system’s capacity to deliver on gender equality, and will actively support the full roll-out of its resulting UN Gender Equality Acceleration Plan, in particular around upholding a “strong blue line” through system-wide political strategies against the pushback on gender equality; strengthening accountability and leadership for gender equality across the UN leadership architecture; strengthening meaningful participation and stakeholder engagement outside of intergovernmental spaces, and increasing direct funding to women-led organizations and feminist movements; capacitating UN staff further on gender expertise and knowledge; and increasing resources for gender equality through specific targets and goals for individuals and pooled funds.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls upon the UNDS entities as well as UNCTs... to continue to work collaboratively to accelerate the full and effective <b>mainstreaming of disability inclusion into the UN system</b>, including by implementing and reporting on the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy across its programmes and operations, and stressing the need for capacity-development efforts aimed at empowering persons with disabilities and their representative organizations (para. 14)</li> </ul>	<p>In line with UNFPAs Strategic Plan 2022-2025, UNFPA is expanding its advocacy and policy dialogue to cover a full range of the population groups left behind in achieving the three transformative results, including persons with disabilities. UNFPA is scaling in-house expertise and promoting inclusive practices to accelerate the mainstreaming of disability into UNFPA programming and operations, including by providing more accessible facilities and information, and continuing to implement the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS). UNFPA has demonstrated steady improvement in the UNDIS performance, in particular, within the Leadership, Strategic Planning and Management Area. UNFPA benefits from strong commitment from the members of UNFPA's Executive Board and OED's chairing of the UNFPA-UNDIS Task Force. This internal Task Force helps keep accountability on internal business units to implement UNFPA <a href="#">Disability Inclusion Strategy</a>: "We Matter, We Belong. We Decide." which is fully aligned with the UNDIS.</p> <p>In the context of the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025, the Fund is monitoring progress on addressing the needs of persons with disabilities across four indicators included in the integrated results and resources framework to capture results related to disability. Flagship initiatives include the "We Decide" global programme, which promotes rights and choices for women and young persons with disabilities. In 2023, UNFPA further produced a <a href="#">Technical Brief</a> highlighting good practices for advancing disability-inclusive gender transformative and rights-based programming within UNFPA, its implementing partners, and the wider UN system. The Fund also developed two <a href="#">workshop curricula</a> for facilitators with disabilities to provide information and experiential learning for women and young persons with disabilities to deepen their expertise on SRHR, and the right to be free from GBV. Through the Youth 2030 Disability Task Team, led by UN-OSGEY and UNFPA, the Fund further contributed to the development of a <a href="#">Checklist</a> to ensure the meaningful engagement of young persons with disabilities in humanitarian action. Internal efforts to advance the mainstreaming of disability inclusion are also conducted, through initiatives such as "Disability Inclusion Week" which featured events with disability partners and the launch of a "Disability Diversity Space", a new UNFPA staff-led group and platform which will provide information and resources to staff and support existing initiatives centred around promoting rights, dignity, and well-being.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Underscores the importance of <b>results-based management</b>, within and across entities and at all levels of the UNDS, ... contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and targets and its individual entities to continue strengthen results-based management, focusing on long-term development outcomes, developing <b>common methodologies for planning and reporting on results</b>, including on agency-specific activities, and on inter-agency and joint activities, improving <b>IRRF</b>, and enhancing a <b>results culture</b> in the UNDS entities (para. 17)</li> </ul>	<p>In 2023, UNFPA pursued efforts related to its results-based management culture, with a view to shift its focus from measuring and reporting results to systems-approaches, coherence, accountability, learning and adaptive management. In this context, internal capacity-building efforts on results-based management continued to be rolled-out, including through the implementation of the 3+5 framework of RBM principles and the operationalization of UNFPA's adaptive management framework. In 2023, UNFPA started preparing the new programming for results handbook for the organisation in line with the draft United Nations RBM handbook. UNFPA also scaled up "RBM SEAL", a recognition-based innovative initiative to strengthen RBM culture in the organisation. By the end of 2023, UNFPA trained all the key RBM officers and focal points on results-based management principles and practices through a standard curriculum.</p>

	<p>With regard to the systems, UNFPA developed a “plan to report” module of the new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, through which countries have already started preparing their 2024 results plans. The new ERP system is aiming to improve the results of resource linkages. UNFPA also initiated a concept called “results dialogue” to strengthen the knowledge management around results planning, monitoring, and reporting.</p> <p>UNFPA actively contributes to the implementation of the system-wide Output Indicator Framework for measuring the UN contribution toward the SDGs, which was launched in 2022 by the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to supports UNCTs in the design and monitoring of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, through a set of harmonised, system-wide and quality assured SDG-focused indicators. Under the overall coordination of the UN Development Coordination Office, UNFPA contributed to the design of the framework, and advocated for the integration of key indicators into the framework, including on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender-based violence, harmful practices and social norms.</p>
<p align="center"><b>II. Contributions of United Nations operational activities for development</b></p>	
<p><b>QCPR mandates (paras. 19-45)</b></p>	<p><b>Progress made</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Stresses the importance of continuing to <b>mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b> into the work of each entity of the UNDS by (para. 20): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continuing to <b>allocate resources to realize the development objectives of developing countries</b>, and to support the endeavour to reach the furthest behind first (para. 20(a))</li> <li>○ Ensuring a coherent approach to addressing the <b>interconnections and cross-cutting elements across the SDGs and targets</b> (para. 20 (b))</li> <li>○ Ensuring a <b>balanced and integrated approach within the system towards its support to the implementation of the SDGs</b> taking into account new and evolving development challenges and the need to build on lessons learned, address gaps, avoid duplication and overlap and strengthen the inter-agency approach (para. 20 ©)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Calls upon the UN development system...to elaborate on <b>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</b>, as</li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA continues to contribute to and support system-wide approaches for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Through the Strategic Plan 2022-2025, UNFPA has not only ensured that its operational activities are designed to accelerate achievement of key SDG targets and indicators, but the strategic plan also ensures that UNFPA tailors its approaches to different contexts. To this end, UNFPA has also mainstreamed the achievement of all SDGs through its modes of engagement, namely (a) advocacy and policy dialogue and support; (b) knowledge management; (c) capacity development; (d) service delivery; and (e) coordination, partnership and South-South and triangular cooperation, which are in alignment with the QCPR functions. This has enabled UNFPA’s effective contribution to addressing cross-cutting issues in a balanced and integrated manner for SDG achievement.</p> <p>To this end, UNFPA leverages its modes of engagement and tailored approaches to specific contexts to support countries in addressing cross-cutting elements across all SDGs and targets. One such area is through addressing systematic barriers to SDG achievement, such as negative social norms and discriminatory gender norms - as this is often the basis for inequality within countries. UNFPA has therefore continued to strengthen engagement with a range of civil society, feminist, faith-based and grassroots organisations and activists, supporting feminist movements and assisting women’s rights defenders, human rights defenders and young feminist organisations.</p> <p>Furthermore, UNFPA as a founding member of the Integrated Policy Practitioners network (a continuation of the UNSDG working group on Integrated SDG Policy Support), supports the</p>

<p>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).</p>	<p>mainstreaming of integrated approaches to SDG acceleration and implementation across with an emphasis on people centred and human rights based approaches. In addition, UNFPA is ensuring balanced and integrated approaches with the UN system to support SDG achievement, through enhancing data and statistical capacity. Through UNFPA's comparative advantage on data and statistics, the Fund is supporting the tracking, reporting, and dissemination of a range of SDG indicators, including those derived from the census and other survey data. In this vein, as part of its efforts to accelerate SDG implementation in the Decade of Action, UNFPA is unpacking and mainstreaming the SDG transitions (GSDR entry points, six transitions) and engine room actions from the vantage point of the ICPD Agenda and its current and future strategic plans. Externally, within the interagency space, UNFPA is collaborating with UN DCO, through the program support group and the IPPN, to unpack the six transitions within the new Common Country Analysis (CCA) and Cooperative Framework (CF) guidance to UNCTs. Further, UNFPA, through the IPPN, is collaborating with the Joint SDG Fund in the rollout and implementation of its new strategic approach that aims to catalyse and accelerate integrated SDG approaches through targeted joint initiatives from the perspectives of the six transitions.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls upon the United Nations development system entities to (paras 22, 24): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ improve their support to the building, development and strengthening of national, subnational and local institutions and capacities, to support sustainable development results at the country level and to <b>promote national ownership and leadership</b>, in line with national development policies, plans and priorities including by <b>incorporating appropriate capacity development elements in relevant programmes and projects</b>, taking into account their respective mandates and bearing in mind their comparative advantages (para. 22)</li> <li>○ <b>provide evidence-based and integrated policy advice and programmatic support to help countries</b> in the implementation of, follow-up to and reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly by mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans, including by promoting sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection, and ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions (para. 24)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA has continued to leverage its data and statistics capacities, and its work on human rights, gender equality and adolescents and youth to strengthen national capacities and support governments to implement, monitor and report on the SDGs.</p> <p>UNFPA, through its concerted efforts to accelerate SDG progress in the Decade of Action, continues to provide capacity building and coordination towards integrated SDG implementation and review at the global, regional and country levels. At the country-level, UNFPA has continued to leverage its support to countries undertaking Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) through enhanced coordination with the Resident Coordinators and United Nations country teams members for more comprehensive and intersectional support to governments. UNFPA's support to VNR processes focuses on strengthening national data and statistical capacities for disaggregated SDG reporting, the provision of integrated SDG policy support across UNFPA's areas of comparative advantage and technical expertise as well as convening and support to multi-stakeholder participation in the VNR elaboration process.</p> <p>At the global-level, UNFPA continues to support Member State deliberations ahead of and during the HLPF through a substantive analyses of the HLPF theme of the year, within which UNFPA provides integrated policy recommendations on SDG acceleration, examples of best practises, and inputs for member state consideration into the Ministerial Declaration of the HLPF. UNFPA as part of a broader UN system-wide collaboration, coordinated by DESA, supports the Expert Group Meetings as relevant, and provides and/ or co-authors relevant thematic background papers which serve as substantive inputs to the HLCP. Annually, within its areas of expertise, UNFPA also provides technical inputs to the SG's annual SDG progress Report. As custodians of SDG 5.6.1 and 5.6.2 UNFPA provides statistical updates and analyses on the status, coverage and performance of these indicators, along with policy recommendations for advancement.</p>

- 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)

In the context of the 2023 SDG Summit, UNFPA has also assumed co-leadership in two High Impact Initiatives, which aim to facilitate a strengthened offer from the UN development system in partnership with government and an array of key stakeholders on crucial dimensions of SDG acceleration. Together with other partner UN agencies (UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UNODC, WHO, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNHCR), UNFPA is also scaling up the Spotlight Initiative through the High Impact Initiative on Gender-Based Violence, helping governments develop emergency response plans to GBV, including by facilitating capacity-building through the development of a global knowledge platform with technical resources, guidance documents and mechanisms for knowledge exchange on comprehensive GBV prevention and response plans. Through its co-leadership on the High Impact Initiative on the Power of Data (alongside the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, DESA, WHO, UNDP), UNFPA is bringing its unique expertise to help unlock the data dividend for the SDGs, by focusing on the strengthening of national data capacities, promotion of data interoperability, and mobilisation of political leadership and funding for data.

In line with the Secretary-General's data strategy and call towards a UN 2.0, UNFPA has continued to support governments in leveraging the power of data by contributing its unique advantage and thought leadership in data, population and development, including by supporting capacity-building of governments and partners, and knowledge sharing and learning through UN inter-agency partnerships. This work is evidenced by UNFPA's centre of excellence on civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS), and flagship initiatives such as the Population Data Portal (PDP, <https://pdp.unfpa.org/>), which was released in a Version 2.0 in 2023, featuring a more user-friendly interface and enhanced analytical functions. The Portal is UNFPA's flagship product to disseminate and visualize geo-location population, health, gender and development data, including the tracking of SDGs, ICPD, and the three transformative results indicators. It aims to enhance the targeting of interventions through sub-national data, enabling stakeholders to locate the most vulnerable, and reach "those furthest behind" first; as well as support the monitoring and improving programming through the use of georeferenced and population data. It is a dissemination tool and a global public resource for disaggregated data to the sub-national level to ensure we leave no one behind, and for use by governments, the UN, and wider public. An average of 10,000 visit the website every month, generating a total 169,121 page views in the past 6 months (Oct 2023 - March 2024). In February 2024, PDP accumulated a total of 31,609 page views with an average 8.60 views (of app screens or web pages) per session and an average session duration of 00:06:23 minutes spent on the website, which is considered a 'good' average session duration according to Google Analytics benchmarks. UNFPA has also established a dedicated Data and Population Policy Thematic Fund to mobilise resources for strengthening data generation, capacity and dissemination, and is currently developing a data strategy to accelerate and enhance support to Member States on civil registration and vital statistics. UNFPA is the UN custodian agency for SDG 5.6.1 and 5.6.2 and is leading on development of measurement approaches methodologies for monitoring both indicators. Beyond data and analysis, work continued to be conducted to enhance UNFPA's approach to remaining areas of the UN 2.0 quintet of change, including strategic foresight, innovation, and behavioural science. The importance of strengthening



	<p>UNFPA’s capacity on data and analytics has also informed the decision to establish a new dedicated Data and Analytics Branch as part of UNFPA’s HQ Optimization process.</p> <p>Through UNFPA’s <i>Equalizer Accelerator Fund</i>, partnerships have been established with a multitude of stakeholders, including Member States and the private sector, and resources have been mobilised to provide equity-free financing to women-led social enterprises, as well as young persons with disabilities, to develop and scale innovative solutions to empower women and girls, herewith contributing to the overall implementation of the SDGs. UNFPA has also provided capacity building and support to social enterprises through joint activities with partners to ensure increased sustainability of these interventions. Through the Equalizer, UNFPA has also established the global initiative Equity 2030 Alliance, dedicated to taking action towards normalizing gender equity in science, technology and financing. The multistakeholder alliance mobilises the resources and expertise of its members, champions and experts to ensure the development of gender -transformative science and technology solutions, and to drive investments into women-centric solutions.</p> <p>In order to galvanize private financing of the ICPD agenda - which is profoundly interlinked with the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development -, UNFPA launched the Coalition for Reproductive Justice in Business. The Coalition is a multi-stakeholder platform of partners advocating for increased investments by companies into SRHR in the workplace for their entire workforce and supply chains. Through this platform, indicators and metrics on key gender equity indicators, such as the prevention of workplace gender-based violence, support for employees' family planning goals, and the protection of sexual and reproductive health and wellness, were developed. The metrics will be integrated in leading Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) frameworks and standards to incentivize private sector companies to invest in universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights in the workplace and supply chains.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls upon the UNDS entities, in the context of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, to (para. 27): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Achieve and work towards building back better and a <b>sustainable inclusive and resilient recovery</b> which is people-centered, 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))</li> <li>○ Support and work with programme countries in a coherent and collaborative manner in implementing, with urgency, <b>sustainable solutions and catalyzing partnerships, leveraging digital technologies where appropriate including with financial</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>In 2023, UNFPA continued to work across the humanitarian, development and peace pillars to support COVID-19 response and recovery efforts. To this end, UNFPA has continued to provide technical support and policy advice to enable people-centered, gender-transformative and human rights-based response and recovery efforts. UNFPA’s work and advocacy has ensured the continuity of essential services for women, young people and vulnerable populations such as older persons, persons with disabilities, LGBTQIA+, ethnic minorities including Afro-descendants and indigenous people in COVID-19 impacted areas around the world. UNFPA’s investment in long-term partnerships, including with national governments, civil society groups and United Nations entities, remained central to the Fund's ability to support rapid and integrated responses at the national level.</p> <p>UNFPA continues leveraging and scaling digital technologies and catalyzing partnerships to achieve the SDGs in a post-COVID world, building on the experiences and lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic response and working very closely with partners at all levels. UNFPA is also partnering with other UN entities to promote sustainable inclusive and resilient recovery that is people-centered, gender-sensitive and respects human rights. For example,</p>

<p><b>institutions and the private sector for achieving the SDGs in the post-COVID-19 era</b> (para. 27(b))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Give particular attention to the specific challenges of developing countries, in particular <b>countries in special situations</b> (para. 27 ©)</li> <li>○ Analyze the <b>lessons learned from the response plans to the pandemic at the national, regional, and global levels and to identify gaps and challenges</b> 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))</li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA developed a global partnership agreement with the International Trade Center (ITC) to promote economic development for women and young people that promotes their health, empowerment and education. By working together, ITC and UNFPA recognize the interconnectedness of health and well-being and sustainable livelihoods. To ensure a continuity of essential health services in other crises and possible future pandemics, UNFPA Rwanda, is now leveraging the Strategic Investment Facility (SIF), to digitise health services at health posts in partnerships with financial institutions and the private sector to increase health posts as it scales up its digital services. In Myanmar, UNFPA partnered with an educational technology company, 360ed, to develop the ‘Baykin 2.0’ app which uses augmented reality to improve access to accurate information on SRHR and GBV for adolescents and youth. In India, the Maternity Foundation, in partnership with Finnish AI startup Neuvo Inc. Global and facilitated by UNFPA piloted the <i>Nema Smartbot</i>, enhancing midwifery skills through an AI tool in the Safe Delivery App - a resource that already reaches 375,000 healthcare workers globally. In Western Balkans, the UNFPA <i>Western Balkans Accelerated Innovation Lab - WEBAIL</i> - nurtures inventive solutions for SRHR, catalyzing a creative environment for piloting and scaling programmatic and outreach innovations, and promoting private partnerships and low-tech solutions. In the East and Southern Africa Regional Office for example, UNFPA has launched an AI-based platform, <i>iSAY - Intelligent Sentiment Analysis on Youth and SRHR Platform</i>, to monitor and analyze public dialogues and social media trends related to adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights. UNFPA also developed a range of partnerships with the private sector at all levels of the organization and has upscaled its support to country teams to fully integrate the engagement of these stakeholders in their work. UNFPA is working with the private sector to leverage their skills, competencies, solutions and resources to accelerate progress on the three transformative results. For example, UNFPA developed a global programme with the company Reckitt to mobilize their reach and brands in three countries to increase access to education, family planning products and services for young people. Similarly, UNFPA scaled up its collaboration with the pharmaceutical company to Takeda that supported COVID-19 prevention work in Western Africa to increase the quality of maternal health and gender-based prevention services in a total of eight countries.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls upon all UNDS entities to assist Governments upon their request and in consultation with them to respect and fulfill their <b>human rights obligations and commitments under international law</b>, as a critical tool to operationalize the pledge to leave no one behind (para. 28).</li> </ul>	<p>The respect and fulfilment of human rights is at the core of UNFPA’s mandate and work, with human rights-based and gender-transformative approaches being identified as one of the six accelerators of UNFPA’s Strategic Plan 2022-2025. UNFPA recognizes that gender-based violence and harmful practices against women and girls are violations of human rights and preclude women and girls from exercising agency. Therefore, the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls requires a transformation of social and gender norms, power relations and the realisation of human rights.</p> <p>In 2023, UNFPA continued to support the realisation of governments’ human rights obligations and commitments, including through its programmatic work, integrated policy advice and strategic engagement with International Human Rights mechanisms, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). UNFPA supports Member States put in place effective legal and institutional frameworks, policies, and interventions to align laws with international human rights standards and supporting their implementation, including through a number of</p>

	<p>joint UN programmes, such as the Spotlight Initiative and the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence, both of which contribute to a strong law, policy, enforcement and governance mechanisms at a national and sub-national level to ensure that women live free from violence in all contexts.</p> <p>In the Human Rights Council, Country Representatives from 14 UNFPA Country Offices delivered statements at the adoption of UPR outcome reports. Based on the analysis undertaken by the Geneva Liaison Office, at least 44% of all UPR recommendations issued in 2023 (42nd, 43rd and 44th sessions) were directly related to the ICPD agenda - including some recommendations explicitly drawn from voluntary commitments made by governments at the Nairobi Summit on ICPD 25 - thereby opening new avenues for dialogue and accountability to accelerate the three transformative results at the country level. UNFPA also engaged with the group of friends of National Mechanisms for Implementation Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRF) of human rights mechanisms to discuss how the Fund’s Country offices can better support the coordination, planning and monitoring role of those mechanisms in relation to ICPD related recommendations. A detailed assessment of the work will be conducted in 2024 in collaboration with the Technical Division.</p> <p>Capacity-building of staff around Member States’ human rights obligations and commitments under international law has also been a priority in 2023, including through the roll-out of a strategic learning initiative “101 Human Rights Course”, which was crafted to better equip UNFPA staff with knowledge on how to apply a human rights lens and human-rights based approach to the three transformative results, and explored international human rights standards, treaties and mechanisms.</p> <p>Furthermore, UNFPA provided technical expertise and policy advice to support Member States and other stakeholders' engagement in negotiations, with a view to secure the integration of the ICPD and UNFPA's mandate in relevant human rights related resolutions and decisions of intergovernmental bodies. In the Human Rights Council for instance, ten supported resolutions incorporated language directly relevant for the achievement of the three transformative results, including three key resolutions on the elimination of violence against women, the elimination of child, early and forced marriage, and the elimination of preventable maternal mortality and morbidity.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls upon the UNDS entities to (para. 29): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adopt and mainstream a more <b>climate- and environment-responsive approach</b> into their programmes and Strategic Plans (para. 29 (a))</li> <li>○ Advance the development of a <b>system-wide approach, implement measures</b>, and report regularly to their respective governing bodies to <b>reduce their climate and environmental footprint</b>; ensure consistency of their operations</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The effects of climate change continue to impact the ability of countries to achieve sustainable development, and by extension the ability of UNFPA to support countries to achieve the three transformative results. Through the production of knowledge products and events, UNFPA is helping to deepen the evidence base and strengthen advocacy for gender responsive climate adaptation into national climate policies and is aiming to position itself as a thought leader on climate adaptation. In line with the UNFPA Climate Change value Proposition and building on lessons learned from UNFPA engagements at past engagements in COP26 (Glasgow) and COP27 (Sharm El Sheikh), in 2023, the Fund co-convened a series of side events at COP28, in collaboration with various partners, to highlight the gendered impact of the climate crisis on women and girls and outline solutions for progress, and actively engaged with WHO in the</p>

<p>and programmes with low emissions and climate-resilient development pathways; stressing the urgency of climate actions and contribute to the post-2020 global diversity framework (para. 29 (b))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Fulfill their pledges made at the 2019 Climate Action Summit</b> convened by the Secretary-General and <b>follow up on the 2020 summit on biodiversity</b> convened by the President of the General Assembly (para. 29 ©).</li> </ul>	<p>first-ever Health Day to highlight how the health of people and the planet are linked. In a global first, UNFPA, in collaboration with Queen Mary University of London, conducted a <u>global review</u> analysing the integration of sexual and reproductive health and rights and related thematic areas in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) documents for 119 countries. Together with UNICEF and WHO, UNFPA further issued a joint <u>call to action</u> on Protecting maternal, newborn and child health from the impacts of climate change, outlining specific recommendations for different stakeholders in the global climate change response.</p> <p>In addition, UNFPA Social and Environmental Standards (SES) for Programming guidance and policy aims to ensure that there is no inadvertent harm on people and the environment caused by programming and to strengthen and mainstream sustainability and accountability in UNFPA programming in a systematic and comprehensive manner, going beyond a ‘do no harm’ approach. UNFPA is in the second year of implementation of the SES policy and guidance and has undertaken a number of awareness raising and capacity building support initiatives for field offices.</p> <p>Finally, the UNFPA Environmental Efficiency Strategy (EES) describes the UNFPA environmental management system, and sets the Agency on its way to reduce the carbon footprint of its operations by 30% by 2025 and 45% by 2030. The EES is built on on-going work to monitor, reduce and offset the carbon footprint of UNFPA operations, which have been carbon neutral since 2014. UNFPA’s overall carbon footprint from operations amounted to 15,465 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) in 2022, 69 per cent more than in 2021, as international travel slowly returned to pre-pandemic levels. Despite this year-on-year increase, UNFPA is on track to meet its 2025 target as emissions have been reduced by 29 per cent between 2010 and 2022. To further improve environmental performance, UNFPA included environmental indicators for senior managers. To ensure the EES is properly implemented and maintained by Field Offices, an “Internal Control” spot check process was also established in 2023. Furthermore, UNFPA started to review the possibilities of reducing international travel through the creation of an internal working group.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reiterates the entities of the United Nations development system should enhance its support to <b>South-South and triangular cooperation</b> (para. 35)</li> </ul>	<p>Throughout 2023, UNFPA continued to advance South-South and triangular cooperation (SSTC) throughout its integration into relevant organisational policies, processes including the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and the Country Programme development processes. Unpacking UNFPA’s strategic approach of deploying SSTC as a results accelerator and one of the modes of engagement in programming under the UNFPA Strategic Plan 2022-2025, UNFPA continued to roll-out its guidance note in utilising SSTC in programming, including a set of Standard SSTC Indicators for use in programme planning. The Fund also continued to give recognition to SSTC Centres of Excellence and leverage them for expanded SSTC partnerships, and continued to develop the capacity of its staff and offices, through the roll-out of an online course on SSTC for all staff, in addition to other interventions to raise awareness and capacity.</p>

	<p>In 2023, UNFPA facilitated three initiatives focused on South-South and triangular cooperation, including the 20th International Inter-Ministerial Conference on South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Population and Development, <i>A High-Level Consultation Leading up to ICPD30</i>, co-organized by Partners in Population and Development (PPD), the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and UNFPA, in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, in October 2023. In addition, UNFPA contributed financial and technical support to the system-wide efforts, led by the UN Office for South-South Cooperation, in rolling out the Guidelines for Integration of SSTC to the regional and national-level work of the UNDS. This included the initial activities to develop the course to be used by all regional and national SSTC stakeholders. Looking ahead, UNFPA is seeking to strengthen its work on SSTC, including through the relocation of SSTC functions in the Global South.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to (para. 36) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Leverage their comparative advantages to continue to <b>enhance cooperation, collaboration and coordination with humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts</b> at the national level in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, including complex emergencies, and in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations (para. 36)</li> <li>○ Re-emphasizes that in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, there is a need to <b>work collaboratively to move beyond short-term assistance towards contributing to longer-term development gains</b>, including by engaging, where possible, in joint risk analysis, needs assessments, practice response and a coherent multi-year time frame, with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability, and risk over time (para. 36 (a))</li> <li>○ Re-emphasizes that <b>development is a central goal in itself and that in countries and in conflict and post-conflict situations</b> the development work of the entities of the United Nations development system can contribute to peacebuilding and sustaining peace, in accordance with national plans, needs and priorities and respecting national ownership (para. 36 (b))</li> <li>○ Requests the <b>Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration to conduct regular briefings with Member States</b> on its work (para. 36 ©)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA’s development and humanitarian efforts are complementary and reinforce each other, to respond to uncertainty and crises around the world. UNFPA is present before, during and after crises, and benefits from an operational field presence and strong partnership with local actors including women and youth-led organizations, allowing UNFPA to swiftly adapt in response to new and emerging crises. To this end, UNFPA works effectively within existing coordination structures at the country level (HCTs and UNCTs) and at the global level as a member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), including as the lead agency for the Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR), the global forum for coordination on gender-based violence prevention, risk mitigation and response within the Global Protection Cluster. Country-level coordination teams bring together international and national organizations, including women-led and women’s rights organizations, UN organizations, nongovernmental organizations, academics and, where appropriate, local authorities. In 2023, the GBV AoR was active in 34 contexts, with a membership of 2,623 organizations, of which more than 60 per cent were national and local actors. In 2023, UNFPA led the process of establishing the Sexual and Reproductive Health Task Team (SRH TT) within the Global Health Cluster. The SRH TT ensures that sexual and reproductive health priorities are systematically addressed in humanitarian responses and that sexual and reproductive health coordination is consistently included in health cluster coordination at all levels. Further, UNFPA participates in the Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration which was reconstituted in early 2024.</p> <p>Prevention, including emergency preparedness and anticipatory action, is a top priority at UNFPA. In its emergency preparedness and anticipatory action work, UNFPA focuses on gender-based violence prevention and response; the continuation of and access to sexual and reproductive health services and rights, including maternal and emergency obstetric care; menstrual hygiene management; and cash assistance to empower women and protect their safety and livelihoods.</p> <p>To enhance collaboration between development, humanitarian and peace efforts, UNFPA continues to support the integration of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) components in country programme documents (CPD) and humanitarian response frameworks. UNFPA also works to ensure the effective implementation of these</p>

	<p>frameworks through capacity building efforts of staff as well as local and national implementing partners on refining their core competencies to provide high quality, life-saving SRH and GBV services in humanitarian settings including during acute and protracted situations.</p> <p>In terms of resources, demand in 2023 far outpaced supply, both in development and crisis settings. There was a significant increase in the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance as a result of new crisis situations, for example, in Gaza and Sudan and the further deterioration of protracted crisis situations. As part of its 2023 humanitarian action overview, UNFPA made an appeal for \$1 billion, and raised just over half the required amount. This enabled the agency to provide sexual and reproductive health services to 10.6 million people in crisis situations in 50 countries; supported 956,000 women to give birth safely; reached 4.2 million people with gender-based violence prevention, risk mitigation and response services in 50 countries; and provided 58,000 women and girls with cash and voucher assistance. However, conflict, displacement, the impact of climate change, and the erosion of women’s rights are leaving even more women and girls at risk and in need of life-saving assistance in places including Gaza, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti and beyond. In all these contexts, GBV is prevalent and pervasive, and yet funding for GBV prevention, mitigation and responses remains woefully below what is required.</p> <p>UNFPA continues to strengthen the capacity of its Humanitarian Response Division, to enable more effective humanitarian response and enhance more collaboration within the organization and among other UN entities for robust humanitarian, development, and peace programming. This includes the development of new emergency procedures and Minimum Preparedness Actions, due to be finalised in 2024. Working with and supporting local actors, particularly women-led and youth-led organizations, is a priority for UNFPA, as is ensuring a community-based approach to programming centred on the needs, perspectives and voices of affected people. This approach is grounded in UNFPA’s dual mandate. Working with communities through long-term development projects builds trust, understanding and connections with local actors that are critical if a crisis strikes. Partnering with local organizations, particularly women-led organizations working across the humanitarian and development nexus, creates a foundation for the transition from the humanitarian response to recovery and development work. In 2023, UNFPA conducted a series of global learning webinars to build the capacity of staff on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, with a focus on practical programming experiences for UNFPA’s three transformative results, success stories, opportunities and key challenges, as well as on population data and estimates across the HDP nexus. An upcoming UNFPA corporate programme manual focusing on agility and work in fragile contexts will entail a chapter on <i>linking development and humanitarian programming</i> that includes relevant and interlinked development and humanitarian programme tools across the programme cycle which is expected to be finalised by the end of 2024.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourages United Nations development system entities, in accordance with their respective mandates, to assist Governments in <b>taking action to prevent and eliminate</b></li> </ul>	<p>The elimination of gender-based violence (GBV) against women and girls has continued to be a key focus of UNFPA’s work, across development, humanitarian and peace contexts, as one of UNFPA’s three transformative results. UNFPA continues to support national governments</p>

**all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls** (para. 39).

through technical and programmatic support and strengthening of GBV Case Management competencies in several countries, for the implementation of programmes in humanitarian and displaced population settings, herewith contributing to improved delivery of essential services for GBV survivors. Within the UN system, UNFPA continues to support the operationalization of the Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergencies Programming and the Essential Services Package Across Contexts. UNFPA also works effectively within existing coordination structures at the country and global level, including as a member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and lead agency for the Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR), the global forum for coordination on GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response within the Global Protection Cluster.

UNFPA continues to be a prominent leader of the [EU-UN Spotlight Initiative](#), which globally has helped strengthen 477 laws and policies to end all forms of violence against women and girls. The Spotlight Initiative was featured as a [High Impact Initiative on gender-based violence](#) at the SDG Summit, and launched during the High-Level Week of the 78th UN General Assembly (September 2023). During the launch event, the UNFPA Executive Director called for the mobilization of resources to scale up funding from all avenues to enable the Spotlight Initiative to drive SDG acceleration and place women and girls at the center of global solutions.

The year 2023 further marked the launch of UNFPAs GBV Operational Plan (2022-2025) “[Flourish](#)”, the GBV Programme Data Dashboard “[We Rise](#)”, and the [Strategy and Operational Plan to Scale Up and Strengthen Interventions on Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies](#), highlighting the scale of GBV prevalence rates and how UNFPA is addressing and planning to address the issue across multi-sectoral prevention and response programming. These resources will support the scale-up of quality GBV programming across the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding continuum, ensuring that all interventions are rooted in human rights-based and gender-transformative approaches that are inclusive and intersectional.

In 2023, UNFPA launched its first-ever global GBV case management programme, called “Women at the Center: Rising Up Against the Pandemic of Violence Against Women”. This multi-country programme is being piloted in five countries across four regions to provide increased and sustained accessibility and availability of quality services for GBV survivors, focusing on the most marginalised, through GBV case management capacity and system strengthening. Based on an assessment of GBV case management systems conducted in 2023 in all five pilot countries where marginalised groups and civil society organisations were consulted at the inception of the programme to direct the work, pre-service and in-service professionalised training curricula are being developed and delivered with learning institutes through accessible accreditation pathways. As a result, stronger GBV case management systems will be in place where frontline service delivery is strengthened and expanded while community engagement is being tailored to increase access to these services. This programme

	<p>will provide a global model and resources to deliver comprehensive GBV response programming to women and girls in all their diversity.</p> <p>The UNFPA kNOwVAWdata initiative, which was upscaled to five regions in 2022, is another one of UNFPA’s flagship initiatives, which seeks to improve the availability and quality of data to inform more effective policy and programme responses to end violence against women and girls. With a view to ensure the global reach and sustainability of the initiative, and building on an existing mentorship programme with the University of Melbourne, UNFPA started in 2023 the rebranding of the initiative and the transfer of the curriculum to the United System Staff College (UNSSC) platform. New modules on disabilities and Technology-Facilitated GBV were also incorporated into the curriculum, and contextualised and translated curricula were made available for Asia Pacific, Eastern Europe, Arab States, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. Furthermore, <a href="#">A Guide to Better Understanding and Using Violence Against Women Prevalence Data</a> and <a href="#">Key Messages on Data on Violence Against Women</a> were published to support policymakers, researchers, activists, communication experts and journalists in better using such data for data-driven policy, programming and advocacy.</p> <p>Building on its growing body of work and leadership role in the area of eliminating Technology-Facilitated Gender-Based Violence (TFGBV), UNFPA published in 2023 a summary <a href="#">Guidance</a> on the Safe and Ethical Use of Technology to Address Gender-based Violence and Harmful Practices, and a Discussion <a href="#">paper</a> on “Measuring TF GBV”, In addition, the Fund launched the <a href="#">#Bodyright</a> campaign, which seeks to draw attention to the lack of protections women and girls face online, support TF GBV survivors and build awareness about the gendered social norms that allow it to proliferate, and gathered over 54,000 signatories. UNFPA also hosted the second annual Global TF GBV Symposium attracting over 1600 registrants and 700 participants over three days. The diverse and global representation of 44 speakers and moderators is indicative of the depth of UNFPA leadership in addressing TF GBV.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notes with appreciation the support provided to the LDCs by the UNDS entities in the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action and <b>urges the entities to actively engage in the process towards the Fifth UN Conference on the LDCs (LDC5)</b> (para. 40)</li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA enhanced its efforts to support countries in special situations, including least developed countries and small island development states. For example, ahead of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5), UNFPA actively engaged in the preparatory process of this Conference, with a view to the inclusion of relevant ICPD issues and necessary key actions required for accelerated implementation of the ICPD agenda in the new Doha Programme of Action for LDCs. The UNFPA Executive Director participated in-person in the LDC5 conference under the theme “From Potential to Prosperity”, attending high level events and engaging in strategic bilateral meetings, to ensure that the needs of women, girls and young people were addressed through the implementation of the new Doha Programme of Action for LDCs. The Executive Director highlighted UNFPAs commitments to support SIDS to implement the DPoA in relation to harnessing the demographic dividend, universal access to sexual and reproductive health in the context of the ICPD, and enhancing the utilisation of population data.</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognizes that SIDS remain a special case for sustainable development, and in this regard calls upon the relevant UNDS entities to ensure <b>the mainstreaming of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and issues related to SIDS in their work</b> (para. 41)</li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA continued to support SIDS to implement the SAMOA Pathway through programmatic interventions related to strengthening health systems; gender-based violence, high rates of teenage pregnancy, non-communicable diseases, women’s empowerment, and investment in young people. Further, in response to burgeoning adverse impacts and rising costs associated with slow-onset and other natural disasters, UNFPA has incorporated the principles of the SAMOA Pathway into interventions related to population dynamics and climate change. As the remit for the SAMOA Pathway comes to an end in 2024, UNFPA has also actively engaged in the preparatory for the Fourth International Conference on SIDS (SIDS4), through, inter alia, the provision of technical inter-agency support and engagement in regional preparatory meetings. As a member of the Inter-Agency Consultative Group for SIDS, convened by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), UNFPA supported the development and coordination of work within the United Nations system on a multidimensional vulnerability index (<a href="#">MVI</a>) for SIDS. UNFPA is also engaging in areas related to strengthening national statistical systems and health systems, with an emphasis on sexual reproductive health; gender equality, and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction.</p>
<h3>III. Funding of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system</h3>	
<p><b>QCPR mandates (paras. 46-69)</b></p>	<p><b>Progress made</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calls upon United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to <b>publish timely, harmonized, and verifiable data on funding flows</b> 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)</li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA routinely publishes timely, harmonised and verifiable data on its funding flows through a variety of fora and mechanisms, such as audited financial statements, reports of the Executive Director to the Executive Board, including the associated Statistical and Financial Review, Annual Report, Transparency Portal, Report on the Structured Funding Dialogue and individual donor pages on the corporate website, to name a few. Contributions made to flexible global funding mechanisms are counted towards overall contributions made by relevant donors to UNFPA and impact their donor ranking, as published on UNFPA website, various reports, and communications and advocacy materials. Moreover, contributors to flexible global funding mechanisms are commonly featured in periodic progress reports, such as the annual report of the global UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation and UNFPA Supplies Partnership annual report.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urges the UNDS entities (paras 55, 59) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to continue enhancing <b>the transparency and accountability of inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms</b>, as well as to continue developing well-designed pooled funds as a complement to agency-specific funds, that reflect and support common objectives and cross-cutting issues for UN funds, programmes and specialized ...and <b>to</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Contributions from the UN system continue to be the largest single source of funding to non-core resources for UNFPA, making the Fund one of the entities with the highest proportion of non-core resources originating from joint activities. These results, which are transparent and verifiable, demonstrate UNFPA's commitment to operationalising the United Nations' repositioning.</p> <p>Throughout 2023, UNFPA maintained high levels of transparency and accountability of inter-agency pooled funding through timely and accurate reporting to CEB, OECD DAC and other publishers of statistical data, prepared strictly in compliance with the UN system-wide</p>

<p><b>enhance their participation, where appropriate, in such funding mechanisms</b> (para. 55)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ to <b>mobilize resources for their operational activities for development to complement core resources by encouraging flexible, adequate, predictable, and less earmarked funding</b>, including through well-designed, transparent, and accountable funding mechanisms at all levels, including at country level (para. 59)</li> <li>● Also urges the UNDS entities, through their governing bodies, to continue <b>taking concrete steps to address on a continuous basis the decline of core contributions and the growing imbalance between core and non-core resources</b> including by, but not limited to (para. 56): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Exploring options on how to <b>incentivize donor countries</b>, 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))</li> <li>○ <b>Identifying</b>, in the context of integrated results and resources frameworks, the <b>level of resources adequate to produce the results expected in their strategic plans</b>, including administrative, management, and programme support costs (para. 56 (b))</li> <li>○ Exploring options to <b>broaden and diversify the donor base</b> in order to reduce the reliance of the system on a limited number of donors (para. 56 (c))</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>financial reporting data standards. UNFPA reported on the progress made on implementation of the Funding Compact commitment 14 (to increase efficiency and effectiveness of development-related inter-agency pooled funds) through a dedicated survey administered among inter-agency pooled funds.</p> <p>UNFPA is taking a whole of organization approach to implementing the resource mobilization strategy “Mobilizing Resources and Finances to Achieve the Three Transformative Results in the Decade of Action.” The strategy centers on three objectives: 1) Sustaining and shock-proofing UNFPA’s revenue base with predictable, flexible, multi-year support to UNFPA; 2) Increasing, diversifying, and scaling resources required to deliver on UNFPA’s mandate with core funding and non-core funding; and 3) Advancing UNFPA’s commitment to catalyzing and leveraging finances to close the US\$ 222.2B funding gap for achieving the three transformative results. To this end, the achievement of the strategy depends on seven prongs: 1) Sustain, secure, and strengthen partnerships with key government donors; 2) Attract new government donors (emerging donors) via a partnerships model; 3) Strengthen and expand multilateral partnerships; 4) Attract emerging and diverse donors – private sector, philanthropy, individual giving, IFIs, and regional banks; 5) Increase programme countries’ contribution; 6) Position UNFPA as a partner of choice for humanitarian funding; and 7) Support the transition from funding to funding and financing.</p> <p>To ensure the effective implementation of the strategy, UNFPA has been scaling up its work across country, regional and global levels to build “the case for core” and other forms of flexible funding. Overall, 2023 funding levels were US\$ 1.42 billion, which is US\$ 53.4 million less than 2022 funding. The reduction is predominantly attributable to a reduction in core funding. While UNFPA mobilised US\$ 384 million, which is US\$ 6 million above Strategic Plan targets, this decline in core funding led to a growing imbalance in the core to non-core ratio, which was 27%, below the Funding Compact threshold of 30%. Additionally, the number of donors to core remained largely stable at 95, one less than in 2022.</p> <p>UNFPA continues to explore new approaches to broaden and diversify the donor base, including through entering new partnerships with IFIs and vertical funds and continuing efforts to grow funding from the private sector and foundations, as well as the general public through our individual giving programme.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reiterates its request to the UNDS to analyze and explore in a collaborative manner options for harmonized cost-recovery policies, based on <b>common cost classification and cost-recovery methodologies</b>, noting in this regard the good practice established through the common cost-recovery policy of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women, as adopted by their respective Executive Boards in 2020 (para. 57)</li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA has continued to work with UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women to develop a harmonised cost recovery policy. A new cost recovery policy came into effect in 2022, to coincide with the next integrated budget cycle, 2022-2025. UNFPA reports on its cost recovery policy implementation annually, as part of the Executive Directors annual report, statistical, and financial review. Information for 2023 will be available in the 2nd quarter of 2024.</p>

- Urges the UNDS entities to (para. 61-62)
  - Further explore and implement **innovative funding approaches** to catalyse additional resources for sustainable development (para. 61)
  - Share knowledge and best practices on ways to **incentivize innovative funding**, taking into account the experiences of other multilateral institutions, and to include this information in their regular financial reporting (para. 61)
  - Further explore **financing strategies for the SDGs**, including through **innovative financing and blended finance**, to respond to the unique situation of countries, especially those with special needs, and to share best practices in this regard (para. 62)

Beyond mobilising funds to carry out UNFPA’s mandate, the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan calls on UNFPA to help close the USD \$222 billion gap for the three transformative zeros. In this context, UNFPA is optimising its supporting role to governments in leveraging, mobilising and aligning all sources of finance to achieve the three transformative results.

To this end, the Strategic Investment Facility (SIF), representing USD \$5 million per annum, incentivizes a ‘learning by doing’ pathway for all UNFPA programme countries to catalyze additional resources for the UNFPA mandate, responding to the unique country contexts, including through innovative financing and blended finance. Supported initiatives vary from one-year ideation grants to more mature multi-year projects that can demonstrate a sufficient promise to unlock additional resources and that will culminate in 2025. To date, the facility has launched implementation of catalytic initiatives in 40 programme countries. The approved SIF initiatives aim to unlock greater investments towards at least one of the UNFPA three transformative results. For instance, with support from the SIF, UNFPA Ecuador is setting up a development impact bond towards national financing of a policy for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy; UNFPA Uganda is working with a private sector partner to scale a mobile money maternal health savings solution that can empower vulnerable expectant mothers to reach maternal care; while UNFPA Comoros ideates a sustainable financing mechanism that would go beyond traditional donor funding to end unmet family planning need.

In addition, UNFPA has developed an Innovative Financing Insights paper and several financing courses on Public Financing for SRHR and a toolkit for government, parliamentarians, civil society and UNFPA staff. Through this work, UNFPA aims to share knowledge and best practices on ways to incentivize investments and make effective use of resources in SRHR.

Furthermore, the UNFPA Supplies Partnership has incorporated a new subsidised model, establishing a minimum financing contribution requirements for countries to receive reproductive health commodities. This is a strategic shift oriented towards improving domestic resource mobilisation and budget allocation for reproductive health commodities procurement. Ministries of health and ministries of finance signed agreements with the UNFPA Supplies Partnership to share the costs of contraceptives with UNFPA from 2023 onwards. These country Compacts are at the centre of a gradual product subsidization model. To date, 100 per cent of the 44 countries that are required to sign Compacts have done so and committed to spend over US\$ 26.6 million on RH commodities in 2023. UNFPA also launched a new UNFPA Supplies Match Fund in 2022 and used this new financing mechanism to match additional government contributions for contraceptive procurement in five countries. To date, the Match Fund has helped to leverage an additional US\$ 14.1 million in domestic resources for RH commodities across 18 countries.

In addition, UNFPA (as coordinating partner) with UN and other public and private partners under the auspices of Kenya SDG Impact Partnership Forum in 2023 launched the Adolescent SRH Development Impact Bond (ASRH DIB) in Kenya. The ASRH DIB will run from 1 July

	<p>2023 until 30 June 2025 and has the goal to reach around half a million adolescent girls (aged 15-19 years old) with SRHR services by way of basic mobile phone messages, linked to a network of private service providers. The project builds on a first smaller successful Development Impact Bond that ran between 2020-2022. In Rwanda, UNFPA is currently coordinating an SDG financing initiative for primary health care posts with a combination of performance-based financing and renewable energy transformation/solarization financing. UNFPA is also partnering with the Islamic Development Bank on evidence-informed adolescent asset framework (in Egypt, and in Jordan) and continuing to develop an impact investing modality for the same in 2024.</p> <p>Finally, the UNFPA Equalizer Accelerator Fund serves as another positive example of UNFPA’s work at the intersection of innovation, financing and gender equality. The Fund convenes governments and industries to close the gender equity gaps in science, technology, and financing solutions, and enables funding and capacity building to advance women’s health through innovations by women, for women, and with women. It supports female-led enterprises by providing equity-free grants and mentorship to help mature innovations that aim to improve women’s health and well-being. The Equalizer Accelerator has actively engaged in fostering innovation through three innovation challenges - <i>Innovations to Empower Women and Girls Challenge</i>, <i>AccessAbility Challenge</i>, and <i>4HerPower Challenge</i>.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urges the UNDS entities to align their <b>next integrated budgets with the present resolution and in that context to further improve the functioning and effectiveness of the structured dialogues</b> on how to fund the development results agreed in the Strategic Plans including through the <b>implementation of the Funding Compact commitments</b> (para. 65)</li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA is adhering to and has integrated all principles and parameters of the Funding Compact, including through the regular structured funding dialogues with Member States and is reaching almost all targets. UNFPA continues to regularly engage with other UNDS entities, in particular, UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women around common funding trends, including progress in implementation of Funding Compact commitments. An annual joint Structured Funding dialogue was organised between the four Funds and Programmes to share common trends across agencies and to ensure the effectiveness of these dialogues. UNFPA is also actively engaged with the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO) and other UNDS entities in developing a new draft Funding Compact 2.0 for Member State adoption in 2024.</p>
<p><b>IV. Governance of the United Nations operational activities for development</b></p>	
<p><b>QCPR mandates (paras. 70-85)</b></p>	<p><b>Progress made</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underscores the importance of all UNDS entities to (para. 74): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Prepare and finalize their <b>entity-specific country development programme documents in accordance with the agreed priorities of the UNSDCF</b> and in consultation with host Governments (para. 74)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>In 2023, UNFPA remained a strong contributor to United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) processes, ensuring that UNFPA’s entity-specific country programmes are derived from and aligned with Cooperation Frameworks. To note that UNFPA Strategic Plan 2022-2025 OE indicator 1.21 on Cooperation Framework positioning was fully met, as 100% Common Country Analyses and Cooperation Frameworks (2024 implementation) included mention of the Transformative Results in the narrative and RRF. (In the specific, Cooperation Framework narratives: 21% included 2TRs, 79% included 3TRs; CF RRF: 20% included 1TRs, 33% 2TRs and 47% 3TRs.)</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Requests relevant development system entities, in coordination with DCO, to <b>make the relevant UNSDCF and/or its outcome matrix available to Member States and the governing bodies when the draft country programme document is presented</b> for consideration, in accordance with relevant Executive Board processes and timelines (para. 74)</li> <li>● 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 <b>ensure full implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework</b> in all United Nations country teams (para. 77)</li> </ul>	<p>As UNFPA’s internal surveys on UNDS reform have evidenced, UNFPA continues to be a strong supporter of the Resident Coordinator system, acknowledging the positive effects that the coordination and collaboration with RCs have demonstrated in advancing UNFPA’s technical, programmatic work and normative mandate at country and regional level. In this context, UNFPA continues its efforts to fully implement the Management and Accountability Framework, building on previous internal capacity-building efforts to ensure staff are equipped with appropriate guidance to ensure its full implementation, in line with the principle of mutual accountability.</p> <p>UNFPA will also actively be involved in the review of the Management and Accountability Framework which is planned in 2024.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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 <b>enhancing system-wide coherence, coordination, harmonization and efficiency, reduce duplication and build synergies</b>, as appropriate and in accordance with decisions of their respective governing bodies, and further requests these entities to align their policies, guidelines and regulations with the UNDS reforms (para. 83)</li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA has maintained strong and active engagement in the United Nations Sustainable Development Group working mechanisms at all levels. As co-chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group Business Innovation Group in 2023, UNFPA continued to support the roll-out of the Efficiency Agenda, such as Business Operations Strategy (BOS), Common Premises, Global Shared Services (GSSs) and Common Back Offices (CBOs)/Local Shared Services Centers (LSSCs).</p> <p>In 2023, UNFPA realized operational efficiencies of \$8.4 million (this included \$7.7 million from UNFPA-specific initiatives and \$0.7 million from bilateral initiatives with partner United Nations organizations) In addition, the efficiencies realized for UNFPA in 2023 for BOS is \$5.8 million bringing the overall operational efficiencies realized in 2023 to \$14.2 million.</p> <p>As one of the larger service recipient entities, UNFPA outsources considerable service provision to other UN Organizations (e.g. UN FLEET, HR Services, UN Web Buy Plus). UNFPA is in fact outsourcing 4 out of the 5 priority Global Shared Services (GSSs). UNFPA efficiencies related to GSSs are relatively low at this stage given the fact that UNFPA has been outsourcing global services to other entities for more than 10 years, which is the maximum time horizon for reporting of efficiencies. This collaboration is also reflected in the fact that UNFPA participates in 127 Business Operations Strategies (BOS) globally and is currently co-chairing the BOS Task Team. In 2023, UNFPA’s share of Common Premises stood at 79%, placing UNFPA among the UN entities showing the most commitment for such interagency solutions. Through the interagency Task Team on Common Premises, efforts are currently underway to identify the locations with the highest potential for creating additional common premises. UNFPA has been also fully engaged in consolidation of services through Local Shared Services/Common Back Offices (CBOs) roll-out led by UNDCO of the prioritized six CBOs for 2023 in high-volume locations (Kenya, Tanzania, Brazil, Vietnam, Jordan, Senegal). The recent establishment of the UN Kenya Common Back Office initiative and related</p>

	opportunities to leverage synergies and common services were considerations informing, among other factors, the selection of Nairobi for the UNFPA HQ Optimization process.
<b>V. Functioning of the United Nations development system</b>	
<b>QCPR mandates (paras. 86-113)</b>	<b>Progress made</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [...] requests all UNDS entities to <b>fully support the reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system</b>, in particular by complying with the Management and Accountability Framework, by promoting inter-agency mobility and by ensuring that their operational activities for development at country level are supportive of the strategic objectives as laid out in the UNSDCF (para. 88)</li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA has been and continues to be an active supporter and beneficiary of the repositioning of the UN Development system (UNDS Reform), with a reinvigorated Resident Coordinator (RC) system and new generation of UN Country Teams (UNCT) at its core. Under the overall framework of our Strategic Plan for 2022-2025, UNFPA aims to leverage the collective UN system more effectively for the accelerated achievement of the three transformative results and the SDGs in the Decade of Action, recognizing that the independent Resident Coordinator system and the principle of mutual accountability are cornerstones of the repositioned UN development system.</p> <p>Throughout 2023, UNFPA has continued to implement the recommendations of the Formative Evaluation on its engagement in the UNDS Reform, broadening ownership and preparing for the future by operationalizing dimensions of the SG’s vision towards a “UN 2.0”, and launching a draft strategy to further leverage the reformed UNDS, which includes a focus on strengthening the Funds’ strategic engagement with Resident Coordinators and the UNCTs at country level, as well as on enhancing UNFPA’s engagement in joint programming and joint programmes. With a view to further build staff capacity to become better conveners, advocates, and partners within the UN system, including with the Resident Coordinator system, UNFPA convened a global strategic learning initiative on “Leveraging the Inter-Agency space, the Decade of Action, and UNDS Reform for the achievement of UNFPA’s transformative results and the SDGs”, in partnership with the UN System Staff College. UNFPA continues to communicate and build knowledge of the various elements of the Reform through several organization-wide Change Dialogues.</p> <p>As acknowledged by the <u>Formative Evaluation</u>, when UNFPA is effectively engaged in UNDS Reform processes, particularly at country-level, the Fund benefits from greater support from the Resident Coordinator, the broader UNCT, as well as the government across the range of UNFPA’s mandate areas. The UNDS reform has helped strengthen UNFPA strategic positioning, especially in terms of emphasizing its role as a strategic partner in the areas of gender, youth and data. The evaluation also confirmed that the reformed UNDS and reinvigorated RC function have provided an enabling environment for UNFPA to position its strategic priorities, engage on normative issues, and leverage joint programming for results. For example, in addition to working with the RCO to advance normative areas of work around women and girl’s rights and choices in Mauritius and the Seychelles, where UNFPA is non-resident, UNFPA through the RC-UNCT, has been better able to mainstream the ICPD agenda in Rwanda where UNFPA chairs the Results Group on Building Resilience and leads the SDG</p>

	<p>Fund joint programme on Innovative Financing under the theme of “A 1000 Health Posts in the Land of 1000 Hills” (alongside WHO, UNDP, UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNCDF).</p> <p>Internal surveys conducted by UNFPA found that UNFPA Country Offices continue to maintain a positive perception of the independent Resident Coordinator system and to respond that they have benefited from the new independent Resident Coordinator system. Challenges remain however, in particular in situations of protracted humanitarian crises, where the UNCT is focused on humanitarian response efforts and development programming often becomes secondary. At the global level, UNFPA continues to play an active role in relevant UN inter-agency mechanisms and bodies such as the UN Sustainable Development Group. UNFPA also continues to actively engage in all five Regional Collaborative Platforms, including issue-based coalitions on gender equality, human rights, youth and data, as well as the peer support groups, to drive joint actions towards accelerating the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the SDGs. At the country level, and under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, UNFPA continues to play an active role in the UNCT, including by leading results groups and theme groups, and supporting UNCT coordination on system-wide priorities such as the protection against sexual exploitation and abuse. In the area of country-level programming, UNFPA has continued to support and leverage inter-agency coordination and coherence for the achievement of development results. The design and implementation of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs) has provided UNFPA with the opportunity to expand its partnerships with other UN entities to deliver effective results. Joint programming through the Cooperation Framework has led to increased coherence to support the achievement of the three transformative results, and in turn, the Cooperation Framework has led to UNFPA’s increased engagement in joint programmes. UNFPA remains among the UN entities participating in the largest number of UN joint programmes and in 2023 UNFPA received a total of \$233 million from UN-to-UN transfers, which represents the largest source of non-core funding to UNFPA – and a reflection of UNFPA’s commitment to delivering joint results.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls on the UNDS entities to <b>actively engage in the preparation of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries</b> and in reviews of the next Programme of Action for least developed countries at the national, subregional, and regional and global levels, in close cooperation and partnerships with the World Bank and the international financial institutions, and to integrate the next programme of action into their Strategic Plans and annual work programmes (para. 89)</li> <li>● [...] further calls on UNDS entities to support the Resident Coordinators in the <b>least developed countries</b> and to assist them in the mainstreaming of</li> </ul>	<p>Support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) remains a core priority for UNFPA. UNFPA’s Strategic Plan 2022-2025 identifies a “Tier I” of 56 UNFPA programme countries, which includes 39 least developed countries, 15 landlocked developing countries and humanitarian and post-humanitarian settings and commits that 60 per cent of regular resources for country programmes are allocated to tier I countries.</p> <p>In 2023, UNFPA continued to support coordinated and system-wide responses in support of the needs of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and actively engaged in the preparatory process of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5), with a view to the inclusion of relevant ICPD issues and necessary key actions required for accelerated implementation of the ICPD agenda in the new Doha Programme of Action for LDCs. During the LDC5 Conference (5-9 March 2023) under the theme “<i>From Potential to Prosperity</i>”, the UNFPA Executive Director attended high level events and engaged in</p>

<p>the next Programme of Action into development planning at the country level in a coordinated and cohesive manner; (para. 89)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invites all relevant UNDS entities, 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 <b>support in a coordinated manner to the countries aspiring to graduate</b> in developing their graduation and smooth transition strategies, [...] (para 101)</li> <li>• [...] calls upon these UNDS entities to ensure that graduation-related capacity development and activities are coordinated and demand-driven and to encourage an ambitious and flexible approach to help Governments to mitigate the impact of graduation; (para 101)</li> </ul>	<p>strategic bilateral meetings, to ensure that the needs of women, girls and young people were addressed through the implementation of the new Doha Programme of Action for LDCs.</p> <p>Since the first year of the adoption of the Doha Programme for Action for Least Developed Countries for the decade 2022-2031, UNFPA has promoted the effective implementation of the new Doha Programme of Action for LDCs, adopted by Member States in 2023. At country-level and under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, UNFPA will ensure that the UN system's efforts to support LDCs are aligned with the actions articulated in the new Doha Programme of Action, which includes several action-oriented programmatic interventions under UNFPA's area of expertise including: explicit references to population data strengthening; mainstreaming gender equality; harnessing the demographic dividend to support sustainable development in LDCs; reference to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and commitments to the eliminate of all forms of violence against women; and continued investment in gender-responsive prevention and risk reduction, including through the adoption of legislation, policies related to climate change. In the context of the 2023 regional reviews of the ICPD and the upcoming Summit of the Future, these programmatic areas remain important.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requests the UNDS to further <b>simplify and harmonize agency-specific programming instruments, business practices, processes, common business operations and reporting</b> as well as leverage and utilize, as appropriate, digital technologies solutions in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, including by taking necessary steps at the headquarters level, as appropriate; (para 105)</li> </ul>	<p>In 2023, UNFPA continued to ensure that its programming instruments were in line and up to date with the ongoing UN Development system reform processes. In this regard, UNFPA strengthened and expanded United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) capacity-building activities to ensure tailored support to Country Offices for stronger programmatic engagement and support to CF processes and UNCT collaboration. In this regard UNFPA conducted a comprehensive UNFPA Common Country Analysis (CCA) / Cooperation Framework (CF) analysis including ready-to-use data, examples and best practices, as well as regional capacity-building and knowledge-sharing sessions and webinars on the most recent UN Reform related issues including the new Output Indicator Framework for System Wide Reporting to the SDGs. These activities facilitated and developed UNFPA staff capacity to engage in UNSDCF processes as well as knowledge-sharing, peer-to-peer learning and in-depth knowledge of the most recent UN Reform programming related issues.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reiterates that entities within the UNDS should operate according to the principle of <b>mutual recognition</b> of best practices in terms of policies and procedures, with the aim of facilitating active collaboration across agencies and reducing transaction costs for Governments and collaborating agencies, (Para. 106)</li> <li>• urges the UNDS entities that have not yet done so to sign on to the [<b>Mutual Recognition Statement of the Chief Executives Board</b>]; (Para. 106)</li> <li>• Stresses the need for the UNDS to: (para 107)</li> </ul>	<p>UNFPA continues to operate according to the principle of mutual recognition as it has been doing for years already. The Fund has a unique role as a long-time service recipient and pioneered outsourcing a number of common back office functions to other United Nations entities (primarily UNDP) for a number of years, to realize efficiencies.</p> <p>Thus, the majority of the expected efficiencies from outsourcing are already embedded in our budget. UNFPA has also continued to implement its internal guidance to field offices on the implementation of the mutual recognition agreement.</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ strengthen and improve the ongoing <b>design and implementation of harmonized business practices in order to optimize opportunities for collaboration, including the Business Operations Strategies, Common Back Offices and Common Premises</b> at the country level, [...] (para 107)</li> <li>○ to strengthen its reporting processes on <b>impact in terms of efficiency gains resulting from these new business practices</b>, while recognizing progress in this regard, in order to free up more funding for development activities, including coordination; (para 107)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls upon the UNDS entities to continue efforts to achieve <b>gender balance in appointments within the United Nations system</b> 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 <b>representation of women from programme countries, in particular developing countries, while keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation</b>; (para. 112)</li> </ul>	<p>In line with system-wide commitments to achieve gender balance in appointments, UNFPA developed a Gender Parity Action Plan as a part of the organisational commitment to creating an enabling environment that embraces diversity, equality, anti-racism, eradicates bias and is inclusive of all. In this context, UNFPA proceeded to receive the Economic Dividends for Gender Equality (EDGE) Certification in 2022 - which measures how the different experiences based on gender, ethnicity, sexual identity/orientation, age, disability and nationality intersect with each other -, and reaffirmed its commitment to gender equity by renewing its EDGEplus certification and obtaining EDGE Move, the second level of EDGE certification in 2024. UNFPA's EDGE certifications demonstrate that UNFPA has been able to maintain gender balance across all levels of responsibility since 2020, while significantly increasing the share of women in leadership positions. UNFPA also has a strong existing framework of policies and practices to ensure equitable career flows in the areas of equal pay for equivalent work, recruitment and promotion, flexible working and organizational culture. The certification was accompanied by an ambitious action plan to drive positive change for employee empowerment and equity and to solidify UNFPA as a leader in workplace equality. As part of its commitments. UNFPA will provide personnel with opportunities to receive coaching and mentoring in support of their career development and will also conduct a yearly gender pay-gap analysis to dispel perceptions on pay inequity across the organization and engage in candid conversations on outcomes of the analysis.</p> <p>In December 2023 the following gender breakdown was observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● At the International Professional (IP) level: 55.26% female;</li> <li>● At the National Professional (NO) level: 53.97% female;</li> <li>● At the General Service (GS) level: 46.56% female.</li> </ul> <p>Significant progress towards gender parity across staff grades have been achieved at UNFPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In 2023, 53.47% of D1 level and above staff were female.</li> <li>● In 2023, 49.16% of P4 staff were female compared to 47.57% in 2022 and 46.4% in 2021.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of female staff at the P3 level has increased during the last three years, which may be viewed as an important pipeline for filling future vacancies at the P4 level.</li> </ul> <p>As UNFPA’s recently launched <u>Gender Equality Strategy</u> (Sept. 2023) notes, UNFPA has made notable progress in mainstreaming gender in programmatic and institutional areas and in building an organizational culture that supports and integrates transformational change. UNFPA ensures candidates of all genders are given fair consideration, including through the assessment by a gender balance interview panel to the extent possible where applicable. UNFPA also monitors gender composition status to implement the UN System-Wide Gender Parity Strategy and align with wider UN system commitments and initiatives. Over the years, UNFPA worked to meet the benchmarks laid out in the UN System-Wide Action Plan (UN-SWAP) on gender equality and the empowerment of women accountability framework, leading to UNFPA meeting or exceeding all of the SWAP standards. Fifty-one percent of UNFPA Country Offices have used the UNCT-SWAP Scorecard to assess gender mainstreaming practices and performance at the country level, and this number continues to grow. Internal human resource policies and practices that promote fair and transparent appointments, gender parity at all levels, an equitable organizational culture and family-friendly regulations will continue to be implemented and strengthened. Building on existing and new accountability approaches, including a senior accountability mechanism for gender equality, SWAP performance, and the gender marker, will continue to reinforce UNFPA’s internal commitment.</p> <p>Furthermore, UNFPA has also been actively involved as a member of the Task Team on the independent review of the UN system’s capacity to deliver on gender equality, and will actively support the full roll-out of its resulting UN Gender Equality Acceleration Plan, in particular around upholding a “strong blue line” through system-wide political strategies against the pushback on gender equality; strengthening accountability and leadership for gender equality across the UN leadership architecture, and ensuring gender balance at all levels; and capacitating UN staff further on gender expertise and knowledge.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [...] calls upon the UNDS entities to: (para 113) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ continue efforts and focus on preventing and taking immediate action on <b>tackling sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment</b>, including by ensuring that policies and procedures deliver impact and are resourced sufficiently, and that proposed actions are implemented at the country, regional and global levels, (para 113)</li> <li>○ take measures to ensure that its <b>workplaces are free from discrimination</b> and exploitation,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>To support ongoing system-wide efforts on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (PSEAH), UNFPA has continued to build on progress made over the last years, to work in partnership with local women and communities placing the rights and dignity of survivors and those most at risk of SEAH at the centre of our efforts. In collaboration with members of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) on PSEAH and the Secretariat and building on the findings and recommendations of the UNFPA-supported external review of the IASC’s PSEAH approach, UNFPA continues to support the implementation of the IASC 2-year PSEAH Vision and Strategy. Additionally, at the recommendation of the Executive Board, UNFPA developed a uniform template for reporting on PSEAH efforts, which will be used to inform all future reporting across UNFPA, UNDP, and UNOPS.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ including sexual exploitation and abuse, violence and sexual harassment, (para 113)</li> <li>○ continue to implement the <b>Secretary General’s zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse</b>; (para 113)</li> </ul>	<p>In 2023, UNFPA implemented a PSEAH Action Plan across four strategic pillars: (1) effective prevention of SEAH by personnel and partners; (2) timely, structured and survivor/victim-centred response to every incident; (3) high-quality support and assistance to victims/survivors of SEAH; and (4) all measures embedded in a robust institutional safeguarding framework. This included the creation of a PSEAH Portal to increase access across all Business Units to technical standards, guidance and resources. The Office of the PSEAH Coordinator led efforts across the Organization’s Integrity Group to ensure a safe, accessible, and responsive accountability and internal justice mechanism, conducted an assessment of effective and survivor-centred active “Bystandership,” and supported PSEAH-focused learning initiatives across approximately 30 Business Units, targeting leadership, PSEA personnel and focal points. To support the work of its Implementing Partners, UNFPA co-led the development and launch of the PSEA module in the UN Partner Portal. To enhance its internal capacity to address sexual misconduct, the PSEAH Unit also successfully advocated for an increased staffing footprint with the addition of a P4 FTA position within the Unit, and established the Sexual Misconduct Support Focal Point.</p> <p>At the Inter-Agency and strategic level, UNFPA has been leveraging its unique GBV capacity and women’s empowerment mandates to inform global efforts to enhance SEA survivor-centred initiatives. In particular, UNFPA finalized the SEA Survivor Support Module, which is integrated into the IASC GBV-Case Management Guidelines. UNFPA also contributed to the development of the new IASC PSEAH Victim/Survivor-Centred Approach, adopted in June 2023, and is leading the IASC Expert Panel on Investigations Task Team on the implementation of a victim/survivor-centred approach in SEAH investigations. UNFPA’s PSEA Coordinator Roster (established during the tenure of UNFPA’s Executive Director as IASC PSEAH Champion), was the foundation of the newly established PSEA Capacity Roster (PSEACap), which included financial contributions from UNFPA, and incorporated coordinators from the previous UNFPA-led roster. PSEACap is an inter-agency effort to ensure the immediate mobilization of PSEA Coordinators to those settings identified as being among the highest risk for the perpetration of SEA. In further support of PSEA coordination in high risk settings, UNFPA hosts seven Inter-Agency PSEA Network Coordinators.</p>
<p><b>VI. Follow-up, monitoring and reporting</b></p>	
<p><b>QCPR mandates (paras. 114-120)</b></p>	<p><b>Progress made</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reaffirms that all entities of the UNDS carrying out operational activities for development should align their planning and activities, including through their governing bodies where applicable, to take appropriate action consistent with each entity’s mandate, role and expertise for the full implementation of the present resolution (para. 116);</li> </ul>	<p>The Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review resolution was a strong foundation to contribute coordinated and coherent support to system-wide efforts for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UNFPA reports annually on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review through an annual report of the Executive Director, annex, a report on the structured financing dialogue and an information note on the UN Development System reform implementation. The Organization values system-wide coherence, coordination and accountability across the work of the United Nations. In 2023, at</p>

	<p>the request of Member States to UNSDG entities, UNFPA will also report to its Executive Board on a new “checklist” on the UN Development System reform, as an annex to its existing reporting under the information note. In this context, UNFPA has taken early measures to integrate all elements from the checklist into its internal reporting system.</p>
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## Shared quadrennial comprehensive policy review indicators.

<i>QCPR indicator number<sup>1</sup> and operative paragraph</i>	<i>QCPR indicator</i>	<i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator number<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator</i>	<i>2023 result</i>	<i>Data source</i>
<b>Leave No One Behind, Human Rights, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b>					
1.4.13 (OP 12)	Percentage of UNDS entities that meet or exceed: i. All ii. 75%  of the standards set out in the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	OE1.5(a)	Proportion of minimum standards/indicators for which UNFPA meets or exceeds requirements (QCPR27):  (a) United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	100%	
1.4.19 (OP 12)	Percentage of UNDS entities that track and report on allocations and expenditures on gender equality using i. gender equality markers; ii. financial targets.	OE1.4	Percentage of expenditure on programming with a focus on gender as a primary objective in responding to the UNFPA gender marker	17.7%	
1.4.25 (OP 15)	Percentage of UNDS entities that meet the green rating for Youth2030 performance on meaningful youth engagement, in the past year, as set out in the Youth2030 Scorecard: i. Policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement ii. Diversity of youth (groups) engaged	OE1.7	UNFPA meets the green rating for Youth 2030 performance on meaningful youth engagement in the past year, as set out in the Youth 2030 Scorecard:  (a) Policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement  (b) Diversity of youth (groups) engaged  (c) Meaningful youth engagement in strategic plan processes	No updated value yet	

<sup>1</sup> According to the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR) monitoring and reporting framework of 22 April 2022, available at [www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/2022/QCPR-Structure-MF-Footnotes-22Apr2022.pdf](http://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/2022/QCPR-Structure-MF-Footnotes-22Apr2022.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> Integrated results and resources Framework of the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, available at [https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/board-documents/main-document/Annex%206%20-%20Integrated%20results%20and%20resources%20framework%20-%20UNFPA%20strategic%20plan%2C%202022-2025\\_May16.docx\\_.pdf](https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/board-documents/main-document/Annex%206%20-%20Integrated%20results%20and%20resources%20framework%20-%20UNFPA%20strategic%20plan%2C%202022-2025_May16.docx_.pdf)

<i>QCPR indicator number<sup>1</sup> and operative paragraph</i>	<i>QCPR indicator</i>	<i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator number<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator</i>	<i>2023 result</i>	<i>Data source</i>
	iii. Meaningful youth engagement in Strategic Plan processes; iv. Meaningful youth engagement in support to Governments / inter-governmental processes; v. Meaningful youth engagement in UN-led programmes, projects and campaigns		(d) Meaningful youth engagement in support to Governments/intergovernmental processes (e) Meaningful youth engagement in United Nations-led programmes, projects and campaign		
1.4.28 (OP 14)	Percentage of UNDS entities/UNCTs that have met or exceeded standards in at least 50% of the indicators of the relevant component of the UNDIS accountability framework: i. UNDS entities ii. UNCTs	OE1.6	Number of country offices that have support the roll-out of United Nations Country Team scorecards or standards: (b) United Nations disability inclusion strategy	No updated value yet	UNFPA
<b>Climate, Environment, Biodiversity</b>					
2.3.3 (OP 29a)	Percentage of entities integrating environmental and social standards/ safeguards to policies, projects and/or programmes	OE1.24	Proportion of UNFPA country offices applying environmental and social standards in programmes in line with United Nations standards	No updated value yet	UNFPA
<b>Business Operations</b>					
3.5.10 (OP 107)	Percentage of UN entity offices in Common Premises	OE2.12	Proportion of UNFPA offices in United Nations common premises	79%	UNFPA
<b>Human Resources</b>					
3.6.7 (OP 111, 112)	Percentage of UNDS female staff among international professional staff: i. All international professional staff ii. P-1	OE2.4	Percentage of UNFPA female staff among international professional and national staff (a) All staff (b) All international staff:	All staff: 51.18% All international staff: 55.26%	UNFPA

<i>QCPR indicator number<sup>1</sup> and operative paragraph</i>	<i>QCPR indicator</i>	<i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator number<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator</i>	<i>2023 result</i>	<i>Data source</i>
	iii. P-2 iv. P-3 v. P-4 vi. P-5		(b1) Professional grade 1 and (b2) Professional grade 2; (b3) Professional grade 3; (b4) Professional grade 4; (b5) Professional grade 5; (b6) Director level 1 and levels above	(b1) Professional grade 1 and (b2) Professional grade 2; 74.55%  (b3) Professional grade 3; 59.63%  (b4) Professional grade 4; 49.16%  (b5) Professional grade 5; 50.45%  (b6) Director level 1 and levels above 53.47%	
3.6.8 (OP 111, 112)	Percentage of UNDS female staff among national staff i. All National Officers ii. National Officer-A iii. National Officer-B iv. National Officer-C v. National Officer-D vi. National Officer-E		(c) All National Staff  (c1) National Officer A; (c2) National Office B; (c3) National Officer C; (c4) National Officer D; (c5) National Officer E.	All National Staff (c1) National Officer A; 57.63%  (c2) National Office B; 55.19%  (c3) National Officer C; 49.46%  (c4) National Officer D; 54.32%  (c5) National Officer E. N/A	
3.6.9 (OP 111, 112)	Percentage of UNDS female staff among high-level posts: i. All high-level posts				
<b>Partnerships/SDGs Financing</b>					
3.7.9 (OP 35)	Percentage of programme country Governments receiving support from the UNDS on South-South or triangular cooperation (of those Governments that requested such support)	OE1.18	Proportion of country offices that leverage South-South and triangular cooperation as an accelerator for the achievement of the three transformative results	96% CO cumulative awareness and reported utilisation of SSTC as programme accelerator	UNFPA

<i>QCPR indicator number<sup>1</sup> and operative paragraph</i>	<i>QCPR indicator</i>	<i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator number<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator</i>	<i>2023 result</i>	<i>Data source</i>
<b>Quality and Quantity of Funding to the United Nations Development System</b>					
4.2.9 (OP 55)	Percentage of non-core resources channelled through interagency pooled funds:  i. Development-related activities  ii. Humanitarian assistance-related activities	OE3.3	UNFPA co-financing funded through pooled funds and thematic funding mechanisms  (a) Pooled funding mechanisms (b) Thematic funding mechanisms	a) 196 million USD  b) 195.2 million USD	UNFPA
<b>Sources of Funding</b>					
4.3.5 (OP 61)	Funding received from the private sector:  i. Core  ii. Non-core	OE3.2	Proportion of annual resource mobilisation targets met:  (e4) Private strategic partners	115% (\$29.9 million)	UNFPA
<b>Transparency and Linking Funding to Results</b>					
4.4.2 (OP 69)	Percentage of UNDS entities that are implementing all six data standards in the UN Financial Data Cube	OE2.9	Number of data standards being implemented from United Nations Financial Data Cube	6	UNFPA
<b>Pooled and Joint Funding</b>					
4.5.9 (OP 63)	Percentage of UNSDG entities with at least 15% of noncore development-related expenditures constituting part of a joint activity.	OE3.6	Number of countries in which UNFPA is contributing to joint initiatives  (a) Joint programmes	112	UNFPA
<b>System-Wide Reporting</b>					
5.4.1 (OP 117)	Percentage of UNDS entities publishing data in accordance with the International Aid Transparency Initiative data standard	OE2.0	International Aid Transparency Initiatives (IATI) publishing statistics score  (a) Timeliness (b) Comprehensiveness	a) 50%  b) 94%	UNFPA



<i>QCPR indicator number<sup>1</sup> and operative paragraph</i>	<i>QCPR indicator</i>	<i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator number<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator</i>	<i>2023 result</i>	<i>Data source</i>
5.4.3 (OP 70)	Percentage of UNSDG entity evaluation offices engaging in: i. Joint evaluations ii. Independent system-wide evaluations	OE1.10	Number of joint and system-wide evaluations in which UNFPA engaged  (a) Number of joint evaluations in which UNFPA engaged (b) Number of system-wide evaluations in which UNFPA engaged	a) 13 b) 5	UNFPA
5.4.4 (OP 70)	Percentage of entities of the UNDS authorized within disclosure provisions and policies that have made their corporate evaluations available on the UN Evaluation Group (UNEG) website	OE1.9	Proportion of evaluations completed as planned:  (a) Centralised-level evaluations (b) Programme-level evaluations	a) 100% b) 100%	UNFPA