

UN Task Force on Leveraging Partnerships towards the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Engagement/Collaboration of Member Agencies/Entities: Global Focus/Impact *(Draft)*

Entity	Initiative	Partner	On-going Action & Modalities	Remarks
UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)	India-UN Development Partnership Fund (India-UN Fund)	India	Addresses all 17 SDGs, focusing on today's global issues and their impact on developing countries. It addresses national priorities and development objectives by providing financial resources and technical expertise. Over the last six years, it has cultivated a portfolio of 76 development projects, collaborating with 54 developing countries through 13 UN entities.	https://indiafund.unsouthsouth.org/#about-us
UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)	India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund)	Brazil, India, South Africa	Identifies and designs replicable and scalable projects in the fight against poverty and hunger. It's non-prescriptive methodology empowers partner countries to drive their own development in the areas of food security, access to clean water, education, and gender equality. Since its inception, it has mobilized \$46.5 million and supported 42 development projects in 36 countries.	https://ibsa.unsouthsouth.org/
UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)	Global Development Initiative	China	The GDI engagement focus on digital connectivity, particularly through cross-border e-commerce training programs involving a large number of developing countries. A series of seminars on "South-South Cooperation in Cross-Border E-commerce for Poverty Eradication and Global Sustainable Development" were organized in 2022 and 2023 both online and in person, in collaboration with the Chinese government. The initial engagement through the Cross-Border E-commerce Training has laid foundation of partnerships and piloted capacity development approaches that can be applied on a larger scale.	https://southsouth-galaxy.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/South-South-Cooperation-in-Cross-border-E-commerce-for-Poverty-Eradication-and-Global-Sustainable-Development.pdf

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<p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</p>	<p>Global Coalition To Address Synthetic Drug Threats</p>	<p>United States of America</p>	<p>Focuses on global collaborative effort to address the synthetic drug threat through strengthening cross-border cooperation for detection, response, and public health initiatives. Key actions include the establishment of seven working groups for drug manufacturing, trafficking, data analysis, and prevention, resulting in a UN GA resolution in December 2023. The Coalition emphasizes shared global data systems and expanding health responses to synthetic drugs. It has led to improved global threat detection systems, expanded health responses, and significant policy recommendations, including final key recommendations issued at the 67th UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 2024</p>	
<p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</p>	<p>Nature Crime Alliance (NCA)</p>	<p>Norway, United States of America</p>	<p>The Alliance combats crimes that exploit natural resources by bringing together governments, law enforcement, civil society, and the private sector, and by providing catalytic funding to integrate and strengthen global efforts to combat natural resource crime. UNODC supports NCA-hosted working groups and private sector dialogues on disrupting environmental crime-related financial crime. Key activities include promoting cross-border cooperation, supporting capacity building and expanding member engagement.</p>	
<p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</p>	<p>Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)</p>	<p>China</p>	<p>Focuses on reducing corruption risks in countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative through supporting the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). The initiative created a network of anti-corruption practitioners, leading to the development of key manuals and guidelines, such as "Integrity in International Investment Projects" and "Countering Corruption in Investment Projects." The project directly impacted over 140 public officials from 16 participating countries, enhancing their capacity to address corruption in large-scale infrastructure projects.</p>	
<p>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</p>	<p>Global Eco-Industrial Parks Programme (GEIPP II)</p>	<p>Switzerland</p>	<p>Promotes sustainable industrial development by transforming traditional industrial parks into Eco-Industrial Parks (EIPs). The program integrates EIP practices into national policies, enhancing the role of EIPs in environmental and industrial regulations. It aims to achieve environmental, economic, and social benefits through resource efficiency improvements in participating industrial parks. GEIPP II also ensures that park management entities and tenant companies are familiar with best international EIP practices and are able to access financial support mechanisms. Additionally, the program enhances its effectiveness by funding additional activities in countries with higher absorption capacity and introducing EIP interventions in new countries.</p>	
<p>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</p>	<p>Agrifood Systems Transformation Accelerator (ASTA)</p>	<p>LDC initiative</p>	<p>Aims to transform agrifood systems by fostering public-private collaborations and generating significant private investments, particularly in LDCs. Field-tested in 15 countries since 2018, ASTA has already secured \$4.55 million in public funding in Suriname, promoting \$8 million in private investments. The initiative focuses on breaking down silos within agrifood systems, supporting high-potential value chains, and driving sustainable agricultural practices that enhance resilience and food security. The program targets the mobilization of at least \$300 million private investments during the next five years.</p>	

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<p>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</p>	<p>Global Programme for Green Hydrogen in Industry</p>	<p>Austria, Germany, Italy, IRENA, ISO, and the World Bank</p>	<p>Launched in 2021, aims to enhance national institutional capacities, enabling policy frameworks, and improving technological readiness and financial mechanisms to support the adoption of clean hydrogen in developing countries. It focuses on scaling up green hydrogen production and its industrial application by aligning climate and industrial policies, fostering collaboration among global stakeholders, and sharing best practices. Key outcomes include the identification of industrial clusters with high potential for green hydrogen transition, the initiation of bankable projects, and the development of a global partnership platform. UNIDO is leading the development of guidelines for sustainable hydrogen projects in developing countries and is working with IRENA, ISO, and the World Bank to promote the sustainability and international trade of hydrogen.</p>	
<p>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</p>	<p>Industrial Deep Decarbonisation Initiative (IDDI)</p>	<p>Founding members include the UK, India, Germany, Canada, and the UAE, with additional countries like the USA, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Sweden, and Brazil joining later.</p>	<p>Launched in 2021, IDDI seeks to create markets for low and near-zero emission materials by promoting Green Public Procurement (GPP) policies. The initiative has established working groups on data standards and green procurement, developed guidelines for harmonized product standards, and created a standardized methodology for carbon reporting across value chains. Founding members include the UK, India, Germany, Canada, and the UAE, with additional countries like the USA, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Sweden, and Brazil joining later. Key achievements include the formulation of a Green Public Procurement Pledge and the establishment of guidelines to support decarbonization efforts.</p>	
<p>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</p>	<p>Learning and Knowledge Development Facility (LKDF 2.0)</p>	<p>Sweden</p>	<p>Builds on LKDF 1.0 to scale support for industrial skills development in LDCs. It focuses on demand-oriented vocational training to address market failures and bridge skills gaps. Key expected outcomes include the creation of innovative training programs, the development of new Public Private Development Partnerships (PPDPs), and the dissemination of best practices through an expanded e-platform and face-to-face meetings. The initiative also emphasizes mainstreaming gender concerns, promoting environmentally friendly technologies, and integrating conflict-sensitivity perspectives in post-conflict and fragile contexts.</p>	
<p>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</p>	<p>Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centers (GN-SEC)</p>	<p>Regional economic communities (RECs)</p>	<p>Accelerates energy and climate transformation by creating regional markets for renewable energy and energy efficiency (RE&EE) products and services, primarily targeting LDCs and SIDS. The initiative has innovated the regional institutional setup for RE&EE in six regions, covering over 1.1 billion people, and has leveraged more than \$300 million in direct funding. Key outcomes include the development of four regional RE&EE policies, 15 national action and investment plans, and regional energy efficiency standards across more than 50 countries. GN-SEC also serves as a platform for South-South cooperation and the implementation of global climate actions like e-mobility</p>	

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<p>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</p>	<p>UNIDO ITPO Network</p>	<p>Bahrain, China, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Nigeria, Russia</p>	<p>Facilitates investment and technology transfers between developed, developing, and transitioning economies to reduce development imbalances. The network includes offices in Bahrain, China, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Nigeria, and Russia, focusing on mobilizing resources, fostering Public Private Development Partnerships (PPDPs), and enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs in developing countries. The ITPO Network has supported the creation of innovative industrial projects, organized global forums, and matchmaking events, and provided advisory services. The network's impact extends to facilitating the implementation of projects in over 100 countries, supported by partnerships with governments and private sector entities.</p>	
<p>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Education (Transforming Education) High Impact Initiative</p>	<p>Following commitments made by over 130 governments at 2022 TES, the initiative has mobilized up to 20 countries to lead a global push for transforming education.</p>	<p>The HII led by the UN SRSG in partnership with UNESCO, UNICEF, and other education partners, aims to sustain and build on the momentum generated by the 2022 Transforming Education Summit (TES). Following commitments made by over 130 governments, the initiative seeks to integrate and accelerate actions across various educational areas, including foundational learning, crisis education, greening education, digital learning, gender equality, disability-inclusive education, and education financing. The initiative has mobilized up to 20 countries to lead a global push for transforming education, with a significant focus on scaling evidence-based solutions to achieve SDG4. A key milestone is the TES Stocktake held in June 2024 at the Global Education Meeting in Paris.</p>	<p>Transforming Education Stocktake in Paris</p>
<p>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Global Accelerator (Social protection and jobs)</p>	<p>ILO, UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNWomen. 15 countries have committed to the initiative as pathfinder countries: Albania, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.</p>	<p>Launched by the UN Secretary-General in September 2021, the Global Accelerator for Social Protection and Jobs aims to create 400 million decent jobs, extend social protection to 4 billion people currently excluded, and facilitate just transitions for all. This multi-stakeholder initiative also seeks to enhance coordinated multilateral cooperation. As of April 2024, 15 countries have committed to the initiative as pathfinder countries: Albania, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Indonesia, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. Among them, six countries - Albania, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malawi, Namibia, and Uzbekistan - have completed (or nearly completed) their roadmaps. Additionally, a Technical Support Facility has been established to guide country-level coordination, monitoring, and resource mobilization, including the development of an Investment Strategy through the Joint SDG Fund Window.</p>	<p>Global Accelerator Progress Report 2023-2024</p>

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<p>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Nature Driving Economic Transformation</p>	<p>led by UNEP and supported by 8 agencies including UNICEF.</p> <p>The frontrunner countries were still under discussion but the shortlist includes Brazil (Head of State has announced support); South Africa; India, China, Zimbabwe, Indonesia, Seychelles and Germany.</p>	<p>Launched in 2023, the initiative tackles biodiversity loss and its impact on health, economies, and sustainable development by promoting evidence-based policies and investments. Led by UNEP and supported by eight UN agencies, including UNICEF, the initiative focuses on four pillars: recognizing nature's value, adopting accountability frameworks, investing in biodiversity economies, and increasing UN support for biodiversity. A coalition of six countries will demonstrate economic transitions rooted in sustainable biodiversity use. UNICEF aligns its efforts through its Climate Action Plan (2023-2030), promoting nature-based solutions, education, and youth advocacy on biodiversity.</p>	<p>SDG STIMULUS (un.org)</p>
<p>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Gender equality (Spotlight Initiative)</p>	<p>the EU, Canada, Belgium, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Honduras, and Timor Leste</p>	<p>A global, multi-year partnership between the EU and the UN to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls. The initiative focuses on addressing gender-based violence (GBV) by supporting the implementation of policies, strengthening institutions, and empowering women and girls. The initiative operates across various regions, including Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean, and emphasizes comprehensive, survivor-centered approaches. Key actions include scaling up GBV prevention programs, enhancing access to essential services, and promoting legal and policy reforms. As of 2023, the initiative has supported over 1.2 million survivors of violence, facilitated the adoption of more than 120 laws and policies addressing GBV, and engaged over 650,000 young people in gender equality advocacy.</p>	<p>The Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls (un.org)</p>
<p>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</p>	<p>Power of Data High Impact Initiative (HII)</p>	<p>UNDP, UNFPA, UNDESA, UNICEF, CCS-UN and the World Bank</p> <p>Bangladesh, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Paraguay, Togo, Uruguay.</p>	<p>Seeks to unlock new data sources and technologies to advance the SDGs. The initiative supports national data partnerships to enhance decision-making and accelerate digital transformation. In November 2023, 12 champion countries met at the Festival de Datos in Uruguay to align on key actions, including expanding AI capacity for policymakers, strengthening partnerships, and increasing the visibility of national statistical systems. Global efforts focus on promoting private sector data sharing, securing financial support, and enhancing global data synergies. UNICEF's role includes convening national dialogues, offering technical assistance, facilitating peer learning, and driving collective action to improve data use for children.</p>	<p>https://data.unicef.org/data-for-action/unicef-joins-the-united-nations-secretary-generals-power-of-data-high-impact-initiative/International</p>
<p>UNFPA</p>	<p>UNFPA & Government of Indonesia: South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Platform for Advancing Sexual and Reproductive Health & Demography in the Global South</p>	<p>Indonesia</p>	<p>Led by Indonesia with UNFPA support, the SSTC platform, active since the 1990s, empowers Global South countries by improving sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and demographic outcomes. The platform strengthens policies, aligns them with international standards, and adapts them to local contexts, facilitating knowledge-sharing and capacity-building across 46 countries. It fosters collaboration to create market-ready SRH commodities and acts as a central hub for stakeholders. The initiative is expanding in Asia-Pacific and Africa, supported by Indonesian AID funding and partnerships with key national institutions.</p>	

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UNFPA	My Rights My Choices	India	Co-financed by Bayer AG, aimed at expanding awareness and access to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) information and services for adolescents, youth couples, and adults. The project utilizes a blended approach, strengthening public health systems and leveraging digital platforms like the "JustAsk!" AI-driven chatbot. By 2025, the project aims to reach 1 million users, with a focus on disadvantaged groups. Key achievements include the successful rollout of new contraceptive methods in Rajasthan and significant digital engagement with over 55,000 users on the JustAsk! platform.
UNFPA	Global Strategy for Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health (Every Woman Every Child 2016 -2030)	All Countries in the region with a focus on Lebanon, Somalia, Yemen, Djibouti, Sudan	Focuses on developing and implementing an Arab regional strategy for Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) from 2021 to 2030, particularly in Lebanon, Somalia, Yemen, Djibouti, and Sudan. Key actions include the creation of MNCAH acceleration plans, advocacy for increased domestic funding, and collaboration with regional and global partners like the League of Arab States, WHO, UNFPA, and UNICEF. The Arab Council of Ministers of Health has endorsed the strategy, with follow-up and monitoring provided by UNFPA and regional partners. In 2023, four acceleration plans were developed through interagency collaboration. The initiative continues to plan further regional workshops and joint missions to support implementation.
UNFPA	Digital Health Partnerships: UNFPA/Flo	Flo (a women's health digital app), Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan / Other regions TBD	This partnership between UNFPA and Flo, a women's health digital app, aims to increase reproductive health literacy for women worldwide. The "Pass It On" project, launched by Flo, seeks to build health literacy for 1 billion women by providing premium access for free in 66 low- and middle-income countries. The collaboration focuses on providing evidence-based, medically accurate health information tailored to local contexts, with UNFPA's expertise ensuring content relevance. Initially piloted in countries within the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region, the project will expand globally, aiming to reach at least 5 countries per regional office. Despite challenges related to dedicated human resources, the partnership leverages Flo's financial resources for visibility and impact, with user engagement tracked to measure success.
UNFPA	Equalizer Accelerator Fund	The government of Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg. And Bayer Pharma AG, Maternity Foundation, UN International Computing Centre (UNICC), WFP Innovation Accelerator and WIPO	A global initiative supporting women-led social enterprises developing innovative solutions in sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence, maternal health, and data. Key initiatives include digital connectivity, comprehensive sexuality education, and climate-related research challenges. The fund provides equity-free financing, mentorship, and technical support, raising over \$4 million from key partners, including the governments of Denmark, Finland, and Luxembourg, Bayer Pharma AG, Maternity Foundation, the United Nations International Computing Centre (UNICC), the World Food Programme Innovation Accelerator, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), to drive impactful projects. Key achievements include several innovation challenges, such as the 4HerPower Challenge and ClimateXX, and the establishment of the WomenX Collective, a global center for advancing women's health innovation.

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UNFPA	Equity 2030 Alliance	80 members, champions and experts, for example, including the government of Norway, Bayer, Adobe, Stanford University, among others	A global initiative to accelerate gender equity in science, technology, and financing by 2030. Comprising over 80 members from various sectors, including the government of Norway, private companies like HP and Salesforce and academic institutions. The Alliance mobilizes resources and expertise to disrupt gender biases across industries. Key actions include digital connectivity, education, and job upskilling tailored for women and girls, as well as investing in women-centric research and health technologies. To date, the Alliance's efforts have reached over 2 million people with gender-equitable training materials, supported over 180,000 entrepreneurs, and invested more than \$430 million in women's health research and development. The Alliance's progress is tracked through a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework, with plans to expand regional clusters and further engage industry leaders to achieve its transformative goals by 2030.	
UNEP	UNEP-led Global Peatlands Initiative (GPI)	Indonesia; Peru; Democratic Republic of Congo; Republic of Congo, Mongolia and Colombia. Germany's International Climate Initiative (IKI)	Launched in 2016 at the UNFCCC COP in Marrakech, the GPI is a worldwide effort to conserve and sustainably manage peatlands, which represent the largest terrestrial organic carbon stock and are critical for climate change mitigation. The initiative, involving over 55 organizations, is primarily funded by Germany's International Climate Initiative (IKI). GPI has notably advanced the integration of peatland conservation into national policies, particularly within its six pilot countries, including Indonesia, Peru, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Key activities include enhancing global understanding of peatlands through assessments like the publication of the Global Peatlands Assessment (GPA), supporting the inclusion of peatland conservation in national climate strategies such as NDCs, and promoting South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Major achievements include the adoption of the UNEP Peatlands Resolution by 193 member states, the publication of the Global Peatlands Assessment, the signing of the Brazzaville Declaration, and the establishment of the Global Peatlands Pavilion during COP26. The initiative has also successfully mobilized substantial resources, including support from German ministries and partners like Wetlands International and the IUCN UK Peatlands Programme.	
UNDP – BPPS – Sustainable Finance Hub	G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG)	G20 Member States	The G20 SFWG, mandated by Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of G20 countries, focuses on advancing global sustainable finance policies. UNDP provides the Secretariat for the SFWG. The SFWG operates under the endorsement of G20 leaders, contributing to key milestones including the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap, support for the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), the G20 Transition Finance Framework, and the G20 Technical Assistance Action Plan. The SFWG convenes international stakeholders, enhances policy frameworks, and supports technical assistance, all aimed at promoting sustainable development goals (SDGs). The initiative continues to influence global sustainable finance practices under various G20 presidencies, emphasizing climate change, digital connectivity, and financial inclusion.	

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<p>UNDP – BPPS – Sustainable Finance Hub</p>	<p>Sustainable Insurance Forum</p>	<p>Chair: Monetary Authority of Singapore</p>	<p>Established in 2015, SIF is a global platform of insurance supervisors and regulators dedicated to addressing sustainability challenges in the insurance sector. Chaired by the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the SIF has over 40 member regulators who oversee more than 90% of global insurance premiums. UNDP provides the secretariat for the SIF. Among its key achievements, the SIF has fostered partnerships with other international organizations and supervisory coalitions, including the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) and the Financial Stability Institute (FSI) of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). The SIF works through various working groups, such as the Capital and Supervisory Frameworks Working Group and the Transition Plans Working Group, to build capacity and develop guidelines on sustainable insurance practices.</p>	
<p>UNDP – BPPS – Sustainable Finance Hub</p>	<p>Finance in Common (FICS)</p>	<p>French Development Agency (AFD)</p>	<p>Coalition of 500+ public development banks including their regional networks of DFIs, PDBs and national/subnational development banks</p>	
<p>UNDP – BPPS – Sustainable Finance Hub</p>	<p>INFF (Integrated National Financing Framework) & INFF facility</p>	<p>Multi-country (European Commission, Spain, Sweden and Italy)</p>	<p>Launched as part of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in 2022, the global initiatives aimed at reshaping the financing ecosystem to better align with SDGs. There are more than 85 countries implementing INFFs, and are taking forward over 250 public and private financing reforms related to mobilization and alignment of financing for sustainable development. It supports the establishment of financing strategies, policy reforms, and governance frameworks to mobilize resources for sustainable development. The INFF Facility, which is supported by the European Commission, Spain, Sweden, and Italy, provides technical assistance to countries, facilitating the design and implementation of these strategies. Key outcomes include \$16 billion in new finance leveraged for sustainable development, with the potential to align an additional \$32 billion across 17 analyzed countries. The INFF process has also enhanced transparency, accountability, and multi-stakeholder coordination, making it a critical tool for embedding sustainable development into national and subnational financing practices</p> <p>UNDP is the joint secretariat with UNDESA and OECD of the INFF facility. The INFF Facility brings together UNDP, UNDESA, the OECD, UNICEF, the European Union, Italy, Sweden and Spain. UNDP also serves as the technical lead at the country level for development of INFFs and provide support to governments through UNDP COs, regional bureaus and global experts.</p>	<p>INFF Facility report</p>

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<p>UNDP – BPPS – Sustainable Finance Hub</p>	<p>Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB)</p>	<p>OECD</p> <p>The network of partner administrations includes: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy (Agenzia delle Entrate), Italy (Guardia di Finanza), Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, The Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.</p>	<p>Launched by the OECD and UNDP in 2015, aims to strengthen developing countries' tax administrations by providing expert assistance, supporting developing countries address critical taxation challenges and helping accelerate financing for the SDGs. The initiative contributed to enhancing domestic resource mobilization and supporting the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda by helping countries improve tax compliance and expand their tax base. UNDP provides operational support, helping to match countries with appropriate experts and monitor the effectiveness of deployments.</p> <p>So far TIWB has established 136 programmes in 60 jurisdictions, with 56 ongoing and 80 completed, including 25 South-South collaborations. TIWB's assistance has helped developing countries generate an additional USD 2.30 billion in tax revenues and USD 6.05 billion in tax assessments across 62 jurisdictions globally.</p>	<p>Webpage</p> <p>Last Annual report</p>
<p>UNDP – BPPS – Sustainable Finance Hub</p>	<p>Insurance Development Forum</p>	<p>Multi-Country, with largest programme in 20 countries, involving UNDP, 20 insurance companies, developing risk finance initiatives at scale</p>		
<p>UNCTAD (UN Trade and Development)</p>	<p>Integrating Landlocked Commodity Dependent Developing Countries into Regional and Global Value Chains</p>	<p>Beneficiary countries: Ethiopia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Uzbekistan</p>	<p>The initiative supports the integration of key value chains—meat in Mongolia, coffee in Ethiopia, dry fruit in Uzbekistan, and maize in Lao PDR—into regional and global markets. It focuses on improving statistical and analytical capacities for policy formulation and enhancing the private sector's ability to assess market opportunities and overcome barriers. Key achievements include the development of multi-country studies, which found that cooperative membership increased the prices received by smallholder farmers and analyzed trade costs faced by landlocked developing countries (LLDCs). These studies led to policy recommendations that were incorporated into national policies in Mongolia and Lao PDR. Additionally, Uzbekistan saw significant engagement from exporting firms, particularly in boosting international certification and quality. Wider impacts include improved communication channels among stakeholders in Lao PDR, where the project's national study was downloaded 1,590 times, and the national study for Uzbekistan was downloaded 939 times, indicating extensive use and influence. UNCTAD collaborated with international and regional organizations, including the World Bank, FAO, and WTO, and established new contacts with key stakeholders in the beneficiary countries, further expanding the initiative's reach and effectiveness.</p>	<p>https://unctad.org/project/integrating-landlocked-commodity-dependent-developing-countries-regional-and-global-value</p>
<p>UNCTAD (UN Trade and Development)</p>	<p>South-South Integration and the SDGs: Enhancing Structural Transformation in Key Partner Countries of the Belt and Road Initiative</p>	<p>Beneficiary countries: Ethiopia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka</p>	<p>This initiative aimed to promote peer learning among developing countries by sharing policy experiences related to structural transformation at the national level. Through the production of 40 policy research outputs and the organization of 10 workshops, the project enhanced the understanding of policy strategies and institutional capacities in the beneficiary countries. These activities helped the countries identify binding constraints and develop strategies to advance structural transformation aligned with the SDGs.</p>	<p>https://unctad.org/project/south-south-integration-and-sdgs-enhancing-structural-transformation-key-partner-countries</p>

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<p>UNCTAD (UN Trade and Development)</p>	<p>Science, Technology and Innovation Parks for sustainable development: building expertise in policy and practice in selected Asian and African countries</p>	<p>Beneficiary countries: Uzbekistan, Mongolia, Mozambique, Ghana</p>	<p>aims to enhance the capacities of four developing countries by fostering direct interaction between policymakers and STI park managers from these countries and those with successful experiences in similar contexts. The project focuses on enabling both systemic and tacit knowledge transfer, particularly addressing the entrepreneurial challenges faced by women and youth. The intended outcomes include improved capacity in designing and implementing policies for STI park development, management practices that ensure policy coherence and financial sustainability, and enhanced experience sharing and mutual learning between the beneficiary and other developing countries.</p>	
<p>UN Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UN-OSAA)</p>	<p>Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD)</p>	<p>Japan and African States</p>	<p>Co-organized by the Government of Japan and African states, is a multilateral forum established in 1993 to promote African development through international partnerships. TICAD has significantly contributed to improving social and economic conditions in Africa, aligning with both Agenda 2063 and the SDGs. Over the past 30 years, it has driven initiatives in areas such as agriculture, health, education, climate change, and governance, emphasizing African ownership and international collaboration. At TICAD 8 in 2022, Japan pledged a \$30 billion investment in Africa, including \$4 billion for green growth, \$5 billion through the African Development Bank for private sector development. Other key pledges included human resource development for 300,000 professionals, \$1.08 billion for the Global Fund, and \$130 million for food assistance. The TICAD process includes regular follow-up mechanisms to ensure the implementation of these commitments, with progress reviewed at ministerial meetings. Future plans include continued focus on the pillars of society, economy, and peace and stability, with an emphasis on youth, women, connectivity, and public-private partnerships, as well as preparations for TICAD 9 in 2025.</p>	
<p>ILO (Eradicating of Child Labour)</p>	<p>Alliance 8.7 Global Accelerator Lab Project (GALAB) Intensify Action Against Child Labour and Forced Labour (Ghana) Global Accelerator Lab (GALAB) Project – USDOL funded project (Nigeria) ACCEL AFRICA Project Phase 2 (Nigeria) Accelerating Action for Elimination of Child Labour in Supply Chains in Africa (ACCEL Africa), (Ghana)</p>	<p>Argentina, Nigeria, Ghana, UNICEF, JICA</p>	<p>The ILO is actively engaged in eradicating child labour, particularly through the global Alliance 8.7, which includes countries like Argentina, Ghana, and Nigeria. These countries are implementing policies and programs to combat forced labour, modern slavery, and human trafficking. In Africa, the ILO collaborates with the African Union to expand social protection, aiming to cover at least 40% of the population by 2025.</p> <p>Alliance 8.7 is designed to expand and being scaled up through the path finder country mechanisms. In Ghana and Nigeria, the ILO's ACCEL project, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and the Government of Netherlands, is working to improve legal frameworks and end child labour in the supply chain of cocoa and mining sectors. Additionally, the GALAB project in these countries aims to enhance access to healthcare for families affected by child labour, with a special focus on the informal economy. The projects are expanding, and partnerships with organizations like UNICEF and JICA are being developed to address SDG 8.7 comprehensively. In Nigeria, ACCEL Africa Phase 2 supports the evaluation of national policies on child labour and promotes capacity building for stakeholders in key sectors. The GALAB project in Nigeria also encourages South-South and triangular exchanges to strengthen evidence-based policymaking.</p> <p>Argentina, as a pathfinder country, has benefited from mobilized resources and developed legislation, action plans, and policies against child labour and forced labour. Reporting for Alliance 8.7 is conducted annually, with indicators in place to measure progress in policy frameworks, stakeholder collaboration, and social protection.</p>	

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<p>ILO (Global Accelerator)</p>	<p>Global Accelerator (Malawi) Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions (Mexico) Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions (Colombia) Indonesia Roadmap on Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transition (Indonesia) Operationalizing the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions (Viet Nam)</p>	<p>Malawi, Colombia, Mexico, Indonesia and Viet Nam, UNDP, UNWOMEN, PUNOS, FAO, UNICEF and IO.</p>	<p>The Global Accelerator, launched by the UN Secretary-General in September 2021, is designed to accelerate progress toward the SDGs by addressing global gaps in decent jobs and social protection, with a focus on creating millions of decent jobs in green, digital, and care economies, and extending social protection to the 4 billion people currently excluded. The initiative, with examples from Malawi, Colombia, Mexico, Indonesia, and Vietnam, seeks to ensure that policies on social protection, decent jobs, and skill development are reviewed, costed, gender-responsive, and implemented inclusively to enhance job creation for youth, women, and marginalized populations.</p> <p>In Colombia, a comprehensive roadmap has been adopted to develop a rights-based, gender-sensitive universal social protection system. Malawi focuses on intersection between national social protection, skills, and employment, including food and nutrition security for most vulnerable groups and a more diversified, inclusive and sustainable economic growth resilient to shocks. While in Mexico, efforts are aimed at consolidating an integrated, multi actor, comprehensive approach to decent work and social protection, including integrating formalization policies in the platform economy to expand social security coverage. Indonesia and Vietnam are concentrating on accelerating social transformation to reduce poverty and disparities in accessing social services.</p> <p>The Global Accelerator's multi-partner approach involves stakeholders from TEVET, the private sector, civil society, public development banks, and UN agencies. While still in its early stages, it builds on international and national evidence of the positive impact of coordinated action.</p>	
<p>ILO (Labour Migration)</p>	<p>MPTF Migration Support to Free Movement of Persons and Migration in West Africa (FMM II) (ECOWAS + Mauritania) DC Project: Reintegration on Migration Project Issue Based Coalition on Migration</p>	<p>Chile-Mexico ECOWAS + Mauritania Bangladesh Regional UN coalition, Arab States</p>	<p>Four ILO projects and programs related to labour migration: 1) in Latin America, involving the cities of Santiago de Chile and the city of Mexico; 2) West Africa; 3) Bangladesh, and 4) the Arab States. In Chile and Mexico, the project aims to promote the socioeconomic integration of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers by strengthening public policies, fostering social dialogue, and facilitating South-South cooperation. Key outcomes include the enhancement of employment and social protection programs, developing inclusive livelihood approaches, particularly for women, youth, and persons with disabilities, the development of a roadmap for the city of Santiago to develop its services, and the establishment of a resource center for migrant in Mexico. The project mobilized \$1.7 million in funds, with ongoing efforts to scale up to other municipalities. In West Africa, the project focuses on maximizing the development potential of free movement and migration by strengthening the capacities of the ECOWAS Commission and national institutions in migration data management, policy development, and cross-border protection activities. In Bangladesh, the project strengthens policy and institutional frameworks to ensure safe migration and protection for returning migrants. The Arab States initiative, through the Issue-Based Coalition on Migration, focuses on cross-border issues, climate change, and migration, producing policy briefs and organizing regional events to promote collaboration and dialogue among stakeholders.</p>	
	<p>Strengthening South-South and Triangular Cooperation for the Development of Competencies and Lifelong Learning in the</p>	<p>Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay</p>	<p>Four programs on skills development through policy design, capacity building for institution to address employment gaps involving Europe, Latin America, China, and Ghana.</p> <p>In Europe, the Skills Alliance for Ukraine, involving Germany and over 50 international organizations, was launched at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in Berlin in 2024. It aims to support over 100,000 skilled workers and promote SDGs 4.2, 4.4, 4.5, and 4.7.</p>	

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<p>ILO (Skills Development)</p>	<p>and Lifelong Learning in the Care Economy Skills Alliance for Ukraine Quality Apprenticeship and Lifelong Learning in China Integrated Action on Green Jobs and Skills Project (Ghana)</p>	<p>Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay Germany, Ukraine, 50 states, international organizations China Ghana</p>	<p>recovery Conference in Berlin in 2024. It aims to support over 100,000 skilled workers and promote SDGs 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, and 4.7 In Latin America, a program aims to enhance the capacities of 17 vocational training institutions to meet the demand for skills in the care economy through a regional network and SSTC. In China, the project supports the National Workplan for China New Enterprise-based Apprenticeship, involving over 1,000 practitioners in phase 1, with plans to expand to 110 pilot institutions in phase 2. In Ghana, the "Integrated Action on Green Jobs and Skills Project" focuses on policy coherence, capacity building, and promoting green and digital jobs, though it is still in its inception phase.</p>	
<p>International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</p>	<p>Global Development Initiative</p>	<p>China</p>	<p>IFAD is collaborating with China's GDI to enhance strategic synergies and expand development cooperation. The collaboration aims to leverage resources and expertise from China in the areas of rural poverty reduction and agri-food system transformation to promote South-South and triangular cooperation in support of achieving the SDGs, particularly SDG1 and SDG2. A Letter of Intent has been signed between IFAD and the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA), outlining eight key areas of cooperation, including poverty reduction, food security, development finance, climate change, green development, connectivity, policy dialogue, knowledge sharing, capacity building, and practical cooperation. The partnership with CIDCA is expected to facilitate the approval of SSTC and co-financing project within 2024 and beyond. Regular meetings at Director General level on a semi-annual basis are planned to monitor the implementation status and address emerging issues.</p>	
<p>FAO</p>	<p>School Meals Coalition</p>	<p>German, France, Finland, Brazil, Cambodia, Ghana WFP</p>	<p>A global initiative that FAO engages with, focusing on improving the quality of school meal programs to enhance diets, nutrition, and broader socioeconomic outcomes. FAO's involvement includes providing technical expertise, promoting nutritious school meals through the development of robust nutrition standards, integrating food and nutrition education into schools, and linking smallholders to school meal markets. The Coalition has catalyzed the results of a global FAO-WFP project on school meal nutrition standards, resulting in several governments expressing interest in using the upcoming methodology produced under the project to develop their own standards. FAO also emphasizes the potential of public food procurement and nutrition standards in school meal programs to achieve sustainable development objectives. The Coalition is supported by resources from a global FAO/WFP project financed by the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture, with plans to mobilize further resources to support more countries in developing and implementing nutrition standards. Scalability is evidenced by countries like Cambodia and Ghana successfully piloting the FAO/WFP methodology.</p>	<p>Overall Impact of the Coalition</p>

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<p>FAO</p>	<p>Proposal for Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) as an SDG 2 indicator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Switzerland •Brazil •Bangladesh •Malawi <p>With the support of five UN agencies: FAO, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, IFAD</p>	<p>Aims to make a case and collectively support the inclusion of a healthy diet metric "Prevalence of Minimum Dietary Diversity, by population group (MDD)" in the SDG framework. FAO has developed a technical document and organized consultations to gather feedback and promote the inclusion of MDD as an official SDG 2 indicator. The MDD indicator is designed to provide insights into the adequacy of diets and highlight areas requiring interventions to improve food security and nutrition. Key achievements include the development of a methodology, the piloting of the indicator in four countries, and the support from various stakeholders for its adoption. However, challenges remain in standardizing data collection and ensuring that countries have the capacity to implement and report on this indicator effectively.</p>	<p>email ESN-Director <ESN-Director@fao.org> for further information</p>
<p>FAO</p>	<p>The Coalition of Action on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems for Children and All (HDSFS Coalition)</p>	<p>The member countries are Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, the European Commission, Finland, Ghana, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and Zambia. Four countries—Ecuador, Ghana, Sweden, and Yemen—are part of the rotational country members of the Steering Committee</p>	<p>Aims to accelerate the adoption of impactful policies and actions across food systems, focusing on healthy diets from sustainable food systems. Its work is organized around three functions: facilitating stakeholder coordination to align policies at the country level, serving as a global platform for advocacy, knowledge management, and learning, and managing special projects such as integrating dietary considerations into Nationally Determined Contributions, incorporating sustainability into dietary guidelines, and promoting healthy diets in fragile contexts. The Coalition fosters collaboration across sectors, including academia, UN agencies, civil society, and governments, to promote cross-sector dialogue and progress.</p>	
<p>FAO</p>	<p>UN Global Action Plan on Child Wasting</p>	<p>To date, 24 frontrunner countries have joined the GAP on child wasting: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Yemen</p> <p>With the support of five UN Agencies: FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO</p>	<p>Aims to halve the prevalence of child wasting globally by 2030. The initiative coordinates efforts across UN agencies, including FAO, UNICEF, WHO, and WFP, focusing on prevention, early detection, and treatment of child wasting. FAO's contributions center on strengthening agrifood systems and nutrition resilience to ensure the availability, accessibility, and affordability of diverse, nutrient-rich foods. This includes technical assistance for small-scale farming, home gardening, and small animal husbandry to improve household food security and dietary diversity. FAO also plays a critical role in capacity strengthening, training local actors on food safety and nutrition, and promoting cross-sectoral coordination with health, WASH, and social protection services. Additionally, FAO supports evidence generation and knowledge dissemination, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected areas, to design targeted interventions and advocate for policy changes.</p>	

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<p>FAO</p>	<p>Initiative on Climate Action and Nutrition (I-CAN)</p>	<p>Egypt, AO, WHO, GAIN, SUN Movement with support from the UN-Nutrition secretariat.</p>	<p>Aims to integrate climate action and nutrition by aligning policies and interventions to address the dual challenges of climate change and malnutrition. It focuses on integrating nutrition considerations into climate policies, promoting sustainable food systems that are both climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive, and building the capacity of stakeholders to implement these integrated approaches. I-CAN also emphasizes cross-sectoral collaboration, involving agriculture, health, environment, and social protection sectors, to tackle climate-related nutrition challenges comprehensively. Additionally, the initiative supports evidence generation and dissemination on the links between climate change and nutrition, which informs policy decisions and best practices. Through its efforts, I-CAN has contributed to developing integrated policies in several countries and promoted the inclusion of nutrition considerations in global climate strategies.</p>	<p>https://www.fao.org/nutrition/climate-action-and-nutrition-at-cfs51/en/</p> <p>https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/8a9e30b9-aed2-42b1-b495-c7bd9f3be209</p>
<p>FAO</p>	<p>Support Programme on Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through NDCs and NAPs (SCALA) UNFA/GLO/092/UND FAO and UNDP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cambodia •Colombia •Costa Rica •Cote d'Ivoire •Egypt •Ethiopia •Global •Mongolia •Nepal, Senegal •Thailand •Uganda 	<p>Designed to support transformative climate action in the land use and agriculture sectors, strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change in participant countries. Its specific objective is for countries to have translated their NDC and/or NAPs into actionable and transformative climate solutions in land-use and agriculture with multi-stakeholder engagement. Key outcomes include the utilization of information and assessments by national stakeholders to identify transformative climate actions, integration of climate risk-informed priorities into national and sectoral planning, budgeting, and monitoring, and increased private sector engagement in climate action within land-use and agriculture.</p>	
<p>FAO</p>	<p>Forest and Farm Facility Phase II Climate Resilient Landscapes and Improved Livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Bolivia •Ecuador •The Gambia •Ghana •Kenya •Madagascar •Nepal •Liberia •Togo •United Republic of Tanzania •Viet Nam •Zambia 	<p>Supports forest and farm producers and their organizations in creating climate-resilient landscapes and improving livelihoods across 12 countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. The initiative empowers Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) to be primary agents of change through enhanced policy frameworks, increased entrepreneurship, better market access, and landscape-scale climate resilience. Key outcomes include the support of 753 FFPO sustainable enterprises, benefiting over 85,624 members and restoring or sustainably managing 395,671 hectares of land. The initiative is guided by a global Steering Committee and supported by partners like FAO, IIED, IUCN, and AgriCord. To date, FFF's resource partners have committed over USD 63 million to the fund for FFF II.</p>	

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<p>FAO</p>	<p>The Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme or SWM Programme funded by the European Commission and co-funded by the French Facility for Global Environment and French Development Agency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Guyana •Gabon •Congo •Botswana and Namibia •Zambia and Zimbabwe •Senegal •Mali •Chad •Sudan •Egypt •Papua New Guinea •Madagascar •Democratic Republic of Congo •Cameroon 	<p>Aims at developing new approaches to achieve food security, wildlife conservation and to reduce the zoonotic risks associated with wild meat in 16 countries. The program has achieved significant impact by improving sustainable wildlife management and stabilizing wildlife populations in targeted landscapes. Key accomplishments include the development of a Legal Hub with over a dozen country profiles, facilitating legal reforms in eight countries. Community-based wildlife management models have been enhanced in countries like Guyana, PNG, and Madagascar, alongside the advancement of alternative protein production in several sites, focusing on Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Additionally, the programme has conducted wild meat consumption surveys and value chain analyses to promote sustainable consumption practices. The SWM Programme also emphasizes the upscaling of successful initiatives at national and international levels through capacity building, policy reform, and strategic partnerships.</p>	
<p>FAO</p>	<p>UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030 (led by FAO and UNEP)</p>	<p>Countries involved in the 17 World Restoration Flagships awarded: 1) Central American Dry Corridor: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama; 2) Terai Arc Landscape: Nepal; 3) Restoring Mediterranean Forests: Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Türkiye; 4) Regreening Africa: Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia; 5) Mangrove Regeneration: Sri Lanka; 6) Living Indus: Pakistan; 7) African Farmers Transforming Food Systems: Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya; 8) Acción Andina: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Perú; 9) Building With Nature: Indonesia; 10) Small Island Developing States: Vanuatu, Comoros, Saint Lucia; 11) Multi-Country Mountain Flagship: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kyrgyzstan, Rwanda, Serbia, Uganda; 12) Namami Gange: India; 13) Great Green Wall: Burkina Faso and Niger; 14) Shan-Shui Initiative: China; 15) Altyn Dala Conservation Initiative: Kazakhstan; 16) Trinitational Atlantic Forest Pact: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay; 17) Abu Dhabi Marine Restoration: United Arab Emirates.</p>	<p>FAO, in collaboration with UNEP, is leading efforts under the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration through two FAO-led Task Forces: the Best Practices Task Force and the Monitoring Task Force. These task forces involve hundreds of global, regional, and local organizations to promote capacity development, knowledge dissemination, and the development of a monitoring framework for ecosystem restoration. At the country level, FAO and UNEP have established the World Restoration Flagships program, recognizing exemplary ecosystem restoration projects. The first call for nominations in 2022 resulted in the selection of 17 Flagships, with 10 awarded at CBD COP 15 and 7 at UNEA-6. A second call in 2024 received 202 nominations, with 90 endorsed by governments. The selection process will conclude in late 2024 or early 2025, with at least ten new Flagships to be announced.</p>	
<p>FAO</p>	<p>The FAO Global Health Security (GHS) Program</p>	<p>Lead by FAO in 40+ countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Central Asia, Near East and North Africa, East and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, and Latin America</p>	<p>Focusing on the prevention and control of microbial threats (zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance [AMR]) derived from domestic and wild animals through robust animal health systems and enabling policies. In 2023, the program advanced global health security by developing or reviewing over 20 national strategies, creating nearly 25 informational resources, and producing 55 implementation tools across 16 countries. Around 300 trainings were conducted, reaching over 7,600 individuals. The program refined surveillance strategies in 14 countries, supported 130 laboratories, and responded to over 250 outbreaks. Additionally, ECTAD teams were established in 49 FAO Member Nations, extending support to new regions, enhancing global health security, and improving control of zoonoses and AMR.</p>	

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FAO	Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)	Co-chaired by Italy and Argentina (2023-25). 88 other countries/ international organizations are Partners and Observers.	With FAO as a founding member and host of its secretariat since 2006, focuses on ensuring that modern bioenergy deployment supports sustainable development through international cooperation and capacity building. In 2024, major achievements included the 10th GBEP Bioenergy Week, collaboration with FAO on a bioenergy domain in FAOSTAT, and a Joint Statement on sustainable bioenergy endorsed by major international organizations. The Partnership has developed widely-agreed sustainability indicators for bioenergy, implemented in 15 countries, and has raised approximately USD 12 million since its inception for projects promoting bioenergy sustainability. These indicators have the potential for broader implementation globally.	GBEP Website
FAO	Food Systems Integrated Program (FSIP) Funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Chad, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia, Nauru, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Türkiye, Uganda. FAO and IFAD co-lead the IP.	Co-led by FAO and IFAD, aims to catalyze transformation to sustainable food systems that are nature-positive, resilient, and pollution-reduced across 32 target countries. The initiative focuses on key food crops, commodities, aquaculture, and livestock, and seeks to influence global policy, finance, and value chain conditions in support of food systems transformation. Although the constituent projects are still under formulation, with the Global Coordination Project (GCP) expected to be submitted soon, the program's outreach and impact potential are significant, aiming to scale out successful approaches and influence regional and global frameworks. The FSIP is closely coordinated with the World Bank-led Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) IP. The program has mobilized substantial resources, including USD 261 million in GEF grant funding for the country projects, USD 20.2 million for the GCP, and an estimated USD 2.2 billion in co-financing.	FSIP
FAO	Clean and Healthy Ocean Integrated Program (CHOIP) - Funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF)	The IP foresees 15 Child Projects: •14 Country Projects (Maldives, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Venezuela, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, Panama, St. Kitts and Nevis, Grenada, Jordan, Moldova, Peru, Madagascar). •1 Global Coordination Platform (led by FAO, and co-lead by CAF, ADB, EBRD, UNESCO-IOC, GWP).	Led by FAO with strategic partnerships from ADB, CAF, EBRD, and other global partners, aims to address marine hypoxic zones and curb coastal pollution from agriculture, industrial, and municipal sources through policy and regulatory measures, infrastructure investments, and nature-based solutions. The program, which supports a sustainable blue economy, is currently in its Project Preparation phase and is expected to begin implementation in June 2025. The initiative has secured USD 112.4 million in grant funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and an additional USD 748.1 million in co-financing	
FAO	Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST) Partnership	Board member countries are •Azerbaijan •Egypt •Fiji •Germany •New Zealand A full list of members, including non-state actors can be found here: https://www.fao.org/food-agriculture-sustainable-transformation-partnership/about-fast/members/1/en	Established under the COP27 Presidency in 2022 to enhance climate finance contributions for transforming agriculture and food systems. The partnership, which FAO began operationalizing in 2023, focuses on three pillars: access to finance, knowledge and capacity, and policy support and dialogue. Key milestones include a Letter of Intent signed with Egypt's Ministry of Agriculture and the operationalization of the partnership through foundational documents. The FAST Partnership has raised approximately USD 1 million for its inception phase, with initial outputs such as the AID Monitor Tool and a publication on climate-related finance for agrifood systems. The partnership aims to increase the quality and quantity of climate finance for agrifood systems, supported by the FAST Task Force hosted by FAO.	FAST Website

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FAO	Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through Nationally Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans (SCALA) Programme	The main partner countries are Argentina, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Nepal, Senegal, Thailand, and Uganda. The countries supported by the Private Sector Engagement Facility include Belize, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, The Gambia, Grenada, Maldives, São Tomé and Príncipe, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Uzbekistan, and Zambia	Co-implemented by FAO and UNDP, supports 12 countries in translating their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) into actionable climate solutions in land use and agriculture with multi-stakeholder engagement. Additionally, it assists 12 more countries in accelerating investments in low-carbon and climate-resilient agriculture by engaging private sector actors. Key outcomes include the development of the Climate Action Review Tool and the SCALA private sector engagement guidance series. The programme has also strengthened national institutions in several countries and organized private sector roundtable consultations. To date, SCALA has mobilized approximately USD 25 million from Germany's International Climate Initiative (IKI).	SCALA Website
FAO	HDP Nexus Coalition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Group of Seven Plus •The European Union – DG INTPA – funds the Secretariat, through the Global Network Against Food Crises. 	Focuses on supporting the implementation of national food systems pathways in fragile contexts, advocating for conflict resolution and peace in global food system discussions, and promoting a common understanding of the drivers of food crises through HDP nexus approaches. The Coalition has significantly supported the implementation of National Pathways for Food Systems Transformation in fragile contexts, such as Somalia, where it conducted a scoping mission and planning workshop in 2023. Additionally, the Coalition places the voices of actors from fragile contexts at the center of its efforts, establishing Communities of Practice (CoP) to address barriers to food systems transformation. The Coalition also emphasizes the need for conflict resolution and peace in global food system discussions, participating in key advocacy events throughout 2023, and elevating local voices in global dialogues.	UN Report on Accelerated Food Systems Transformation
FAO	Climate Resilient Food Systems (CRFS) Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Bangladesh •Belize •Ethiopia •Fiji •The Gambia •Lesotho •Pakistan •Panama 	Aims to align food systems transformation with climate action, particularly within the frameworks of the UN Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD). The Alliance focuses on providing policy recommendations, supporting countries in implementing their food systems transformation pathways, and engaging in international fora such as the Rio Conventions COPs. In 2023, the CRFS Alliance completed country diagnostics for Belize, Ethiopia, Fiji, and The Gambia, and launched diagnostics for Bangladesh, Lesotho, Pakistan, and Panama. The Alliance expanded to include new partners, growing to 18 countries, 27 Leading Group (LG) members, and 13 Core Group (CG) members. Key deliverables for 2024 include coordinating with existing country diagnostic efforts, contributing to the Global Goal on Adaptation, and supporting national conveners in revising food system pathways with a climate lens. The Alliance also aims to develop indicators of success for its work, enhance partner commitments, and mobilize financial resources through partnerships.	
FAO	The FAO Global Health Security (GHS) Program	Lead by FAO in 49 countries in Asia and the Pacific, Central Asia, Near East and North Africa, East and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, and Latin America	Established in 2004, focuses on preventing and controlling microbial threats (zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance [AMR]) derived from domestic and wild animals through robust animal health systems and enabling policies. Supported by USAID, the program aims to strengthen national and subnational capacities in disease surveillance, laboratory testing, and response to health threats from animal origins. In 2023, the GHS program made significant strides in global health security by developing or reviewing over 20 national strategies, policies, laws, and legal frameworks across six countries. Additionally, nearly 25 informational resources were created in seven countries to support evidence-based decision-making. The program produced 55 implementation tools in 16 countries, such as SOPs and guidelines, to guide GHS/One Health capacities.	

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FAO	Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance (RLFSCA)	<p>Italy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •WFP •FAO •IFAD •UNCDF •AUDA-NEPAD 	<p>Established in 2021, is supported by FAO through its Advisory Committee, providing technical inputs into its strategy, framework, work plan, knowledge management, and country engagement. The Alliance focuses on food systems, climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and resilient livelihoods. Key outcomes include increased advocacy for resilient local food supply and value chains, facilitation of knowledge management and peer-to-peer exchanges, dissemination of research and innovation examples, strengthened finance and resource mobilization efforts, and enhanced coordination functions to support countries. Since its inception, the Alliance has mobilized political leadership and financial support from Italy, particularly targeting the transformation of agrifood systems in vulnerable countries. While still in its early stages, the Alliance aims to establish critical baseline data for tracking and monitoring resilient local food supply chains globally, addressing a significant gap in current global efforts.</p>	
FAO	The Global Network Against Food Crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •EU •USA •FAO •WFP •UNHCR •UNICEF •IFAD •WB 	<p>a multistakeholder initiative committed to preventing, preparing for, and responding to food crises, and supporting the achievement of the SDG 2. GNAFC works at the country, regional, and global levels to generate evidence-based information and analysis of food crises, strengthening consensus and informing decision-making and action. It also leverages strategic investments in food and nutrition security to address both immediate needs and long-term resilience, while building links across clusters, sectors, and actors to tackle the underlying political, economic, societal, and environmental causes of food insecurity.</p>	
FAO	UNFCCC Sharm Adaptation Agenda (SAA)	<p>UNFCCC (Climate Champions, Race to Resilience, Race to Zero, Marrakesh Partnership for Global Climate Action), FAO, GRP</p>	<p>Launched under the COP27 Presidency with FAO as a core member, serves as aspirational adaptation outcomes for global adaptation action towards 2030, aimed at informing both state and non-Party adaptation agendas. The SAA outlines 30 global adaptation outcome targets for 2030, urgently needed to increase the Race to Resilience's goal of building resilience for 4 billion people. These targets focus on five key impact systems: food and agriculture, water and nature, coastal and ocean systems, human settlements, and infrastructure, including enabling solutions for planning and finance. The SAA promotes a shared narrative of priority adaptation and resilience actions, with progress tracked through more than 40 indicators. Although still in its early stages, the SAA is expected to grow in importance, particularly in addressing the climate-dependent nature of agrifood systems.</p>	
FAO	Global AgrilInno Challenge	Zhejiang University of China	<p>aims to leverage innovators' creativity and entrepreneurial mindsets in emerging technologies to reshape global agrifood systems positively. The initiative focuses on key SDG transitions, including food systems, digital connectivity, and science, technology, and innovation. The primary outcomes include the promotion of science, technology, and innovation in the agrifood systems sector through the Global AgrilInno Challenge and the Global Network of Digital Agriculture Innovation Hubs. The challenge is a partnership between FAO and Zhejiang University of China.</p>	

Engagement/Collaboration of Member Agencies/Entities: Global Focus/Impact

FAO	Digital Public Good (DPGs)	Digital Public Goods Alliance (DPGA)	Aims to promote the adoption and use of digital technologies to facilitate the transformation towards inclusive and sustainable agrifood systems. This effort supports key SDG transitions such as food systems, digital connectivity, and science, technology, and innovation. The initiative's outcomes include reducing the digital divide and enhancing policymaking through the use of various certified DPGs in FAO's programmatic interventions, including tools like CKAN, FAO SEPAL, Open Foris, DHIS2, the FAO Digital Services Portfolio, and others. The impact of this initiative lies in increasing access to digital technologies, which contribute to more sustainable, efficient, inclusive, and resilient agrifood systems, adapting to climate change and economic challenges.	
FAO	Digital Impact Exchange	FAO's Digital Agriculture Programme Priority Area (BP5) in collaboration with the Digital Impact Alliance (DIAL) and DPGA	Aims to leverage digital technologies and platforms to achieve several key goals related to agriculture and food security, including improving efficiency, access to information, and decision-making. The initiative's outcomes include enhanced knowledge sharing and collaboration, policy support and advocacy, strategic planning, and toolkit development. Through the Exchange, FAO connects digital changemakers to collaborate, exchange tools, and share best practices, facilitating scalable and sustainable impact in agrifood systems.	
FAO	Reboot the Earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •FAO •DPGA •UN Youth Envoy •UN OICT •Salesforce 	Aims to unite diverse innovators to create and scale technological and innovative digital solutions, specifically by empowering young computer programmers, developers, and technology enthusiasts to advance the SDGs. The initiative works through the UNOICT MoU with Salesforce, facilitating collaboration and resource mobilization in support of the SDGs.	
FAO	Global Network of Digital Innovation Hubs		Aims to support participating countries in establishing, strengthening, and sustaining their national Digital Agriculture Innovation Hubs (DAIHs) in alignment with national agriculture, forestry, and fisheries priorities, involving local partners, including public-private partnerships. The key outcomes include promoting science, technology, and innovation in the agrifood systems sector. The initiative has already led to positive changes in the uptake of digital agriculture innovation in Ethiopia and Morocco, contributing to the digital transformation of their agrifood systems by increasing productivity, managing climate risks, and diversifying rural economies sustainably. The program is funded through a Flexible Voluntary Contribution (FVC) funding mechanism.	

Engagement/Collaboration of Member Agencies/Entities: Global Focus/Impact

FAO	UN Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028 (UNDF)		<p>A framework to develop public policies and investments supporting family farming, contributing to the SDGs by unlocking its transformative potential. Key outcomes include collaboration among governments, FAO, IFAD, and other stakeholders in 113 countries, engagement of 2,625 farmer organizations, NGOs, public entities, and academic institutions, involvement of 1,853 family farmer organizations and federations, and the creation or strengthening of 80 intersectoral coordination mechanisms, including National Committees for Family Farming. Impact achieved includes the adoption of National Action Plans (NAPs) for Family Farming by 16 countries, the development of 3 Regional and Subregional Action Plans covering 46 countries, progress towards NAPs in 13 countries, and the mobilization of actors in 36 countries, as well as the development and approval of 364 laws, policies, and regulations in 82 countries. Resource mobilization and partnerships have been established at global, regional and national levels, with significant collaboration between FAO and IFAD, and synergies with global funds like the Global Environmental Fund and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP).</p>	
FAO	Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition 2023 (GPS23)	Global	<p>Aimed to reaffirm the urgency of ending hunger and malnutrition as a prerequisite for achieving the SDGs, emphasizing the crucial role of parliamentarians in ensuring food security and nutrition through gender-sensitive approaches. The Summit focused on identifying and sharing good practices, building consensus among parliamentarians, and stimulating broader political commitment through a Global Parliamentary Pact against Hunger and Malnutrition. The Summit consolidated existing parliamentary networks for food security and nutrition and to promote new ones, focusing on SDG2, gender and the most vulnerable (SDG5). Over 200 parliamentarians from 64 countries, including more than 15 parliamentary leaders, endorsed a Global Parliamentary Pact against Hunger and Malnutrition. The impact of GPS23 includes the establishment of over 60 Parliamentary Networks worldwide and the promotion of more than 100 FSN laws, as well as significant achievements in supporting parliamentary alliances and model laws. The Summit was supported by various stakeholders, including the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the Government of Chile, and several regional and global parliamentary organizations.</p>	
FAO	CCComDev (Collaborative Change Communication)	Global Farm Radio International and the University of Reading (UK).	<p>CCComDev is an initiative focused on sharing knowledge, increasing learning opportunities, and fostering collaboration in the field of communication for rural development. It aims to create a global community of practice and strengthen partnerships among various rural actors. It primarily focuses on rural communication services in family farming within the framework of the Global Action Plan of the UN Decade of Family Farming. Resource mobilization has been supported by signed Letters of Intent (LoI) with Farm Radio International and the University of Reading (UK).</p>	

Engagement/Collaboration of Member Agencies/Entities: Global Focus/Impact

<p>FAO</p>	<p>UN-REDD Programme (FAO, UNEP, UNDP)</p>	<p>The initiative operates globally across 65 countries, with specific initiatives at national and regional levels, including South-South cooperation. Key countries engaged in technical work or assistance, as well as specific initiatives, include Argentina, Bolivia, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, the Republic of Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Laos, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Uganda, Viet Nam, Zambia, the Lower Mekong Region, and the ASEAN Region.</p>	<p>Based on the comparative advantages of FAO, UNEP and UNDP, focuses on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation while supporting countries in achieving their forest and climate goals as part of their Nationally Determined Contributions. FAO leads on technical assistance in Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV), forest management, and sustainable agrifood systems, promoting win-win opportunities between agriculture and forestry. Key achievements include enhanced capacities through technical cooperation, improved forest policies and governance, increased financial support and private sector engagement, and the development of advanced forest monitoring systems. This initiative fosters south-south cooperation and strengthens the linkage between agriculture and forestry to promote sustainable commodity production and climate action.</p>	
<p>UNOPS</p>	<p>sustainABLE</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>SustainABLE is a suite of tools that have been developed by UNOPS and Partners in an effort to improve the way that infrastructure systems are planned, delivered, and managed to ensure sustainable, resilient and inclusive outcomes that support the achievement of global agendas. SustainABLE encompasses three tools that are designed to comprehensively support Users to identify and address challenges in the infrastructure enabling environment, financing opportunities for infrastructure projects and the actions required to embed sustainability, resilience and inclusion into infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>https://sustainable.unops.org/</p>

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UNOPS	EnABLE	Global	<p>EnABLE is an assessment and prioritisation tool developed by UNOPS to help governments facilitate sustainable, inclusive and resilient infrastructure development. The tool assesses the infrastructure enabling environment to identify challenges, needs and opportunities within the enabling environment to better plan, deliver and manage sustainable, resilient and inclusive infrastructure systems. Like no other tool, EnABLE overcomes data limitations by using qualitative data, is easy to use, comprehensive and allows the identification of targeted and context-specific actions. This assessment is oriented towards instigating meaningful and sustainable change. The EnABLE tool was initially developed in 2018 and was previously called the Capacity Assessment Tool for Infrastructure (CAT-I).</p>	<p>https://sustainable.unops.org/site/content/enable-2</p>
UNOPS	ActionABLE	Global	<p>ActionABLE is a new tool being developed by UNOPS to generate a list of actions to be embedded into projects to improve their sustainability, resilience and inclusion. The tool will include information about the Action, its importance, and the activities required for its implementation. It will also include resources, guidance and case studies. The tool is currently being developed and piloted.</p>	<p>https://sustainable.unops.org/site/content/about-actionable</p>

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UNOPS	National Infrastructure and Procurement Context and Opportunity Assessments (NIPCOA)	Global	UNOPS has developed the National Infrastructure and Procurement Context and Opportunity Assessments (NIPCOA) as part of our contribution to the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) process. This initiative seeks to assist partners in identifying key actions that can be used to achieve the SDGs through addressing key infrastructure and procurement challenges.	
UNOPS	Climate Action Roadmaps for Buildings	UNEP, GlobalABC, UN-Habitat, Ghana, Senegal, India, and Bangladesh	The global and regional roadmaps provide comprehensive frameworks for national, regional and local governments to achieve zero-emission, efficient and resilient buildings, helping to decarbonize the buildings and construction industry by 2050. UNOPS is the lead partner for developing the methodology and digital tools behind the GlobalABC climate action roadmaps for buildings. The user-friendly resources identify bottlenecks and priorities to create nationally led roadmaps based on a clear step-by-step approach	https://globalabc.org/climate-action-roadmaps-buildings-and-construction

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UNOPS	Sustainable Public Procurement for Construction	UNEP One Planet Network	UNOPS is working to support UNEP and the One Planet Network to develop a flagship initiative to support governments overcome challenges with implementing sustainable public procurement of construction/infrastructure.	https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/programmes/sustainable-public-procurement/construction-and-infrastructure
UNOPS	Infrastructure Asset Management	UNDESA, UNCDF, Tanzania, Kenya, The Gambia, Nepal, Laos, Costa Rica	A joint initiative between UNDESA, UNOPS and UNCDF to support countries to improve their infrastructure asset management practices. One of the aims of the work is to support countries to understand the hazards that their infrastructure assets are exposed to so that tangible actions can be taken to improve system resilience. The initiative has been supported by the Peace and Development Fund and the approach is being piloted in 6 countries. The assessments of the enabling environment are underway to identify tangible actions to improve infrastructure asset management practices to improve the sustainability and resilience of infrastructure. These actions will be used to develop National Infrastructure Asset Management Roadmaps.	https://financing.desa.un.org/capacity-development/topics/infrastructure-asset-management

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UNOPS	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency to enable evidence-based policymaking	Multistakeholder partnership	<p>The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency helps countries better assess the impacts of their climate policies and actions, and fulfil their transparency commitments. It does this by increasing the overall transparency capacities of countries, including the capacity to assess the contribution of climate policies and actions on countries' development objectives, and providing appropriate methodological information and tools to support evidence-based policy-making. ICAT's innovative approach is to integrate these two aspects.</p>	https://climateactiontransparency.org/
UN Global Compact Office	Forward Faster	Global	<p>The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency helps countries better assess the impacts of their climate policies and actions, and fulfil their transparency commitments. It does this by increasing the overall transparency capacities of countries, including the capacity to assess the contribution of climate policies and actions on countries' development objectives, and providing appropriate methodological information and tools to support evidence-based policy-making. ICAT's innovative approach is to integrate these two aspects.</p> <p>ICAT's work is country-driven, efforts build on existing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems and knowledge in countries, and complement previous or on-going activities by other initiatives, where applicable. The support is tailored to the country context and priorities. ICAT's work is aimed at engaging national expertise as much as possible, while encouraging peer-to-peer learning.</p> <p>ICAT is a multi-stakeholder partnership, to which UNOPS provides management and support services through the ICAT Secretariat.</p>	
UN Global Compact Office	SME Strategy	Global	<p>ICAT is a multi-stakeholder partnership, to which UNOPS provides management and support services through the ICAT Secretariat.</p>	

UN Task Force on Leveraging Partnerships towards the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Engagement/Collaboration of Member Agencies/Entities: Regional Focus/Impact *(Draft)*

Entity	Initiative	Partner	On-going Action & Modalities	Remarks
UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)	The Mekong Initiatives (multiple partnership)	Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam, and ROK	the initiative under the ROK-UNOSSC Facility Phase III, focuses on improving access to water, food, and energy in the Lower Mekong Basin. It applies integrative and multi-sectoral approaches through highly demanded technologies, benefiting vulnerable communities across Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam. The initiative involves multiple national pilots and has the potential for expansion to other regions.	https://southsouth-galaxy.org/capacity-development/rok-unossc-facility/
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Silencing the Guns in Africa until 2030	The African Union; INTERPOL	Supports the African Union's Agenda 2063 by improving criminal justice responses to illicit firearms trafficking. The initiative has strengthened legal frameworks and enhanced the capacity of criminal justice institutions across Africa. Key outcomes include strengthened border management services and improved regional cooperation, with ongoing efforts to monitor illicit trafficking flows through improved data collection and analysis.	
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Roadmap for a sustainable solution to arms control in the Western Balkans by 2024 (Western Balkans Arms Control Roadmap)	Western Balkans Jurisdictions; UNDP South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC); Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	Supports the Western Balkans' efforts to implement sustainable arms control mechanisms. Actions focus on enhancing the region's capacity to identify, prevent, and prosecute illicit firearms trafficking. The initiative also . Assists the Western Balkans in implementing sustainable arms control mechanisms by enhancing the region's capacity to identify, prevent, and prosecute illicit firearms trafficking. The initiative has led to the development of legal provisions and the seizure and tracing of firearms, and promoted regional cooperation and the sharing of best practices to improve arms control and public safety.	

Engagement/Collaboration of Member Agencies/Entities: Regional Focus/Impact

<p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</p>	<p>Roadmap for Implementing the Caribbean Priority Actions on the Illicit Proliferation of Firearms and Ammunition across the Caribbean in a Sustainable Manner by 2030' (Caribbean Firearms Roadmap)</p>	<p>15 Caribbean Community (CARICOM) States and the Dominican Republic; The Caribbean Community Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS); The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC)</p>	<p>A regional initiative targeting the illicit proliferation of firearms and ammunition across the Caribbean. It has strengthened criminal justice responses, enhanced border security, and promoted regional cooperation. Since its inception, the initiative has led to the development of key performance indicators and legal frameworks that guide arms control efforts in 15 CARICOM States and the Dominican Republic.</p>	
<p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</p>	<p>Southern Africa Network of Traditional Leaders Drug Demand Reduction Network</p>	<p>The African Union</p>	<p>Leverages the influence of traditional leaders across the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to address drug demand reduction. It engages these leaders into national and regional drug control frameworks and community-based interventions, ensuring that their cultural and social authority is used to foster community-based interventions. The initiative has resulted in the creation of an interim regional coordination mechanisms, delivered training workshops and created action plans that blend traditional practices with modern drug control strategies. The initiative promotes a culturally sensitive, inclusive approach to sustainable drug demand reduction in the region.</p>	
<p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</p>	<p>Makkah Al-Mukarramah Convention of the Member States of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) on Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Cooperation</p>	<p>Organization for Islamic Cooperation (led by Saudi Arabia)</p>	<p>Between February and December 2022, UNODC assisted in developing and negotiating the Makkah Al-Mukarramah Convention to bolster anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation among OIC Member States. The initiative aimed to align with the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), providing legal and technical advice and observing expert group meetings. The Convention seeks to enhance information sharing, mutual legal assistance, and cooperation in transnational corruption cases, advancing governance and rule of law across the OIC region.</p>	

Engagement/Collaboration of Member Agencies/Entities: Regional Focus/Impact

<p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</p>	<p>South American Wildlife Enforcement Network (SudWEN)</p>	<p>Currently led by Peru, participated by 11 South American countries. Currently led by Peru, with 11 South American countries participating: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, and Uruguay.</p>	<p>Established in 2014 and revitalized with Peru assuming the presidency in November 2023, aims to strengthen regional cooperation to combat illicit wildlife trafficking in South America. UNODC, in collaboration with (ICCWC), provided support for the network's revitalization, including the development and adoption of the network's Terms of Reference (TORs). The network now includes 11 South American countries, and key outcomes include strengthened legal frameworks, regional collaboration, and joint actions to prevent and combat wildlife crimes.</p>	
<p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</p>	<p>Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO)</p>	<p>ACTO member countries, including Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.</p>	<p>Established in 2024, the UNODC-ACTO partnership focuses on enhancing environmental governance and combatting transnational environmental crimes in the Amazon region. Key actions include developing a strategy to improve coordination among police, judicial, and intelligence bodies, creating the Special Commission on Public Security and Transnational Crime, and providing technical assistance to strengthen national capacities. The initiative aims to foster regional cooperation, increase inspection efforts, and formalize collaboration among ACTO member countries through a comprehensive agreement, thereby enhancing the region's ability to address environmental crimes effectively.</p>	
<p>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</p>	<p>Alliance for Industry 4.0 and Smart Manufacturing in Africa (AISMA)</p>	<p>African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) countries</p>	<p>Designed to enhance Africa's competitiveness by harnessing Industry 4.0 and smart manufacturing technologies. Launched in 2023 as part of the African Union's digitalization agenda, the initiative focuses on developing policy briefs, updating legal frameworks, and fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships. It has a clear action plan based on six strategic pillars and prioritizes countries and sectors with the greatest potential for impact. The alliance supports the Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (2020-2030) and aims to promote job creation, technological skills development, and sustainable production.</p>	
<p>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</p>	<p>ACP Business-friendly: Supporting value chains through inclusive policies, investment promotion and alliances</p>	<p>European Union, Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS)</p>	<p>Supports value chains in African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries by implementing inclusive and responsible national policies and legal frameworks. It enhances capabilities in production, processing, promotion, marketing, and value chains. The program facilitated over \$10 million in new investments focused on agribusiness and renewable energy projects in 2022. It also enabled 300 B2B meetings and 550 investment projects. Additionally, it updated and digitized FDI databases in eight priority countries and organized 20 international investment forums and twinning activities. The program launched a cloud-based digital "Invest-in-ACP Platform" to enhance digital investment promotion functions.</p>	

Engagement/Collaboration of Member Agencies/Entities: Regional Focus/Impact

UNFPA	Generational Economy and Population Ageing: Application of National Transfer Account for Policy Guidance	Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Lao PDR, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam	Led by UNFPA regional and country offices since 2021, focuses on raising awareness and strengthening the capacity of government agencies to address the economic aspects of demographic changes, particularly in harnessing demographic dividends. The initiative utilizes National Transfer Accounts (NTA) to guide policy decisions on social protection and fiscal sustainability across all life stages. Key actions include the formation of NTA governance bodies, regional and in-country training, and policy communication platforms. Notable achievements include securing government ownership in adopting NTA estimates for policy direction, such as child allowance payments and pension adjustments in countries like Thailand, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia.
UNFPA	South Asian Centre of Excellence (COE) for Gender, Population and Social Policy of the University of Colombo.	Sri Lanka	focuses on research and innovation in gender equality, women's empowerment, sexual and reproductive health, and population dynamics. It serves as a knowledge hub, informs policy reforms, and builds cross-disciplinary skills across sectors. The initiative has attracted investments from IFIs and the private sector and has increased collaboration among South Asian universities. Achievements include securing funding, signing an MOU with the University of Colombo, and developing a research agenda and business plan.
UNFPA	Regional Prepositioning Initiative (RPI/DFAT)	Regional (Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Fiji, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Philippines.	The Regional Prepositioning Initiative (2021-2026) aims to strengthen humanitarian preparedness and response capacities in 15 Asia-Pacific countries, focusing on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV). The project has supported 69 humanitarian emergencies, directly reaching 163,587 people. Key achievements include integrating SRH/GBV considerations into national response plans and ensuring accountability to affected populations. The initiative emphasizes community engagement, partnerships, and adaptability, while addressing challenges such as resource constraints and logistical barriers.
UNFPA	Strengthening Midwifery: South-South Collaboration Between Bangladesh and Nepal	Nepal and Bangladesh	This initiative (2023-2027) aims to enhance midwifery programs in Nepal and Bangladesh through mutual learning and collaboration. Key actions include establishing exchange programs for government officials, faculty, and UNFPA technical teams, providing technical inputs to Nepal's Midwifery Roadmap, and developing a comprehensive advocacy framework. The collaboration has already led to the creation of a long-term country-to-country learning plan and improved maternal and newborn health outcomes through strengthened midwifery standards.

Engagement/Collaboration of Member Agencies/Entities: Regional Focus/Impact

UNFPA	Pacific Health Ministers Meeting; Heads of Health Meeting; Chief Nurse and Midwifery Meeting;	23 Pacific Island Countries and Territories facilitated by the Pacific Forum (PIFs)	Facilitates strategic endorsement of SRHR initiatives across 23 Pacific Island Countries and Territories. Key outcomes include the signing of a COMPACT agreement for domestic financing of reproductive health commodities, progress in cervical cancer elimination, and the development of a regional midwifery strategy. The initiative has led to increased government investment in GBV and SRHR responses, and the roll-out of HPV DNA Test and treat programs. Strong regional partnerships and advocacy efforts have secured additional funding, including \$1.5 million from New Zealand for reproductive health commodities.
UNFPA	Multi Stakeholder Expert Reference Group	23 Pacific Island Countries and Territories facilitated by the Pacific Forum (PIFs)	focused on developing and finalizing the 2050 Pacific Strategy Implementation Plan, which addresses key SDG transitions across 23 Pacific Island Countries and Territories. The plan includes SRHR (Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights) interventions as a stand-alone element for the first time in a high-level Pacific strategic document. The initiative involves collaboration among Pacific CROP agencies, 23 Pacific Island Country representatives, and UN agencies. A full Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) plan has been developed to track progress and ensure alignment with SDGs. The plan was endorsed by Pacific Leaders, marking a significant milestone in regional strategic planning.
UNFPA	Regional Nursing and Midwifery Strategy Development and Rollout	UNFPA, WHO and the League of Arab States	Focuses on rolling out a regional midwifery and nursing strategy aligned with UNFPA's Midwifery Strategy and the forthcoming Midwifery Acceleration Plan. The goal is to shift towards midwifery-led models of care to accelerate progress towards achieving universal health coverage. Key actions include developing national midwifery strategies, strengthening the midwifery workforce, and enhancing the capacities of midwives. The initiative involves partnerships with the League of Arab States, WHO, and ICM, with continuous political follow-up, technical assistance, and progress monitoring through surveys. Despite challenges like weak midwifery leadership and regulatory frameworks at the country level, the initiative plans to implement the Arab Regional Midwifery Group, provide technical assistance, conduct follow-up regional meetings, and develop a roadmap to strengthen midwifery leadership.
UNFPA	MPDSR in Humanitarian and Fragile Contexts	WHO, UNICEF, JHU Center for Humanitarian Health and IAWG	A regional partnership to document and adapt Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) practice for humanitarian and fragile contexts from 2023 to 2025. The initiative aims to develop relevant guidance to ensure a minimum level of surveillance and response in these challenging environments. Key actions include completing situational analyses, planning regional inter-agency consultations, and developing simplified MPDSR tools for implementation. The partnership involves WHO EMRO, UNICEF MENARO, the JHU Center for Humanitarian Health, and funding from IAWG, with the approach to be validated in a regional meeting and piloted in 1-2 contexts.

Engagement/Collaboration of Member Agencies/Entities: Regional Focus/Impact

UNFPA	Assessment of 1- adolescent and youth friendly services in the Arab region. 2- development of the youth peer training of trainers module, 3- mapping of youth policies in the Arab region, 4- Youth sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in the arab region-an overview	American University of Beirut	The regional initiative in partnership with the American University of Beirut, focuses on assessing and developing youth-friendly services and policies in the Arab region. It advocates for the establishment of accessible sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services for adolescents and youth, and to develop evidence-based policies that support these efforts. Key actions include assessing youth and adolescent services, developing a youth peer training module, mapping youth policies, and providing an overview of youth SRH and reproductive rights in the region.	
UNFPA	Mapping of population policies in the Arab region and their alignment with existing strategies in relation to the ICPD: findings from 10 countries	10 Arab States	aims to map population policies across 10 Arab countries and assess their alignment with existing strategies related to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). The project advocates for the development of evidence-based population policies in the Arab region. The resulting report will serve as a key advocacy tool to encourage countries to adopt and implement policies that are grounded in evidence and aligned with ICPD strategies.	
UNFPA	Safe Delivery App	Jordan, Syria and Iraq	The regional initiative in partnership with the Maternity Foundation, enhances the capacity of healthcare workers in humanitarian settings through the Safe Delivery App. The app, based on WHO guidelines and adaptable to local contexts, has significantly improved maternal and newborn health training. Key achievements include high user engagement and plans for national scale-up in Jordan. Challenges such as language adaptation are being addressed, with future efforts focusing on broader regional distribution. The initiative, recognized by the UNFPA 'Fit for Future' award, aligns with national health priorities in the region.	
UNFPA	GenF: A regional mentorship initiative for women-led social businesses	Startups Without Borders	Aims to empower women-led startups aligned with UNFPA's goals. The program connects local innovators with country offices and international partners, providing tools, strategies, and mentorship to accelerate business growth. Approximately 20 women entrepreneurs from 10 countries were mentored, resulting in achievements such as business registration, increased revenue, and market expansion. The program included 45 hours of one-on-one mentorship and 13 thematic sessions. Lessons learned emphasize the importance of diverse mentorship, tailored content, and flexible sessions. The vision for GenF is to evolve into a sustainable network supporting women entrepreneurs across the MENA region.	

Engagement/Collaboration of Member Agencies/Entities: Regional Focus/Impact

UNFPA	[RO] Safeguard Young People Programme	Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Rwanda participated only in 2021-2013. Netherlands, Switzerland, SADC and African Union (AU)	Launched in 2013 and aims to empower adolescents and young people across multiple African countries to protect themselves from STIs, HIV, early pregnancies, unsafe abortions, early marriages, gender-based violence, and harmful cultural practices. It integrates comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) with youth-friendly SRH services, promotes gender equity, and enhances digital connectivity through platforms like the TuneMe app. Key achievements include reaching 17 million learners with CSE, providing SRH and HIV services to 14 million young people, and training 21,000 service providers. The program, co-financed by the Netherlands and Switzerland with over \$57 million in funding, partners with regional bodies like SADC and AU to influence policy and ensure the sustainability of its outcomes. It also addresses emerging issues like climate change adaptation and mental health integration, aiming to institutionalize key components for long-term impact.	
UNFPA	[RO] FGM Innovation Programme	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	Launched in 2021 and aims to engage young people, particularly women and girls, in the campaign to end Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) through innovative approaches. The initiative focuses on building community resilience by equipping youth with digital and non-digital tools to create and scale solutions. Key achievements include reaching over 2 million people with information on FGM, developing 9 investment-ready innovation solutions, and organizing the first harmful practices innovation summit. The program also facilitated a multi-stakeholder financing dialogue to support the scaling of these innovations. Moving forward, the program aims to integrate the innovation model into other major initiatives, finalize a virtual incubation platform, and explore emerging technologies like AI for program design and impact monitoring.	
UNFPA	Zero Adolescent Pregnancy Movement	All countries in the region (Latin America and the Caribbean)	Aims to reduce adolescent pregnancy rates across Latin America and the Caribbean by uniting governments, the private sector, social organizations, and multilateral agencies in a collaborative effort. The initiative focuses on political dialogue, innovative financing, data-driven approaches, and strategic communication to address the issue comprehensively. Key achievements include elevating adolescent pregnancy as a priority in intergovernmental coordination mechanisms, designing innovative public and private financing models, and implementing evidence-based communication practices. The initiative has established a collaborative platform involving 25 entities, with the goal of expanding alliances and resources to create a sustainable impact on adolescent pregnancy. Ongoing efforts include compiling an inventory of national strategies, assessing the socioeconomic impact of adolescent pregnancy, and creating a policy toolkit for regional implementation.	

Engagement/Collaboration of Member Agencies/Entities: Regional Focus/Impact

UNFPA	Integrated Population Data and Policy Solutions to Accelerate SDGs Achievement in Barbados and Montserrat	Barbados, Montserrat, UN Women, CARICOM and the Caribbean Development Bank	Aims to enhance the availability and quality of disaggregated data for evidence-based policies in Barbados and Montserrat focusing on SDG 3 and SDG 5. The initiative supports the integration of multi-sectoral policies, with significant training and capacity-building activities completed in both countries. Despite challenges in recruitment and data management, the programme continues to advance with strong partnerships, including collaboration with CARICOM and the Caribbean Development Bank. Future efforts include aligning advocacy with the 4th SIDS Conference and establishing a Center of Excellence to sustain and expand the programme's impact across the Caribbean.	
UNFPA	The Caribbean Observatory on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR)	All countries in the sub-region, the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative	Serves as a social accountability mechanism aimed at advancing integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and addressing gender-based violence (GBV) in the Caribbean. The Observatory conducts social monitoring, advocates for policy and legislative reforms, and develops evidence-based advocacy materials to influence decision-makers across the region. Key outcomes include partnerships with family planning associations and civil society organizations, the development of knowledge products with recommendations for SRHR/GBV issues, and the creation of a knowledge platform for data visualization. The Observatory is the first civil society-led mechanism of its kind in the Caribbean, with a model that is scalable to other regions.	
UNFPA	Regional Alliance for Cervical Cancer Prevention: Forging strategic partnerships for eliminating cervical cancer as the public health problem in Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, North Macedonia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Türkiye Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244).	Launched in 2021, is a collaborative initiative aimed at eliminating cervical cancer as a public health issue in the region, where it causes around 20,000 preventable deaths annually. The Alliance strengthens policy, social, and health systems, involving diverse stakeholders such as governments, healthcare leaders, and the private sector. It has established a strong governance structure with a steering committee and three technical committees, hosted three annual multi-stakeholder forums, and developed region-specific strategies, raising over \$300,000 from private sector contributions to support its activities.	
UNFPA	Improving standards of care through cooperation with European Board and College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (EBCOG)	All 17 countries and territories in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA), European Board and College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (EBCOG)	Launched in 2015, aims to enhance the quality of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) care in EECA. This partnership focuses on knowledge transfer, bridging science with policies, and improving SRH standards in line with EU guidelines. Key achievements include the development of SRH standards, professional development scholarships, and the establishment of pre- and post-diploma SRH master programs. The partnership is reviewed annually and seeks to expand through digital training initiatives.	
UNFPA	Fostering access to evidence-based SRHR policies through the cooperation with the ANSER (Analytical Network of SRH and Rights Policy)	All 17 countries and territories in EECA	Launched in 2018, aims to enhance the capacity of governments and civil society in EECA to develop and implement evidence-based national sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) strategies. The collaboration focuses on technical support for national SRH strategies, creating accountability mechanisms, and fostering knowledge exchange and capacity building. Achievements include the production of a Quality Assurance checklist, digital surveys, and regional courses for young policymakers. The partnership is demand-driven, supporting the goal of ending unmet need for family planning and preventable maternal deaths in the EECA region by 2030.	

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<p>UNCTAD (UN Trade and Development)</p>	<p>Developing Integrated Programmes to Alleviate Binding Constraints to Development by Fostering Structural Transformation, Building Productive Capacities and Enhancing Investment Opportunities and Linkages with China</p>	<p>Beneficiary countries: Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe</p>	<p>This initiative supports eight African developing economies—Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Zambia, and Zimbabwe—in leveraging partnerships with China, particularly within the Belt and Road Initiative, to advance their economic development. The project focuses on conducting detailed analyses of growth constraints, identifying key sectors with significant potential, and providing recommendations for enhancing trade and investment links with China. It aims to develop country-specific roadmaps for multi-year technical assistance and capacity-building programs, drawing on UNCTAD's expertise in areas like investment policy, trade, and customs systems automation. The initiative also seeks to strengthen the capacities of national policymakers through tools like the Productive Capacities Index (PCI), fostering inter-ministerial collaboration and partnerships with the Chinese private sector to achieve development goals.</p>	
<p>UNCTAD (UN Trade and Development)</p>	<p>Integrated Policy Strategies and Regional Policy Coordination for Resilient, Green and Transformative Development: Supporting Selected Asian BRI Partner Countries to Achieve 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda</p>	<p>Beneficiary countries: Türkiye, Pakistan Malaysia, Kazakhstan</p>	<p>This initiative supports four developing countries—Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, and Türkiye—in achieving the 2030 Agenda through effective integrated policy strategies and improved capacity at national level, including through South-South peer-learning; and through economic cooperation and policy coordination at regional level. The project has produced 4 background papers and 13 sectoral papers on binding constraints of project countries in their transformation to green industrialization and other key issues like energy, agriculture, and transport, and organized multiple national and regional meetings to promote South-South peer learning and policy coordination. The project also involves collaborations with local partners such as Khazanah Research Institute in Malaysia and the Economic Research Institute in Kazakhstan to ensure government engagement and align the work with national priorities. Upcoming activities include finalizing additional policy papers, organizing high-level meetings, launching a regional policy network, and delivering online courses, contingent on project extension.</p>	<p>already achieved outcome in China</p>
<p>UNCTAD (UN Trade and Development)</p>	<p>Enhancing the capacity of African vulnerable countries in adopting policy incentives and innovative instruments for SMEs' participation in regional value chains</p>	<p>Beneficiary countries: Benin, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Togo, Uganda</p>	<p>Aims to support regional and country-led efforts to promote growth and regional integration in Africa, aligning with the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Private Sector Engagement Plan. The project seeks to develop African regional value chains and facilitate export diversification and industrialization. The intended outcomes include: 1) improved capacity of public and private stakeholders to assess risks and drivers of high-technology industrialization and formulate inclusive industrial development programs; 2) enhanced technical capacity in selected countries to implement policies that facilitate SMEs' access to digital and financing technologies, and enable their participation in regional supply chains; and 3) strengthened partnerships and coordination to expand value-added cross-border trade and create regional industry clusters under AfCFTA.</p>	
<p>FAO</p>	<p>ComDev Asia</p>	<p>Asia and the Pacific Farm Radio International and the University of Reading (UK).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •ComDev Asia is a community of practice that enhances dialogue, collaboration, and advocacy for the role of communication in agriculture and rural development in Asia and the Pacific. •YenKasa Africa is a regional initiative aimed at enhancing knowledge and experience sharing in communication to support agriculture and rural development in Sub-Saharan Africa. 	

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FAO	YenKasa Africa	Africa Farm Radio International and the University of Reading (UK).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Onda Rural is a regional integration project focused on Family Farming and inclusive communication services in Latin America and the Caribbean. It aims to facilitate the exchange of experiences and foster collaboration in ComDev among various actors in the region, creating a robust network of shared knowledge and practices. •Resource mobilization of all these initiatives has been supported by signed Letters of Intent (LoI) with Farm Radio International and the University of Reading (UK).
FAO	Onda Rural	Latin America and the Caribbean Farm Radio International and the University of Reading (UK).	
FAO	One Country One Priority Product (OCOP) Initiative	Kyrgyz Republic Armenia	Aims to assist countries in implementing projects that promote sustainable, productive, resilient, and competitive value chains for Special Agricultural Products (SAPs). The initiative leverages innovative approaches, green technology, and capacity development to enhance crop production and marketing, ensuring improved access to stable markets. By identifying SAPs suited to specific agroecological systems and national or cultural heritage, the initiative supports family farms and smallholders, strengthens national capabilities, and reinforces institutional and policy frameworks.
FAO	Cooperation with ITU: Meeting the European Union's digital agriculture requirements. An ITU-FAO guide for pre-accession countries and territories	ITU, EU pre-accession countries	The cooperation between ITU and FAO resulted in the publication of a guidance document titled "Meeting the European Union's digital agriculture requirements. An ITU-FAO guide for pre-accession countries and territories." This guide is designed to assist EU pre-accession countries in aligning their agricultural policies with emerging EU digital agriculture legislations, particularly the CAP, and can also serve as a resource for other countries and actors interested in developing digital agriculture strategies or establishing digital information management systems for agricultural policies.
FAO	Cooperation with ITU: Status of Digital Agriculture in 18 countries of Europe and Central Asia.	18 countries of Europe and Central Asia.	The ITU Office for Europe and the FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia collaborated to produce a report on the state of digital agriculture and strategies in 18 countries across Europe and Central Asia. The key outcome of this cooperation is the publication of a report titled "Status of Digital Agriculture in 18 countries of Europe and Central Asia,"
FAO	Cooperation with ITU: FAO-ITU Regional contest on good practices advancing digital agriculture in Europe and Central Asia and Digital Excellence in Agriculture Report.	Europe and Central Asia	The cooperation enabled a regional contest to identify and showcase good practices and innovative solutions that have successfully advanced digital agriculture in Europe and Central Asia. The contest's outcome was a joint report titled "Digital Excellence in Agriculture," which presents 29 finalists, highlights trends in digital services and products, technologies used, and challenges faced in developing digital agricultural applications.
FAO	Hand-in-Hand Initiative: Designing a conceptual approach for the implementation of the FAO's Hand-in-Hand initiative (HiH) in Europe and Central Asia	Europe and Central Asia	The FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia is developing a conceptual approach for implementing the Hand-in-Hand initiative in the region by analyzing global lessons learned and tailoring a strategy for local needs. Key outcomes include an analysis of best practices from other regions, a strategic approach for Europe and Central Asia, and support for a selected country in understanding investment opportunities and next steps within the Hand-in-Hand initiative.

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FAO	One Health approach	Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova	Supports the development of National Action Plans on Family Farming in Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Moldova under the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019–2028). These plans promote inter-institutional cooperation to enhance the well-being of family farmers and integrate family farming into national policies across various sectors. The plans were developed through multi-stakeholder policy dialogues involving government, farmers' organizations, and other stakeholders. The National Action Plan for the Kyrgyz Republic (2023-2028) has been finalized and validated, while the plan for Moldova (2024-2030) is in the validation process.	
FAO	CELAC Plan for Food Security and Nutrition and the Eradication of Hunger 2030	33 countries of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) Pro Tempore Presidency of the CELAC - HONDURAS	Updated and extended from the 2014 CELAC FSN Plan 2025, was approved at the VIII CELAC Summit of Heads of State and Government in March 2024. The updated plan, developed with the support of FAO, ECLAC, ALADI, and IICA, includes four key pillars: strengthening legal and institutional frameworks with a focus on gender, ethnicity, and human rights; promoting sustainable food production and access, particularly for vulnerable groups; ensuring affordable healthy diets while respecting cultural diversity; and fostering resilient agrifood systems to combat climate change and protect biodiversity. The plan also incorporates new implementation mechanisms and an evaluation and monitoring plan, extending its timeline to 2030.	CELAC FSN Plan 2030
FAO	Climate action platform for agriculture in Latin America and	Members of PLACA are the Ministries of Agriculture of 16 countries in the region	Dedicated to promoting cooperation and knowledge exchange on climate change and agriculture among the region's Ministries of Agriculture. PLACA focuses on developing resilient agricultural practices with low greenhouse gas emissions	https://accionclimaticaplaca.org/es/listing/reporte-y-seguimiento-de-los-indicadores-6-4-en-la-region-de-alc
FAO	Specialized Meeting on Family Farming REAF/ MERCOSUR	The Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) Brazil, Uruguay and Chile have contributed with Trust Funds and Direct transfer to FAO to support different activities and the institutional structure of the space.	An institutionalized platform that facilitates dialogue between family producers, organizations, and rural institutions in the region since 2004. It aims to generate regional public policies for family farming and support decision-making at the country level, reflecting MERCOSUR's recognition of the importance of family farming. REAF is unique in fostering political dialogue between government and civil society representatives, promoting initiatives through synergy between national and regional spaces, and valuing exchange and joint reflection. Key outcomes include the organization of periodic REAF/MERCOSUR meetings, management of MERCOSUR's Family Farming Fund from 2012 to 2020, and the facilitation of 10 peer-to-peer regional exchange activities, etc.	https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/cc150cbf-c87c-4d18-af4b-eb87520583db/content https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/ede209dc-54a7-4094-a1cc-56a4f522b861/content

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<p>FAO</p>	<p>FAO- UN WOMEN-UNFPA. Inter-agency action plan for women's empowerment for Latin America and the Caribbean 2023-2025</p>	<p>UN Women, UNFPA, Regional, sub regional and national levels</p>	<p>Focuses on addressing gender inequalities in agrifood systems, which disproportionately affect women in the region. Key outcomes include high-level political and policy advocacy aimed at reducing the gender gap in access to productive resources such as land, water, and fisheries. The plan also emphasizes the development of an interagency program to improve rural coverage of care services, sexual and reproductive health, and gender-based violence support, while also enhancing data collection on rural women's autonomy in agrifood systems.</p>	<p>regional gender equality profile</p>
<p>FAO</p>	<p>Regional Collaborative Platform for Latin America and the Caribbean - Youth Working Group</p>		<p>Serves as the technical advisory group on youth for the UNDG LAC, focusing on Sustainable Development and the 2030 Agenda. The group ensures a coherent UN response to the needs and interests of young people in the region, assisting UN country teams in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Montevideo Consensus. Key outcomes include supporting the organization of key youth participation spaces such as the ECOSOC Youth Forum and the Youth Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean for Sustainable Development, as well as developing a Youth, Peace, and Security Agenda in the region</p>	<p>https://www.rcplac.org/en/ibcs-and-working-groups/wg-on-youth</p>
<p>UNECE</p>	<p>United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA)</p>	<p>The SPECA participating States currently include Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Afghanistan's participation has been frozen since 2021.</p>	<p>Established in 1998 through the Tashkent Declaration, aims to strengthen subregional cooperation in Central Asia and its integration into the global economy. Supported jointly by the UNECE and ESCAP, SPECA focuses on key areas such as Water Energy and Environment, Sustainable Transport, Transit, and Connectivity, Trade, Innovation and Technologies, and Gender and SDGs. Significant outcomes include the adoption of a UN GA Resolution recognizing SPECA's role, and the approval of the Baku Declaration and the SPECA Roadmap for the digitalization of multimodal data and document exchange along the Trans-Caspian corridor during the SPECA Summit in November 2023. SPECA has been praised as a best practice for South-South Cooperation and has generated strategic guiding instruments for regional cooperation, such as the "Roadmap for the digitalization of multimodal data and document exchange along the Trans-Caspian transport corridor".</p>	<p>find all strategic documents and reports under SPECA at the official web site of the Programme</p>

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<p>UNECE</p>	<p>The Transport, Health and Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP) Partnerships.</p>	<p>Various ECE countries. For instance, for THE PEP/EHP Partnership on Healthy Active Mobility: Austria, France and the Netherlands, and for the Partnership on Jobs in Green and Healthy Transport: France.</p>	<p>Introduced in 2009 as a flexible implementation mechanism to support integrated policymaking, collaborate with academic institutions, NGOs, and IGOs to develop tools, methods, and capacity-building materials, providing technical assistance, fostering knowledge exchange, and promoting international advocacy. Notable outcomes include the Pan-European Master Plan on Cycling Promotion and studies on cycling, green jobs, and the electrification of transport, etc. Future plans include developing a pan-European master plan on walking, continuing studies on healthy transport in urban logistics, and expanding efforts in sustainable tourism mobility, eco-driving, and youth-friendly mobility. The Partnerships are funded through extrabudgetary and in-kind contributions from lead countries, which also provide financial support for specific activities</p>	<p>Guidelines for National Eco-driving Initiatives</p> <p>Toolbox of Action for Cycling Promotion based on best available experience from the countries of the Pan-European Region</p> <p>Handbook on Sustainable Urban Mobility and Spatial Planning</p>
<p>UNECE</p>	<p>Transboundary Water Cooperation Coalition (TWCC)</p>	<p>The Transboundary Water Cooperation Coalition is a diverse, multi-stakeholder coalition of actors made up of 17 countries and more than 20 organizations. In October 2024, a Steering Committee will be elected. The UNECE secretariat facilitates coordination and provides substantial support to the work of the Coalition.</p>	<p>Launched in December 2022, is a global, multi-stakeholder coalition comprising 17 countries and over 20 organizations, coordinated by the UNECE secretariat. The Coalition aims to promote and advance equitable and sustainable cooperation on transboundary waters, particularly in the context of the UN Water Conferences, the Water Action Agenda, and SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation. A significant achievement was the successful call for commitments at the UN 2023 Water Conference, where over 40 commitments on transboundary water cooperation were submitted to the Water Action Agenda. The Coalition also focuses on advocacy, knowledge sharing, and coordination among its members, with key outcomes including the publication of policy briefs and calls to action for major international events like COP28 and the 2023 SDG Summit, etc. The Coalition's work is supported by extrabudgetary and in-kind contributions, with key financial partners including Switzerland and France.</p>	<p>SDG Partnership: Transboundary Water Cooperation Coalition</p> <p>A new Transboundary Water Cooperation Coalition to foster peace and sustainable development</p>
<p>UNECE</p>	<p>Forum of Mayors</p>	<p>UNECE countries.</p>	<p>Established as a subsidiary body of the Committee on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management in 2022, serves as a platform for mayors globally to exchange innovative solutions to urban challenges and engage with member States and international organizations. The Third Forum of Mayors' meeting, held in October 2023 in Geneva, focused on "Urban regeneration towards 2030," with representatives from 60 cities sharing experiences on urban resilience and regeneration. The meeting concluded with formal recommendations to member States to endorse the Principles of Urban Regeneration and involve cities in relevant UN processes. These recommendations were considered during the 84th session of the Committee on Urban Development, Housing and Land Management. The Forum is supported by extrabudgetary and in-kind contributions, primarily from Switzerland, Italy, and Hungary.</p>	<p>https://forumofmayors.unece.org/events/fourth-forum-mayors-2024</p>
<p>UNECE</p>	<p>Trees in Cities Challenge</p>	<p>The initiative is comprised of mayors from over 30 countries and 86 cities</p>	<p>Launched at the UN Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit in 2019 and managed by the UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section, involves mayors from over 30 countries and 86 cities. The initiative aims to mitigate climate change, cool</p>	<p>Toolkit: Trees for Resilience Green Cities: Strategic Screening</p>

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		over 30 countries and 60 cities	urban temperatures, improve public health, enhance biodiversity, and create economic opportunities by encouraging	and Action Toolkit
UNECE	Trees in Dry Cities Coalition	The multi-stakeholder Coalition is comprised of member States, local governments, international organizations and NGOs	Launched at a high-level COP28 event in Dubai in 2023, is a multi-stakeholder initiative involving member States, local governments, international organizations and NGOs. The Coalition promotes urban trees as a nature-based solution for cities and towns in drylands and facilitates collaboration and alignment of policies across local, national, and international levels. Key outcomes include the launch event at COP28, the development of an Action Plan for Collaborative Activities by June 2024, and ongoing publications providing guidance on integrating urban nature into national plans under the Rio Processes. The Coalition has significant potential for scaling, with activities focused on collaborative projects, policy development, and peer exchange to share best practices.	https://unece.org/forests/trees-dry-cities-coalition
UNECA	AU-UN Framework: Advancing Agenda 2063 through the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan	African Union and its member States	Signed on January 27, 2018, by the AUC Chairperson and the UN Secretary General, aims to enhance coordination between the African Union and the United Nations, integrating the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 into national planning frameworks. This collaboration minimizes duplication, optimizes resources, and mobilizes support for sustainable African development. The ECA supports the development of the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) of Agenda 2063, including the creation of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and an indicator handbook. Strategic coordination between the AU and UN is facilitated through High-Level Strategic Dialogues (HLSD) and College-to-College Formations, with the HLSD convening three times to review progress on these mechanisms. Efforts to amplify African youth voices at the Summit of the Future were highlighted by the African Youth Forum, resulting in an African Youth Declaration and Common Position. Additionally, ECA's contributions to the Africa Dialogue Series (ADS) focused on improving educational outcomes through digital technologies and innovative financing, with key events featuring high-level participants and producing policy briefs and other resources.	https://au.int/sites/default/files/newsevents/workingdocuments/43517-wd-Agenda_2063_STYIP_Feb_2024_Launch_Version.pdf
UNECA	The Africa Regional Collaborative Platform (RCP)	African Continental	Unites all UN entities working on sustainable development in Africa, providing policy support and expertise tailored to regional and national needs. The RCP comprises six Opportunity and Issues-Based Coalitions (OIBCs) and three inter-agency Task Forces, overseen by a Joint Secretariat composed of ECA, UNDP, and the Africa Development Coordination Office. These entities help UN Country Teams translate global priorities into practical initiatives. Key outcomes include OIBC-4's contributions to food systems transformation, climate change participation, and renewable energy initiatives; OIBC-3's efforts in digital connectivity and education reform; and OIBC-1 and OIBC-2's work on social protection, gender equality, and AfCFTA ratification, among others. The platform has also advanced data collection and integration efforts, supported stabilization and resilience in conflict areas, and aligned with the UN's peace and security transitions, contributing to the realization of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda.	https://www.un.org/osaa/sites/www.un.org.osaa/files/files/documents/2024/publications/ads2024_policybrief_2.pdf https://www.un.org/osaa/ads2024

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<p>UNECA</p>	<p>The Great Blue Wall</p>	<p>Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, and France</p>	<p>Started in 2021 and aims to establish interconnected protected marine areas in the Western Indian Ocean to combat climate change, promote ocean conservation, and develop a regenerative blue economy. The initiative targets protecting 30% of the ocean by 2030, achieving a net gain of critical blue ecosystems (such as mangroves, corals, and seagrasses) by 2030; develop a regenerative blue economy and create millions of jobs by supporting local communities through funding, training, and technical assistance. Key outcomes include ministerial and presidential-level meetings leading to the adoption of the Beau Vallon Roadmap and the Moroni Declaration for Ocean and Climate Action, and significant events such as a side event at COP28 and the African Island States High-Level Meeting. The initiative has established strong partnerships with organizations like the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the African Union Commission (AUC), promoting nature-based solutions, supporting coastal livelihoods, and laying the groundwork for long-term sustainability. The potential exists to expand the model to other regions in Africa, contributing to broader development goals.</p>	
<p>UNOPS</p>	<p>Sustainable Infrastructure Financing Tool (SIFT)</p>	<p>University of Oxford, Saint Lucia, Ghana</p>	<p>During 2021, UNOPS, in cooperation with the University of Oxford, developed the Sustainable Infrastructure Financing Tool (SIFT). SIFT seeks to support governments increase their access to infrastructure finance in order to achieve the SDGs and their national development objectives. The National Infrastructure Financing Strategy of Saint Lucia showcases one example of how the tool may be used to create evidence as the basis for seeking and mobilizing infrastructure financing. The Ghana Roadmap for resilient infrastructure in a changing climate is another example.</p>	<p>https://content.unops.org/publications/Saint-Lucia-National-Infrastructure-Financing-Strategy.pdf</p> <p>https://content.unops.org/publications/Ghana-roadmap-web.pdf</p>

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UN Global Compact Office	Africa Strategy	Africa	<p>Aims to amplify the private sector's impact on achieving the SDGs in Africa by offering customized programs that prioritize Gender Equity, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Climate Action, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, and Partnerships. The strategy includes thematic areas such as Food systems, Digital transformation, and Energy access under the Unstoppable Africa 2024 initiative. The Africa Business Leaders Coalition (ABLC), composed of 67 leading African companies, plays a pivotal role in this strategy, focusing on gender equality and climate change, while fostering partnerships across various sectors to drive large-scale impact. In 2024, the Global Africa Business Initiative (GABI) strengthened its collaboration with the African Union, symbolized by the exchange of a Letter of Intent, and hosted the annual Unstoppable Africa forum, attracting over 3,000 participants. The UN Global Compact also organized side sessions at the Africa CEO Forum in Kigali, where the ABLC launched its landmark Gender Statement and published a study highlighting the gap between perception and reality regarding gender parity in Africa. The UNGC has established Global Compact Networks in 10 African countries, engaging over 1,000 organizations.</p>	
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UN Task Force on Leveraging Partnerships towards the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

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(Draft)

Entity	Initiative	Partner	On-going Action & Modalities	Remarks
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Border Districts and Community-based conflict Prevention and Peace-building in Malawi	Malawi	This initiative, under the Malawi SDG Accelerator Fund Project, aimed to strengthen conflict mitigation and response in border areas. From September 2022 to August 2023, it trained over 380 participants, supported the development of Malawi's National Strategy for Countering Terrorism, and enhanced border security and community resilience against violent extremism and organized crime.	
UNFPA	Government and UNFPA: Telemedicine for LNOB populations	Cambodia	Since October 2022, this initiative in Cambodia aims to provide digital health services to underserved communities, particularly adolescents and women in remote areas. Telemedicine services have been implemented in 58 health centers, 6 referral hospitals, and 1 national hospital, aligning with the digital government policy and the Ministry of Health's strategy. The initiative, which initially received external funding, is now transitioning to national budget funding, demonstrating sustainability. Key outcomes include improved access to family planning, antenatal care, postpartum care, and post-abortion care for women and adolescents.	
UNFPA	Government and UNFPA: Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) and Youth Health Mobile App	Cambodia	Since 2021, this initiative in Cambodia has aimed to support the development and implementation of a national Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) curriculum, complemented by a Youth Health Mobile App. The initiative integrates digital technology with traditional education, providing accessible health information to youth, particularly on sexual and reproductive health. The CSE program has evolved into a mandatory national program set for countrywide rollout, while the Youth Health Mobile App has reached 230,000 adolescents and youth, with 82,300 active users from diverse backgrounds. The initiative collaborates with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MOEYS), government agencies, UN agencies, and youth networks, demonstrating potential for national scalability and contributing to reducing HIV-related stigma and gender-based violence.	https://www.facebook.com/appyouthhealth

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UNFPA	Implementation of Comprehensive Sexuality Education in Department of Education	Philippines, KOICA	Over the past six years, the initiative in the Philippines has supported the Department of Education in rolling out a Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) curriculum aligned with international standards, as mandated by the Reproductive Health and Responsible Parenthood law. The initiative has integrated CSE into the national curriculum from kindergarten to Grade 12, trained over 209,000 public school teachers, and reached over 1.1 million learners. The program funded by KOICA and supported by UNFPA, aims to scale up both in schools and out-of-school settings, with ongoing efforts to mobilize additional resources for broader implementation across priority regions.
UNFPA	Support to implementing the ICOPE model in providing community based integrated care for elderly people in Thanh Hoa	Viet Nam	The initiative (2023-2025) in Thanh Hoa, Vietnam, focuses on providing community-based integrated care for the elderly, using the ICOPE model. In partnership with Help Age International, the project builds on existing Intergenerational Self-Help Clubs and introduces a three-tiered care system. Early results show potential for replication, with ongoing advocacy for expansion and government support.
UNFPA	Support to institutionalisation National Transfer Account (NTA) Analysis	Viet Nam	This initiative in Vietnam (2023-2024) provides technical support to the General Statistics Office (GSO) in applying NTA methodologies to construct economic life-cycle profiles and measure resource allocation across different age groups. The project aims to use NTA analysis to inform public policies that enhance services for vulnerable populations. In 2023, the NTA results were widely shared, gaining interest from various partners, including UN agencies, and leading to GSO's commitment to further pilot and institutionalize the NTA.
UNFPA	Support the development of i) comprehensive sexuality education guidelines with disability inclusion in the high and secondary schooling system and ii) national guidelines on provision of SRH services for people with disabilities	Viet Nam	The initiative in Vietnam (2022-2026) aims to develop national guidelines for comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) with disability inclusion in secondary and high schools, as well as sexual and reproductive health (SRH) guidelines for people with disabilities. The project provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Health, builds capacity for organizations of people with disabilities (OPD), and ensures that the national CSE guidelines align with international standards. Key achievements include the development and dissemination of national guidelines, training of trainers (TOT), and the beginning of national implementation. However, there is still a lack of funding for full implementation, and lessons learned and best practices are yet to be drawn. The initiative is supported by UNPRPD funds and aims to support the nationwide rollout of the guidelines.
UNFPA	Support to population and evidence-based environments for decision-making	Nepal, the UK FCDO, Swiss Development Agency	This initiative in Nepal (2023-2027) aims to strengthen data systems integration in policymaking by introducing AI-driven tools for data collection and analysis. The project pilots the use of Small Area Estimates for population projections, enhancing the evidence base for decision-making. It supports Nepal's e-governance blueprint by enabling policymakers and other users to interact with extensive datasets through natural language queries. The project targets the development and dissemination of 22 analytical reports based on census and survey data.

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UNFPA	SAFE-Girls-Safe and enabling environment for adolescent girls and young women	Nepal	This initiative (2024-2027) in Nepal aims to empower adolescent girls and young women by enhancing their digital skills and creating safe spaces for learning comprehensive sexuality education (CSE). The project focuses on increasing digital literacy to enable girls and women to seek information, access services, and lead social change, particularly in preventing gender-based violence. Key outcomes include increased capabilities of girls as change agents, enhanced support systems for GBV survivors, and improved CSE quality and reach. The project is scalable, with potential for integration into the national educational framework.
UNFPA	Implementation of Comprehensive Sexuality Education in collaboration with Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and Ministry of Health and Development in Nepal.	Nepal	This initiative (2023-2027) supports the integration of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) into Nepal's national curriculum from grades 4 to 12, with a focus on promoting sexual and reproductive health, gender equality, and human rights. The program includes training for teachers, the establishment of Adolescent Friendly Information Centers (AFICs) in community schools, and the promotion of CSE content through digital platforms. Initial studies show significant improvements in students' knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to sexual health. The initiative is funded by multiple sources, including DFAT, and includes a robust monitoring and evaluation framework.
UNFPA	National Population Policy	Fiji	The Fiji National Population Policy (2024-2025) aims to address population growth, aging, migration, reproductive health, and gender equality by creating evidence-based policies aligned with national and international frameworks. Led by the Prime Minister's Office and Ministry of Finance in partnership with UNFPA, the initiative emphasizes a multi-sectoral approach, national ownership, and sustainability. Key outcomes include a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and support from National Consultants through an Implementing Partnership Agreement.
UNFPA	Bayer Middle East	Egypt, Bayer	Aims to improve the accessibility of reproductive health (RH) and family planning (FP) services for women in remote and underserved areas of Egypt. As of Q1 2024, the campaign has reached 270,396 women with RH/FP messages, achieving 90.13% of its target, and provided FP methods to 237,090 women, surpassing the target by 118.5%. The project faced challenges, including insufficient educational materials and logistical issues, but mitigation measures have been implemented. Bayer plans to extend the partnership beyond 2025 with additional activities, such as capacity building for service providers, expanding FP services, and using innovative approaches to raise community awareness.
UNFPA	CAPGEMINI	Morocco	Focuses on developing and deploying the SHAGA app, a digital solution aimed at improving sexual and reproductive health (SRH) education for young people with autism. The app provides accessible, tailored content, using simple language and visuals to meet the specific needs of autistic youth. It empowers them to make informed health decisions, addressing SDG 4 by promoting inclusion, equity, and quality education. The project involved collaboration with specialists, parents, and young autistic individuals in the app's development and validation. Challenges include securing funding for app distribution, but the initiative has received international interest for potential scaling through South-South cooperation.

Engagement/Collaboration of Member Agencies/Entities: National Focus/Impact

UNFPA	Empowerment of Women and Girls" (FEMFI)	Djibouti, the EU	aims to empower women in rural areas of Djibouti by improving access to reproductive health (RH), family planning (FP), and gender-based violence (GBV) services. The project has doubled the number of Community Mutual Aid Societies to 82, with 50 of these societies establishing health funds. As a result, 1,061 women have received financial support, and 258 women have been empowered to start small businesses or engage in farming. The initiative has strengthened local development by enabling women to participate in dialogues about their health and rights.
UNFPA	Development Impact Bond (DIB) for adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH)	Kenya	Aims to provide high-quality, youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including HIV testing and treatment, to over 300,000 vulnerable adolescent girls aged 15-19 in Kenya. Backed by \$10.1 million in outcome funding from the Joint SDG Fund and CIFF, the program will enhance services in 150 public health facilities across 10 high-burden counties. The DIB will be implemented using Triggerise's Tiko platform, a mobile-based system connecting adolescents to nearby public and private facilities offering free services. Building on a successful Phase One model, the initiative is expected to improve SRH outcomes, reduce teenage pregnancies, and lower HIV infection rates.
UNFPA	Acceleration of rural women's economic empowerment in Colombia (SDG5: Women economic empowerment acceleration initiative) -	Colombia, KOICA	Aims to empower women, particularly young and rural women, by promoting gender equality, preventing and addressing gender-based violence (GBV), and transforming social and cultural gender norms. The initiative includes advocacy for local government actions, partnerships with stakeholders, and the creation of institutional spaces like Women's Institutional Houses. Key achievements include signing 12 MoUs with local governments, organizing regional youth bootcamps, and implementing 12 youth-led initiatives. The project has reached over 2,500 people with information on rights, trained 1,811 women and public officials, and supported 333 youth in leadership development. Funded by \$1.79 million from KOICA, the project's progress is monitored through a gender-sensitive work plan, with a focus on sustainability and potential replication across the region.
FAO	Food systems Transformation Dialogue (Government of Ethiopia, private sector, universities and research institutes, civil society organizations, and UN organizations including FAO)	Ethiopia	Aims to transform Ethiopia's food systems towards sustainability, resilience, and inclusivity. Key areas of focus include establishing a finance system for farmers to access credit and insurance, coupled with financial literacy to enhance rural and agricultural investment. The initiative also prioritizes the selection and timely supply of agricultural inputs and technologies, rural electrification to promote climate resilient technologies, formalizing index-based crop and livestock insurance for disaster risk mitigation, and implementing land reform and administration. Additionally, the Dialogue promotes land use planning, integrated landscape management, and the adoption of nature-inclusive and climate-smart practices. This multi-stakeholder approach strengthens policy frameworks, fosters innovation, and builds the capacity of local actors to address food system challenges, aligning efforts to achieve national and global food security goals.

Engagement/Collaboration of Member Agencies/Entities: National Focus/Impact

FAO	SDG Joint Fund - Strengthen Markets for Agriculture to Build Resilience and Transform Food Systems in Ethiopia (SMART- Food Systems) (FAO-WFP)	Ethiopia	Aims to contribute to food system transformation in Ethiopia by catalyzing commercialization through strengthened regional food system governance, enhanced market linkages among food system actors, and improved quality of produce within key value chains. The ultimate goal is to unlock diversified livelihood opportunities and enhance food and nutrition security in the region. Key outcomes include strengthening regional food systems governance, enhancing market integration and competitiveness for sustainable and inclusive food systems, and improving value addition, quality assurance, and community engagement for a sustainable and resilient food system.	
FAO	UNJP/ETH/122/IOM) Strengthening Resilience of Disaster Affected Communities through Durable Solutions	Ethiopia, IOM, UNHABITAT	Aims to contribute to durable solutions through sustainable socio-economic recovery and peaceful co-existence of displacement-affected communities (DAC), with a focus on the most vulnerable groups, while strengthening local government capacity in addressing internal displacement needs. Key outcomes include supporting voluntary return, relocation, and reintegration of target communities through community-based planning and multi-sectoral recovery interventions, enhancing the economic status of vulnerable DAC members through livelihood diversification and increased access to finance, strengthening spatial planning for sustainable reintegration with improved access to Housing, Land, and Property (HLP), and enhancing the government's capacity to integrate durable solutions into its programs.	
FAO	UNJP/ETH/121/OPS - Implementation Support Project for Food Systems Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa (ISP-FSRP)	Ethiopia, FAO, UNOPS, WORLD BANK	Aims to improve access to agricultural services through increased adoption and wider scale implementation of context-specific improved agricultural technologies and practices effectively demonstrated and contributing to strengthen agri-food systems resilience and inclusivity and thereby improved food and nutrition security of target communities, with a particular attention to women and youth. Outcomes include strengthening agricultural extension and animal health support services through strengthening animal health services and support demonstration of improved agricultural practices, promote sustainable and inclusive job creation, enhance the efficiency of selected value chains, generate rural employment opportunities, including for women and the youth, and strengthen agricultural food markets to increase adoption and build resilience of food systems and improve food security.	
FAO	UNJP/ETH/124/OPS - IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE TO DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS PROJECT PHASE II IN TIGRAY	Ethiopia, FAO-UNOPS-WORLD BANK	Aims to improve access to basic social and economic services, expand livelihood opportunities, and enhance environmental management for host communities and displaced populations. It focuses on upgrading and constructing public infrastructure through Cash for Work schemes, mitigating environmental degradation, and supporting livelihoods in crops, livestock, and fisheries. The project comprises five components: Social and Economic Services and Infrastructure, Sustainable Environmental Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Project Management, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning, and Contingent Emergency Response. Key outcomes include improved access to services, expanded livelihood opportunities, and enhanced environmental management for host communities and refugees.	

Engagement/Collaboration of Member Agencies/Entities: National Focus/Impact

FAO	UNJP/ETH/112/UNJ- AMR MPTF support for the implementation of the Ethiopian One Health AMR prevention and containment strategy	Ethiopia	Aims to contribute to increased Ethiopia's commitment and efforts on AMR prevention and containment based on evidence-based data, and the Antimicrobials use (AMU) behaviours and practices sustainably improved in critical sectors. Key outcomes include: (1) improving evidence-based and representative data on AMU and AMR for policymakers and sectors implementing AMU practices, (2) improving risks of and response to AMR in targeted areas, and (3) optimizing the use of antimicrobials in critical sectors.
FAO	2023 United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) catalyst funding: Innovation around youth employment as social cohesion strategy in partnership with the private sector	Mauritania	Within the priorities of the Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) catalyst Financing Initiative for 2023, focuses on promoting innovation in youth employment as a strategy for social cohesion, particularly through partnerships with the private sector. Within this framework, the FAO, in collaboration with the ILO, is implementing a project in Mauritania aimed at enhancing peace and socio-economic resilience by creating decent green jobs for young people in rural and peri-urban areas. Key outcomes include 1) Young men and women from the host, returnee and refugee populations in the Bassikounou, Dar Naim and Rosso areas are actively involved in promoting, supporting and strengthening community initiatives for conflict prevention and mediation in relation to access to natural resources and preservation of the environment, and 2) Young men and women in the target communities engaged in joint responsible economic initiatives focused on sustainable environmental management within inclusive, peace-building and green value chains.
FAO	UN Network on Migration in Kyrgyzstan within the Global United Nations Network on Migration	Kyrgyz Republic	Operates within the Global United Nations Network on Migration framework. Coordinated by IOM Kyrgyzstan, it brings together 16 UN agencies to support the Kyrgyz Government in achieving the objectives of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). The network prioritizes the rights and well-being of migrants and their communities, aligning its actions with international law, the 2030 Agenda and Kyrgyzstan's State Migration Policy. A key objective is to build the capacity of its members to link migration with the SDGs, ensuring migration is integrated into global, national, and local processes.
FAO	Rome-based Agencies cooperation and collaboration	Kyrgyz Republic	Aims to build on previous efforts to foster a stronger sense of partnership among the key agricultural sector development partners. A key outcome is the establishment of the RBA Joint Action Plan for 2024, which includes monitoring tools to track progress. The collaboration involves FAO, WFP, and IFAD
FAO	Five Years Action Plan on Mountain Agenda 2023-2027 within the Global Five Years of Action for the Development of the Mountain Regions	Kyrgyz Republic	The Five Years of Action for the Development of Mountain Regions 2023-2027 was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly through Resolution A/RES/77/1721, aims to address the challenges faced by mountain regions. A global framework supporting the plan was launched by the Kyrgyz Republic in July 2023, with the roadmap for the action plan currently being developed and implemented. Key participants include the UN Country Team in Kyrgyzstan and local partners.
FAO	National Adaptation Planning (NAP) in the Kyrgyz Republic by the Cabinet of Ministers jointly with UN with the support of the Green Climate Fund	Kyrgyz Republic	Led by the Cabinet of Ministers in collaboration with the UN and supported by the Green Climate Fund, aims to enhance the country's commitment and ambition in climate change adaptation. The updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Kyrgyz Republic outlines a goal to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 16.63% from the "Business as usual" scenario by 2025, with potential reductions reaching 36.61% with international support. By 2030, the target is to reduce GHG emissions by 15.97%, with a possible increase to 43.62% with international assistance.

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FAO	Establishment of multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on the preparation of the preparation of National Action Plan of Family Farming under the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028)	Kazakhstan Republic of Moldova	The process for developing National Action Plans on Family Farming was initiated in Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Moldova with support from the FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia. These plans, created through inclusive multi-stakeholder policy dialogues, provide frameworks to promote inter-institutional cooperation, integrating family farming into national policies and strategies. The action plan for Kyrgyzstan has been finalized and validated, while the action plan for Moldova is in the validation process. Key outcomes include the "National Action Plan on Family Farming in the Republic of Moldova, 2024-2030" and the "National Action Plan for the Development of Family Farming in the Kyrgyz Republic, 2023-2028."
FAO	One Country One Priority Product (OCOP) Initiative	Republic of Moldova	One Country One Priority Product (OCOP) Initiative in Moldova – key outcomes: FAO will develop a Table Grapes Value Chain Analysis report, as well as an Investment Plan for the sector for the next 4-5 years. At the same time, 5 FFS will be established in table grapes production and marketing for providing required knowledge and best practices, as demonstration plots will be based on selected table grape farms.
FAO	FAO-UNIDO Agrifood Systems Transformation Accelerator	Republic of Moldova	FAO-UNIDO Agrifood Systems Transformation Accelerator, Moldova – the country has been selected as pilot country in the REU region. The objective is to make the agrifood system more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable by fostering partnerships and generating public-private investments.
FAO	One Health	Republic of Moldova	ONE Health, Moldova involves a spectrum of actors and work on sustainable agriculture, animal, plant, forest, and aquaculture health, food safety, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), food security, nutrition and livelihoods.
FAO	Rome-based Agencies cooperation and collaboration	Turkey	<p>Several significant initiatives in Turkey, each yielding specific outcomes.</p> <p>1. Rapid Impact Assessment and Empowering Rural Smallholders: oFAO, IFAD, and UNDP conducted the "Rapid Impact Assessment on the Agri-Food Sector and Rural Areas in Turkey" and the study "Empowering Rural Smallholders in Türkiye Through Digital Marketing and Business Solutions in the post-Covid-19 Period."</p> <p>2. Annual Report on Food Security: oFAO Türkiye leads the annual launch of the "State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World" report, in collaboration with IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO, facilitating in-depth discussions on food security and nutrition.</p> <p>3. UN Joint SDG Projects: oThe "Supply Chain Analysis for the Turkish Wheat Sector - Building A Resilient Food System" project, led by FAO with participation from WFP and IFAD, was a significant UN joint SDG project. oAnother ongoing project is the "Programme for the Restoration and Revitalization of Smallholder Livestock Producers in Earthquake-Affected Areas in Türkiye," aimed at restoring agri-food value chains and improving resilience in the aftermath of the 2023 earthquakes.</p> <p>4. Digital Villages and Agricultural Heritage Systems: oUnder the Digital Villages Initiative, FAO Türkiye supported the development of the Digital Villages Road Map for Boyali village. oThe Karacadağ Rice was developed as a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS) file within the "Conservation and Sustainable Management of Türkiye's Steppe Ecosystems" project.</p> <p>5. United Nations Decade of Family Farming (UNDF): oA national report was produced, laying the groundwork for the preparation of a national family farming action plan in Türkiye.</p> <p>6. ECO and BSEC Regional Food Security Coordination: oThe establishment of the ECO and BSEC Regional Food Security Coordination Centers was a key outcome, supported by leadership programs such as FAISH-DEV.</p> <p>7. Syrian Refugee Resilience Plan (SRRP): oFAO Türkiye developed the SRRP to support agricultural livelihoods, food security, and nutrition for Syrian refugees in Türkiye, creating a</p>
	South-South and Triangular Cooperation	Turkey	
	One Health	Turkey	
	One Country One Priority Product (OCOP) Initiative	Turkey	
	Digital Villages Initiative	Turkey	
	Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System	Turkey	
	United Nations Decade of Family Farming	Turkey	
	ECO and BSEC Regional Food Security Coordination	Turkey	

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FAO	Syrian Refugee Resilience Plan (SRRP)	Turkey	programmatic approach to crisis response.
	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Turkey	
UN Global Compact Office	China Strategy	China	Released in June 2022, aims to enhance the global and local impact of Chinese businesses in achieving the SDGs by focusing on seven key areas: Climate change, Inequality, Corruption, Decent work, Private sector engagement, South-South cooperation, Business innovation and SDG partnerships. The strategy emphasizes building partnerships and fostering dialogue among businesses, government entities, and nonprofits to align efforts for sustainable development in China. Since its launch, the UN Global Compact China Office has expanded climate and gender programming, engaging over 50 companies through Accelerator Programs on Climate Ambition and Target Gender Equality. Additionally, the office localized over 20 Academy courses to support capacity building on corporate sustainability in the Chinese market, maximizing the collective impact of Chinese companies and stakeholders on the SDGs.