



Working together to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

**Joint annex on the common chapter of the strategic plans, 2018-2021  
of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women**

*Contents*

- I. Introduction
- II. Four agencies and beyond: Key results at the global level in 2020
- III. Four agencies and beyond: Key results at regional level in 2020
- IV. Four agencies and beyond: Key results at country level in 2020
- V. Spotlight Initiative
- VI. Lessons learned
- VII. The way forward

*Annexes*

- 1. Status of common Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
- 2. Tracking framework of common chapter in the respective strategic plans, 2018-2021

## **I. Introduction**

1. The respective strategic plans for 2018-2021 of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) incorporate a common chapter to enhance collaboration in line with their respective mandates. This unprecedented alignment is anchored in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 71/243 (of 21 December 2016) on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and anticipated the repositioning of the United Nations development system (UNDS) in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2. Important shifts have occurred within the United Nations system over the last few years, which have guided the four agencies as they implement their strategic plans. At the country level, new or revised instruments and mechanisms have shifted the focus from the common chapter, as a separate initiative, to the broader implementation of United Nations reforms. In December 2020, General Assembly resolution 75/233 on the QCPR of operational activities for development of the United Nations system further emphasized the need for a more integrated and coherent system-wide offer.

3. Based on this context, this joint annex to the annual report of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women highlights the key results collectively achieved at global, regional, and country levels, as well as challenges faced in implementing the common chapter. Lessons learned from three years of implementation of the common chapter have guided coordination and harmonization efforts towards the development of strategic plans for 2022-2025, through which the four agencies plan to continue monitoring system-wide efforts towards achieving the 2030 Agenda. Additionally, a complementary report on common Sustainable Development Goal indicators, as well as the tracking framework of the common chapter in respective strategic plans for 2018-2021, are included as annexes.

## **II. Four agencies and beyond: Key results at the global level in 2020**

4. Around the world, 2020 was marked by the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), which caused millions of deaths, disrupted health and social services, and contracted economies. With many countries already facing challenging circumstances, the pandemic further exacerbated existing vulnerabilities and threatened to reverse years of development gains. In 2020, the four agencies not only made continuous efforts to strengthen multisector approaches and achieve greater synergy to support realization of the Sustainable Development Goals through the acceleration of progress on eradicating poverty, addressing climate change, improving adolescent and maternal health, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, ensuring greater availability and use of disaggregated data for development, and contributing to sustaining peace through development work, while also working more cohesively together in response to the COVID-19 pandemic to build back better and stronger.

### **A. Contribution to system-wide collaboration for Sustainable Development Goal acceleration**

5. The four agencies, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women harnessed common chapter engagement and coordination, using the integrated United Nations reform process to support Member States in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. **Working together went beyond the four agencies** as they effectively offered responses to global development challenges and demonstrated the value of collective action by way of common chapter implementation in UNDS reform.

6. To strengthen system-wide support for Sustainable Development Goal acceleration, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women continued to work with other United Nations entities to improve common country analysis (CCA), employ new the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs) as central planning tools for United Nations country teams (UNCTs), and strengthen alignment between the UNSDCFs and

country programme documents of respective agencies. These measures helped broaden networks within the four agencies and beyond to further strengthen inter-agency collaborations on ongoing and emerging development and humanitarian issues to reinforce national development strategies and accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

7. In 2020, successful collaboration between the four agencies resulted in the adoption of a common chapter tracking framework, which builds on the existing integrated results and resources frameworks (IRRFs) of respective agencies. In addition, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women developed a harmonized cost recovery policy that was approved by the Executive Boards and will come into effect on 1 January 2022, which coincides with the next integrated budget cycles for 2022-2025.

8. The four agencies intensified collaboration efforts in the development of strategic plans for 2022-2025, ensuring strong engagement of the Executive Boards, United Nations resident coordinators, and various stakeholders. As part of an unprecedented effort to conduct joint-consultations with key partners in preparation of these respective strategic plans, the four agencies organized a joint consultation with resident coordinators to get feedback and reflections on areas of progress, bottlenecks for joint work, and good models and opportunities to seize in the future to strengthen collaboration at the country level.

9. In addition, the four agencies organized an online global consultation via SparkBlue, an online engagement community powered by UNDP, from mid-December 2020 to mid-January 2021 on five topics that support the design of the strategic plans: 1) the impact of COVID-19 on global development goals, 2) climate and the environment, 3) gender equality, 4) strengthening data and innovation, and 5) joint and complementary contributions to reach the Sustainable Development Goals, including leaving no one behind. This successful online consultation engaged 210 participants from 40 countries.

10. Building on consultation efforts, common approaches to strategic plans for 2022-2025, including harmonized approaches to the IRRF and harmonized timelines, were presented to the Executive Boards during the joint briefing on the UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and UN-Women Strategic Plans 2022-2025, which took place in December 2020.

## **B. Collective actions to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic**

11. The pandemic response was a litmus test for a reformed United Nations system where agencies, delivered more and better development results. The pandemic required the United Nations to pivot rapidly to respond to the emerging needs of the populations the organizations serve. Despite significant challenges to the “normal” ways of working, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women, together with other United Nations entities, strengthened collaborative efforts on various joint initiatives throughout the year.

12. All members of the UNDS worked towards greater coherence and complementarity, effectively bridging development and humanitarian action, particularly in the COVID-19 response and recovery efforts. Notable system-wide efforts included the development and implementation of a **joint United Nations framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19**. Design and operationalization of the **United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi Partner Trust Fund** supported efforts that assisted countries in addressing and recovering from socio-economic impacts

13. As the technical lead on the United Nations COVID-19 socio-economic response, UNDP collaborated closely with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the World Health Organization (WHO), and other UNDS counterparts on the development and implementation of socio-economic assessments and costing response plans. In 97 countries across five regions, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women closely worked with

all UNDS partners, on 144 socio-economic impact assessments, generating critical data to inform COVID-19 decision making, and ensuring support reached the most vulnerable. Plans addressed ongoing and emerging data challenges, including demographic data gaps (e.g. women, people living with disabilities, adolescents) and analysis of challenges in mapping the needs of those most at risk of being left behind.

14. To build engagement at a time when development stakeholders scrambled to realign development responses with humanitarian approaches in the wake of COVID-19, [UNDP and UNICEF launched an e-course aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals](#) in September 2020 where 2,000 participants enrolled from 148 countries. To harness the power of digital technology and ongoing requests for data and evidence-driven programmes, the United Nations Sustainable Development Group ([UNSDG designed and piloted a new Sustainable Development Goal Acceleration Toolkit](#)) and provided cutting edge diagnostics, analytical tools, and methodologies, reflecting the best in data practices from across the UNDS. These two applications were complimented by a [revamped mainstreaming, acceleration, and policy support \(MAPS\) engagements platform](#), led by a UNDP-hosted and UNICEF-supported inter-agency team, which proved crucial for helping mainstream Sustainable Development Goal strategies, country frameworks, and COVID-19 responses, as well as increase multi-stakeholder action.

15. To keep the spotlight on gender equality and prevention of gender-based violence throughout 2020, UNDP and UN-Women launched the [COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker](#), a data and informational tool featuring 3,000 policy measures in 219 countries and territories. The Response Tracker was used to draw attention to gender gaps in the global social protection response to the pandemic, as well as share good practices to inspire Governments to strengthen their national gender responses. Strong partnerships for progressing gender equality saw UN-Women work closely with the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank to support rapid gender assessments in 51 countries. These assessments documented the health, employment and poverty impacts of the pandemic on women. In addition, ongoing implementation of the United Nations Gender Equality Seal for Public and Private Enterprises supported more than 1,000 companies in 16 countries, reaching 1.7 million employees across multiple industries and incentivizing business leaders to prevent gender-based violence in remote working environments.

### **C. Data for driving COVID-19 responses and sustainable development**

16. As part of the UNSDG Task Force that prepared the socio-economic framework for the COVID-19 response, common chapter agencies were instrumental in preparing the framework, monitoring indicators, and taking the lead on UNCT monitoring of key socio-economic response plan programme indicators at the country level. Collecting data required swift and effective collective action at all levels.

17. The socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 included massive interruptions to data collection methodologies and quadrupled the demand for timely data. Working within and beyond the common chapter arrangement, the four agencies stepped up participation in, and guidance over, the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys, which pivoted to recognize challenges arising from face-to-face surveys and ways telephone-based household surveys could be supported, despite limitations, to glean timely data on the effects of COVID-19.

18. Common chapter agencies, all members of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities, prepared two compendiums of statistical information on COVID-19 in 2020 with another to be released in 2021. The rapid production of impactful data and statistics was used to bring global attention to the concerning socio-economic impacts of the pandemic.

19. Common chapter agencies supported governments in preparing voluntary national reviews and making sure delegations had access to the best statistics and data pertaining to thematic topics, reviews and the High-Level Political

Forum continued despite the COVID-19 pandemic, signifying the enduring importance of the Sustainable Development Goals to governments, stakeholders, and citizens.

#### **D. Ongoing and emerging joint initiatives at global level**

20. As a follow-up to the United Nations Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation, UNDP built service offerings to increase digital capacities in collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and all four common chapter agencies. With UNICEF at the helm, renewed engagement with private sector leaders like Microsoft, Google, Tableau, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Economic Forum, and Digital Impact Alliance was achieved to make progress on the 2030 Agenda.

21. UNDP and UNICEF collective action on financing for development leveraged UNDS macro-level and innovative financing instruments, and agency experience with financing and budgeting in the social sectors. Working on the United Nations Secretary-General's Initiative on Financing for Development throughout the pandemic, UNDP and UNICEF mobilized global and national finance for sustainable and inclusive recovery efforts, and to promote regional development financing in areas that leverage collective strengths and existing UNDS country-level partnerships. Similarly, the H6 Global Health Partnership established by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, WHO, and the World Bank increased coherence around sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health by optimizing individual contributions and collective strengths throughout 2020. This helped improve national human resource capacities for the provision of quality sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health services through scaled up interventions and approaches that facilitated improved access, cross-country learning, South-South cooperation, and revised approaches to leave no one behind.

22. As part of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, the UNAIDS Secretariat and other United Nations partners continued efforts to prevent HIV and remove barriers that impede access to life-saving HIV services, including stigma, discrimination, and gender inequality. In 2020, members of the UNAIDS Joint Programme developed a new Global AIDS Strategy 2021–2026, which applies an inequality lens, and dedicated focus on gender inequality, to close the gaps that stand in the way of making progress in the AIDS response and establish bold targets for ending AIDS by 2030.

23. Although the pandemic heavily impacted the implementation of community-based interventions, which are critical for addressing issues like female genital mutilation (FGM), ongoing efforts by UNFPA and UNICEF helped increase the number of participants on education, communication, and social mobilization platforms (from 8.5 million in 2019 to 16 million in 2020) that promoted the elimination of FGM and upheld commitments to leave no one behind. Furthermore, child marriage prevention and child marriage care interventions led by UNFPA and UNICEF reached 6 million adolescent girls in 2020 (compared to 5.7 million in 2019) in 45 countries, including 10,000 adolescent girls living with disabilities.

24. Through the United Nations Joint Global Programme on Essential Services, UNDP, UNFPA, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UN-Women, and WHO launched a [global costing methodology](#) to estimate requirements for a minimum package of services. UN-Women launched the RESPECT Women: Preventing Violence Against Women Implementation Package with WHO, which was endorsed by 12 other UNDS and bilateral partners, and used by stakeholders to develop, monitor and evaluate prevention programmes. The International Organization for Migration (IOM), OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UN-Women and WHO, as part of an inter-agency working group, produced a [joint statement on violence against women and girls](#) in the context of COVID-19, which led to the coordinated inter-agency mobilization of multiple stakeholders.

25. Fifty members of the UNDS, including UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women worked to mainstream gender equality into the progress review of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience efforts that enabled stakeholders to identify gender equality gaps in disaster resilience and contribute to more gender-responsive, effective, equitable and inclusive disaster prevention, preparedness and recovery solutions.

26. UNDP and UN-Women, cooperated with Department of Peace Operations (DPO), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNODC amongst others in the Global Focal Point (GFP) for Rule of Law to ensure that rule of law is strengthened in police, justice and corrections interventions in countries facing significant challenges and insecurity. In 2020 new funding was received to expand the GFP work in support of gender-responsive justice sector reform as part of the Global Programme on Strengthening the RoLSHR<sup>1</sup> for Sustaining Peace and Fostering Development.

27. At the global level, UN-Women, OHCHR, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, UNDP, the United Nations Development Coordination Office (UNDCO), and others defined key messages on violence against women in politics that were distributed to all United Nations resident coordinators.

### **III. Four agencies and beyond: Key results at the regional level in 2020**

28. In 2020, the four common chapter agencies continued to closely collaborate on regional UNDS reform through regional task teams. In Europe and Central Asia, the task team elaborated the design and implementation of United Nations Secretary-General reform recommendations, established the Regional Collaborative Platform, and conducted a review of issue-based coalitions. In the Arab States, the regional peer support group (PSG) reviewed and provided strategic guidance and feedback on CCAs and UNSDCFs to ensure cohesiveness and quality assurance. The regional collaborative platform and Issue-Based Coalitions (IBCs) supported countries through the provision of knowledge products, and data and policy recommendations for achievement of the 2030 Agenda. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the four common chapter agencies contributed to the regional review of the reform as part of a task team that finalized the plan for implementation of General Assembly resolution 71/243 on the QCPR. United Nations Secretary-General recommendations, as outlined in A/74/73-E/2019/14 and General Assembly resolution 71/243 on the QCPR, informed UNDS operational activities.

29. To advance region-specific issues, ILO, UNDP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, and the World Food Programme (WFP) supported the design of innovative community-based adaptive and shock-responsive services in existing national programmes and collecting evidence for social protection reforms and community resilience recovery plans across Latin America and the Caribbean. The ‘Every Woman Every Child’ movement in Latin America and the Caribbean, implemented by UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, WHO, and the World Bank catalysed local support in country efforts to deliver on Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the [Global Strategy for Women’s, Children’s and Adolescent’s Health 2016-2030](#). In addition, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women continued to implement an initiative to rid the region of child marriage and early unions (2018-2022), providing context-specific solutions to address the causes and consequences of early and child marriage such as unequal gender norms, sexual violence, girls not completing secondary school, and early pregnancies.

30. In Europe and Central Asia, a United Nations gender thematic and results groups helped improve advocacy and coordination, and integrated gender equality and women’s empowerment into a record number of national UNSDCFs: Over half now include gender-focused outcomes. Also in the region, members of the regional United

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<sup>1</sup> Rule of Law, Security & Human Rights Specialist.

Nations Issue-based Coalition on Social Protection (comprised of 53 countries) published a policy brief highlighting social protection responses to reverse the damage wrought by COVID-19.

#### **IV. Four agencies and beyond: Key results at the country level in 2020**

31. Repositioning of the UNDS increased momentum towards a “new way of working” at the country level, and UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women, along with other agencies, prioritized collaboration under the framework of the new UNSDCFs.

32. The establishment of new pooled funds for United Nations joint programming created an important platform for accelerated cooperation among the four common chapter agencies, including United Nations COVID-19 response and recovery plans. Close collaboration on the development of socio-economic assessments and response plans included measures to increase data collection and analysis, gender and youth perspectives, and address the needs of those at greatest risk of being left behind by the pandemic.

##### **a. Eradicating poverty**

33. In 2020, joint efforts in support of the Sustainable Development Goals and leaving no one behind were modified to include COVID-19 recovery components in many countries. UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women launched a joint programme in Albania that took COVID-19 into account and leaned heavily on the common chapter to strengthen local responsive budgeting processes for integrated social protection for families and children, and to prioritize interventions. In Sudan, a Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNDP and UNICEF initiative-built community resilience by improving sustainable livelihood opportunities for the most marginalized and providing safeguards to reduce vulnerability to emergencies and climate change risks.

34. The Joint Sustainable Development Goal Fund played a critical role in accelerating the work on the ground, enhancing opportunities and collaboration amongst the four agencies and beyond. In Rwanda, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, and WFP secured resources to pilot integrated community-level social protection services in five districts and strengthen the national Sustainable Development Goal financing framework. In Georgia, a OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, and WHO joint programme, funded by the Joint Sustainable Development Goal Fund, contributed to the formulation of a law on the rights of persons with disabilities, which was adopted by parliament in 2020 and strengthened protection mechanisms for children, women, and girls with disabilities across the country.

35. To enhance the social protection of vulnerable populations, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) accelerators supported the governments of Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, and Tokelau on increasing resilience through financially sustainable models that strengthen social protection floors. In Jordan, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, and the World Bank assisted the government in rapidly expanding its national social protection programme to reach vulnerable children and their families during the COVID-19 crisis. In several Eastern and Southern African countries, FAO, ILO, UNICEF, UN-Women, and WFP collectively designed and implemented initiatives that built resilience and emergency health preparedness and assisted the government in expanding social protection cash transfers to the most affected or marginalized.

##### **b. Addressing climate change**

36. Driven by respective strategic plans and commitments to work together using the common chapter, the four agencies collaborated on multiple climate change programmes including: providing \$78 million to the Joint Sustainable Development Goal Fund for approved and pipeline solar energy, waste management, sanitation, and social protection projects in all regions; engaging hundreds of young people in East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia on

global and regional climate advocacy through Mission 1.5 and SparkBlue campaigns, and supporting Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Joint Sustainable Development Goal Fund pipeline projects with \$35 million in financing. This included approving a GCF \$15 million project in Togo for climate-responsive, integrated water resource management, and water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

37. Despite the impacts of COVID-19 on programming, joint efforts continued to build momentum and advance child-sensitive disaster risk recovery efforts. UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women worked together to implement disaster risk reduction in countries under the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI). In 2020, partners revised primary sector tools (water, sanitation, hygiene, education, nutrition) for government capacity development and revamped joint offers on preparedness and risk information.

38. Partners, including UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Women and other UNDS stakeholders, contributed to the development and roll-out of official guidelines for common country analyses and UNSDCFs, including an official guidance note on integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the UNSDCFs and associated training package (to be rolled out in 2021 through UNCTs), a common guidance note on building resilient societies (to be launched in 2021), and a checklist and recommendations for scaling up disaster risk reduction in humanitarian action.

### **c. Improving adolescent and maternal health**

39. In 2020, the collective expertise of UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO helped continuously improve sexual and reproductive health rights, particularly for people living with HIV, adolescents and young people (e.g. 15 million girls and 9.7 million boys were tested for HIV), men who have sex with men, members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual (LGBTQIA+) community, and sex workers in several countries. The H6 Partnership, United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS, and joint programmes on reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health in Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, and South Sudan increased the volume and coherence of technical support, policy engagement, advocacy, and investments. With regards to population and development, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO brokered new South-South partnerships in more than 30 countries through information sharing seminars on reducing the risk of mother-to-child transmission during the pandemic.

40. To enhance policy implementation and investments in adolescent and maternal health, joint support identified pathways that led to the development of national plans, funding mechanisms, implementation of policies, and monitoring outcomes. UNICEF and UNFPA regional and country offices in Malaysia developed a joint initiative with the Burnet Institute on understanding adolescent pregnancy rates in Southeast Asia and creating effective policy and programme responses. In South Sudan, the launch of an ‘early and unintended pregnancy’ campaign, supported by UNFPA and UNICEF, was critical for bringing to light the high number of teenage pregnancies amongst school-age girls who could not leave home during the COVID-19 crisis in 2020. In Viet Nam, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO jointly supported the Ministry of Health in developing a national action plan on maternal, neonatal, and child health for 2021-2025 and towards 2030. As members of the Health Basket Fund in the United Republic of Tanzania, UNFPA and UNICEF mobilized resources for strategic investment in the national health sector. Health Basket Fund action in 2020 expanded client access to reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition services across local health facilities.

41. Focusing on equity, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO supported health system strengthening and the capacities of service providers on quality family planning, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services in Cambodia. Similar efforts resulted in scaling-up the quality of maternal and newborn care in Namibia with 21 out of 35 public hospitals implementing quality of care interventions; and as a result, front-line workers in maternity wards were equipped to screen and identify mortality risks in newborns, correctly manage complications, and review conditions giving rise to preventable death. In Algeria, UNFPA and UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to



strengthen the maternal surveillance and response system. In India, UNFPA and UNICEF supported the National Health Mission in real-time monitoring and e-mentoring of reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition services in multiple states.

42. As the COVID-19 pandemic negatively and disproportionately affected girls and women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women worked together to improve adolescent and maternal health outcomes using joint assessments on pandemic impacts, alignment with national COVID-19 response plans, capacity building, greater engagement with adolescents and youth, and strong partnership responses. In the Philippines, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, and WHO supported the national Department of Health in assessing the impact of COVID-19 on the national HIV response. In Jordan, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, and WHO collaborated under the Health Development Partners Forum alongside the Ministry of Health to develop, review, update and implement the national COVID-19 preparedness and response plan. In the Syrian Arab Republic, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO jointly supported local non-governmental organizations in providing maternal and child health services in Aleppo and Deir-ez-Zor during pandemic lockdown measures along with gender-based violence prevention and chronic disease control services.

43. Under the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO worked together to protect more than 300,000 returning migrants and host community members in Cambodia from large-scale transmission of COVID-19 and provided them with essential socio-economic services. In Jordan, UNFPA, UNHCR, and UNICEF continued to provide direct service delivery support at selected clinics and hospitals to ensure continuity of maternal and child health services for Syrian refugees and vulnerable communities.

#### **d. Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls**

44. Throughout 2020, the entire UNDS increased collaborative efforts to effectively address the *shadow pandemic* of rising gender inequality and gender-based violence and provided ongoing support to eliminate harmful social norms and practices, as well as promote women's empowerment. In Nepal, the four common chapter agencies, together with the Office of the Resident Coordinator, strengthened UNDS efforts to broaden youth engagement and advance social accountability on gender-based violence through the dialogue series, "Not a Minute More: Let's Act to end Gender-based Violence," which will continue to air in 2021 as part of the United Nations Secretary General's political engagement strategy. In Tunisia, support from UNDP, UNFPA, and UN-Women ensured continuity of care during the pandemic—a period marked by an increase in gender-based violence cases—with the establishment of two new shelters to accommodate women survivors. In Georgia, joint-advocacy efforts by UNDP, UNFPA, and UN-Women played a role in two opposition parties signing a statement on the prevention of violence against women in politics and elections, and in the government conducting the first ever study on violence against women in politics. In Viet Nam, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women collectively strengthened capacities at the national Ministry of Labour and in education-sector institutions to respond to the mental health and psychosocial needs of children and women during emergencies, as well as in the development and roll out of mental health and psychosocial support training programmes.

45. To eliminate harmful practices in Eritrea, UNFPA and UNICEF joint action promoted the rights of children and women in boosting public commitments to abandon FGM. Similar advocacy efforts by UNFPA, UNICEF, and key partners in Sudan resulted in the endorsement of a law criminalizing FGM, which is a large step forward in eliminating the practice. In Turkey, support provided by UN-Women and UNFPA to the Mother Child Education Foundation saw almost 2,500 fathers increase their involvement in childcare and development practices, established equal and respectful relationships at home, changed attitudes that underlie violence and discrimination, and raised awareness about the consequences of child, early, and forced marriage. In Liberia, a comprehensive prevention strategy on ending sexual and gender-based violence was developed—the new community-based approach emphasizes prevention and was piloted as the first of its kind in the region.

#### **e. Ensuring greater availability and use of disaggregated data for sustainable development**

46. Availability and use of data were critical for making evidence and data-informed decisions to address the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The four agencies commissioned studies in China and Malaysia to collect data on COVID-19 impacts amongst vulnerable populations in urban areas to better address socio-economic fallout through inclusive and localized policy interventions. In Mozambique, a UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women social messaging and data collection system engaged 319,000 adolescents and young people (41 per cent women and girls) on gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health rights, and HIV prevention.

#### **f. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace**

47. Peacebuilding and sustaining peace are fundamental to making development gains, building resilience, and supporting fragile communities. Joint efforts were promoted by the four agencies and beyond for context-driven analysis, dialogue, and action with regards to humanitarian emergencies and protracted crises. The majority of peacebuilding and sustainable peace contributions focused heavily on cross-cutting issues such as disaster risk recovery, adolescent and maternal health, resilience, violence against women, or access to services.

48. Early in the COVID-19 pandemic, the United Nations common chapter funds and programmes developed business continuity and emergency response plans and brought them in line with national and regional frameworks. In the Arab States, national COVID-19 emergency response plans were connected with United Nations strategies under the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) combined their expertise in the Syrian Arab Republic and neighbouring countries to strengthen the refugee response, assisting key ministries and local community-based organizations in providing a comprehensive package of youth services. In eastern Ukraine, UNDP, UNFPA, and UN-Women made collective contributions to the Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme, incentivizing local authorities to adopt gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive policies, address gender-based discrimination and violence, and identify socio-economic gaps in conflict-affected areas where outcomes were exacerbated by the pandemic. Collective action by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF, and World Bank in East and Southern Africa resulted in the establishment of a multisector response for refugees under the PROSPECTS partnership. In Pakistan, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, UN-Women, and the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator guided the roll-out of a Khyber Pakhtunkhwa tribal district support programme focused on generating results on people-centred justice, resilience and recovery, and women's participation and access to legal services.

### **V. Spotlight Initiative**

49. In its second year of implementation, Spotlight Initiative stakeholders continued to demonstrate commitments to United Nations reform principles and innovation in leveraging the flagship programme to accelerate the Sustainable Development Goals and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls. In leveraging complementary areas of expertise, the Spotlight Initiative contributed to improved coordination and collaboration across the core technical agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women), which led to the development of powerful coalitions at the country level and enhanced national capacities.

50. In Latin America and the Caribbean, a regional Spotlight Initiative programme built on the work of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women to prioritize support for the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to embed essential service measures on family violence in regional response plans. This Spotlight programme was in addition to a UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, and WHO collaboration on applying global methodologies to determine the regional overlap of violence against women and children.

51. In Malawi, joint action under the Spotlight Initiative contributed to the establishment of district communities of practice and consisted of programme field staff, civil society members, government officials, community leaders, and implementing partners who worked on eradicating sexual and gender-based violence and other harmful practices. Communities of practice resulted in the creation and expansion of forums where community stakeholders could efficiently leverage the strengths of others and access more coordinated and comprehensive approaches to ending violence against women and girls, and better support for survivors and their communities. In Burundi, the UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF ‘UPSHIFT’ life skills programme was catalytic in reaching tens of thousands of adolescent girls and boys through interactive entrepreneurial and peacebuilding programmes and involving them in the creation of innovative solutions to community challenges.

52. In the context of intersecting crises, inclusive of COVID-19, coordinated efforts under Spotlight Initiative made it possible for programme stakeholders to respond nimbly to emergent needs. In Argentina, the development of a joint COVID-19 response plan helped shift resources to effectively support the government’s COVID-19 response—a response that included training materials and guidelines for gender responsive inter-ministerial budgeting, as well as a gender analysis of national COVID-19 policies to ensure more inclusive responses.

53. Cleaving to “a new way of working,” meant continually expanding robust interagency collaboration under the leadership of resident coordinators and leveraging the expertise of all United Nations agencies. In doing so, the UNDS achieved global impact, with programmes collectively contributing to results across the Spotlight Initiative results framework, including a tenfold increase in civil society use of social accountability tools in 2020. Furthermore, an increase was seen in the number of countries that allocated a portion of their national budgets to the prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls and/or harmful practices, along with the strengthened ability of 4,402 parliamentarians and human rights organizational staff to advocate for, draft, or strengthen new and existing policies to end violence against women and girls.

## **VI. Lessons learned**

### **Leveraging the common chapter for a greater UNDS reform, beyond the four agencies**

54. Although the strategic plans of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women were recognized as drivers of collective effort between agencies, the UNDS moved beyond this stage after United Nations reforms were adopted through the General Assembly resolution A/RES72/279 in June 2018. The UNDS reform prompted the four agencies to expand collaboration and move beyond the “exclusive club of four” that currently make up the common chapter.

55. As part of the reform agenda, common country analysis and UNSDCF development continued to serve as a coherent tool to promote joint initiatives and coordinated action in support of countries looking to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. While the common chapter fostered the need to address the root causes of challenges in individual mandated areas, the UNSDCF empowered agency specific advantages in supporting countries to advance national development plans towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Country context played an important role in identifying needs and partnerships going beyond common chapter agencies. With more countries entering a new programme cycle, it is imperative to solidify collective planning, implementation, and reporting processes. The successful roll-out of the UNDSDCF highlighted the importance of joint efforts for achieving UNSDCF results with clear accountabilities beyond the common chapter.

56. The four agencies, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women, leveraged the common chapter to reach beyond the larger United Nations system, expanding multi-stakeholder partnerships. To strengthen system-wide support to the Sustainable Development Goals, the four agencies continued to work with other United Nations entities, including the UNDCO, to improve common country analyses, use of the new UNSDCF as the central planning tool for United Nations country teams, and strengthen alignment between UNSDCF and agency country programmes.

57. As showcased in results for 2020, country, regional, and global contexts played an important role in identifying needs and partnerships beyond the common chapter agencies. While the common chapter was recognized as a driver of efforts between agencies in early stages, UNDS reforms superseded this initiative. Achieving transformative results for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals requires the integration of specialized expertise across all relevant United Nations agencies, and to scale-up impact that goes beyond the expertise of the four agencies.

58. The COVID-19 pandemic pushed for new ways of working by bringing the system together at the global level. As focus shifted, the development system geared up to address health and humanitarian issues, including the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic. This was evident in the rapid development of indicators for the United Nations Framework for the Immediate Socio-Economic Response, where agencies were assigned as co-custodians for selected indicators based on their mandates and comparative advantages.

59. Implementation of joint efforts requires funding. Common chapter agencies were able to achieve joint results where existing funding mechanisms—such as the Joint Sustainable Development Goal Fund, United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund, and the Spotlight Initiative (funded by the European Union)—could be leveraged. However, the overall lack of flexible funding opportunities hindered joint interventions as many funding streams were targeted to specific objectives or interventions, hampering flexible partnerships amongst the four agencies.

## **VII. The way forward**

60. To accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations agencies will have to intensify collaboration and creatively incentivize others to be part of the process. The four common chapter agencies are developing new strategic plans for 2022-2025 based on lessons learned from the implementation of the common chapter, including from the evaluability assessment presented in 2020, which showed that greater Sustainable Development Goal results can only be achieved through coordinated action and integrated, multi-dimensional approaches across sectors, and by going beyond the four common chapter agencies to leverage the comparative advantages and expertise of the entire United Nations.

61. The new strategic plans of the four agencies will continue to be deeply rooted in the vision of the 2030 Agenda. The COVID-19 response validated the need for joint programmatic work through the system-wide harmonization of processes, results architecture, approaches, and methodologies. The QCPR helps shift focus by pointing United Nations funds and programmes towards more coherent development support for the 2030 Agenda. Next steps for UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UN-Women are to actively coordinate and design strategic plans for 2022-2025, continuously looking to the Sustainable Development Goals as a guiding star, drawing from the new QCPR framework currently being developed under the coordination of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and building on lessons learned to achieve greater results with all partners so no one is left behind in COVID-19 recovery efforts or in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in this Decade of Action.

## Annex 1 Status of the Common Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators

Data source: Sustainable Development Goals Report and Statistical Annex (published annually from 2016 to 2020) available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

### (a) Poverty eradication and reduction of inequalities

Common SDG Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
SDG 1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).	World: 12.7% (2012) - Employed Population: 9.8% - Employed Adults: 9.3% - Employed Youth: 15.5% - Employed Male: 10.2% - Employed Female: 10.2%	World: 10.9% (2013) - Employed Population: 9.9% - Employed Adults: 9.0% - Employed Youth: 15.1% - Employed Male: 9.8% - Employed Female: 9.9%	World: 10.9% (2013) - Employed Population: 9.2% - Employed Adults: 8.3% - Employed Youth: 14.7% - Employed Male: 9.1% - Employed Female: 9.4%	No update	World: 9.9% (2015) - Employed Population: 8.0% (2018) - Employed Adults: 7.2% (2018) - Employed Youth: 13.5% (2018) - Employed Male: 8.3% (2018) - Employed Female: 7.8% (2018)	World: 10.0% (2015) - Employed Population: 7.1% (2019) - Employed Adults: 6.3% (2019) - Employed Youth: 12.8% (2019) - Employed Male: 6.9% (2019) - Employed Female: 7.5% (2019)
<b>Note:</b> Based on the International Poverty Line of US\$1.90/day. Adults refer to persons aged 25 and above; youth refers to those between 15 and 24 inclusive. The numbers are cited from the Statistical Annex of the Secretary-General's Report on the Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Disaggregation by location is not available.						
<b>FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES COMMON CHAPTER INDICATOR</b>						
<b>Corresponding SDG target:</b> 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day						
SDG 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-	Not available	Children <sup>a</sup> : 34.9% Mothers with newborns <sup>b</sup> : 41.1% Older persons <sup>c</sup> : 67.9% Unemployed <sup>d</sup> : 21.8% Persons with severe	No update	No update	No update	No update

injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.		disability <sup>e</sup> : 27.8% Vulnerable <sup>f</sup> : 24.7%				
<p><b>Note:</b> As published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report” and in the “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General Supplementary Information”, also known as the “Statistical Annex.” There was no update in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 for this indicator. Social protection for different groups refers to:  <sup>a</sup> Proportion of children/households receiving child/family cash benefit.  <sup>b</sup> Proportion of mothers with newborns receiving maternity cash benefit.  <sup>c</sup> Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension.  <sup>d</sup> Proportion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment cash benefits.  <sup>e</sup> Proportion of population with severe disabilities collecting disability cash benefits.  <sup>f</sup> Proportion of vulnerable population receiving social assistance cash benefit.</p>						
<p><b>Corresponding SDG target:</b> 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.</p>						

### (b) Addressing climate change

Common SDG Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
SDG 1.5.1, 11.5.1, 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (disaggregated by sex to the extent possible).	Not published in the SDG report	Not published in the SDG report	Not published in the SDG report	Not published in the SDG report	Deaths/100,000: 1.48 (2018) Missing persons/100,000: 0.50 (2018) Directly affected persons/100,000: 2002.02 (2018)	Deaths/100,000: 2.0 (2019) Missing persons/100,000: 0.6 (2019) Directly affected persons/100,000: 2185.5 (2019)
<p><b>Note:</b> As published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report” and in the “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General Supplementary Information”, also known as the “Statistical Annex.”</p>						
<p><b>Corresponding SDG target:</b> 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p>						

### (c) Improving adolescent and maternal health

Common SDG Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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SDG 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations.	World: 0.27 Male: 0.31 Female: 0.28 Adults (15+): 0.37 Children (0-14): 0.08	World: 0.26 Male: 0.27 Female: 0.25 Adults (15+): 0.32 Children (0-14): 0.08	No update	No update	World: 0.25 (2017) Male: 0.26 (2017) Female: 0.24 (2017) Adults (15+): 0.40 (2017) Children (0-14): 0.09 (2017)	World: 0.24 (2018) Male: 0.25 (2018) Female: 0.22 (2018) Adults (15+): 0.39 (2018) Children (0-14): 0.09 (2018)
<b>Note:</b> As published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report” for the world aggregated estimate and in the “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General Supplementary Information”, also known as the “Statistical Annex,” for disaggregated estimates. 2015 value for “World” is revised in the 2018 report.						
<b>Corresponding SDG target:</b> 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases.						

**(d) Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls**

Common SDG Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
SDG 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and age.	Not available	19%	No update	No update	17.8% (2017)	17.8% (2017)
<b>Note:</b> As published in “The Sustainable Development Goals Report” for the world aggregated estimate and in the “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals Report of the Secretary-General Supplementary Information”, also known as the “Statistical Annex.” The data is from 2005-2016 and refers to the “proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-49 years subjected to physical or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months.”						
<b>Corresponding SDG target:</b> 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.						

**(e) Ensuring greater availability and use of disaggregated data for sustainable development**

Common SDG Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
SDG 17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.	Not published in SDG Report	Not published in SDG Report	Not published in SDG Report	Not published in SDG Report	Not published in SDG Report	Not published in SDG Report
<p><b>FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES COMMON INDICATORS (UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-WOMEN)</b>  <b>Corresponding SDG target:</b> 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.</p>						



## **Annex 2 Tracking framework of the common chapter in the respective strategic plans, 2018-2021**

This document presents a framework for jointly tracking progress in implementing the common chapter of respective strategic plans of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). This framework was developed in response to the Executive Boards decisions that follow:

- 10.** Requests that UNDP accelerate its efforts to implement the common chapter, together with UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women, including by developing the necessary tracking framework within the respective integrated results and resources frameworks of their current strategic plans, following the recommendations of the joint report on the evaluability assessment of the common chapter dated 30 March 2020 and in the context of the repositioning of the United Nations development system, as laid out in General Assembly resolution 72/279, and also requests that UNDP present a joint update on progress to the Executive Board at the second regular session 2020. **(UNDP 2020/4)**
  
- 6.** Requests that UNFPA accelerate its efforts to implement the common chapter, together with UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women, including by developing the necessary tracking framework within the respective integrated results and resources frameworks of their current strategic plans, following the recommendations of the joint report on the evaluability assessment of the common chapter dated 30 March 2020 and in the context of the repositioning of the United Nations development system, and to present a joint update on the progress to the Executive Board at the second regular session 2020. **(UNFPA 2020/6)**
  
- 8.** Acknowledges the conclusions reached by the evaluation offices of UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) in their evaluability assessment of the common chapter and requests management, in consultation with the independent evaluation offices, to develop the necessary tracking framework within the respective integrated results and resources frameworks of their current strategic plans, following the recommendations of the joint report on the evaluability assessment of the common chapter, dated 30 March 2020. **(UNICEF 2020/12)**
  
- 8.** Requests that UN-Women, while taking into account its own priorities, accelerate its efforts to implement the common chapter, together with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, including by developing the necessary tracking framework within the respective integrated results and resources frameworks of their current strategic plans,


following the recommendations of the joint report on the evaluability assessment of the common chapter dated 30 March 2020 and in the context of the repositioning of the United Nations development system, as laid out in General Assembly resolution 72/279, and also requests that UN-Women present a joint update on progress to the Executive Board at the second regular session 2020. **(UN-Women 2020/3)**

The tracking framework was presented to the respective Evaluation Offices in September 2020 and adjustments made included the addition of baselines, milestones, and targets for indicators identified for this purpose. This framework outlines how the four agencies work collaboratively, in accordance with their respective mandates and in partnership with other members of the United Nations development system (UNDS), building on each other's strengths to jointly contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), leave no one behind, and reach the furthest behind first. The framework fulfils the following purposes:



- Utilizes relevant SDG indicators to reflect results at the outcome level.
- Illustrates collaborative efforts based on the theory of change and comparative advantages of agency strategic plan output-level results and integrates output-level indicators to reflect contributions by the respective agencies in each of the six key areas of collaboration.
- Identifies agency-specific organizational effectiveness and efficiency indicators, most of which are quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR) indicators, to measure collaboration under the United Nations reform.


The four agencies envision that this tracking framework will be useful in articulating results achieved in the implementation of the common chapter of the respective strategic plans.

## I. Common results areas

Area 1: Eradicating poverty						
Agency	Collaborative advantages (agency-specific outputs contributing to the common results)	Output indicators (agency- specific contributing output indicators)	Baseline	Milestone 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021
	<p><b>1.1.2</b> Marginalized groups, particularly the poor, women, people with disabilities and displaced are empowered to gain universal access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets to build productive capacities and benefit from sustainable livelihoods and jobs.</p>	<p><b>1.1.2.2</b> Number of <i>additional</i> people accessing financial services and non-financial assets, disaggregated by target groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Total</li> <li>b) Poor</li> <li>c) Women</li> <li>d) People with disabilities</li> <li>e) Youth</li> <li>f) Displaced</li> <li>g) Other</li> </ul>	<p>Accessing <i>financial services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 0</li> <li>b) 0</li> <li>c) 0</li> <li>d) 0</li> <li>e) 0</li> <li>f) 0</li> </ul> <p>Accessing <i>non-financial assets</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 0</li> <li>b) 0</li> <li>c) 0</li> <li>d) 0</li> <li>e) 0</li> <li>f) 0</li> </ul>	<p>Accessing <i>financial services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 26,932,514</li> <li>b) 4,522,245</li> <li>c) 9,429,361</li> <li>d) 9,029,672</li> <li>e) 2,216,079</li> <li>f) 1,397</li> </ul> <p>Accessing <i>non-financial assets</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 1,553,94</li> <li>b) 1,175,550</li> <li>c) 809,497</li> <li>d) 22,040</li> <li>e) 262,886</li> <li>f) 8,817</li> </ul>	<p><b>Accessing financial services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>26,569,489</b></li> <li>b) <b>5,880,881</b></li> <li>c) <b>6,617,146</b></li> <li>d) <b>9,031,315</b></li> <li>e) <b>2,162,159</b></li> <li>f) <b>535</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Accessing non-financial assets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>1,688,262</b></li> <li>b) <b>1,167,071</b></li> <li>c) <b>881,269</b></li> <li>d) <b>18,393</b></li> <li>e) <b>265,552</b></li> <li>f) <b>8,817</b></li> </ul>	<p>Accessing <i>financial services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 32,230,847</li> <li>b) 4,858,667</li> <li>c) 25,979,811</li> <li>d) 9,202,567</li> <li>e) 2,307,126</li> <li>f) 1,967</li> </ul> <p>Accessing <i>non-financial assets</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 1,908,239</li> <li>b) 1,497,150</li> <li>c) 985,937</li> <li>d) 22,040</li> <li>e) 269,686</li> <li>f) 8,817</li> </ul>
		<p><b>1.1.2.3</b> Number of <i>additional</i> countries with an improved enabling environment for</p>				

	<p><b>2.1.2</b> Capacities developed for progressive expansion of inclusive social protection systems.</p> <p><b>3.1.1</b> Core government functions and inclusive basic services restored post-crisis for stabilization, durable solutions to displacement and return to sustainable development pathways within the framework of national policies and priorities.</p>	<p>expansion of decent work and livelihoods:</p> <p>a) Policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks</p> <p>b) Direct creation of employment in b1) Public sector b2) Private sector</p> <p>c) Supporting livelihood c1) Public sector c2) Private sector</p> <p><b>2.1.2.1</b> Number of <i>additional</i> countries with policy measures and institutional capacities in place to increase access to social protection schemes, disaggregated by target groups:</p> <p>a) Sex b) Age c) Persons with disabilities d) Marginalized groups e) Urban poor f) Rural populations</p> <p><b>3.1.1.3</b> Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex and other characteristics:</p> <p>a) Total b) Female c) Male</p>	<p>a) 0 b1) 0 b2) 0 c1) 0 c2) 0</p> <p>a) 0 b) 0 c) 0 d) 0 e) 0 f) 0</p> <p>a) 1,549,300 b) 617,268 c) 924,928</p>	<p>a) 22 b1) 6 b2) 14 c1) 5 c2) 20</p> <p>a) 6 b) 6 c) 7 d) 6 e) 3 f) 3</p> <p>a) 4,672,096 b) 1,551,549 c) 3,097,147</p>	<p><b>a) 25</b> <b>b1) 7</b> <b>b2) 15</b> <b>c1) 8</b> <b>c2) 20</b></p> <p><b>a) 5</b> <b>b) 6</b> <b>c) 7</b> <b>d) 6</b> <b>e) 4</b> <b>f) 5</b></p> <p><b>a) 2,923,366</b> <b>b) 1,257,348</b> <b>c) 1,190,813</b></p>	<p>a) 25 b1) 7 b2) 14 c1) 7 c2) 21</p> <p>a) 7 b) 7 c) 8 d) 7 e) 5 f) 6</p> <p>a) 9,146,108 b) 2,918,056 c) 6,214,502</p>
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	<p><b>6.</b> Young people, in particular adolescent girls, have the skills and capabilities to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights, and well-being.</p> <p><b>8.</b> Young people have opportunities to exercise their leadership and participation in all settings.</p> <p><b>14.</b> Mainstreamed demographic intelligence to improve the responsiveness, targeting and impact of development policies, programmes and advocacy.</p>	<p><b>6.1</b> Number of marginalized girls that are reached by life skills programmes that build their health, social and economic assets.</p> <p><b>8.2</b> Proportion of countries responding to humanitarian crises that include young people in decision- making mechanisms in all phases of the humanitarian response.</p> <p><b>14.1</b> Proportion of countries that generate publicly available population projections at national and subnational levels, disaggregated by age, sex, location.</p>	<p>1.3 million</p> <p>19%</p> <p>36%</p>	<p>1.8 million</p> <p>43%</p> <p>67%</p>	<p><b>2.2 Million</b></p> <p><b>62%</b></p> <p><b>89%</b></p>	<p>2 million</p> <p>53%</p> <p>81%</p>
	<p><b>2.c.</b> Countries have institutionalized skills for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and employability.</p> <p><b>5.a.</b> Countries have developed national plans to reduce multidimensional child poverty.</p> <p><b>5.b.</b> Countries have strengthened national social protection systems to address the needs of [the] most disadvantaged children.</p>	<p><b>2.c.2.</b> Percentage (and number) of countries with systems that institutionalize gender-equitable skills for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and/or employability.</p> <p><b>5.a.1.</b> Number of countries with nationally owned measurement and reporting on child poverty.</p> <p><b>5.b.1.</b> Number of countries with moderately strong or strong social protection systems.</p>	<p>4%</p> <p>Monetary: 47 Multi-dimensional : 38</p> <p>28</p>	<p>29%</p> <p>Monetary: 77 Multi-dimensional: 60</p> <p>47</p>	<p><b>27%</b></p> <p><b>Monetary: 79 Multi-dimensional: 66</b></p> <p><b>61</b></p>	<p>36%</p> <p>Monetary: 90 Multi-dimensional : 69</p> <p>56</p>



	<p><b>8.</b> More policies promote decent work and social protections for women.</p>	<p><b>3.8.1</b> Number of legal, regulatory and/or policy frameworks aligned with international standards that create decent work for women developed and/or being implemented with support from UN-Women.<sup>2</sup></p>	48	143	<b>107</b>	164
	<p><b>9.</b> More women own, launch and/or better manage small and medium and large enterprises.</p>	<p><b>3.9.1</b> Number of women with strengthened capacities and skills to participate in the economy, including as entrepreneurs, with UN-Women’s support (by geographic location; age; migratory status; disability status; HIV/AIDS status).<sup>3</sup></p>	79,050	202,800	<b>340,866</b>	250,800
	<p><b>10.</b> More rural women secure access to, control over and use of productive resources and engage in sustainable agriculture.</p>	<p><b>3.10.1</b> Number of new and/or improved gender responsive policies on land developed and/or being implemented with the support of UN-Women.<sup>4</sup></p>	22	84	<b>111</b>	100



Area 2 Addressing climate change						
Agency	Collaborative advantage (agency-specific outputs contributing to the common results)	Output indicators (agency-specific contributing output indicators)	Baseline	Milestone 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021

<sup>2</sup> Cumulative.

<sup>3</sup> Cumulative.

<sup>4</sup> Cumulative.


	<p><b>1.5.1</b> Solutions adopted to achieve universal access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy.</p> <p><b>2.1.1</b> Low emission and climate resilient objectives addressed in national, sub-national and sectoral development plans and policies to promote economic diversification and green growth.</p> <p><b>2.3.1</b> Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and prevent risk of conflict.</p>	<p><b>1.5.1.1</b> Number of <i>additional</i> households benefiting from clean, affordable and sustainable energy access:</p> <p>a) Total households, b) Women-headed, c) In rural areas, d) In urban and peri-urban areas.</p> <p><b>2.1.1.1</b> Number of <i>additional</i> countries with targets for low emission and climate-resilient development in:</p> <p>a) Development plans and strategies, b) Budgets, c) Private sector business plans and strategies.</p> <p><b>2.3.1.1</b> Number of <i>additional</i> countries with data-informed development and investment plans that incorporate integrated solutions to reduce disaster risks and enable climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>	<p>a) 0 b) 0 c) 0 d) 0</p> <p>a) 0 b) 0 c) 0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>a)4,577,778 b)1,890,339 c)1,581,627 d)2,651,179</p> <p>a) 21 b) 17 c) 19</p> <p>44</p>	<p><b>a) 5,199,636</b> <b>b) 2,585,305</b> <b>c) 2,188,950</b> <b>d) 2,824,346</b></p> <p><b>a) 18</b> <b>b) 13</b> <b>c) 22</b></p> <p><b>32</b></p>	<p>a)5,649,142 b)3,625,109 c)2,030,081 d)3,336,973</p> <p>a) 21 b) 22 c) 22</p> <p>51</p>
	<p><b>1.</b> Enhanced capacities to develop and implement policies, including financial protection mechanisms, that prioritize access to information and services for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for those furthest behind, including in humanitarian settings.</p> <p><b>5.</b> Improved domestic accountability mechanisms for sexual and reproductive</p>	<p><b>1.3</b> Number of countries that have budgeted emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk reduction plans which integrate sexual and reproductive health.</p> <p><b>5.4</b> Proportion of countries affected by a humanitarian crisis</p>	<p>18</p> <p>43%</p>	<p>37</p> <p>55%</p>	<p><b>36</b></p> <p><b>34%</b></p>	<p>40</p> <p>61%</p>



	health and reproductive rights through the involvement of communities and health-system stakeholders at all levels.	that have a functioning inter-agency sexual and reproductive health coordination body as a result of UNFPA guidance and leadership.					
	<p><b>4.c.</b> Countries adopt policies, strategies and programmes that address risks related to disasters, conflict and public health emergencies.</p> <p><b>4.e.</b> Countries have child-focused plans and monitoring systems for environmental sustainability.</p> <p><b>E1.b.</b> Efficient energy and resource use through more cost-effective and efficient energy and transport systems.</p>	<p><b>4.c.1.</b> Number of countries with child-sensitive national or local risk management plans addressing risks related to disasters, climate change, conflict, public health emergencies or other crises.</p> <p><b>4.e.1.</b> Number of countries with a child-sensitive national climate change adaptation/ mitigation plan through UNICEF-supported programmes.</p> <p><b>E1.b.1.</b> Percentage (and volume) reduction in carbon footprint.</p>	<p>35</p> <p>5</p> <p>(2016)</p>	<p>60</p> <p>20</p> <p>5%</p>	<p><b>56</b></p> <p><b>65</b></p> <p><b>46%</b></p>	<p>70</p> <p>25</p> <p>10%</p>	
		<p><b>10.</b> More rural women secure access to, control over and use of productive resources and engage in sustainable agriculture.</p> <p><b>14.</b> More women play a greater role and are better served by humanitarian response and recovery efforts</p> <p><b>15.</b> More women play a greater role in and are better served by disaster risk reduction and recovery processes</p>	<p><b>3.10.2</b> Number of rural women supported to gain access, use and/or control of productive resources by UN-Women (by age; migratory status; disability status; HIV/AIDS status)<sup>5</sup></p> <p><b>5.14.1.</b> Percentage of humanitarian country cluster systems with dedicated gender expertise in countries with UN-Women humanitarian presence.</p> <p><b>5.15.2.</b> Number of countries supported by UN-Women with</p>	<p>117,610</p> <p>57% (17/30)</p> <p>13</p>	<p>320,000</p> <p>77% (23/30)</p> <p>45</p>	<p><b>385,785</b></p> <p><b>86%</b> <b>(25/29)</b></p> <p><b>58</b></p>	<p>390,000</p> <p>83% (25/30)</p> <p>47</p>


<sup>5</sup> Cumulative.



		Disaster Risk Reduction policy frameworks that address gender-specific disaster risks.				
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<b>Area 3 Improving adolescent and maternal health</b>						
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Collaborative advantage</b> (agency-specific outputs contributing to the common results)	<b>Output indicators</b> (agency-specific contributing output indicators)	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Milestone 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
	<b>1.2.1</b> Capacities at national and sub-national levels strengthened to promote inclusive local economic development and deliver basic services, including HIV and related services.	<b>1.2.1.3</b> Number of people who have access to HIV and related services, disaggregated by sex and type of service: a) Behavioural change communication Total: a1) Number of males reached a2) Number of females reached b) Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment	a) 4,347,495 a1) 1,869,407 a2) 2,369,665 b) 2.2million	a) 5,831,235 a1) 2,190,134 a2) 3,067,458 b) 1.4million	<b>a) 7,051,438</b> <b>a1) 2,962,981</b> <b>a2) 3,799,562</b> <b>b) 1.4million</b>	a) 5,945,278 a1) 2,230,820 a2) 3,115,656 b) 1.5million

	<p><b>2.</b> Strengthened capacities to provide high-quality, integrated information and services for family planning, comprehensive maternal health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV, as well as information and services that are responsive to emergencies and fragile contexts.</p> <p><b>3.</b> Strengthened capacities of the health workforce, especially those of midwives, in health management and clinical skills for high-quality and integrated sexual and reproductive health services, including in humanitarian settings.</p> <p><b>5.</b> Improved domestic accountability mechanisms for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights through the involvement of communities and health-system stakeholders at all levels.</p>	<p><b>2.1.</b> Number of countries meeting coverage of emergency obstetric and newborn care, as per the international recommended minimum standards.</p> <p><b>3.1.</b> Number of countries in which all accredited midwifery schools follow the national pre-service curriculum based on the International Confederation of Midwives/WHO standards.</p> <p><b>5.1.</b> Number of countries in which sexual and reproductive health indicators, disaggregated at least by age and sex, are periodically collected as part of the national health information system, and made publicly available.</p>	<p>8</p> <p>34</p> <p>9</p>	<p>34</p> <p>40</p> <p>41</p>	<p><b>34</b></p> <p><b>42</b></p> <p><b>27</b></p>	<p>56</p> <p>50</p> <p>76</p>
	<p><b>1.a.</b> Countries have accelerated the scale-up of an essential package of maternal and newborn care services, including prenatal and postnatal/home visit support.</p> <p><b>1.f.</b> Countries have accelerated the delivery of services for the treatment and care of children living with HIV.</p> <p><b>1.i.</b> Countries have developed programmes to deliver gender-responsive adolescent health and nutrition.</p>	<p><b>1.a.3.</b> Number of countries implementing plans to strengthen quality of maternal and newborn primary health care.</p> <p><b>1.f.2.</b> Number of adolescent girls and boys tested for HIV and received the result of the last test.</p> <p><b>1.i.3.</b> Number of countries having an inclusive, multisectoral and gender-responsive national plan to achieve targets for adolescent health and well-being.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>Girls: 10.6 million Boys: 7.5 million</p> <p>25</p>	<p>22</p> <p>Girls: 13.1 million Boys: 9.3 million</p> <p>70</p>	<p><b>38</b></p> <p><b>Girls: 15.0 million Boys: 9.7 million</b></p> <p><b>75</b></p>	<p>30</p> <p>Girls: 13.8 million Boys: 9.8 million</p> <p>75</p>


	<p><b>5.</b> More national and local plans and budgets are gender-responsive.</p>	<p><b>2.5.3.</b> Number of national AIDS coordinating bodies and/or relevant sectoral ministries that have strengthened capacity to integrate gender-responsive actions into national HIV strategies, with UN-Women’s support.<sup>6</sup></p>	14	45	<b>53</b>	48
	<p><b>11.</b> More countries and stakeholders are better able to prevent violence against women and girls and deliver essential services to victims and survivors.</p>	<p><b>4.11.1.</b> Number of National Action Plans and Strategies to end violence against women that have a component that addresses social norms, attitudes, and behaviour transformation, developed with UN-Women support.<sup>7</sup></p>	50	74	<b>83</b>	82
		<p><b>4.11.2.</b> Number of countries that have, with UN-Women support, (1) conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls on gender equality and respectful relationships, and (2) developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools.<sup>8</sup></p>	17	32	<b>34</b>	37



Area 4 Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls						
Agency	Collaborative advantage (agency-specific outputs contributing to the common results)	Output indicators (agency-specific contributing output indicators)	Baseline	Milestone 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021


<sup>6</sup> Cumulative.

<sup>7</sup> Cumulative.

<sup>8</sup> Cumulative.

	<p><b>1.6.1</b> Country-led measures accelerated to advance gender equality and women's empowerment.</p>	<p><b>1.6.1.1</b> Number of <i>additional</i> key measures in place that set and monitor progress towards numeric targets for women's leadership in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Public sector</li> <li>b) Elected positions, including parliament</li> <li>c) Judiciary</li> <li>d) Private sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 0</li> <li>b) 0</li> <li>c) 0</li> <li>d) 0</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 263</li> <li>b) 52</li> <li>c) 9</li> <li>d) 67</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a) 92</b></li> <li><b>b) 51</b></li> <li><b>c) 10</b></li> <li><b>d) 56</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 423</li> <li>b) 59</li> <li>c) 12</li> <li>d) 92</li> </ul>
	<p><b>2.2.2</b> Constitution-making, electoral and parliamentary processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability.</p>	<p><b>2.2.2.2</b> Women's participation in elections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Proportion of women in the voter registry</li> <li>b) Proportion of women on the governing mechanism of the electoral management body</li> <li>c) Number of <i>additional</i> countries benefiting from Temporary Special Measures (TSMs) to ensure women's participation and representation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 47%</li> <li>b) 18%</li> <li>c) 0</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 49%</li> <li>b) 20%</li> <li>c) 8</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a) 49%</b></li> <li><b>b) 20%</b></li> <li><b>c) 8</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 50%</li> <li>b) 21%</li> <li>c) 13</li> </ul>
	<p><b>2.6.1</b> Capacities strengthened to raise awareness on and undertake legal, policy and institutional reforms to fight structural barriers to women's empowerment.</p>	<p><b>2.6.1.1</b> Number of <i>additional</i> countries that have adopted, with UNDP support, legal, policy and institutional reforms to remove structural barriers to women's empowerment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Discrimination in labour markets (formal and informal sectors)</li> <li>b) Access to and control over assets and services</li> <li>c) Regulation of identity, tenancy rights, inheritance, marital status</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 0</li> <li>b) 0</li> <li>c) 0</li> <li>d) 0</li> <li>e) 0</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 7</li> <li>b) 4</li> <li>c) 7</li> <li>d) 5</li> <li>e) 9</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>a) 6</b></li> <li><b>b) 6</b></li> <li><b>c) 9</b></li> <li><b>d) 5</b></li> <li><b>e) 8</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 11</li> <li>b) 6</li> <li>c) 8</li> <li>d) 6</li> <li>e) 12</li> </ul>




		d) Reduction or redistribution of unpaid care work, e) SGBV				
	<p><b>9.</b> Strengthened policy, legal and accountability frameworks to advance gender equality and empower women and girls to exercise their reproductive rights and to be protected from violence and harmful practices.</p>	<p><b>9.3.</b> Number of countries, with support from UNFPA, that rolled out intervention models or strategies that empower marginalized and excluded groups to exercise their reproductive rights, and that enable their rights to be protected from gender-based violence and harmful practices.</p>	17	35	<b>31</b>	40
	<p><b>10.</b> Strengthened civil society and community mobilization to eliminate discriminatory gender and sociocultural norms affecting women and girls.</p>	<p><b>10.3.</b> Number of communities that developed advocacy platforms, with support from UNFPA, to eliminate discriminatory gender and sociocultural norms that affect women and girls.</p>	1,684	2,700	<b>3,244</b>	2,800
	<p><b>12.</b> Strengthened response to eliminate harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation and son preference.</p>	<p><b>12.2.</b> Number of girls who receive, with support from UNFPA, prevention and/or protection services and care related to child, early and forced marriage.</p>	900,000	2.0 million	<b>1.7 million</b>	2.5 million
	<p><b>2.a.</b> Countries have strengthened education systems for gender-equitable access to quality education from early childhood to adolescence, including children with disabilities and minorities.</p>	<p><b>2.a.3.</b> Percentage (and number) of countries with gender-responsive education systems for access.</p>	29%	32%	<b>42%</b>	33%
	<p><b>3.a.</b> Countries have strengthened child protection systems for prevention and response services to address violence against children.</p>	<p><b>3.a.6.</b> Percentage of UNICEF targeted women, girls and boys in humanitarian situations provided with risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence through UNICEF-supported programmes.</p>	80%	80%	<b>98%</b>	80%



	<b>5.d.</b> Countries have scaled up programmes to overcome gender discriminatory roles, expectations and practices.	<b>5.d.1.</b> Percentage of countries with at-scale programmes addressing gender discriminatory roles and practices among children.	25%	37%	<b>38%</b>	40%
	<p><b>1.</b> The capacity of governments and stakeholders is strengthened to assess progress in implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, and other global normative and policy frameworks.</p> <p><b>4.</b> More women of all ages fully participate, lead and engage in political institutions and processes.</p> <p><b>7.</b> More justice institutions are accessible to and deliver for women and girls.</p>	<b>1.1.4.</b> Percentage of UN country team CEDAW reports submitted with UN-Women's support.	77% (2013-2016)	83%	<b>83%</b>	83%
		<b>2.4.2.</b> Number of women leaders, candidates and aspirants with strengthened capacities to engage in political life, with UN-Women's support.	8,000	3,000	<b>6,808</b>	12,000
		<b>2.7.1.</b> Number of personnel of formal and informal justice institutions whose capacities to provide justice to women are strengthened, with UN-Women's support. <sup>9</sup>	6,000	22,000	<b>40,999</b>	27,000

**Area 5 Ensuring greater availability and use of disaggregated data for sustainable development**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Collaborative advantage</b> (agency-specific outputs contributing to the common results)	<b>Output indicators</b> (agency-specific contributing output indicators)	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Milestone 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
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<sup>9</sup> Cumulative.


	<p><b>1.1.1.</b> Capacities developed across the whole of government to integrate the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other international agreements in development plans and budgets, and to analyze progress towards the SDGs, using innovative and data-driven solutions.</p> <p><b>2.2.1.</b> Use of digital technologies and big data enabled for improved public services and other government functions.</p>	<p><b>1.1.1.1</b> Number of additional countries with data collection/analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Conventional data collection methods (e.g. surveys)</li> <li>b) Administrative reporting systems</li> <li>c) New data sources (e.g. big data)</li> </ul> <p><b>2.2.1.1</b> Number of additional countries using frameworks that leverage digital technologies and big data for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Delivery and monitoring of services</li> <li>b) Public engagement</li> <li>c) Access to and protection of information</li> <li>d) Legal identity and civil registration</li> <li>e) Urban development using smart technologies</li> <li>f) Other critical public services (e.g. public procurement)</li> </ul>	<p>a) 0 b) 0 c) 0</p> <p>a) 0 b) 0 c) 0 d) 0 e) 0 f) 0</p>	<p>a) 24 b) 25 c) 31</p> <p>a) 7 b) 7 c) 7 d) 7 e) 9 f) 6</p>	<p><b>a) 21</b> <b>b) 22</b> <b>c) 27</b></p> <p><b>a) 11</b> <b>b) 12</b> <b>c) 9</b> <b>d) 6</b> <b>e) 9</b> <b>f) 7</b></p>	<p>a) 30 b) 30 c) 40</p> <p>a) 10 b) 8 c) 10 d) 8 e) 11 f) 8</p>
 	<p><b>13.</b> Improved national population data systems to map and address inequalities; to advance the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the commitments of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and</p>	<p><b>13.1.</b> Proportion of countries with census results disaggregated by age and sex for each enumeration area, publicly accessible online.</p> <p><b>13.3</b> Proportion of censuses that include questions on: a) disability, and b) migration.</p>	<p>41% (2018)</p> <p>a) 33% b) 44%</p>	<p>75%</p> <p>a) 100% b) 75%</p>	<p><b>63%</b></p> <p><b>a) 73%</b> <b>b) 27%</b></p>	<p>80%</p> <p>a) 100% b) 100%</p>

	<p>Development, and to strengthen interventions in humanitarian crises.</p> <p><b>14.</b> Mainstreamed demographic intelligence to improve the responsiveness, targeting and impact of development policies, programmes and advocacy.</p>	<p><b>14.4.</b> Proportion of countries that generate and use mapping (at the district level or below) to illustrate the vulnerability of their population to disasters and humanitarian crises.</p>	36%	79%	<b>57%</b>	82%
	<p><b>H8.b.</b> Generating, synthesizing and promoting the use of data on child well-being to catalyze change, including through new and existing partnerships.</p>	<p><b>H8.b.1.</b> Percentage of the 37 priority child-focused SDG indicators with good country coverage and at least moderate disaggregation.</p> <p><b>H8.b.2.</b> Number of countries supported to strengthen/disaggregate routine/administrative data systems and capacity to use data to inform local decision-making.</p>	32%	47%	<b>54%</b>	54%
	<p><b>6.</b> More and better quality data and statistics are available to promote and track progress of gender equality and women's empowerment.</p>	<p><b>2.6.2</b> Number of national reports on (a) the implementation of the SDGs from a gender perspective or (b) the status of women, men, girls and boys in the country, developed with UN-Women's support.<sup>10</sup></p> <p><b>2.6.4</b> Number of data producers and users with strengthened capacities in the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of gender statistics, including in improving Tier II and Tier III SDGs indicators, with UN-Women's support.</p>	20	72	<b>92</b>	85
			1,690	1,700	<b>4,014</b>	1,700




<sup>10</sup> Cumulative.

















<b>Area 6 Emphasizing that development is a central goal in itself, and that in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, the development work of the entities of the United Nations development system can contribute to peacebuilding and sustaining peace, in accordance with national plans, needs and priorities, and respecting national ownership</b>						
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Collaborative advantage</b> (agency-specific outputs contributing to the common results)	<b>Output indicators</b> (agency-specific contributing output indicators)	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Milestone 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
	<b>3.2.1.</b> National capacities strengthened for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism in response to national policies and priorities.	<b>3.2.1.3</b> Number of <i>additional</i> countries supported by UNDP, upon request, to establish or strengthen national infrastructures for peace.	0	9	<b>8</b>	10
	<b>3.3.2.</b> Gender-responsive and risk-informed mechanisms supported to build consensus, improve social dialogue and promote peaceful, just and inclusive societies.	<b>3.3.2.2</b> Number of <i>additional</i> countries with improved capacities for dialogue, consensus-building and reconciliation around contested issues, with equal participation of women and men.	0	17	<b>17</b>	18
	<b>8.</b> Young people have opportunities to exercise leadership and participate in sustainable development, humanitarian action and in sustaining peace.	<b>8.1</b> Number of countries that have institutional mechanisms for the participation of young people in policy dialogue and programming, including in peacebuilding processes.	65	95	<b>83</b>	105
	<b>H1.c.</b> Enhancing coherence and connectedness between at-scale capacity for humanitarian action and longer-term programming, including risk-informed programme design, preparedness, support to common needs assessments and national and local first responders (humanitarian and development integration).	<b>H1.c.1.</b> Percentage of country offices that meet organizational benchmarks on: (a) Preparedness (b) Implementing risk-informed programming (c) Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies	(a) 55% (b) 16% (c) 27%	(a) 85% (b) 45% (c) 39%	<b>(a) 78%</b> <b>(b) 41%</b> <b>(c) 30%</b>	(a) 90% (b) 55% (c) 43%

	<p><b>13.</b> More commitments on women, peace and security are implemented by Member States and the UN system, and more gender equality advocates influence peace and security processes.</p>	<p><b>5.13.2</b> Number of sexual and gender-based violence justice experts deployed to national, regional and international accountability mechanisms.</p>	19	22	<b>23</b>	10
		<p><b>5.13.3</b> Number of civil society organizations and networks, directly supported by UN-Women to influence peace processes.</p>	400	475	<b>1,253</b>	500




## II. Collaboration under UNDS reform

UN-SWAP minimum standards					
Agency	Indicators	Baseline	Milestone 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021
	<p><b>1.2.2.</b> Percentage of UN-SWAP on gender equality and the empowerment of women minimum standards met or exceeded.</p>	80% (SWAP1.0)	72%	<b>88%</b>	75%
	<p><b>OEE 1.3.</b> Number of UN-SWAP on gender equality and the empowerment performance indicators for which UNFPA meets and exceeds requirements.</p>	<p>7 indicators meet requirements</p> <p>6 indicators exceed Requirements (2018)</p>	<p>8 indicators meeting requirements</p> <p>7 indicators exceed the requirements</p>	<p><b>4 indicators meeting requirements</b></p> <p><b>10 indicators exceed the requirements</b></p>	<p>9 indicators meet requirements</p> <p>7 indicators exceed Requirements</p>
	<p><b>H2.a.1.</b> Percentage of United Nations system-wide action plan on gender equality and the empowerment of women minimum standards met or exceeded (QCPR).</p>	73%	80%	<b>88%</b>	87%

	<b>O_1.1</b> Percentage of ratings of reporting entities that meet or exceed UN-SWAP minimum standards (derived from QCPR indicator).	58% (2018)	60%	<b>62%</b>	62%
<b>Joint programmes</b>					
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Milestone 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
	<b>3.1.4</b> Percentage of country offices, which have performed joint analysis and planning with the UN country teams in countries affected by disasters or conflicts, including in mission settings.	12%	15%	<b>64%</b>	15%
	<b>3.2.5</b> Percentage of total UNDP expenditures from joint programmes.	N/A	12%	<b>10%</b>	15%
	<b>OEE 3.4</b> Number of countries in which UNFPA is contributing to joint programmes.	104	100	<b>78</b>	110
	<b>H6.b.2.</b> Percentage of country offices that are engaged in joint programmes (QCPR).	62%	72%	<b>84%</b>	74%
	<b>O_1.7</b> Fraction of UN country teams that conducted a gender scorecard (UNCTSWAP) in the past year (QCPR indicator).	14/131	45/131	<b>38/131</b>	60/131
	<b>O_1.4</b> Percentage share of total programme expenditure from joint programmes).	10%	20%	<b>26%</b>	25%
<b>Pooled/thematic funding mechanisms</b>					
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Milestone 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
	<b>3.2.4</b> Non-core resources received from inter-agency pooled funds: a) Amount (US dollar millions), b) Percentage of total UNDP non-core resources.	a) \$341M b) 8%	a) \$509M b) 11%	<b>a) \$404 b) 8%</b>	a) \$574M b) 12%
	<b>OEE 4.4</b> Proportion of UNFPA co-financing funded through pooled and thematic funding mechanisms.	20%	23%	<b>27%</b>	23%

	<b>H6.a.6.</b> Percentage of UNICEF non-core resources received from inter-agency pooled funds (QCPR).	9.6%	11%	<b>9.4%</b>	11.5%
	<b>O_2.13</b> Contributions received through pooled and thematic funding mechanisms (derived from QCPR indicators),	\$30M (2016)	\$95M	<b>126M</b>	95M
<b>Multi-stakeholder partnership</b>					
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Milestone 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
	<b>3.2.1</b> Number and percentage of country offices providing a country support platform for integrated solutions.	0 (0%)	45 (34%)	<b>46 (36%)</b>	70 (53%)
	<b>OEE 4.6</b> Number of knowledge solutions developed through partnerships that emphasize innovative solutions.	90	101	<b>148</b>	102
	<b>H5.a.1.</b> Number of priority integrated partnerships that harness their core business, research and development, advocacy and marketing power for the cause of children.	6	19	<b>21</b>	30
	<b>O_3.1</b> Number of initiatives implemented in partnership with the private sector to scale up innovations that address the challenges faced by women and girls. <sup>11</sup>	3	12	<b>14</b>	21
<b>Common service lines</b>					
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Milestone 2020</b>	<b>Actual 2020</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
	<b>3.1.3</b> Percentage of country offices which have adopted the following common service lines: [QCPR related] a) Common procurement services, b) Common finance services, c) Common information and communication technology services,	a) 50% b) 37% c) 63%	a) 55% b) 42% c) 68%	<b>a) 68%</b> <b>b) 58%</b> <b>c) 72%</b>	a) 57% b) 44% c) 70%

<sup>11</sup> Cumulative.

	<p>d) Common logistics services, e) Common human resources, f) Common facility services, including common premises, g) Common long-term agreements.</p>	<p>d) N/A e) 40% f) N/A g) 76%</p>	<p>d) 47% e) 45% f) 91% g) 81%</p>	<p><b>d) 45%</b> <b>e) 57%</b> <b>f) 87%</b> <b>g) 79%</b></p>	<p>d) 49% e) 47% f) 93% g) 83%</p>
	<p><b>OEE 3.2</b> Percentage of country offices that apply the standard operating procedures for United Nations country teams, or components of it.</p> <p>Disaggregation: Signed United Nations Development Assistance Framework at the outcome level, joint national/United Nations steering committee, results groups aligned with national coordination mechanisms, work plans of joint results groups aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, joint resource mobilization strategy, common budgetary framework, joint communication strategy, fully implemented business operations strategy.</p>	<p>73%</p>	<p>87%</p>	<p><b>76%</b></p>	<p>90%</p>
	<p><b>H6.a.2.</b> Percentage of country offices seeking efficiency gains through common business operations within the framework of a business operations strategy.</p>	<p>20%<sup>12</sup></p>	<p>60%</p>	<p><b>80%</b></p>	<p>65%</p>
	<p><b>O_4.4</b> Percentage of Country and Multi-Country Offices that have adopted and implemented common service lines in: i. Common procurement services, ii. Common finance services, iii. Common information, communication and technology (ICT) services, iv. Common logistics services, v. Common human resources services, and vi. Common facility services, including Common Premises (derived from QCPR indicators).</p>	<p>i. 51% ii. 51% iii. 63% iv. 41% v. 51% vi. 57%</p>	<p>i. 67% ii. 57% iii. 69% iv. 55% v. 63% vi. 65</p>	<p><b>i. 88%;</b> <b>ii. 95%;</b> <b>iii. 88%;</b> <b>iv. 82%;</b> <b>V. 63%;</b> <b>Vi. 57%</b></p>	<p>i. 73% ii. 59% iii. 71% iv. 57% v. 67% vi. 67%</p>

<sup>12</sup> System of measurement was established in 2017.