
Update on IFAD’s engagement in the implementation of the United Nations reforms and the IFAD response to the United Nations General Assembly’s adoption of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR)

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Action: The Executive Board is invited to review the update on IFAD’s engagement in the implementation of the United Nations reforms and the IFAD response to the United Nations General Assembly’s adoption of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review.

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I. Introduction

1. This progress report is presented to the Executive Board pursuant to its decision in 2018 requesting IFAD to continue its engagement with the Board on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 72/279 on the repositioning of the United Nations Development System (UNDS) and to provide regular updates on that work. This report also includes updates on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 76/4 on the review of the resident coordinator system, in the context of General Assembly resolution 75/233 on the QCPR.
2. After three years of implementation to reposition the UNDS, the focus is increasingly on consolidation of the reforms and a visible shift to the impact and scale of results. IFAD has embraced the United Nations reform process and remains committed to supporting and participating in the reform agenda while reconciling this commitment with the need to ensure effective and efficient use of IFAD resources.
3. This update provides an overview of IFAD efforts on the repositioning agenda since the last update to the Executive Board in September 2021. The topics covered include IFAD's contribution to achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, its support for the resident coordinator system and Funding Compact and its work to advance the efficiency and effectiveness of UNDS shared business operations.

II. Strengthening system-wide support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals at the country level

4. UNDS has continued its collective work on UNDS reform pursuant to the QCPR adopted in December 2020. IFAD continues to work on advancing some of the key provisions of the QCPR, notably a consistent focus on accelerating achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a commitment to United Nations system-wide collaboration and coherence at the global, regional and country levels.

A. Contribution to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

5. IFAD's efforts toward SDG mapping play a critical role in demonstrating the linkage of its results to the achievement of specific SDGs and ensuring that its results architecture is matched with specific SDG targets that accurately reflect the linkages of IFAD's contributions toward the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. In 2017, IFAD's core indicators were first mapped to specific SDG targets. In 2020, IFAD reassessed, expanded and tightened these links for all its core indicators. Since then, IFAD's Operational Policy and Results Division has successfully integrated SDG mapping into its operational results management system. This mapping facilitates monitoring and reporting of IFAD's contributions toward the achievement of the SDGs and also serves to inform the future impact report of IFAD's Sustainable Development Finance Framework. This framework applies to all funds borrowed by IFAD in the form of bilateral loans and private placement bonds aimed at scaling up IFAD's efforts to contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

6. At the output level, IFAD has contributed to the achievement of several SDGs related to corporate strategic objectives. With respect to market access, it contributed to the achievement of SDG 2 by supporting 1.2 million members of rural producers' organizations, and to SDG 4 by training 3.2 million people in income-generating activities. With respect to resilience, IFAD contributed to the achievement of SDG 2 by supporting 46,370 groups in sustainable management of natural resources and climate risks, bringing 1.8 million hectares of land under climate-resilient management. Furthermore, it contributed to the achievement of SDG 7 by facilitating access to technologies that sequester carbon or reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for 182,500 people; and of SDG 13 by sequestering 112 million tons of GHG. Finally, with respect to production, 599,000 hectares of farmland benefitted from the construction of water-related infrastructure, and 8.3 million people from access to financial services, contributing to the achievement of SDG 2; and of SDG 1 by helping 44,000 people gain secure access to land.

B. Contribution to the Output Indicator Framework overseen by the United Nations Development Coordination Office (UNDCO)

7. The United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) has established and agreed upon an implementation and output indicator system intended to increase the transparency and accountability of the results reported by the UNDS. UNDCO developed a governance framework and menu of consolidated common output indicators ("minimum indicator framework") that United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) can draw upon to allow reporting by ECOSOC 2023. The output indicator framework consists of: (i) an inventory that consolidates over 500 output indicators reported by UNSDG members and will serve as a quality-assured reference document for UNCTs; and (ii) a menu of 64 selected key indicators that create a compelling narrative of the United Nations contribution toward the achievement of the SDGs, from which UNCTs should select a minimum of 15. In support, IFAD provided UNDCO with a list of 23 output indicators that contribute directly to the achievement of the SDGs, 19 of which were included in the indicator inventory. Furthermore, IFAD was designated a lead agency for indicator 1.3 "Number of beneficiaries gaining increased secure access to land or water sources (tenure security over land, secure access to water, or to water bodies), with UN support"; and a contributing agency for four other indicators. Finally, IFAD provided input for the preparation of the methodological note for each indicator.

C. Alignment of country programme documents with United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks

8. United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF) are now the official central governing and management documents for all United Nations development activities, including those of IFAD country strategic opportunities programmes (COSOPs). The United Nations system continues to adopt UNSDCFs and common country analyses across all regions; 55 per cent of UNCTs are currently using UNSDCFs, while the remaining 45 per cent continue to use the pre-reform cooperation frameworks (the United Nations Development Assistance Framework [UNDAF]) in 2022. By the end of 2023, the percentage of UNSDCFs adopted is expected to increase to 91 per cent, with only 9 per cent of UNCTs using UNDAFs.
9. IFAD remains a staunch supporter of a new approach to the UNDS country configuration. To date, it has actively participated in the design of 36 UNSDCFs and 18 common country analyses. In sub-Saharan Africa, IFAD has contributed to the formulation of UNSDCFs across the region, leading to signed agreements between the Governments of Burkina Faso, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar,

Mozambique, Rwanda and South Sudan. IFAD has also participated in the development of new UNSDCF in the Pacific and is a co-signatory of the 2023–2027 Pacific UNSDCF. For the remainder of 2022 and into 2023, IFAD country teams are poised to support UNSDCF designs for Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi, Maldives and Sierra Leone.

10. Alignment between COSOPs and UNSDCFs is key to prioritizing the acceleration of results in individual outcomes under related SDG targets. The design of the country programmes is based on the agreed results areas of the UNSDCFs, and new IFAD COSOPs clearly indicate how the Fund contributes to the UNSDCF results areas and collective outcomes, effectively demonstrating IFAD's value added and comparative advantage. IFAD continues to ensure the full coherence of COSOPs with UNSDCFs, as evidenced by the requirement that all new COSOPs be fully aligned with UNSDCFs before approval. Since the previous update, which reported that over 60 per cent of COSOPs for sub-Saharan Africa were aligned with the UNSDCFs, alignment between COSOPs and cooperation frameworks in the region has grown to include Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda, with Zambia to be confirmed by the end of 2022. Going forward, COSOP alignment will be achieved with the UNSDCFs of Comoros, Mozambique and South Sudan in 2023. As some COSOPs are not scheduled for renewal until 2025–2026, IFAD will have aligned all its COSOPs and country strategy notes with UNSDCFs by the end of 2026.

III. Support for consolidation of the UNDS reform

A. A New Management Accountability Framework (MAF)

11. A foundational piece of the reform, the MAF of the United Nations development and resident coordinator systems provides a framework for consistent approaches across the UNSDG, pursuant to the General Assembly resolution on repositioning the UNDS.
12. In 2021, IFAD actively participated in UNSDG consultations on the new MAF and provided detailed feedback to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General. IFAD notes with satisfaction that the new MAF clearly reflects improvements for collective decision-making through the UNSDG, such as recognition of mutual accountability at all levels as a guiding principle, as well as the accountability of principals to their respective governing bodies.
13. With the endorsement of UNSDG principals in September 2021, the MAF was circulated to all IFAD Country Offices (ICOs), accompanied by a guidance note that highlighted the following considerations:
 - Relationship between UNSDCFs and COSOPs, country configuration, and membership in UNCTs
 - Obligations concerning UNCT results reporting
 - Definition of UNCT membership and dual accountability of UNCT members
 - Involvement in the UNCTs of entities without a physical presence
 - Resident coordinator and UNCT performance management and assessment processes
 - Relationships and accountabilities for communications and advocacy, including in cases of protests or sudden crises
 - Relationships and accountabilities for shared business operations
 - Fundraising and resource mobilization, especially for joint programmes and pooled funds, and development of funding frameworks

14. In addition to distinguishing between the mutual commitments and respective accountabilities and roles of resident coordinators and UNCT members, the guidance note encouraged all IFAD country and regional staff to engage in the regular discussions between resident coordinators and UNCTs on the MAF and its implementation. These discussions proactively address issues or concerns to ensure full clarity and mutual understanding of the respective roles, accountabilities and obligations.

B. Supporting the United Nations resident coordinator system

15. The review of the resident coordinator system review concluded in October 2021 with the adoption of the General Assembly resolution "Review of the functioning of the reinvigorated resident coordinator system, including its funding arrangement." This resolution verifies that the reform of the resident coordinator system is providing value added in support of the SDGs and indicates the way forward in the reform process, pursuant to the recommendations presented by the Secretary-General in his report on the review of the operations of the resident coordinator system in June 2021.
16. IFAD recognizes the value of the resident coordinator system in support of a new generation of UNCTs. Four years since the reforms were introduced, the resident coordinator system – better staffed, operational and powered by a new generation of dynamic and diverse resident coordinators – has ensured timely, coherent and effective United Nations support, as developing countries continue to respond to increased global volatility. A 2021 survey of UNCTs yielded generally positive feedback on the effectiveness of the support provided by the resident coordinator office, including strategic planning (90 per cent), communications and advocacy (87 per cent), data and results reporting (84 per cent), partnerships and resource mobilization (71 per cent) and analysis for economic transformation (66 per cent). Overall, 89 per cent of host governments reported that resident coordinators effectively guided UNCT strategic support for national plans and priorities in 2021, compared to 79 per cent at the time of the reform in 2019.
17. Under the MAF, IFAD country representatives will be evaluated through the performance management process of their respective entities by both their supervisor, on the entity's mandate, and the resident coordinator on their contribution to results toward joint United Nations activities, as indicated in the UNSDCF and other interagency commitments and activities. This will have an impact on IFAD's performance management system, and the Human Resources Division (HRD) will need to consider this new element of assessment for the individuals acting as IFAD representatives and UNCT members. IFAD has opted for an arrangement in which input on country directors' performance is provided via e-mail. As part of the dual accountability matrix, IFAD country directors will also be given an opportunity to provide input on resident coordinators' performance.
18. In line with the Secretary-General's report and the resolution, in the coming months, the UNDS will build momentum in: (i) strengthening resident coordinator leadership, mobility and career paths; (ii) setting up an independent, system-wide evaluation mechanism; (iii) advancing UNDS efficiency and effectiveness through shared business operations; and (iv) strengthening system-wide results reporting.

C. Funding Compact 2022

19. The United Nations Funding Compact aims to establish the financial support needed for aligning UNDS with delivery of the 2030 Agenda. It indicates the concrete action to be taken by Member States and UNSDG entities to provide stable, predictable funding for core UNDS coordination functions at the country, regional and global levels.

20. IFAD supports the principles of the Funding Compact and contributes to the UNSDG cost-sharing mechanism to finance the resident coordinator system. IFAD has demonstrated financial commitment to the cost-sharing areas below, as follows:
- (i) For the UNSDG cost-sharing agreement in support of the resident coordinator system, since 2018 it has doubled its annual contribution from US\$700,360 in 2017 to US\$1.4 million in 2021, increasing the allocation for 2022 to US\$1.681 million.
 - (ii) Utilizing the cost-sharing formula, IFAD increased its cost-sharing contribution to the United Nations Security Management System from US\$158,695 in 2019 to US\$191,067 in 2020. The contribution was US\$304,650 in 2021 and US\$296,402 in 2022.
 - (iii) IFAD continues to support cost-sharing contributions for the International Civil Service Commission and the Chief Executives Board for Coordination Secretariat, which totalled approximately US\$100,000 in 2020 and US\$98,000 in 2021.
 - (iv) IFAD continues to utilize the services of United Nations agencies with a large field presence that provide financial, administrative, information technology and human resources services for a fee, on a pay-per-use basis.
21. In 2022, IFAD continued to submit the 1 per cent coordination levy in compliance with General Assembly resolution 72/279.

D. Advancing UNDS efficiency and effectiveness through shared business operations

22. With US\$195 million in efficiency gains accrued through initiatives launched as part of the UNDS reform, the reforms are clearly producing tangible cost savings across the United Nations system. IFAD continues to contribute to the four core initiatives below, supported by three enabling principles: costing and pricing, client satisfaction and statement of mutual recognition.

Developing improved business operations strategies (BOS)

23. To date, 131 UNCTs have completed their business operations strategy, supported by an online platform for designing and implementing their strategy and collecting and reporting results. All ICOs now have a BOS in place, effectively reaching the UNDS target for BOS. The annual recurring cost avoidance from BOS is projected at some US\$92 million annually, with IFAD cost avoidance of US\$1,069,372 as at 31 December 2022. This latter figure is based on estimates provided by UNCTs and will be reviewed annually, along with a compilation of realized figures on the BOS platform.
24. Efficiency gains from inter-entity BOS initiatives increased the most – by 144 per cent (US\$25 million) over 2020 – and will drive future improvements with the completion of BOS implementation, as well as the initial common back offices and common premises implementation results. High-impact common services with the potential to generate high cost avoidance, quality improvements and the promotion of good practices have been identified, among them procurement and renewable energy.

Establishing common back offices

25. IFAD continues to support UNDS reform efforts to maximize programmatic gains through efficient, high-quality back-office operations. The drive toward the harmonization of business practices across entities was spearheaded primarily by the common back office initiative. The original target set for full rollout by the end of 2022 was pushed to the end of 2024. To date, 66 core services have been identified as the foundation for the first generation of common back offices. They

cover procurement, human resources, administration and information and communications technology (ICT). Five UNCTs are currently planning the implementation of their common back offices. They include the teams in Brazil, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam, where IFAD has offices. To support the establishment of the common back office in Viet Nam, an online service delivery platform was successfully piloted by leveraging and integrating existing systems and solutions from entities across the United Nations.

Exchanging services through global shared services

26. Global shared services provide location-independent services that complement those of the smaller country-level shared service centres. The concept of global shared services has evolved beyond the centralization of global services delivery from a single physical location and now comprises those delivered via digital platforms as well. The heightened interest in global shared services can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, new ways of working and greater use of technology, all of which have fundamentally changed the way the United Nations performs its administrative tasks. A preliminary list of 42 services were identified for both scaling up and for IFAD; five well-established global shared services were prioritized for scaling up in 2022. They include:
- (i) The United Nations fleet (UNHCR, World Food Programme [WFP])
 - (ii) Vehicle procurement (United Nations Secretariat)
 - (iii) UN Booking Hub (WFP)
 - (iv) Human resources (HR) services (United Nations Development Programme [UNDP])
 - (v) UN Web Buy Plus (UNOPS)
27. Given IFAD's small size and limited dedicated resources to deliver all common services independently, the Fund continues to rely on local hosting agencies and joint business operations to eliminate duplication and maximize economies of scale. The following are a few examples:

HR services:

- Payroll administration for locally recruited staff, leveraging the UNDP Copenhagen and respective UNDP office services
- Job audit exercise, leveraging the United Nations OneHR centre.

Financial services:

- Invoice processing and payment services, leveraging from local hosting agencies - mainly UNDP

Procurement of certain categories, such as vehicles, for country offices meeting the established criteria:

- UNOPS (Web Buy Plus) procurement of armoured vehicles for Haiti
- WFP: Procurement of official vehicles for ICOs

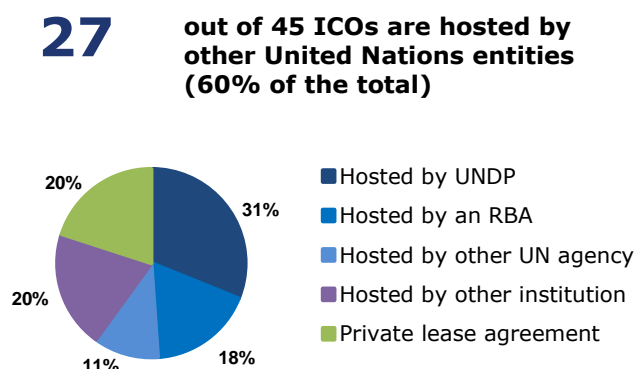
Administrative services:

- Carpooling and fleet management, leveraging the WFP Booking Hub in certain countries, namely Ghana, Liberia, Pakistan, Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania
- Accommodation and medical services through the WFP Booking Hub, as needed
- Aviation through WFP, leveraging WFP services for security and medical evacuations

Co-locating agencies to common premises

28. At present, 27 per cent (520) of the United Nations 1,900 premises are now common premises, housing two or more United Nations entities. Together, they accommodate over 50 per cent of United Nations personnel (54,600 people). An online common premises platform was launched in May 2021, for the first time providing the United Nations with a centralized database of all its premises. The data will be used to identify consolidation opportunities and aid in the reporting on efficiencies gained from common premises projects.
29. The efficiency agenda set a target of achieving 50 per cent common premises by 2021/2022. For IFAD, the percentage of common premises (and United Nations Houses) as of September 2022 is 60 per cent globally, thus exceeding the UNDS target. Common premises were the main driver of cost avoidance in the following areas:
 - United Nations rental costs and facility services associated with United Nations premises, enabling IFAD to share resources and amenities, security infrastructure and personnel with other United Nations entities. Common premises also allow IFAD to save commuting time to interagency meetings, thus increasing efficiency.
 - In certain cases, IFAD operates out of government-provided rent-free buildings (e.g. Fiji, Ghana and soon, Uzbekistan) or will move into a building newly constructed and funded by the United Nations (e.g. Egypt, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania), thus saving rental costs in many cases.
 - The United Nations common premises initiative, directly linked to both the BOS and common back offices initiatives, has also allowed for additional scaling of services that would not have been possible had IFAD not co-located (examples include IT infrastructure and services, and facilities services). As a result, cost avoidance from sharing resources, mainly in the areas of security and ICT infrastructure, has been significant.
 - In the context of implementing IFAD’s Decentralization 2.0 plan, the Fund continues to forge closer ties with other United Nations agencies to secure office space in United Nations shared/common premises, resulting in tangible administrative and financial benefits.

Table 1
Common premises (CPs) status in IFAD duty stations



The target for United Nations entities is to reach 50% CPs by 2021. As of October 2021, 23% of the 2,337 premises were already CPs, accommodating 44% of United Nations personnel and 54% of United Nations offices.

IFAD is fully on track in 27 ICOs (60%), where it is either co-located with another United Nations agency, or operating out of a United Nations House:

- 14 (31%) ICOs are hosted by UNDP.
- 8 (18%) ICOs are hosted by FAO or WFP.
- 5 (11%) ICOs are hosted by other United Nations agencies (including United Nations House).
- 9 (20%) ICOs are hosted by other government or international institutions.
- 9 (20%) ICOs are stand-alone, leased from private lessors either directly by IFAD or through UNDP.

IV. Conclusion

30. As this progress report has shown, IFAD continues to implement all relevant mandates of the UNDS reform stemming from General Assembly resolutions 72/279 (on the repositioning of the UNDS), 76/4 (on the review of the resident coordinator system) and 75/233 (on the latest QCPR). In particular, IFAD has fully informed country directors about the matrixed dual reporting mechanisms of the resident coordinator system, is deriving all new COSOPs from UNSDCFs and continues to meet its financial obligations to the Funding Compact.
31. In 2023, IFAD will continue to play an active role in areas of reform where the United Nations system needs to do more. This is particularly true for ongoing efforts to achieve system-wide efficiencies and for system-wide efforts to demonstrate and report results toward achievement of the SDGs. IFAD remains committed to its engagement in UNDS reform and implementation of the QCPR to ensure that it does its part to achieve the SDGs.

Country level examples of IFAD engagement in the implementation of United Nations reform products

Examples where IFAD is participating actively in preparation of a new CCA	
Country	Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation
Argentina	IFAD is actively involved in the update of the CCA, trying to ensure that the rural dimension was appropriately covered. IFAD had participated in the writing of the CCA.
Bangladesh	IFAD contributed to the drafting the new CCA along with FAO and WFP.
Brazil	IFAD participated in the elaboration of the CCA 's chapter on the environment and climate change in 2021.
Cairo MENA Hub	IFAD is actively involved in the preparation of 11 papers of the CCA as either co-author or quality assurance.
China	IFAD supported the development of the new CCA in 2019. In partnership with the other RBAs, IFAD jointly produced a review of the agriculture and rural sector in China as an input to the CCA.
Comoros	IFAD actively participated in the CCA in 2020
Cuba	IFAD participated in the preparation of CCA.
Ecuador	IFAD has been involved in the update of the CCA providing inputs on food security, family agriculture and impact of climate change in agriculture.
Egypt	IFAD participated in the review of the CCA Diagnostic paper on water management for Egypt.
El Salvador	IFAD is actively participating in working groups focused on CCA discussions. The study "Characterization of rural spaces in El Salvador", which was developed within an IFAD-funded grant - implemented by IFAD - focused on new narratives about rural development, has provided critical inputs to the CCA on this topic
Eritrea	IFAD contributed to the UNCT Rapid Assessment of the Socio Economic Impacts of the COVID-19 .The assessment was undertaken by the UNCT led by UNDP with IFAD & FAO inputs on the agriculture, food security and rural livelihoods section. The assessment has informed the preliminary needs for the UNCT Recovery Plan for Eritrea.

Gabon	IFAD was fully involved in providing contribution to the CCA and Voluntary National Report (VNR – 2022). IFAD's contribution was made under the thematic area on Agriculture and Rural development in collaboration with FAO
Gambia (The)	IFAD has participated in the consultations during the development of the CCA. IFAD together with other RBA's will be contributing on agriculture and resilience in the next CCA.
Ghana	IFAD designated a focal point to join all meeting on the preparation of the CCA process and to support the finalization of the CCA. The 2021 CCA is finalized and ready for distribution
Guatemala	IFAD participated in the preparation of CCA.
Guinea Bissau	IFAD contributed significantly to the CCA in GB.
Haiti	IFAD contributed through the UNCT to the 5th Secretary General's Report on Haiti, whose drafting was led by BINUH, particularly on two sections pertaining to Benchmarks 5 and 6, namely: Unemployment, youth and other vulnerable groups (benchmark 5); Basic social service delivery and resilience (benchmark 6).
India	IFAD India has engaged fully in the CCA and contributed substantially to the design of the UNSDCF, along with the RBAs and other development-oriented UN sister agencies. IFAD continues to remain a strong contributor to current UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2018-22), especially to Priority IV (food security, nutrition, agriculture), Priority V (vulnerable and marginal communities) and Priority VII (gender, youth). India-UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-27, a draft Results Framework at outcome level has received the concurrence of the Government of India (NITI Aayog) on 3 June 2022. Of the six outcomes identified, outcomes related to food and nutrition (Outcome #2), economic growth and decent work (#4), environment, climate change, WASH and resilience (#5) and empowering people (#6) are directly relevant with the India Country Strategy and will continue to remain aligned with the UNSDCF for 2023-27. Within UN Country Team IFAD is currently a member in the Nutrition Group (Priority IV) and Gender (Priority VII). A Result Review of the 2019-2024 COSOP has been conducted (pending validation), and noted continued full alignment with the new UN country programming framework.
Indonesia	IFAD supported the development of the new CCA which was finalized in 2019.

Kenya	Worked with the UNCT in conducting the assessment of the impacts of COVID-19 on the country's economic sector, including Agriculture. IFAD Country Team as supported the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a pipeline of proposals that could be financed from the initial allocation of RPSF. One proposal has been submitted for IFAD consideration. In addition, IFAD is supporting the development of the Comprehensive Response and Integrated Agricultural Risk Management Plan for ensuring food and nutrition security amidst COVID-19, in collaboration with HELP Logistics, through the National Food Security WAR Room. A Supply Chains Resilience Modelling Tool has been developed and presented by HELP Logistics to the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives. The modelling tool is currently being tested with data from a number of counties and the result of this pilot will inform rollout into other counties.
Madagascar	IFAD is actively participating in the ongoing CCA, which will inform the UNSDCF 2024-2028
Maldives	IFAD drafted the sections on food security, nutrition, fisheries, agriculture, and climate change and environment to strengthen the CCA narrative. As part of the UNCT, IFAD is currently reviewing the CCA to update it.
Mexico	IFAD participated in the preparation of CCA.
Morocco	IFAD engaged in the development of the CCA.
Pacific	IFAD led the joint IFAD, FAO, UNICEF and WFP report elaboration on "Reinforcing Pacific Food Systems for COVID-19 recovery - Key impacts, responses and opportunities to build back better". ¹ IFAD supported the development of the new CCA.
Pakistan	IFAD has participated in the CCA, and is member of the Programme Management Team.
Panama	IFAD participated in the preparation of CCA.

¹ https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/39155702/pacific_fs_covid_pre-report.pdf/3629f97a-7a04-9d86-19b2-8213b421d616?t=1621428161051.

Peru	IFAD Participated in the elaboration of the CCA 2021 (March 2021) key input used for the development of the theory of change and prioritization of strategies in the UNSDCF 2022-2026.
Philippines	The UNCT is currently undertaking an update of the existing CCA to adjust it for Covid19. IFAD (together with FAO, WFP and UNICEF) is contributing to this update by supporting an assessment of impact of Covid19 on food systems.
Rwanda	IFAD actively participated in the development of the CCA in 2020 and Mid-Term Performance Review of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan 2018 - 2023 (UNDAP II) in 2021, which identified critical development areas and mapped out United Nations system capacities and resources that are required to effectively deliver on the Cooperation Framework. Findings have informed the revision update of the UNDAPII into the current UNSDCF 2018-2024.
Sierra Leone	IFAD was fully involved in providing contribution to update the CCA. IFAD's contribution was made under the thematic area on climate change and environment analysis.
South Africa	IFAD participated actively in the preparation of the CCA, which was completed in 2020
South Sudan	IFAD-FAO joint country analysis of the impacts of COVID-19 on food security and agriculture, for UNCT in South Sudan. FAO leading the common country analysis. IFAD contribution (USD 10,000).
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka has just begun the CF process. IFAD is providing inputs to all the five CCAs in Sri Lanka: People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnerships. IFAD was fully integrated in the drafting of the CCA..
Tajikistan	IFAD is following the finalization of a new CCA to be completed by end of 2020.
Tanzania	IFAD actively participating in the ongoing CCA. Indeed, thanks to IFAD's engagement of IFAD, "Increase Productivity & Income of Smallholder Farmers" is one of the accelerators in the CCA and also for the upcoming UNSDCF.
Vietnam	IFAD has joined the group preparing the CCA and UN Joint Cooperation Framework (CF) 2022-25 (based on the CCA). IFAD is actively participating in UN Result Working Groups for Climate Change and Social Inclusion. From 10 to 12 October 2022 IFAD has participated in UNCT Retreat to plan implementation of the CF and further strengthen impacts of One UN in Vietnam. Through all the activities IFAD has contributed to mainstreaming the IFAD global focus on climate change resilience, youth and gender – socio-economic empowerment and pro-poor value chain development into the CF and UNCT Action Plan. Using an existing grant, IFAD is working with the Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (IPSARD) on a rapid assessment of the socio-economic impacts of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict on agriculture and rural development and vulnerable groups in the country. The initiative has received attention by the UN country team and other agencies such as UNIDO, FAO, ILO and UNFPA have pledged some additional support to the work. Currently, working through the UN country team and with the support of the Vietnam UN Resident Coordinator Office, IFAD is finalizing a proposal for submission to the <i>Joint SDG Fund – Development Emergency Modality – Response to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy, Finance</i> , for additional USD 214 000 in grant financing from this UN Joint Fund. Another

	example of joint work is the recently completed UNIDO/IFAD-executed COVID-19 MPTF-supported programme in Dong Thap Province in the Mekong Delta.
Examples where IFAD participated actively in design of a new UNSDCF, and if possible examples where we have already been a co-signatory of the new UNSDCF	
Country	Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation
Afghanistan	IFAD is presently contributing to the development of the ToC and outlining of the key objectives and outcome narrative of the SDCF Results Framework in Afghanistan. IFAD also participated in the evaluation interview of the last UNDAF/UNSDCF Partnership Framework.
Argentina	IFAD participated in the development of the UNDSDCF, which has been signed by IFAD 's Country Director.
Bangladesh	IFAD participated in the development of the new UNSDCF, and contributed to the drafting (not yet signed).
Bangladesh	IFAD participated in the development of the new UNSDCF, participating in the five strategic group discussions to finalize the outcome and output narratives, indicators and targets. IFAD is a co-signatory of the UNSDCF, and harmonized its COSOP drafting process with the new UNSDCF. The new COSOP for Bangladesh was presented to UNCT.
Belize	IFAD participated in the development of the MSDCF (Multi-State Common Framework) and signed off to it.
Bhutan	IFAD participated in the development of the new UNSDCF and is a co-signatory of the UNSDCF.
Bolivia	IFAD is going to be involved in the formulation of the new UNDSDCF.
Botswana, Comoros, Ethiopia, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda	IFAD has actively participation in the design of the new UNSDCFs and has been co-signatories to the UNSDCFs in Ethiopia, South Africa and Uganda
Brazil	IFAD is involved in the formulation of the new UNDSDCF, to be completed by the end of 2022.
Burkina Faso	IFAD has signed off on the Burkina Faso Inter Organizational Strategy against Sexual Harassment, Sexual Abuse and Exploitation IFAD contributed to the UN Transition Action Plan IFAD endorsed the request for extension of the UNSDCF, pending the completion of the political transition period when a new one will be designed
Cambodia	IFAD participated in the development of the new UNSDCF and is a co-signatory of the cooperation framework.

Cameroon	Cameroon has actively engaged and participated in design of the new UNSDCF 2022-2026. The document is finalized and IFAD is co-signatory to it. IFAD Cameroon is also contributing to planning and reporting to SDGs 1 and 2 through established working groups that meet regularly (e.g. SDG group, M&E group and Gender Group). We are also co-leading another new group on Private sector development/engagement under the leadership of UNECA. IFAD has also contributed to the UN Summit dialogue and report thereof recognizing IFAD contribution is under finalization.
CAR and Sao Tome and Principe	IFAD is contributing to UNCT through annual work-plans development and implementation including annual reporting on key indicators related to SDG 1 and 2 of the UNDAF(s) and the response to COVID-19. Both UNDAF have been extended for another year and UNCT is coordinating design of new UNDAF, which will probably be concluded in 2022.
Caribbean	IFAD participated – for the first time – in the Multi-Country Sustainable Development Co-operation Framework (MSDCF) for the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean 2022-2026. This will be an interesting opportunity for IFAD to explore a Multi-Country Strategic Note for Caribbean SIDS within the upcoming IFAD's SIDS strategy
China	IFAD participated in the development of the new UNSDCF and will be a signatory (document to be signed soon).
Colombia	A new UNSCDF will be prepared in early 2023 to align with the new Govt and the National Development Plan. IFAD is seeking active participation in the CCA and subsequent UNSDCF consultations and development. The 3 RBAS have a joint strategic action plan, and work closely to identify synergies; e.g. all IFAD designs are consulted with RBAs as well as the RCO and UNCT.
Comoros	UNSDCF (2022-2026) validated and signed by UN Agencies and the Government of the Union of the Comoros. COSOP will be aligned to the UNSDCF at MTR in 2023. IFAD actively participated in the elaboration of the UNSDCF 2022 - 2026. IFAD's contribution to implementation is mentioned under the Pillar 'Prosperity'
Congo	IFAD participates in all UNCT meetings and has effectively participated in the development of the joint annual work plan of all agencies
Costa Rica	IFAD participated in the development and negotiation of new UNSDCFs, being an official co-signatory of the 2022-2026 cooperation framework
Cote d'Ivoire	IFAD signed the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Cote d'Ivoire 2021 -2025(CCDD) and participated in its conception. Several groups of results have been set up for the operationalization of the CCDD. IFAD contributes to the result group 1 on sustainable agriculture with the interventions : (i) Strengthening the technical capacities of actors in the agricultural sectors of the sector, (ii) The development of agricultural sectors to make them more dynamic and market-oriented, (iii) Strengthening the institutional and organizational capacities of national actors in the development, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of agricultural strategies.
Cuba	IFAD participated in the development and negotiation of new UNSDCFs, being an official co-signatory of the cooperation framework.
DRC	IFAD was involved in the identification of the key priority areas in the UNSDCF. IFAD is accountable for results on the outcome 2: Inclusive economic growth, agricultural development, capturing the demographic dividend, social protection and sustainable management of natural resources. IFAD participates in all UNCT meetings and is engaged in the development of the joint annual work plan of all agencies. IFAD is a member of the One UN Gender Country Team and

	an active member of the results analysis group which focus on developing a human rights-based approach in all agency activities
El Salvador	IFAD actively participated in working groups and in the UNSDCF negotiation, being co co-signatory of the 2022-2026. UNSDCF.
Eritrea	UNSDCF for 2022-2026 was finalized. IFAD COSOP is fully aligned to the UNSDCF Pillars 3 and 4
Ethiopia	TheCOSOP Results Review (CRR) was validated to align with the current UNSDCF and the new COSOP will be aligned to UNSDCF.
Ecuador	IFAD cooperated in the elaboration of the UNSDCT. It was represented in the signature of the document by the UN Resident Coordinator
Gabon	IFAD has been fully involved in (i) the evaluation of the current UNDAF and (ii) in all the steps for the design of a new UNSDCF 2023-2027 in Gabon, which is now at final stage. The UNSDCF has 3 strategic priorities, and IFAD will contribute to "priority number 2 – transition towards the blue and green economy".
Georgia	IFAD is participating and will be a co-signatory of the UNSDCF.
Ghana	IFAD designated a focal point to join all meeting on the preparation of the UNSCDF process and to support the finalization of the UNSCDF. The focal point and the Country Director participated to a dedicated workshop in April 2022 to review the draft framework and provide comments and suggestions.
Guatemala	IFAD participated in the development and negotiation of new UNSDCFs, being an official co-signatory of the cooperation framework. During the UNSDCF negotiation, IFAD led an inter-institutional working group composed by UN Agencies and public institutions, which was focused on inclusive economic growth. Currently, within the UNSDCF implementation stage, IFAD is co-leading, along with the UNDP, an inter-agency working group on that topic.
Guinea Bissau	IFAD is leading the agriculture-working group and in this context leading the mapping of UN interventions exercise. The study and mapping involves all sectors of intervention in the country and has a results framework linked to it in order to monitor progress and impact of UN financed activities in the country. We are supporting MoA to establish a wider national agriculture forum. As active member of UNCT, we contributed significantly to UNSDCF. Together with WFP, we are coordinating the M/E group in the context of UNSDCF.
Guinea Bissau	Led by WFP Bissau, IFAD is part of a study and working group mapping all of the UN activities in GB. The study and mapping involves all sectors of intervention in the country and has a results framework linked to it in order to monitor progress and impact of UN financed activities in the country.

Guyana	IFAD is liaising closely with the UNCT. Government of Guyana and the UN System signed the new regional Multi-Country Sustainable Development Co-operation Framework (MSDCF) for the English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean 2022-2026. The MSDCF is the primary instrument for planning and implementation of the UN development activities delivered by over 20 UN agencies including IFAD.
Haiti	IFAD harmonized its COSOP drafting process with UNCT's new UNSGCF, both of which will be renewed in 2023 through a coordinated process.
Indonesia	IFAD participated in the development of the new UNSDCF and is a co-signatory of the cooperation framework. Regarding its implementation, IFAD co-chairs the UNSDCF Results Group 2 on Inclusive Economic Transformation.
Iraq	IFAD participated in the working group on natural resource management, climate change and Disaster Risk Management for the UNSDCF.
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNSDCF 2022-2026 approved and countersigned by the Government. IFAD is part of the signatories. Current COSOP and ongoing investments still remain aligned to the two Strategic Priorities (Pillar 1 on People and Peace and Pillar 2 on Prosperity and Planet) and Strategic Enabler (Partnerships). • IFAD actively participated and contributed to the design and finalization of the Kenya UNSDCF 2022-2026. IFAD co-chaired technical working sessions during UNSDCF process, participated in both physical and virtual retreats to further develop the implementation of some of the relevant outcomes through joint programming and programs.
Kyrgyzstan	In 2021, IFAD has participated in the launching of the preparations of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSCDF) at Kyrgyz country level to define UN's priorities in supporting the Government and other stakeholders in achieving sustainable development for the next several years (2023-2027).
Lao PDR	IFAD has participated in the process and the UNSDCF is currently being finalized. IFAD will be a signatory.
Liberia	IFAD is actively engaged in UNCT activities, and his involvement is likely to increase once the ICO will be established by the end of 2022. IFAD participates to the development of UN annual work plans and to the annual reporting, particularly being part of Results Group working on the second pillar of the UNSDCF 2020-2024: "Sustainable Economic Development. Currently the UNCT is developing a One UN Flagship Programme "Transforming Lives Through Participatory Decentralization In Liberia" to strengthen collaboration among the different Agencies, and IFAD is participating virtually to all meetings for its formulation.
Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFAD is co-signatory of UNDSDF 2021-2023. <p>IFAD is actively participating in the ongoing discussions on the elaboration of UNSDCF 2024-2028.</p>
Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked with other UN agencies to support the review and development of the National Agricultural Policy; IFAD supported the Ministry of Agriculture with the development of two RPSF proposals, which were subsequently financed; Since 2021 a new COSOP,

	<p>2023 to 2030 has been under development based on the UNDAF (2019-2023) and consultations with the UNRC , UNCT members, including the RBAs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFAD is going to be involved in the development of UNSDCF, the successor to UNDAF 2019-2023. IFAD funded programs supported the national dialogue process for the development of the Malawi food system summit transformation pathway
Maldives	<p>IFAD was fully integrated in the drafting of the UNSDCF, and is a signatory of the CF that was signed in October 2021. Final signed version is available here: https://unsdg.un.org/resources/un-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-maldives-2022-2026. IFAD currently participates in the related working groups corresponding to the strategic priorities in the CF</p>
Mali	<p>In fragile settings, where the combination of humanitarian, development and security challenges requires particularly well-coordinated activities and approaches, IFAD has attached the upmost importance to working with and through the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in support of the UNSCDF. The case of Mali is particularly noteworthy, as the UNRC serves an essential coordinating role in ensuring that development partners work in a coherent manner and constructive manner.</p>
Mexico	<p>IFAD participated in the preparation of Mexico's UNSDCF and alignment of this process with our COSOP formulation resulted in teaming up with FAO, ILO and UNIDO for developing a concept proposal which has been awarded preparatory financing (USD 85 000) from the SDG Fund to develop a larger proposal (4 years/USD 10 million). Through this joint SDG-funded initiative we intend to support risk capital mechanisms for organizations of small producers, including forestry and agroforestry producers, and strengthen financial intermediaries so that they can adequately analyse the risks and provide credit lines from the Banca para el Desarrollo (FIRA) and other public banks.</p>
Mexico	<p>IFAD cooperated in the elaboration of the UNSCDF 2020-2025, represented in the signature of the document by the UN Resident Coordinator. Alignment of the UNSDCF process with IFAD's COSOP formulation resulted in teaming up with FAO, ILO and UNIDO.</p>
Moldova	<p>In December 2020, IFAD became co-signatory of the on-going UNDAF and is now regularly requested to report against the relevant results indicators.</p> <p>Moreover, IFAD is part of the UNCT Results Groups for the new UN Framework efforts on Indicators and targets for the energy sector greenhouse emissions and New outputs for the woman in rural area economically empowerment.</p>
Morocco	<p>IFAD is making an active contribution to the UNDAF evaluation.</p>
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFAD has actively participated in the design of the new UNSDCF and has co-signed the UNSDCF <p>New COSOP 2023-2026 to be designed in 2022 and presented to the April EB 2023 and will be fully aligned with the 2022-2026 UNSDCF</p>
Pacific	<p>IFAD participated in the development and negotiation of new UNSDCFs, being an official co-signatory of the Pacific cooperation framework 2023- 2027. As a follow up IFAD has participated in a number of meetings with Pacific Island country representatives to formalize the Country Implementation Plans 2023-2027</p>

Pakistan	IFAD is involved in the process of UNSDCF (2023-2027) development, initiated in 2021.
Panama	IFAD participated in the development and negotiation of new UNSDCFs, being an official co-signatory of the cooperation framework.
Paraguay	IFAD participated in the elaboration and was co-signatory of the 2020-2024 cooperation agreement. IFAD is regularly contributing to the update of the Framework with data resulting from its operations in the country.
Peru	IFAD participated in the elaboration and was co-signatory of the 2022-2026 cooperation agreement. IFAD has participated in the working groups on inclusive productivity and competitiveness, as well as in the climate change and natural resource management
Philippines	<p>IFAD is signatory of the Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development (PFSD), former UNDAF. New UNSDCF not yet elaborated. IFAD is supporting the CCA through the UNCT. Last UNSDCF/UNDAF(called PFSD in Philippines) signed in 2019 (IFAD was a signatory). New UNSDCF scheduled for 2022-23, after Elections (May 2022).</p> <p>UN Socioeconomic and Peace Building Framework for COVID19 under preparation, IFAD actively participating through UNCT. See below under SERF: The UN Socioeconomic and Peace Building Framework in the Philippines is the equivalent of the SERF</p>
Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFAD 2019-2024 COSOP is fully aligned with the UNDAF II (2018-2023), now UNSDCF 2018-2024.
Sao Tome and Principe	IFAD has been fully involved in all the steps for the design of a new UNSDCF 2023 – 2027 that has 4 strategic priorities. IFAD will contribute to “priority number 3: Green and Blue growth”.
Senegal	IFAD is part of UN working group for common services led by WFP – carpooling being piloted started the week of 14 June. IFAD is an important member of the mapping of UN activities in Senegal group. IFAD proposed that the mapping exercise be the starting point to seek specific areas for joint collaboration according to comparative advantages of each agency.
Sierra Leone	IFAD fully participated in the identification of the key priority areas or pillars of focus in the UNSDCF. The UNSDCF has 4 outcomes and IFAD together with the RBAs and other relevant UN Agencies will be accountable for results on outcome 1: Sustainable Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security, and Climate Resilience. IFAD regularly provides input on the report that communicates the results of the UNSDCF. With the general and parliamentary elections that are due to take place in June 2023, IFAD participated in the decision to extend the UNSDCF by one year to give the time and space to the government to design a new national development agenda.
South Sudan	<p>UNSDCF 2023-2025 has been finalized. IFAD will initiate the preparation of a COSOP in 2023, which will align with the UNSDCF priorities.</p> <p>IFAD has participated fully in the UN process to elaborate the UNSCDF, and is currently represented in the working groups for Pillar 2, Pillar 3, and also the resilience/nexus working group.</p>
Sri Lanka	IFAD was fully integrated in the drafting of the UNSDCF, and is a signatory of the CF that was signed in August 2022. Final signed version has not been uploaded yet. IFAD currently participates in the related working groups corresponding to the strategic priorities in the CF

Sudan	The UNDCO has begun rolling out the Common Back Office (CBO) plan in Sudan and has assembled a CBO Task Team comprised of UNCT focal points, of which the ICO is a part. Currently, IFAD has participated in Phase 1 of the rollout, which so far has included attending UNCT & OMT briefings, participating in the training on the CBO methodologies, tools and templates, and completing the data collection template for UNDCO.
Tajikistan	IFAD participates in the evaluation of the UNDAF as per the country level plan of actions
Turkey	IFAD coordinated the reflections over the transformation of rural economies through climate resilient market oriented agriculture and sustainable natural resources management and also took part in the new UNSDCF (to be signed) and completed the Agency Capacity Assessment and Statement.
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Uzbekistan	IFAD is participating and will be a co-signatory of the UNSDCF and contributed to the action plan for enhanced GoU-UN cooperation.
Viet Nam	As active UNCT member, we have contributed to completing UNSDCF, which is at its final stage being consulted with national and sub-national stakeholders for finalization.
WCA (COSOP UNSDCF alignment)	Since the beginning of 2019, the WCA region has developed 14 new COSOPs and three new Country Strategy Notes (CSNs), each one of which was based in large part on the UNSDCF and reflect consultations with the UN Resident Coordinator and members of the UN Country Team, particularly the Rome Based Agencies (WFP and FAO). Each of the COSOPs contains a results management framework that spells out how the various COSOP strategic objectives aligns with the UNSDCF objectives.
Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While the current COSOP (2019 - 2024) is aligned with the UNSDPF (2016 - 2022), there is need to ensure its alignment with the new UNSDCF (2023 - 2027) during the mid-term COSOP Results Review (CRR), scheduled for November 2022.
Examples where IFAD participated actively in design of a new UN Socioeconomic Response Framework (SERF)	
Country	Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation
Bangladesh	IFAD participated in the formulation of the UN Socioeconomic Economic Response Framework (SERF) and supported its implementation.
Belize	IFAD participated in the country SERF and added the investments from the Be-Resilient Rural Belize (RRB) project to the common accounting of UN contribution to national development.
El Salvador	The public launch of the IFAD-funded "Rural Adelante" Project, in July 2020, boosted the implementation of 35 investments plans in vegetables, fruits and diary inclusive value chains. Over 5000 smallholders are currently participating in those initiatives.
Eritrea	IFAD Co-chairs Results Pillar 3 with FAO, which convenes 20 agencies to deliver on the UNSDCF. IFAD, FAO & UNDP have developed a joint programme framework for agriculture and food security, under the Ministry of Agriculture. IFAD has fully contributed towards the joint UN workplan for Eritrea

Ethiopia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFAD is the Convener and Secretariat of UNSDCF Issue Group 5 (IG 5) that deals with Economic Opportunities in the country, which includes FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UN Women, UNIDO, and ILO. <p>Mapping of Projects and Programmes supported by IFAD is completed in support of UNSDCF 2020-2025.</p>
Ghana	<p>IFAD participated to the development of the Socio Economic response in 2020 and provided inputs on its achievement in the 2021 review.</p>
Guatemala	<p>The IFAD-funded grant “Boosting linkages between family farming and the school feed programs”, implemented by WFP and FAO, is making food systems work within the COVID19’s movement and economic restrictions. Over 5.000 family farmers are currently providing nutritious, health food to the National School Feeding Program in the poorest rural areas in Guatemala.</p> <p>IFAD, along with its RBA partners led the development of one policy brief called “Family Farming and School Feeding, an Effective Synergy for Local Development and Instrument to Respond to the COVID-19 Situation in Guatemala”. This is part of a series of policy briefs to promote a prioritized political agenda, including nutrition, gender and social inclusion, agroecology and innovative rural poverty solutions.</p>
El Salvador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The public launch of the IFAD-funded “Rural Adelante” Project, in July 2020, boosted the implementation of 35 investments plans in vegetables, fruits and diary inclusive value chains. Over 5000 smallholders are currently participating in those initiatives
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFAD co-chairs UNSDCF Outcome 2.1 (By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements – derive benefit from inclusive, sustainable, diversified and environmentally/climate sensitive quality livelihoods with decent work in the sector economies and realise growth that is resilient, green and equitable) with UNIDO as part of one of outcomes under Strategic Pillar 2 (Prosperity and Planet) co-led by WFP and UNWomen. <p>IFAD is also active member in Strategic Enabler Pillar 3 (Partnerships). As part of the joint programmes, IFAD has provided information/data on its ongoing investments operations in alignment with UNCT template with rationale to contribute indirectly to UNSDCF strategic pillars and outcomes with relevant synergies and complementarities. IFAD as co-chair of Outcome 2.1 will be exploring opportunities for joint resource mobilisations, through RBA and/or other UN Entities as relevant during implementation of the UNSDCF.</p>
LAC Region	<p>The IFAD-funded “Agri-digitalization Project” seeks e-commerce and digital solutions to overcome the increasing obstacles for over 10.000 farmers to access market and financing due to the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic in Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti and Honduras.</p>
Maldives	<p>While the UNSDCF has been delayed due to Covid19, IFAD actively participated in the drafting of the UN Socioeconomic Economic Response Framework (SERF), the interim framework document. Along with FAO and UNDP, drafted the sections on food security and agriculture. The newly approved loan, Maldives Agribusiness Programme, is prominently featured in the SERF.</p>

MENA region	NEN actively participated in UN Development Reform discussions led by ESCWA over quadrennial policy review.
Pacific	IFAD participated in the SERP
Pakistan	IFAD participated as part of the UNCT in the UN Socio Economic Recovery Framework (SERF) endorsed by the Planning Commission of Pakistan.
Peru	IFAD in partnership with UNDP, FAO, and WFP led the development of a 2020 study to provide an initial approach to the Covid-19 pandemic impacts on family farming and agriculture in Peru. The document estimated and assessed the impacts on the economy for this year, and how this negative outcome will reflect in the agricultural activity. It also proposed recommendations for policy-makers to strengthen public policies aimed at economic recovery. This study was presented in November 2020 to the Ministry of Agriculture Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI).
Philippines	Ongoing. IFAD actively contributing through relevant Pillar groups and through the UNCT steering role. The UN Socioeconomic and Peace Building Framework (the equivalent of the SERF in the Philippines) has been finalized with substantive contribution by IFAD (drafting of relevant paragraphs and joint undertaking of background studies with FAO, WFP and UNICEF)
Tanzania	IFAD has supported UN efforts to protect rural livelihoods through the RPSF instrument. This initiative, though a standalone proposal, has been submitted to the UN-RC's Office (RCO) for inclusion in the COVID-19 Socio-Economic Recovery Framework (SERF).
Viet Nam	We have contributed with current relevant IFAD funded activities to the SERP (as it is called actually in Vietnam) and in addition, including a joint proposal with UNIDO to the MPTF, now approved and starting implementation.
Vietnam	IFAD participated in the SERP.
Examples of joint RBA country strategies	
Country	Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation
Colombia	A tri-partite RBAs joint strategic plan was approved, providing a framework for enhanced collaboration between the 3 agencies. With WFP, IFAD is participating the multi-stakeholder innovation challenge for nutrition.
Ghana	IFAD takes part of the preparation of RBA collaborative strategy and continue to work closely with FAO and WFP in implementing an emergency project for addressing COVID impacts in the agricultural sector. IFAD and FAO are leading development partners group and co-chair the Agricultural Sector Working Group (ASWG) in Ghana

Guatemala	There is a renewed RBA Action Plan in the country with a special focus on establishing effective linkages between family farming and the school feeding program. Furthermore, RBAs, along with UNICEF and PAHO, are jointly supporting the implementation of the FSS-related pathway, which is led by GoGTM and the private sector.
Guyana	Even if there is no RBA-level strategic plan, FAO has collaborated closely with IFAD, providing technical assistance to the implementation of the IFAD-funded HESAD project. Also, FAO did the SOFA and baseline surveys. WFP started operations in Guyana only in 2022
Indonesia	The RBAs Joint Strategy for Indonesia has been fully developed and officially endorsed by the Government. The core of this Joint Strategy is the strengthening of inclusive and sustainable food systems, benefiting from the complementary expertise of each RBA. In agreement with the Government, it was decided to pilot the approach guiding the Joint Strategy in Nusa Tenggara Timur, an Eastern Indonesia province and one of the poorest provinces in the country. A food systems situation analysis in this province was undertaken and a concept note prepared as the starting point for RBAs joint interventions in the framework of the Joint Plan; a full project design is starting to be prepared.
Kyrgyzstan	<p>In terms of collaboration with RBAs, IFAD has participated in the UNCT retreat later 2020 as well as the RBA retreat (with FAO and WFP) in early 2021. The objective of the retreats was to discuss joint plans and share knowledge, financial and technical expertise towards sustainable development of Kyrgyzstan. More specifically, the RBA-retreat has been an opportunity to explore comparative advantages of each agency, and prospect areas of complementarity at country level. Consequently, a 2021 Action Plan has been drafted and is being regularly monitored on its implementation.</p> <p>IFAD is also playing a catalytic role within the RBAs in supporting the Government to prepare for the Food Systems Summit by securing some resources from on-going project as well as putting at the Ministry of Agriculture's disposal the IFAD-funded PMU for the coordination of the national dialogues.</p>
Moldova	IFAD, together with FAO, to jointly mobilize resources and support the coordination of the National Dialogue organization under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and the very recently appointed national Convener.
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFAD, together with FAO and WFP jointly implemented the MDG1c Programme to reduce hunger in Mozambique. • IFAD, together with FAO and WFP are designing a joint initiative in response to the actual crisis (terrorism) in the northern Mozambique. <p>IFAD, and FAO are jointly implementing the grant Increasing water productivity for sustainable nutrition-sensitive agriculture production and improved food security Grant.</p>

Niger	IFAD is actively participating in the both the CCA and the UNSDCF (2023-2027) drafting. The signature is expected for November 2022. IFAD together with WFP, FAO and other partners are implementing the Sahel Regional Programme which include: i) the Joint Sahel Programme Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflicts and Climate Change (SD3C); ii) Africa Climate Risk Financing Programme (AICRM), and iii) the Inclusive Green Financing Programme (IGREENFIN), within the Green Great Wall. It aims at building and scaling up the resilience and adaptive capacity of rural communities to climate change and access credit lines for green agricultural investments. The Joint Programme Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE), is a common initiative with IFAD, WFP, FAO, UN WOMEN to be highlighted in Niger and its objective is to secure rural women's livelihoods, rights, and resilience to advance sustainable development, the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs
Peru	Even if there is no RBA-level strategic plan, FAO, IFAD, and WFP have been working together to support MIDAGRI in the development of the Family Farming Brand and the implementation of the recently approved Law on Public Purchases. This Law requires 30 per cent of food procured for public programs to be sourced from family farming, and IFAD project beneficiaries actively participate in the pilot.
Sri Lanka	IFAD, FAO and WFP are currently organizing the proceedings of the 2022 World Food Day in partnership with GoSL. The prime minister of LKA will be the chief guest of the event. In 2021, IFAD, along with FAO and WFP, developed the contents of LKA's national dialogue of the Food System Summit organized and hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). IFAD was part of the high-level speakers' panel in the opening session of the dialogue, along with Minister, Secretary and National Convener from MoA, Resident Coordinator and the heads of the other RBAs. IFAD plans to organize the second independent dialogue with the other RBAs, government stakeholders and other partners in the country as a follow up to the policy dialogue in December 2020. The RBAs also organized the celebrations of the World Food Day in 2021 in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and other GoSL ministries and agencies.
Tajikistan	In terms of collaboration with RBAs, IFAD is collaborating with WFP and FAO to implement the school feeding support program (SFSP) in Tajikistan. With agreement signed in 2021 for supplementary financing from the Russian Federation, this SFSP aims at contributing to the improved nutrition of more than 3,000 schoolchildren (grades 1-4) in Tajikistan. The program introduces new agricultural production methods and high-value nutrient crops to communities through schools as well as improving the hygienic and sanitary conditions at schools. In addition to SFSP, IFAD is in active partnership with FAO over the implementation of the CASP project. Through this partnership, FAO is delivering technical assistance via support to the agricultural mechanization and community capacity reinforcement component of the project. Further, in close collaboration with FAO IFAD is designing an extension of the CASP: the CASP+.
Examples of deepening project level partnerships with UN agencies	
Country	Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation

Bangladesh	<p>Close collaboration with FAO, who provides technical assistance to IFAD's Smallholder Agriculture Competitiveness Project. Collaboration with FAO in the Local Consultative Group for Agriculture, attended by all relevant UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral financial agencies.</p> <p>IFAD, along with FAO, takes part in the UNFSS working group, chaired by the Ministry of Food.</p> <p>IFAD has partnered with FAO to develop and implement a GAFSP-6 Proposal of US\$20 million.</p> <p>IFAD Country Director provides administrative support to the FAO Country Representative, acting as OiC when necessary.</p> <p>Exploring opportunities for collaboration with ILO and UNICEF.</p>
Bhutan	<p>IFAD is in negotiation with WFP for implementing the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) for strengthening the Climate Smart Village (CSVs) approach. IFAD is also collaborating with the UNCT and RBAs with undertaking the in-country dialogues for the Food Systems Summit (FSS).</p>
Burkina Faso	<p>IFAD is implementing through the RBAs (FAO and WFP), the SD3C regional operation in the G5 Sahel countries plus Senegal</p> <p>IFAD will be working in partnership with WFP and the African Development Bank on the GCF financed contribution to the SD3C regional programme focusing on agricultural risk mitigation- Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM).</p> <p>IFAD, FAO, and WFP are continuing to work together in coordinating activities with the National Convenor of the Food Systems Summit in Burkina Faso</p>
China	<p>Through collaboration with UN Women, IFAD's recently completed project in Qinghai province was successful in promoting gender empowerment through institutional and individual capacity building and income generation support, from which lessons learned were presented at a joint IFAD-UN Women-UNEP dialogue seminar in April 2021. The successful partnership with UN Women has frequently been referred to within UNCT China as good practice in joint project collaboration and the partnership will be replicated and formalized through an MOU (awaiting final government signature) through which UN Women will support the implementation of IFAD's project in Hunan province (H2RDP) and complement IFAD interventions by designing and implementing specific activities aiming at empowering women.</p> <p>The RBAs in China are exploring the possibility of initiating at least one joint-RBA SSTC project that will be funded by the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA), likely in APR or LAC-region;</p> <p>FSS: The RBAs and ESCAP-CSAM have jointly been supporting the Government in their engagement for the FSS. As for UN initiatives, one Food System Policy Dialogue was co-organized in Dec 2020 and another Independent FSS Dialogue is being planned. Together with FAO and WFP, IFAD also partnered with the Good Food Fund (GFF) on delivering 2 independent dialogues, a) Rural Revitalization and Food System Transformation, April 29 b) Wet Market Reforms and Food System Transformation, 16 June. Alongside FAO, IFAD also contributed to the FSS Regional Dialogue lead by the</p>

	<p>International Chamber of Commerce and the GFF on SMEs engagement on 7 June. Together with FAO, IFAD organised a webinar on reduction of carbon emission from pig industry on June 17th.</p> <p>IFAD is an active member on the Working Group for the RC-led "SDG Platform 2.0", which specifically aims at engagement with a diverse set of stakeholders, particularly Chinese private sector, to promote financing, knowledge sharing and partnerships for rural transformation in and outside of China, mainly in Kenya and Tanzania.</p> <p>Opportunities for inter-agency collaboration is continually looked for, particularly through the UNSDCF Results- and Thematic Groups, through which 5 thematic bi-annual Joint Work Plans have been developed.</p>
Cote d'Ivoire	As part of establishing a common approach to partnerships, IFAD, FAO and UNDP have developed a joint initiative, financed by the Adaptation Fund. IFAD is the implementing entity for this initiative focusing on adapting to climate change in the Bandama Valley
Ecuador	Ecuador has been selected as one of the countries to implement a Joint Programme (IFAD-FAO-WFP) entitled, "Taking gender-transformative approaches (GTAs) to scale for impact on SDG2 to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture" (the Joint Programme/JP GTA), with financial support from the European Union. The JP GTA aims at enhancing the RBAs' contribution to the achievement of SDG2 by addressing the root causes of gender inequalities and triggering transformative change processes that lead to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at all levels
Egypt	IFAD Hub Staff heavily involved in UN joint programmes (UN JWP, Planet Prosperity People and Women), SDGs monitoring, security matters and office management during the COVID-19 crisis.
Gambia (The)	IFAD is joining UNCT's Results Group 3 leads sustainable agriculture, natural resources, environment and climate change management (UNDAF PRIORITY 3) in identifying one area of priority for joint work.
Ghana	IFAD, WFP and FAO developed an emergency response to COVID impacts in the agriculture sector with total financing of US\$41 million. FAO is also supporting climate smart agriculture activities under one of ongoing IFAD projects in Ghana.

Guatemala	The experience of RBAs collaboration in Guatemala is particularly rich and varied. RBA's activities in Guatemala from 2016 to 2017 directly benefitted more than 350,000 rural people. In early 2019, IFAD and its RBA partners, in coordination with Guatemala's Ministries of Education and of Agriculture, and local authorities, established a program for strengthening the linkages of Family Farming with the National School Feeding Program. The direct target group consists in more than 1 600 small farmers from family farming organizations and 12,000 children at preschool and primary levels in the public education system. This program is being escalated by an INSURED/PARM initiative (an IFAD based facility financed through supplementary funds from SIDA). The partnership with FAO and WFP in piloting the implementation of the Guatemala school feeding program, will be also developed through the GUATINNOVA project co-financed with the World Bank. Finally, Guatemala was one of the seven countries in which the joint Program RBAs- UNWomen Programme on Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (RWEE) was implemented. The program benefitted directly to 1 200 rural women and their families in one of the poorest areas of the country. The 2018 RBAs Award recognized the Guatemala country team for their concerted efforts in maximizing results and impact on the ground to achieve the 2030 Agenda
Guinea Bissau	IFAD is contributing to joint response to COVID-19 by collaborating with WFP through IFAD funded RPSF initiative.
Haiti	IFAD committed to co-finance a FAO-GCF project on resilient agriculture to be deployed in 2023; FAO's Investment Centre is also a partner in the design of IFAD's innovative I-BE Blue Economy project in the Northeast, approved in December 2021.
India	IFAD is liaising with WFP and FAO in supporting GOI in its preparations for the FSS, following the designation by the RC of WFP to lead the process. IFAD was actively involved in the preparatory work prior to the Summit. GoI has not taken up any major activities post-FSS. IFAD is a member of the Nutrition Group (Priority IV).
Indonesia	IFAD is discussing with UNDP on UNDP's possible participation in IFAD-funded TEKAD project, located in Eastern Indonesia and focused on the promotion of local/village level economic development, where UNDP would provide technical support to prepare methodological tools for village participatory planning. IFAD is also exploring with ILO on a possible collaboration around YESS project, for IFAD to apply training tools developed by ILO for the development of entrepreneurial skills by rural youth, and to provide training to improve rural youth skills to access the labor market".

Kyrgyzstan	<p>In 2020 following the outbreak of COVID-19, IFAD has participated in the development of the UN Socio-Economic Response Framework (SERF) at country level. The purpose was to set out a strategic framework for the United Nations' urgent support to the Kyrgyz Republic to address the socio-economic impact of COVID by providing and leveraging a fast response in support of Government efforts to mitigate the immediate socio-economic impact of the crisis, and by helping the Government to pave the way for sustainable, longer term recovery. For the rollout and implementation of the SERF, IFAD seats in the thematic work group or Pillar III, which deals with the economic recovery by protecting jobs and enterprises. A work plan was laid down for 18 months, starting from March 2020.</p> <p>Moreover, ATMP's targeting strategy and AWPB are now considering those affected by COVID-19 as priority beneficiaries for the 2021 activities and will report on implementation indicators accordingly.</p>
Lao PDR	<p>The Agriculture for Nutrition project is a tri-partite RBA collaboration, financed with USD 38m of GAFSP funds. IFAD is the supervising entity. Based on the very effective collaboration and project, IFAD has submitted a request for additional funding of \$5.5 million to the GAFSP Secretariat (TBC by October 2020).</p>
Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO and WFP are involved in active partnerships with the Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains Development Programme (DEFIS). FAO is providing technical assistance while WFP is involved in capacity building and promotion of food processing. <p>ILO is also in active partnership with the Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains Development Programme (DEFIS) mainly in infrastructure development with employment intensive approach (HIMO).</p>
Maldives	<p>UNOPS is providing a TA under the Maldives Agribusiness Programme (MAP) to support the government in the implementation of the MAP.</p>
Mauritania	<p>RBA cooperation: As part of a regional initiative, Mauritania along with the G5 Sahel countries + Senegal is part of the Sd3C regional lending programme addressing major issues in the region including security, conflict, climate change and COVID-19. Both WFP and FAO are major partners in this initiative.</p>

Mauritius	UNCT mobilized international expertise to support Mauritian Government to address the oil spill in Mauritius, a multidisciplinary team (French, South African and UK expertise) for rapid response to the oil spill in Mauritius. Responsiveness of UNCT was recognized by the Government. The UNSDCF is focused on risks & vulnerabilities with the objective of mobilizing green development finance to protect Mauritius coast and other natural assets. Briefing with UN RD's IFAD invited to explore finance solution with Government of Mauritius.
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFAD-WFP- FAO joint studies that will inform response efforts in three critical Food System nodes vulnerable to COVID19: (a) linking farmers to markets; (b) the promotion of small stock and poultry in rural and peri-urban areas and; (c) the production of fish in rural and peri-urban areas (US\$15K, carry forward funds).
Namibia	Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis, in collaboration with WFP, GIZ and FAO) (IFAD US\$15K, carry forward funds). Scope of the FNG for Namibia with virtual stakeholder workshops/consultations planned for Sept and Oct 2020. Potential in-country validation work scheduled for November.
Nepal	IFAD joined with FAO, WFP and UN-Women to develop a joint programme entitled "Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE)". This programme is currently under implementation.
Pacific	IFAD has partnered with FAO on developing a GAFSP proposal covering 4 SIDS, that has been approved (Small Islands Food and Water Project), with IFAD as Supervising Entity for Investment (US\$11 million) and FAO as Supervising Entity for Technical Assistance (US\$ 1 million). IFAD collaborated with FAO Investment Center and the FAO Sub-regional Office for Pacific on detailed design. The project is in early stages of implementation. IFAD has joined as a partner in 4 of the UN proposals for the UN Covid19 Trust Fund in the Pacific with one being successful. This project was funded through the UN Multi Trust Fund and successfully implemented by IFAD, UNDP, UNESCO and ILO to support agriculture and entrepreneurship in four Pacific Island countries. With regards to joint UN initiatives, and specifically in pursuance of gender transformative approaches across the Pacific, IFAD is about to launch the Joint Programme on Rural Women Economic Empowerment in the Pacific to be implemented with UN Women, WFP, FAO and UNDP.
Paraguay	IFAD is actively participating in the Inter-agency Group on Indigenous People chaired by FAO. This is the space where agencies coordinate actions targeting indigenous communities through a joint Plan updated on annual basis.

Peru	<p>Examples of UN partnership include:</p> <p>ASL 2 Project: Building human well-being and resilience in Amazonian forests by enhancing the value of biodiversity for food security and bio-businesses, in a context of climate change. GEF Project Financing for IFAD intervention: US\$ 2,714,932. Implementing agencies: FAO (Lead agency), UNIDO & IFAD</p> <p>FOLUR Project: Deforestation-free Commodity Supply Chains in Peruvian Amazon. GEF Project Financing for IFAD intervention: US\$ 3,252,752 Implementing agencies: UNDP (Lead agency), FAO & IFAD</p>
Philippines	<p>Collaboration around the UN FSS dialogues. In Philippines we are part of a core group with FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO and UNDP working with the Department of Agriculture (National Lead) on the preparations of the National Dialogue process. As part of it we are financing a TA to support the Dept. Agriculture as well as a Farmers Organizations-led Independent Dialogue.</p>
Sao tome and Principe	<p>IFAD and WFP implementing Home-Grown School feeding and nutritional education to improve nutrition in Sao Tome and Principe. IFAD and FAO are in collaboration to develop a “national plan for livestock development”.</p>
Senegal	<p>IFAD Dakar office is the initiator of the SD3C regional lending initiative in the G5 Sahel countries + Senegal is part of the Sd3C regional lending programme addressing major issues in the region including security, conflict, climate change and COVID-19. Both WFP and FAO are major partners in this initiative</p>
Sierra Leone	<p>IFAD and UNOPS are collaborating to provide solar generated electricity to power processing equipment (rice mills, rice de-stoners, rice threshers and cassava processing machines) that were supplied to Agricultural Business Centers (ABCs), with funding from IFAD. Accessing electricity is one of the huge challenges to value chain actors across the country, particularly for those in the rice sector, which is the main staple food for the country. IFAD is also working closely with WFP to enhance access to markets (WFP) and value addition through the Agricultural Business Centers (ABCs) along selected value chains. IFAD, WFP, FAO and other UN agencies supported the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) 2020 report for Sierra Leone (2020). IFAD contributed US\$10,000.</p>

South Sudan	IFAD, FAO and WFP are elaborating the SDG 2 study for South Sudan
Sri Lanka	Under the newly approved SARP loan for Sri Lanka, there is an active partnership with UNDP, WFP and UNOPS. Parallel financing has been committed from UNDP (SARP will complement integrated agribusiness package where UNDP supported water Cascade rehabilitations and extend approach to adjacent areas), WFP (WFP will develop the commercialisation aspects through entrepreneurship capacity building, strengthening the agrarian services and linking more entrepreneurial farmer groups to private sector buyers) and UNOPS (UNOPS will support the construction of production and marketing infrastructure to compensate for the lack of technical capacity for the construction of 'last-mile' infrastructure).
Tajikistan	Youth. As of May 2021, IFAD started participating in the Youth Thematic Group of UNCT in Tajikistan. The purpose is to contribute to the development of common UNCT results for the development of Tajik-young people (15-24 years) and support joint advocacy and policy dialogue with government counterparts, civil society and other development partners with substantive inputs regarding young people as a unified entity. This youth platform serves as venue for UN agencies operating at country level to address the needs of young people, and to advance their civic engagement.
Vietnam	FAO and IFAD, with other development partners (Netherlands and CIRAD) agreed to jointly support the oncoming Climate Smart agricultural transformation project in the Mekong Delta (CSAT).
Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFAD has supported the Ministry of Agriculture to draft the Zambia National Agribusiness Development Strategy. Under the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL), IFAD supported the finalisation of the Livestock Development Policy and the stocking and restocking strategy and the forage seed strategy. Additionally, IFAD supported the MFL with the development of two RPSF proposals that were subsequently funded. • In consultation with the UNRCO, IFAD supported the National dialogue efforts for the finalisation of the Zambia Food System summit transformation pathway. Furthermore, IFAD contributed towards the drafting and finalisation of the UNSDCF (2023 - 2027). IFAD provided inputs towards Pillar 1 and 4 of the UNSDCF.
Examples where we are actively supporting UNCT led COVID analytical work/ Multi-Purpose Trust Fund (MPTF)	
Country	Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation
Brazil	Collaboration with other UN agencies with the coordination by the UN Resident Coordinator has intensified. For example, a number of UN agencies, including the 3 RBAs, have joined forces recently to prepare a joint Concept Note for a project for the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN COVID-19 MPTF). This initiative, led by FAO, features strong linkages with IFAD-supported farmers' organizations. The new focus of the RC's role on coordination

	promotes this type of collaboration between sister agencies
China	IFAD has led the analytical work on food security and nutrition in China as part of the UN Socio-Economic Assessment, in close collaboration with FAO, WFP and UNICEF. IFAD is now collaborating on the preparation of the UN Socio-economic Response Plan for COVID19.
Eritrea	IFAD contributed to the preparation of the UNCT Rapid Assessment – Socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 in Eritrea (May 2020)
Haiti	IFAD is working under the Integrated Strategic Framework (ISF), which was requested by the UN Security Council in resolution 2476 (2019) establishing BINUH (after the MINUSTAH peace keeping mission ended). The ISF integrates all UN-driven country efforts, as it includes both BINUH (United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti) as well as all organizations and agencies under the UN Country Team. The first ISF was prepared in Feb 2020. We are liaising closely with the UNCT members to coordinate all country efforts. For instance, IFAD is joining with the other organizations to coordinate our COVID-19 socioeconomic response and in that context IFAD is processing the PURRACO emergency project. For the design of the Inclusive Blue Economy Project IFAD cooperated with FAO (fisheries and aquaculture) and UNEP (resilient development) offices in Haiti. IFAD is also participating in the ISF update.
Lao PDR	IFAD, FAO and WFP collaborated on a COVID-19 impact assessment study that is being finalised and will be presented to all key donors.
Mexico	IFAD worked with UNCT to integrate all our initiatives in response to the COVID-19 in a common framework to support national priorities in the recovery efforts from the crisis. As a result of this exercise, we are currently providing TA to support SADER post-COVID-19 strategy in collaboration with FAO, IICA and the World Bank which fits well with the new IFAD 2.0 business model for IFAD's work in UMICs. This initiative has involved participation in high level discussion with agencies and senior officials, including Secretario de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural and the Undersecretary.
Mozambique	IFAD participated, alongside other UN Agencies, to the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Needs Assessment (CRNA): Developing a framework and roadmap for post-COVID-19 recovery in Mozambique. IFAD also participated in the UN Multi-Sector Response Plan to COVID-19 for Mozambique (June 2020)
Pacific	IFAD has led the analytical work on food security and nutrition in Pacific as part of the UN Socio-Economic Assessment, in close collaboration with FAO, WFP and UNICEF. Furthermore, joint UN publication with FAO, WFP and UNICEF on Reinforcing Pacific Food Systems for COVID19 recovery- key impacts, responses and opportunities to build back better was launched early this year.

Panama	IFAD in close collaboration with FAO, ILO and UNDP, IFAD participates in an interdivisional proposal to be submitted to the "UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund", under the UNSDCF framework in Panama. Given the structure of multidimensional poverty in the country and the engines of economic growth, the proposal focuses on two fundamental pillars for a sustainable and inclusive economic reactivation: rural production and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).
Papua New Guinea	IFAD is an active member of the FAO/DAL (Department of Agriculture and Livestock) led Food Security Cluster, attended most of the weekly meetings and contributed to coordination/planning of activities and COVID-19 response. In addition, IFAD is co-financing in partnership with DFAT the development (data collection) and publication of a Food Price Bulletin in PNG. The IFAD project is supporting the data collection (with ICT equipment) and IFPRI is leading the data analysis.
Philippines	IFAD has led the analytical work on food security and nutrition in the Philippines as part of the UN Socio-Economic Assessment, in close collaboration with FAO, WFP and UNICEF. IFAD is now collaborating on the preparation of the UN Socio-economic Response Plan for COVID19.
South Africa	IFAD participated, through the technical oversight committee, in the study on the "Assessment of the Impact of COVID-19 on Agriculture and Food Systems", led by FAO and completed in November 2020.
South Sudan	RBAs (IFAD, FAO & WFP as well as EU) support to the development of the COVID-19 impacts assessment results on agriculture and food security in South Sudan
Tanzania	IFAD has supported UN efforts to protect rural livelihoods through the RPSF instrument. This initiative, though a standalone proposal, has been submitted to the UN-RC's Office (RCO) for inclusion in the COVID-19 Socio-Economic Recovery Framework.
Viet Nam	<p>IFAD Vietnam joined hands with UNIDO and successfully obtained a one-year EUR 850,000 grant from the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN COVID-19 MPTF). The grant used an IFAD/AsDB funded study on the Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture as an input.</p> <p>The IFAD-UNIDO Vietnam Building Forward Better programme has been officially launched on 31 May 2021, with participation from all the parties committed to the objective of this joint initiative. The programme builds on IFAD's lending portfolio and aims at creating an innovative fruit value chain model in the Mekong Delta of Vietnam. The initiative is gender & youth-centred and is being developed to be scaled up across the rural economy with the ultimate goal of 'recovering better together'. The development objective is to increase income and economic empowerment of rural women and youth within the fruit value chain, starting with mango and pomelo.</p> <p>Under the IFAD regional grant NARDT, IFAD is assisting the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government to review the Agriculture-Farmers- Rural Development (Tam Nong in Vietnam) Strategy over 2010-2020 and renew this Strategy for 2021 -2030. COVID-19 response short and long term strategies will be included in this document.</p>
Thematic examples where IFAD is actively supporting UNCT led COVID analytical work/CCAs	

Cambodia	FAO and IFAD are co-chairs of the Technical Working Group for Agriculture.
Ghana	As part of the Emergency Support to Rural livelihoods and Food systems exposed to COVID 19 project (ESRF), IFAD provided seeds and fertilizers to the most vulnerable rural households to support production and incomes, as well PPEs, and cash transfer to vulnerable households. The operationalization of marketing channels, digital extension and marketing were planned for 2021. For 2022, the other activities in collaboration with FAO, like the income generation and diversification of through nutrition and the provision of extension services are in progress. The monitoring of local markets and carry out surveillance of inputs, food and grocery stores and output market price, safeguarding rural marketing linkages and food security and supporting food conservation and preservation practices (all in collaboration with WPF) will start implementation before the end of 2022.
Guinea	IFAD is part of the Technical Working Group for Agriculture. IFAD, jointly with the Government of Guinea developed a proposal to support smallholder farmers in rural Guinea as a response to the Covid-19 pandemic, funded through the RPSF allocation to Guinea.
India	IFAD together with RBAs engaged with the Govt of India high level Empowered Committee (EG5) to ensure that challenges faced by local communities, especially farmers' access to inputs, machineries and markets as well as food remained unhindered during the lockdown in 2020. The inputs gathered from the field and provided to the EG5 on a daily basis for over 2 months helped in timely resolution of logistical bottlenecks. This was also supplemented with policy briefs and normative guidelines (especially from FAO) to help farmers.
Mauritania	Food systems summit: Led by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Industry, UNICEF and IFAD, discussions on the food systems summit have begun for full participation of Mauritania at this important event.
Mozambique	IFAD participated to the development UN MULTI-SECTOR RESPONSE PLAN TO COVID-19 and the UN response to the Northern Mozambique reconstruction plan – PREDIN
Pacific	IFAD participated in national dialogues on the National Food Systems Summit in Fiji and a number of other Pacific Island counties
Viet Nam	IFAD and AsDB funded a study on the Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture, Rural Livelihoods and the Rural Economy carried out by IPSRAD, a government agricultural think tank. The study has received high attention by Government of Viet Nam. UNCT has included the survey findings in the UN Report of comprehensive study on COVID-19.