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## **Update on IFAD's engagement in the implementation of the United Nations reforms and the IFAD response to the United Nations General Assembly's adoption of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review**

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Document: EB 2024/OR/1

Date: 18 January 2024

Distribution: Public

Original: English

**FOR: REVIEW**

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

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

## **I. Introduction**

1. This progress report is being submitted to the Executive Board in accordance with its directive from the year 2018, when IFAD Management was tasked with maintaining an ongoing collaboration with the Board in relation to the execution of General Assembly resolution 72/279 concerning the reconfiguration of the United Nations Development System (UNDS). Additionally, this report encompasses the latest developments in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 76/4 pertaining to the evaluation of the resident coordinator system, within the broader context of General Assembly resolution 75/233 concerning the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR).
2. Following four years of dedicated efforts in realigning the UNDS, the current focus has shifted towards the consolidation of these reform initiatives, with a growing emphasis on the tangible impact and broad-scale outcomes. IFAD has wholeheartedly embraced the United Nations reform process and maintains an unwavering commitment to actively support and engage in this agenda. This commitment is effectively balanced with the imperative of ensuring the judicious and efficient utilization of IFAD's resources.
3. This update offers a thorough summary of IFAD's activities and initiatives related to the repositioning agenda, spanning the period since the previous report to the Executive Board in December 2022. It encompasses a range of crucial areas, including IFAD's substantial contributions to the attainment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; active engagement at the country level, encompassing support for the resident coordinator system; the active involvement of IFAD Country Offices (ICOs) within the newly established Management Accountability Framework (MAF), and IFAD’s collaboration with United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) and contributions to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

## **II. System-wide support for the 2030 Agenda**

4. Ongoing efforts within UNDS reflect a collective commitment to reform as outlined in the December 2020 QCPR. IFAD remains dedicated to propelling crucial elements of the QCPR forward, placing a consistent emphasis on expediting the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The organization is unwavering in its pledge to foster collaboration and coherence throughout the United Nations system, both globally and at the regional and country levels.

### **A. Contribution to the achievement of the SDGs**

5. IFAD plays a crucial role in SDG mapping by illustrating the correlation between its outcomes and the achievement of specific SDGs. This ensures a precise alignment of IFAD’s results framework with SDG targets, providing an accurate reflection of IFAD's contributions to the 2030 Agenda. In 2017, IFAD initially linked its core indicators to specific SDG targets, and in 2020 it further refined and expanded these connections. Subsequently, the Operational Policy and Results Division at IFAD successfully integrated SDG mapping into its Operational Results Management System. This mapping facilitates the monitoring and reporting of IFAD's contributions to SDG achievement, informing future impact reports<sup>1</sup> within IFAD's Sustainable Development Finance Framework. This comprehensive framework

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<sup>1</sup> IFAD's first impact report will become public on 21 November 2023.

encompasses all funds borrowed by IFAD through bilateral loans and private placement bonds, amplifying IFAD's efforts to support the 2030 Agenda and SDGs.

6. On the outcome front, IFAD has played a substantial role in advancing diverse SDGs, in close alignment with its overarching corporate strategic objectives. Particularly in the realm of market access, IFAD's ongoing portfolio had cumulatively provided essential support to 1.3 million members of rural producers' organizations, making a meaningful impact toward the realization of SDG 2. Skill development also took centre stage, with IFAD training 3.5 million individuals in income-generating activities, directly contributing to the objectives outlined in SDG 4. Turning to the crucial aspect of resilience, IFAD actively contributed to SDG 2 by assisting 10,380 groups in the sustainable management of natural resources and climate risks, covering an extensive 1.9 million hectares of land under climate-resilient management. Additionally, its efforts resulted in a notable contribution to SDG 13 by sequestering 20.2 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions. In terms of production, the construction of water-related infrastructure positively impacted 381,580 hectares of farmland, and 9.9 million people gained access to financial services, furthering IFAD's commitment to SDG 2. Moreover, IFAD played a pivotal role in addressing SDG 1 by facilitating secure land access for 51,050 people.<sup>2</sup>

## **B. Collaboration among the Rome-based agencies and the United Nations reforms agenda**

7. In 2023, the United Nations Rome-based agencies – the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), IFAD and the World Food Programme (WFP) marked a pivotal moment, signing an updated memorandum of understanding (MoU) during a South Sudan mission. Aligned with UNDS reforms, the revised MoU strategically emphasizes collaboration with national governments, streamlining efforts to reduce overlap. Focused on the Secretary-General's Decade of Action, it accelerates sustainable solutions, contributing to the 2030 Agenda. The updated MoU prioritizes systemic, holistic approaches through multistakeholder partnerships, addressing food security complexities. Emphasizing efficiency and innovation, the agencies reaffirm their commitment to cooperation within the United Nations reform framework, dedicated to shared goals in combating global challenges of food security and nutrition.

## **C. Collaboration with the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) for enhanced result reporting**

8. In order to enhance transparency and accountability in the reporting of UNDS results, the UNSDG has instituted an outcome and performance indicator system. Overseeing this effort, the United Nations Development Coordination Office (UNDCO) has introduced a governance framework and a consolidated set of common output indicators known as the "minimum indicator framework." Tailored for reporting by UNCTs at the 2023 session of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), this framework comprises an extensive inventory of more than 500 output indicators gathered from UNSDG members. Serving as a quality-assured reference, this inventory assists UNCTs in their reporting endeavours. Additionally, it presents a menu of 64 key indicators and requires UNCTs to select a minimum of 15 to craft a compelling narrative illustrating the impact of the United Nations on SDG achievement.
9. In active support of this endeavour, IFAD has provided UNDCO with a catalog of 23 output indicators directly contributing to SDG achievement, with 19 of them integrated into the indicator inventory. IFAD has assumed the role of lead agency for indicator 1.3, focusing on "Number of beneficiaries gaining increased secure

<sup>2</sup> EB 2023/139/R.14, Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness. Results reported in this paragraph refer to the cumulative results achieved by the portfolio of ongoing operations financed by IFAD as of the end of 2022.

access to land or water sources (tenure security over land, secure access to water, or to water bodies), with UN support". The organization remains committed to supplying inputs for the formulation of methodological notes for these indicators, encompassing definitions, aggregation methods and the implementation of a traffic light system to assess results achievement.

#### **D. Enhancing alignment between country programme documents and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks**

10. The UNSDCFs stand as pivotal governance documents for United Nations development initiatives, including IFAD's country strategic opportunities programmes (COSOPs). Presently, 55 per cent of UNCTs use UNSDCFs, with an anticipated increase to 91 per cent by the close of 2023.
11. IFAD actively contributes to the formulation of UNSDCFs and common country analyses, playing a key role in shaping agreements with governments, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>3</sup> This influence extends to the Pacific, where IFAD holds the co-signature for the 2023–2027 Pacific UNSDCF.
12. Strategic alignment between COSOPs and UNSDCFs is essential for achieving targeted outcomes aligned with the SDGs. IFAD ensures new COSOPs align comprehensively with UNSDCFs before gaining approval. While over 60 per cent of COSOPs in sub-Saharan Africa currently align with UNSDCFs, recent expansion includes Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda. Future alignment is anticipated with Comoros, Mozambique and South Sudan in 2023. IFAD aims for the alignment of all COSOPs and country strategy notes by 2026.
13. In Bangladesh, the intentional development of COSOP 2023–2028 followed the foundational UNSDCF to guarantee seamless alignment.

#### **E. Commitment to operationalizing food systems transformation post-2021 Food Systems Summit**

14. Following the 2021 Food Systems Summit, IFAD has underscored its commitment to operationalizing food systems transformation by aligning with national food systems plans and strategies. By June 2023, it was confirmed that all of IFAD's financing is now directed towards developing inclusive and resilient food systems.
15. A significant advancement in this area is the alignment of COSOPs with national food systems transformation objectives. In 2022, IFAD updated its COSOP guidelines and templates to include a broader context analysis covering rural and agricultural issues, as well as food systems plans and strategies. Since the Food Systems Summit, 83 per cent of newly approved COSOPs specifically reference food systems, with every COSOP approved in 2022 addressing challenges within country-level food systems. The integration of a food systems approach in COSOPs has facilitated policy dialogue, collaboration among the Rome-based agencies (RBAs) or UNCTs, and engagement in South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC).
16. In the development of National Pathways, IFAD's support has been pivotal. The organization assisted 55 countries in organizing dialogues and supported 60 governments in formulating National Pathways for food systems transformation in preparation for the Food Systems Summit. These pathways have since been integrated into the design and execution of IFAD's programmes and projects, which are key to rural and agricultural transformation, and more broadly, to food systems transformation.

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<sup>3</sup> In sub-Saharan Africa, IFAD has played a pivotal role in shaping UNSDCFs across the region, culminating in formal agreements with the Governments of Burkina Faso, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda and South Sudan.

## **F. Highlighting key initiatives**

- The Programme on Agricultural and Rural Transformation for Nutrition, Entrepreneurship, and Resilience (PARTNER) in Bangladesh, cofinanced with the World Bank, focuses on enhancing private sector engagement in the agrifood supply chain.
- The Participatory Agriculture and Climate Transformation Programme (PACT) in Ethiopia aligns with the Government's six transformation pathways, emphasizing climate adaptation and regenerative agricultural practices.
- In Bhutan, a collaborative effort with the World Food Programme under the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) focuses on building resilient commercial smallholder agriculture. This project aims to implement the Food Systems Summit's recommendations, prioritizing social inclusion, women's empowerment, youth engagement, improved nutrition and climate resilience.
- In Argentina, IFAD's active involvement in updating the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and participation in writing the CCA demonstrate its commitment to UN reform and the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).
- In Brazil, IFAD's contribution to the CCA chapter on the environment and climate change in 2021 aligns with UN reform initiatives and supports the implementation of the UNSDCF.
- In Belize, IFAD's contributions to the United Nations multi-state Common Framework and its significant financial contributions through the Resilient Rural Belize project underscore its alignment with UNSDCF and UN reform objectives.
- In India, IFAD's substantial contribution to the design of the UNSDCF, with a focus on food security, nutrition, agriculture and vulnerable communities, demonstrates its alignment with UN reform and the goals of the UNSDCF.
- In Haiti, IFAD's role in defining new priorities for the UNSDCF and its support for its implementation in various areas, including economic and environmental risk management, reflect its commitment to UNSDCF objectives and UN reform.
- In Viet Nam, IFAD's contribution to the UN COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Plan (SERP), including a joint proposal with UNIDO under the Multi-Purpose Trust Fund (MPTF), and active participation in the development of SERP, exemplifies its alignment with UNSDCF and UN reform efforts.
- The signing of the new multi-country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (SDCF) for the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean by the Government of Guyana and the UN System included a significant role by IFAD, showcasing its commitment to implementing the UNSDCF and advancing UN reform.

## **III. Advancing the United Nations Development System reform consolidation efforts**

### **A. IFAD's engagement in management accountability frameworks and coordination meetings**

17. During the past biennium (2021–2022), there have been notable developments in the context of the United Nations reform efforts, and IFAD's active participation in these endeavours is noteworthy. A pivotal milestone during this period was the establishment of the MAF for the UNDS and resident coordinator system. This framework has provided a unified structure, in line with the General Assembly's

resolution on repositioning the UNDS.

18. IFAD has been actively engaged in consultations within the UNSDG regarding the new MAF. Valuable feedback from IFAD to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General has resulted in improvements in collective decision-making within the UNSDG. These enhancements emphasize mutual accountability at all levels and the accountability of principals to their respective governing bodies.
19. In September 2021, the MAF received endorsement from UNSDG principals and was distributed to all ICOs. A corresponding guidance note outlined considerations for the MAF's implementation, covering aspects like the relationship between UNSDCFs and COSOPs, reporting obligations, definitions of UNCT membership and the dual accountability of UNCT members.
20. The guidance note also addressed the following: the involvement of entities without a physical presence in UNCTs; resident coordinator and UNCT performance processes; relationships and accountabilities for communications and advocacy, and for shared business operations; and fundraising and resource mobilization, especially for joint programmes and pooled funds, along with funding framework development.
21. Additionally, the guidance actively encouraged IFAD's country and regional staff to participate in regular discussions between resident coordinators and UNCTs, fostering mutual clarity and understanding of roles, accountabilities and obligations. These collective efforts aim to create a more streamlined and accountable UNDS in 2023.
22. IFAD's President actively engages in both the Chief Executives Board (CEB) and UNSDG meetings, advocating for smallholder farmers. These biannual forums allow United Nations executive heads to collaboratively address global issues. IFAD uses these opportunities to showcase its leadership in development and resilience efforts, underscore the role of small-scale producers in food system transformation, particularly in the context of the Thirteenth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD13), and reaffirm its commitment to doubling impact in support of the 2030 Agenda and building resilience in crises.
23. IFAD's participation in such meetings enables reflection on recent changes in the global landscape, fostering discussions on the United Nations system's role in addressing immediate and longer-term priorities, particularly in the context of food security, food systems transformation and longer-term resilience.

## **B. IFAD and the resident coordinator system**

24. In October 2021, the General Assembly concluded its review of the resident coordinator system with the adoption of a resolution titled "Review of the functioning of the reinvigorated resident coordinator system, including its funding arrangement." This resolution validated the system's effectiveness in advancing the SDGs, aligning closely with the recommendations presented by the Secretary-General in his June 2021 report on the system's operations.
25. Since the introduction of the reforms, the resident coordinator system has significantly improved, featuring enhanced staffing, increased operational efficiency and dynamic, diverse resident coordinators. These improvements facilitated timely, coherent and effective United Nations support; crucial as developing countries faced heightened global uncertainties. A 2021 survey of UNCTs yielded predominantly positive feedback, with high ratings in various areas. Under the MAF, IFAD country representatives underwent evaluation through the performance management process, influencing IFAD's performance management system. IFAD established a feedback system for country directors via email, fostering a dual accountability framework with resident coordinators.
26. In alignment with the Secretary-General's report and the adopted resolution, the

UNDS gained momentum in late 2022 and continued into 2023, focusing on strengthening resident coordinator leadership, mobility and career paths; establishing an independent, system-wide evaluation mechanism; enhancing UNDS efficiency and effectiveness through shared business operations; and strengthening system-wide results reporting.

### **C. Funding compact 2023**

27. The mission of the United Nations Funding Compact is to secure crucial financial support that harmonizes with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It articulates distinct measures for Member States and UNSDG entities, ensuring a stable and dependable flow of funds to sustain essential UNDS coordination functions at the country, regional, and global levels.
28. IFAD endorses the principles outlined in the Funding Compact and actively participates in the UNSDG cost-sharing mechanism to fund the resident coordinator system. IFAD has exemplified financial dedication to the specified cost-sharing areas as outlined below:
  - (i) Since 2018, the UNSDG cost-sharing agreement in support of the resident coordinator system has almost tripled its annual contribution from US\$700,360 in 2017 to US\$1.4 million in 2021, increasing the allocation for 2022 and 2023 to US\$1.681 million. There will be a further increase for 2024 to just under US\$2 million which will be reported on in the next update.
  - (ii) IFAD, utilizing the cost-sharing formula, increased its contribution to the United Nations Security Management System from US\$158,695 in 2019 to US\$191,067 in 2020. The contribution was US\$304,650 in 2021 and US\$296,402 in 2022. It should be noted that these figures are provisional and the final figure may be slightly higher once all of the relevant invoices have been received and honoured.
  - (iii) IFAD continues to support cost-sharing contributions for the International Civil Service Commission and the CEB Secretariat, which totalled approximately US\$100,000 in 2020 and US\$98,000 in 2021.
  - (iv) IFAD continues to utilize the services of United Nations agencies with a large field presence that provide financial, administrative, information technology and human resources services for a fee, on a pay-per-use basis.
29. In 2023, IFAD continued to submit the 1 per cent coordination levy in compliance with General Assembly resolution 72/279.

### **D. Enhancing efficiency and effectiveness within UNDS through shared business operations**

30. It is evident, given the US\$195 million in efficiency gains achieved through actions undertaken as part of the UNDS reform, that these reforms are generating concrete cost savings across the United Nations system. IFAD continues to support the four core initiatives below, guided by the three facilitating principles: costing and pricing, client satisfaction, and statement of mutual recognition.

#### **Business operations strategies implementation: unlocking efficiency and savings in UNCT operations**

31. Currently 131 UNCTs have successfully finalized their business operations strategies with the assistance of an online platform dedicated to strategy development, implementation and results collection and reporting. All ICOs have now established a business operations strategy, achieving the UNDS target. The anticipated annual recurring cost savings from such strategies are estimated to be around US\$92 million, with IFAD reporting cost savings of US\$1,080,220 as at 31 March 2023, based on data obtained through the business operations strategy platform.

32. The most notable increase in efficiency gains from inter-entity business operations strategy initiatives was a remarkable 144 per cent rise, equating to US\$25 million, during the year 2020. These gains are expected to further drive enhancements in the future, with the completion of strategy implementation, as well as the initial results from common back offices and common premises implementation. Identified as high-impact common services with the potential to generate significant cost savings, quality improvements, and the promotion of best practices include areas such as procurement and renewable energy.

#### **Forming common back offices**

33. IFAD is actively contributing to UNDS reform efforts, focusing on optimizing programmatic benefits through efficient and high-calibre back-office operations. Spearheading the drive to standardize business practices among diverse entities is the common back-office initiative, with the initial deadline for full-scale implementation extended to conclude by the end of 2024. The cornerstone of the first generation of common back offices includes 66 core services in areas such as procurement, human resources, administration, and information and communications technology (ICT). Presently, six UNCTs, including teams in Brazil, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam – where IFAD has offices – are in the process of planning the implementation of their common back offices. To facilitate the establishment of the common back office in Viet Nam, a successful pilot of an online service delivery platform was executed, integrating, and leveraging existing systems and solutions from various United Nations entities.

#### **IFAD's approach to global shared services and collaborative business operations**

34. In the context of operational enhancements, global shared services provide location-independent support, acting as a complement to the functions performed by smaller shared service centres at the country level. The evolution of global shared services has transcended the traditional centralization of global service delivery from a singular physical location, now encompassing services delivered through digital platforms. The growing interest in global shared services is attributed to the transformative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, shifts in work methodologies and an increased reliance on technology. These factors have fundamentally reshaped the United Nations approach to administrative tasks. An initial list of 42 services was identified for expansion and utilization by IFAD, with a specific emphasis on strengthening five established global shared services in 2022. As reported in the previous year, these services include:

- (i) The United Nations fleet (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], WFP)
- (ii) Vehicle procurement (United Nations Secretariat)
- (iii) UN Booking Hub (WFP)
- (iv) Human resources services (UNDP)
- (v) UN Web Buy Plus (United Nations Office for Project Services [UNOPS])

35. Due to IFAD's modest scale and limited dedicated resources for independent service delivery, the organization continues to depend on local hosting agencies and collaborative business operations to eliminate redundancy and optimize cost efficiencies. The following are a few examples:

#### **Human resources services:**

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



**Financial services:**

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

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

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

**Administrative services:**

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

**Optimizing efficiency through United Nations common premises**

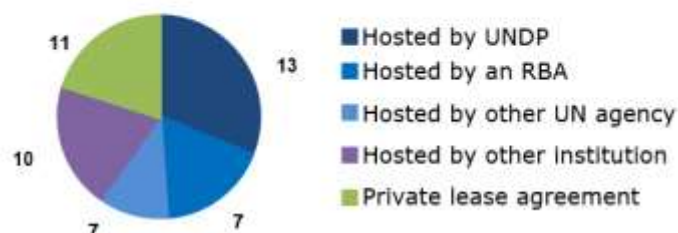
36. Currently, 27 per cent (520) of the United Nations total of 1,900 premises serve as common premises, accommodating two or more United Nations entities. Collectively, these facilities house more than half of the United Nations workforce, totalling 54,600 individuals. In May 2021, an online platform dedicated to common premises was introduced, marking the first instance in which the United Nations possessed a centralized database encompassing all its premises. This data will be instrumental in identifying consolidation prospects and facilitating the reporting of efficiency enhancements resulting from common premises initiatives.
37. The objective of the efficiency agenda was to achieve a 50 per cent common premises goal by 2021/2022. To date, IFAD has attained a global rate of 60 per cent for common premises (inclusive of United Nations Houses), exceeding the UNDS target. Common premises have played a substantial role in generating cost savings in the following domains:
- IFAD benefits from cost savings on United Nations rental expenses and facility services linked to United Nations premises, fostering resource-sharing, shared amenities, and collaborative security infrastructure and personnel arrangements with other United Nations entities. Common premises also enhance IFAD's operational efficiency by reducing commuting time to interagency meetings.
  - IFAD, in specific instances, utilizes government-provided rent-free buildings<sup>4</sup> or moves into newly constructed and United Nations-funded buildings (e.g. Egypt, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania), resulting in significant savings on rental costs.
  - The United Nations common premises initiative, directly tied to both the business operations strategies and common back offices initiatives, facilitates the expansion of services that would not have been feasible without co-location by IFAD. Examples include scaling up IT infrastructure and services, as well as facilities services, leading to substantial cost avoidance in resource-sharing, particularly in security and ICT infrastructure.
  - As part of the implementation of IFAD's Decentralization 2.0 plan, the organization actively collaborates with other United Nations agencies to secure office space in United Nations shared or common premises, yielding tangible administrative and financial benefits.

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<sup>4</sup> E.g. Abidjan, Fiji, Ghana, and soon Uzbekistan.

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

**27** out of 48 ICOs are hosted by other United Nations entities (56% of total)



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

IFAD is fully on track in 27 ICOs (56%), where it is either co-located with another United Nations agency or entity, or residing within a United Nations House or compound:

- 13 (27%) ICOs are hosted by UNDP
- 7 (14.5%) ICOs are hosted by FAO or WFP
- 7 (14.5%) ICOs are hosted by other United Nations agencies (including United Nations House or compound)
- 10 (21%) ICOs are hosted by other government or international institutions
- 11 (23%) ICOs are stand-alone leased from private lessors either directly by IFAD or through UNDP

## IV. Conclusion

38. IFAD remains committed to upholding all pertinent mandates of the UNDS reform in alignment with General Assembly resolutions 72/279 (repositioning of the UNDS), 76/4 (review of the resident coordinator system), and 75/233 (latest QCPR). Specifically, IFAD has comprehensively communicated the dual reporting mechanisms within the resident coordinator system to country directors, adopted UNSDCFs as the basis for all new COSOPs and consistently fulfilled its financial responsibilities to the Funding Compact.
39. IFAD will continue to actively contribute to areas of reform where the United Nations system seeks to enhance its efforts. This commitment is particularly relevant in the ongoing pursuit of system-wide efficiencies and the transparent reporting of results towards achieving the SDGs. IFAD remains steadfast in its dedication to supporting UNDS reform and the QCPR implementation, striving to fulfil its role in advancing progress towards the SDGs.

## Country level examples of IFAD engagement in the implementation of United Nations reform products (as of November 2023)

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.
Belize	IFAD contributed to UN delivery on the multi-state Common Framework. In Belize, IFAD-financed RRB weights for about 50% of UN total financial contribution. The UNRC supports on policy dialogue, as IFAD has no ICO presence.
Cairo MENA Hub	IFAD is actively involved in the preparation of 11 papers of the CCA as either co-author or quality assurance.
CAR	IFAD actively participated in the CCA in 2022 trying to raise the activities to boost agricultural production. IFAD had participated in the writing of the CCA.
China	IFAD has actively participated in the development of CCA in 2019 and all related preparation for a review of the agriculture and rural sector.
Comoros	IFAD actively participated in the CCA in 2020
Cuba	IFAD participated in the preparation of CCA for the UNSCDF 2020-2024, which has been extended until 2025. A new CCA is underway, and IFAD is providing inputs on governance and social development.
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 contributed to the preparation and signed 2023-2027 UNSDCF. IFAD is active in the Agriculture Development Partner Group (DGPG) and IFAD together with FAO sponsored and launched the Regional meeting on Arab Forum for Rural Advisory Services (AFRAS). IFAD is also actively contributing to the UN thematic groups on Gender, Communication, prosperity and planet. Egypt was the host of COP27 where IFAD contributed and coordinated with all UN agencies for the one UN pavilion. Egypt chose IFAD to lead the food pillar of its Nexus of Water Food and Energy (NWFE) a US\$14 billion program to actionize Egypt Climate Change strategy 2050, IFAD is assembling finance from IFI's and aggregating UN agencies contribution to NWFE under the food pillar.
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.
Georgia	The current Cooperation Framework (2021-2015) builds on the findings of the Common Country Analysis (CCA), the final evaluation of the current programming cycle (2016-2020) and is aligned with the national development priorities, including Georgia’s EU integration aspiration and the country’s international commitments under the 2030 Agenda and with special focus on international human rights and environmental obligations. IFAD contributed to the Cooperation Framework formulation process and signed the document. A configuration exercise is likely to be undertaken to assess the UNCT technical, operational and financial capacity to contribute to the achievement of the strategic priorities, outcomes and outputs under the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework which will replace the current one. IFAD expects to actively engage in the process.
Kyrgyzstan	IFAD has participated in the formulation of the 2021 Common Country Analysis (CCA) of the UNCT as a contributor in the chapters including (1) analysis of financing landscape and opportunities, (2) partnerships and capacity development, and (3) analysis of strategic entry points for UN Programming.
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 for the UNSCDF 2020-2025, developed in 2019.
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 2018-2024 COSOP has been conducted, and noted continued full alignment with the new UN country programming framework. These findings were validated and endorsed at a well-attended (stakeholders included UNICEF, all IFAD India PMUs, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), development agencies and Embassy representatives) validation event in May 2023.
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 (2020) and update (2022) of CCA
Mongolia	IFAD participated in the preparation of CCA.
Morocco	IFAD engaged in the development of the CCA.
Moldova	IFAD participated in the finalization of the Common Country Analysis (CCA) in 2021, contributing to the areas of inclusive human development, poverty and inequality and climate change footprint and environmental vulnerabilities.

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>5</sup> IFAD supported the development of the new CCA.
Pakistan	IFAD has participated as task team member for the CCA preparation. IFAD-assisted activities are reflected in the multi-year programme framework under the UNSDCF 2023-2027 and are represented in the Programme Management Team (PMT).
Panama	IFAD participated in the preparation of CCA.
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 has completed the undertaking of CCA (2022) in determining its priorities for the next five years to assist the country realize its national development vision. IFAD has actively participated in the preparation and final review of the CCA.
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.
Senegal	IFAD participated actively in the CCA 2022 as focal point and joint contributor to aspects of the analysis relative to agriculture, rural development, climate, environment. The same responsibilities are currently taken for the design of CCA 2024.
Sierra Leone	IFAD was fully involved in providing contributions 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	In Sri Lanka, IFAD was fully integrated in the drafting of the CCA and the UNSDCF. IFAD is a signatory to the Sri Lanka CF covering 2023-2027. The <a href="#">final version</a> is hyperlinked here.
Tajikistan	IFAD participated in the finalization of a new CCA in 2020, contributing in the areas of food security and adaptation to climate change.

<sup>5</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)

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.
Türkiye	The UNSDCF 2021-2025 and the regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) are being updated on a regular basis in line with the recovery programme and will inform the Common Country Analysis.
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	With IFAD operations suspended in Afghanistan and in agreement with the UNRC, IFAD participation was limited to attendance to UNCT meetings and information sharing with the UNCT for the IFAD grant projects implemented starting in late 2022
Argentina	IFAD participated in the development of the UNDSDCF, which has been signed by IFAD's Country Director. Active participation of IFAD in the implementation of their UNSDCDF and providing key inputs for UNINFO and UN annual reports
Algeria	IFAD participated in the development of the UNDSDCF, which has been signed by IFAD as non-resident Agency
Bangladesh	IFAD participated in the development of the new UNSDCF and is a co-signatory of the cooperation framework.
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 is a co-signatory of the UNSDCF.

Bolivia	IFAD contributed to the development of the UNSDCF and is now a signatory of the approved strategy currently under implementation for the period 2023 – 2027.
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 has contributed to the formulation of the new UNSDCF, in particular to the Axis 3 (Environment and Climate Change for Sustainable Development), of which it is part. IFAD has signed the UNSDCF 2023-2027.
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.
Chile	IFAD to formally join the UNSDCF through the upcoming 2024-2025 CSN currently under preparation. The country team is exploring interagency initiatives with FAO, ECLAC among other agencies
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	IFAD contributed substantially to the design of the UNSDCF. IFAD continues to remain a strong contributor to current UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2023-2027), PROSPERITY Pillar: Skills development and accelerated, inclusive and sustainable economic growth (SDGs 7; 8; 9; 10 and 17).
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 signed off the UNSDCF 2021-2025



Colombia	A new UNSCDF will be prepared in late 2023 to align with the new Govt and the National Development Plan. IFAD is actively participating in the CCA and subsequent UNSDCF consultations and development. The 3 RBAS have a joint strategic action plan proposal, and work closely to identify synergies; e.g. all IFAD operation and COSOP designs are consulted with RBAs as well as the RCO and UNCT. To this date, IFAD has an active participation of IFAD in the negotiation of the upcoming UNSDCF.
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
Dominican Republic	IFAD actively participated and is co-signatory of the new UNSDCF, and participates in two working groups.
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	The COSOP 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 the design and implementation of the UNSDCF 2023 – 2027.
Georgia	IFAD actively participated in the formulation of the current UNSDCF (2021-205) and is a co-signatory thereof.
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 participates in the inter-agency working groups in economic development and the Programme Management Team (PMT).
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 and FAO are leading a study and working group mapping of all the partners activities in GB including UN agencies. 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 and other partners financed activities in the country.
Guyana	IFAD CD participates actively in 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. Currently, the country team is participating in the update of the CIP. In October, IFAD participated in the Private Sector Forum organized by the UN RCO.
Haiti	In 2022, IFAD contributed to the definition of the UNSDCF's new priorities. IFAD's development programme in Haiti supports the UNSDCF in pillar 3 (Inclusive Economic Model) and 5 (Environment, Risk Management, Area-based Governance). IFAD co-signed the new UNSDCF in April 2023. During the design of EFOSE (EB 2024), under the UNRC's oversight, IFAD is liaising with FAO, ILO, UNWOMEN, WFP – among others - to identify synergies at implementation.
Honduras	IFAD is co-signatory of the UNDSFC

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. UN Business Operations Strategy (well implemented by Indonesia ICO).
Iraq	IFAD participated in the working group on natural resource management, climate change and Disaster Risk Management for the UNSDCF.
Kenya	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
Kyrgyzstan	In 2021, IFAD has participated in 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). IFAD is co-signatory of the newly developed UNSCDF.
Lao PDR	IFAD has participated in the process and is a signatory of the Lao PDR - United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026.
Liberia	<p>IFAD is actively engaged in UNCT activities, and his involvement is likely to increase with the establishment of the ICO.</p> <p>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.</p>
Madagascar	<p>IFAD is co-signatory of UNDSDF 2021-2023.</p> <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, 2023 to 2030 has been under development based on the UNDAF (2019-2023) and consultations with the UNRC , UNCT members, including the RBAs.</li> <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	IFAD was fully integrated in the preparations and drafting of the Maldives UNSDCF signed in October 2021. In addition, IFAD participates in the relevant outcomes groups and supporting groups that are involved in the implementation of the CF.
Mali	In fragile settings, where the combination of humanitarian, development and security challenges requires particularly well-coordinated activities and approaches, IFAD has attached the utmost 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.
Mexico	During the pandemic, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development requested the support of IFAD and FAO to analyze the status of food production and distribution in the country and generate recommendation to strengthen food chains in the context of economic recovery imposed by the pandemic. In this instance, a consortium was formed to address different value chains and strategies for productive development, information generation and financial inclusion. The working group included the World Bank, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT).
Mexico	IFAD was involved in the elaboration of the UNSCDF 2020-2025, and represented in the signature of the document by the UN Resident Coordinator and IFAD Country Director. Each year, IFAD collaborates with data from loans and grants on national reports for UNINFO and to the Mexican Government.
Moldova	IFAD participated in drafting the UNSDCF 2024-2028, and is co-signatory of this newly developed Cooperation Framework.  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.
Montenegro	IFAD has contributed to, and is co-signatory of UNDSDF 2023-2027
Morocco	IFAD is making an active contribution to the UNDAF evaluation.
Mongolia	IFAD have contributed to completing UNSDCF.

Mozambique	IFAD has actively participated in the design of the new UNSDCF and has co-signed the UNSDCF 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
Nepal	IFAD participated in the preparation of Nepal's UNSDCF (2023 - 2027) and is a signatory of the UNSDCF. IFAD is now regularly requested to report against the relevant result indicators. Final signed version is available at <a href="https://uninfo.org/location/96/documents">https://uninfo.org/location/96/documents</a> .
Pacific	IFAD participated in the development and negotiation of new UNSDCF, 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
Pakistan	IFAD participated in the process of UNSDCF (2023-2027) development (signed on October 2022), and is a co-signatory. IFAD 2023-2027 COSOP is fully aligned with UNSDCF 2023-2027, in particular contributing to Outcome 4 (Sustainable inclusive economic growth and decent work), Outcome 2 (Gender equality and women's empowerment), Outcome 3 (Climate change and the environment), and Outcome 1 (Basic social services).
Panama	IFAD participated in the development and negotiation of new UNSDCF, 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. Evaluation and planning of
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 Active participation of IFAD in the implementation of their UNSDCF and providing key inputs for UNINFO and UN annual reports
Philippines	IFAD is signatory of the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (2024-2028), former UNDAF. New UNSDCF has recently been signed between the Philippines Government and UNCT on 24 <sup>th</sup> of October 2023. IFAD has supported the preparation of UNSDCF and contributing towards the achievement of Outcome 2 and Outcome 3. The strategic objectives of the new COSOP (2023-2028) are fully aligned with the new UNSDCF.
Rwanda	IFAD 2019-2024 COSOP is fully aligned with the UNDAF II (2018-2023), now UNSDCF 2018-2024.
Sao Tome and Principe	IFAD has been fully involved in the design and implementation of the UNSDCF 2023 - 2027. CSN aligned with the UNSDCF
Senegal	IFAD contributed actively to the design of the Senegal UNSDCF 2019-2023 and signed it. The Fund contributed also actively to the elaboration for the UN annual joint AWPB, mainly in the contribution o the UN system of the country strategic priority n°1 (inclusive and sustainable economic growth) and strategic priority n°2 (access to quality basic social services and social

	protection). The contribution of IFAD went to socio-economic empowerment of vulnerable groups, agriculture, environment and climate, youth employment strategic interventions.
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, 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	UNSDCF 2023-2025 has been finalized. IFAD will initiate the preparation of a COSOP in 2023, which will align with the UNSDCF priorities. 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.
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 is available IFAD currently participates in the related outcome 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
Tunisia	IFAD participated in 2021-2025 UNSDCF and is contributing to its implementation
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.
Turkey	IFAD coordinated the reflections over the transformation of rural economies through climate resilient market-oriented agriculture and sustainable natural resources management. It also took part in the new UNSDCF (now signed), and completed the Agency Capacity Assessment and Statement. The current UNSDCF covers the period 2021-2025 and the UNCT will be convening over the next few months to discuss the outline of the future UNSDCF.
Uruguay	IFAD to formally join the UNSDCF through the upcoming 2024-2025 CSN currently under preparation. The country team is exploring interagency initiatives with FAO, ECLAC among other agencies
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.
Dominican Republic	DR President participated in the public launch of the IFAD-funded "Prorural Inclusivo y Resiliente" providing the funding to the first inclusive and resilient plans in the border with Haiti.
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	IFAD participated to the development of the Socio Economic response in 2020 and provided inputs on its achievement in the 2021 review.
Guatemala	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. 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.

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 dairy 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>
Kyrgyzstan	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.
LAC Region	The IFAD-funded "Agri-digitalization Project" seeks e-commerce and digital solutions to overcome the increasing obstacles for over 10.000 farmers to access market and financing due to the consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic in Bolivia, Guatemala, Haiti and Honduras.
Maldives	While the UNSDCF has been delayed due to Covid19, IFAD actively participated in the drafting of the UN Socioeconomic Economic Response Framework (SERF), the interim framework document. Along with FAO and UNDP, drafted the sections on food security and agriculture. The newly approved loan, Maldives Agribusiness Programme, is prominently featured in the SERF.
MENA region	NEN actively participated in UN Development Reform discussions led by ESCWA over quadrennial policy review.
Pacific	IFAD participated in the SERP
Pakistan	IFAD participated as part of the UNCT in the UN Socio Economic Recovery Framework (SERF) endorsed by the Planning Commission of Pakistan.
Peru	IFAD in partnership with UNDP, FAO, and WFP led the development of a 2020 study to provide an initial approach to the Covid-19 pandemic impacts on family farming and agriculture in Peru. The document estimated and assessed the impacts on the economy for this year, and how this negative outcome will reflect in the agricultural activity. It also proposed recommendations for policy-makers to strengthen public policies aimed at economic recovery. This study was presented in November 2020 to the Ministry of Agriculture Development and Irrigation (MIDAGRI).



Philippines	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)
Senegal	IFAD contributed in 2020 to the elaboration of Senegal United Nations development assistance framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19. The contribution of the fund was targeted to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Product 2.1: Social protection systems are strengthened to make them more resilient and pro-poor</li> <li>- Product 3.1: The most affected productive sectors, employment and workers, especially women and youth, are protected</li> </ul> Product 3.2: Productive sectors are strengthened for the promotion of sustainable decent jobs
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).
Türkiye	In response to the earthquake which affected 11 provinces in southern Türkiye on 6 February 2023, the UNCT and partners (UNCT+) discussed an approach to ensure international actors continued to provide essential humanitarian assistance to people most affected until the end of 2023 while accelerating their respective recovery programmes in the spirit of building back better.
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>
Bangladesh	A streamlined gender strategy is currently being developed between RBA with collaboration of UNWOMAN and UNRCO In collaboration with FAO, co-organized the Investment Forum to engage with private sector.
Colombia	A tri-partite RBAs joint strategic plan proposal was designed, providing a framework for enhanced collaboration between the 3 agencies
Dominican Republic	RBA collaboration in the context of PRORURAL Inclusivo y Resiliente working on FSN and resilience.
Ecuador	IFAD participates in the interagency <i>Cerrando Brechas</i> Gender Programme, together with FAO and WFP, seeking to internalise and expand the methodology in its investment portfolio. In addition, IFAD actively participates in national discussions on sustainable food systems, also with FAO and WFP.
El Salvador	IFAD, FAO, ITU, UNESCO to jointly develop an SDG fund proposal. With ECLAC we are collaborating in the new ruralities donation.

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
Georgia	There is no active RBA strategy in the country as WFP does not operate in Georgia. IFAD has collaborated closely with FAO in the implementation of project-specific activities.
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 Food System Summit (FSS)-related with National Pathway, which is led by GoGTM and the private sector. In March 2023, the National Pathway was updated before the Stock Taking Moment in July 2023.
Guyana	IFAD, FAO and WFP (in-country presence in Guyana since 2022) are collaborating closely to support the Government in the making of its School Feeding Policy. FAO provides technical assistance for the drafting, and IFAD-financed HESAD Project is feeding into the policy with concrete examples of linking the school feeding program with local producers, in 14 Amerindian villages. Also, FAO carried out the HESAD SOFA and baseline studies. In July 2023, the three RBA collaborated to support Guyana's participation in the Second Food Systems Stocktake (Rome, Italy), and in October, IFAD, FAO and WFP had a joint booth at the Agri Invest Forum & Expo in Georgetown.
Honduras	IFAD has being involved in the joint RBA initiative for the national pathway for Food systems in the country.
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. Moreover, in 2021, IFAD has developed jointly with FAO (1) a Policy Brief to set pathways for the decarbonization of the livestock sector in Kyrgyzstan, and (2) concept note for developing digital agriculture under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture.</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	<p>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</p>
Peru	<p>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.</p> <p>To this date, the interagency collaboration with FAO and WFP is focused in the implementation of the Law on public purchases for family farming, along with the preparation of the new Family Farming Strategy.</p>
Sri Lanka	<p>IFAD, FAO and WFP organized the proceedings of the 2023 World Food Day in partnership with GoSL. The agriculture minister of LKA will be the chief guest of the event.</p> <p>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.</p>

Tajikistan	<p>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.</p> <p>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+ in which, FAO covers the activities related to carbon balance accounting, decarbonizing the agricultural sector, conducting farmer field schools (FFS), climate finance and the implementation of the GLEAM-i tool for environmentally sound livestock breeding</p>
Turkiye	In 2023, IFAD partnered FAO and WFP in the preparation of `The Supply Chain Analysis for the Turkish Wheat Sector: <i>Building a Resilient Food System</i> ` which was financed through the SDG Fund.
<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. 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. Exploring opportunities for collaboration with ILO and UNICEF.</p>
Bhutan	IFAD has designed together with WFP a new US\$ 30 million project titled <i>Building Resilient Commercial Stallholder Agriculture</i> (BRECSA). The project includes US\$ 13 million from GAFSP. IFAD is the supervising entity and WFP will provide technical assistance. The project will use WFP's Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) for strengthening climate adaptation. IFAD also collaborated with FAO and WFP in supporting the government with revision of the Renewable Natural Resources strategy up to 2030.
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>Joint IFAD-UN Women efforts promoting gender empowerment in on-going IFAD funded project in Hunan (H2RDP)</p> <p>Joint RBA efforts on annual Technology empowering rural transformation forum</p> <p>Joint workshop with CIDCA and UNICEF on monitoring &amp; Evaluation of SSTC initiatives</p> <p>Actively participated in various of local UN thematical working groups on UN Reform Agenda</p>
Costa Rica, Panama and Dominican Republic	A proposal is under design and will be presented to the Adaptation Fund in tandem with FAO.
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
El Salvador	With FAO we are collaborating in project coordination between Rural Adelante and Reclima, monthly meetings are established and we are generating co benefits.
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	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. In 2022, this program was escalated by an INSURED/PARM initiative (an IFAD based facility financed through supplementary funds from SIDA). Upon Congress approval, the partnership with FAO and WFP in piloting the implementation of the Guatemala school feeding program, will be further developed through the GUATEINNOVA project co-financed with the World Bank (WB). 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	<p>IFAD is collaborating with the International Labour Organization (ILO) on the implementation of the Sparking Disability Inclusive Rural Transformation (SPARK) project, focusing on disability inclusion. This initiative "unfolds in the state of Maharashtra in conjunction with Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal (MAVIM), drawing financial support from IFAD. MAVIM, serving as the executing agency for the IFAD-supported Nav Tejaswini Maharashtra Women Empowerment project, spearheads efforts to dismantle barriers that persons with disabilities encounter in rural communities, ensuring their engagement and equitable participation in developmental processes.</p> <p>Further, IFAD is collaborating with ESCAP on identifying opportunities for cross-border cooperation in India's North-East Region, drawing on its experience in Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram through LAMP and FOCUS.</p>
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".
Iraq	The IFAD-funded Smallholder Agriculture Revitalisation project is currently negotiating partnerships on irrigation infrastructure with UNOPS, on climate change information systems and alternative livelihoods with WFP and on climate-proofed and climate resilient agriculture with FAO. IFAD is also exploring opportunity for collaborating with UNDP through parallel financing to UNDP's GCF proposal in case Government of Iraq requests BRAM resources
Kyrgyzstan	In support of UNCT common action, IFAD-funded Project ATMP's targeting strategy and AWPB have considered the possibility of repurposing funds in support of those stakeholders affected by COVID-19 as priority beneficiaries for the 2021 activities and will report on implementation indicators accordingly.
Lao PDR	The Agriculture for Nutrition project is a tri-partite RBA collaboration, financed with USD 31.5m of GAFSP funds. IFAD is the supervising entity. AFN I completed on 31/12/2022. A second phase of the project, AFN II (2023-2030, tot. \$48 mil), renews the collaboration with WFP and FAO.
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. ILO is also in active partnership with the Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains Development Programme (DEFIS) mainly in infrastructure development with employment intensive approach (HIMO).</li> </ul>

Mauritania	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.
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	<p>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.</p> <p>IFAD is lead agency in the Joint Programme on Accelerating Rural Women's Economic Empowerment in the Pacific Islands being implemented in Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga. The Programme is implemented jointly with FAO, UNWomen and WFP. The Programme focuses on strengthening institutional capacities of governments and civil society, to effectively implement policies, programmes, and services that address the needs for the economic empowerment of rural women.</p> <p>IFAD supported the development of the UNSDF 2023-2027 for the Pacific countries. IFAD Pacific actively participated on the preparation of the UN Country Implementation Program (CIP) 2023 - 2024 Framework for the countries where involved. IFAD have supported the Pacific countries to prepare the Food System Stocktaking Report and present to the UN Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking Moment of July 2023.</p>

	<p>IFAD in collaboration with the RBAs, FAO and WFP have established a working group with focus on Food System Transformation Agenda to support the Pacific countries to implement their Food System Pathways identified in the FS Summit of 2021. A country in the Pacific will be selected as pilot study.</p> <p>IFAD is actively leading the Human Right to Food for the Fourth cycle Universal Periodic Review (UPR) for the Pacific countries to be examined by the United Nations Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Working Group in Geneva. So far delivered for Vanuatu and Tuvalu.</p>
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.
Pakistan	Gwadar-Lasbela Livelihoods Support Project Phase II (GLLSP II), Balochistan: Project level agreement with WFP and FAO for nutrition and climate change resilience. WFP and FAO are providing technical assistance support through IFAD grant funding (US\$ 3 Million) for improved nutrition at household level and on-farm climate change resilience respectively.
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	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.
Sao tome and Principe	IFAD and WFP implementing Home-Grown School feeding and nutritional education to improve nutrition in Sao Tome and Principe.
Sao Tome and Principe	IFAD and ILO working together for decent jobs for youth and youth entrepreneurship
Senegal	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.



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>
South Sudan	IFAD, FAO and WFP are elaborating the SDG 2 study for South Sudan
Tajikistan	<p>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.</p>
Türkiye	<p>UNDP provides implementation support to two IFAD-financed projects in the country, Goksu Taseli Watershed Development Project (GTWDP) and the Uplands Rural Development Programme (URDP).</p> <p>IFAD is a member of the UNCT Results Groups numbers 4 and 6, respectively on Inclusive and Sustainable Growth and Development and Climate Change and Environment.</p> <p>In addition, IFAD is an active member of the Issue-based Coalition on Sustainable Food Systems (IBC-SFS).</p>
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).
Yemen	IFAD is currently implementing the Rural Livelihood Development Project (funded by IFADs RPSF, FARMS and ASAP+ facilities as well as Swiss, GAFSP and GEF funding assembled by IFAD) through FAO and is negotiating an agreement with WFP.
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. a number of UN agencies, including the 3 RBAs, joined forces 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. This initiative however was not approved.
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 in 2021. Joint assessment between IFAD-FAO and MAF related to impact of COVID-19 on agriculture and food security in Lao PDR and with response plan for ensuring Food Security and Nutrition mitigating impacts of COVID19 containment measures in the Lao PDR.
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.
Panama	IFAD in close collaboration with FAO, ILO and UNDP, participates in an interdivisional implementation of the "UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund", under the UNSDCF framework in Panama. This initiative has established the Family Agriculture Fund, which will support the implementation of activities for rural development.
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	The RBAs jointly committed for the preparation of a concept note for the Home school feeding initiative. FAO is also participating

	in the organization of IFAD-led Knowledge Management and Learning event to convene NGO/CSO with the Government to discuss policy and knowledge agenda on private sector and climate change.
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.
CAR	IFAD has supported UN efforts to protect rural livelihoods through the RPSF instrument. This initiative will help provide support to rural populations to cope with the effects of COVID in PREPAS intervention areas included by RCO in the COVID-19 Socio-Economic Recovery Framework.
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
Senegal	IFAD contributed to the elaboration of the Senegal CCA 2022 by contributing in the assessment of the impact of the COVID 19 on the resilience of farmers and other fragile group in rural areas. Furthermore, IFAD together with other RBAs led the elaboration of mitigation and recovery strategy against COVID 19 in the agriculture and food systems in the country.
Türkiye	IFAD cooperated with FAO and UNDP in the preparation of two studies, `Rapid Impact Analysis of COVID-19 on Turkish Agriculture and Food Sectors (2021) and Empowering Rural Smallholders in Türkiye Through Digital Marketing and Business Solutions in Post COVID-19 Period (2022).

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.
Kyrgyzstan	In 2021 IFAD has participated in the Country level socio-economic vulnerability analysis with WFP and FAO focusing on poverty, food security and nutrition in Kyrgyzstan in preparation of the UN Socio-economic Response Plan for COVID19.