
تحديث بشأن مشاركة الصندوق في تنفيذ إصلاحات الأمم المتحدة واستجابة الصندوق لاعتماد الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة للاستعراض الشامل للسياسات الذي يجري كل أربع سنوات

الوثيقة: EB 2022/137/R.28

بند جدول الأعمال: 15(ب)

التاريخ: 24 نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2022

التوزيع: عام

اللغة الأصلية: الإنكليزية

للاستعراض

الإجراء: المجلس التنفيذي مدعو إلى استعراض التحديث بشأن مشاركة الصندوق في تنفيذ إصلاحات الأمم المتحدة واستجابة الصندوق لاعتماد الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة للاستعراض الشامل للسياسات الذي يجري كل أربع سنوات.

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تحديث بشأن مشاركة الصندوق في تنفيذ إصلاحات الأمم المتحدة واستجابة الصندوق لاعتماد الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة للاستعراض الشامل للسياسات الذي يجري كل أربع سنوات

أولا- مقدمة

- 1- يُقدّم هذا التقرير المرحلي إلى المجلس التنفيذي عملا بقراره في عام 2018 الذي طلب بموجبه من الصندوق أن يواصل عمله مع المجلس بشأن تنفيذ قرار الجمعية العامة 279/72 بشأن إعادة تنظيم منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية وتقديم تحديثات منتظمة عن هذا العمل. ويتضمن هذا التقرير أيضا تحديثات عن تنفيذ قرار الجمعية العامة 4/76 بشأن استعراض نظام المنسقين المقيمين، في سياق قرار الجمعية العامة 233/75 بشأن الاستعراض الشامل للسياسات الذي يجري كل أربع سنوات.
- 2- وبعد ثلاث سنوات من تنفيذ إعادة تنظيم منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية، ينصب التركيز بشكل متزايد على توطيد الإصلاحات وإحداث تحول واضح في الأثر وحجم النتائج. وقد تبنى الصندوق عملية إصلاح الأمم المتحدة ولا يزال ملتزما بدعم خطة الإصلاح والمشاركة فيها، مع التوفيق بين هذا الالتزام والحاجة إلى ضمان الكفاءة والفعالية في استخدام موارد الصندوق.
- 3- ويقدم هذا التحديث لمحة عامة عن جهود الصندوق بشأن خطة إعادة التنظيم منذ آخر تحديث للمجلس التنفيذي في سبتمبر/أيلول 2021. وتشمل الموضوعات التي جرت تغطيتها مساهمة الصندوق في تحقيق خطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030، ودعمه لنظام المنسقين المقيمين واتفاق التمويل، وعمله الرامي إلى تعزيز كفاءة وفعالية عمليات الأعمال المشتركة في منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية.

ثانيا- تعزيز الدعم المقدم على نطاق المنظومة لخطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030

وأهداف التنمية المستدامة على المستوى القطري

- 4- واصلت منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية عملها الجماعي بشأن إصلاح منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية عملا بالاستعراض الشامل للسياسات الذي يجري كل أربع سنوات والذي اعتمد في ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2020. ويواصل الصندوق العمل على النهوض ببعض الأحكام الرئيسية للاستعراض الشامل للسياسات الذي يجري كل أربع سنوات، ولا سيما التركيز المستمر على تسريع تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة، والالتزام بالتعاون والتماسك على نطاق منظومة الأمم المتحدة على المستويات العالمية والإقليمية والقطرية.

ألف- المساهمة في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة

- 5- تؤدي جهود الصندوق الرامية إلى تعيين أهداف التنمية المستدامة دورا بالغ الأهمية في إثبات ارتباط نتائجه بتحقيق أهداف محددة من أهداف التنمية المستدامة وضمن توافق هيكلية النتائج الخاصة به مع أهداف محددة من أهداف التنمية المستدامة تعكس بدقة الروابط بين مساهمات الصندوق في تحقيق خطة عام 2030. وفي عام 2017، عُيّنَت المؤشرات الأساسية للصندوق لمقاصد محددة من أهداف التنمية المستدامة. وفي عام 2020، أعاد الصندوق تقييم هذه الروابط بالنسبة لجميع مؤشراتته الأساسية ووسّعها وعززها. ومنذ ذلك الحين،

نجحت شعبة سياسات العمليات والنتائج في الصندوق في دمج تعيين أهداف التنمية المستدامة في نظام إدارة النتائج التشغيلية. وهذا التعيين يبسر رصد مساهمات الصندوق في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة والإبلاغ عنها، كما يُسترشد به في تقرير الأثر المستقبلي لإطار تمويل التنمية المستدامة في الصندوق. وينطبق هذا الإطار على جميع الأموال التي يقترضها الصندوق في شكل قروض ثنائية وسندات استثمارية خاصة تهدف إلى زيادة جهود الصندوق للمساهمة في تحقيق خطة عام 2030 وأهداف التنمية المستدامة.

6- وعلى مستوى المخرجات، ساهم الصندوق في تحقيق العديد من أهداف التنمية المستدامة المتعلقة بالأهداف الاستراتيجية المؤسسية. وفيما يتعلق بالوصول إلى الأسواق، ساهم الصندوق في تحقيق الهدف 2 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة من خلال دعم 1.2 مليون عضو في منظمات المنتجين الريفيين، والهدف 4 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة من خلال تدريب 3.2 مليون شخص على الأنشطة المدرة للدخل. أما فيما يتعلق بالقدرة على الصمود، فساهم الصندوق في تحقيق الهدف 2 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة من خلال دعم 46 370 مجموعة في الإدارة المستدامة للموارد الطبيعية والمخاطر المناخية، وإخضاع 1.8 مليون هكتار من الأراضي لإدارة قادرة على الصمود في وجه المناخ. وعلاوة على ذلك، ساهم الصندوق في تحقيق الهدف 7 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة من خلال تيسير وصول 182 500 شخص إلى التكنولوجيات التي تحتجز الكربون أو تقلل انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة؛ وتحقيق الهدف 13 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة عن طريق احتجاز 112 مليون طن من غازات الدفيئة. وأخيراً، فيما يتعلق بالإنتاج، استفاد 599 000 هكتار من الأراضي الزراعية من إنشاء البنية التحتية المتعلقة بالمياه، واستفاد 8.3 مليون شخص من الوصول إلى الخدمات المالية، مما ساهم في تحقيق الهدف 2 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة؛ وتحقيق الهدف 1 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة من خلال مساعدة 44 000 شخص على الوصول الآمن إلى الأراضي.

باء- المساهمة في إطار مؤشرات النواتج الذي يشرف عليه مكتب الأمم المتحدة لتنسيق العمليات الإنمائية

7- أنشأت مجموعة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة نظام مؤشرات التنفيذ والنواتج ووافقت عليه، ويهدف هذا النظام إلى زيادة الشفافية والمساءلة عن النتائج التي أبلغت عنها منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية. ووضع مكتب الأمم المتحدة لتنسيق العمليات الإنمائية إطار عمل للحوكمة وقائمة لمؤشرات النواتج المشتركة الموحدة ("إطار الحد الأدنى للمؤشرات") يمكن أن تعتمد عليها أفرقة الأمم المتحدة القطرية للتمكين من تقديم تقارير من جانب المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي لعام 2023. ويتكون إطار مؤشرات النواتج من: (1) مخزون يضم أكثر من 500 مؤشر نواتج أبلغ عنها أعضاء مجموعة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة، وسيكون بمثابة وثيقة مرجعية مضمونة الجودة لأفرقة الأمم المتحدة القطرية؛ (2) قائمة تضم 64 مؤشراً رئيسياً مختاراً تولد سرداً مقنعاً لمساهمة الأمم المتحدة في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة، وينبغي لأفرقة الأمم المتحدة القطرية أن تختار من بينها 15 مؤشراً على الأقل. ودعماً لذلك، زود الصندوق مكتب الأمم المتحدة لتنسيق العمليات الإنمائية بقائمة من 23 مؤشراً للنواتج تساهم بشكل مباشر في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة، وقد أدرج 19 مؤشراً منها في مخزون المؤشرات. وعلاوة على ذلك، عُين الصندوق كوكالة رائدة بالنسبة للمؤشر 1-3 "عدد المستفيدين الذين يحصلون على وصول آمن بشكل متزايد إلى الأراضي أو مصادر المياه (أمن حيازة الأراضي، والوصول الآمن للمياه أو المسطحات المائية)، بدعم من الأمم المتحدة؛ ووكالة مساهمة لأربعة مؤشرات أخرى. وأخيراً، قدم الصندوق مدخلات لإعداد المذكرة المنهجية لكل مؤشر.

جيم- مواومة وثائق البرامج القطرية مع أطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة

8- تعتبر أطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة حالياً الوثائق الرسمية المركزية للحوكمة والإدارة بالنسبة لجميع أنشطة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية، بما في ذلك برامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية للصندوق.

وتواصل منظومة الأمم المتحدة اعتماد أطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة والتحليلات القطرية المشتركة في جميع المناطق؛ وتستخدم 55 في المائة من أفرقة الأمم المتحدة القطرية في الوقت الحالي أطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة، بينما تواصل النسبة المتبقية البالغة 45 في المائة استخدام أطر التعاون التي كانت قائمة قبل الإصلاح (إطار عمل الأمم المتحدة للمساعدة الإنمائية) في عام 2022. وبحلول نهاية عام 2023، من المتوقع أن تزيد النسبة المئوية لأطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة المعتمدة إلى 91 في المائة، بينما يظل هناك 9 في المائة فقط من أفرقة الأمم المتحدة القطرية تستخدم أطر عمل الأمم المتحدة للمساعدة الإنمائية.

9- ويظل الصندوق داعماً قوياً للنهج الجديد للتكوين القطري لمنظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية. وحتى الآن، شارك الصندوق بنشاط في تصميم 36 إطاراً من أطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة و18 تحليلاً قطرياً مشتركاً. وفي أفريقيا جنوب الصحراء، ساهم الصندوق في صياغة أطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة في جميع أنحاء الإقليم، مما أدى إلى توقيع اتفاقيات بين حكومات بوركينافاسو، والكونغو، وجمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية، وإريتريا، وإثيوبيا، وغابون، وغانا، وكينيا، وليبيريا، ومدغشقر، وموزامبيق، ورواندا وجنوب السودان. وشارك الصندوق أيضاً في تطوير أطر جديدة للأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة في إقليم المحيط الهادي، وهو أحد الأقاليم الموقعة على إطار الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة للفترة 2023-2027. وبالنسبة للفترة المتبقية من عام 2022 وحتى عام 2023، تستعد الأفرقة القطرية للصندوق لدعم تصاميم أطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة لكل من كوت ديفوار، وملاوي، وملديف، وسيراليون.

10- وتعد المواعمة بين برامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية وأطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة عاملاً رئيسياً لمنح الأولوية لتسريع النتائج في الحصائل الفردية في إطار مقاصد أهداف التنمية المستدامة ذات الصلة. ويستند تصميم البرامج القطرية إلى مجالات النتائج المتفق عليها لأطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة، وتشير برامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية الجديدة في الصندوق بوضوح إلى مدى مساهمة الصندوق في مجالات نتائج إطار الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة والنواتج الجماعية، وهو ما يُظهر على نحو فعال القيمة المضافة للصندوق وميزته النسبية. ويواصل الصندوق ضمان الاتساق الكامل لبرامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية مع أطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة، كما يتضح من اشتراط المواعمة الكاملة لجميع برامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية الجديدة مع أطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة قبل الموافقة عليها. ومنذ التحديث السابق، الذي أفاد توافر أكثر من 60 في المائة من برامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية لأفريقيا جنوب الصحراء مع أطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة، فإن المواعمة بين برامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية وأطر التعاون نمت في الإقليم لتشمل إريتريا، وإثيوبيا، وكينيا، ورواندا إلى جانب زامبيا التي ستؤكد مشاركتها بحلول نهاية عام 2022. ومن الآن فصاعداً، ستُحقق مواعمة برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية مع أطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة في جزر القمر وموزامبيق وجنوب السودان في عام 2023. وبالنظر إلى عدم جدولة تجديد بعض برامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية حتى 2025-2026، سيكون الصندوق قد قام بمواعمة جميع برامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية الخاصة به ومذكرات الاستراتيجية القطرية مع أطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة بحلول نهاية عام 2026.

ثالثاً- دعم توحيد إصلاح منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية

ألف- إطار جديد للمساءلة عن الإدارة

- 11- يوفر إطار المساءلة عن الإدارة لمنظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية ونظام المنسقين المقيمين، بوصفه جزءاً أساسياً من الإصلاح، إطاراً للنهج المتسقة عبر مجموعة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة، عملاً بقرار الجمعية العامة بشأن إعادة تنظيم منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية.
- 12- وفي عام 2021، شارك الصندوق بنشاط في مشاورات مجموعة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة بشأن الإطار الجديد للمساءلة عن الإدارة، وقدم تعقيبات مفصلة إلى المكتب التنفيذي للأمين العام. ويلاحظ الصندوق بارتياح أن الإطار الجديد للمساءلة عن الإدارة يعكس بوضوح التحسينات في عملية صنع القرارات الجماعية من خلال مجموعة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة، مثل الاعتراف بالمساءلة المتبادلة على جميع المستويات كمبدأ إرشادي، فضلاً عن مساءلة المديرين أمام هيئاتهم الرئاسية.
- 13- وبتأييد من مديري مجموعة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة في سبتمبر/أيلول 2021، عُقد إطار المساءلة عن الإدارة إلى جميع المكاتب القطرية للصندوق، مشفوعاً بذاكرة توجيهية تلقي الضوء على الاعتبارات التالية:
- العلاقة بين أطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة وبرامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية، والتشكيل القطري، والعضوية في أفرقة الأمم المتحدة القطرية
 - الالتزامات المتعلقة بالإبلاغ عن نتائج فريق الأمم المتحدة القطري
 - تعريف عضوية فريق الأمم المتحدة القطري والمساءلة المزدوجة لأعضاء الفريق
 - مشاركة الكيانات التي ليس لديها تمثيل مادي في أفرقة الأمم المتحدة القطرية
 - عمليات إدارة وتقييم أداء المنسق المقيم وفريق الأمم المتحدة القطري
 - العلاقات والمساءلة عن الاتصالات والدعوة، بما في ذلك في حالات الاحتجاجات أو الأزمات المفاجئة
 - العلاقات والمساءلة عن عمليات الأعمال المشتركة
 - حشد الأموال وتعبئة الموارد، وخاصة للبرامج المشتركة والأموال المجمع، ووضع أطر للتمويل
- 14- وبالإضافة إلى التمييز بين الالتزامات المتبادلة ومسؤوليات وأدوار المنسقين المقيمين وأعضاء فريق الأمم المتحدة القطري، شجعت المذكرة التوجيهية جميع موظفي الصندوق القطريين والإقليميين على المشاركة في المناقشات المنتظمة بين المنسقين المقيمين وأفرقة الأمم المتحدة القطرية بشأن إطار المساءلة عن الإدارة وتنفيذه. وتتناول هذه المناقشات بشكل استباقي القضايا أو الشواغل المتعلقة بضمان توافر الوضوح الكامل والفهم المتبادل للأدوار والمسؤوليات والالتزامات الخاصة بكل طرف.

باء- دعم نظام المنسقين المقيمين للأمم المتحدة

- 15- انتهت مراجعة استعراض نظام المنسقين المقيمين في أكتوبر/تشرين الأول 2021 باعتماد قرار الجمعية العامة المعنون "استعراض أداء نظام المنسقين المقيمين المعاد تشييطه، بما في ذلك ترتيبات تمويله". ويؤكد هذا القرار أن إصلاح نظام المنسقين المقيمين يوفر قيمة مضافة لدعم أهداف التنمية المستدامة ويحدد سبل المضي قدماً في عملية الإصلاح، عملاً بالتوصيات التي قدمها الأمين العام في تقريره عن استعراض عمليات نظام المنسقين المقيمين في يونيو/حزيران 2021.

16- ويقر الصندوق بقيمة نظام المنسقين المقيمين في دعم جيل جديد من أفرقة الأمم المتحدة القطرية. وبعد مرور أربع سنوات على إدخال الإصلاحات، قام نظام المنسقين المقيمين – المزود بملاك وظيفي معزز يؤدي عمله على نحو أفضل والمدعوم بجيل جديد من المنسقين المقيمين الديناميين والمتنوعين – على ضمان تقديم دعم متنسق وفعال من الأمم المتحدة في الوقت المناسب، في الوقت الذي توصل فيه البلدان النامية الاستجابة للتغيرات العالمية المتزايدة. وأسفر استقصاء أُجري عام 2021 لأفرقة الأمم المتحدة القطرية عن تعقيبات إيجابية بشكل عام بشأن فعالية الدعم المقدم من مكتب المنسق المقيم، بما في ذلك التخطيط الاستراتيجي (90 في المائة)، والاتصالات والدعوة (87 في المائة)، والإبلاغ عن البيانات والنتائج (84 في المائة)، والشراكات وتعبئة الموارد (71 في المائة)، والتحليل من أجل التحول الاقتصادي (66 في المائة). وبشكل عام، أفادت 89 في المائة من الحكومات المضيفة أن المنسقين المقيمين وجَّهوا بفعالية الدعم الاستراتيجي لفريق الأمم المتحدة القطري للخطط والأولويات الوطنية في عام 2021، مقارنة بنسبة 71 في المائة وقت الإصلاح في عام 2019.

17- وبموجب إطار المساءلة عن الإدارة، سيقيّم الممثلون القطريون للصندوق من خلال عملية إدارة الأداء في كياناتهم من جانب المشرف الخاص بهم، بناء على مهمة الكيان، والمنسق المقيم بشأن مساهماتهم في النتائج نحو الأنشطة المشتركة للأمم المتحدة، على النحو المبين في إطار الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة والالتزامات والأنشطة الأخرى المشتركة بين الوكالات. وسيؤثر ذلك على نظام إدارة الأداء في الصندوق، وسيُتَّعَى على شعبة الموارد البشرية النظر في هذا العنصر الجديد من التقييم بالنسبة للأفراد العاملين كممثلين للصندوق وأعضاء فريق الأمم المتحدة القطري. وقد اختار الصندوق ترتيباً تُقدم بموجبه مدخلات عن أداء المديرين القطريين عبر البريد الإلكتروني. وكجزء من مصفوفة المساءلة المزدوجة، ستتاح للمديرين القطريين في الصندوق فرصة لتقديم مدخلات بشأن أداء المنسقين المقيمين.

18- وتماشياً مع تقرير الأمين العام والقرار، ستعمل منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية في الأشهر المقبلة على بناء الزخم فيما يلي: (1) تعزيز قيادة المنسق المقيم وتنقلاته ومساراته الوظيفية؛ (2) إنشاء آلية تقييم مستقلة على نطاق المنظومة؛ (3) النهوض بكفاءة وفعالية منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية من خلال عمليات الأعمال المشتركة؛ (4) تعزيز الإبلاغ عن النتائج على نطاق المنظومة.

جيم- اتفاق التمويل لعام 2022

19- يهدف اتفاق التمويل للأمم المتحدة إلى إيجاد الدعم المالي اللازم لمواءمة منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية مع تنفيذ خطة عام 2030. ويشير الاتفاق إلى الإجراءات الملموسة التي ينبغي أن تتخذها الدول الأعضاء وكيانات مجموعة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة لتوفير تمويل ثابت يمكن التنبؤ به لوظائف التنسيق الأساسية في منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية على المستويات القطرية والإقليمية والعالمية.

20- ويدعم الصندوق مبادئ اتفاق التمويل ويساهم في آلية تقاسم التكاليف التابعة لمنظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية لتمويل نظام المنسقين المقيمين. وقد أبدى الصندوق التزاماً مالياً بمجالات تقاسم التكاليف الواردة أدناه، على النحو التالي:

(1) بالنسبة لاتفاق تقاسم التكاليف في مجموعة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية المستدامة لدعم نظام المنسقين المقيمين، ضاعف الصندوق منذ عام 2018 مساهمته السنوية من 360 700 دولاراً أمريكياً في عام 2017 إلى 1.4 مليون دولار أمريكي في عام 2021، مما أدى إلى زيادة المخصصات لعام 2022 إلى 1.681 مليون دولار أمريكي.

(2) باستخدام صيغة تقاسم التكاليف، زاد الصندوق مساهمته في تقاسم التكاليف في نظام الأمم المتحدة لإدارة الأمن من 158 695 دولاراً أمريكياً في عام 2019 إلى 191 067 دولاراً أمريكياً في

عام 2020. وبلغت المساهمة 304 650 دولارا أمريكيا في عام 2021 و296 402 دولار أمريكي في عام 2022.

(3) يواصل الصندوق دعم مساهمات تقاسم التكاليف للجنة الخدمة المدنية الدولية ومجلس الرؤساء التنفيذيين لدى أمانة التنسيق، والتي بلغ مجموعها حوالي 100 000 دولار أمريكي في عام 2020 و98 000 دولار أمريكي في عام 2021.

(4) يواصل الصندوق الاستفادة من خدمات وكالات الأمم المتحدة التي تحظى بتواجد ميداني كبير وتقدم خدمات مالية وإدارية وخدمات تتعلق بتكنولوجيا المعلومات والموارد البشرية مقابل رسوم، على أساس الدفع لكل استخدام على حدة.

21- وفي عام 2022، واصل الصندوق تقديم ضريبة تنسيق بنسبة 1 في المائة امتثالا لقرار الجمعية العامة 279/72.

دال- النهوض بكفاءة وفعالية منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية من خلال عمليات الأعمال المشتركة

22- مع تحقيق مكاسب في الكفاءة بمبلغ 195 مليون دولار أمريكي من خلال المبادرات التي أطلقت في إطار إصلاح منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية، من الواضح أن الإصلاحات تحقق وفورات ملموسة في التكاليف عبر منظومة الأمم المتحدة. ويواصل الصندوق المساهمة في المبادرات الأساسية الأربعة الواردة أدناه، مدعومة بثلاثة مبادئ تمكينية: تقدير التكاليف والتسعير، ورضا العملاء، وبيان الاعتراف المتبادل.

تطوير استراتيجيات عمليات الأعمال المحسنة

23- حتى الآن، أكمل 131 فريقا من أفرقة الأمم المتحدة القطرية استراتيجية عمليات الأعمال الخاصة به، بدعم من إحدى المنصات عبر الإنترنت لتصميم وتنفيذ استراتيجيتها وجمع النتائج والإبلاغ عنها. وتمتلك جميع المكاتب القطرية للصندوق حاليا استراتيجية عمليات أعمال قائمة، وهو ما مكن من الوصول بشكل فعال إلى هدف منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية بشأن استراتيجية عمليات الأعمال. ويُتوقع أن يبلغ معدل تجنب التكاليف المتكررة السنوية من استراتيجية عمليات الأعمال نحو 92 مليون دولار أمريكي سنويا، مع تفادي الصندوق لتكاليف بمبلغ 1 069 372 دولار أمريكي في 31 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2022. ويستند هذا الرقم الأخير إلى التقديرات المقدمة من أفرقة الأمم المتحدة القطرية وسيستعرض سنويا، إلى جانب تجميع الأرقام المحققة على منصة استراتيجية عمليات الأعمال.

24- وقد زادت مكاسب الكفاءة من المبادرات المشتركة بين الوكالات لاستراتيجيات عمليات الأعمال بنسبة 144 في المائة كحد أقصى (25 مليون دولار أمريكي) خلال عام 2020 – وستؤدي هذه المكاسب إلى تحسينات مستقبلية مع إنجاز تنفيذ استراتيجية عمليات الأعمال، وكذلك نتائج التنفيذ الأولية لمكاتب الدعم المشتركة وأماكن العمل المشتركة. وقد حُددت الخدمات المشتركة عالية التأثير وذات القدرة على تجنب التكاليف العالية وتحسينات الجودة وتعزيز الممارسات الجيدة، بما في ذلك التوريد والطاقة المتجددة.

إنشاء مكاتب دعم مشتركة

25- يواصل الصندوق دعم جهود إصلاح منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية لتحقيق أقصى قدر ممكن من المكاسب البرامجية من خلال عمليات مكاتب دعم تتسم بالكفاءة والجودة العالية. وقد كان المحرك نحو تنسيق ممارسات الأعمال عبر الكيانات مدفوعا في المقام الأول بمبادرة مكاتب الدعم المشتركة. وتم إرجاء الهدف الأصلي المحدد للتطبيق الكامل بحلول نهاية عام 2022 إلى نهاية عام 2024. وحتى الآن، حُددت 66 خدمة رئيسية كأساس للجيل الأول من مكاتب الدعم المشتركة. وتغطي هذه الخدمات أنشطة التوريد والموارد البشرية والإدارة وتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات. وتخطط خمسة أفرقة من أفرقة الأمم المتحدة القطرية حاليا لتنفيذ

مكاتب الدعم المشتركة الخاصة بها. وهي تشمل الأفرقة في البرازيل وكينيا وجمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة وفييت نام، حيث توجد مكاتب للصندوق. ولدعم إنشاء مكتب الدعم المشترك في فييت نام، جُربت بنجاح منصة لتقديم الخدمات عبر الإنترنت من خلال الاستفادة من الأنظمة والحلول القائمة المقدمة من الكيانات عبر الأمم المتحدة ودمجها.

تبادل الخدمات من خلال الخدمات المشتركة العالمية

26- تقدم الخدمات المشتركة العالمية خدمات لا تعتمد على الموقع وتكمل خدمات مراكز الخدمات المشتركة الأصغر على المستوى القطري. وقد تطور مفهوم الخدمات المشتركة العالمية إلى ما هو أبعد من مركزية تقديم الخدمات العالمية من موقع مادي واحد، فأصبح يشمل أيضا الآن الخدمات المقدمة عبر المنصات الرقمية. وقد يُعزى الاهتمام المتزايد بالخدمات المشتركة العالمية إلى جائحة كوفيد-19 وأساليب العمل الجديدة والاستخدام الأكبر للتكنولوجيا، وكلها غيرت بشكل جذري الطريقة التي تضطلع بها الأمم المتحدة بمهامها الإدارية. وُحُدثت قائمة أولية تضم 42 خدمة لتوسيع النطاق وللصندوق على حد سواء؛ ومُنحت الأولوية لخمس خدمات مشتركة عالمية راسخة لتوسيع نطاقها في عام 2022، وهي:

- (1) أسطول الأمم المتحدة (مفوضية الأمم المتحدة السامية لشؤون اللاجئين، برنامج الأغذية العالمي)
- (2) توريد المركبات (أمانة الأمم المتحدة)
- (3) مركز حجوزات الأمم المتحدة (برنامج الأغذية العالمي)
- (4) خدمات الموارد البشرية (برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي)
- (5) موقع الأمم المتحدة الشبكي Buy Plus (مكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع)

27- ونظرا لصغر حجم الصندوق ومحدودية موارده المخصصة لتقديم جميع الخدمات المشتركة بشكل مستقل، يواصل الصندوق الاعتماد على وكالات الاستضافة المحلية وعمليات الأعمال المشتركة للقضاء على الازدواجية وتحقيق أقصى قدر من وفورات الحجم. ويرد فيما يلي بعض الأمثلة:

خدمات الموارد البشرية:

- إدارة كشوف الرواتب للموظفين المُعينين محليا، والاستفادة من خدمات مكتب برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي في كوبنهاغن ومكتب برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي ذي الصلة
- ممارسة مراجعة للوظائف، مع الاستفادة من مركز الأمم المتحدة العالمي لخدمات الموارد البشرية OneHR

الخدمات المالية:

- تجهيز الفواتير وخدمات الدفع، والاستفادة من الوكالات المضيفة المحلية – وبشكل أساسي برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي
- توريد فئات معينة، مثل المركبات، للمكاتب القطرية التي تستوفي المعايير المحددة:
- قيام مكتب الأمم المتحدة لخدمات المشاريع (موقع الأمم المتحدة الشبكي Buy Plus) بتوريد مركبات مدرعة لهايتي
- برنامج الأغذية العالمي: توريد مركبات رسمية للمكاتب القطرية للصندوق

الخدمات الإدارية:

- التشارك في استخدام السيارات وإدارة الأسطول، والاستفادة من مركز الحجوزات التابع لبرنامج الأغذية العالمي في بلدان معينة وهي غانا، وليبيريا، وباكستان، والسودان، وجمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة
- خدمات الإقامة والخدمات الطبية من خلال مركز الحجوزات التابع لبرنامج الأغذية العالمي، حسب الحاجة
- الطيران من خلال برنامج الأغذية العالمي، والاستفادة من خدمات برنامج الأغذية العالمي لعمليات الإخلاء لدواعٍ أمنية وطبية

اشترك الوكالات في أماكن عمل مشتركة

28- في الوقت الحاضر، هناك 27 في المائة (520 مبنى) من مباني الأمم المتحدة البالغ عددها 1 900 مبنى أصبحت أماكن عمل مشتركة تضم كيانين أو أكثر من كيانات الأمم المتحدة. وتستوعب هذه المباني مجتمعة أكثر من 50 في المائة من موظفي الأمم المتحدة (54 600 شخص). وقد أطلقت منصة أماكن العمل المشتركة عبر الإنترنت في مايو/أيار 2021 لأول مرة لتزويد الأمم المتحدة بقاعدة بيانات مركزية لجميع مبانيها. وستستخدم البيانات لتحديد فرص الدمج والمساعدة في الإبلاغ عن الكفاءات المكتسبة من مشاريع أماكن العمل المشتركة.

29- وقد حددت خطة الكفاءة هدفاً يتمثل في الوصول إلى نسبة 50 في المائة من أماكن العمل المشتركة بحلول 2022/2021. وبالنسبة للصندوق، بلغت النسبة المئوية لأماكن العمل المشتركة (ودور الأمم المتحدة) 60 في المائة على الصعيد العالمي حتى سبتمبر/أيلول 2022، وهو ما يتجاوز هدف منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية. وقد كانت أماكن العمل المشتركة هي المحرك الرئيسي لتجنب التكاليف في المجالات التالية:

- تكاليف الإيجار في الأمم المتحدة وخدمات المرافق المرتبطة بمباني الأمم المتحدة، ما يمكن الصندوق من تقاسم الموارد والمرافق، والبنية التحتية الآمنة والموظفين مع كيانات الأمم المتحدة الأخرى. وتمكن أماكن العمل المشتركة الصندوق أيضاً من توفير وقت الانتقال إلى الاجتماعات المشتركة بين الوكالات، وبالتالي زيادة الكفاءة.
- في حالات معينة، يعمل الصندوق من خلال مبانٍ معفاة من الإيجار توفرها الحكومة (مثل فيجي، وغانا وقرىبا في أوزبكستان) أو إنه سينتقل إلى مبنى شيدته ومولته الأمم المتحدة مؤخراً (على سبيل المثال مصر والسنغال وجمهورية تنزانيا المتحدة)، وبالتالي توفير تكاليف الإيجار في كثير من الحالات.
- سمحت مبادرة أماكن العمل المشتركة للأمم المتحدة أيضاً، التي ترتبط بشكل مباشر باستراتيجية عمليات الأعمال ومبادرات مكاتب الدعم المشتركة، بتوسيع نطاق الخدمات أكثر فأكثر، وهو أمر لم يكن ممكناً إذا لم يشارك الصندوق مكان العمل (تشمل الأمثلة البنى الأساسية لتكنولوجيا المعلومات وخدماتها، وخدمات المرافق). ونتيجة لذلك، كان تجنب التكاليف الناجم عن تقاسم الموارد كبيراً، لا سيما في مجالات الأمن والبنية الأساسية لتكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات.
- في سياق تنفيذ خطة الصندوق للمركزية 2.0، يواصل الصندوق إقامة روابط أوثق مع وكالات الأمم المتحدة الأخرى لتأمين حيز مكثبي في أماكن العمل المشتركة/المتقاسمة للأمم المتحدة، مما يساعد على تحقيق فوائد إدارية ومالية ملموسة.

حالة أماكن العمل المشتركة في مراكز عمل الصندوق

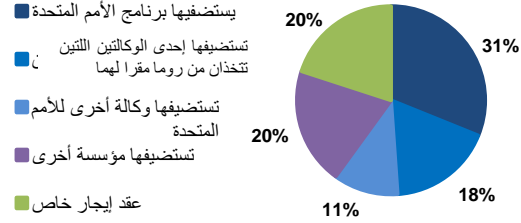
تسعى كيانات الأمم المتحدة إلى وصول أماكن العمل المشتركة إلى نسبة 50 في المائة بحلول عام 2021. وحتى أكتوبر/تشرين الأول 2021، هناك 23 في المائة من المباني البالغ عددها 2 337 مبنى أصبحت بالفعل أماكن عمل مشتركة تستوعب 44 في المائة من موظفي الأمم المتحدة و54 في المائة من مكاتب الأمم المتحدة.

ويسير الصندوق على المسار الصحيح بشكل كامل في 27 مكتبا قطريا تابعا له (60 في المائة)، إما يشترك في مكان عمله مع وكالة أخرى من وكالات الأمم المتحدة، وإما يعمل خارج دار الأمم المتحدة:

- 14 مكتبا قطريا للصندوق (31 في المائة) يستضيفها برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي.
- 8 مكاتب قطرية للصندوق (18 في المائة) تستضيفها منظمة الأغذية والزراعة أو برنامج الأغذية العالمي.
- 5 مكاتب قطرية للصندوق (11 في المائة) تستضيفها وكالات أخرى تابعة للأمم المتحدة (بما في ذلك دار الأمم المتحدة).
- 9 مكاتب قطرية للصندوق (20 في المائة) تستضيفها مؤسسات حكومية أو دولية أخرى.
- 9 مكاتب قطرية للصندوق (20 في المائة) تكون مستقلة، مؤجرة من مؤجرين من القطاع الخاص إما مباشرة من الصندوق وإما من خلال برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي.

من أصل 45 مكتبا قطريا للصندوق تستضيفها كيانات أخرى تابعة للأمم المتحدة (60 في المائة من المجموع)

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رابعاً- الخاتمة

30- على النحو المبين في هذا التقرير المرحلي، يواصل الصندوق تنفيذ جميع المهام ذات الصلة بإصلاح منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية المنبثقة عن قرارات الجمعية العامة 279/72 (بشأن إعادة تنظيم منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية)، و4/76 (بشأن استعراض نظام المنسقين المقيمين)، و233/75 (بشأن الاستعراض الأخير الشامل للسياسات الذي يجري كل أربع سنوات). وعلى وجه الخصوص، أبلغ الصندوق المديرين القطريين بشكل كامل بالآليات الإبلاغ المزدوج المصنوفة لنظام المنسقين المقيمين، وهو يستخلص جميع برامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية الجديدة من أطر الأمم المتحدة للتعاون من أجل التنمية المستدامة، ويواصل الوفاء بالتزاماته المالية إزاء اتفاق التمويل.

31- وفي عام 2023، سيواصل الصندوق الاضطلاع بدور نشط في مجالات الإصلاح التي يتعين فيها على منظومة الأمم المتحدة بذل المزيد من الجهد. وينطبق ذلك بشكل خاص على الجهود الجارية الرامية إلى تحقيق الكفاءات على نطاق المنظومة، والجهود المبذولة على نطاق المنظومة لإظهار النتائج نحو تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة والإبلاغ عن هذه النتائج. ولا يزال الصندوق ملتزماً بمشاركته في إصلاح منظومة الأمم المتحدة الإنمائية وتنفيذ الاستعراض الشامل للسياسات الذي يجري كل أربع سنوات لضمان قيامه بدوره في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة.

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	IFAD participated to the development of the Socio Economic response in 2020 and provided inputs on its achievement in the 2021 review.
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	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.
Maldives	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.

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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.