



**Executive Board of the  
United Nations Development  
Programme, the United Nations  
Population Fund and the United  
Nations Office for Project Services**

Distr.: General

15 July 2020  
Original: English**Second regular session 2020**

31 August to 4 September 2020, New York

Item 14 of the provisional agenda

**UNFPA – Country programmes and related matters****United Nations Population Fund****Extensions of country programmes***Summary*

The present note contains information on the extensions of UNFPA country programmes. First-time extensions of country programmes up to one year are approved by the Executive Director, and presented to the Executive Board for information. All other requests for extensions of country programmes are submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Executive Board may wish to take note of the first one-year extensions of the country programmes for Algeria, Cameroon, El Salvador, Lebanon, Libya, Mozambique, Tajikistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as presented in table 1, and may wish to approve the two-year extension of the country programme for Burkina Faso, the second, six-month extension for the country programme for Madagascar, and the fifth, one-year extension for Yemen, as presented in table 2.



Table 1  
Extensions of country programmes approved by the Executive Director

<i>Country</i>	<i>Original programme period</i>	<i>Period approved for extension</i>	<i>Reason for extension</i>
<b>Algeria</b>	2017-2020	2021	The Government has requested the UN country team (UNCT) to extend the current UN development cooperation assistance framework (UNDAF) to 2021 while developing a new of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). Accordingly, the UNFPA country programme has also been extended to 2021 so that it better aligns with new national priorities and coherently articulates the linkages with the SDGs and the ICPD agenda.
<b>Cameroon</b>	2018-2020	2021	The UNCT and the Government agreed to a one-year extension to align programming with the new national priorities and to advance the design and approval of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025. The extension will allow time to develop the new country programme aligned with the new UNSDCF and the new National Development Plan (2020-2030) while continuing implementation of the current country programme strategies.
<b>El Salvador</b>	2016-2020	2021	The Government requested the UNCT to review the timetable for the negotiation and formulation process of the new UNSDCF and extend the current UNDAF for one year in order to address the potential impact of COVID-19. Accordingly, the UNFPA country programme is also extended in order to align it with the new national development priorities.
<b>Lebanon</b>	2017-2020	2021	The Government is developing a new national SDG Vision/Strategy, to be completed in late 2020, which will better align the work of the UN and the World Bank to national SDG priorities. The Government has therefore requested an extension of the current UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) and the ongoing country programmes.
<b>Libya</b>	2019-2020	2021	Given the political division and the conflict situation in Libya, the UNCT has decided to extend the United Nations Strategic Framework for Libya 2019-2020 until the end of 2021. Accordingly, UNFPA is requesting a one-year extension in order to synchronize its programme with the extension of the UNSF.
<b>Mozambique</b>	2017-2020	2021	The Government and the UNCT agreed to extend the current UNDAF to 2021, due to the recent humanitarian emergencies, and to better align with the Government's new five-year plan, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the African Union Vision 2063. An extension would align it with the UNDAF cycle, the national five-year plan, and allow for effective adaptation of UNFPA interventions within the context of COVID19 response efforts.
<b>Tajikistan</b>	2016-2020	2021	The UNCT approved a one-year extension of the UNDAF, aimed at helping UN programming in Tajikistan to better formulate a new cooperation framework in conjunction with the National Midterm Development Programme, ensuring alignment with the key national priorities. Accordingly, the country programme has been extended as well.
<b>Zambia</b>	2016-2020	2021	The Government has requested UNFPA to align its programming cycle with the 7 <sup>th</sup> National Development Plan, 2017-2021, and the current United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework, 2017-2021. The one-year extension will allow the Government and UNFPA to align the next country programme with the UNSDCF and the 8 <sup>th</sup> National Development Plan (2022-2026), both of which are currently being developed.
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	2016-2020	2021	The Government and the UNCT agreed to extend the UNDAF through 2021 to align the new UNSDCF with the five-year National Development Plan (2021-2025), in line with the Transitional Stabilization Programme. A one-year extension of the UNFPA country programme would align it with the extended UNDAF and the National Development Plan.

Table 2  
Country programme extensions for which the approval of the Executive Board is sought

Country	Original programme period	Period proposed for extension	Reason for extension		
			In-country development	United Nations harmonization	Implementation or other issues
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	2018-2020	2021-2022	Following elections in 2020 to designate the President and the deputies to the National Assembly, a new Government is expected to be installed in January 2021, which will finalize the national development framework taking into account its own vision and agenda.	The United Nations system in Burkina Faso has decided to align the next UNSDCF cycle with the national development planning cycle, to better respond to national priorities and to ensure mainstreaming of mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of the UNSDCF in national mechanisms.	Burkina Faso is a pilot country for the humanitarian, peace and development nexus programme. UNFPA will, accordingly, strengthen its interventions in response to humanitarian crises, especially in the North, Sahel, Center North and Eastern regions, and will also integrate peacebuilding interventions to promote an enabling environment to deliver its programme.
<b>Madagascar</b>	2015-2019 2020 (first extension)	1 January - 30 June 2021 (second extension)	The national processes have affected the timelines for finalization of the UNSDCF as well as the new UNFPA country programme document.	The Government of Madagascar and the United Nations country team have agreed to extend the ongoing programme for six months, until 30 June 2021, to allow for the finalization of the UNSDCF.	During the six-month extension period, UNFPA will continue to focus on the priorities and results identified within the current country programme cycle.
<b>Yemen</b>	2012-2015 2016 (first extension) 2017 (second extension) 2018-2019 (third extension) 2020 (fourth extension)	2021 (fifth extension)	For the past five years, Yemen has witnessed armed conflict, and the country is dependent on the humanitarian assistance provided by the United Nations and other humanitarian actors. The conflict has displaced 3.4 million people, disrupted basic social service delivery, and left government institutions unable to respond to the population's increasingly desperate needs. More than 24 million people, or 80 per cent of the population, now need humanitarian assistance, of whom 14 million are in acute need.	Given the prevailing security and political environment in Yemen, the UN country team has decided not to develop a UNSDCF and instead, has agreed to use the annual Humanitarian Response Plan as the main programming document for the country.	The ongoing conflict poses challenges for programme implementation in terms of access and the national execution implementation modality. The country office is relying heavily on NGOs that have access to different parts of the country for the provision of reproductive health and gender-based violence service using reimbursement modality as much as possible. In support of the programme, the country office has expanded its resource base and is mobilizing additional funds from both traditional and non-traditional donors while strengthening joint programming and resource mobilization efforts with other UN agencies. The office operations will continue to pursue joint UN common services and long-term agreements, support the harmonized approach to cash transfers, and build on mitigation measures.