
Informations actualisées sur la participation du FIDA à la mise en œuvre des réformes du système des Nations Unies et sur les mesures prises par le FIDA en réponse à l'adoption par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies de la résolution sur l'examen quadriennal complet

Cote du document: EB 2024/OR/1

Date: 18 janvier 2024

Distribution: Publique

Original: Anglais

POUR: EXAMEN

Mesures à prendre: Le Conseil d'administration est invité à examiner les informations actualisées sur la participation du FIDA à la mise en œuvre des réformes du système des Nations Unies et sur les mesures prises par le FIDA en réponse à l'adoption par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies de la résolution sur l'examen quadriennal complet.

Questions techniques:

Ronald Hartman

Directeur

Division de l'engagement, des partenariats et de la mobilisation des ressources à l'échelle mondiale
courriel: r.hartman@ifad.org**Giorgia Salucci**

Cheffe

Unité d'appui sur le terrain
courriel: g.salucci@ifad.org

Informations actualisées sur la participation du FIDA à la mise en œuvre des réformes du système des Nations Unies et sur les mesures prises par le FIDA en réponse à l'adoption par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies de la résolution sur l'examen quadriennal complet

I. Introduction

1. Le présent rapport de situation est présenté au Conseil d'administration conformément aux instructions données en 2018, dans lesquelles il demandait à la direction du FIDA de poursuivre la collaboration engagée avec le Conseil concernant la mise en œuvre de la résolution 72/279 de l'Assemblée générale sur la reconfiguration du système des Nations Unies pour le développement. En outre, le présent rapport expose les dernières informations relatives à l'application de la résolution 76/4 de l'Assemblée générale, qui porte sur l'évaluation du système des coordonnatrices et coordonnateurs résidents, dans le cadre plus général de la résolution 75/233 de l'Assemblée générale sur l'examen quadriennal complet.
2. Quatre ans après le début de l'action menée en vue de réaligner le système des Nations Unies pour le développement, l'attention se porte aujourd'hui sur la consolidation des réformes, l'accent étant de plus en plus mis sur l'impact tangible et les effets à grande échelle. Le FIDA adhère pleinement au processus de réforme du système des Nations Unies, et demeure fermement résolu à appuyer activement le programme de réforme et à y participer. Cet engagement se concilie dans les faits avec un autre impératif, à savoir veiller à l'utilisation judicieuse et efficiente de ses ressources.
3. Les présentes informations actualisées dressent une synthèse complète des activités et des initiatives engagées par le FIDA en lien avec le programme de repositionnement, couvrant la période écoulée depuis la présentation du dernier rapport à la session du Conseil d'administration de décembre 2022. Ces informations portent sur un éventail de domaines essentiels, dont les contributions considérables apportées par le FIDA à la réalisation du Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030 (Programme 2030), son engagement actif au niveau des pays, dont son soutien au système des coordonnatrices et coordonnateurs résidents, la participation active des bureaux de pays du FIDA au nouveau cadre de gestion et de responsabilité, ainsi que la collaboration du FIDA avec les équipes de pays des Nations Unies et ses contributions au plan-cadre de coopération des Nations Unies pour le développement durable (ci-après « plan-cadre de coopération »).

II. Appui apporté à l'échelle du système au Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030

4. L'action constante menée au sein du système des Nations Unies pour le développement traduit l'engagement collectif pris à l'appui de la réforme, comme indiqué dans l'examen quadriennal complet de décembre 2020. Le FIDA reste résolu à faire progresser les éléments cruciaux de l'examen quadriennal complet, en mettant systématiquement l'accent sur l'accélération des progrès en direction des objectifs de développement durable (ODD). Le Fonds maintient son engagement indéfectible en faveur de la collaboration et de la cohérence à l'échelle du système des Nations Unies, aux niveaux mondial, régional et national.

A. Contribution aux objectifs de développement durable

5. Le FIDA joue un rôle crucial dans le recensement des progrès accomplis au regard des ODD, en illustrant la corrélation entre les effets directs qu'il produit et la réalisation de chaque ODD. Il s'assure ainsi que son cadre de résultats est parfaitement aligné sur les cibles associées aux ODD, de manière à rendre fidèlement compte de la contribution apportée par le FIDA à la réalisation du Programme 2030. En 2017, le FIDA a déterminé à titre préliminaire les liens entre ses indicateurs de base et les différentes cibles des ODD, et, en 2020, il a affiné et développé plus avant ces liens. Ensuite, la Division des politiques et des résultats opérationnels du Fonds a intégré avec succès le système de mise en correspondance des ODD à son Système de gestion des résultats opérationnels. Ce travail de mise en correspondance facilite le suivi et la communication d'informations au sujet des contributions du FIDA aux ODD, et permettra d'étayer les futurs rapports d'impact¹ établis au titre de son Cadre de financement du développement durable. Ce cadre global s'applique à tous les fonds empruntés par le FIDA sous la forme de prêts bilatéraux et de placements privés obligataires, amplifiant l'action du Fonds en faveur de la réalisation du Programme 2030 et des ODD.
6. Au niveau des effets directs, le FIDA a joué un rôle considérable à l'appui de la réalisation de plusieurs ODD, qui sont parfaitement alignés sur ses propres objectifs stratégiques généraux. En particulier, dans le domaine de l'accès aux marchés, le portefeuille en cours du FIDA a permis en cumulé d'apporter un appui essentiel à 1,3 million de membres d'organisations de producteurs ruraux, dont l'impact concret a contribué à la réalisation de l'ODD 2. Le développement des compétences a également occupé une place centrale: le FIDA a formé 3,5 millions de personnes à la conduite d'activités rémunératrices, contribuant directement aux objectifs relevant de l'ODD 4. Pour ce qui est de la question cruciale de la résilience, le FIDA a contribué activement à la réalisation de l'ODD 2 en aidant 10 380 groupes à gérer de manière durable les ressources naturelles et les risques climatiques, ce qui a permis de mettre en œuvre des pratiques de gestion à l'épreuve des changements climatiques sur pas moins de 1,9 million d'hectares de terres. En outre, l'action du FIDA a permis de piéger 20,2 millions de tonnes d'émissions de gaz à effet de serre, contribuant ainsi de manière notable à l'ODD 13. En matière de production, la construction d'infrastructures liées à l'eau a eu un impact positif sur 381 580 hectares de terres agricoles, et 9,9 millions de personnes ont pu accéder aux services financiers, confortant l'engagement du FIDA en faveur de l'ODD 2. De plus, le FIDA a joué un rôle central dans la réalisation de l'ODD 1 en facilitant l'accès sécurisé à la terre de 51 050 personnes².

B. Collaboration entre les organismes ayant leur siège à Rome et programme de réformes des Nations Unies

7. En 2023, les organismes ayant leur siège à Rome – le FIDA, l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO) et le Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) – ont franchi un cap décisif en signant un mémorandum d'accord actualisé au cours d'une mission au Soudan du Sud. S'inscrivant dans le prolongement des réformes du système des Nations Unies pour le développement, ce mémorandum d'accord actualisé met l'accent sur la collaboration avec les pouvoirs publics nationaux, en vue de la rationalisation des efforts pour réduire les chevauchements d'activités. Centré sur la Décennie d'action du Secrétaire général, il entend accélérer les solutions durables, contribuant au Programme 2030. Le document actualisé privilégie des approches globales systémiques, fondées sur des partenariats pluripartites et tenant compte des complexités de la sécurité

¹ Le premier rapport d'impact du FIDA a été rendu public le 21 novembre 2023.

² EB 2023/139/R.14, Rapport sur l'efficacité du FIDA en matière de développement. Les résultats présentés dans ce paragraphe renvoient aux résultats cumulés obtenus dans le cadre du portefeuille d'opérations en cours financées par le FIDA à la fin 2022.

alimentaire. Mettant en avant l'efficience et l'innovation, les organismes ont réaffirmé leur volonté de coopérer au sein du cadre de réforme des Nations Unies, faisant cause commune pour combattre les défis mondiaux que représentent la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition.

C. Collaboration avec le Groupe des Nations Unies pour le développement durable pour renforcer la présentation des résultats

8. Afin d'améliorer la transparence et la responsabilité des modalités de présentation des résultats du système des Nations Unies pour le développement, le Groupe des Nations Unies pour le développement durable a mis en place un système d'indicateurs d'effet et de performance. Supervisant cette initiative, le Bureau de la coordination des activités de développement a établi un cadre de gouvernance et un corpus d'indicateurs de produits communs consolidés, appelé « cadre d'indicateurs minimum ». Conçu pour permettre aux équipes de pays des Nations Unies de faire rapport à la session de 2023 du Conseil économique et social de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU), ce cadre recense plus de 500 indicateurs de produit collectés auprès des membres du système des Nations Unies pour le développement. Ce répertoire, référence dont la qualité est assurée, facilite l'établissement de rapports par les équipes de pays des Nations Unies. En outre, le cadre comprend un corpus de 64 indicateurs clés et fait obligation aux équipes de pays de l'ONU de sélectionner, parmi ce corpus, un minimum de 15 indicateurs pour illustrer, au moyen d'une trame narrative convaincante, l'impact du système des Nations Unies dans la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable.
9. Afin d'appuyer activement cette démarche, le FIDA a communiqué au Bureau de la coordination des activités de développement une liste de 23 indicateurs de produits qui contribuent directement à la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable, dont 19 ont été inclus dans le répertoire. Le FIDA a endossé le rôle d'organisme chef de file pour l'indicateur 1.3, à savoir « Nombre de bénéficiaires ayant obtenu un accès plus sécurisé à la terre ou aux ressources en eau (sécurisation des droits fonciers sur les terres, et accès à l'eau ou aux plans d'eau), avec l'appui des Nations Unies ». Le Fonds reste résolu à apporter son concours à la préparation de notes méthodologiques pour ces indicateurs, comprenant des définitions, des méthodes d'agrégation et la mise en place d'un système de feux tricolores pour évaluer le degré de réalisation des résultats.

D. Meilleure mise en conformité de la documentation des programmes de pays avec les plans-cadres de coopération des Nations Unies pour le développement durable

10. Les plans-cadres de coopération constituent des documents de gouvernance essentiels dans les initiatives de développement des Nations Unies, notamment pour les programmes d'options stratégiques pour les pays (COSOP) du FIDA. Pour l'heure, 55% des équipes de pays des Nations Unies utilisent les plans-cadres de coopération, un chiffre qui devrait grimper à 91% d'ici la fin 2023.
11. Le FIDA contribue activement à l'élaboration des plans-cadres de coopération et aux bilans communs de pays, jouant un rôle clé dans la formulation des accords conclus avec les pouvoirs publics, en particulier en Afrique subsaharienne³. Cette influence s'étend au Pacifique, où le FIDA est cosignataire du Plan-cadre de coopération 2023-2027 pour le Pacifique.

³ En Afrique subsaharienne, le FIDA a joué un rôle de premier plan dans la formulation de plans-cadres de coopération dans toute la région, qui ont débouché sur la signature d'accords officiels avec les gouvernements du Burkina Faso, du Congo, de l'Érythrée, de l'Éthiopie, du Gabon, du Ghana, du Kenya, du Libéria, de Madagascar, du Mozambique, de la République démocratique du Congo, du Rwanda et du Soudan du Sud.

12. L'harmonisation stratégique des COSOP avec les plans-cadres de coopération est essentielle pour atteindre les effets directs ciblés en conformité avec les objectifs de développement durable. Le FIDA veille à ce que les nouveaux COSOP soient parfaitement alignés sur les plans-cadres de coopération avant de les faire approuver. Si plus de 60% des COSOP établis pour l'Afrique subsaharienne sont actuellement conformes aux plans-cadres de coopération, cet effort d'harmonisation a récemment été étendu à l'Érythrée, à l'Éthiopie, au Kenya et au Rwanda. Les COSOP pour les Comores, le Mozambique et le Soudan du Sud devraient être harmonisés à leur tour en 2023. Le FIDA entend harmoniser la totalité de ses COSOP et de ses notes de stratégie de pays d'ici à 2026.
13. Au Bangladesh, l'élaboration délibérée du COSOP pour 2023-2028 s'inscrit dans le prolongement du Plan-cadre de coopération en sa qualité de document de base, afin de garantir la bonne harmonisation du texte.

E. Engagement à concrétiser la transformation des systèmes alimentaires prévue à l'issue du Sommet sur les systèmes alimentaires de 2021

14. À l'issue du Sommet sur les systèmes alimentaires de 2021, le FIDA a souligné son engagement à concrétiser la transformation des systèmes alimentaires en s'alignant sur les plans et stratégies nationaux y relatifs. En juin 2023, il a été confirmé que l'ensemble des financements du Fonds était maintenant destiné au développement de systèmes inclusifs et résilients.
15. L'une des grandes avancées sur ce point concerne l'alignement des COSOP avec les objectifs nationaux de transformation des systèmes alimentaires. En 2022, le FIDA a mis à jour ses lignes directrices et ses modèles, de manière à élargir l'analyse contextuelle prévue à de nouvelles questions agricoles et aux plans et stratégies concernant les systèmes alimentaires. Quatre-vingt-trois pour cent des COSOP approuvés depuis le Sommet font expressément référence aux systèmes alimentaires, et tous, depuis 2022, visent les difficultés constatées à l'échelle des pays dans les systèmes alimentaires. L'intégration dans les COSOP d'une approche axée sur ces systèmes a facilité la concertation sur l'élaboration des politiques, la collaboration entre les organismes ayant leur siège à Rome et les équipes de pays de l'ONU et la participation à la coopération sud-sud et triangulaire.
16. L'appui du FIDA a été déterminant dans la mise en place des feuilles de route nationales. L'organisation a aidé 55 pays à organiser les dialogues et 60 États à formuler leurs feuilles de route pour la transformation des systèmes alimentaires en amont du Sommet sur les systèmes alimentaires. Ces feuilles de route ont ensuite été intégrées à la conception et à l'exécution des programmes et projets du FIDA, qui sont essentiels à la transformation rurale et agricole et plus généralement à celle des systèmes alimentaires.

F. Grandes initiatives mises en avant

- Le Programme de transformation agricole et rurale en faveur de la nutrition, de l'entrepreneuriat et de la résilience (PARTNER), au Bangladesh, cofinancé par la Banque mondiale, vise à améliorer la participation du secteur privé à la chaîne d'approvisionnement agroalimentaire.
- Le Programme pour l'agriculture participative et la transformation face aux changements climatiques (PACT), en Éthiopie, s'inscrit dans les six feuilles de routes du Gouvernement pour la transformation, et met l'accent sur l'adaptation climatique et les pratiques agricoles régénératrices.
- Au Bhoutan, une collaboration avec le Programme alimentaire mondial dans le cadre du Programme mondial sur l'agriculture et la sécurité alimentaire (GAFSP) met l'accent sur la mise en place d'une petite agriculture

commerciale résiliente. Le projet vise à donner effet aux recommandations du Sommet sur les systèmes alimentaires, en insistant sur l'inclusion sociale, l'autonomisation des femmes, la participation des jeunes, l'amélioration de la nutrition et la résilience climatique.

- En Argentine, la participation active du FIDA à la mise à jour de l'analyse commune de pays, qu'il a contribué à formuler, témoigne de son attachement à la réforme de l'ONU et à la mise en œuvre du plan-cadre de coopération des Nations Unies pour le développement durable.
- Au Brésil, la contribution du FIDA au chapitre de l'analyse commune de pays sur l'environnement et les changements climatiques en 2021 s'inscrit dans le droit fil des initiatives de réforme de l'ONU et concourt à l'application du plan-cadre de coopération des Nations Unies pour le développement durable.
- Au Belize, les contributions du FIDA au cadre commun multipays et les contributions financières importantes apportées au moyen du Programme de résilience du monde rural au Belize témoignent de son alignement avec le plan-cadre et les objectifs de réforme de l'ONU.
- En Inde, le FIDA a apporté une importante contribution à la conception du Plan-cadre, en insistant sur la sécurité alimentaire, la nutrition, l'agriculture et les communautés vulnérables, témoignant ainsi de son alignement avec la réforme de l'ONU et les objectifs du plan-cadre.
- En Haïti, le FIDA a contribué à redéfinir les priorités dans l'optique du plan-cadre et à mettre en œuvre plusieurs aspects de ce document, notamment la gestion des risques économiques et environnementaux, ce qui montre bien son attachement aux objectifs du plan-cadre et à la réforme de l'ONU.
- Au Viet Nam, le FIDA a épaulé le plan de riposte socio-économique de l'ONU contre la COVID-19 et a notamment dans ce cadre présenté une proposition conjointe avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel (ONUDI) au titre du fonds d'affectation spéciale pluripartenaires et participé activement à l'élaboration du plan, ce qui est un autre exemple d'attachement au plan-cadre et aux efforts de réforme de l'ONU.
- Le nouveau plan-cadre de coopération des Nations Unies pour le développement durable multi-pays pour les Caraïbes anglophones et néerlandophones, signé par le Gouvernement guyanais avec le système onusien, ménage une place importante au FIDA, nouvelle preuve de l'attachement de celui-ci à la mise en œuvre du plan-cadre et au progrès de la réforme de l'ONU.

III. Progrès accomplis dans la consolidation de la réforme du système des Nations Unies pour le développement

A. Participation du FIDA au cadre de gestion et de responsabilité et aux réunions de coordination

17. Au cours du dernier exercice biennal (2021-2022), des évolutions notables sont intervenues dans le contexte de la réforme de l'ONU, et on notera tout particulièrement la participation active du FIDA à cet égard. Cette période a été marquée par un jalon important, à savoir la mise en place du cadre de gestion et de responsabilité s'appliquant au système des Nations Unies pour le développement et au système des coordonnatrices et coordonnateurs résidents. Ce cadre a permis d'établir une structure unifiée, conformément à la résolution de l'Assemblée générale relative au repositionnement du système.
18. Le FIDA a pris une part active dans les consultations du Groupe des Nations Unies

pour le développement durable relatives au nouveau cadre de gestion et de responsabilité. Les précieuses observations communiquées par le Fonds au Cabinet du Secrétaire général ont débouché sur des améliorations des processus conjoints de prise de décisions au sein du Groupe des Nations Unies pour le développement durable. Ces mesures d'amélioration mettent l'accent sur la responsabilité mutuelle à tous les niveaux, ainsi que sur l'obligation redctionnelle des responsables envers leurs organes directeurs respectifs.

19. En septembre 2021, le cadre de gestion et de responsabilité a été entériné par les responsables du Groupe des Nations Unies pour le développement durable et a été communiqué à tous les bureaux de pays du FIDA. La note d'orientation qui l'accompagnait mettait en avant plusieurs éléments à prendre en compte dans la mise en œuvre du cadre de gestion et de responsabilité, dont le lien entre les plans-cadres de coopération et les COSOP, les obligations concernant la communication des résultats, les critères de composition des équipes de pays des Nations Unies et la double responsabilité incomptant aux membres de ces équipes.
20. La note d'orientation portait également sur les éléments suivants: intégration, dans les équipes de pays des Nations Unies, d'entités sans présence physique; processus encadrant les performances des coordonnateurs résidents et des équipes de pays des Nations Unies; relations et responsabilités en matière de communication et de plaidoyer et dans le cadre d'activités d'appui mutualisées; collecte de fonds et mobilisation des ressources, en particulier pour les programmes conjoints et les ressources mises en commun, et élaboration de cadres de financement.
21. En outre, la note encourageait vivement le personnel du FIDA, au niveau des pays comme au niveau régional, à prendre part aux discussions régulièrement organisées entre les coordonnateurs résidents et les équipes de pays des Nations Unies, favorisant la bonne lecture et la compréhension réciproque des rôles, des responsabilités et des obligations de chacun. Ces efforts conjoints visent l'avènement en 2023 d'un système des Nations Unies pour le développement rationalisé et plus responsable.
22. Le Président du FIDA participe activement à la fois aux travaux du Conseil des chefs de secrétariat et aux réunions du Groupe des Nations Unies pour le développement durable, où il plaide la cause des petits exploitants agricoles. Ces instances biennales permettent aux chefs de secrétariat des Nations Unies de travailler en collaboration sur les problèmes d'envergure mondiale. Le FIDA profite de ces instances pour illustrer son rôle de chef de file dans les actions en faveur du développement et de la résilience, souligner le rôle des petits producteurs dans la transformation des systèmes alimentaires, en particulier dans le contexte de la Treizième reconstitution des ressources du FIDA (FIDA13), et renouveler son engagement à doubler son impact à l'appui du Programme 2030 et à renforcer la résilience face aux crises.
23. La participation du FIDA à ces réunions permet d'ouvrir la réflexion sur les changements récents intervenus dans le paysage mondial, ce qui encourage les débats sur le rôle joué par le système des Nations Unies au regard des priorités immédiates et à plus long terme, en particulier dans le contexte de la sécurité alimentaire, de la transformation des systèmes alimentaires et de la résilience à plus long terme.

B. Le FIDA et le système des coordonnatrices et coordonnateurs résidents

24. En octobre 2021, l'Assemblée générale a conclu son examen du système des coordonnatrices et coordonnateurs résidents et adopté à ce titre la résolution intitulée « Examen du fonctionnement du système redynamisé des coordonnateurs résidents, et notamment de ses modalités de financement ». Cette résolution confirme l'efficacité du système au regard de la réalisation des objectifs de

développement durable, en parfaite adéquation avec les recommandations présentées par le Secrétaire général dans son rapport de juin 2021 sur les activités opérationnelles du système.

25. Depuis l'introduction des réformes, le système des coordonnatrices et coordonnateurs résidents s'est considérablement amélioré, comme en témoignent le renforcement des effectifs, l'amélioration de l'efficience opérationnelle, ainsi que le dynamisme et la diversité des coordonnatrices et coordonnateurs résidents. Ces améliorations ont aidé le système des Nations Unies à apporter un appui rapide, cohérent et efficace, ce qui est essentiel compte tenu des incertitudes accrues auxquelles font face les pays en développement. Au cours de l'enquête menée auprès des équipes de pays des Nations Unies en 2021, des avis pour l'essentiel positifs ont été recueillis, des notes élevées ayant été attribuées à différents domaines. Conformément aux dispositions du cadre de gestion et de responsabilité, les représentants des bureaux de pays du FIDA ont été évalués au moyen du processus de gestion de la performance, ce qui a eu une incidence sur le système de gestion de la performance du Fonds. Le FIDA a mis en place un système permettant aux directeurs de pays de transmettre leurs retours d'information par courriel, favorisant une double responsabilité à l'égard des coordonnateurs résidents.
26. Conformément au rapport du Secrétaire général et à la résolution adoptée, le système des Nations Unies pour le développement a créé une dynamique à la fin 2022 et poursuivi ses efforts en 2023, mettant l'accent sur: le renforcement du leadership, de la mobilité et des choix de carrière des coordonnatrices et coordonnateurs résidents; la création d'un mécanisme d'évaluation indépendant pour l'ensemble du système; l'amélioration de l'efficacité et de l'efficience du système des Nations Unies pour le développement au moyen de la mutualisation des activités d'appui; le renforcement de la communication des résultats à l'échelle du système.

C. Pacte de financement 2023

27. Le pacte de financement des Nations Unies a vocation à mobiliser un soutien financier crucial, en cohérence avec la mise en œuvre du Programme 2030. Il précise les mesures devant être prises par les États membres et par les entités du Groupe des Nations Unies pour le développement durable afin d'assurer des financements stables et prévisibles pour le maintien des fonctions de coordination de base du système des Nations Unies pour le développement aux niveaux national, régional et mondial.
28. Le FIDA souscrit aux principes énoncés dans le pacte de financement et participe activement au mécanisme de partage des coûts du Groupe des Nations Unies pour le développement durable dans le but de financer le système des coordonnatrices et coordonnateurs résidents. Le FIDA a fait la preuve de son engagement financier au titre des modalités de partage des coûts décrites ci-après:
 - i) Depuis 2018, la contribution annuelle versée au titre de l'accord de partage des coûts du Groupe des Nations Unies pour le développement durable à l'appui du système des coordonnatrices et coordonnateurs résidents a presque triplé, passant de 700 360 USD en 2017 à 1,4 million d'USD en 2021, l'allocation pour 2022 et 2023 étant relevée à 1,681 million d'USD. Ce montant sera à nouveau révisé à la hausse pour 2024, atteignant près de 2 millions d'USD, et il en sera rendu compte dans le prochain rapport.
 - ii) Sur la base de la formule de partage des coûts, le FIDA a augmenté sa contribution au système de gestion de la sécurité des Nations Unies, laquelle s'est élevée à 191 067 USD en 2020, contre 158 695 USD en 2019. Le montant de la contribution était de 304 650 USD en 2021, et de 296 402 USD en 2022. On notera que ces chiffres sont provisoires et que le chiffre final pourrait être légèrement supérieur une fois que toutes les

- factures auront été reçues et acquittées.
- iii) Le FIDA continue de participer au système de partage des coûts de la Commission de la fonction publique internationale et du secrétariat du Conseil des chefs de secrétariat des organismes des Nations Unies pour la coordination, et a effectué une contribution d'environ 100 000 USD en 2020 et 98 000 USD en 2021.
 - iv) Le FIDA continue de recourir aux services des entités des Nations Unies très présentes sur le terrain, qui fournissent des services financiers, administratifs, informatiques et liés aux ressources humaines contre rémunération, sur la base d'un paiement à l'utilisation.
29. En 2023, le FIDA a continué d'acquitter le prélèvement de coordination de 1%, conformément à la résolution 72/279 de l'Assemblée générale.

D. Améliorer l'efficience et l'efficacité du système des Nations Unies pour le développement grâce à la mutualisation des activités d'appui

30. Étant donné que les actions menées dans le cadre de la réforme du système des Nations Unies pour le développement ont généré des gains d'efficience équivalant à 195 millions d'USD, il est manifeste que les réformes engagées sont porteuses d'économies tangibles dans l'ensemble du système des Nations Unies. Le FIDA continue d'appuyer les quatre initiatives fondamentales ci-après, guidées par trois principes facilitateurs: la normalisation des règles de tarification et de calcul des coûts, la normalisation des principes de mesure du degré de satisfaction des clients, et la déclaration de reconnaissance mutuelle.

Mise en œuvre des stratégies relatives aux activités d'appui: générer des gains d'efficience et des économies dans les opérations des équipes de pays des Nations Unies

31. À ce jour, 131 équipes de pays des Nations Unies ont mis la dernière main à leur stratégie relative aux activités d'appui en s'aidant d'une plateforme en ligne dédiée à la conception et à la mise en œuvre des stratégies, ainsi qu'au recueil et à la communication des résultats. Tous les bureaux de pays du FIDA sont désormais dotés d'une stratégie relative aux activités d'appui, ce qui a permis d'atteindre l'objectif fixé à cet égard pour le système des Nations Unies pour le développement. Le montant des économies qui devraient être réalisées sur les dépenses récurrentes grâce à ces stratégies est estimé à environ 92 millions d'USD par an, les économies déclarées par le FIDA s'établissant à 1 080 220 USD au 31 mars 2023, ce dernier chiffre étant calculé à partir des données recueillies sur la plateforme dédiée aux stratégies relatives aux activités d'appui.
32. Les gains d'efficience induits par des initiatives en lien avec des stratégies relatives aux activités d'appui interentités ont connu l'augmentation la plus notable, atteignant le chiffre remarquable de 144%, ce qui correspond à 25 millions d'USD, durant l'année 2020. Ces gains devraient conduire à d'autres améliorations à l'avenir, avec notamment l'achèvement de la mise en œuvre des stratégies et les premiers résultats de l'établissement des services administratifs communs et du système de partage des locaux. Des services communs à fort impact, susceptibles de dégager d'importantes économies de coûts, de générer des gains de qualité et de favoriser la promotion des bonnes pratiques, ont été recensés, notamment dans les domaines de la passation des marchés et des énergies renouvelables.

Mise en place de services administratifs communs

33. Le FIDA contribue activement à l'action menée dans le cadre de la réforme du système des Nations Unies pour le développement, mettant l'accent sur l'optimisation des avantages découlant des programmes grâce à des services d'appui efficents et de haute qualité. Le mouvement d'harmonisation des pratiques

de fonctionnement entre diverses entités a été mis en route par l'initiative relative aux services administratifs communs, dont la date d'échéance initialement fixée pour la mise en œuvre complète a été repoussée à la fin de l'année 2024.

La première génération de services administratifs communs est centrée sur 66 services essentiels, tels que la passation des marchés, les ressources humaines, l'administration, et les technologies de l'information et de la communication. À ce jour, six équipes de pays des Nations Unies, dont les équipes du Brésil, du Kenya, de la République-Unie de Tanzanie et du Viet Nam – où se trouvent des bureaux du FIDA – sont occupées à planifier la mise en place de leurs services administratifs communs. Pour faciliter l'établissement des services administratifs communs au Viet Nam, une plateforme de services en ligne a été mise à l'essai avec succès, en intégrant et en mettant à profit des systèmes et des solutions déjà en usage au sein de diverses entités du système des Nations Unies.

Approche du FIDA pour les services mondiaux partagés et les activités de collaboration

34. Dans le contexte de l'amélioration des opérations, les services mondiaux partagés assurent un appui sans être rattachés à un lieu précis, complétant les fonctions assurées par les centres de services partagés de plus petite envergure mis en place au niveau des pays. Les services mondiaux partagés ont évolué et se sont affranchis de la notion traditionnelle de services mondiaux centralisés en un seul et même emplacement, et englobent aujourd'hui la prestation de services par l'intermédiaire de plateformes en ligne. L'intérêt croissant pour les services mondiaux partagés est attribué à l'impact transformateur de la pandémie de COVID-19, à l'évolution des nouvelles méthodes de travail et au recours accru aux technologies. Ces facteurs ont transformé profondément l'approche appliquée par les Nations Unies pour les tâches administratives. Une première liste de 42 services destinés à être étendus et utilisés par le FIDA a été établie, l'accent étant mis en particulier sur le renforcement des cinq services mondiaux partagés déjà établis en 2022. Comme indiqué dans le rapport de l'an dernier, il s'agit des services suivants:
- i) le parc de véhicules des Nations Unies (Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés et PAM);
 - ii) l'achat de véhicules (Secrétariat de l'ONU);
 - iii) la plateforme de réservation des Nations Unies (PAM);
 - iv) les services liés aux ressources humaines [Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD)];
 - v) la plateforme de commerce électronique UN Web Buy Plus [Bureau des Nations Unies pour les services d'appui aux projets (UNOPS)].

35. Compte tenu de la taille modeste du FIDA et du volume limité de ressources consacrées à la prestation de services indépendante, le Fonds continue de dépendre des organismes hôtes au niveau local et des activités de collaboration pour éliminer les chevauchements et optimiser les gains d'efficience. On trouvera ci-après quelques exemples de ces services:

Services liés aux ressources humaines:

- Gestion de la paie pour le personnel recruté localement, en faisant appel aux services du Centre mondial de services partagés du PNUD à Copenhague et des bureaux compétents du PNUD;
- Audit des fonctions, avec l'appui du Centre mondial de services des ressources humaines des Nations Unies (OneHR).

Services financiers:

- Services de traitement et de paiement des factures, avec l'appui d'organismes hôtes locaux, le PNUD principalement.

Passation de marchés pour certaines catégories de services ou produits, comme les véhicules, pour les bureaux de pays remplissant les critères établis:

- Achat de véhicules blindés par l'UNOPS (Web Buy Plus);
- PAM: acquisition de véhicules officiels pour les bureaux de pays du FIDA.

Services administratifs:

- Covoiturage et gestion du parc de véhicules, mettant à profit la plateforme de réservation du PAM dans certains pays, à savoir le Ghana, le Libéria, le Pakistan, la République-Unie de Tanzanie et le Soudan;
- Services d'hébergement et services médicaux par l'intermédiaire de la plateforme de réservation du PAM, selon les besoins;
- Transport aérien par le PAM, en utilisant les services du PAM pour les évacuations sanitaires et pour raisons de sécurité.

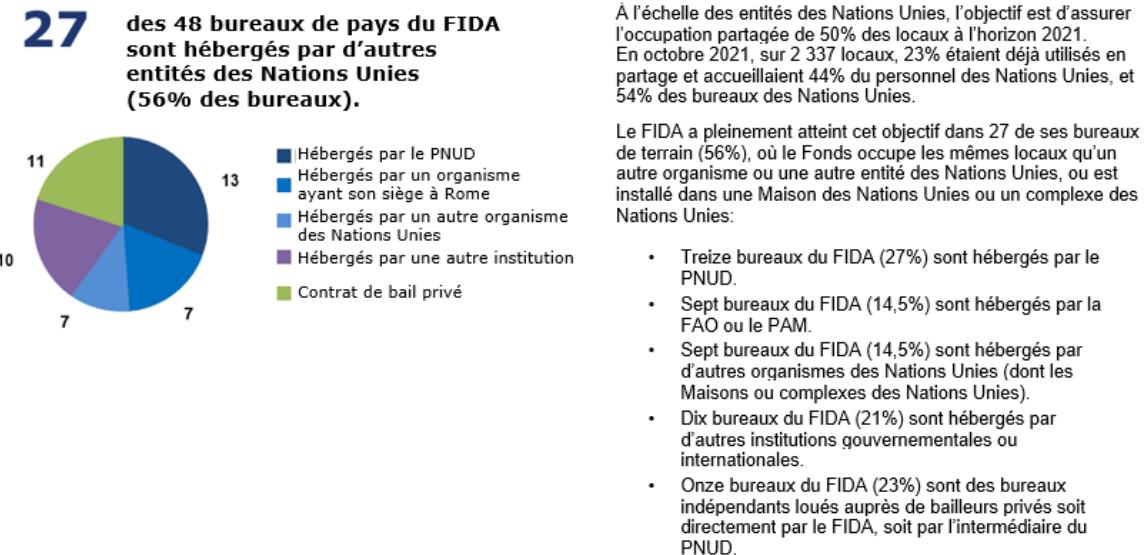
Optimisation de l'efficience grâce à l'utilisation de locaux communs pour les organismes des Nations Unies

36. À l'heure actuelle, sur les 1 900 locaux occupés par les Nations Unies, 27% (520) sont utilisés en partage par au moins deux entités des Nations Unies. Ensemble, ces locaux accueillent plus de 50% du personnel des Nations Unies (54 600 personnes). En mai 2021, une plateforme en ligne pour la gestion des locaux communs a été créée, permettant de doter pour la première fois les Nations Unies d'une base de données centralisée sur l'ensemble de leurs locaux. Ces données seront déterminantes pour mettre en évidence les possibilités de consolidation et faciliter la présentation de rapports sur les gains d'efficience obtenus grâce aux projets de partage des locaux.
37. L'objectif du programme de renforcement de l'efficience était d'assurer l'occupation partagée de 50% des locaux à l'horizon 2021-2022. À ce jour, la part de locaux communs utilisés par le FIDA (dont les Maisons des Nations Unies) s'élève à 60% à l'échelle mondiale, un chiffre supérieur à la cible arrêtée pour le système des Nations Unies pour le développement. Le partage des locaux a joué un rôle considérable dans les économies réalisées dans les domaines suivants:
 - Le FIDA réalise des économies sur les frais de location et les services de gestion des installations des locaux des Nations Unies, favorisant le partage des ressources et des équipements, et la collaboration avec d'autres entités des Nations Unies pour ce qui concerne les infrastructures et le personnel de sécurité. Le partage des locaux améliore en outre l'efficience opérationnelle du FIDA, dans la mesure où il permet de réduire les temps de déplacement pour assister aux réunions interorganisations.
 - Dans certains cas, le FIDA utilise des locaux mis à disposition à titre gracieux par les gouvernements⁴ ou déménage dans de nouveaux locaux financés par les Nations Unies (par exemple, en Égypte, en République-Unie de Tanzanie et au Sénégal), ce qui permet d'importantes économies sur les frais de location.
 - L'initiative de partage des locaux des Nations Unies, qui se rapporte directement aux stratégies relatives aux activités d'appui et à l'initiative des services administratifs communs, facilite l'expansion des services, ce qui n'aurait pas été possible si le FIDA n'avait pas implanté ses bureaux dans des locaux partagés. C'est le cas par exemple de l'extension à plus grande échelle des infrastructures et services informatiques, ainsi que des services de gestion des installations, où des économies substantielles ont été réalisées grâce au partage de ressources, notamment pour ce qui concerne la sécurité et l'infrastructure des technologies de l'information et de la communication.

⁴ C'est le cas, par exemple, à Abidjan, aux Fidji, au Ghana et, bientôt, en Ouzbékistan.

- Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la phase 2.0 de son plan de décentralisation, le FIDA collabore activement avec d'autres organismes des Nations Unies en vue d'obtenir des espaces de bureaux au sein de locaux partagés ou communs des Nations Unies, ce qui générera des avantages administratifs et financiers tangibles.

Tableau 1
Inventaire des locaux partagés dans les lieux d'affectation du FIDA



IV. Conclusion

38. Le FIDA reste résolu à mettre en œuvre toutes les missions pertinentes associées à la réforme du système des Nations Unies pour le développement, conformément aux résolutions 72/279 (sur le repositionnement du système), 76/4 (sur l'examen du système des coordonnatrices et coordonnateurs résidents) et 75/233 (sur le dernier examen quadriennal complet) de l'Assemblée générale. En particulier, le Fonds a pleinement informé les directeurs et directrices de pays des mécanismes de double rattachement hiérarchique, régissant le système des coordonnatrices et coordonnateurs résidents, a fait des plans-cadres de coopération le document de référence de tous les nouveaux COSOP, et s'est acquitté systématiquement de ses obligations financières au titre du pacte de financement.
39. Le FIDA continuera de contribuer activement aux domaines de réforme dans lesquels le système des Nations Unies cherche à renforcer son action. Cet engagement s'applique en particulier à la quête permanente d'efficience à l'échelle du système et à la communication transparente des résultats obtenus au regard des objectifs de développement durable. Le FIDA demeure résolu à appuyer la réforme du système des Nations Unies pour le développement et à appliquer la résolution sur l'examen quadriennal complet, s'efforçant de jouer le rôle qui lui revient à l'appui de la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable.

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 othercounties.
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". ⁵ 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 UNDAP II 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 final version 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.

⁵ 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.

Examples where IFAD participated actively in design of a new UNSDCF, and if possible examples where we have already been a co-signatory of the new UNSDCF

Country	Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation
Afghanistan	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 UNSDCF, which has been signed by IFAD's Country Director. Active participation of IFAD in the implementation of their UNSDCF and providing key inputs for UNINFO and UN annual reports
Algeria	IFAD participated in the development of the UNSDCF, 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 trough 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 UNDSCF

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	UNSDCF 2022-2026 approved and countersigned by the Government. IFAD is part of the signatories. Current COSOP and ongoing investments still remain aligned to the two Strategic Priorities (Pillar 1 on People and Peace and Pillar 2 on Prosperity and Planet) and Strategic Enabler (Partnerships). IFAD actively participated and contributed to the design and finalization of the Kenya UNSDCF 2022-2026. IFAD co-chaired technical working sessions during UNSDCF process, participated in both physical and virtual retreats to further develop the implementation of some of the relevant outcomes through joint programming and programs.
Kyrgyzstan	In 2021, IFAD has participated in the 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	IFAD is actively engaged in UNCT activities, and his involvement is likely to increase with the establishment of the ICO. IFAD participates to the development of UN annual work plans and to the annual reporting, particularly being part of Results Group working on the second pillar of the UNSDCF 2020-2024: "Sustainable Economic Development. Currently the UNCT is developing a One UN Flagship Programme "Transforming Lives Through Participatory Decentralization In Liberia" to strengthen collaboration among the different Agencies, and IFAD is participating virtually to all meetings for its formulation.
Madagascar	IFAD is co-signatory of UNDSCF 2021-2023. IFAD is actively participating in the ongoing discussions on the elaboration of UNSDCF 2024-2028.

Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worked with other UN agencies to support the review and development of the National Agricultural Policy; IFAD supported the Ministry of Agriculture with the development of two RPSF proposals, which were subsequently financed; Since 2021 a new COSOP, 2023 to 2030 has been under development based on the UNDAF (2019-2023) and consultations with the UNRC , UNCT members, including the RBAs. IFAD is going to be involved in the development of UNSDCF, the successor to UNDAF 2019-2023. IFAD funded programs supported the national dialogue process for the development of the Malawi food system summit transformation pathway
Maldives	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 upmost importance to working with and through the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in support of the UNSCDF. The case of Mali is particularly noteworthy, as the UNRC serves an essential coordinating role in ensuring that development partners work in a coherent manner and constructive manner.
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 UNDSCF 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 https://uninfo.org/location/96/documents .
Pacific	IFAD participated in the development and negotiation of new UNSDCFs, being an official co-signatory of the Pacific cooperation framework 2023- 2027. As a follow up IFAD has participated in a number of meetings with Pacific Island country representatives to formalize the Country Implementation Plans 2023-2027
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 UNSDCFs, being an official co-signatory of the cooperation framework.
Paraguay	IFAD participated in the elaboration and was co-signatory of the 2020-2024 cooperation agreement. IFAD is regularly contributing to the update of the Framework with data resulting from its operations in the country. 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 UNSDCDF 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 th 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 UNDAP 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"> While the current COSOP (2019 - 2024) is aligned with the UNSDPF (2016 - 2022), there is need to ensure its alignment with the new UNSDCF (2023 - 2027) during the mid-term COSOP Results Review (CRR), scheduled for November 2022.
Examples where IFAD participated actively in design of a new UN Socioeconomic Response Framework (SERF)	
Country	Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation
Bangladesh	IFAD participated in the formulation of the UN Socioeconomic Economic Response Framework (SERF) and supported its implementation.
Belize	IFAD participated in the country SERF and added the investments from the Be-Resilient Rural Belize (RRB) project to the common accounting of UN contribution to national development.
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"> IFAD is the Convener and Secretariat of UNSDCF Issue Group 5 (IG 5) that deals with Economic Opportunities in the country, which includes FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UN Women, UNIDO, and ILO. <p>Mapping of Projects and Programmes supported by IFAD is completed in support of UNSDCF 2020-2025.</p>
Ghana	IFAD participated to the development of the Socio Economic response in 2020 and provided inputs on its achievement in the 2021 review.
Guatemala	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"> 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
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFAD co-chairs UNSDCF Outcome 2.1 (By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements – derive benefit from inclusive, sustainable, diversified and environmentally/climate sensitive quality livelihoods with decent work in the sector economies and realise growth that is resilient, green and equitable) with UNIDO as part of one of outcomes under Strategic Pillar 2 (Prosperity and Planet) co-led by WFP and UNWomen. <p>IFAD is also active member in Strategic Enabler Pillar 3 (Partnerships). As part of the joint programmes, IFAD has provided information/data on its ongoing investments operations in alignment with UNCT template with rationale to contribute indirectly to UNSDCF strategic pillars and outcomes with relevant synergies and complementarities. IFAD as co-chair of Outcome 2.1 will be exploring opportunities for joint resource mobilisations, through RBA and/or other UN Entities as relevant during implementation of the UNSDCF.</p>
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: - Product 2.1: Social protection systems are strengthened to make them more resilient and pro-poor - Product 3.1: The most affected productive sectors, employment and workers, especially women and youth, are protected 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.
Examples of joint RBA country strategies	
Country	Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation
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	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. 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.
Moldova	IFAD, together with FAO, to jointly mobilize resources and support the coordination of the National Dialogue organization under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and the very recently appointed national Convener.

Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFAD, together with FAO and WFP jointly implemented the MDG1c Programme to reduce hunger in Mozambique. IFAD, together with FAO and WFP are designing a joint initiative in response to the actual crisis (terrorism) in the northern Mozambique. <p>IFAD, and FAO are jointly implementing the grant Increasing water productivity for sustainable nutrition-sensitive agriculture production and improved food security Grant.</p>
Niger	IFAD is actively participating in the both the CCA and the UNSDCF (2023-2027) drafting. The signature is expected for November 2022. IFAD together with WFP, FAO and other partners are implementing the Sahel Regional Programme which include: i) the Joint Sahel Programme Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflicts and Climate Change (SD3C); ii) Africa Climate Risk Financing Programme (AICRM), and iii) the Inclusive Green Financing Programme (IGREENFIN), within the Green Great Wall. It aims at building and scaling up the resilience and adaptive capacity of rural communities to climate change and access credit lines for green agricultural investments. The Joint Programme Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE), is a common initiative with IFAD, WFP, FAO, UN WOMEN to be highlighted in Niger and its objective is to secure rural women's livelihoods, rights, and resilience to advance sustainable development, the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs
Peru	<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	<p>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.</p>

Examples of deepening project level partnerships with UN agencies

Country	Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation
Bangladesh	<p>Close collaboration with FAO, who provides technical assistance to IFAD's Smallholder Agriculture Competitiveness Project. Collaboration with FAO in the Local Consultative Group for Agriculture, attended by all relevant UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral financial agencies.</p> <p>IFAD, along with FAO, takes part in the UNFSS working group, chaired by the Ministry of Food. 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	<p>IFAD has designed together with WFP a new US\$ 30 million project titled <i>Building Resilient Commercial Smallholder Agriculture (BRECSA)</i>. 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.</p>
Burkina Faso	<p>IFAD is implementing through the RBAs (FAO and WFP), the SD3C regional operation in the G5 Sahel countries plus Senegal</p> <p>IFAD will be working in partnership with WFP and the African Development Bank on the GCF financed contribution to the SD3C regional programme focusing on agricultural risk mitigation- Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM).</p> <p>IFAD, FAO, and WFP are continuing to work together in coordinating activities with the National Convenor of the Food Systems Summit in Burkina Faso</p>

China	Joint IFAD-UN Women efforts promoting gender empowerment in on-going IFAD funded project in Hunan (H2RDP) Joint RBA efforts on annual Technology empowering rural transformation forum Joint workshop with CIDCA and UNICEF on monitoring & Evaluation of SSTC initiatives Actively participated in various of local UN thematical working groups on UN Reform Agenda
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 YES 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	<p>The Agriculture for Nutrition project is a tri-partite RBA collaboration, financed with USD 31.5m of GAFSP funds. IFAD is the supervising entity.</p> <p>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.</p>
Madagascar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO and WFP are involved in active partnerships with the Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains Development Programme (DEFIS). FAO is providing technical assistance while WFP is involved in capacity building and promotion of food processing. ILO is also in active partnership with the Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains Development Programme (DEFIS) mainly in infrastructure development with employment intensive approach (HIMO).

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"> • IFAD-WFP– FAO joint studies that will inform response efforts in three critical Food System nodes vulnerable to COVID19: (a) linking farmers to markets; (b) the promotion of small stock and poultry in rural and peri-urban areas and; (c) the production of fish in rural and peri-urban areas (US\$15K, carry forward funds).
Namibia	Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis, in collaboration with WFP, GIZ and FAO) (IFAD US\$15K, carry forward funds). Scope of the FNG for Namibia with virtual stakeholder workshops/consultations planned for Sept and Oct 2020. Potential in-country validation work scheduled for November.
Nepal	IFAD joined with FAO, WFP and UN-Women to develop a joint programme entitled "Rural Women Economic Empowerment (RWEE)". This programme is currently under implementation.
Pacific	<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>ASL 2 Project: Building human well-being and resilience in Amazonian forests by enhancing the value of biodiversity for food security and bio-businesses, in a context of climate change. GEF Project Financing for IFAD intervention: US\$ 2,714,932. Implementing agencies: FAO (Lead agency), UNIDO & IFAD</p> <p>FOLUR Project: Deforestation-free Commodity Supply Chains in Peruvian Amazon. GEF Project Financing for IFAD intervention: US\$ 3,252,752 Implementing agencies: UNDP (Lead agency), FAO & IFAD</p>
Philippines	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	IFAD and UNOPS are collaborating to provide solar generated electricity to power processing equipment (rice mills, rice de-stoners, rice threshers and cassava processing machines) that were supplied to Agricultural Business Centers (ABCs), with funding from IFAD. Accessing electricity is one of the huge challenges to value chain actors across the country, particularly for those in the rice sector, which is the main staple food for the country. IFAD is also working closely with WFP to enhance access to markets (WFP) and value addition through the Agricultural Business Centers (ABCs) along selected value chains.
South Sudan	IFAD, FAO and WFP are elaborating the SDG 2 study for South Sudan
Tajikistan	Youth. As of May 2021, IFAD started participating in the Youth Thematic Group of UNCT in Tajikistan. The purpose is to contribute to the development of common UNCT results for the development of Tajik-young people (15-24 years) and support joint advocacy and policy dialogue with government counterparts, civil society and other development partners with substantive inputs regarding young people as a unified entity. This youth platform serves as venue for UN agencies operating at country level to address the needs of young people, and to advance their civic engagement.
Türkiye	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). 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. In addition, IFAD is an active member of the Issue-based Coalition on Sustainable Food Systems (IBC-SFS).
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"> IFAD has supported the Ministry of Agriculture to draft the Zambia National Agribusiness Development Strategy. Under the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MFL), IFAD supported the finalisation of the Livestock Development Policy and the stocking and restocking strategy and the forage seed strategy. Additionally, IFAD supported the MFL with the development of two RPSF proposals that were subsequently funded. In consultation with the UNRCO, IFAD supported the National dialogue efforts for the finalisation of the Zambia Food System summit transformation pathway. Furthermore, IFAD contributed towards the drafting and finalisation of the UNSDCF (2023 - 2027). IFAD provided inputs towards Pilar 1 and 4 of the UNSDCF.

Examples where we are actively supporting UNCT led COVID analytical work/ Multi-Purpose Trust Fund (MPTF)

Country	Activity representing engagement in UN Reform implementation
---------	--

Brazil	Collaboration with other UN agencies with the coordination by the UN Resident Coordinator has intensified. 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	RBA (IFAD, FAO & WFP as well as EU) support to the development of the COVID-19 impacts assessment results on agriculture and food security in South Sudan
Tanzania	IFAD has supported UN efforts to protect rural livelihoods through the RPSF instrument. This initiative, though a standalone proposal, has been submitted to the UN-RC's Office (RCO) for inclusion in the COVID-19 Socio-Economic Recovery Framework.
Viet Nam	<p>IFAD Vietnam joined hands with UNIDO and successfully obtained a one-year EUR 850,000 grant from the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN COVID-19 MPTF). The grant used an IFAD/AsDB funded study on the Impact of Covid-19 on Agriculture as an input.</p> <p>The IFAD-UNIDO Vietnam Building Forward Better programme has been officially launched on 31 May 2021, with participation from all the parties committed to the objective of this joint initiative. The programme builds on IFAD's lending portfolio and aims at creating an innovative fruit value chain model in the Mekong Delta of Vietnam. The initiative is gender & youth-centred and is being developed to be scaled up across the rural economy with the ultimate goal of 'recovering better together'. The development objective is to increase income and economic empowerment of rural women and youth within the fruit value chain, starting with mango and pomelo.</p> <p>Under the IFAD regional grant NARDT, IFAD is assisting the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government to review the Agriculture-Farmers- Rural Development (Tam Nong in Vietnam) Strategy over 2010-2020 and renew this Strategy for 2021 - 2030. COVID-19 response short and long term strategies will be included in this document.</p>

Thematic examples where IFAD is actively supporting UNCT led COVID analytical work/CCAs	
Cambodia	FAO and IFAD are co-chairs of the Technical Working Group for Agriculture.
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 WFP) 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.