

Promotion of Sustained Economic Growth and Sustainable Development

The SDG Moment during the high-level week of the General Assembly shines a spotlight on the promise of inclusion, resilience and sustainability embedded in the Goals and offers solutions for inequalities and climate and environmental challenges.

(New York; September 2022) © UN Photo/Manuel Elias

KEY PROGRAMMES

Support to global policymaking organs
International cooperation for development
Regional cooperation for development
Gender equality and the empowerment of women

INDICATIVE RESOURCES

\$1.9B
\$526M regular assessed and \$1.4B voluntary contributions

SELECT MANDATES

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, General Assembly resolution 70/1

Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, General Assembly resolution 69/313

Political Declaration of the High-level Midterm Review on the Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, General Assembly resolution 74/15

Addressing the priorities of small island developing States through the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, General Assembly resolutions 74/3 and 76/203

Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, General Assembly resolution 75/233

Review of the functioning of the reinvigorated resident coordinator system, including its funding arrangement, General Assembly resolution 76/4

New Urban Agenda, General Assembly resolution 71/256

Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, General Assembly resolution 76/258

SELECT ENTITIES

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Development Coordination Office

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

Regional commissions

UN-Women

UN-Habitat

United Nations Environment Programme



The 2022 United Nations Ocean Conference, held in Portugal, focused on mobilizing action and propelling innovative, science-based solutions towards a new chapter of global ocean action.

(Lisbon; June 2022) © UN Photo/Vasco Neves

CONTEXT

As the world's population reached 8 billion in 2022, progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals has not only stalled but reversed in terms of poverty, employment, health, education and other areas. The triple planetary crisis – climate change, nature and biodiversity loss and pollution and waste – threatens all life forms, disproportionately affecting the poor. The COVID-19 pandemic and the global food and energy crises, exacerbated by the war in Ukraine, have further impeded progress in achieving the Goals. Women and other vulnerable groups bear the brunt, with a staggering 15 million more women now living in extreme poverty. The complex links between population growth, urban and rural divides, poverty and climate change underscore the urgency of recommitting to a global vision of sustainable development.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS STOCKTAKING



140+
senior government officials convened in 2022



44
countries reported on their progress



273
side events on the Goals



5,200+
media articles published as a result



“We need to remain steadfast in championing the 2030 Agenda as the blueprint for current crisis response and recovery and ensure sustainable development for all.”

Li Junhua, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs



“Resident coordinators help countries to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs, enabling United Nations teams to work together better, with Governments and partners, for transformative policy shifts and financing for development.”

Oscar Fernandez-Taranco, Assistant-Secretary-General for Development Coordination

KEY OBJECTIVES

The United Nations helps Governments to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other transformative strategies. Across the globe, our resident coordinators lead joined-up efforts by the United Nations family to provide support to Governments aimed at achieving global goals. Our guiding agendas include the Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the New Urban Agenda, the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.

KEY OUTCOMES

IMPLEMENTING THE 2030 AGENDA

Despite global setbacks, we persevered and supported Member States in advancing the 2030 Agenda.

In March 2022, we established the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance to coordinate the world’s response to rising food and energy prices, shrinking budgets, surging food insecurity and growing unrest. Between April and August 2022, the Group shared policy briefs with decision makers across the globe on how to safeguard lives and livelihoods.

At the high-level political forum on sustainable development held in July 2022, Member States reaffirmed their commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. Drawing from five regional forums and 44 voluntary national reviews, the high-level political forum served to establish common road maps to get implementation of the 2030 Agenda back on track.

The Transforming Education Summit, held in September 2022, placed education back on the global agenda. As a result, commitments were secured from 133 countries to revamp education systems for the modern world, recover ground lost in education during the pandemic and unlock the potential of technology for girls’ education.

Building on the United Nations Food Systems Summit held in 2021, we also created the new United Nations Food Systems Coordination Hub. The Hub brings together knowledge and expertise from across the United Nations family to support countries in transforming agriculture for the twenty-first century.



“Current cascading crises require stronger efforts to tackle debt burdens, restore trade and investment flows, finance climate action and reduce inequalities, especially in developing countries.”

**Rebeca Grynspan, Secretary-General,
United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development**

A “Sing For Hope” SDG piano is part of an exhibition at United Nations Headquarters. Sing for Hope produces artist-designed pianos that are then shared with schools, hospitals, transit hubs, refugee camps and community-based organizations.

(New York; July 2022) © UN Photo/Mark Garten



In a groundbreaking effort to empower young people, the General Assembly established the first United Nations Youth Office. At the Economic and Social Council youth forum, more than 22,000 participants debated with global policymakers on how innovative ideas can advance youth priorities.

In a historic achievement for global ecosystems, in 2022, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity agreed on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Through that Framework, the parties set ambitious new targets and actions to reverse biodiversity loss, restore ecosystems and mobilize new funding for conservation to help to close a \$700 billion financing gap.

To better protect the world's oceans and life below water, participants at the 2022 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development agreed to scale up innovation, science, partnerships and action to achieve that Goal. Countries registered over 700 pledges, including billions of dollars to halt and reverse damage to the oceans.

In another milestone, in June 2023, Member States adopted by consensus an agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdictions.

To unlock the power of local networks for sustainable development, we established a secretariat for the Local2030 coalition. The new office will leverage resources from the entire United Nations family to support local actors in driving transitions in the energy, digital, green, blue and care economies.



António Guterres, Secretary-General, addresses the 2022 Transforming Education Summit. The Summit was dedicated to ensuring that no person – girl, boy, young or not so young – is deprived of the right to a quality education.

(New York; September 2022) © UN Photo/Cia Pak

Moving towards the end of plastic pollution

Sending a hopeful sign for the future of our planet, Member States agreed, at the fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme, held in 2022, to negotiate, by 2024, a new international legally binding agreement to end plastic pollution, including in marine environments.



The Youth and Innovation Forum at the 2022 United Nations Ocean Conference in Portugal seeks to help young entrepreneurs and innovators to advance youth-led solutions for ocean action.

(Lisbon; June 2022) © UN Photo/Eskinder Debebe



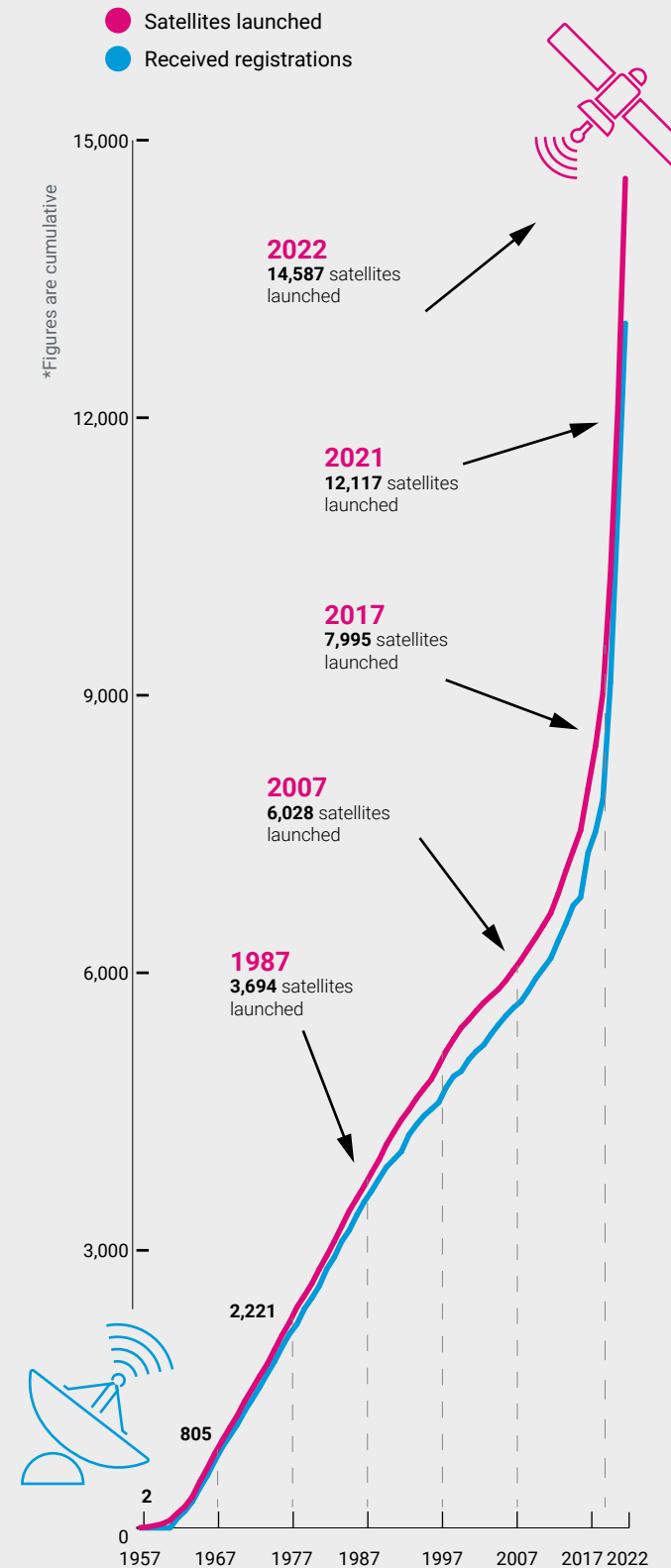
“Modernizing space object registration advances transparency, safety, and sustainability in outer space. Working with the space community, we deliver our mandates better for everyone’s benefit.”

Niklas Hedman, Acting Director, Office for Outer Space Affairs

Outer space for sustainable development

In 2022, the United Nations celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the Register of Objects Launched into Outer Space. Over the course of that year, more than 2,000 satellites were registered, breaking the annual record for the third time in a row. Overall, 88 per cent of satellites launched into space are registered with the United Nations. These satellites provide services and data that can drive sustainable development. The Register is an invaluable tool for transparency, maintained by the Secretariat since 1962 and formally established following the 1976 entry into force of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space.

Registering satellites launched into Earth’s orbit or beyond



SCALING UP FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

In 2022, the United Nations family put a spotlight on the global finance divide. The *Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2022* highlighted critical barriers that limit the ability of developing countries to manage the fallout from the war in Ukraine and to invest in pandemic recovery, climate action and the Sustainable Development Goals. In following the recommendations set out in the report, we supported a high-level retreat on the global financial architecture. In July 2022, that retreat helped to launch the Bridgetown Initiative, paved the way for the Sustainable Development Goal stimulus proposal and led to recommendations for reform.

During the 2023 session of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up, countries also committed themselves to expanding social protection and improving access to concessional financing and debt relief for vulnerable countries. At the same time, the Organization launched a financing facility to support countries in formulating new national financing strategies for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. With our capacity development initiative for infrastructure management, for example, the United Nations helped more than 3,500 government officials maximize the value of such investments.

We also took action to boost private investment in sustainable development. The Global Investors for Sustainable Development Alliance helped to scale up long-term private financing for sustainable infrastructure and offered policy recommendations for mobilizing more funds. In addition, the Sustainable Development Goals Investment Fair connected private financiers with investment-ready projects in emerging markets. Since 2018, the Investment Fair has showcased over \$11 billion worth of projects from 22 countries.



Sustainable Development Goal stimulus

To address the global financing crisis, the Secretary-General launched a Sustainable Development Goal stimulus proposal to accelerate achievement of the Goals, with the aim of mobilizing \$500 billion in new investments. Through the stimulus proposal, the Secretary-General targets three actions on which the current international financial architecture can deliver results: (a) addressing costly debt and growing debt distress; (b) massively boosting affordable long-term financing; and (c) expanding contingency funds for countries in need.

The Organization helped Member States to pool their development assistance for greater impact on the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2022, the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund channelled over \$260 million to 31 United Nations organizations to help 119 Member States to respond to the cost-of-living crisis, extend social benefits for over 175 million people and leverage over \$2.3 billion in additional financing. The Fund also opened a new “development emergency” window to help to address the food, energy and finance crises.

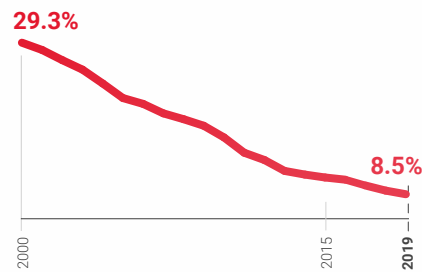
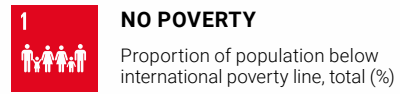
We kept up our commitment to support development even in the most complex and fragile settings. One quarter of the world’s population lives in conflict-affected countries. The Sustainable Development Goals cannot be achieved without a focus on these settings. The United Nations integrated strategy for the Sahel, for example, not only addresses immediate needs but also facilitates investments in development opportunities to help to stabilize the region.

Amina Mohammed, Deputy Secretary-General, addresses the Effective Development Cooperation Summit in Geneva, emphasizing the need for effective development cooperation that is country-led, results-oriented, transparent and accountable.

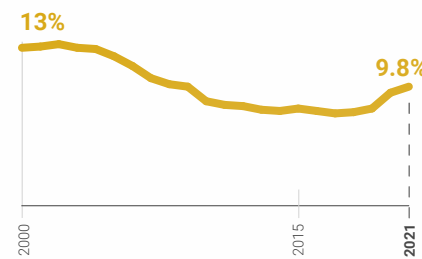
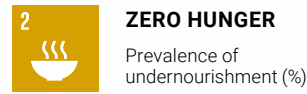
(Geneva; December 2022) © UN Photo/Violaine Martin

2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: AN OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS

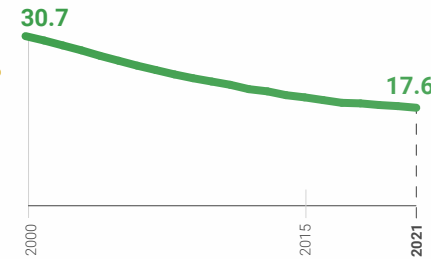
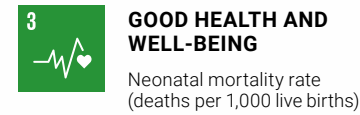
Variations in the frequency of data collection across the Goals contribute to variations in cut-off dates in the charts below.



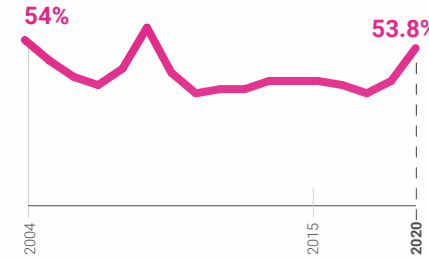
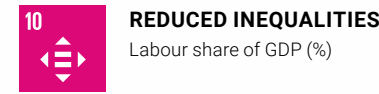
COVID-19 has created major setbacks in the reduction of poverty.



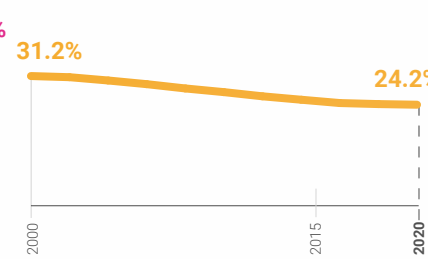
Global undernourishment has decreased since 2000. Estimates are based on projected values.



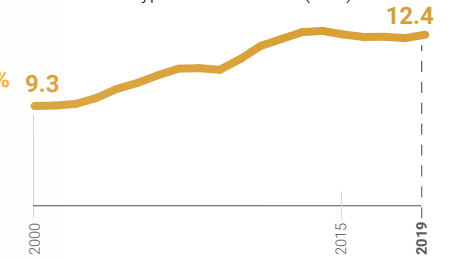
The neonatal mortality rate has consistently declined.



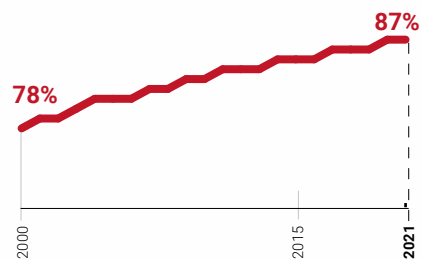
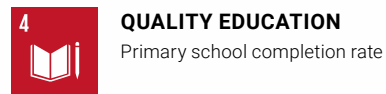
The share of national income going to labour has shown a downward trend.



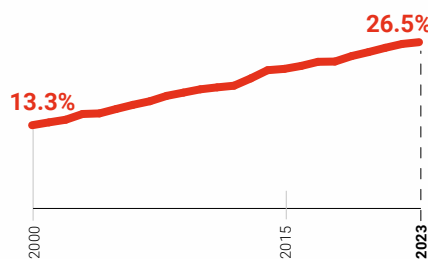
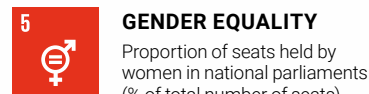
The number of people living in informal urban settlements has declined since 2000.



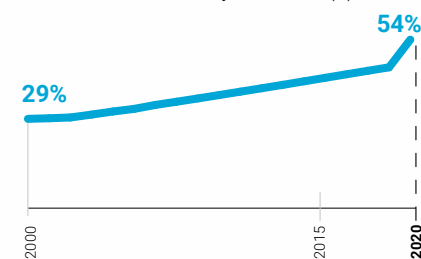
The global material footprint per capita has increased.



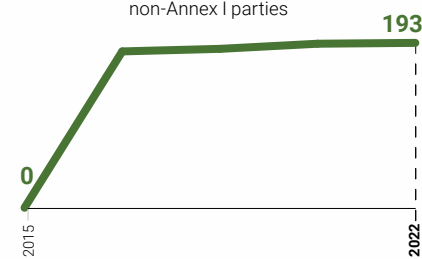
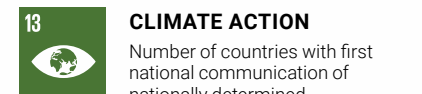
Universal and equitable access to primary education is yet to be achieved.



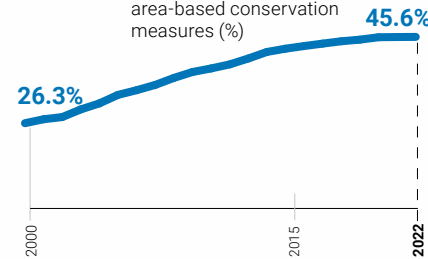
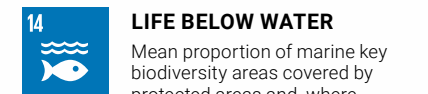
Major progress has been made towards addressing female underrepresentation in national parliaments.



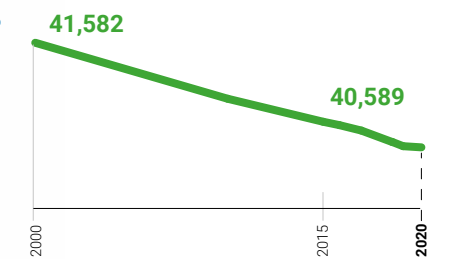
More people have access to safely managed sanitation services today than in 2000.



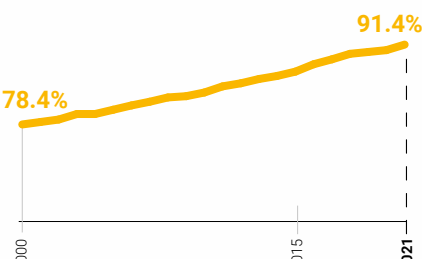
All 191 Parties to the Paris Agreement, and Eritrea, have communicated their first NDCs.



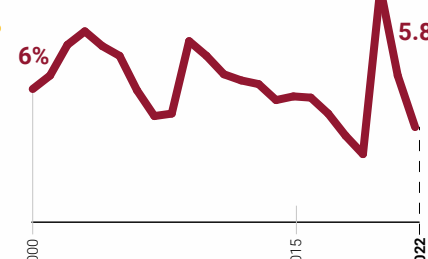
The proportion of key areas placed under conservation designation has increased since 2000.



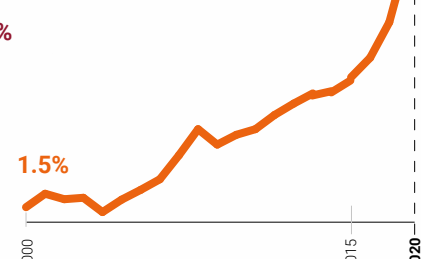
More efforts are needed to conserve and restore forests around the world.



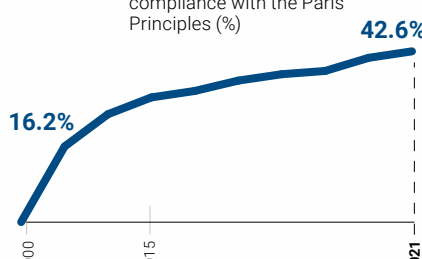
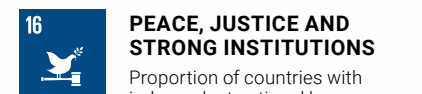
The vast majority of the world's population now has access to electricity.



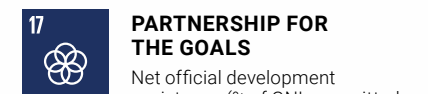
Global unemployment has increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic, erasing progress made over the past two decades.



Research and development is increasingly prioritized across the globe.



Less than 50% of countries have human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.



The 0.7% aid/GNI target for international aid has yet to be collectively achieved. Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

ACCELERATING PROGRESS

The Goals are not on track to be achieved by 2030, despite progress in some areas. Further, because of the COVID-19 pandemic, progress has slowed and in some cases been reversed across the 17 Goals. This makes the decade of action even more urgent, requiring the support of Member States and other partners.



Learn more



“We need to work together across borders and strengthen multilateral action to achieve SDG 11 in times of crisis. More than ever, resilient cities and communities are needed in this age of urban crisis.”

**Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director,
UN-Habitat**



“Addressing the challenges of the most vulnerable States is not only a moral imperative, but also an economic and political one. And let’s be clear, we have the means and tools to do it.”

Rabab Fatima, High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

We worked to uphold the Organization’s commitment that everyone should have an equal chance for sustainable development, focusing especially on marginalized and vulnerable groups.

In 2022, we helped to launch more than 100 development initiatives in the context of the road map for the accelerated implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action in the remaining five years. This international agreement supports landlocked developing countries in addressing climate change, disaster risks and gender inequality. At the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in March 2023, global stakeholders also made new announcements in support of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries. At the same time, we assisted small island developing States in advocating in favour of a new global agreement to strengthen their resilience.

In support of ageing populations, in the *World Social Report 2023*, we explored how policies on demographic change can help to leave no one behind. Our review of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing included 109 countries, representing 84 per cent of older persons worldwide. Through the platform, we called for building ageing considerations into national policies and legislation.

Our proposal for the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions continued to gain traction. The initiative contributed to the creation of a new window on social protection and job creation in the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund. An inter-agency coordination team is driving a coherent United Nations approach in pathfinder countries.

We also continued to advance disability inclusion through joint initiatives and its integration into strategic plans, as well as through existing programming across the United Nations system.

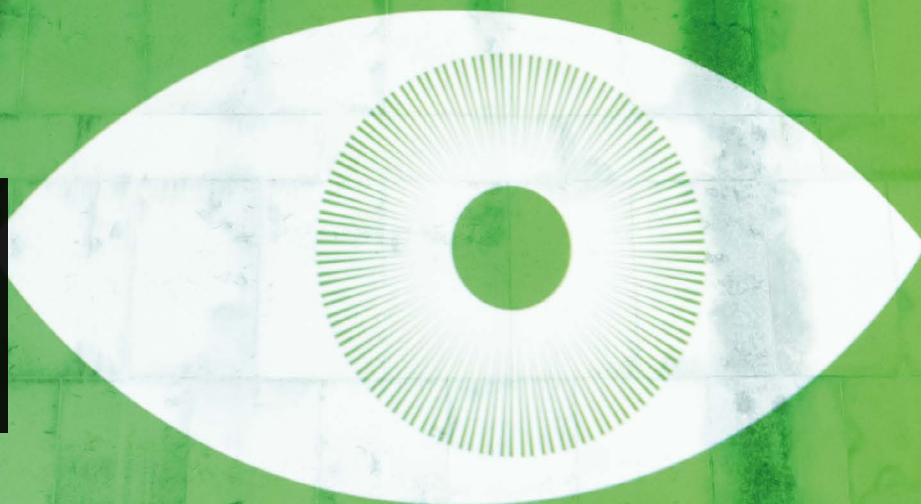
A stronger focus on vulnerable groups was also part of our United Nations EGovernment Survey on the future of digital government. As part of a push for greater accessibility of online services, we highlighted significant digital divides, including the gender digital divide, as many countries remain unable to provide basic digital government services.



“Much work lies ahead to slow the triple planetary crisis. We must cooperate to deliver solutions that ensure all people enjoy the right to a healthy environment”.

Inger Andersen, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme

13 CLIMATE ACTION



The SDGs projected onto the sides of the General Assembly and Secretariat buildings at United Nations Headquarters to promote sustainable development, peace, tolerance, inclusion, and climate action.

(New York; September 2022) © UN Photo/Mark Garten

CLIMATE ACTION

In a challenging context, we helped countries to achieve breakthroughs on global climate action. During the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Governments struck a historic agreement to set up a new loss and damage fund to help vulnerable countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. The Conference also launched an unprecedented call to accelerate clean and just transitions to renewable energy and to reform multilateral banks to better support these transitions. For the first time, the outcome statement also contained a reference to the right to a healthy environment, which the General Assembly had recognized as a human right in 2022.

Our work with Member States unlocked a series of positive changes for the twenty-seventh session of the Conference and beyond. Championed by the Secretary-General, the Early Warnings for All initiative was launched by the United Nations to better protect vulnerable populations from disasters with timely hazard warnings and risk information.

We also convened Member States to the seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to better coordinate risk management and enhance resilience. The session resulted in new recommendations on how to enhance implementation of the Sendai Framework through its midterm review.

In response to escalating climate emergencies, we brought countries together to pledge hands-on support. The United Nations response to the floods of 2022 in Pakistan helped to lay the groundwork for the International Conference on Climate Resilient Pakistan, which resulted in nearly \$10 billion in pledges.



“We are at a critical moment in the fight against the climate crisis. The Secretary-General’s Acceleration Agenda provides a clear road map for narrowing the emissions gap and delivering climate justice.”

Selwin Hart, Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Climate Action



In support of the transition towards a “net zero” world, we helped to forge new partnerships. At the twenty-seventh session of the Conference, the Secretary-General’s High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities provided businesses, investors, cities and regions with a new “how-to” guide for developing stronger and clearer standards for net-zero climate plans.

We also helped to coordinate regional round tables to identify climate financing opportunities for investors. In this context, we launched the Just Energy Transition Partnership for Indonesia and Viet Nam and finalized an investment plan for the Partnership for South Africa. Building on the high-level dialogue on energy, new energy compacts generated a total of \$600 billion in voluntary commitments. A new Energy Compact Action Network will support their implementation. The Global Conference on Strengthening Synergies between the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda led to new proposals for transformative climate solutions.

Participants attend the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Qatar, which addressed climate change, disaster risks and gender inequality.

(Doha, Qatar, March 2023) © UN Photo/Sajeesh Babu



“Women’s full and meaningful inclusion as decision makers, innovators and peacebuilders is critical to bring our world back on track for peace, stability, health and prosperity.”

Sima Bahous, Executive Director, UN-Women

GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality lies at the heart of United Nations values. For the first time, the Commission on the Status of Women acknowledged the links between climate change and gender equality. The Commission called on Governments, the United Nations, financial institutions and multi-stakeholder platforms to step up action by building resilience, mitigating risks and promoting sustainable recovery.

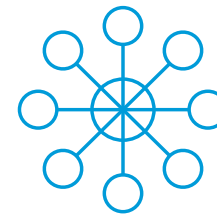
The 2022 annual gender snapshot report revealed the reality of global gender inequality: more than a quarter of countries are “far or very far” off track for achieving their 2030 gender targets. Less than 50 per cent of the data needed to monitor gender equality (Sustainable Development Goal 5) is available. At the current pace, it would take 286 years to remove discriminatory laws and close prevailing gaps in legal protections for women and girls. Equal representation in workplace leadership will take 140 years. National parliaments will not see gender parity for 40 years.

Through our partnership with the European Union, the Spotlight Initiative allocated nearly \$100 million in 2022 to action against gender-based violence. We strengthened protection systems, invested in social services and delivered programming in more than 30 countries. Working with the United Nations trust fund in support of actions to eliminate violence against women, we also supported projects in 15 sub-Saharan Africa and Latin American countries. This helped more than 446,000 women and girls to participate meaningfully in public life and 1.2 million women and girls to gain access to better services. Since 2019, the trust fund has awarded \$87 million in grants to 186 projects in 70 countries and territories.

In focus: Spotlight Initiative

To eliminate violence against women and girls

Results in **2022**



118M+

people reached through campaigns in 30+ languages



174

laws and policies on violence against women signed or strengthened in **21** programmes



Learn more

Results since the Spotlight Initiative was launched in **2019**

2.5M

women and girls accessed services to address gender-based violence

Annual convictions of perpetrators of gender-based violence doubled in Spotlight countries

2M

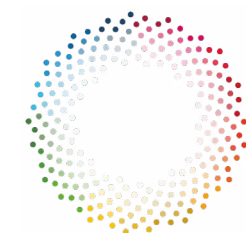
men and boys educated on positive masculinity, respectful family relationships and non-violent conflict resolution

3.5M

young people participated in in-school and out-of-school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes, and behaviours

\$190M

allocated to civil society organizations (48% of activity funds)



Spotlight Initiative

To eliminate violence against women and girls

Parliamentarians from 19 countries and regional parliaments gather during the Parliamentary Forum of the fifteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

(Buenos Aires; November 2022) © UN-Women/Demian Marchi



To fast-track progress on gender equality, we stepped up our efforts under the Secretary-General's call to action for human rights. We continued to implement a dashboard and checklist to coordinate advocacy on laws that discriminate against women and girls. We launched a new portal on quotas to advance the equal participation of women in all areas. We also promoted their equal participation in electoral processes, as well as the use of special temporary measures.

We helped to develop 30 national and local laws in countries across six regions. Those laws are aimed at tackling violence against women, boosting economic empowerment and mobilizing political participation. Our support also extended to 12 countries currently undergoing constitutional reviews or amendments.

We made strides in defining a common approach to new care economies, including how to finance care infrastructure and services. Our efforts have contributed to more effective investments across 26 countries. Investing in care policy packages could generate 280 million jobs by 2030, with a further 19 million by 2035. We supported countries with capacity and policy development and helped to build 15 gender-responsive national social protection systems.

As part of our approach to empowering young people, we engaged with more than 200 youth organizations. Our work sparked community-based discussions on local gender equality priorities and prioritized inclusivity, intersectionality and safe engagement practices.



Youth groups in the village of Candirenggo in Indonesia plan social media content to promote values on diversity and gender equality under the Peace Village initiative.

(Candirenggo, Indonesia; August 2022) © UN-Women/Satu Bumi Jaya

REGIONAL SUPPORT

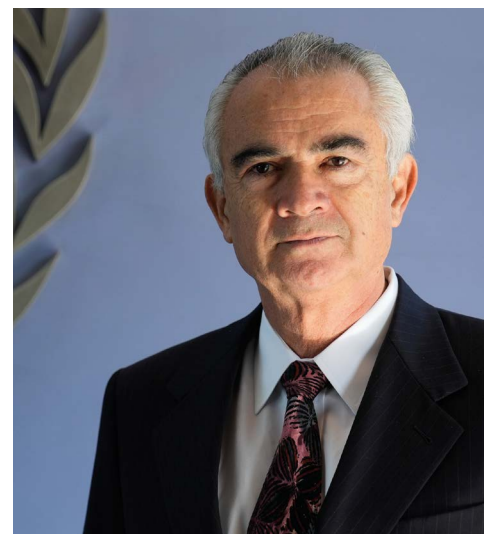
As a result of our reform of the United Nations development system, we delivered more coherent policy support to Member States at the country level. With regional collaborative platforms and their issue-based coalitions, our resident coordinators and United Nations country teams now have access to world-leading expertise and strategic thinking, which better support the countries they serve.

Our five regional commissions maintained their annual regional forums on sustainable development. The forums offer an inclusive platform for countries and stakeholders to review progress made on the 2030 Agenda and to identify solutions for recovering from COVID-19 and other crises while achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.



“We need an integrated approach to protecting people and our planet, leveraging digital opportunities, trading and investing more, and aligning financial resources with the **SDGs.”**

Armida Alisjahbana, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific



“Latin America and the Caribbean can address growth and inequality through transformative initiatives, including the energy transition, the bioeconomy, digital transformation, modern service exports, the care economy, sustainable tourism and regional integration.”

José Manuel Salazar-Xirinachs, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean



“We will spare no effort to support all Arab countries to achieve sustainable prosperity, enhance resilience, eradicate multidimensional poverty and leave no one behind”

Rola Dashti, Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia



“Faced with the far-reaching impacts of the war in Ukraine, the triple planetary crisis and persistent inequalities, we need multilateralism more than ever to recover sustainable development prospects in the pan-European region.”

Olga Algayerova, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe

WHAT PROGRAMME COUNTRY GOVERNMENTS SAY ABOUT RESIDENT COORDINATORS



85% say they have provided strengthened leadership, compared with before the reform of the resident coordinator system

87% say they serve as a strengthened entry point to the United Nations offer, an increase compared with before the reform

88% say they lead United Nations teams effectively

90% say they have the right profile and skill sets to support their country's development

92% say they have contributed to leveraging partnerships in support of national efforts to advance the 2030 Agenda and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

92% say they have ensured a coherent United Nations response to the COVID-19 pandemic

76% say they have contributed to building stronger synergies across development, humanitarian and peacebuilding interventions

Survey results from participating Governments as part of the 2022 quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

RESIDENT COORDINATOR SYSTEM

The investments made by Member States in a reinvigorated resident coordinator system are bearing fruit. Our resident coordinators are the entry points to the United Nations development system at the country level. The work of their teams has resulted in more integrated support being provided to countries on Sustainable Development Goal solutions. The leadership of resident coordinators is becoming increasingly crucial, connecting national needs to global and regional resources, leveraging additional financing for the Goals, brokering transformative partnerships and providing leadership in times of crisis.

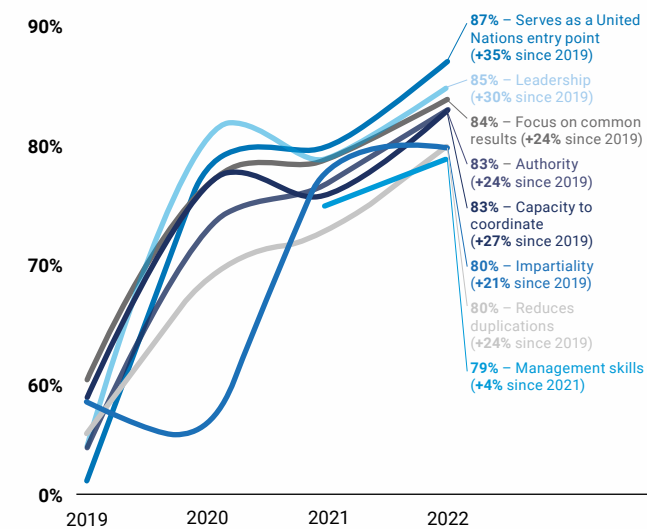
As demand from host Governments for support relating to the Sustainable Development Goals increases, our resident coordinator system still faces significant funding shortfalls that hamper its ability to unlock more opportunities for implementing the 2030 Agenda in developing countries.

In focus: Resident Coordinator System

Under strengthened resident coordinator leadership, the United Nations development system continued to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in countries. The investments agreed by Member States to strengthen the leadership,

impartiality, accountability, and effectiveness of the resident coordinator system are yielding clear returns in enhancing support to national Governments to advance the Sustainable Development Goals.

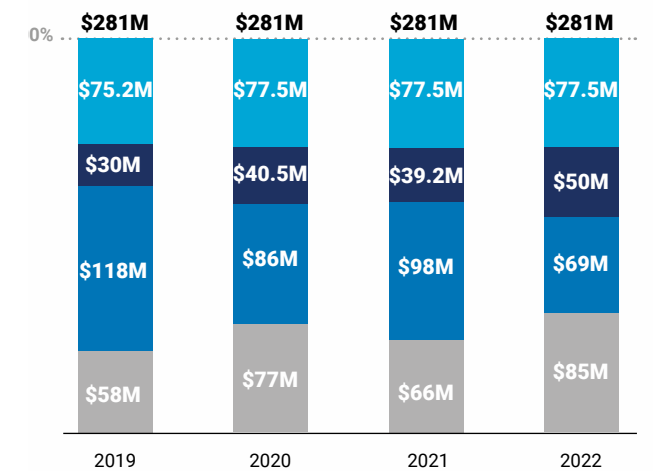
Governments reporting that resident coordinators have strengthened support provided in key areas



Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs survey of host country Governments, 2022.
Note: Management skills added as a response category in 2021.

Funding overview

The agreed budget of \$281 million for the resident coordinator system is a critical minimum investment that stems from an analysis of the functions needed for effective development coordination. Despite significant commitments by Member States, voluntary contributions have continuously fallen short.



Legend:
● shortfall
● voluntary contributions
● 1% levy
● United Nations Sustainable Development Group cost-sharing

Source: Development Coordination Office, 2023.
*2022: Variance in voluntary contributions may occur due to exchange rates when contributions were received.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

91% of resident coordinator system personnel were based in programme countries

Over 50% of all United Nations country teams had transitioned from the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks to new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks by the end of 2022

104 Cooperation Frameworks were rolled out as of March 2023 – 40 in 2022 – working together with Governments

94% of host Governments agreed that Cooperation Frameworks were effectively responding to national priorities

100% of least developed countries and **100%** of landlocked developing countries considered that United Nations activities were closely aligned with their needs and priorities

100% of small island developing States agreed that United Nations entities were working more collaboratively than before the reforms

92% of host Governments agreed that the United Nations adequately provided evidence-based policy advice