

Agenda item 10 (HSP/EB.2024/9) Implementation of the UN Development System Reform in UN-Habitat

Executive Board of UN-Habitat: First session for year 2024 06-08 May 2024

UNDS Reform: Key Resolutions & Mandate

GA resolution 71/243 (2016), and 75/233 (2020) on the "quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) of operational activities for development of the United Nations system",

GA resolution 72/279 (2018) on "repositioning of the United Nations development system in the context of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system",

GA resolution 76/4 (2021) on the "review of the functioning of the reinvigorated resident coordinator system, including its funding arrangement"

The reformed UN development system for the SDGs Strengthened value proposition, capacities, resources and accountability for results





UNDS reform: Funding Compact (Potentials)

- GA 72/279 recognized the importance of significantly improving Member States voluntary and grant-based funding as vital for successfully repositioning of the UNDS, and strengthening multilateralism to better support countries in their efforts towards swift implementation of the 2030 Agenda in line with national needs and priorities in a coherent and integrated manner;
- The above was re-affirmed by Member States recently at the UNGA Summit on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), on 18 and 19 September 2023, where world leaders recognized the urgent need for bold, ambitious, accelerated, just and transformative action on sustainable development, keeping in mind that (i) achieving the SDGs by 2030 requires strong multilateralism, and (ii) and a strong multilateralism requires strong funding;



UNDS reform: Funding Compact (Challenges)

- No significant growth between 2015 and 2022 to the UN's sustainable development activities funding, despite Member States global commitment to the 2030 Agenda;
- high levels of earmarking, particularly to specific projects, limiting the UN development system's ability to respond strategically to national priorities, offer integrated policy solutions, build resilience and reduce risk, and respond to development crises with agility and speed;
- increased transaction costs, fragmentation, volatility, and competition among UN entities – and ultimately undermining the capacity of the UN development system to support SDG achievement effectively, coherently, and efficiently;
- All UN entities, including UN-Habitat have been exposed to the above challenges slowing down the progress made so far in the implementation of Vision 2030



UNDS reform: Funding Compact (Challenges)





| 2022 | 18% 8 | % | | 67% | 7% | 74.3B |
|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|-------|
| 2021 | 21% | 10% | | 61% | 8% | 65.9B |
| 2020 | 22% | 8% | | 62% | 8% | 62.6B |
| 2019 | 24% | 9% | | 58% | 9% | 56.9B |
| 2018 | 24% | 10% | | 58% | 7% | 56B |
| 2017 | 26% | 99 | | 56% | 8% | 53.2B |
| 2016 | 28% | | 10% | 54% | 7% | 49.3B |
| 2015 | 30% | | 9% | 53% | 7% | 48B |
| 2014 | 29% | | 10% | 55% | 6% | 48.1B |
| 2013 | 30% | | 11% | 53% | 6% | 44.6B |
| 2012 | 32% | | 13% | 49% | 6% | 42.3B |
| 2011 | 34% | | 11% | 50% | 6% | 39.6B |
| 2010 | 34% | | 10% | 51% | 6% | 39.6B |

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Assessed Voluntary core Earmarked Other activities



UNDS reform: Funding Compact (Key principles)

- Member States and UNDS must recognize the Funding Compact as defined in GA resolution GA 72/279, as a shared responsibility, containing interdependent and mutually reinforcing actions for each,
- Flexible funding is a necessary enabler of an effective UN development system, and an effective UN development system itself serves as an incentive for providing better quality funding.
- Replenishing the Funding Compact, effectively and timely remains a two-ways undertaking and a win-win scenario with the regards to the urgency of accelerating the 2030 development Aganda.
- More detailed info on the Funding Compact may be found on the following dedicated link: <u>https://open.un.org/resources/un-development-system-funding-compact</u>



UNDS reform: Challenges of UN-Habitat's project-funded approach

- **Project-funded approach of UN-Habitat country operations impedes progress**, slows down engagement and full compliance with the requirements of the UNDS reform.
- Significant financial implications of UN-Habitat engagement with the UNDS reform, increases pressure on the organization's incomes mobilization and management at the country level;
- The absence of core funding limiting the ability of UN-Habitat to implement fully UNDS reforms is generally, directly related to the "shy political support" by Member States for the New Urban Agenda, as urbanization does not feature higher in their national priorities, nor in the outcome documents of the Regional Forums and High-Level Political Forums for Sustainable Development;
- UN-Habitat joining the senior leadership of the UN in their appeal for renewed commitments to the Funding Compact, and more flexible funding for programming to ensure its full and timely compliance to the UNDS reform;

Compliance with the MAF – UN-Habitat's regional overview

| | ROAF | ROAS | ROAP | ROLAC | EE/CA |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| UN-Habitat's specific guidance | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Overall UN Guidance | Yes/compliant | Yes/compliant | Yes/compliant | Yes/compliant | Yes/compliant |
| Collaboration with UNCTs & UN/RC | Yes/compliant | Yes/compliant | Yes/compliant | Yes/compliant | Yes/compliant |
| Level of interaction | RR /Senior managers at the regional level | RR/Senior managers at the regional level | RR/Senior managers at the regional level | RR/Senior managers at the regional level | Senior managers at the regional level |

UN-Habitat and the UNDS reform Contribution to CCA and UNSDCF

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSCDF), (former UNDAF) is:

- instrument for planning and implementation of the UN development activities at country level, supporting of implementation of the 2030 Agenda;
- guides the entire UNDS programme cycle, driving planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of collective UN support for achieving the 2030 Agenda.
- determines and reflects the UNDS contributions in the country and shapes the configuration of UN assets required inside and outside the country.

UN-Habitat and the UNDS reform *UNCCA/UNSDCF – Regional overview*

| | ROAF | ROAS | ROAP | ROLAC | EE/CA |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| 2020 - 2025 <u>Various stages</u> (expired, extended, completed, under reformulation, or reformulated) | ROAF Benin, Cameron, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, South | ROAS Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, KSA, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen, Morocco | ROAP Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Kiritiba, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sri Lanka, | ROLAC Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Venezuela, Mexico, Cuba, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Panama, Haiti, Barbados | EE/CA Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of North Macedonia, Serbia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Türkiye |
| | Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe | | Thailand, Viet Nam | | |

UN-Habitat and the UNDS reform *Alignment of UN-Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) with UNSDCF*

- New HCPD embrace the shift in joint programming and joint programmes adding value to the UNDS reform while opening up opportunities for UN-Habitat intensify advocacy for sustainable urbanization;
- Under the UN reform, joint programming shall emanate from the CF and JWPs, whereby UN organizations and national partners collectively prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate development activities aimed at achieving the 2030 Agenda and other international and regional commitments.
- Joint Programmes shall therefore be anchored in an approved CF, its theory of change and accountability mechanisms. It answers the need for more coherent, cross-sectoral approaches and it contributes to catalytic change, linked to one or more CF outcomes, country priorities and SDGs.

HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT 2023-2027 Enhancing effective service delivery and sustainable urban development at national and county levels



UN-HABITAT COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE





Document de Programme Pays d'ONU-Habitat HCPD 2020-2023 Royaume du MAROC





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PALESTINE

Habitat Country Programme Document

2023 - 2026







Regional level engagement

Substantive front:

- Regional Collaboration Platforms (RCP)/Peer Support Group (PSG)
- Issue-based Coalitions/IBCs

Operational front:

- Common back offices (CBOs)
- Business Operation Strategy (BOS),
- Mutual Recognition (MR),
- Common Premises.

UN-Habitat and the UNDS reform *Regional engagement – Africa*

| | RCP/PSG | IBCs | BOS/MR | СВО | СР |
|------|------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| ROAF | Yes, engaged with RCs | Yes, engaged as a | Yes, | Yes, | Yes – in |
| | to provide guidance | co-convener of | engaged in | engaged | countries |
| | and support to | IBC 3 on digital | several | in several | e.g |
| | countries (e.g Burkina | development also | countries, | countries, | Somalia. |
| | Faso, Niger, Sudan, | supporting | e.g Kenya | e.g Kenya | |
| | Mozambique, Malawi) | Botswana, South | | | |
| | including attending | Africa, and | | | |
| | the Africa SDGs Forum | Namibia on smart | | | |
| | jointly with UNECA on | cities. | | | |
| | the review of Goal 11 | | | | |

Regional engagement - Arab States Region

| | RCP/PSG | IBCs | BOS/MR | СВО | СР |
|------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| ROAS | Yes – engaged | Yes – engaged | Yes, engaged | Yes – in | Yes – in |
| | (e.g supports the | (4 regional (IBCs) | in the regional | several | several |
| | integration of | namely (i) | operations | countries | countries |
| | urban data in the | Climate, Food | Management | in the | in the |
| | regional data | Security and | Team (ROMT) | region, | region, |
| | platform Manara, | Environment, (ii) | led by | where | where |
| | developed by | Gender, Justice | UNESCWA/ | applicable | applicable |
| | UNESCWA) | and Equality (iii) | UNICEF. | such as in | such as |
| | | Youth and | BOS: Egypt, | Amman. | Iraq, |
| | | Adolescents and | Lebanon, | | Kuwait & |
| | | (iv) Migration) | Tunesia, Iraq, | | Lebanon. |
| | | | Syria, Sudan | | |

Regional engagement – Asia and the Pacific

| | RCP/PSG | IBCs | BOS/MR | CBO | СР |
|------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------|------------------|
| ROAP | Yes, engaged as co- | Yes, engaged in | Yes, | Yes, | Yes – but |
| | chair of the Group on | issues such as | engaged as | engaged in | only in |
| | Human Mobility and | housing, SDG | a active | several | Bangkok. |
| | Urbanization together | localization, | member of | countries | |
| | with IOM, (e.g. | climate adaptation | both OMT | where the | |
| | integration migration | and waste | and UNCT | Agency is | |
| | into urban | management and | mechanisms | present | |
| | development) | urban mobility. | in countries | | |
| | | Also leading the | wherever | | |
| | | collection of inputs | the agency | | |
| | | on SDG 11 for the | is resident | | |
| | | SDG11 Synthesis | | | |
| | | Report | | | |

Regional engagement – Latin America and Caribbean

| | RCP/PSG | IBCs | BOS/MR | CBO | СР |
|-------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------|----------|
| ROLAC | Yes, engaged as a co- | Yes, engaged (e.g. on | Yes, | Yes, | In |
| | chair of the working | "human mobility, | engaged in | engaged | progress |
| | group on "partnerships | migration and | several | in several | |
| | and communications" | integration of migrants | countries | countries' | |
| | with UNDP, and | into the cities" with | across the | (e.g. in | |
| | advocating for urban | IOM and UNHCR, | region | Mexico, | |
| | and territorial | covering ten selected | | Colombia, | |
| | dimensions to enrich | cities in six different | | Panama | |
| | the discussions on the | countries including | | and | |
| | implementation of | Colombia, Ecuador, | | Brazil/Rio | |
| | SDGs across the region | Peru, Trinidad and | | de | |
| | | Tobago, Bahamas and | | Janeiro) | |
| | | Dominican Republic. | | | |

Regional engagement – Eastern Europe and Central Asia

| | RCP/PSG | IBCs | BOS/MR | СВО | СР |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|----------|
| EE/CA | Yes, engaged e.g on | Yes, engaged e.g | Yes, | Yes, | In |
| | Data and Statistics, | contributing to IBCs on | engaged in | engaged | progress |
| | building a close | gender equality, youth | several | in several | |
| | collaboration between | and adolescents, social | countries | countries | |
| | the UN at regional and | protection, large | across the | across the | |
| | country levels and the | movements of people, | region | region | |
| | intergovernmental | displacement and | | | |
| | sphere (e.g. conference | resilience, environment | | | |
| | of European | and climate change, | | | |
| | statisticians) | sustainable food | | | |
| | | systems | | | |

Thank you!

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