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Annex 4:

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 75/233 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system during 2021

Implementation of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2018-2021

Report of the Executive Director

Summary

This annex provides an update of the progress made by UNFPA in implementing General Assembly resolution [75/223](#) on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in the first year of its implementation.

This annex is submitted in accordance with resolution [2013/5](#) of the Economic and Social Council, in which the Council requested the United Nations funds and programmes to consolidate their current annual reporting on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) of operational activities for development of the United Nations system within their reporting on the implementation of their Strategic Plans. To enhance harmonization and coherence across the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the four agencies will continue to report using the common format outlined below. This table details the progress made in implementing General Assembly resolution [75/223](#) on the QCPR in the first year of its implementation.

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

Section	OPs
I. General guidelines	8, 12, 14, 17
II. Contribution of UN operational activities for development	20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 35, 36, 39, 40
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I. General Guidelines	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reiterates its call to the entities of the UNDS to continue to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals in their Strategic Planning documents, their work and reporting at all levels, taking into account that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions... is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and should therefore continue to be the highest priority for and underlying objective of the operational activities of the UNDS (para. 8) Calls upon all entities of the UNDS to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by enhancing and accelerating gender mainstreaming through the full implementation of the 	<p>Two years into the Decade of Action, and in the first year of our new Strategic Plan 2022-2025, UNFPA is actively supporting the United Nations Secretary-General’s call to turbocharge progress towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNFPA is driving Sustainable Development Goal achievement across its areas of comparative advantage and responsibility, leading ambitious, deliberate and comprehensive action to realize human rights, achieve gender equality and sexual and reproductive justice for all, in particular for women and girls.</p>

System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women [...] as well as the United Nations country team performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women (the UNCT SWAP “scorecard”) (para. 12)

- Calls upon the UNDS entities as well as UNCTs... to continue to work collaboratively to accelerate the full and effective **mainstreaming of disability inclusion into the UN system**, including by implementing and reporting on the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy across its programmes and operations, and stressing the need for capacity-development efforts aimed at empowering persons with disabilities and their representative organizations (para. 14)
- Underscores the importance of **results-based management**, within and across entities and at all levels of the UNDS, ... contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and targets and its individual entities to continue strengthen results-based management, focusing on long-term development outcomes, developing common methodologies for planning and reporting on results, including on agency-specific activities, and on inter-agency and joint activities, improving IRRF, and enhancing a results culture in the UNDS entities (para. 17)

In order to ensure harmonization and complementarity of approach across the United Nations Development System, UNFPA has aligned its Strategic Plan 2022- 2025 with those of UNDP, UNICEF, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and UN-Women. In this regard, UNFPA is promoting the use of common and complementary indicators to measure results, especially the results at the higher level. Moving into this new reporting cycle, UNFPA is committed to strengthen data collection, dissemination and analysis of 17 Sustainable Development Goal indicators at the country level with the other development organizations.

The UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, is the second of three consecutive Strategic Plans driving towards 2030. UNFPA has ensured that the Strategic Plan 2022-2025 is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its embedded principles, including the centrality of human rights, gender equality, the principle of “leaving no one behind,” strengthening partnerships and increasing system-wide coherence. In line with the principle of national ownership and leadership in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, all six outputs of the Strategic Plan focus on strengthening the capacity of national governments. The Strategic Plan focuses on pathways to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through a focus on three transformative results: (a) ending the unmet need for family planning; (b) ending preventable maternal deaths; and (c) ending gender-based violence and harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage.

The new Strategic Plan contributes to the achievement of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals, but directly contributes to the: (a) Goal 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages); (b) Goal 5 (achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls); (c) Goal 10 (reduce inequality within and among countries); (d) Goal 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts); (e) Goal 16 (promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels); and (f) Goal 17 (strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development). The Strategic Plan also contributes to the achievement of Goal 1 (end poverty in all its forms everywhere. The Strategic Plan explicitly references 20 Sustainable Development Goal indicators within its monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure even deeper alignment of UNFPA programmatic efforts with specific Sustainable Development Goal targets and goals. Moreover, UNFPA's three transformative results align explicitly with Sustainable Development Goal targets 3.1, 3.7, 3.8, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.6.

Per UNFPAs Strategic Plan 2022-2025, UNFPA is expanding its advocacy and policy dialogue to cover a full range of the population groups left behind in achieving the three transformative results, especially in countries where inequality is prevalent. UNFPA is scaling in-house expertise and promoting inclusive practices to accelerate the mainstreaming of disability into UNFPA programming and operations, including by providing more accessible facilities and information, and continuing to implement the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy. UNFPA has scaled up in-house expertise and promoted inclusive practices to accelerate the mainstreaming of disability into UNFPA programming and operations, including by providing more accessible facilities and information, and continuing to implement the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy: “We Matter, We Matter. We Decide” and briefing the Executive Committee regularly on implementation. In 2021, UNFPA additionally integrated disability into the strategic plan, 2022-2025 with four indicators included in the integrated results and resources framework to capture results related to disability.

In the 2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review, Member States call for improved coherence and full achievement of the Secretary-General's vision for a more coordinated and efficient United Nations system. In his “[Our Common Agenda](#)” report, the Secretary-General clearly states what is at stake if the United Nations does not transform itself. He places a choice in front of the international community - to either work together to achieve a 'breakthrough' for all humanity, or maintain the status quo and be faced with a 'breakdown'. The Secretary-General’s 'breakthrough' scenario is driven by a United Nations 2.0' - or a reimagined United Nation System that pushes beyond the current United Nations Development System Reforms to offer truly integrated solutions to governments and people. In this vein, UNFPA supports and is working to improve system-wide coherence and collaboration at all levels, to capitalize on the United Nations Development System Reforms to deliver for the people we serve.

UNFPA is supporting Voluntary National Review processes, with United Nations Country Teams, to strengthen national data and statistical capacities, foster cultures of data use, and integrate the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development into broader development frameworks. UNFPA has further leveraged the regional forums on sustainable development regional issue-based coalitions on data and statistics which provide further support to regional and national development efforts.

The transformative results cannot be achieved at the current rate of progress, especially taking into account the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on women’s and girls’ access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. As the pandemic

becomes endemic, many continue to see access to education and essential services, like sexual and reproductive health, and livelihoods diminished. The surge in domestic violence, gender-based violence and harmful practices drives home the age- and gender-differentiated impacts of the pandemic

In response, UNFPA's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 sets out a path to "build forward better" from the pandemic, to recover the gains lost and accelerate progress. Doing so requires bold, innovative and tested solutions that build on strategic partnerships and sustainable financing approaches that can stand the test of time – amidst global uncertainties and increasingly complex megatrends. The Strategic Plan also articulates UNFPA's approach to respond to the needs of countries in special situations, including Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States while also making a concerted shift toward addressing intersectional vulnerabilities due to, among others, disability, racism, xenophobia, sexual orientation and gender identity, ethnicity or residency status.

UNFPA's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 addresses demographic change and megatrends as key determinants for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Only where everyone is counted, and population change is understood and planned for can governments optimize investments in health, education, learning, housing and infrastructure. UNFPA is working on this output from a coherence perspective with several partners within the United Nations system including, UNICEF, WHO, UN-Women, UNDP, the United Nations Population division and several United Nations regional bodies. In response to the 2020 QCPR and through the 'population change and data output,' in its new Strategic Plan, UNFPA is working to strengthen data systems and take into account megatrends including aging and climate change in development policy – especially as they relate to sexual and reproductive health.

UNFPA is leveraging its pandemic response and comparative advantages to strengthen coherence between the humanitarian, development and peace contexts and integrate pandemic-sensitivity into long-term programming. In some countries, adaptations implemented as part of the COVID-19 Socio-economic Response Plans such as telehealth, community outreach, mobile sexual and reproductive health services, psychosocial support provided through hotline and helplines, and the provision of protection and social services for women and girls are now well integrated into long-term development programmes, thus strengthening coherence between the humanitarian, development and peace pillars and across agencies and sectors. In 2021, UNFPA demonstrated strong leadership in the Gender-based Violence Area of Responsibility in humanitarian settings and of the Inter-agency Standing Committee

	<p>Task Force on Gender mainstreaming across the nexus. The overlapping objectives in these two key areas of work build pathways for strengthening programmatic coherence within United Nations Country Teams as the COVID-19 Socio-economic Response Plans are further integrated into Cooperation Frameworks.</p> <p>UNFPA has continued to advance its results-based management culture by shifting its focus from measuring and reporting results to coherence, accountability, learning and adaptive management. To facilitate this shift towards broader, systems-approaches, UNFPA rolled out the following initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UNFPA piloted a results-based management SEAL as an in-house recognition-based results-based management capacity development initiative; ● UNFPA developed and disseminated results-based management principles and standards - UNFPA introduced the 3+5 framework of RBM principles and standards - also known as the jellyfish model - to mainstream results-based management within UNFPA. ● For the first time in 2021, UNFPA developed an adaptive management framework. It will be operationalised during 2022 to accelerate the achievement of the three transformative results.
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II. Contributions of United Nations operational activities for development

QCPR mandates (paras. 19-45)	Progress made
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stresses the importance of continuing to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into the work of each entity of the UNDS by (para. 20): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continuing to allocate resources to realize the development objectives of developing countries, and to support the endeavor to reach the furthest behind first (para. 20(a)) ○ Ensuring a coherent approach to addressing the interconnections and cross-cutting elements across the SDGs and targets (para. 20 (b)) ○ Ensuring a balanced and integrated approach within the system towards its support to the implementation of the SDGs taking into account new and evolving development challenges and the need to build on lessons learned, address gaps, avoid duplication and overlap and strengthen the inter-agency approach (para. 20 (c)) ● Calls upon the UN development system...to elaborate on how it plans to further engage in coherent and integrated support, with a stronger focus on 	<p>Building on its work in 2021, to integrate gender equality in United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks at country-level, UNFPA is scaling its work to address gender equality, equity and non-discrimination, empower women and girls and realize sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for all. In order to assess gender mainstreaming practices and performance indicators, UNFPA country offices are ramping up support for the United Nations Country Team System-wide Action Plan Gender Equality Scorecard (UNCT-SWAP). Altogether 61 UNFPA Country Offices participated in the United Nations Country Teams ‘System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women Scorecard (UNCT-SWAP) in 2021, up from 38 UNFPA Country Offices in 2020.</p> <p>UNFPA is working to support Governments in prioritizing interventions that tackle discriminatory gender and social norms to address gender inequality – as this is often the basis for gender-based violence and harmful practices – by strengthening a range of civil society, feminist, faith-based and grassroots organizations and activists and supporting feminist movements and assisting women’s rights defenders, human rights</p>

actions, results, coherence, progress and impact in the field, as called for in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, under the guidance of and in close consultation with their respective governing bodies, taking into account, inter alia, lessons learned from their midterm reviews, the outcome of the present resolution, and the efforts of the United Nations development system to address the needs, priorities and challenges of programme countries; (para. 21).

- Calls upon the United Nations development system entities to (paras 22, 24):
 - improve their support to the building, development and strengthening of national, subnational and local institutions and capacities, to support sustainable development results at the country level and to **promote national ownership and leadership**, in line with national development policies, plans and priorities including by **incorporating appropriate capacity development elements in relevant programmes and projects**, taking into account their respective mandates and bearing in mind their comparative advantages (para. 22)
 - **provide evidence-based and integrated policy advice and programmatic support to help countries** in the implementation of, follow-up to and reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly by mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans, including by promoting sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection, and ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions (para. 24)
- Calls upon the United Nations development system entities, at the request of national Governments and taking into account their respective mandates, to improve their support, including, where appropriate, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, with regard to strengthening the mobilization of the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals from all sources, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, including through capacity-building, integrated policy advice and programmatic support, technical assistance, high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data, normative support, support to national institutions, leverage partnerships and the leveraging of science, technology and innovation, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs (para. 23)
- Calls upon the UNDS entities, in the context of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, to (para. 27):

defenders and young feminist organizations. In 2021, UNFPA provided support to governments, through responses coordinated by United Nations Country Teams, in data and statistical capacity support to tracking and reporting on a range of Sustainable Development Goal indicators, including those derived from the census and other survey data:

- In 2021 UNFPA leveraged data layering techniques – combining small area estimation with geospatial mapping – to identify pockets of vulnerability at the subnational level, an important means of leveraging data to ensure no one is left behind;
- UNFPA’s Population Data Thematic Fund is working to address long-standing shortfalls in population data and related human capacity. The Population Data Thematic Fund in 2021 has expanded the scope and quality of modern census and registry data, increasing the use of geo-referenced population data to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals;
- UNFPA is working jointly with WHO and other stakeholders to strengthen the health management information system;
- UNFPA is also working with UNICEF, UN-Women and other partners to strengthen the prevalence and incidence data for GBV, child marriage and FGM (Sustainable Development Goals 5.2 and 5.3).

From the launch of the Decade of Action in 2020, UNFPA has enhanced its support to countries undertaking Voluntary National Reviews, through enhanced coordination with the Resident Coordinators and other United Nations country teams members for more comprehensive support to governments. UNFPA voluntary national review support is focused on strengthening national data and statistical capacities for disaggregated Sustainable Development Goal reporting. UNFPA has also scaled up its support to governments through the provision of policy support across UNFPA’s areas of comparative advantage and technical expertise as well as multi-stakeholder participation in the VNR process.

In 2021, UNFPA strengthened its support and engagement in the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. UNFPA co-convened with WHO and DESA the Sustainable Development Goal 3 expert group meeting ahead of the High Level Political Forum. UNFPA has also increased its engagement in the Regional Sustainable Development Forums to support countries in the use of data and evidence to identify and respond to region-specific challenges in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Through a systematic assessment of 44 VNR’s presented in 2021, UNFPA identified areas where it can provide support to countries in their national efforts to implement, monitor and report on the Sustainable Development Goals.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Achieve and work towards building back better and a sustainable inclusive and resilient recovery which is people-centered, gender-sensitive and respects human rights, has a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind and protects the planet, achieves prosperity and universal health coverage by 2030 (para. 27(a)) ○ Support and work with programme countries in a coherent and collaborative manner in implementing, with urgency, sustainable solutions and catalyzing partnerships, leveraging digital technologies where appropriate including with financial institutions and the private sector for achieving the SDGs in the post-COVID-19 era (para. 27(b)) ○ Give particular attention to the specific challenges of developing countries, in particular countries in special situations (para. 27 (c)) ○ Analyze the lessons learned from the response plans to the pandemic at the national, regional, and global levels and to identify gaps and challenges in order to better prepare and provide assistance, upon request, for possible related future shocks including through contingency planning, risk information and early warning systems, where appropriate (para. 27 (d)). ● Calls upon all UNDS entities to assist Governments upon their request and in consultation with them to respect and fulfill their human rights obligations and commitments under international law, as a critical tool to operationalize the pledge to leave no one behind (para. 28). ● Calls upon the UNDS entities to (para. 29): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adopt and mainstream a more climate- and environment-responsive approach into their programmes and Strategic Plans (para. 29 (a)) ○ Advance the development of a system-wide approach, implement measures, and report regularly to their respective governing bodies to reduce their climate and environmental footprint; ensure consistency of their operations and programmes with low emissions and climate-resilient development pathways; stressing the urgency of climate actions and contribute to the post-2020 global diversity framework (para. 29 (b)) ○ Fulfill their pledges made at the 2019 Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General and follow up on the 2020 summit 	<p>In 2021, UNFPA continued to work across the humanitarian, development and peace pillars to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. UNFPA’s work and advocacy has ensured the continuity of essential services for women, young people and vulnerable populations such as older persons, persons with disabilities, LGBTQIA+, ethnic minorities including Afro-descendants and indigenous people in COVID-19 impacted areas around the world. UNFPA’s investment in long-term partnerships, including with national governments, civil society groups and United Nations entities, remained central to the Fund's ability to support rapid and integrated responses at the national level. Coordination through existing operational partnerships, for example, sexual and reproductive health working groups or the Gender-based Violence in Emergencies sub-sector, were particularly effective. Joint research studies and joint assessments with other United Nations agencies on the impact of COVID-19 also encouraged information-sharing, limited duplication and streamlined knowledge production and use across the United Nations Development System.</p> <p>Building on UNFPA’s active participation in the design and roll-out of the United Nations COVID-19 Socio-economic Response Plans, in 2021 the Fund worked with other United Nations entities to advocate for the inclusion of vulnerable populations in continued response and recovery efforts across all pillars of the Socio-economic Response Plans. For example, in the East and Southern Africa region, UNFPA supported migrant communities that were at high risk of COVID-19 infection, while on the move toward their destination countries. UNFPA Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, South Africa, Zimbabwe, and other Country Offices, supported migrants with personal protective equipment during deportations, quarantines on arrival, and reintegration into society and return journeys.</p> <p>In response to the serious impact limited data had on national COVID-19 socio-economic assessments and early response actions, in 2021, UNFPA Country Offices generated evidence from rapid surveys and developed new partnerships with demographic sentinel surveillance services, adding relevant questions into on-going longitudinal surveys. In collaboration with WHO and UNICEF, UNFPA strengthened continuity of essential services, including sexual and reproductive health service provision and uptake. UNFPA and UN-Women worked together to support national statistical offices, policymakers, and researchers to determine how to best collect data on women’s experiences of violence and their access and use of relevant services. The two agencies also collaborated in undertaking dedicated surveys on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on women and girls.</p>
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on biodiversity convened by the President of the General Assembly (para. 29 (c)).

- Reiterates the entities of the United Nations development system should enhance its support to **South-South and triangular cooperation** (para. 35)
- Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to (para. 36)
 - Leverage their comparative advantages to continue to **enhance cooperation, collaboration and coordination with humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts** at the national level in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, including complex emergencies, and in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations (para. 36)
 - Re-emphasizes that in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, there is a need to **work collaboratively to move beyond short-term assistance towards contributing to longer-term development gains**, including by engaging, where possible, in joint risk analysis, needs assessments, practice response and a coherent multi-year time frame, with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability, and risk over time (para. 36 (a))
 - Re-emphasizes that **development is a central goal in itself and that in countries and in conflict and post-conflict situations** the development work of the entities of the United Nations development system can contribute to peacebuilding and sustaining peace, in accordance with national plans, needs and priorities and respecting national ownership (para. 36 (b))
 - Requests the **Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration to conduct regular briefings with Member States** on its work (para. 36 (c))
- Encourages United Nations development system entities, in accordance with their respective mandates, to assist Governments in **taking action to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls** (para. 39).
- Notes with appreciation the support provided to the LDCs by the UNDS entities in the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action and **urges the entities to actively engage in the process towards the Fifth UN Conference on the LDCs (LDC5)** (para. 40)

Climate change impacts UNFPA's ability to deliver on its three transformative results, and as the Fund implements its new Strategic Plan, climate impacts are being taken into account in all aspects of work. Leveraging the opportunities generated by the COP26 in 2021, the growing attention to the health sector, and the momentum and coherence across the sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender equality, youth empowerment, UNFPA is supporting countries to integrate critical International Conference on Population and Development perspectives into climate adaptation efforts, including ahead of COP27.

In an effort to enhance social and environmental sustainability and accountability in UNFPA's programming, the UNFPA Executive Committee endorsed the UNFPA's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) in 2021. The UNFPA SES delivers on the UN Strategy for Sustainability Management 2020-2030 Phase II: Towards leadership in environmental and social sustainability endorsed by the UN Chief Executives Board. UNFPA is committed to integrating the SES in country-level programming starting in 2022, which will be tracked through the UNFPA Strategic Plan (2022-2025) Results and Resources Framework indicator derived from the 2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review. The implementation of the standards will enable the organization to fulfill its responsibility for mainstreaming social and environmental sustainability in programming by managing social and environmental risks and tradeoffs.

The SES are part of UNFPA's three-pronged approach towards climate and environment alongside the UNFPA Climate Change Value Proposition and the UNFPA Environmental Efficiency Strategy (EES). In 2021, the new UNFPA Environmental Efficiency Strategy was endorsed, reflecting the UN 2030 vision for sustainability management. This strategy describes the UNFPA environmental management system, and sets the Agency on its way to reduce its emissions by 30% by 2025 and 45% by 2030. The Environmental Efficiency Strategy is built on on-going work to monitor, reduce and offset the carbon footprint of UNFPA operations, which have been carbon neutral since 2014. Indeed, the most important and quantifiable measure of the EES is the annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, pertaining to business travel, purchased electricity and heating, emissions from cooling, and fuel consumption for vehicles and generators. Since 2010, UNFPA's emissions per capita have been reduced by 66%. Nevertheless, the drop in emissions in 2020 is mainly due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which caused the halt in international travel and the closure of many offices. Water consumption and waste generation in UNFPA offices are also monitored. This data will be used to assess the effectiveness of the action plans developed by each office and help identify the most important environmental aspects that each office must focus

on to achieve the objectives and targets mentioned in the UNFPA's Environment Efficiency Strategy.

In 2021 UNFPA continued to invest in South-South and triangular cooperation, ensuring integration of South South and Triangular Cooperation into relevant organizational policies, processes including the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and the Country Programme Development processes. UNFPA strengthened internal capacity to leverage SSTC for programmatic results by incorporating it as a results accelerator and one of the modes of engagement in programming under the UNFPA Strategic Plan 2022-2025.

An independent study of the effectiveness and efficiency of SSTC was undertaken by Avenir Health, a global think tank, and was published by UNFPA. Documentation and sharing of good practices were conducted, producing a UNFPA publication on SSTC and enabling UNFPA to become the largest contributor of SSTC solutions in the United Nations system wide SSTC platform, the South-South Galaxy. In addition, South South and Triangular Cooperation has been integrated into UNFPA's Engagement Strategy with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Parliamentarians (2022-2025). UNFPA organized with an intergovernmental body, the Partners in Population and Development, an international inter-ministerial conference on SSTC for the achievement of the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action that also included an international knowledge fair.

UNFPA also published a document that established a robust set of indicators to measure the impact of SSTC initiatives. UNFPA also partnered closely with other United Nations agencies to produce the United Nations system wide Action Plan on SSTC. In addition, UNFPA partnered with a group of United Nations agencies, including UNICEF, UNOSSC and PAHO/WHO to pursue collaborative work on advocacy and knowledge sharing contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 3.

UNFPA's development and humanitarian efforts are complementary and reinforce each other, to respond to uncertainty and crises around the world. UNFPA is present before, during and after crises, and benefits from an operational field presence and strong partnership with local actors, allowing the Organization to pivot and adapt in response to new and emerging crises. UNFPA is part of the Joint Steering Committee on Humanitarian-Development Collaboration and works jointly with UNDP, UNOCHA as co-chairs. Beyond the United Nations System, partnership with local women-led and youth-led organizations are particularly critical. In terms of resources, demand far outpaces supply, both in development and crisis settings. That is in part why UNFPA is

focusing on funding as well as new ways to finance the overall ICPD agenda in its new Strategic Plan, which requires some \$222 billion between 2020 and 2030 according to internal estimates. While UNFPA’s humanitarian programmes have grown in 2021, the impact of insufficient resources is nevertheless being felt in humanitarian emergencies. Indeed, for protracted humanitarian crises, exacerbated by climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic, resource gaps remain, with a direct impact on our ability to provide life-saving services. Our most recent appeal, launched 13 December 2021 calls for \$835 million, its largest appeal to date.

In 2021, UNFPA continued to show its steadfast commitment to strengthening resilience-focused programming approaches. UNFPA has steadily increased its investment in early warning, early action, anticipatory action and emergency preparedness. In 2021, UNFPA developed internal guidance on Collective Outcomes, and strengthened the sharing of best practices among Country Offices on peace-building, resilience, and applying a collaborative approach in the COVID-19 response and recovery efforts in line with UNFPA’s comparative advantage..

Since 2016, UNFPA has co-chaired the Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In 2021, the Compact spearheaded the high-level launch event of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee guidelines ”Working with and for Young People in Humanitarian and Protracted Crises,” as well initial training on the guidelines in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh.

UNFPA supports LDCs to develop cost-effective solutions via digitalization, South-South cooperation and knowledge sharing platforms to reach the left behind institutions and populations, especially women and girls. The Organization is deploying its talent efficiently and effectively, placing the right people with the right skills in the right place at the right time, especially for the LDCs. In addition, all IRRF indicators where applicable will be disaggregated by LDCs, to timely track the progress in LDCs, helping us adapt and ensure we remain on course.

III. Funding of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system

QCPR mandates (paras. 46-69)

Progress made

- Calls upon United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to **publish timely, harmonized, and verifiable data on funding flows** as well as to continue enhancing the visibility of contributors at all levels, including by making information on providers of flexible global funding available to the country representatives of the respective funds, programmes and specialized agencies (para. 50)
- Urges the UNDS entities (paras 55, 59)
 - to continue enhancing **the transparency and accountability of inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms**, as well as to continue developing well-designed pooled funds as a complement to agency-specific funds, that reflect and support common objectives and cross-cutting issues for UN funds, programmes and specialized ...and **to enhance their participation, where appropriate, in such funding mechanisms** (para. 55)
 - to **mobilize resources for their operational activities for development to complement core resources by encouraging flexible, adequate, predictable, and less earmarked funding**, including through well-designed, transparent, and accountable funding mechanisms at all levels, including at country level (para. 59)
- Also urges the UNDS entities, through their governing bodies, to continue **taking concrete steps to address on a continuous basis the decline of core contributions and the growing imbalance between core and non-core resources** including by, but not limited to (para. 56):
 - Exploring options on how to **incentivize donor countries**, other countries in a position to do so and other contributors to ensure an adequate and predictable level of core and non-core funding on a multi-year basis, including enhancing reporting and demonstration of programme results (para. 56 (a))
 - **Identifying**, in the context of integrated results and resources frameworks, **the level of resources adequate to produce the results expected in their Strategic Plans**, including administrative, management, and programme support costs (para. 56 (b))
 - Exploring options to **broaden and diversify the donor base** in order to reduce the reliance of the system on a limited number of donors (para. 56 (c))
- Reiterates its request to the UNDS to analyze and explore in a collaborative manner options for harmonized cost-recovery policies, based on **common cost**

Contributions from the United Nations system are now the largest single source of funding to non-core resources for UNFPA (25% in 2021), making the Fund one of the entities with the highest proportion of non-core resources originating from joint activities. These results, which are transparent and verifiable, demonstrate UNFPA's commitment to operationalising the United Nations repositioning. UNFPA has worked on improving transparency by making donor contribution information available through the UNFPA Transparency Portal and the Administrative Agent Portal on pooled funds, which was updated in 2021. UNFPA continues to invest in its tracking systems to strengthen transparency and accountability for core and non-core fund management, through a portal for resource tracking, the UNFPA Global Programming System.

UNFPA has continued to work with UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women to develop a harmonized cost recovery policy. A new cost recovery policy came into effect in 2022, to coincide with the next integrated budget cycle, 2022-2025. UNFPA reports on its cost recovery policy implementation annually, as part of the Executive Directors annual report, statistical, and financial review. Information for 2021 will be available in the 2nd quarter of 2022.

In 2021, UNFPA continued to diversify its donor base, including through targeted outreach to and communication with emerging donors and programme countries' host governments. UNFPA continues to work across country, regional and global levels to build "the case for core." Despite these efforts, in 2021, core funds declined slightly by \$4.2 million from 2020; however, through efforts to reach the target of 150 core donors, UNFPA was able to increase the number of core donors from 96 in 2020 to 101. The ratio of core to non-core dropped slightly to 29% which is below Funding Compact targets. UNFPA's core funding structure continues to be characterized by its reliance on the voluntary contributors of a small number of governments. In 2021, 17 donors contributed 98 per cent of the total core-resources, all from OECD/DAC countries. In response, UNFPA is expanding its donor and contribution base to diversify predictable and flexible funding modalities and increase co-financing through its thematic funding mechanisms.

UNFPA's new strategic plan 2022-2025 is driven by a shift from funding to longer-term financing driven by an increase in public, private, domestic and other resources for population and development programming in programme countries. To this end, UNFPA has set aside \$5 million annually for the next four years to create a strategic investment facility. This facility will be available to all programme countries to support leveraging and catalyzing resource mobilization and help to unlock additional domestic

<p>classification and cost-recovery methodologies, noting in this regard the good practice established through the common cost-recovery policy of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women, as adopted by their respective Executive Boards in 2020 (para. 57)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Urges the UNDS entities to (para. 61-62) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further explore and implement innovative funding approaches to catalyze additional resources for sustainable development (para. 61) ○ Share knowledge and best practices on ways to incentivize innovative funding, taking into account the experiences of other multilateral institutions, and to include this information in their regular financial reporting (para. 61) ○ Further explore financing strategies for the SDGs, including through innovative financing and blended finance, to respond to the unique situation of countries, especially those with special needs, and to share best practices in this regard (para. 62) ● Urges the UNDS entities to align their next integrated budgets with the present resolution and in that context to further improve the functioning and effectiveness of the structured dialogues on how to fund the development results agreed in the Strategic Plans including through the implementation of the Funding Compact commitments (para. 65) 	<p>and international public and private financing, for accelerating the implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action and achieving the three transformative results by 2030.</p> <p>UNFPA has made progress in generating revenue from sources other than direct contributions from traditional donors. In 2020, there was growth in funding from international financial institutions and from the private sector. UNFPA continues to be a trusted partner for many international financial institutions, and this is reflected in the growth of co-financing contributions originating from these entities, which in 2021 reached an all-time high.</p> <p>With the Partnership’s Steering Committee, UNFPA is introducing innovative modalities to support and incentivize financing. For example, over the next two years, the UNFPA Supplies Partnership will pilot a Match Fund. This innovative financing mechanism will enable UNFPA to match domestic contributions for quality-assured reproductive health commodities and to lessen the impact of programme funding cuts.</p> <p>In 2021, UNFPA continued implementing the Ouagadougou Partnership (OP) Matching Fund Grant (MFG). This innovative financing initiative has the purpose of incentivizing the OP countries to use their own resources to procure contraceptives with progressively increasing levels of funding. The MFG allocates \$2 for every additional dollar in domestic funding that countries spent in purchasing contraceptives the previous year. To date, eight out of the nine OP countries have received MFG resources, with four countries receiving funds in both allocation periods.</p> <p>In 2020-2021, UNFPA (as coordinating partner), with UN and other public and private partners under the auspices of Kenya SDG Impact Partnership Forum has worked on expanding an Impact Bond in Kenya for client centered ASRH service provision (this impact financing initiative is among finalists for Joint SDG Fund)</p> <p>In 2020-2021, UNFPA in Rwanda is coordinating with UNDP and partners an SDG financing initiative for primary health care posts with a combination of performance-based financing and renewable energy transformation/solarization financing</p> <p>In line with the 2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review and the Secretary-General’s Roadmap for Financing the 2030 Agenda, UNFPA’s focus has remained on developing joint frameworks of collaboration with Multilateral Development Banks to strengthen regional and country-level synergies, including integrated national financing frameworks (INFFs). As a result, both technical cooperation and implementation of</p>
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	<p>programmes under International Financial Institutions' financing has increased (from around \$29 million in 2020 to \$78.7 million in 2021).</p> <p>Like other dual-mandate agencies, UNFPA continues to successfully leverage humanitarian financing to achieve greater continuity of humanitarian and development programming. In 2021, humanitarian funding grew to more than \$350 million, more than double the amount of humanitarian funding provided to UNFPA in 2017, which represents 35% of non-core funding. The rapid response to needs in Afghanistan, coupled with longer-term socio-economic response through the Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan, is another example of programming that supports efforts to prevent backsliding on development gains.</p> <p>UNFPA continues to collaborate closely with the United Nations Development Coordination Office and other United Nations funds and programmes on improving and harmonizing reporting on the progress of the United Nations Funding Compact implementation. UNFPA is adhering to and has integrated all principles and parameters of the Funding Compact, including through the regular structured funding dialogues with Member States. Over the course of 2020-2021, UNFPA organized five Structured Funding Dialogues, and co-organized two joint-Structured Funding Dialogues sessions with UNDP, UNICEF, and UN-Women on common funding issues. To achieve the target set of Compact and Structured Funding Dialogues, UNFPA continuously seeks to broaden its donor base, especially among non-OECD/DAC, emerging donors, and programme countries.</p>
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IV. Governance of the United Nations operational activities for development

QCPR mandates (paras. 70-85)	Progress made
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Underscores the importance of all UNDS entities to (para. 74): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prepare and finalize their entity-specific country development programme documents in accordance with the agreed priorities of the UNSDCF and in consultation with host Governments (para. 74) ○ Requests relevant development system entities, in coordination with DCO, to make the relevant UNSDCF and/or its outcome matrix available to Member States and the governing bodies when the draft country programme document is presented for consideration, in accordance with relevant Executive Board processes and timelines (para. 74) 	<p>In 2021, UNFPA remained a strong contributor to Cooperation Framework processes, ensuring that UNFPA's entity-specific country programmes are derived from and aligned Cooperation Frameworks. In 2021, with the update of the Management and Accountability Framework, UNFPA issued an information note to staff. The information note summarized the updates to the Management and Accountability Framework and provided offices with guidance to ensure its full implementation, in line with the principle of mutual accountability with the reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system. In particular, the information note emphasized a) the overall coordination responsibilities of Resident Coordinators and b) UNFPA's responsibilities to contribute effectively to the work of United Nations Country Teams.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underscores the importance of accountability for implementing reforms at the country level, and in this regard requests the Secretary -General and members of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to ensure full implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework in all United Nations country teams (para. 77) • Calls upon the United Nations development system entities to abide by the relevant rules of procedure and working methods and to continue playing their part in enhancing system-wide coherence, coordination, harmonization and efficiency, reduce duplication and build synergies, as appropriate and in accordance with decisions of their respective governing bodies, and further requests these entities to align their policies, guidelines and regulations with the UNDS reforms (para. 83) 	<p>UNFPA’s efforts to ensure the implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework and adherence to the principle of mutual accountability, is being complimented by the on-going development of an orientation package for Resident Coordinators and a corporate approach for more effectively engaging Resident Coordinators in the work of UNFPA. The orientation package will provide new Resident Coordinators with a snapshot of UNFPA’s work and its offerings at the country-level. UNFPA’s efforts to more effectively engage Resident Coordinators is in line with the recent Review of the Resident Coordinator system, where Member States acknowledged the need for Resident Coordinators to receive training and support. In this regard, through the development of a corporate approach, UNFPA will promote engaging with RCs by educating them on the Fund’s core issues and empowering them to lead United Nations country teams.</p> <p>UNFPA has continued to actively participate in the United Nations Sustainable Development Group working mechanisms at all levels. As a co-chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group Business Innovation Group, UNFPA supports the roll-out of the efficiency agenda, including common back offices, global and local shared services centers. During 2019-2021, UNFPA realized operational efficiency gains of \$24.2 million. This included \$19.5 million from UNFPA-specific initiatives and \$4.7 million from bilateral initiatives with partner United Nations organizations.</p> <p>In terms of efficiency gains, as one of the larger service recipient entities, UNFPA outsources considerable service provision to other United Nations organizations. This is reflected in the fact that UNFPA participates in 125 Business Operations Strategies globally which results in 2531 service opportunities. UNFPA is also fully engaged in developing solutions for Local and Global Shared Service Centers and expects to participate actively in the roll out of such solutions.</p> <p>By joining the Quantum consortium for a new ERP solution jointly with UNDP, UN-Women, and others, UNFPA has opened up opportunities for receiving additional globally and locally provided services.</p>
V. Functioning of the United Nations development system	
QCPR mandates (paras. 86-113)	Progress made

[...] requests all UNDS entities to fully support the reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system, in particular by complying with the Management and Accountability Framework, by promoting inter-agency mobility and by ensuring that their operational activities for development at country level are supportive of the strategic objectives as laid out in the UNSDCF's (para. 88)

- Calls on the UNDS entities to actively engage in the preparation of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and in reviews of the next Programme of Action for least developed countries at the national, subregional, and regional and global levels, in close cooperation and partnerships with the World Bank and the international financial institutions, and to integrate the next programme of action into their Strategic Plans and annual work programmes (para. 89)

Requests the UNDS to further simplify and harmonize agency-specific programming instruments, business practices, processes, common business operations and reporting as well as leverage and utilize, as appropriate, digital technologies solutions in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, including by taking necessary steps at the headquarters level, as appropriate; (para 105)

Reiterates that entities within the UNDS should operate according to the principle of mutual recognition of best practices in terms of policies and procedures, with the aim of facilitating active collaboration across agencies and reducing transaction costs for Governments and collaborating agencies, (Para. 106)

[...] urges the UNDS entities that have not yet done so to sign on to the [Mutual Recognition Statement of the Chief Executives Board]; (Para. 106)

Stresses the need for the UNDS to: (para 107)

- strengthen and improve the ongoing design and implementation of harmonized business practices in order to optimize opportunities for collaboration, including the Business Operations Strategies, Common Back Offices and Common Premises at the country level, [...] (para 107)
- to strengthen its reporting processes on impact in terms of efficiency gains resulting from these new business practices, while recognizing progress in this regard, in order to free up more funding for development activities, including coordination; (para 107)

Calls upon the UNDS entities to continue efforts to achieve gender balance in appointments within the United Nations system at the global, regional and country levels for positions that affect operational activities for development, including appointments to Resident Coordinator and other high-level posts, with due regard to the representation of women from programme countries, in particular developing countries, while keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation; (para. 112)

UNFPA recognises that a paradigm shift has occurred in the United Nations Development System Reforms – from altering structures towards achieving results through coordination and coherence. The new UNFPA Strategic Plan for 2022-2025 is a powerful framework to leverage the reformed United Nations Development System structures to achieve the three transformative results, and significantly contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNFPA is building on the experiences and lessons from this current phase of United Nations Development System Reforms, to chart a path forward that will enable the fund to accelerate results through system-wide initiatives:

- At the global level, UNFPA continues to play an active role in several United Nations Sustainable Development Group processes and working groups;
- At the regional level, UNFPA actively engages in regional collaborative platforms and co-leads numerous issue-based coalitions, increasing coherence and coordinated support to United Nations Country Teams;
- At the country-level, UNFPA, together with UNDP and UNICEF, participates in a largest number of UN joint programmes evidenced by increased funding received from the United Nations joint- and pooled- funds, which have nearly doubled over the past two years, from \$164 million \$ in 2018 to \$270 million USD in 2020.

To assess the ongoing implementation of United Nations Development System Reforms, UNFPA launched its second internal survey on the implementation of the Reforms in 2021 to collect experiences, challenges and opportunities. The survey was administered to Country Offices as well as Multi-country and Regional Offices, with a total of 88 UNFPA country and multi-Country Offices responding, representing a response rate of 72 per cent, and all 6 UNFPA regional offices participating in the survey. Findings indicate that United Nations Development System Reform enables UNFPA to more effectively undertake its work and facilitate increased coordination, cooperation, and coherence among United Nations Development System entities at country and regional levels.

The repositioned United Nations Development System has led to improved collective United Nations responses to achieve national development goals. The vast majority of UNFPA Country Offices reported that the Reforms resulted in more effective socio-economic responses to the pandemic and integrated policy support to countries. At the regional-level, the Reforms have increased collaboration between UNFPA and other United Nations entities, including Regional Economic Commissions. The newly established Regional Collaborative Platforms are further enabling UNFPA to contribute to system-wide solutions at the regional level and to more effectively address the needs of United Nations Country Teams.

UNFPA actively participated in the preparations in the lead up to the Fifth United Nations Conference for Least Developed Countries and provided technical support with regard to the Doha Programme of Action. That outcome includes a number of action-

<p>[...] calls upon the UNDS entities to: (para 113)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue efforts and focus on preventing and taking immediate action on tackling sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment, including by ensuring that policies and procedures deliver impact and are resourced sufficiently, and that proposed actions are implemented at the country, regional and global levels, (para 113) - take measures to ensure that its workplaces are free from discrimination and exploitation, including sexual exploitation and abuse, violence and sexual harassment, (para 113) <p>continue to implement the Secretary General’s zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse; (para 113)</p>	<p>oriented programmatic interventions under UNFPA’s area of expertise including: explicit references to population data strengthening; mainstreaming gender equality; harnessing the demographic dividend to support sustainable development in LDCs; reference to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and commitments to the eliminate of all forms of violence against women; and continued investment in gender-responsive prevention and risk reduction, including through the adoption of legislation, policies related to climate change.</p> <p>UNFPA is an early signatory of the mutual recognition agreement, and has a unique role as a long-time service recipient, having pioneered outsourcing a number of common back office functions to other United Nations entities (primarily UNDP) for a number of years, to realize efficiencies. Thus, the majority of the expected efficiencies from outsourcing are already embedded in our budget. UNFPA has also developed its own internal guidance to field offices on the implementation of the mutual recognition agreement. Based on the results of UNFPA’s second internal survey on UNDS Reform Implementation in 2021, the mutual recognition agreement has been successful in generating efficiencies, with joint procurement, joint audits and utilization of other entities long-term agreements with service providers leading to the most significant efficiency gains in productivity of staff.</p> <p>UNFPA prioritized and invested in internal capacity-building on programming in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework era, to ensure Country Offices are equipped to update and link existing programming mechanisms and processes to the new Cooperation Framework requirements. A dedicated United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework webinar series was delivered to build the knowledge and capacity of Country Offices, on topics including the Common Country Analysis, Country Programme Document alignment, resilience and the socio-economic response to COVID-19. UNFPA has continued its United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Webinar Series with the participation of global, regional and country-level staff. The series worked to build the capacity of UNFPA staff to engage in United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework processes constructively and has provided an opportunity for peer-to-peer learning.</p> <p>UNFPA developed a Gender Parity Action Plan as a part of the organizational commitment to creating an enabling environment that embraces diversity, equality, anti-racism, eradicates bias and is inclusive of all. As part of the Gender Parity Action Plan for 2021, UNFPA received the Economic Dividends for Gender Equality Certification. An Economic Dividends for Gender Equality Certification will support the</p>
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development of a data driven and robust Gender Parity and Diversity and Inclusion Strategy for UNFPA. As part of the Economic Dividends for Gender Equality certification process, UNFPA had to commit to operationalising an action plan, a key component of which is conducting an annual gender pay-gap analysis. This analysis aims to improve transparency around gender pay equity across the Organization. In December 2021 the following gender breakdown was observed:

- At the International Professional (IP) level: 54.42% female;
- At the National Professional (NO) level: 54.42% female;
- At the General Service (GS) level: 47.2% female.

Despite significant progress towards gender parity across staff grades, additional efforts are needed to improve numbers at the P4 and D2 level.

- In 2021, 42.86% of D2 level staff were female compared to 38.46% in 2020;
- In 2021; 46.4% of P4 staff were female compared to 44.07% in 2020 and 42.73% in 2019;
- The number of female staff at the P3 level has increased during the last three years, which may be viewed as an important pipeline for filling future vacancies at the P4 level.

UNFPA has seen significant progress in the area of Diversity and Inclusion. In 2021, a key achievement for the organization was the development of a Diversity and Inclusion team , with the appropriate human and financial resources and establishment of corporate initiatives. On the matter of anti-racism, diversity and inclusion, UNFPA has made a corporate commitment to foster a workplace that is inclusive and where all employees feel a sense of belonging regardless of their gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, nationality, race, disability and any other intersectionality. One of UNFPA’s approaches to Diversity and Inclusion and anti-racism is to engage all employees in global conversations. Facilitated by an experienced Diversity and Inclusion professional, UNFPA launched a series of candid conversations “Let’s talk about it” series aimed at hearing staff views on diversity within the organization.

These conversations continued to take place throughout the organization in 2021, and have been supplemented with offering Diversity and Inclusion training to all personnel. In addition, the first Young Professionals Programme for People of African Descent was launched last year as a means to diversify our talent pipelines, with the first cohort now recruited. The following cohort will join UNFPA in 2022.

PSEA remains an integral part of UNFPA’s new Strategic Plan 2022-25 and contributes directly to the 2030 commitment to end all forms of gender-based violence. Building on the progress made over the last years, UNFPA remains committed and will continue to

work in partnership with local women and communities placing the rights and dignity of victims at the center of our efforts. In collaboration with IASC members and the Secretariat, and building on the findings and recommendations of the external review, UNFPA is preparing a draft program of action to serve as a roadmap for the IASC in the coming years.

In 2021, UNFPA focused on three core priorities to place the rights and dignity of victims at the center of UNFPA's Championship: (1) Bolstering Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Country Mechanisms; (2) Improving Victim Access to Quality Information and Assistance; and (3) Strengthening Coordination and Cooperation.

Under these tranches, UNFPA has implemented the following deliverables:

- UNFPA has built a roster of vetted Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Coordinators for deployment to humanitarian and development settings. A pool of 21 Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse experts at the P4 and P3 level underwent IOM Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse coordinator training in July 2021. Coordinators have been deployed to five IASC priority countries in 2021 and further deployments are underway. Discussions about a sustainable interagency funding mechanism are also in the pipeline.
- A training module on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Case Management with Survivors of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse was developed for GBV caseworkers to strengthen their capacity to address the needs of victims of sexual exploitation and abuse. The training has been developed in consultation with more than 200 Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and GBV experts in 26 countries and will be piloted starting in May 2022.
- A Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse advocacy campaign in 35 countries was rolled out to raise awareness, reaching over 1.3 million people with quality information on their rights, reporting channels and assistance available.
- An external review of the IASC's approach to Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse assessed the impact and effectiveness of measures implemented over the past years. In November 2021, UNFPA convened a high-level roundtable including IASC leadership, representatives of Member States and civil society organizations to provide an opportunity to discuss the review findings.

VI. Follow-up, monitoring and reporting

QCPR mandates (paras. 114-120)	Progress made
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaffirms that all entities of the UNDS carrying out operational activities for development should align their planning and activities, including through their governing bodies where applicable, to take appropriate action consistent with each entity's mandate, role and expertise for the full implementation of the present resolution (para. 116); 	<p>The Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review resolution as a strong foundation to contribute coordinated and coherent support to system-wide efforts for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UNFPA reports annually on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review through an annual report of the Executive Director, annex, a report on the structured financing dialogue and an information note. The Organization values system-wide coherence, coordination and accountability across the work of the United Nations.</p> <p>To that end, UNFPA actively participates in several inter-agency mechanisms such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Group Task Teams (co-leading on the Task Team on Business Operations), the Chief Executives Board for Coordination, the High-Level Committee on Programmes and the High-Level Committee on Management. UNFPA additionally supports UN INFO as the United Nations Development System planning, monitoring and reporting platform at country level. In 2021, UNFPA worked to integrate UN INFO into the corporate performance management and reporting tools, contributing to harmonizing the system with the plan-to-report functionality of the UNFPA enterprise resource planning system.</p>