



## **Annex 4:**

# **Implementation, in 2024, of General Assembly resolution 75/233 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system Report of the Executive Director**

Progress in implementing the UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025

Report of the Executive Director

### *Summary*

This annex is submitted in accordance with resolution [2013/5](#) of the Economic and Social Council, in which the Council requested the United Nations funds and programmes to consolidate their current annual reporting on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) of operational activities for development of the United Nations system within their reporting on the implementation of their Strategic Plans. To enhance harmonization and coherence across the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the four agencies will continue to report using the common format outlined below. This table details the progress made in implementing General Assembly resolution [75/223](#) on the QCPR in the fourth year of its implementation.

## Overview of the entity-specific mandates from the 2020 QCPR resolution (75/233)

| Section   | OPs  |
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| I. General guidelines   | 8, 12, 14, 17                                      |
| II. Contribution of UN operational activities for development           | 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41 |
| III. Funding of operational activities for development of the UN system | 50, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 65                     |
| IV. Governance of the UN operational activities for development         | 74, 77, 83   |
| V. Functioning of the UNDS  | 88, 89, 101, 106, 112                              |
| VI. Follow-up, monitoring, and reporting                                | 116  |

### I. General Guidelines

- Reiterates its call to the entities of the UNDS to **continue to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals in their Strategic Planning documents, their work and reporting at all levels**, taking into account that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions... is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and should therefore continue to be the highest priority for and underlying objective of the operational activities of the UNDS (para. 8)

UNFPA has remained at the forefront of efforts to accelerate progress toward the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Through its Strategic Plan 2022–2025, UNFPA has reinforced its commitment to human rights, gender equality, and sexual and reproductive justice, particularly for women and girls. The Strategic Plan is aligned with the plans of UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS, and UN-Women to enhance system-wide coherence and foster harmonized approaches, including common indicators for measuring results.

UNFPA's work is centered on three transformative results: (1) ending the unmet need for family planning, (2) ending preventable maternal deaths, and (3) ending gender-based violence and harmful practices. The Strategic Plan contributes to all 17 SDGs, with a direct focus on SDGs 3, 5, 10, 13, 16, and 17, and also supports SDG 1. It explicitly incorporates 20 SDG indicators into its monitoring and evaluation framework, aligning its programmatic efforts with global development goals. Nearly 56% of UNFPA's outcome and impact indicators are shared with other UN organizations, reinforcing a coordinated approach to development impact.

In 2023 and 2024, UNFPA has continued to strengthen partnerships, data systems, and policy coherence, ensuring that its work aligns with the principles of the 2030 Agenda, including "leaving no one behind." The ICPD Programme of Action remains central to UNFPA's mandate and has been reaffirmed through the ICPD30 global review in 2024. As the mid-term review of the Strategic Plan approaches, UNFPA remains committed to accelerating progress

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|  | <p>toward the Three Transformative Results and the full realization of the SDGs, ensuring that no one is left behind.</p>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calls upon all entities of the UNDS to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by enhancing and accelerating gender mainstreaming through the full implementation of the <b>System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women</b> [...] as well as the United Nations country team performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women (the UNCT SWAP “scorecard”) (para. 12)</li> </ul> | <p>UNFPA has consistently prioritized gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, fully integrating these principles into all its work. The centrality of gender equality for sustainable development was reinforced through the review of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action at 30 years (ICPD30), which highlighted the importance of addressing gender stereotypes and negative social norms. These efforts are critical to achieving both the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and UNFPA's three transformative results, focused on sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender equality, and empowerment.</p> <p>In 2022, gender equality and women's empowerment were fully mainstreamed into UNFPA's operations, in line with the Strategic Plan 2022-2025. Efforts to eliminate harmful gender norms and promote empowerment were prioritized, with gender integration in UNSDCF's and monitoring progress through the UNCT-SWAP, aligning with the SDGs and the ICPD Programme of Action.</p> <p>In 2023, UNFPA strengthened its gender equality focus through the ICPD30 review and launched its Gender Equality Strategy. The organization contributed to the update of the UNCT-SWAP Scorecard and played a central role in the UN Gender Equality Acceleration Plan (GEAP), focusing on political strategies, leadership accountability, and increased support for women-led organizations.</p> <p>By 2024, gender equality remained fully integrated into UNFPA's work, reinforced by the ICPD30 review and Strategic Plan 2022-2025. UNFPA continued supporting gender integration in UNSDCF's and exceeded UN-SWAP standards including through notable improvement in gender parity, particularly at the P4 level and D1 and above levels. UNFPA leverages gender markers to tag and track 80% of all resources (core and non-core) and is sharing its experiences with the broader UN system. UNFPA's strong SWAP performance continues to demonstrate and reinforce its internal commitment to gender equality. In addition, the organization co-hosted the Annual SWAP Conference with UN Women, which marked a</p> |

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|  | <p>significant milestone, reinforcing system-wide efforts to promote gender equality. UNFPA remains steadfast in its commitment to advancing global gender equality through the UN Gender Equality Acceleration Plan.</p>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calls upon the UNDS entities as well as UNCTs... to continue to work collaboratively to accelerate the full and effective <b>mainstreaming of disability inclusion into the UN system</b>, including by implementing and reporting on the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy across its programmes and operations, and stressing the need for capacity-development efforts aimed at empowering persons with disabilities and their representative organizations (para. 14)</li> </ul> | <p>UNFPA made significant strides in advancing disability inclusion and mainstreaming it into its programming, in line with its Strategic Plan 2022-2025. In 2021, the organization began scaling up in-house expertise to promote inclusive practices, focusing on accessible facilities, information, and the implementation of the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (“We Matter. We Belong. We Decide. UNFPA Disability Inclusion Strategy 2022 - 2025”). Disability was integrated into the new strategic plan with specific indicators to track progress.</p> <p>In 2022, UNFPA expanded its advocacy and policy dialogue to address all marginalized groups, particularly persons with disabilities. The organization continued to enhance accessibility and inclusion in its operations, monitoring its progress through four disability-related indicators in its results framework.</p> <p>In 2023-2024, UNFPA demonstrated significant improvements in disability inclusion, especially in leadership, strategic planning, and management. It launched flagship programs like “We Decide,” advocating for the rights of women and young persons with disabilities and contributed to broader efforts like the Youth 2030 Disability Task Team and a checklist for engaging young persons with disabilities in humanitarian action. Internally, UNFPA hosted events such as “Disability Inclusion Week” and created platforms like the “Disability Diversity Space” to support staff initiatives.</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Underscores the importance of <b>results-based management</b>, within and across entities and at all levels of the UNDS, ... contribute to the achievement of the SDGs and targets and its individual entities to continue strengthen results-based management, focusing on long-term development outcomes, developing <b>common methodologies for planning and reporting on results</b>, including on agency-specific activities, and on inter-agency and joint activities, improving <b>IRRF</b>, and enhancing a <b>results culture</b> in the UNDS entities (para. 17)</li> </ul>   | <p>UNFPA advanced its results-based management (RBM) culture, shifting its focus from simply measuring results to prioritizing coherence, accountability, learning, and adaptive management. Key initiatives included the introduction of the 3+5 RBM framework (the "jellyfish model"), the development of an adaptive management framework, and the implementation of the "RBM SEAL" recognition initiative. These efforts were supported by capacity-building activities, such as training key staff on RBM principles and practices.</p> <p>In line with its Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, UNFPA worked to harmonize its approach with other UN agencies, ensuring complementarity across the United Nations Development System (UNDS). It contributed to the development of the system-wide output indicator framework for measuring UN contributions to the SDGs, advocating for the inclusion of key indicators related to sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence, and harmful practices.</p> <p>In 2024, UNFPA continued to enhance its systems with the roll-out of QuantumPlus, a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) tool that supports the planning, monitoring, and reporting of results and resources. QuantumPlus integrates with other systems to improve resource linkage and facilitate SDG reporting, ensuring that all units can efficiently manage workplans, track progress, and report results. This ongoing evolution reflects UNFPA's commitment to strengthening its results-based management culture, aligning it with broader UN efforts to advance the SDGs.</p> |
| <b>II. Contributions of United Nations operational activities for development</b>  |  |
| <b>QCPR mandates (paras. 19-45)</b>  | <b>Progress made</b>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stresses the importance of continuing to <b>mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b> into the work of each entity of the UNDS by (para. 20): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuing to <b>allocate resources to realize the development objectives of developing countries</b>, and to support the endeavour to reach the furthest behind first (para. 20(a))</li> <li>Ensuring a coherent approach to addressing the <b>interconnections and cross-cutting elements across the SDGs and targets</b> (para. 20 (b))</li> <li>Ensuring a <b>balanced and integrated approach within the system towards its support to the implementation of the SDGs</b> taking into account new and evolving development challenges and the need to build on lessons learned, address gaps, avoid duplication and overlap and strengthen the inter-agency approach (para. 20)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <p>UNFPA has consistently strengthened its system-wide contributions to gender equality, sexual and reproductive health, and sustainable development through integrated approaches, data-driven solutions, and strategic partnerships. UNFPA has leveraged its modes of engagement—advocacy, knowledge management, capacity development, service delivery, and coordination—to address cross-cutting barriers such as discriminatory gender norms and negative social structures. By enhancing data and statistical capacities, supporting feminist and grassroots organizations, and aligning with UN reforms, UNFPA has played a pivotal role in accelerating progress toward the 2030 Agenda and ensuring no one is left behind.</p> <p>In 2021, UNFPA scaled up efforts to advance gender equality, equity, and reproductive rights. A key focus was enhancing gender mainstreaming practices, with 61 UNFPA Country Offices participating in the UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard, up from 38 in 2020. UNFPA also expanded support for addressing negative social norms and strengthening partnerships with civil society, feminist, and grassroots organizations.</p> <p>In 2022, under the Strategic Plan (2022-2025), UNFPA reinforced system-wide contributions to the 2030 Agenda through five modes of engagement: (a) advocacy and policy dialogue, (b)</p>   |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls upon the UN development system...to elaborate on <b>how it plans to further engage in coherent and integrated support, with a stronger focus on actions, results, coherence, progress and impact in the field</b>, as called for in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, under the guidance of and in close consultation with their respective governing bodies, taking into account, inter alia, lessons learned from their midterm reviews, the outcome of the present resolution, and the efforts of the United Nations development system to address the needs, priorities and challenges of programme countries; (para. 21).</li> </ul>   | <p>knowledge management, (c) capacity development, (d) service delivery, and (e) coordination and partnerships. The Population Data Portal was launched, enhancing georeferenced data access to improve SDG tracking and program targeting, with over 100,000 pageviews in six months.</p> <p>In 2023, UNFPA continued leveraging its engagement modes to address cross-cutting SDG challenges, particularly discriminatory gender norms. The organization deepened collaborations with feminist and faith-based groups while strengthening UN system partnerships. As a founding member of the Integrated Policy Practitioners Network, UNFPA helped mainstream integrated SDG approaches, aligning efforts with the UNDS reform agenda. Work with the Joint SDG Fund supported implementation of six key SDG transitions through targeted joint initiatives.</p> <p>In 2024, UNFPA further advanced its strategic contributions to the 2030 Agenda, aligning interventions with QCPR priorities. Efforts focused on strengthening gender equality, human rights-based approaches, and data-driven decision-making. The Fund continued its leadership in SDG acceleration, refining strategies for the six transitions and deepening engagement with UN DCO and the Joint SDG Fund to drive impact through integrated policy and programming approaches.</p>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls upon the United Nations development system entities to (paras 22, 24): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ improve their support to the building, development and strengthening of national, subnational and local institutions and capacities, to support sustainable development results at the country level and to <b>promote national ownership and leadership</b>, in line with national development policies, plans and priorities including by <b>incorporating appropriate capacity development elements in relevant programmes and projects</b>, taking into account their respective mandates and bearing in mind their comparative advantages (para. 22)</li> <li>○ <b>provide evidence-based and integrated policy advice and programmatic support to help countries</b> in the implementation of, follow-up to and reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly by mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans, including by promoting sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection, and ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions (para. 24)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <p>Strengthening National Data and Statistical Capacities: From 2021 to 2024, UNFPA has enhanced its support to governments in tracking and reporting on SDG indicators, particularly through data and statistical capacity-building. This includes leveraging data layering techniques, geospatial mapping, and small area estimation to identify vulnerable populations and ensure no one is left behind. The Population Data Thematic Fund has expanded the scope and quality of modern census and registry data, increasing the use of geo-referenced population data to accelerate SDG progress. Additionally, UNFPA has worked with WHO, UNICEF, UN-Women, and other partners to improve data on health systems, gender-based violence (GBV), child marriage, and female genital mutilation (FGM).</p> <p>Voluntary National Review (VNR) Support: UNFPA has scaled up its support for Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) by strengthening national data systems and facilitating multi-stakeholder participation. Through coordination with Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams, UNFPA has provided integrated policy support and technical expertise. A systematic assessment of 44 VNRs in 2021 helped identify areas where UNFPA can further assist governments in monitoring and reporting on the SDGs.</p> <p>Global and Regional Engagement on the SDGs: At the global level, UNFPA has contributed to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) through substantive analyses, policy recommendations, and technical inputs to the annual Secretary-General's SDG Progress Report. UNFPA co-organized expert group meetings on SDGs 3 and 5 alongside WHO, UN-Women, and DESA, supporting deliberations on gender and health-related goals. The organization's engagement in Regional Sustainable Development Forums has helped countries address region-specific SDG challenges through data and evidence-based policymaking.</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls upon the United Nations development system entities, at the request of national Governments and taking into account their respective mandates, to improve their support, including, where appropriate, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, with regard to <b>strengthening the mobilization of the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals from all sources</b>, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, including through <b>capacity-building, integrated policy advice and programmatic support, technical assistance, high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data, normative support, support to national institutions, leverage partnerships and the leveraging of science, technology and innovation</b>, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs (para. 23)</li> </ul>               | <p>High-Impact Initiatives and UNFPA’s Leadership on SDG Acceleration: As part of the 2023 SDG Summit, UNFPA co-led two High-Impact Initiatives: a) <b>Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Initiative</b>: Scaling up the Spotlight Initiative to assist governments in developing emergency response plans, capacity-building, and knowledge-sharing for GBV prevention and response; and b) <b>Power of Data Initiative</b>: Strengthening national data capacities, promoting data interoperability, and mobilizing political leadership and funding to unlock the “data dividend” for SDGs.</p> <p>UNFPA has also continued to advance UN 2.0 through its Center of Excellence on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) and the Population Data Portal (PDP). The PDP, updated in 2023, provides an interactive platform for geo-referenced data visualization to enhance SDG monitoring and programmatic interventions.</p> <p>Innovative Financing and Private Sector Engagement: To mobilize private sector engagement in the SDGs, UNFPA launched: a) <b>the Equalizer Accelerator Fund</b>, which provides equity-free financing and capacity-building to women-led social enterprises and young persons with disabilities; and b) <b>the Coalition for Reproductive Justice in Business</b>, a multi-stakeholder platform advocating for increased corporate investments in sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) within workplaces and supply chains. This includes integrating gender equity metrics into ESG frameworks to incentivize private sector commitments.</p> <p>Overall, UNFPA has reinforced its role as a key partner in SDG acceleration through data-driven approaches, policy support, and innovative financing. By leveraging its comparative advantage in population data, gender equality, and reproductive health, UNFPA continues to strengthen national and global efforts to implement, monitor, and report on the SDGs, ensuring that no one is left behind.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls upon the UNDS entities, in the context of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, to (para. 27): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Achieve and work towards building back better and a <b>sustainable inclusive and resilient recovery</b> which is people-centered, gender-sensitive and respects human rights, has a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind and protects the planet, achieves prosperity and universal health coverage by 2030 (para. 27(a))</li> <li>○ Support and work with programme countries in a coherent and collaborative manner in implementing, with urgency, <b>sustainable solutions and catalyzing partnerships, leveraging digital technologies where appropriate including with financial institutions and the private sector for achieving the SDGs in the post-COVID-19 era</b> (para. 27(b))</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <p>UNFPA played a crucial role in supporting response and recovery efforts across the humanitarian, development, and peace pillars, ensuring the continuity of essential services for women, young people, and vulnerable populations affected by COVID-19.</p> <p>Its advocacy and partnerships with national governments, civil society, and UN entities were pivotal in maintaining integrated responses. UNFPA's collaboration with other UN agencies helped integrate gender-sensitive, rights-based approaches into socio-economic recovery plans, focusing on marginalized groups such as older persons, persons with disabilities, LGBTIQ+, and ethnic minorities.</p> <p>Throughout this period, UNFPA worked to bridge data gaps, generating evidence through rapid surveys and partnerships with demographic surveillance services, strengthening national responses. For instance, it supported migrant communities in East and Southern Africa with PPE during deportations and reintegrations, and worked alongside WHO, UNICEF, and UN-Women to sustain sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services. In 2022, it helped develop</p>   |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Give particular attention to the specific challenges of developing countries, in particular <b>countries in special situations</b> (para. 27 ©)</li> <li>○ Analyze the <b>lessons learned from the response plans to the pandemic at the national, regional, and global levels and to identify gaps and challenges</b> in order to better prepare and provide assistance, upon request, for possible related future shocks including through contingency planning, risk information and early warning systems, where appropriate (para. 27 (d))</li> </ul> | <p>guidance for essential health services during crises, which informed responses to regional emergencies like droughts and Ebola outbreaks.</p> <p>In 2023, UNFPA forged new partnerships, such as with the International Trade Center, to support women's and youth empowerment through economic development and health initiatives. It also piloted digital solutions to improve SRH and gender-based violence (GBV) information access, such as the 'Baykin 2.0' app in Myanmar and the AI-powered Nema Smartbot in India. These innovations built on lessons from the pandemic, enhancing service delivery in crises and increasing health access.</p> <p>In 2024, UNFPA continued scaling digital technologies and fostering private-sector partnerships to ensure sustainable and inclusive recovery. Collaborations with companies like Reckitt and Takeda expanded access to education, family planning, and maternal health services. Through initiatives like the iSAY platform in East and Southern Africa and the WEBAIL lab in the Western Balkans, UNFPA utilized AI and low-tech solutions to advance SRH goals and strengthen its work on the transformative results agenda.</p> <p>UNFPA's strategic investments in digital solutions, cross-sector partnerships, and evidence-based policy guidance have reinforced its role in promoting resilient, people-centered, gender-sensitive recovery, and building a more equitable post-COVID world.</p>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls upon all UNDS entities to assist Governments upon their request and in consultation with them to respect and fulfill their <b>human rights obligations and commitments under international law</b>, as a critical tool to operationalize the pledge to leave no one behind (para. 28).</li> </ul>  | <p>UNFPA prioritized supporting the realization of human rights obligations, particularly focusing on gender equality and the rights of women and girls. The Fund actively engaged with Member States and human rights mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council and Universal Periodic Review (UPR), to integrate the ICPD agenda into global human rights frameworks.</p> <p>In 2022, UNFPA helped secure the adoption of six key Human Rights Council resolutions on issues like child rights, violence against women, and youth rights, and provided technical briefings and policy advice to Member States. This led to the inclusion of ICPD-related references in 21 UPR outcome reports.</p> <p>In 2023, UNFPA continued its focus on gender equality and human rights, aligning its work with the six accelerators of the UNFPA Strategic Plan 2022-2025. It supported Member States in strengthening legal frameworks and policies through initiatives like the Spotlight Initiative, ensuring women live free from violence. UNFPA also facilitated the integration of ICPD-related language in ten key resolutions at the Human Rights Council.</p> <p>In 2024, UNFPA continued assisting Member States in aligning national laws with international standards and promoting accountability for ICPD commitments. A significant 44% of UPR recommendations in 2024 were related to the ICPD agenda, reflecting UNFPA's influence. The Fund also launched training initiatives to equip country offices to integrate</p> |



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|   | <p>human rights recommendations into their Country Programme Documents and provided technical support for negotiations that incorporated ICPD-related language in resolutions.</p> <p>Throughout these years, UNFPA has consistently worked to advance human rights and gender equality, ensuring women and girls' rights are central to global frameworks and national policies.</p>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls upon the UNDS entities to (para. 29): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adopt and mainstream a more <b>climate- and environment-responsive approach</b> into their programmes and Strategic Plans (para. 29 (a))</li> <li>○ Advance the development of <b>a system-wide approach, implement measures</b>, and report regularly to their respective governing bodies to <b>reduce their climate and environmental footprint</b>; ensure consistency of their operations and programmes with low emissions and climate-resilient development pathways; stressing the urgency of climate actions and contribute to the post-2020 global diversity framework (para. 29 (b))</li> <li>○ <b>Fulfill their pledges made at the 2019 Climate Action Summit</b> convened by the Secretary-General and <b>follow up on the 2020 summit on biodiversity</b> convened by the President of the General Assembly (para. 29 ©).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <p>UNFPA aims to build climate-resilient systems, strengthen emergency preparedness and response, and ensure that vulnerable populations, especially women, girls, and young people, are supported in the face of climate change. Through data, advocacy, and capacity-building, UNFPA works to safeguard SRHR in climate-vulnerable regions while promoting sustainable and inclusive approaches to development that address the intersection of climate change, health, and gender-based violence.</p> <p><b>Healthy Empowered Population:</b> UNFPA integrates sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), gender equality, and population and development into climate adaptation efforts, particularly focusing on women, girls, and young people. This includes supporting countries to mainstream these issues in climate resilience and adaptation strategies. UNFPA also leads initiatives to build knowledge and advocacy for gender-responsive climate adaptation and SRHR integration, such as conducting global reviews of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and issuing joint calls to protect maternal health from climate impacts.</p> <p><b>Climate-Resilient Systems:</b> UNFPA strengthens health, protection, and education systems to adapt to climate change. This includes supporting countries in developing National Adaptation Plans for Health (HNAP) and building resilience in health systems, with a focus on SRHR in the face of climate instability. Additionally, the Fund has developed specialized training modules for healthcare providers on climate change and SRHR to enhance capacity and response.</p> <p><b>Reduced Risk, Better Preparedness, and Strong Emergency Response:</b> UNFPA addresses the SRHR needs of vulnerable populations, especially those displaced or affected by climate-related crises. This includes providing technical assistance in the development of climate-adaptive health and protection programs and ensuring gender-based violence (GBV) prevention in crisis settings. UNFPA also supports community resilience initiatives, such as youth-led climate action projects focused on SRHR and climate adaptation.</p> <p><b>Population, Health, and Gender Data on Vulnerability:</b> UNFPA ensures climate-related vulnerability assessments incorporate SRHR and GBV risks by conducting studies and producing evidence on the intersection of climate change, SRHR, and gender-based violence. Notably, a global review showed that only a small percentage of countries integrate SRHR and GBV issues into their national climate policies. The Fund also manages a geospatial database to support climate change adaptation planning with a focus on vulnerable populations.</p> |

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|   | <p>Social and Environmental Standards (SES): UNFPA has endorsed and continues to implement its SES for programming to prevent harm and integrate sustainability into operations. This approach goes beyond "do no harm" to ensure sustainability and accountability. Field offices are being supported in this transition with capacity-building initiatives, and awareness-raising efforts are being carried out to mainstream SES policy.</p> <p>Environmental Efficiency Strategy (EES): UNFPA continues to reduce its carbon footprint, with an aim of cutting emissions by 30% by 2025 and 45% by 2030. Since 2014, the Fund has been carbon neutral, and between 2010 and 2023, emissions decreased by 25%. In addition to promoting renewable energy solutions in field offices, such as solar projects, UNFPA is focusing on reducing international travel and its associated carbon emissions through new guidelines and a 10% annual reduction in travel expenditures starting in 2025. This version retains the key points while being slightly more streamlined across the various areas of work.</p> <p>These efforts demonstrate UNFPA's active role in reducing its environmental footprint and fostering alignment with climate-resilient development pathways. Further information can be found <a href="#">here</a>.</p>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reiterates the entities of the United Nations development system should enhance its support to <b>South-South and triangular cooperation</b> (para. 35)</li> </ul> | <p>From 2021 to 2024, UNFPA continued its strong commitment to South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), integrating it into organizational policies and programming under the UNFPA Strategic Plan 2022-2025. SSTC was used as a results accelerator and a mode of engagement in Country Programme Development and the UNSDCF.</p> <p>In 2021, UNFPA enhanced its capacity to leverage SSTC, becoming the largest contributor to the South-South Galaxy platform. The Fund published an independent study on SSTC's effectiveness, introduced new guidelines and indicators, and partnered with UN agencies to support SDG 3.</p> <p>In 2022, UNFPA released guidance notes and tools, such as standard SSTC indicators, and launched an online course to build staff capacity. The Fund also recognized SSTC Centres of Excellence to foster expanded partnerships.</p> <p>In 2023, UNFPA facilitated the 20th International Inter-Ministerial Conference on SSTC in Zimbabwe, providing technical and financial support to the UN Office for South-South Cooperation's regional and national-level initiatives.</p> <p>In 2024, UNFPA hosted the 21st International Inter-Ministerial Conference in Bangladesh and focused on enhancing the country office's capacity to access SSTC funds, including through its engagement with China on population aging. Looking forward, UNFPA aims to strengthen its SSTC efforts, relocate key functions to the Global South, and further mainstream SSTC within its strategic plan.</p> |

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|   | <p>Overall, UNFPA strategically integrated SSTC into its operations, built capacity, and fostered partnerships to advance progress toward the SDGs.</p>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to (para. 36) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Leverage their comparative advantages to continue to <b>enhance cooperation, collaboration and coordination with humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts</b> at the national level in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, including complex emergencies, and in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations (para. 36)</li> <li>○ Re-emphasizes that in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, there is a need to <b>work collaboratively to move beyond short-term assistance towards contributing to longer-term development gains</b>, including by engaging, where possible, in joint risk analysis, needs assessments, practice response and a coherent multi-year time frame, with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability, and risk over time (para. 36 (a))</li> <li>○ Re-emphasizes that <b>development is a central goal in itself and that in countries and in conflict and post-conflict situations</b> the development work of the entities of the United Nations development system can contribute to peacebuilding and sustaining peace, in accordance with national plans, needs and priorities and respecting national ownership (para. 36 (b))</li> <li>○ Requests the <b>Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration to conduct regular briefings with Member States</b> on its work (para. 36 c)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <p>From 2021 to 2024, UNFPA continued to integrate its development and humanitarian efforts, reinforcing its presence and partnerships in response to crises around the world. The Fund remained operational before, during, and after crises, benefiting from strong field presence and partnerships with local actors, particularly women- and youth-led organizations. This allowed UNFPA to swiftly adapt to new and emerging crises.</p> <p>At the global level, UNFPA maintained effective coordination through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the Joint Steering Committee on Humanitarian-Development Collaboration. Country-level coordination teams, including UN organizations, NGOs, and local authorities, were also essential in delivering integrated solutions.</p> <p>In terms of programming, UNFPA continued to prioritize sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response, ensuring these components were included in humanitarian response frameworks. UNFPA expanded its work on early warning, early action, anticipatory action, and emergency preparedness. UNFPA also strengthened its collaboration between development, humanitarian, and peace efforts, ensuring that SRH and GBV services remained accessible during crises, with a focus on capacity building for staff and local partners.</p> <p>Despite growing humanitarian programs, the demand for resources far outpaced supply. Resource gaps remained significant, impacting the ability to provide life-saving services in protracted crises and newly emerging emergencies, such as those exacerbated by climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, in 2021, UNFPA launched its largest humanitarian appeal to date, for \$835 million, while in 2022, it issued an appeal for \$1.2 billion to support 66 million women, girls, and young people across 65 countries. In 2023, the Fund launched a \$1 billion appeal, raising just over half of the required funds, which helped provide essential SRH and GBV services to millions of people in crisis. In 2024, UNFPA appealed for \$1.2 billion to provide reproductive health services and run gender-based violence programmes for 48 million women, girls, and young people in 58 countries in humanitarian crises.</p> <p>In addition, UNFPA continued to focus on prevention, including gender-based violence mitigation and ensuring continuity of SRH services, including maternal and emergency obstetric care. Partnerships with local actors, especially women-led organizations, were prioritized as a foundation for transitioning from humanitarian response to recovery and development. In 2023, UNFPA further strengthened its capacity with initiatives such as global learning webinars on the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) continuum, aimed at enhancing staff expertise in integrated programming.</p> <p>Looking ahead, UNFPA will continue refining its emergency procedures and preparedness actions, with an emphasis on agility, community-based approaches, and building stronger links between development and humanitarian programming. By 2024, UNFPA made efforts to</p> |

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|  | <p>develop a corporate programme manual on fragile contexts, focusing on interlinked development and humanitarian tools. This strategy aims to strengthen resilience and enhance the impact of UNFPA's efforts across all stages of crises.</p>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourages United Nations development system entities, in accordance with their respective mandates, to assist Governments in <b>taking action to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls</b> (para. 39).</li> </ul> | <p>Between 2021 and 2024, UNFPA has made significant strides in addressing GBV against women and girls, aligning with its commitment to transformative results in development, humanitarian, and peace contexts. This focus on ending GBV has been particularly evident in the organization's continued support for national governments in strengthening GBV case management competencies. UNFPA's work has directly contributed to the improved delivery of essential services for survivors, especially in humanitarian and displaced populations.</p> <p>In 2022, the kNOwVAWdata initiative, a flagship UNFPA program designed to enhance the availability and quality of data on violence against women and girls, expanded from one region to five. This initiative was scaled up to ensure a global impact and sustainability. The program's partnership with the University of Melbourne and its transition to the United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC) platform in 2023 marked a significant development, incorporating new modules on disabilities and technology-facilitated GBV. This initiative has contributed to better-informed policy and programmatic responses, including a global curriculum on using prevalence data to inform advocacy and policy.</p> <p>UNFPA has also emerged as a global leader in combating technology-facilitated GBV, culminating in a memorandum of understanding with Australia's eSafety Commission and co-leading the Steering Committee of the Advisory Group to the Global Partnership for Action on Online Gender-based Harassment and Abuse. Through hosting major global events, such as the Global Symposium on Technology-Facilitated GBV, UNFPA facilitated interdisciplinary collaboration and dialogue on pressing issues in this area.</p> <p>In 2023, the spotlight on eliminating GBV intensified, with the launch of the GBV Operational Plan (2022-2025) "Flourish", including the GBV Programme Data Dashboard "We Rise" and a comprehensive Strategy to Scale Up and Strengthen Interventions on GBV in Emergencies. These resources aimed to scale up GBV programming, incorporating human rights-based and gender-transformative approaches across the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding continuum. One of the most significant developments in 2023 was the launch of the "Women at the Center: Rising Up Against the Pandemic of Violence Against Women" programme, which strengthens GBV case management systems and provides quality services for survivors. This global multi-country pilot program will serve as a model for comprehensive GBV response programming, ensuring better access to services for the most marginalized.</p> <p>UNFPA also continued its leadership in the Spotlight Initiative, which has contributed to strengthening 477 laws and policies aimed at eliminating violence against women and girls. The initiative was featured as a high-impact project at the SDG Summit and highlighted during the High-Level Week of the 78th UN General Assembly. The UNFPA Executive Director's call for resource mobilization underscored the initiative's role in accelerating SDG progress.</p> |

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|   | <p>Moreover, UNFPA has made notable progress in technology-facilitated GBV, publishing guidelines on the safe use of technology to address GBV and launching the #Bodyright campaign. The second annual Global TF GBV Symposium brought together a diverse group of experts to further emphasize UNFPA's leadership in addressing the unique challenges women and girls face online. This symposium, alongside ongoing efforts in TF GBV, has attracted global attention and garnered significant support for safeguarding women's rights in the digital space. Additionally, UNFPA launched the TFGBV Programme Framework, Guidance on Safe and Ethical Use of Technology, and the Making All Spaces Safe and Safety Showcase programmes in 2024.</p> <p>Overall, UNFPA has significantly advanced efforts to eliminate GBV, with a particular focus on strengthening GBV case management systems, scaling up data-driven programming through initiatives like kNowVAWdata and the GBV Information Management System, and leading global dialogues on the intersections of technology and GBV. Its coordinated approach across multiple sectors and global partnerships has set a strong foundation for future progress in protecting the rights and safety of women and girls worldwide.</p>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notes with appreciation the support provided to the LDCs by the UNDS entities in the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action and <b>urges the entities to actively engage in the process towards the Fifth UN Conference on the LDCs (LDC5)</b> (para. 40)</li> </ul> | <p>UNFPA focused on enhancing its support for countries in special situations, particularly Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), by integrating these nations into its broader development and humanitarian programming.</p> <p>In 2021, UNFPA advanced cost-effective solutions for LDCs through digitalization, South-South cooperation, and knowledge-sharing platforms aimed at reaching the most marginalized populations, especially women and girls. This approach also included the efficient deployment of human resources with the right skills to meet the needs of these countries, with a particular emphasis on tracking progress via disaggregated data to ensure targeted outcomes.</p> <p>In 2022, UNFPA further strengthened its engagement with LDCs, particularly in the lead-up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5). The organization played an active role in the preparatory process of the conference, advocating for the inclusion of key International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) issues in the new Doha Programme of Action for LDCs. At LDC5, the UNFPA Executive Director participated in high-level events and bilateral meetings to ensure that the needs of women, girls, and young people were prioritized within the new Programme of Action, aligning it with UNFPA's commitments related to demographic dividend, sexual and reproductive health, and the utilization of population data.</p> <p>Throughout 2023, UNFPA's efforts to support LDCs continued to focus on enhancing their capacity to implement the ICPD agenda. The UNFPA Executive Director again attended LDC5, reinforcing the organization's commitment to supporting SIDS and LDCs in addressing their development challenges. Key priorities included harnessing the demographic dividend, ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health, and leveraging data to enhance sustainable development in these countries. UNFPA worked to ensure the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action's five priorities, with a focus on investing in people, leveraging</p> |

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|  | <p>science and technology for sustainable development, strengthening global partnerships, and building resilience against future shocks such as climate change and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>By 2024, UNFPA's involvement in LDCs remained a priority, especially in support of the Doha Programme of Action's implementation. The organization provided technical and programmatic support for key actions across priority areas such as poverty eradication, building capacity, and mobilizing international solidarity for sustainable graduation. Additionally, UNFPA's efforts were aligned with broader UN goals to address the challenges faced by LDCs, including leveraging technology, strengthening scientific innovation, and ensuring that these nations are equipped to handle multidimensional vulnerabilities and future crises.</p> <p>In summary, from 2021 to 2024, UNFPA made significant strides in supporting LDCs and SIDS, ensuring that these countries remain on track with their development goals, especially in relation to gender equality, sexual and reproductive health, and sustainable development. The organization's interventions were anchored in its commitment to the ICPD agenda, and its leadership in international forums such as the LDC5 conference helped bring attention to the unique challenges and opportunities faced by the most vulnerable populations.</p>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognizes that SIDS remain a special case for sustainable development, and in this regard calls upon the relevant UNDS entities to ensure <b>the mainstreaming of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and issues related to SIDS in their work</b> (para. 41)</li> </ul> | <p>UNFPA continued to support Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in their efforts to implement the SAMOA (SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action) Pathway, focusing on strengthening health systems, addressing gender-based violence, reducing teenage pregnancy, tackling non-communicable diseases, promoting women's empowerment, and investing in youth. In line with the SAMOA Pathway, UNFPA incorporated population dynamics and climate change considerations into its programmatic interventions, recognizing the growing impacts of natural disasters on SIDS and the increasing costs associated with these events.</p> <p>In 2022, UNFPA's support to SIDS was centered around improving health infrastructure and services, empowering women, and addressing issues of gender-based violence, adolescent pregnancy, and non-communicable diseases. At the same time, the organization integrated climate resilience and disaster risk reduction into its work, acknowledging the vulnerabilities of SIDS to natural disasters and the challenges posed by climate change. These interventions were crucial for enhancing the well-being of the people in these states, particularly in relation to the SAMOA Pathway's principles of sustainable development.</p> <p>In 2023, UNFPA's engagement with SIDS deepened, particularly as natural disasters and slow-onset events such as climate change continued to exacerbate vulnerabilities. The organization remained focused on programmatic areas such as health system strengthening, addressing gender-based violence, and reducing teenage pregnancy. UNFPA also continued its work on non-communicable diseases, women's empowerment, and youth investment, while further embedding the principles of the SAMOA Pathway into its approach to population dynamics and climate change. UNFPA contributed to the preparatory process for the Fourth International</p> |

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|   | <p>Conference on SIDS (SIDS4), providing technical inter-agency support and engaging in regional preparatory meetings.</p> <p>In 2024, as the SAMOA Pathway's mandate came to an end, UNFPA played an active role in preparing for the Fourth International Conference on SIDS (SIDS4), which culminated in the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States (ABAS). The organization continued to focus on key priorities such as health systems strengthening, gender equality, addressing gender-based violence, and empowering young people. UNFPA's work also emphasized integrating disaster risk reduction and sexual reproductive health into national systems.</p> <p>Additionally, UNFPA, as part of the Inter-Agency Consultative Group for SIDS convened by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), supported the development of a multidimensional vulnerability index (<a href="#">MVI</a>) for SIDS and worked within various working groups to create a monitoring and evaluation framework for the ABAS. In collaboration with other UN agencies, UNFPA's efforts in strengthening national statistical systems and health systems were integral in ensuring sustainable development and resilience for SIDS in the post-SAMOA era.</p> <p>Overall, UNFPA's work with SIDS remained consistent in supporting their implementation of the SAMOA Pathway, while transitioning to the new framework introduced by the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda. UNFPA's programming targeted the most pressing issues for SIDS, such as health system strengthening, gender-based violence, and climate change resilience, ensuring that these states are better equipped to meet their development goals and safeguard the well-being of their populations.</p> |
| <b>III. Funding of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system</b>  |  |
| <b>QCPR mandates (paras. 46-69)</b>   | <b>Progress made</b>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calls upon United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to <b>publish timely, harmonized, and verifiable data on funding flows</b> as well as to continue enhancing the visibility of contributors at all levels, including by making information on providers of flexible global funding available to the country representatives of the respective funds, programmes and specialized agencies (para. 50)</li> </ul> | <p>UNFPA consistently focused on transparency and accountability in its funding flows, ensuring that relevant data was readily available through various mechanisms and reports. Each year, UNFPA published timely, harmonized, and verifiable data on its funding flows across a range of forums, including audited financial statements, the reports of the Executive Director to the Executive Board (including the associated Statistical and Financial Review), the Annual Report, the Transparency Portal, and individual donor pages on the corporate website. These publications ensured that stakeholders had access to clear and accurate information about the organization's financial operations.</p> <p>The contributions made to flexible global funding mechanisms were a key focus throughout this period. Donors' contributions to these mechanisms were consistently counted towards their</p>  |

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|   | <p>overall contributions to UNFPA, influencing their donor rankings, which were published on the UNFPA website and in various reports and communications materials. This practice helped maintain visibility and accountability around donor support and played a critical role in fostering continued engagement with the organization's funding model.</p> <p>Moreover, UNFPA highlighted the contributions of donors to flexible funding mechanisms in periodic progress reports, including the annual reports of major initiatives such as the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation and the UNFPA Supplies Partnership. These reports not only recognized donors' commitments but also illustrated the impact of their contributions on UNFPA's global programs and priorities.</p> <p>Overall, UNFPA maintained a strong emphasis on transparent reporting and donor recognition, with consistent updates across a variety of platforms. This helped ensure accountability, foster donor relationships, and support the continued success of global funding mechanisms essential to UNFPA's mission.</p>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Urges the UNDS entities (paras 55, 59) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ to continue enhancing <b>the transparency and accountability of inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms</b>, as well as to continue developing well-designed pooled funds as a complement to agency-specific funds, that reflect and support common objectives and cross-cutting issues for UN funds, programmes and specialized ...and <b>to enhance their participation, where appropriate, in such funding mechanisms</b> (para. 55)</li> <li>○ to <b>mobilize resources for their operational activities for development to complement core resources by encouraging flexible, adequate, predictable, and less earmarked funding</b>, including through well-designed, transparent, and accountable funding mechanisms at all levels, including at country level (para. 59)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Also urges the UNDS entities, through their governing bodies, to continue <b>taking concrete steps to address on a continuous basis the decline of core contributions and the growing imbalance between core and non-core resources</b> including by, but not limited to (para. 56): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Exploring options on how to <b>incentivize donor countries</b>, other countries in a position to do so and other contributors to ensure an adequate and predictable level of core and non-core funding on a multi-year basis, including enhancing reporting and demonstration of programme results (para. 56 (a))</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <p>From 2021 to 2024, UNFPA made significant strides in resource mobilization, reaching unprecedented levels by mobilizing almost \$6 billion in resources, with a continued focus on transparency, diversifying funding sources, and operationalizing the United Nations' repositioning.</p> <p><b>Key Trends:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Funding from the UN System:</b> The UN system remained the largest source of non-core funding, contributing to a high proportion of joint activities funding. UNFPA consistently prioritized transparent reporting, including updates through the UNFPA Transparency Portal and compliance with UN system-wide standards.</li> <li>● <b>Core vs Non-Core Funding:</b> Although UNFPA experienced slight declines in core funding, it continued efforts to diversify and expand its donor base. Core funding increased to \$442.5 million in 2022, but core-to-non-core ratios dropped below the Funding Compact target of 30%. In 2024, core funding reached \$380 million, but the ratio further decreased to 23%, reflecting growing reliance on non-core resources, especially humanitarian funding, which rose significantly.</li> <li>● <b>Donor Diversification:</b> UNFPA's strategy targeted a wider pool of donors, including emerging donors, program countries, international financial institutions (IFIs), private sector entities and individuals. The number of core donors increased from 96 in 2021 to 101 in 2022, but then fluctuated around 90-95 in subsequent years.</li> <li>● <b>Resource Mobilization Strategy:</b> UNFPA launched a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy focused on securing flexible, multi-year support and diversifying funding sources. Key objectives included strengthening partnerships with governments, expanding collaboration with multilateral institutions and emerging donors, and supporting the transition from funding to long-term financing.</li> <li>● <b>Humanitarian Funding:</b> Humanitarian funding grew dramatically, reaching \$350 million in 2021, more than double the 2017 figures. This growth continued in 2024, with UNFPA receiving \$584 million, contributing to the overall increase in non-core</li> </ul> |



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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Identifying</b>, in the context of integrated results and resources frameworks, the <b>level of resources adequate to produce the results expected in their strategic plans</b>, including administrative, management, and programme support costs (para. 56 (b))</li> <li>○ Exploring options to <b>broaden and diversify the donor base</b> in order to reduce the reliance of the system on a limited number of donors (para. 56 (c))</li> </ul> | <p>funding. Despite challenges in balancing core and non-core funds, UNFPA successfully positioned itself as a key partner of choice in humanitarian funding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Challenges and Progress:</b> Despite significant achievements, UNFPA faced ongoing challenges related to the imbalance between core and non-core funding. In 2024, total funding reached \$1.66 billion, a \$260 million increase from 2023, but the core-to-non-core ratio continued to dip, reflecting a need for continued efforts to stabilize core funding sources.</li> </ul> <p>Overall, UNFPA’s resource mobilization efforts over the 2021-2024 period showed a solid commitment to diversifying funding, improving transparency, and leveraging new financing models, even as it navigated the challenges of balancing core and non-core resources.</p>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reiterates its request to the UNDS to analyze and explore in a collaborative manner options for harmonized cost-recovery policies, based on <b>common cost classification and cost-recovery methodologies</b>, noting in this regard the good practice established through the common cost-recovery policy of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UN-Women, as adopted by their respective Executive Boards in 2020 (para. 57)</li> </ul>                         | <p>UNFPA made notable progress in implementing its cost recovery policy, continuing to collaborate with UNDP, UNICEF, and UN-Women to develop a harmonized approach. A new cost recovery policy, designed to align with the integrated budget cycle for 2022-2025, was introduced in 2022. Key highlights include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Policy Development and Implementation:</b> UNFPA worked alongside UNDP, UNICEF, and UN-Women to ensure that the new cost recovery policy was integrated into the upcoming budget cycle. The policy aimed to standardize cost recovery procedures across the UN system, improving efficiency and aligning resources for greater impact.</li> <li>● <b>Reporting:</b> UNFPA committed to transparent and regular reporting on the implementation of its cost recovery policy. Each year, the Fund publishes updates as part of the Executive Director’s annual report, which is included in the Statistical and Financial Review.</li> <li>● <b>Timelines:</b> Information on the implementation of the policy for 2022 was scheduled for release in the second quarter of 2023, with the report for 2023 expected in the second quarter of 2024. This annual reporting mechanism ensured that stakeholders were kept informed on progress and adjustments made throughout the implementation process.</li> </ul> <p>UNFPA remained focused on improving financial transparency and efficiency, particularly in how costs are recovered across the system, which aligns with its broader financial and operational strategies for sustainable development.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Urges the UNDS entities to (para. 61-62) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Further explore and implement <b>innovative funding approaches</b> to catalyse additional resources for sustainable development (para. 61)</li> <li>○ Share knowledge and best practices on ways to <b>incentivize innovative funding</b>, taking into account the experiences of other multilateral institutions, and to</li> </ul> </li> </ul>                     | <p>UNFPA has made significant progress in leveraging innovative financing to support sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), working across various countries and initiatives. In 2021, UNFPA continued its work on the Ouagadougou Partnership (OP) Matching Fund Grant (MFG), a key initiative incentivizing OP countries to allocate domestic resources for reproductive health and health service provision, exemplifying the Fund’s commitment to driving sustainable and scalable financing for development goals. Eight out of the nine OP countries have received MFG resources, and four countries received funding in both allocation periods. UNFPA also expanded its work in Kenya, Rwanda, and other countries through</p>   |

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| <p>include this information in their regular financial reporting (para. 61)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Further explore <b>financing strategies for the SDGs</b>, including through <b>innovative financing and blended finance</b>, to respond to the unique situation of countries, especially those with special needs, and to share best practices in this regard (para. 62)</li> </ul> | <p>various SDG financing initiatives, including impact bonds and performance-based financing to improve adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) services and primary health care posts. Another example is the UNFPA Supplies Partnership Match Fund, which has leveraged an additional \$24 million in domestic expenditure for reproductive health commodities since 2022.</p> <p>The 2022-2025 Strategic Plan emphasizes closing the \$222 billion financing gap for transformative results. To address this, UNFPA has introduced the Strategic Investment Facility (SIF), allocating \$5 million annually to catalyze resources and implement innovative financing solutions. This facility has supported over 40 countries to date, unlocking additional resources to advance SRHR goals. In 2024 alone, with the SIF catalytic funding UNFPA mobilized \$1.3 million towards a pooled fund to reduce adolescent pregnancies in Mexico; raised \$8 million towards health and empowerment of young people in Rwanda; and supported an increase of \$2.5 million in domestic spending on adolescent health, including for tribal and left behind groups in the State of Rajasthan in India, among other examples.</p> <p>Additionally, the UNFPA Supplies Partnership introduced a subsidized model requiring countries to share the cost of reproductive health commodities, boosting domestic resource mobilization. By 2024, all 44 participating countries had signed agreements, contributing over \$52 million. The UNFPA Supplies Match Fund, launched in 2022, successfully matched government contributions, raising \$24.1 million in additional resources for reproductive health commodities across 25 countries.</p> <p>In 2023, UNFPA launched the Adolescent SRH Development Impact Bond (ASRH DIB) in Kenya, providing SRHR services to over half a million girls. UNFPA also continues its partnership with the Islamic Development Bank to drive innovative financing models in Egypt, Jordan, and Rwanda, supporting health posts and renewable energy transformation.</p> <p>The Equalizer Accelerator Fund, launched in 2022, further exemplifies UNFPA's commitment to innovation, financing, and gender equality, offering grants and mentorship to female-led enterprises focusing on women's health and well-being. Since its establishment, the fund has supported over 30 teams through innovation challenges, advancing women's health and gender equity.</p> <p>These efforts reflect UNFPA's continuous push to mobilize diverse sources of financing—domestic, international, public, and private—to support its mission, with a clear focus on long-term, sustainable impacts for SRHR and gender equality.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Urges the UNDS entities to align their <b>next integrated budgets with the present resolution and in that context to further improve the functioning and effectiveness of the structured dialogues</b> on how to fund the development results agreed in the Strategic Plans including through the</li> </ul>  | <p>UNFPA has consistently integrated the principles and parameters of the United Nations Funding Compact, ensuring alignment with its goals and engaging regularly with Member States through structured funding dialogues. These dialogues, held annually, serve as a platform to discuss common funding trends and assess progress on the implementation of Funding Compact commitments. UNFPA has made significant strides in broadening its donor</p>   |

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| <p><b>implementation of the Funding Compact commitments</b><br/>(para. 65)</p>  | <p>base, particularly by engaging non-OECD/DAC countries, emerging donors, and programme countries.</p> <p>In 2021, UNFPA continued its close collaboration with the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO) and other UN funds and programmes, co-organizing joint Structured Funding Dialogues with UNDP, UNICEF, and UN-Women. This collaboration aimed to improve and harmonize reporting on the Funding Compact's implementation.</p> <p>By 2022, UNFPA's engagement with the UN development system continued to strengthen. UNFPA and its partners, including UNDP, UNICEF, and UN-Women, organized additional joint dialogues to share trends and ensure effective implementation of funding commitments. This continued focus on enhancing coordination contributed to UNFPA's progress in reaching nearly all the Funding Compact targets.</p> <p>In 2023, UNFPA's engagement with UN entities, particularly in coordinating funding trends and commitments, remained a priority. The agency continued to lead and participate in annual joint dialogues, ensuring shared understanding of key funding issues. Furthermore, UNFPA actively contributed to the development of Funding Compact 2.0, aimed at further refining and updating the compact for adoption by Member States in 2024.</p> <p>By 2024, UNFPA's adherence to the Funding Compact and its ongoing structured funding dialogues with Member States had achieved substantial progress. The agency remained deeply engaged with UN entities, particularly through the regular joint Structured Funding dialogues, to continue sharing insights on funding trends and implementation progress. UNFPA's role in the development of Funding Compact 2.0 further exemplified its commitment to strengthening the UN system's overall funding strategy.</p> |
| <p><b>IV. Governance of the United Nations operational activities for development</b></p>   |  |
| <p><b>QCPR mandates (paras. 70-85)</b></p>  | <p><b>Progress made</b></p>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Underscores the importance of all UNDS entities to (para. 74): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Prepare and finalize their <b>entity-specific country development programme documents in accordance with the agreed priorities of the UNSDCF</b> and in consultation with host Governments (para. 74)</li> <li>○ Requests relevant development system entities, in coordination with DCO, to <b>make the relevant UNSDCF and/or its outcome matrix available to Member States and the governing bodies when the draft country programme document is presented</b> for consideration, in</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <p>From 2021 to 2024, UNFPA has made significant strides in enhancing its engagement with the Resident Coordinator (RC) system and ensuring the effective implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF). In 2021, UNFPA developed an orientation package for Resident Coordinators to provide them with a snapshot of the Fund's work at the country level, ensuring that RCs were better equipped to lead UN country teams effectively. This effort aligned with the recommendations from the Review of the Resident Coordinator system, which emphasized the importance of training and support for RCs.</p> <p>In 2022, UNFPA continued its strong contribution to Cooperation Framework processes, ensuring that its country programmes were fully aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). The update to the MAF was</p>   |

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| <p>accordance with relevant Executive Board processes and timelines (para. 74)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Underscores the importance of accountability for implementing reforms at the country level, and in this regard requests the Secretary -General and members of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to <b>ensure full implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework</b> in all United Nations country teams (para. 77)</li> </ul>   | <p>communicated through an information note, which provided staff with clear guidance on the reinvigorated responsibilities of RCs and UNFPA's role in supporting UN country teams. This focus on mutual accountability underscored UNFPA's commitment to the principles of the MAF and its engagement in the coordination of UN activities at the country level.</p> <p>By 2023, UNFPA had successfully met the indicator on Cooperation Framework positioning from its Strategic Plan 2022-2025, with the majority of Cooperation Frameworks and Common Country Analyses (CCAs) including references to UNFPA's Transformative Results. UNFPA's internal surveys confirmed the positive impact of the RC system on its technical, programmatic, and normative work at the country and regional levels. Additionally, UNFPA's efforts to implement the MAF continued, with capacity-building initiatives ensuring that staff were equipped to uphold the principle of mutual accountability.</p> <p>In 2024, UNFPA remained a committed supporter of the RC system and continued to contribute to the UNSDCF processes. The organization actively participated in the review of the MAF, providing feedback on the concept note and preparing for further engagement in 2025. UNFPA's continued collaboration with the RC system has enhanced coordination and contributed to the effective implementation of UNFPA's mandate, both at the country and regional levels.</p>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calls upon the United Nations development system entities to abide by the relevant rules of procedure and working methods and to continue playing their part in <b>enhancing system-wide coherence, coordination, harmonization and efficiency, reduce duplication and build synergies</b>, as appropriate and in accordance with decisions of their respective governing bodies, and further requests these entities to align their policies, guidelines and regulations with the UNDS reforms (para. 83)</li> </ul> | <p>UNFPA continues to lead on operational transformation through its co-chairmanship of the UNSDG Business Innovation Group (BIG) since June 2024. In 2024 alone, UNFPA generated USD 14.7 million in operational efficiencies—USD 7.6 million from internal initiatives, USD 1.8 million through bilateral collaborations, and USD 5.3 million via Business Operation Strategies (BOS). In 2025, 81% of country offices reported achieving measurable gains from shared services such as procurement and logistics, up from 77% in 2021.</p> <p>As one of the UN's most engaged service recipients, UNFPA outsources four of the five global priority shared services and participates in 126 BOS frameworks globally. UNFPA also demonstrates strong commitment to common premises, with 79% of its offices co-located—placing the Fund among the most dedicated entities to interagency operational integration. UNFPA is working through the inter-agency Task Team on Common Premises to identify and scale additional high-potential locations.</p> <p>UNFPA is actively consolidating operations through the expansion of Common Business Operations (CBOs) in high-volume programme countries such as Kenya, Tanzania, Brazil, and Vietnam, and supporting second-phase rollouts in Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Indonesia, Thailand, and Colombia. The strategic relocation of UNFPA's Programme Division and Independent Evaluation Office to Nairobi further exemplifies its forward-leaning commitment to leveraging the Common Back Office for cost-effectiveness and operational synergy.</p> |
| <p><b>V. Functioning of the United Nations development system</b></p>  |  |

| QCPR mandates (paras. 86-113)  | Progress made   |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [...] requests all UNDS entities to <b>fully support the reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system</b>, in particular by complying with the Management and Accountability Framework, by promoting inter-agency mobility and by ensuring that their operational activities for development at country level are supportive of the strategic objectives as laid out in the UNSDCF (para. 88)</li> </ul> | <p>UNFPA has played a critical role in supporting and benefiting from the ongoing UN Development System (UNDS) reforms, driving the achievement of the three transformative results within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The following highlights key milestones and outcomes during this period.</p> <p>In 2021, UNFPA recognized a paradigm shift within the UNDS, focusing on results through coordination and coherence. The new UNFPA Strategic Plan (2022-2025) was designed to leverage reformed UN structures, with UNFPA playing an active role at the global level in UN Sustainable Development Group processes and engaging in regional collaborative platforms. At the country level, UNFPA's participation in joint programs increased, with funding rising from \$164 million in 2018 to \$270 million by 2020.</p> <p>In 2022, UNFPA reinforced its commitment to system-wide responses, particularly for least developed countries. It continued its active engagement in the repositioning of the UNDS, focusing on strengthening coordination with the Resident Coordinator system. UNFPA's involvement in joint programming and funding continued to grow, reflecting the collective impact on SDG outcomes.</p> <p>In 2023, UNFPA launched a draft strategy to better engage with Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams (UNCTs). A global learning initiative focused on enhancing UNFPA's role as a partner within the UN system. The Fund's strategic positioning was strengthened through successful collaborations in countries like Mauritius, Seychelles, and Rwanda, advancing the ICPD agenda and resilience-building efforts.</p> <p>In 2024, UNFPA continued to operationalize its Strategic Plan, emphasizing mutual accountability within the Resident Coordinator system. It remained an active contributor to UNCT efforts, leading results and theme groups, and engaging in joint programming through UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs). UNFPA participated in 97 joint programmes and conducted joint conflict analysis together with humanitarian country teams and/or United Nations Missions. In 2024, funding from other UN agencies remained the largest source of funding to UNFPA, totalling \$197 million - a reflection of UNFPA's strong commitment to joint programming and delivering joint results.</p> <p>Challenges persist, particularly in humanitarian crises where development programming often takes a secondary role. Nonetheless, internal surveys show that UNFPA Country Offices remain positive about the independent Resident Coordinator system, which has strengthened support for UNFPA's mandate areas.</p> <p>Overall, UNFPA has effectively leveraged the UNDS reforms to strengthen coordination, engage in joint programming, and contribute to SDG progress. The Fund continues to refine its approach to maximize the impact of system-wide cooperation for sustainable development.</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Calls on the UNDS entities to <b>actively engage in the preparation of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries</b> and in reviews of the next Programme of Action for least developed countries at the national, subregional, and regional and global levels, in close cooperation and partnerships with the World Bank and the international financial institutions, and to integrate the next programme of action into their Strategic Plans and annual work programmes (para. 89)</li> <li>● [...] further calls on UNDS entities to support the Resident Coordinators in the <b>least developed countries</b> and to assist them in the mainstreaming of the next Programme of Action into development planning at the country level in a coordinated and cohesive manner; (para. 89)</li> <li>● Invites all relevant UNDS entities, led by the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to extend necessary <b>support in a coordinated manner to the countries aspiring to graduate</b> in developing their graduation and smooth transition strategies, [...] (para 101)</li> <li>● [...] calls upon these UNDS entities to ensure that graduation-related capacity development and activities are coordinated and demand-driven and to encourage an ambitious and flexible approach to help Governments to mitigate the impact of graduation; (para 101)</li> </ul> | <p>UNFPA has consistently focused on advancing the implementation of the new Doha Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), adopted in 2023. Support for LDCs remains a core priority, with UNFPA's Strategic Plan (2022-2025) committing to allocate 60% of regular resources to Tier I countries, which include 39 LDCs, 15 landlocked developing countries, and humanitarian settings. These countries are central to UNFPA's programming, which is aligned with the priorities of the Doha Programme, ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable populations are addressed.</p> <p>Throughout this period, UNFPA has promoted action-oriented interventions in several key areas: strengthening population data; mainstreaming gender equality; harnessing the demographic dividend for sustainable development; ensuring sexual and reproductive health and rights; eliminating violence against women; and investing in gender-responsive prevention and risk reduction, particularly in relation to climate change. The organization has actively engaged in system-wide responses and collaborated with the Resident Coordinator system to ensure that LDCs benefit from the UN system's collective efforts.</p> <p>In preparation for the LDC5 Conference in 2023, UNFPA engaged in strategic dialogues to include ICPD-related issues in the new Doha Programme, emphasizing the importance of addressing the needs of women, girls, and young people. At the conference, UNFPA highlighted these priorities during high-level events and bilateral meetings, ensuring that the implementation of the Doha Programme remains closely aligned with the ICPD agenda and its goal of leaving no one behind.</p> <p>By 2024, UNFPA continued to contribute to the roadmap for the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action, which includes priorities such as investing in people, leveraging science and technology to tackle vulnerabilities, mobilizing global partnerships, and addressing climate change. The Fund's work has been pivotal in supporting these priorities through concrete programmatic actions that align with the global and national development agendas.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Requests the UNDS to further <b>simplify and harmonize agency-specific programming instruments, business practices, processes, common business operations and reporting</b> as well as leverage and utilize, as appropriate, digital technologies solutions in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, including by taking necessary steps at the headquarters level, as appropriate; (para 105)</li> </ul>  | <p>UNFPA prioritized aligning its programming instruments and operations with ongoing UN Development System reform processes. This included strengthening internal capacity-building for Country Offices to engage effectively with the UNSDCF.</p> <p>In 2022, UNFPA focused on building the capacity of Country Offices through a dedicated webinar series, addressing topics such as common country analysis, Country Programme Document alignment, resilience, and joint programmes. These sessions facilitated peer-to-peer learning and equipped staff to engage constructively in UNSDCF processes.</p> <p>In 2023, UNFPA expanded its support, offering tailored capacity-building activities and conducting comprehensive analyses of the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and Cooperation Framework (CF), including data, best practices, and regional knowledge-sharing sessions. The goal was to enhance programmatic engagement, strengthen UNCT collaboration, and ensure familiarity with the new Output Indicator Framework for System-Wide Reporting to the SDGs.</p>   |

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|  | <p>By 2024, UNFPA continued to provide tailored support for Country Offices and further enhanced global collaboration by convening a program group with regional offices and HQ to improve CF and CPD linkages. These efforts ensured that UNFPA's programming remained aligned with the evolving UN Reform agenda, empowering Country Offices to play a key role in achieving the SDGs.</p>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reiterates that entities within the UNDS should operate according to the principle of <b>mutual recognition</b> of best practices in terms of policies and procedures, with the aim of facilitating active collaboration across agencies and reducing transaction costs for Governments and collaborating agencies, (Para. 106)</li> <li>urges the UNDS entities that have not yet done so to sign on to the [<b>Mutual Recognition Statement of the Chief Executives Board</b>]; (Para. 106)</li> <li>Stresses the need for the UNDS to: (para 107) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>strengthen and improve the ongoing <b>design and implementation of harmonized business practices in order to optimize opportunities for collaboration, including the Business Operations Strategies, Common Back Offices and Common Premises</b> at the country level, [...] (para 107)</li> <li>to strengthen its reporting processes on <b>impact in terms of efficiency gains resulting from these new business practices</b>, while recognizing progress in this regard, in order to free up more funding for development activities, including coordination; (para 107)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <p>UNFPA continued to play a unique role as an early signatory of the mutual recognition agreement, leveraging its long history as a service recipient. Over the years, UNFPA pioneered outsourcing several common back-office functions, primarily to UNDP, to realize efficiencies. As a result, the majority of the expected efficiencies from outsourcing were already embedded in the Fund's budget.</p> <p>UNFPA maintained its commitment to the mutual recognition agreement, continuously operating under its principles. The Fund also provided guidance to field offices on its implementation, ensuring smooth integration into existing operations. The outcomes of UNFPA's second internal survey in 2021 showed that the agreement successfully generated efficiencies, with joint procurement, audits, and the use of other UN entities' long-term agreements leading to significant gains in staff productivity. In 2023 and 2024, UNFPA maintained this operational model, ensuring that the mutual recognition framework continued to support its efforts to streamline operations and enhance overall efficiency within the broader UN system.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calls upon the UNDS entities to continue efforts to achieve <b>gender balance in appointments within the United Nations system</b> at the global, regional and country levels for positions that affect operational activities for development, including appointments to Resident Coordinator and other high-level posts, with due regard to the <b>representation of women from programme countries, in particular developing countries, while keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographical representation</b>; (para. 112)</li> </ul>   | <p>From 2021 to 2024, UNFPA made significant progress in advancing gender parity, diversity, and inclusion, in line with its organizational commitment to fostering an inclusive workplace environment. In 2021, UNFPA developed a Gender Parity Action Plan and received the Economic Dividends for Gender Equality (EDGE) certification and EDGEplus, a key milestone in the organization's gender equity journey. This certification highlighted the need for a data-driven approach to gender parity and efforts to ensure a diverse and inclusive workforce, including conducting an annual gender pay-gap analysis to enhance transparency.</p> <p>In 2023, UNFPA continued its commitment to gender equity, maintaining gender balance across all levels of responsibility. UNFPA launched Agency, Choice and Access: UNFPA Strategy for Promoting Gender Equality and the Rights of Women and Adolescent Girls, which outlines UNFPA's corporate approach to promoting gender equality and women's and adolescent girls' rights.</p>   |

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|   | <p>In 2024, the UNFPA Executive Committee endorsed the Secretary-General System-wide Gender Equality Acceleration Plan” (GEAP). To strengthen our internal accountability structures to advance gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights, and aligned to the GEAP, UNFPA established a senior-level accountability mechanism: the Gender Equality and Inclusion Steering Committee. Led by the UNFPA Executive Director, this committee will oversee our gender equality work, analyze the impact of political contexts on these efforts and strategize for future action. Our ultimate goal remains to serve women and girls in all their diversity, worldwide.</p> <p>The gender breakdown in 2024 showed 56.75% female representation at the IP level, 54.44% at the NO level, and 47.22% at the GS level. Additionally, 51.92% of staff at the D1 level and above were female, and 52.46% of P4 staff were female. UNFPA’s new Gender Equality Strategy, launched in September 2023, focused on further mainstreaming gender within its programming and institutional culture. It also continued efforts to meet the UN System-Wide Gender Parity Strategy and enhance gender mainstreaming through the UNCT-SWAP Scorecard, with 51% of Country Offices using it to assess gender practices.</p> <p>UNFPA further solidified its commitment to gender parity and diversity through the renewal of its EDGE and EDGEplus certification and the achievement of Move, the second level of EDGE certification in 2024. This certification recognizes UNFPA’s success in maintaining gender balance and improving leadership diversity. UNFPA continued to provide opportunities for coaching and mentoring and conducted the yearly gender pay-gap analysis to address potential pay inequities. The Fund’s ongoing commitment to gender equality also extended to its involvement in the independent review of the UN system's capacity to deliver on gender equality, aligning with the UN Gender Equality Acceleration Plan to drive system-wide political strategies and accountability for gender equality.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● [...] calls upon the UNDS entities to: (para 113) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ continue efforts and focus on preventing and taking immediate action on <b>tackling sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment</b>, including by ensuring that policies and procedures deliver impact and are resourced sufficiently, and that proposed actions are implemented at the country, regional and global levels, (para 113)</li> <li>○ take measures to ensure that its <b>workplaces are free from discrimination</b> and exploitation, including sexual exploitation and abuse, violence and sexual harassment, (para 113)</li> <li>○ continue to implement the <b>Secretary General’s zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse</b>; (para 113)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <p>From 2021 to 2024, UNFPA has strengthened its commitment on protection from sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (PSEAH) by prioritizing the rights and dignity of survivors.</p> <p>In 2021, UNFPA focused on three core priorities: (1) <b>Strengthening Country Mechanisms</b>, including the establishment and deployment of 21 PSEA Coordinators to five IASC priority countries; (2) <b>Improving Victim Access</b>, with a global advocacy campaign reaching over 1.3 million people and the development of a GBV caseworker training module; and (3) <b>Enhancing Coordination</b>, exemplified by hosting a high-level roundtable to inform future strategies. UNFPA also met its leadership obligation to interagency and collective action in 2021, when the Executive Director committed to being the IASC PSEAH Champion.</p> <p>In 2022, UNFPA implemented a four-pillar action plan: (1) <b>Prevention</b>, with training for 250 PSEA focal points and screening all new recruits through the UN Clear Check database; (2) <b>Survivor-Centered Response</b>, by conducting case management training and raising awareness of UNFPA’s approach; (3) <b>Support and Assistance</b>, strengthening survivor</p>   |



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|  | <p>support systems in key countries; and (4) <b>Safeguarding Framework</b>, enhancing protocols for investigations and increasing staff capacity.</p> <p>In 2023, UNFPA deepened its system-wide collaboration by launching the PSEA module in the UN Partner Portal, supporting the PSEACap roster for high-risk settings, and contributing to the IASC's Victim/Survivor-Centered Approach. Internal capacity was enhanced with the creation of a PSEAH Portal and the recruitment of additional staff, including a P4 position.</p> <p>In 2024, UNFPA launched its first-ever Strategy on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment, focusing on a number of concrete measures built around three strategic pillars: <b>evidence-driven prevention and response</b>; a commitment to <b>accountability and survivor-centered</b> principles; and promoting <b>systems-level organizational and culture change</b>.. This strategy aims to strengthen systems, embed PSEA into operations and programs, promote a safe and protective workplace for staff and personnel, and foster an environment that is responsive to survivors' needs and enables a safe speak-up culture. Key innovations included piloting the Misconduct Disclosure System, creating a Core Learning Package, developing planning paradigms for resourcing and staffing of PSEAH across the organization, revising PSEA Focal Point Terms of Reference, and identifying barriers to reporting through an internal survey, which helped shape improved reporting mechanisms.</p> |
| <b>VI. Follow-up, monitoring and reporting</b>   |  |
| <b>QCPR mandates (paras. 114-120)</b>  | <b>Progress made</b>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reaffirms that all entities of the UNDS carrying out operational activities for development should align their planning and activities, including through their governing bodies where applicable, to take appropriate action consistent with each entity's mandate, role and expertise for the full implementation of the present resolution (para. 116);</li> </ul> | <p>From 2021 to 2024, UNFPA consistently aligned its efforts with the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) resolution, contributing to coordinated and coherent support for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The organization reported annually to its Executive Board on the implementation of the QCPR through various channels, including the Executive Director's annual report, an annex, a report on the structured financing dialogue, and an information note on UN Development System (UNDS) reform.</p> <p>In 2021, UNFPA integrated UN INFO into its corporate performance management tools to harmonize system functions with its enterprise resource planning system. In subsequent years, UNFPA continued its active participation in inter-agency mechanisms, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), co-leading the Task Team on Business Operations and contributing to UN INFO as a planning and reporting platform at the country level.</p> <p>In 2022, UNFPA reiterated its commitment to system-wide coherence and accountability, reporting on the implementation of the QCPR and the recommendations of the formative evaluation on UNFPA's engagement in UNDS reform.</p>  |

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|  | <p>By 2023, in response to Member States' requests, UNFPA introduced a new “checklist” on UNDS reform, which it began incorporating into its internal reporting systems, ensuring alignment with the broader UN system’s reform objectives.</p> <p>In 2024, UNFPA developed the UNFPA engagement strategy on UNDS reform implementation, submitted the information note and checklist to its Executive Board as part of its regular reporting, further enhancing its commitment to system-wide coordination and the UN’s collective efforts in advancing the 2030 Agenda. Through these ongoing efforts, UNFPA has demonstrated consistent leadership in fostering coherence, coordination, and accountability across the United Nations system.</p> |
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## Shared quadrennial comprehensive policy review indicators.

| <i>QCPR indicator number<sup>1</sup> and operative paragraph</i>                  | <i>QCPR indicator</i>   | <i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator number<sup>2</sup></i> | <i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator</i>  | <i>2024 result</i> | <i>Data source</i> |
|---|---|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Leave No One Behind, Human Rights, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</b> |   |  |  |                    |                    |
| 1.4.13<br>(OP 12)   | Percentage of UNDS entities that meet or exceed:<br>i. All<br>ii. 75%<br>of the standards set out in the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women  | OE1.5(a)   | Proportion of minimum standards/indicators for which UNFPA meets or exceeds requirements (QCPR27):<br><br>(a) United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women   | 100%               |                    |
| 1.4.19<br>(OP 12)   | Percentage of UNDS entities that track and report on allocations and expenditures on gender equality using<br>i. gender equality markers;<br>ii. financial targets.   | OE1.4  | Percentage of expenditure on programming with a focus on gender as a primary objective in responding to the UNFPA gender marker  | 19.7%              |                    |
| 1.4.25<br>(OP 15)   | Percentage of UNDS entities that meet the green rating for Youth2030 performance on meaningful youth engagement, in the past year, as set out in the Youth2030 Scorecard:<br>i. Policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement<br>ii. Diversity of youth (groups) engaged | OE1.7  | UNFPA meets the green rating for Youth 2030 performance on meaningful youth engagement in the past year, as set out in the Youth 2030 Scorecard:<br><br>(a) Policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement<br>(b) Diversity of youth (groups) engaged<br>(c) Meaningful youth engagement in strategic plan processes | Green rating       |                    |

<sup>1</sup> According to the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR) monitoring and reporting framework of 22 April 2022, available at [www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/2022/QCPR-Structure-MF-Footnotes-22Apr2022.pdf](http://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/2022/QCPR-Structure-MF-Footnotes-22Apr2022.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> Integrated results and resources Framework of the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, available at [https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/board-documents/main-document/Annex%206%20-%20Integrated%20results%20and%20resources%20framework%20-%20UNFPA%20strategic%20plan%2C%202022-2025\\_May16.docx\\_.pdf](https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/board-documents/main-document/Annex%206%20-%20Integrated%20results%20and%20resources%20framework%20-%20UNFPA%20strategic%20plan%2C%202022-2025_May16.docx_.pdf)

| <i>QCPR indicator number<sup>1</sup> and operative paragraph</i> | <i>QCPR indicator</i>   | <i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator number<sup>2</sup></i> | <i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator</i>  | <i>2024 result</i>                                      | <i>Data source</i> |
|--|---|--|--|---|--------------------|
|  | iii. Meaningful youth engagement in Strategic Plan processes;<br>iv. Meaningful youth engagement in support to Governments / inter-governmental processes;<br>v. Meaningful youth engagement in UN-led programmes, projects and campaigns |  | (d) Meaningful youth engagement in support to Governments/intergovernmental processes<br><br>(e) Meaningful youth engagement in United Nations-led programmes, projects and campaign |   |                    |
| 1.4.28<br>(OP 14)  | Percentage of UNDS entities/UNCTs that have met or exceeded standards in at least 50% of the indicators of the relevant component of the UNDIS accountability framework:<br><br>i. UNDS entities<br>ii. UNCTs                             | OE1.6  | Number of country offices that have supported the roll-out of United Nations Country Team scorecards or standards:<br><br>(b) United Nations disability inclusion strategy           | 84  | UNFPA              |
| <b>Climate, Environment, Biodiversity</b>                        |   |  |  |   |                    |
| 2.3.3<br>(OP 29a)  | Percentage of entities integrating environmental and social standards/ safeguards to policies, projects and/or programmes   | OE1.24   | Proportion of UNFPA country offices applying environmental and social standards in programmes in line with United Nations standards  | 41%   | UNFPA              |
| <b>Business Operations</b>                                       |   |  |  |   |                    |
| 3.5.10<br>(OP 107)   | Percentage of UN entity offices in Common Premises  | OE2.12   | Proportion of UNFPA offices in United Nations common premises  | 79%   | UNFPA              |
| <b>Human Resources</b>   |   |  |  |   |                    |
| 3.6.7<br>(OP 111, 112)   | Percentage of UNDS female staff among international professional staff:<br>i. All international professional staff<br>ii. P-1   | OE2.4  | Percentage of UNFPA female staff among international professional and national staff<br>(a) All staff<br>(b) All international staff:  | All staff: 52.2%<br><br>All international staff: 56.71% | UNFPA              |

| <i>QCPR indicator number<sup>1</sup> and operative paragraph</i> | <i>QCPR indicator</i>  | <i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator number<sup>2</sup></i> | <i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator</i>  | <i>2024 result</i>   | <i>Data source</i> |
|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------|
|  | iii. P-2<br>iv. P-3<br>v. P-4<br>vi. P-5   |  | (b1) Professional grade 1 and (b2) Professional grade 2;<br>(b3) Professional grade 3;<br>(b4) Professional grade 4;<br>(b5) Professional grade 5;<br>(b6) Director level 1 and levels above | (b1) Professional grade 1 and (b2) Professional grade 2; 74.65%<br><br>(b3) Professional grade 3; 62.2%<br><br>(b4) Professional grade 4; 52.5%<br><br>(b5) Professional grade 5; 49.4%<br><br>(b6) Director level 1 and levels above 51.9%<br><br>All National Staff: 54.4%<br>(c1) National Officer A; 57.6% |                    |
| 3.6.8<br>(OP 111, 112)   | Percentage of UNDS female staff among national staff<br>i. All National Officers<br>ii. National Officer-A<br>iii. National Officer-B<br>iv. National Officer-C<br>v. National Officer-D<br>vi. National Officer-E |  | (c) All National Staff<br><br>(c1) National Officer A;<br>(c2) National Office B;<br>(c3) National Officer C;<br>(c4) National Officer D;<br>(c5) National Officer E.                        | (c2) National Office B; 55.7%<br><br>(c3) National Officer C; 50.0%<br><br>(c4) National Officer D; 55.75%<br><br>(c5) National Officer E. N/A   |                    |
| 3.6.9<br>(OP 111, 112)   | Percentage of UNDS female staff among high-level posts:<br>i. All high-level posts   |  |  |  |                    |
| <b>Partnerships/SDGs Financing</b>                               |  |  |  |  |                    |
| 3.7.9<br>(OP 35)   | Percentage of programme country Governments receiving support from the UNDS on South-South or triangular cooperation (of those Governments that requested such support)  | OE1.18   | Proportion of country offices that leverage South-South and triangular cooperation as an accelerator for the achievement of the three transformative results                                 | 59% CO cumulative awareness and reported utilisation of SSTC as programme accelerator  | UNFPA              |

| <i>QCPR indicator number<sup>1</sup> and operative paragraph</i>                | <i>QCPR indicator</i>  | <i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator number<sup>2</sup></i> | <i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator</i>  | <i>2024 result</i>                           | <i>Data source</i> |
|---|--|--|--|--|--------------------|
| <b>Quality and Quantity of Funding to the United Nations Development System</b> |  |  |  |  |                    |
| 4.2.9<br>(OP 55)  | Percentage of non-core resources channelled through interagency pooled funds:<br><br>i. Development-related activities<br><br>ii. Humanitarian assistance-related activities | OE3.3  | UNFPA co-financing funded through pooled funds and thematic funding mechanisms<br><br>(a) Pooled funding mechanisms<br>(b) Thematic funding mechanisms | a) 195 million USD<br><br>b) 241 million USD | UNFPA              |
| <b>Sources of Funding</b>   |  |  |  |  |                    |
| 4.3.5<br>(OP 61)  | Funding received from the private sector:<br><br>i. Core<br><br>ii. Non-core   | OE3.2  | Proportion of annual resource mobilisation targets met:<br><br>(e4) Private strategic partners   | \$63.7 million                               | UNFPA              |
| <b>Transparency and Linking Funding to Results</b>                              |  |  |  |  |                    |
| 4.4.2<br>(OP 69)  | Percentage of UNDS entities that are implementing all six data standards in the UN Financial Data Cube   | OE2.9  | Number of data standards being implemented from United Nations Financial Data Cube   | No updated value yet                         | UNFPA              |
| <b>Pooled and Joint Funding</b>   |  |  |  |  |                    |
| 4.5.9<br>(OP 63)  | Percentage of UNSDG entities with at least 15% of noncore development-related expenditures constituting part of a joint activity.  | OE3.6  | Number of countries in which UNFPA is contributing to joint initiatives<br><br>(a) Joint programmes  | 97   | UNFPA              |
| <b>System-Wide Reporting</b>  |  |  |  |  |                    |
| 5.4.1<br>(OP 117)   | Percentage of UNDS entities publishing data in accordance with the International Aid Transparency Initiative data standard   | OE2.0  | International Aid Transparency Initiatives (IATI) publishing statistics score<br><br>(a) Timeliness<br>(b) Comprehensiveness                           | No updated value yet                         | UNFPA              |

| <i>QCPR indicator number<sup>1</sup> and operative paragraph</i> | <i>QCPR indicator</i>  | <i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator number<sup>2</sup></i> | <i>UNFPA Strategic Plan indicator</i>  | <i>2024 result</i> | <i>Data source</i> |
|--|--|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| 5.4.3<br>(OP 70)   | Percentage of UNSDG entity evaluation offices engaging in:<br>i. Joint evaluations<br>ii. Independent system-wide evaluations  | OE1.10   | Number of joint and system-wide evaluations in which UNFPA engaged<br><br>(a) Number of joint evaluations in which UNFPA engaged<br>(b) Number of system-wide evaluations in which UNFPA engaged | a) 2<br>b) 5       | UNFPA              |
| 5.4.4<br>(OP 70)   | Percentage of entities of the UNDS authorized within disclosure provisions and policies that have made their corporate evaluations available on the UN Evaluation Group (UNEG) website | OE1.9  | Proportion of evaluations completed as planned:<br><br>(a) Centralised-level evaluations<br>(b) Programme-level evaluations  | a) 100%<br>b) 100% | UNFPA              |

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