



Invertir en la población rural

## Junta Ejecutiva

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# Actualización sobre la contribución del FIDA a la aplicación de las reformas de las Naciones Unidas y respuesta del FIDA a la aprobación por la Asamblea General de la revisión cuatrienal amplia de la política

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### Para examen

**Medida:** Se invita a la Junta Ejecutiva a que examine la actualización sobre la contribución del FIDA a la aplicación de las reformas de las Naciones Unidas y la respuesta del FIDA a la aprobación por la Asamblea General de la revisión cuatrienal amplia de la política.

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### Preguntas técnicas:

**Ron Hartman**

Director

División de Participación Activa, Asociación y Movilización de Recursos a Nivel Mundial

Correo electrónico: [r.hartman@ifad.org](mailto:r.hartman@ifad.org)

**Giorgia Salucci**

Jefa

Dependencia de Apoyo a las Actividades sobre el Terreno

Correo electrónico: [g.salucci@ifad.org](mailto:g.salucci@ifad.org)

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# **Actualización sobre la contribución del FIDA a la aplicación de las reformas de las Naciones Unidas y respuesta del FIDA a la aprobación por la Asamblea General de la revisión cuatrienal amplia de la política**

## **I. Introducción**

1. Este informe de situación se presenta a la Junta Ejecutiva en cumplimiento de su decisión de 2018 por la que se pide al FIDA que siga colaborando con la Junta en la aplicación de la resolución 72/279 de la Asamblea General sobre el nuevo posicionamiento del sistema de las Naciones Unidas para el desarrollo (SNUD) y que proporcione actualizaciones periódicas sobre esa labor. Este informe también incluye información actualizada sobre la aplicación de la resolución 76/4 de la Asamblea General, relativa al examen del sistema de coordinadores residentes, en el contexto de la resolución 75/233 de la Asamblea General sobre la revisión cuatrienal amplia de la política relativa a las actividades operacionales del sistema de las Naciones Unidas para el desarrollo.
2. Después de tres años de aplicación con el objetivo de impulsar el nuevo posicionamiento del SNUD, la atención se centra cada vez más en la consolidación de las reformas y en el logro de un cambio visible hacia el impacto y la escala de los resultados. El Fondo ha hecho suyo el proceso de reforma de las Naciones Unidas y sigue decidido a apoyar el programa de reforma y participar en él, al tiempo que concilia este compromiso con la necesidad de garantizar un uso eficaz y eficiente de sus recursos.
3. Este informe ofrece una visión general de la labor realizada por el FIDA en relación con el programa del nuevo posicionamiento desde la última actualización presentada a la Junta Ejecutiva en septiembre de 2021. Entre los temas tratados figuran la contribución del FIDA a la consecución de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible, su apoyo al sistema de coordinadores residentes y al pacto de financiación y su labor de promoción de la eficiencia y la eficacia de las operaciones institucionales compartidas del SNUD.

## **II. Fortalecimiento del apoyo de todo el sistema a la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible a escala nacional**

4. El SNUD ha continuado su labor colectiva relacionada con la reforma del sistema de conformidad con la resolución sobre la revisión cuatrienal amplia de la política, aprobada en diciembre de 2020. El FIDA sigue trabajando en la promoción de algunas de las disposiciones clave de la revisión cuatrienal amplia de la política, en particular centrándose sistemáticamente en la aceleración de la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) y en el compromiso de colaboración y coherencia en todo el sistema de las Naciones Unidas, a nivel mundial, regional y nacional.

### **A. Contribución al logro de los ODS**

5. Los esfuerzos del FIDA para cartografiar los ODS desempeñan un papel fundamental a la hora de demostrar la vinculación existente entre sus resultados y el logro de ODS específicos y de garantizar que su estructura de resultados se corresponda con metas concretas de los ODS que reflejen con exactitud los vínculos entre las contribuciones del Fondo y la consecución de la Agenda 2030. En 2017 se estableció por primera vez una correlación entre los indicadores básicos del FIDA y las metas concretas de los ODS. En 2020, el Fondo revaluó, amplió y reforzó estas correlaciones para todos sus indicadores básicos. Desde entonces, la División de Políticas y Resultados Operacionales del FIDA ha

integrado satisfactoriamente estas correlaciones con los ODS en su Sistema de Gestión de los Resultados Operacionales. Esta labor facilita el seguimiento y la presentación de informes sobre las contribuciones del FIDA al logro de los ODS y también sirve para orientar la elaboración del futuro informe sobre el impacto del Marco de Financiación del Desarrollo Sostenible del FIDA. Este marco se aplica a todos los fondos obtenidos por el FIDA en forma de préstamos bilaterales y bonos de colocación privada con el fin de ampliar la escala de sus actividades para contribuir a la consecución de la Agenda 2030 y el logro de los ODS.

6. A nivel de los productos, el FIDA ha contribuido a la consecución de varios ODS relacionados con los objetivos estratégicos institucionales. Por lo que se refiere al acceso a los mercados, el Fondo contribuyó al logro del ODS 2 mediante el apoyo a 1,2 millones de miembros de organizaciones de productores rurales, y al del ODS 4 con la capacitación de 3,2 millones de personas en actividades generadoras de ingresos. En cuanto a la resiliencia, contribuyó a la consecución del ODS 2 al ayudar a 46 370 grupos a gestionar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales y los riesgos climáticos, con lo que se introdujeron prácticas de gestión resilientes al cambio climático en 1,8 millones de hectáreas de tierra. Además, el FIDA contribuyó al logro del ODS 7 al facilitar el acceso de 182 500 personas a tecnologías que secuestran carbono o reducen las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, y al del ODS 13 con el secuestro de 112 millones de toneladas de esos gases. Por último, en lo que respecta a la producción, el Fondo contribuyó a la consecución del ODS 2 al fomentar la construcción de infraestructura relacionada con el agua en 599 000 hectáreas de tierras agrícolas y al permitir que 8,3 millones de personas se beneficiaran del acceso a servicios financieros, y a la del ODS 1 al ayudar a 44 000 personas a obtener un acceso seguro a la tierra.

## **B. Contribución al marco de indicadores de productos supervisado por la Oficina de Coordinación del Desarrollo (OCD) de las Naciones Unidas**

7. El Grupo de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo Sostenible (GNUDS) ha establecido de común acuerdo un sistema de indicadores de ejecución y de productos con el fin de incrementar la transparencia y la rendición de cuentas con respecto a los resultados comunicados por el SNUD. La OCD ha elaborado un marco de gobernanza y un conjunto de indicadores de productos comunes consolidados ("marco de indicadores mínimos") a los que los equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países pueden recurrir para presentar informes ante el Consejo Económico y Social de las Naciones Unidas en 2023. El marco de indicadores de productos consiste en: i) un inventario en el que se consolidan más de 500 indicadores de productos notificados por los miembros del GNUDS y que servirá como documento de referencia en materia de garantía de la calidad para los equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países, y ii) una selección de 64 indicadores clave que permiten describir de forma convincente la contribución de las Naciones Unidas al logro de los ODS, de los cuales los equipos en los países deben seleccionar al menos 15. En apoyo de esta labor, el FIDA proporcionó a la OCD una lista de 23 indicadores de productos que contribuyen directamente al logro de los ODS y 19 de ellos se incluyeron en dicho inventario. Además, el Fondo fue designado como organismo principal para el indicador 1.3, que se centra en el número de beneficiarios que han logrado un acceso más seguro a la tierra (seguridad de la tenencia de la tierra, acceso seguro al agua o las masas de agua), con el apoyo de las Naciones Unidas, y como organismo contribuyente para otros cuatro indicadores. Por último, el FIDA contribuyó a la elaboración de la nota metodológica de cada indicador.

### **C. Armonización de los documentos de los programas en los países con los marcos de cooperación de las Naciones Unidas para el desarrollo sostenible (MCNUDS)**

8. Los MCNUDS son ahora los documentos rectores y de gestión oficiales más importantes para todas las actividades de desarrollo realizadas por las Naciones Unidas, lo cual incluye las actividades de los programas sobre oportunidades estratégicas nacionales (COSOP) del FIDA. El sistema de las Naciones Unidas sigue aprobando MCNUDS y análisis comunes sobre países en todas las regiones; actualmente, en 2022, el 55 % de los equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países utiliza estos marcos de cooperación, mientras que el 45 % de los equipos restantes sigue utilizando los marcos de asistencia de las Naciones Unidas para el desarrollo (MANUD) previos a la reforma. Para finales de 2023, se prevé que el porcentaje de los marcos de cooperación aprobados aumente hasta llegar al 91 %, y que solo el 9 % de los equipos en los países utilice los MANUD.
9. El FIDA sigue siendo un firme partidario de la adopción de un nuevo enfoque para la configuración del SNUD en los países. Hasta la fecha, ha participado activamente en el diseño de 36 marcos de cooperación y 18 análisis comunes sobre países. En África Subsahariana, el Fondo ha contribuido a la formulación de MCNUDS en toda la región, lo que ha llevado a la firma de acuerdos entre los Gobiernos de Burkina Faso, el Congo, Eritrea, Etiopía, el Gabón, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, la República Democrática del Congo, Rwanda y Sudán del Sur. También ha participado en la elaboración de nuevos marcos de cooperación en el Pacífico y es cosignatario del MCNUDS en el Pacífico para 2023-2027. En lo que resta de 2022 y en 2023, los equipos del FIDA en los países están preparados para brindar apoyo al diseño de los marcos de cooperación en Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi, Maldivas y Sierra Leona.
10. La armonización entre los COSOP y los MCNUDS es fundamental para priorizar la aceleración de los resultados a nivel de los distintos efectos directos previstos en las metas conexas de los ODS. El diseño de los programas en los países se basa en las esferas de resultados acordadas de los MCNUDS, y en los nuevos COSOP del FIDA se indica claramente la forma en que el Fondo contribuye a dichas esferas de resultados y los efectos directos colectivos, demostrando con eficacia el valor añadido y la ventaja comparativa del FIDA. El Fondo sigue garantizando la plena coherencia de los COSOP con los MCNUDS, como demuestra el requisito de que todos los nuevos COSOP se ajusten completamente a esos marcos antes de su aprobación. Desde el informe anterior, en el que se indicaba que más del 60 % de los COSOP para África Subsahariana se había ajustado a los MCNUDS, la armonización entre los COSOP y los marcos de cooperación en la región ha aumentado y ahora incluye a Eritrea, Etiopía, Kenya y Rwanda y, a finales de 2022, se confirmará la de Zambia. Más adelante, en 2023, los COSOP relativos a las Comoras, Mozambique y Sudán del Sur se armonizarán con sus respectivos marcos de cooperación. Habida cuenta de que no se prevé renovar algunos COSOP hasta 2025-2026, el FIDA habrá armonizado todos los COSOP y las notas sobre la estrategia en los países con los MCNUDS para finales de 2026.

## **III. Apoyo a la consolidación de la reforma del SNUD**

### **A. Un nuevo Marco de Gestión y Rendición de Cuentas**

11. El Marco de Gestión y Rendición de Cuentas del sistema de coordinadores residentes y de desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas, que es una pieza fundamental de la reforma, proporciona una estructura que permite adoptar enfoques coherentes en todo el GNUDS, de conformidad con la resolución de la Asamblea General sobre el nuevo posicionamiento del SNUD.

12. En 2021, el FIDA participó activamente en las consultas del GNUDS sobre el nuevo Marco de Gestión y Rendición de Cuentas y presentó observaciones detalladas a la Oficina Ejecutiva del Secretario General. El Fondo observa con satisfacción que el nuevo marco refleja claramente las mejoras para la adopción colectiva de decisiones a través del GNUDS, como el reconocimiento de la rendición de cuentas mutua a todos los niveles como principio rector, así como la obligación de los directores de rendir cuentas a sus respectivos órganos rectores.
13. Tras la aprobación de los directores del GNUDS en septiembre de 2021, el Marco de Gestión y Rendición de Cuentas se distribuyó a todas las oficinas del FIDA en los países, acompañado de una nota de orientación en la que se destacaban las siguientes consideraciones:
  - la relación entre los MCNUDS y los COSOP, la configuración en los países y la composición de los equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países;
  - las obligaciones relativas a la presentación de informes sobre los resultados de los equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países;
  - la definición de la composición de los equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países y la doble rendición de cuentas de los miembros de estos equipos;
  - la participación en los equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países de las entidades sin presencia física;
  - los procesos de gestión y evaluación del desempeño de los coordinadores residentes y los equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países;
  - las relaciones y la rendición de cuentas en materia de comunicación y promoción, en particular en caso de protestas o crisis repentinas;
  - las relaciones y la rendición de cuentas en relación con las operaciones institucionales compartidas, y
  - la recaudación de fondos y la movilización de recursos, especialmente para los programas conjuntos y los fondos mancomunados, y la elaboración de marcos de financiación.
14. Además de distinguir entre los compromisos mutuos y las respectivas responsabilidades y funciones de los coordinadores residentes y los miembros de los equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países, en la nota de orientación se alentaba a todo el personal del FIDA en los países y las regiones a participar en los debates periódicos que se celebran entre los coordinadores residentes y los equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países sobre el Marco de Gestión y Rendición de Cuentas y su aplicación. En estos debates se aborda de forma proactiva todo problema o inquietud con el fin de garantizar la plena claridad y la comprensión mutua de las respectivas funciones, responsabilidades y obligaciones.

## **B. Apoyo al sistema de coordinadores residentes de las Naciones Unidas**

15. El examen del sistema de coordinadores residentes concluyó en octubre de 2021 con la aprobación de la resolución de la Asamblea General titulada "Examen del funcionamiento del sistema revitalizado de coordinadores residentes, incluido su mecanismo de financiación". En esta resolución se constata que la reforma del sistema de coordinadores residentes está aportando valor añadido en apoyo de los ODS y se indica el camino a seguir en el proceso de reforma, de conformidad con las recomendaciones presentadas por el Secretario General en su informe sobre el examen del funcionamiento del sistema de coordinadores residentes en junio de 2021.

16. El FIDA reconoce el valor del sistema de coordinadores residentes en apoyo de una nueva generación de equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países. En los cuatro años transcurridos desde que se introdujeron las reformas, el sistema de coordinadores residentes —que goza de una mayor dotación de personal, un funcionamiento mejorado y el impulso de una nueva generación de coordinadores residentes dinámicos y diversos— ha garantizado la prestación de un apoyo oportuno, coherente y eficaz por parte de las Naciones Unidas, mientras los países en desarrollo siguen haciendo frente a la creciente volatilidad mundial. En una encuesta realizada en 2021 a los equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países se recogieron opiniones generalmente positivas sobre la eficacia del apoyo proporcionado por la Oficina del Coordinador Residente, en particular sobre la planificación estratégica (90 %), las comunicaciones y la promoción (87 %), la presentación de datos y resultados (84 %), las asociaciones y la movilización de recursos (71 %) y el análisis para la transformación económica (66 %). En general, el 89 % de los Gobiernos anfitriones informaron de que los coordinadores residentes orientaron eficazmente el apoyo estratégico proporcionado por los equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países a los planes y prioridades nacionales en 2021, frente al 79 % registrado cuando se realizó la reforma en 2019.
17. Con arreglo al Marco de Gestión y Rendición de Cuentas, los representantes del FIDA en los países serán evaluados mediante el proceso de gestión del desempeño de sus respectivas entidades tanto por su supervisor, en lo que atañe al mandato de la entidad, como por el Coordinador Residente en lo que respecta a su contribución al logro de resultados en las actividades conjuntas de las Naciones Unidas, como se indica en el MCNUDS y en otros compromisos y actividades interinstitucionales. Esto tendrá repercusiones en el sistema de gestión del desempeño del FIDA, y la División de Recursos Humanos deberá tener en cuenta este nuevo elemento de evaluación para quienes se desempeñen como representantes del Fondo y miembros de los equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países. El FIDA ha optado por un acuerdo en el que las observaciones sobre el desempeño de los directores en los países se facilitan por correo electrónico. Como parte de la matriz de doble rendición de cuentas, a los directores del FIDA en los países también se les dará la oportunidad de dar su opinión sobre el desempeño de los coordinadores residentes.
18. En consonancia con el informe del Secretario General y la resolución correspondiente, en los próximos meses el SNUD impulsará: i) el fortalecimiento del liderazgo, la movilidad y las trayectorias profesionales de los coordinadores residentes; ii) el establecimiento de un mecanismo de evaluación independiente para todo el sistema; iii) la promoción de la eficiencia y la eficacia del SNUD a través de operaciones institucionales compartidas, y iv) el fortalecimiento de la presentación de informes sobre los resultados a nivel de todo el sistema.

### **C. Pacto de financiación en 2022**

19. El pacto de financiación de las Naciones Unidas tiene por finalidad establecer el apoyo financiero necesario para armonizar el SNUD con el logro de la Agenda 2030. En él se indican las medidas concretas que han de adoptar los Estados Miembros y las entidades del GNUDS para proporcionar una financiación estable y previsible a las funciones básicas de coordinación del SNUD a escala nacional, regional y mundial.
20. El FIDA apoya los principios del pacto de financiación y contribuye al mecanismo de participación en la financiación de los gastos del GNUDS para financiar el sistema de coordinadores residentes. Ha demostrado además su compromiso financiero con la participación en la financiación de los gastos de la siguiente manera:

- i) En lo que respecta al acuerdo de participación en la financiación de los gastos del GNUDS en apoyo del sistema de coordinadores residentes, desde 2018 el FIDA ha duplicado su contribución anual de USD 700 360 en 2017 a USD 1,4 millones en 2021, y ha aumentado la asignación para 2022 a USD 1,681 millones.
  - ii) El FIDA aumentó su contribución a la participación en la financiación de los gastos del sistema de gestión de la seguridad de las Naciones Unidas, de conformidad con la fórmula de participación en la financiación, de USD 158 695 en 2019 a USD 191 067 en 2020. Esta contribución ascendió a USD 304 650 en 2021 y a USD 296 402 en 2022.
  - iii) El Fondo sigue contribuyendo a la participación en la financiación de los gastos de la Comisión de Administración Pública Internacional y la secretaría de la Junta de los Jefes Ejecutivos del Sistema de las Naciones Unidas para la Coordinación, aportando una suma que en 2020 ascendió a alrededor de USD 100 000 y en 2021, a USD 98 000.
  - iv) El FIDA sigue empleando los servicios de otros organismos de las Naciones Unidas con una gran presencia sobre el terreno que proporcionan servicios de pago por servicio prestado, como por ejemplo, servicios financieros, administrativos, de tecnología de la información y de recursos humanos.
21. En 2022 el FIDA siguió contribuyendo al cargo del 1 % en concepto de servicios de coordinación, de conformidad con la resolución 72/279 de la Asamblea General.

#### **D. Promoción de la eficiencia y la eficacia del SNUD a través de operaciones institucionales compartidas**

22. Las iniciativas puestas en marcha en el marco de la reforma del SNUD han supuesto un aumento de la eficiencia de USD 195 millones, por lo que es evidente que las reformas están produciendo ahorros de costos tangibles en todo el sistema de las Naciones Unidas. El FIDA sigue contribuyendo a las cuatro iniciativas básicas que figuran a continuación y que se basan en tres principios facilitadores, a saber: determinación de costos y fijación de precios, satisfacción de los clientes y declaración de reconocimiento mutuo.

##### **Elaboración de mejores estrategias de operaciones institucionales**

23. Hasta la fecha, 131 equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países han elaborado su estrategia de operaciones institucionales, con el apoyo de una plataforma en línea para el diseño y la aplicación de la estrategia y la recopilación y presentación de resultados. Todas las oficinas del FIDA en los países cuentan ya con una estrategia de operaciones institucionales, por lo que se ha alcanzado el objetivo del SNUD en la materia. Se prevé que, gracias a estas estrategias, se eviten unos USD 92 millones en concepto de costos recurrentes anuales y que el FIDA evite costos por valor de USD 1 069 372 al 31 de diciembre de 2022. Esta última cifra se basa en las estimaciones proporcionadas por los equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países y se revisará anualmente, junto con una recopilación de las cifras alcanzadas que figuran en la plataforma dedicada a estas estrategias.
24. Los aumentos de la eficiencia obtenidos gracias a las iniciativas de las estrategias de operaciones institucionales entre entidades fueron los más importantes —un 144 % (USD 25 millones) con respecto a 2020— e impulsarán otras mejoras en el futuro, cuando termine la aplicación de dichas estrategias. También impulsarán los resultados iniciales de la implementación de los servicios auxiliares comunes y los locales comunes. Se han determinado cuáles son los servicios comunes de gran impacto que pueden evitar muchos gastos, mejorar la calidad y promover las buenas prácticas, entre ellos las adquisiciones y contrataciones y las energías renovables.

### **Establecimiento de servicios auxiliares comunes**

25. El FIDA sigue apoyando las iniciativas de reforma del SNUD para maximizar los logros programáticos mediante servicios de apoyo eficientes y de gran calidad. El impulso hacia la armonización de las prácticas institucionales en todas las entidades fue promovido principalmente por la iniciativa de los servicios auxiliares comunes. El objetivo inicial que se había fijado para su plena implantación a finales de 2022 se ha aplazado hasta finales de 2024. Hasta la fecha se han seleccionado 66 servicios básicos que servirán de base para la primera generación de servicios auxiliares comunes. Abarcan las adquisiciones y contrataciones, los recursos humanos, la administración y la tecnología de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC). Actualmente, hay cinco equipos de las Naciones Unidas en los países que están planificando la puesta en marcha de sus servicios auxiliares comunes. Entre ellos cabe destacar los equipos en el Brasil, Kenya, la República Unida de Tanzania y Viet Nam, donde el FIDA tiene oficinas. Para ayudar a establecer el servicio auxiliar común en Viet Nam, se puso a prueba con buenos resultados una plataforma de prestación de servicios en línea aprovechando e integrando los sistemas y soluciones existentes en distintas entidades de las Naciones Unidas.

### **Intercambio de servicios a través de los servicios mundiales compartidos**

26. Los servicios mundiales compartidos se prestan con independencia de la ubicación y complementan los ofrecidos por los centros de servicios compartidos más pequeños situados en los países. El concepto ha evolucionado más allá de la prestación centralizada de servicios a nivel mundial desde un solo lugar físico y ahora comprende también los servicios que se brindan a través de plataformas digitales. El aumento del interés en los servicios mundiales compartidos puede atribuirse a la pandemia de COVID-19, las nuevas modalidades de trabajo y el mayor uso de la tecnología, todo lo cual ha modificado radicalmente el modo en que las Naciones Unidas lleva a cabo sus tareas administrativas. Se elaboró una lista preliminar de 42 servicios tanto para la ampliación de escala como para el FIDA; se dio prioridad a 5 servicios mundiales compartidos y consolidados para su ampliación de escala en 2022. Estos servicios son los siguientes:
- i) flota de las Naciones Unidas (Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados, Programa Mundial de Alimentos (PMA));
  - ii) adquisición de vehículos (Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas);
  - iii) Centro de Reservas de las Naciones Unidas (PMA);
  - iv) servicios de recursos humanos (Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo (PNUD)), y
  - v) UN Web Buy Plus (Oficina de las Naciones Unidas de Servicios para Proyectos (UNOPS)).
27. Habida cuenta del tamaño reducido del FIDA y de los limitados recursos dedicados a la prestación de todos los servicios comunes de forma independiente, el Fondo sigue recurriendo a los organismos anfitriones locales y a las operaciones institucionales conjuntas para eliminar la duplicación y maximizar las economías de escala. A continuación se ofrecen algunos ejemplos:

#### **Servicios de recursos humanos:**

- Administración de la nómina del personal de contratación local, para la cual se utilizan los servicios de la oficina del PNUD en Copenhague y de las respectivas oficinas del PNUD.
- Auditoría de las funciones, para la cual se recurre al Centro Mundial de Servicios de Recursos Humanos de las Naciones Unidas (OneHR).



**Servicios financieros:**

- Servicios de procesamiento de facturas y pagos, para los cuales se recurre a los organismos anfitriones locales, principalmente el PNUD.

**Adquisición de determinadas categorías, como vehículos, para las oficinas en los países que cumplan los criterios establecidos:**

- Adquisición de vehículos blindados para Haití por parte de la UNOPS (Web Buy Plus).
- PMA: Adquisición de vehículos oficiales para las oficinas en los países.

**Servicios administrativos:**

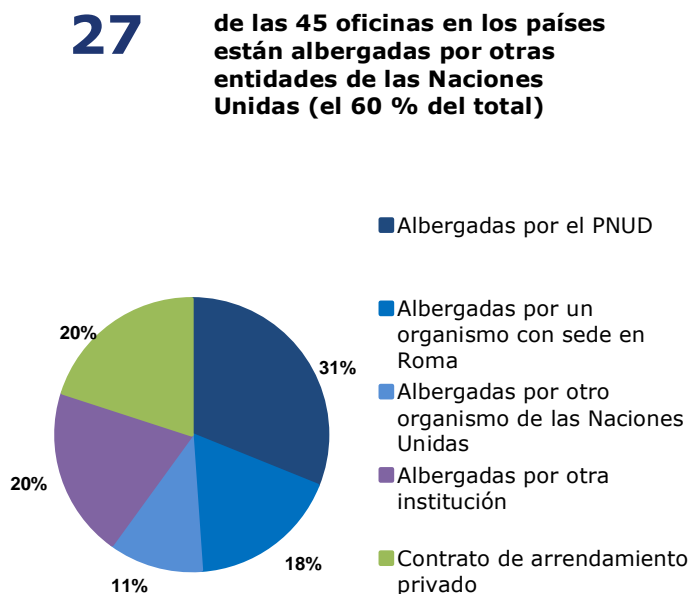
- Gestión del uso compartido de vehículos y de la flota, a través del Centro de Reservas del PMA en determinados países, a saber, Ghana, Liberia, el Pakistán, el Sudán y la República Unida de Tanzania.
- Alojamiento y servicios médicos a través del Centro de Reservas del PMA, en función de las necesidades.
- Transporte aéreo a través del PMA, con la utilización de los servicios del PMA para las evacuaciones por razones médicas y de seguridad.

**Cubicación de los organismos en locales comunes**

28. En la actualidad, de los 1 900 locales de las Naciones Unidas, el 27 % (520) son locales comunes que albergan a dos o más organismos de las Naciones Unidas. En conjunto, alojan a más del 50 % del personal de las Naciones Unidas (54 600 personas). En mayo de 2021 se puso en marcha una plataforma en línea sobre locales comunes que, por primera vez, proporciona a las Naciones Unidas una base de datos centralizada de todos sus locales. Los datos se utilizarán para detectar oportunidades de consolidación y ayudar a presentar informes sobre las eficiencias obtenidas de los proyectos de locales comunes.
29. En el programa dirigido a aumentar la eficiencia se fijó el objetivo de contar con un 50 % de locales comunes para 2021/2022. En el caso del FIDA, el porcentaje de locales comunes (y casas de las Naciones Unidas) en septiembre de 2022 era del 60 % a nivel mundial, con lo que se superó el objetivo fijado por el SNUD. Los locales comunes fueron el principal factor impulsor para evitar gastos en las siguientes esferas:
  - Los gastos de alquiler de las Naciones Unidas y los servicios para las instalaciones relacionados con los locales de las Naciones Unidas, lo cual permite al FIDA compartir los recursos y los servicios, la infraestructura de seguridad y el personal con otras entidades de las Naciones Unidas. Los locales comunes también permiten al Fondo ahorrar el tiempo de desplazamiento a las reuniones interinstitucionales, aumentando así la eficiencia.
  - En algunos casos, el FIDA utiliza edificios ofrecidos gratuitamente por los Gobiernos (por ejemplo, en Fiji, Ghana y, próximamente, en Uzbekistán) o se trasladará a un nuevo edificio construido y financiado por las Naciones Unidas (por ejemplo, en Egipto, Senegal y República Unida de Tanzania), con lo que en muchos casos se ahorrarán los gastos de alquiler.
  - La iniciativa de los locales comunes de las Naciones Unidas, que está directamente relacionada con las estrategias de operaciones institucionales y las iniciativas de servicios auxiliares comunes, también ha permitido ampliar aún más la escala de servicios que no habrían sido posibles si el FIDA no hubiera compartido locales (por ejemplo, la infraestructura y los servicios de tecnología de la información y los servicios para las instalaciones). En consecuencia, se han evitado muchos gastos gracias al uso compartido de los recursos, sobre todo en las esferas de la seguridad y la infraestructura de la TIC.

- En el marco de la aplicación de la segunda fase de su plan de descentralización, el FIDA sigue estrechando lazos con otros organismos de las Naciones Unidas para obtener espacios de oficina en locales compartidos o comunes de las Naciones Unidas, lo que se traduce en beneficios administrativos y financieros tangibles.

Cuadro 1

**Estado de los locales comunes en los lugares de destino del FIDA**

El objetivo fijado para las entidades de las Naciones Unidas es tener un 50 % de locales comunes para 2021. En octubre de 2021, del total de 2 337 locales, el 23 % ya eran locales comunes, que acogían al 44 % del personal y al 54 % de las oficinas de las Naciones Unidas.

El FIDA avanza a buen ritmo en 27 oficinas en los países (60 %), en las que comparte instalaciones con otro organismo de las Naciones Unidas o bien opera en una casa de las Naciones Unidas:

- **14** (31 %) oficinas están albergadas por el PNUD
- **8** (18 %) oficinas están albergadas por la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura o el PMA
- **5** (11 %) oficinas están albergadas por otros organismos de las Naciones Unidas (incluidas casas de las Naciones Unidas)
- **9** (20 %) oficinas están albergadas por otras instituciones internacionales o gubernamentales
- **9** (20 %) oficinas son autónomas, se arriendan a propietarios privados, ya sea directamente por el FIDA o a través del PNUD

## IV. Conclusión

30. Como ha demostrado este informe de situación, el FIDA sigue aplicando todos los mandatos pertinentes de la reforma del SNUD dimanantes de las resoluciones de la Asamblea General 72/279 (sobre el nuevo posicionamiento del SNUD), 76/4 (sobre el examen del sistema de coordinadores residentes) y 75/233 (sobre la última revisión cuatrienal amplia de la política). En particular, el FIDA ha informado cabalmente a los directores en los países sobre los mecanismos de doble rendición de cuentas, basados en matrices, del sistema de coordinadores residentes; está elaborando todos los nuevos COSOP en función de los MCNUDS, y sigue cumpliendo sus obligaciones financieras con respecto al pacto de financiación.
31. En 2023, el Fondo seguirá desempeñando una función activa en las esferas de la reforma en las que el sistema de las Naciones Unidas debe intensificar su actividad. Así ocurre, sobre todo, en el caso de las iniciativas en curso destinadas a lograr eficiencias en todo el sistema y de los esfuerzos de todo el sistema para demostrar los resultados respecto de los ODS e informar al respecto. El FIDA mantiene su compromiso de participar en la reforma del SNUD y en la aplicación de la revisión cuatrienal amplia de la política, con el fin de garantizar su contribución al logro de los ODS.

## 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". <sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/39155702/pacific\\_fs\\_covid\\_pre-report.pdf/3629f97a-7a04-9d86-19b2-8213b421d616?t=1621428161051](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.
<b>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</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation</b>
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 USDCF 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 acitivities 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"> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• IFAD is co-signatory of UNDSDF 2021-2023.</li> </ul> <p>IFAD is actively participating in the ongoing discussions on the elaboration of UNSDCF 2024-2028.</p>
Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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,</li> </ul>

	<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"> <li>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</li> </ul>
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: <a href="https://unsdg.un.org/resources/un-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-maldives-2022-2026">https://unsdg.un.org/resources/un-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-maldives-2022-2026</a>. 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"> <li>IFAD has actively participated in the design of the new UNSDCF and has co-signed the UNSDCF</li> </ul> <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"> <li>IFAD 2019-2024 COSOP is fully aligned with the UNDAF II (2018-2023), now UNSDCF 2018-2024.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Examples where IFAD participated actively in design of a new UN Socioeconomic Response Framework (SERF)</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation</b>
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"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Mapping of Projects and Programmes supported by IFAD is completed in support of UNSDCF 2020-2025.</p>
Ghana	<p>IFAD participated to the development of the Socio Economic response in 2020 and provided inputs on its achievement in the 2021 review.</p>
Guatemala	<p>The IFAD-funded grant “Boosting linkages between family farming and the school feed programs”, implemented by WFP and FAO, is making food systems work within the COVID19’s movement and economic restrictions. Over 5.000 family farmers are currently providing nutritious, health food to the National School Feeding Program in the poorest rural areas in Guatemala.</p> <p>IFAD, along with its RBA partners led the development of one policy brief called “Family Farming and School Feeding, an Effective Synergy for Local Development and Instrument to Respond to the COVID-19 Situation in Guatemala”. This is part of a series of policy briefs to promote a prioritized political agenda, including nutrition, gender and social inclusion, agroecology and innovative rural poverty solutions.</p>
El Salvador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>IFAD is also active member in Strategic Enabler Pillar 3 (Partnerships). As part of the joint programmes, IFAD has provided information/data on its ongoing investments operations in alignment with UNCT template with rationale to contribute indirectly to UNSDCF strategic pillars and outcomes with relevant synergies and complementarities. IFAD as co-chair of Outcome 2.1 will be exploring opportunities for joint resource mobilisations, through RBA and/or other UN Entities as relevant during implementation of the UNSDCF.</p>
LAC Region	<p>The IFAD-funded “Agri-digitalization Project” seeks e-commerce and digital solutions to overcome the increasing obstacles for over 10.000 farmers to access market and financing due to the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic in Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti and Honduras.</p>
Maldives	<p>While the UNSDCF has been delayed due to Covid19, IFAD actively participated in the drafting of the UN Socioeconomic Economic Response Framework (SERF), the interim framework document. Along with FAO and UNDP, drafted the sections on food security and agriculture. The newly approved loan, Maldives Agribusiness Programme, is prominently featured in the SERF.</p>

MENA region	NEN actively participated in UN Development Reform discussions led by ESCWA over quadrennial policy review.
Pacific	IFAD participated in the SERP
Pakistan	IFAD participated as part of the UNCT in the UN Socio Economic Recovery Framework (SERF) endorsed by the Planning Commission of Pakistan.
Peru	IFAD in partnership with UNDP, FAO, and WFP led the development of a 2020 study to provide an initial approach to the Covid-19 pandemic impacts on family farming and agriculture in Peru. The document estimated and assessed the impacts on the economy for this year, and how this negative outcome will reflect in the agricultural activity. It also proposed recommendations for policy-makers to strengthen public policies aimed at economic recovery. This study was presented in November 2020 to the Ministry of Agriculture Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI).
Philippines	Ongoing. IFAD actively contributing through relevant Pillar groups and through the UNCT steering role. The UN Socioeconomic and Peace Building Framework (the equivalent of the SERF in the Philippines) has been finalized with substantive contribution by IFAD (drafting of relevant paragraphs and joint undertaking of background studies with FAO, WFP and UNICEF)
Tanzania	IFAD has supported UN efforts to protect rural livelihoods through the RPSF instrument. This initiative, though a standalone proposal, has been submitted to the UN-RC's Office (RCO) for inclusion in the COVID-19 Socio-Economic Recovery Framework (SERF).
Viet Nam	We have contributed with current relevant IFAD funded activities to the SERP (as it is called actually in Vietnam) and in addition, including a joint proposal with UNIDO to the MPTF, now approved and starting implementation.
Vietnam	IFAD participated in the SERP.
<b>Examples of joint RBA country strategies</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation</b>
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"> <li>• IFAD, together with FAO and WFP jointly implemented the MDG1c Programme to reduce hunger in Mozambique.</li> <li>• IFAD, together with FAO and WFP are designing a joint initiative in response to the actual crisis (terrorism) in the northern Mozambique.</li> </ul> <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+.
<b>Examples of deepening project level partnerships with UN agencies</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation</b>

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 benefited 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"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>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).</li> </ul>
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><b>ASL 2 Project:</b> 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 &amp; IFAD</p> <p><b>FOLUR Project:</b> Deforestation-free Commodity Supply Chains in Peruvian Amazon. GEF Project Financing for IFAD intervention: US\$ 3,252,752 Implementing agencies: UNDP (Lead agency), FAO &amp; 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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Examples where we are actively supporting UNCT led COVID analytical work/ Multi-Purpose Trust Fund (MPTF)</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation</b>
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 &amp; 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>
<b>Thematic examples where IFAD is actively supporting UNCT led COVID analytical work/CCAs</b>	

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.