



## The repositioning of the United Nations development system and its implications for IFAD: A dialogue with IFAD's governors

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# UN Reform Agenda Background



The UN SG presented an ambitious package of proposals through two consecutive reports in June and December 2017

SG's proposals are anchored in 3 guiding principles:

- Reinforcing national ownership
- Developing country-contextual responses
- Ensuring effective delivery of development results on the ground

The Resolution on Repositioning the UN Development System was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 31 May 2018

# UN Reform in a nutshell



A new generation of **UN country teams**



Reinvigorated **resident coordinator function**



Revamped **regional approach**



Strategic **direction, oversight and accountability**



**Funding the UNDS**



Following up on the **repositioning** efforts of the UNDS

# UN Reform – what it means for IFAD

The UN Reform is designed to enhance the coherence of the entire UN system in an effort to achieve the 2030 Agenda.



The Reform will help IFAD to:



Further improve the Fund's effectiveness and efficiency in delivering on its mandate of promoting sustainable development in all regions



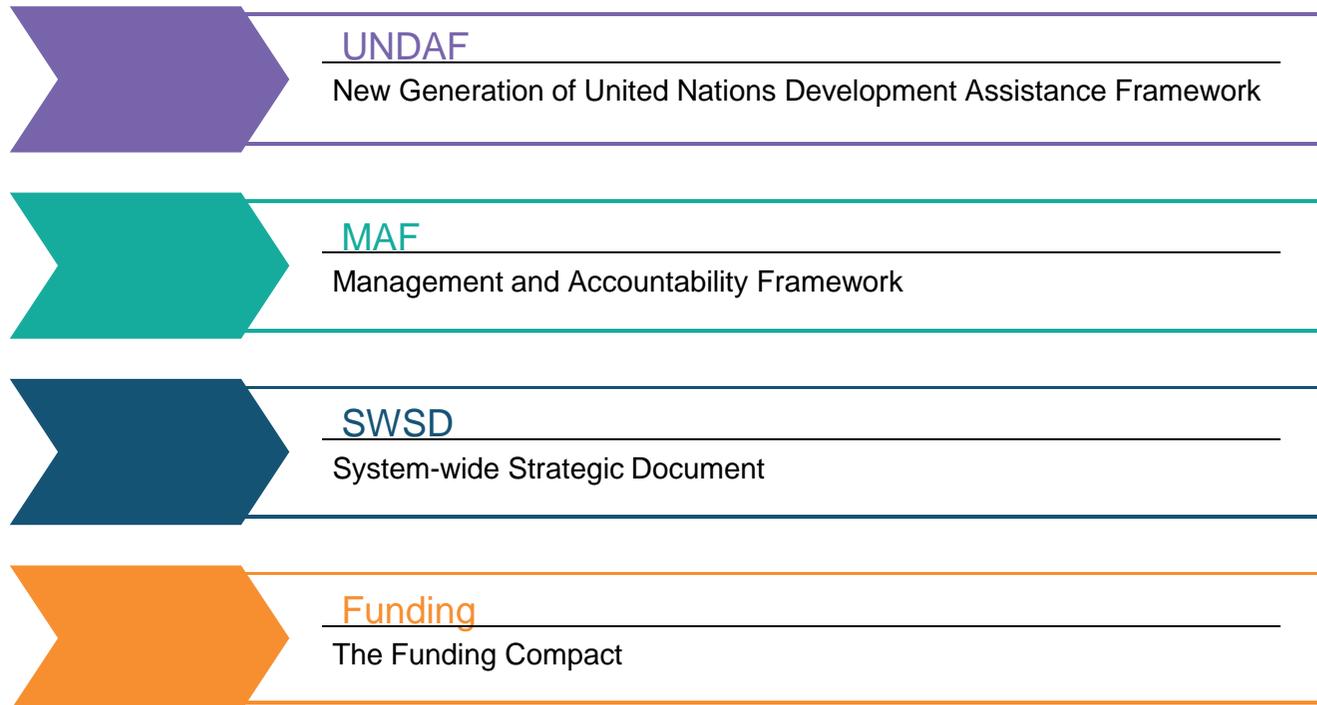
Create new opportunities for enhanced partnership within the UN System and with governments to deliver on the integrated sustainable development agenda



Strengthen multilateralism to meet the global challenges of today's world

# IFAD's engagement in UNDS reform

IFAD is actively contributing to various work streams related to UNDS reform, including those related to:



IFAD also remains highly engaged within the renewed UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), led by the UN Deputy Secretary-General, as well with the Transition Team which is helping to guide the broader repositioning effort.

# Collaboration in the context of UN Reform



RBA working towards joint inputs to UNDAF and MAF



Efficiency gains through joint corporate services and shared common services



RBA have agreed to launch three joint RBA country strategies in 2019 and action plan for the Sahel



Collaborative efforts extend far beyond RBAs as IFAD strengthens its partnership with other UNDS entities



Deepening partnership with UN women on the Rural Women's Economic Empowerment Programme



Continued work with UNICEF and WHO through the UNSCN and the UN Network on Nutrition

# Main Challenges Going Forward

**Aligning IFAD's country programmes with UNDAFs** by providing mutually reinforcing inputs that will improve coherence and cohesion

The doubling of funding for the RC system will impact **IFAD's annual budget**

Implications of **1% levy** will require additional clarity

**Reporting to RCs will require clarity** in criteria and appraisal systems

To ensure that selected **RCs have the right skills and behavioural competencies** to deliver on enhanced role

Additional clarity will be required on **how the Management and Accountability Framework will impact IFAD's decentralization**

# Guiding questions for discussion

Can the reform of the UN development system contribute to enhancing multilateralism to achieve better food security and prosperity?

What results are you expecting from the reformed UN development system, particularly in relation to improved efficiency and effectiveness? In what ways are you expecting IFAD to support this effort?

The reforms, including the renewed UN Development Assistance Framework as the main UN planning instrument at country level, are designed to encourage enhanced partnership within the UN development system and with external partners. What strengths do you see IFAD bringing to the table as a partner? Are there good experiences in your own country that you see the reform as providing a vehicle for scaling up and/or replicating elsewhere? Where do you see challenges?

Despite strong commitments from many Member States, funding gaps to support the repositioned UN development system remain. What efforts need to be made to close these gaps and ensure predictability going forward?