**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme/ United Nations
Population Fund**

**Executive Board of the United
Nations Children's Fund**

**Executive Board of the United
Nations Entity for Gender
Equality and the Empowerment of
Women (UN-Women)**

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Working together to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda

UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women

Annex to the common chapter in the respective strategic plans, 2018-2021

Summary

This paper presents an annex to the "common chapter" in the strategic plans of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),[1] the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). The annex is guided by the common principles developed by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the United Nations Development Group. The annex details how the four entities will work collaboratively, in accordance with their respective mandates, and in partnership with other members of the United Nations family, building on each other's strengths to jointly contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first.

(a)   For each outcome indicator, the annex shows the collaborative efforts based on the theory of change and comparative advantages of individual agencies, followed by agency-specific results statements, reflected largely in each agency's strategic plan output-level results.

(b)   The approach of working together will be measured annually by indicators from the 2016 quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR).

(c)   Other indicators that reflect the contribution of each agency, in accordance with their individual mandates, are presented in the results frameworks that accompany the agencies' respective strategic plans.

(d)   While fully recognizing that the findings and recommendations of the Secretary General's report on repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda will be discussed by Member States, we will continue to fully support the process steered by the Secretary-General and retain the flexibility to respond to the reform decisions of Member States through the midterm reviews of our strategic plans.

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[1] UNDP contributions will be finalized in the UNDP strategic plan, 2018-2021.

AREAS OF COLLABORATIVE ADVANTAGE

Eradicating poverty

We will work together to enable full integration of the 2030 Agenda, as relevant in each context, in national, subnational and sectoral development plans, policies and investment frameworks; and support the adoption of substantial, context-responsive and targeted measures designed to benefit the poorest and most disadvantaged groups in society, to improve their social and economic status. To accelerate policy prioritization, action, investment and, ultimately, achievement of results, we propose to focus on issues of common interest: build the case for prioritization of and investment in those either left behind and/or furthest behind, using the inter-agency Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support process as a key entry point; seek to develop innovative financing approaches and models that deploy public resources to leverage in larger amounts both public and private investments; expand employment and livelihoods that are productive and stable, acknowledging the decent work agenda, and targeting groups and areas that are furthest behind; enable access to basic services on an equitable, universal and non-discriminatory basis; and expand social protection to deal with vulnerability, empowerment of women and ageing.

SDG indicators common to respective agency strategic plans	SDG target	Agency	Collaborative advantage (based on output result statements of each agency)	Partnership modality
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) **1.2.2** Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	**SDG 1.1** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day **SDG 1.2** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	UNDP *Empowered lives. Resilient nations.*	Improving the reach and quality of development research and analysis. Thematic focuses may include conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity; energy poverty, to improve access for populations that are off-grid, and energy efficiency; structural impediments to the economic participation of women and youth; direct employment and livelihoods creation at scale targeted to make the shift towards a 'green economy'; employment and livelihoods creation under situations of long-term displacement; the impact of digital technologies; and social protection.	**Integrated tools,** e.g. Inter-agency Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) - frames the United Nations development system's support to the United Nations country team's engagement in the implementation of the new agenda, paying special attention to the cross-cutting elements of partnerships, data and accountability. **United Nations system-wide approach**, e.g. the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Youth - provides strategic guidance to the United Nations system as a whole in its work on youth. It promotes joint programmatic work on youth development and identifies ways in which activities undertaken by individual entities can complement each other. **Inter-agency working group**, e.g. Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development and the
		unicef	Countries have institutionalized skills for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and employability (strategic plan output 2.c). Countries have developed national plans to reduce multidimensional child poverty (strategic plan output 5.a). UNICEF is working together with partners to support routine measurement and reporting on multidimensional child poverty, and also to support the adoption of national plans and budgets to address child poverty. Countries have strengthened national social protection systems to address the needs of the most disadvantaged children (strategic plan output 5.b). Countries have implemented inclusive programmes and services to promote participation of children with disabilities in society (strategic plan output 5.e). Generating, synthesizing and promoting the use of data on child well-being to catalyse change. Work together to harness the power of evidence as a driver of change for children; and increase the availability of the 37 priority child-focused Sustainable Development Goal indicators with good country coverage	

			and disaggregation; support to strengthen/disaggregate routine/administrative data systems and the capacity to use data to inform local decision-making (strategic plan change strategy 7.b).	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation.
		UNFPA	Enhanced capacities to develop and implement policies that prioritize access to information and services for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for those furthest behind, including in humanitarian settings (strategic plan output 1).	
			Young people have opportunities to exercise their leadership and participation in all settings (strategic plan output 8).	
			Mainstreamed demographic intelligence to improve the responsiveness, targeting and impact of development policies, programmes and advocacy (strategic plan output 14).	
		UN WOMEN	More national and local plans, strategies, policies and budgets are gender-responsive, including national development strategies (strategic plan output 5).	
			More policies promote decent work and social protections for women (strategic plan output 8).	
			More women own, launch and/or better manage small, medium and large enterprises (strategic plan output 8).	
			More rural women secure access to, control over and use of productive resources and engage in sustainable agriculture (strategic plan output 10).	
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	**SDG1.3** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	**UNDP** *Empowered lives. Resilient nations.*	Focusing potentially on the nature and sources of vulnerability, differentiated by groups specific to each context; formulation of strategies, policies and laws; and implementation support.	**United Nations system-wide approach,** e.g. United Nations-wide Social Protection Floor Initiative - sets out to coordinate the United Nations development efforts in the area of social protection. By "working as one", United Nations agencies organize their roles and responsibilities linked to their core competencies, thereby improving the effectiveness of their assistance and tapping into the synergies of intelligent cooperation.
		unicef	Countries have institutionalized skills for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and employability (strategic plan output 2.c).	
			Countries have strengthened national social protection systems to address the needs of the most disadvantaged children. Work with other agencies to support expansion of cash transfers, especially to mothers, for the benefit of the most disadvantaged children, and strengthen national social protection systems, including preparedness for scaled up response in the event of humanitarian crisis (strategic plan output 5.b).	**Inter-agency coordination mechanism**, e.g. Social Protection Inter-Agency
			Countries have implemented inclusive programmes and services to promote participation of children with disabilities in society (strategic plan output 5.e)	

		UN WOMEN	More policies promote decent work and social protections for women (strategic plan output 8).	Cooperation Board-enhances global coordination and advocacy on social protection issues and supports international cooperation in country demand-driven actions.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

We will work together to promote women's participation in decision-making and help achieve women's economic empowerment, promote the health of women and adolescents, end violence against women and girls, eliminate harmful practices, promote the well-being of women and girls in all settings, and involve men and boys in advancing gender equality. We will seek collaborative advantage in the following ways: promote legislative reforms to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls, and the effective implementation of laws and policies, adopt a life-cycle approach to the empowerment of women and girls; make headway in ending violence against women and girls; and follow through on a zero-tolerance policy regarding sexual exploitation and abuse.

SDG indicators common to respective agency strategic plans	SDG target	Agency	Collaborative advantage (based on output result statements of each agency)	Partnership modality
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	**SDG 5.1** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	unicef	Countries have scaled up programmes to overcome gender discriminatory roles, expectations and practices (strategic plan output 5.d). Work with other agencies to support efforts to address discriminatory policies as well as the socialization processes and narratives that define gendered roles and practices, supporting girls and boys from early childhood through adolescence to adopt and shape more equitable gender norms and behaviours.	**United Nations system-wide approach**, e.g. United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women has a set of common measures with which to measure progress in its gender-related work, including mainstreaming of the gender perspective across all its operations.
		UN WOMEN	More national and local plans, strategies, policies and budgets are gender-responsive (strategic plan output 5), building institutional capacity at all levels to address discrimination in laws and policies. More justice institutions are accessible to and deliver for women and girls in all contexts (strategic plan output 7). More women of all ages fully participate, lead and engage in political institutions and processes (strategic plan output 4).	**Inter-agency coordination mechanism**, e.g. Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality-ensures coordination and cooperation on the promotion of gender equality throughout the United Nations system. **Inter-agency coordination mechanism**, e.g. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Reference Group (GRG) supports all IASC bodies to incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment into their areas of work, leads the systematic dissemination and socialization of the gender policy throughout IASC structures, monitors implementation of the gender policy and facilitates dialogue between humanitarian bodies and regional and global women' organizations and

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age **5.2.2** Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	**SDG 5.2** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	UN WOMEN	More countries and stakeholders are better able to prevent violence against women and girls and deliver essential services to victims and survivors (strategic plan output 11). More cities have safe and empowering public spaces for women and girls (strategic plan output 12). UN-Women leverages its United Nations coordination mandate to bring the United Nations system together for coherent efforts to end violence against women. This is also done through the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women and the UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign.	**United Nations joint programmes-** e.g. United Nations Joint Programme on Essential Services for Victims and Survivors of Violence - UNFPA, UN-Women in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). **Partnership with United Nations and other entities,** e.g. (a) Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children - provides support to those working to prevent and respond to violence, protect childhood and make societies safe for children. (b) Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action - prevents and responds to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children in humanitarian settings - UNICEF, other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, etc. **Joint-initiative of United Nations and other entities**, e.g. Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants - enhances the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime - UNODC, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNICEF. **United Nations joint programmes,** e.g. United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women - dedicated
		UNFPA	Strengthened policy, legal and accountability frameworks to advance gender equality and empower women and girls to exercise their reproductive rights and to be protected from violence and harmful practices (strategic plan output 9). Increased multisectoral capacity to prevent and address gender-based violence with a focus on advocacy, data, health and health systems, psychosocial support, and coordination (strategic plan output 11).	
		unicef	Countries have strengthened child protection systems for prevention and response services to address violence against children (strategic plan output 3.a). Work with other agencies to support strengthening of child protection systems to prevent family separation and support reunification for unaccompanied and separated children; and increase the capacity of communities and families to protect children, as well as support risk mitigation, prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence in humanitarian situations. Countries have scaled up programmes to overcome gender discriminatory roles, expectations and practices (strategic plan output 5.d).	
		UNDP Empowered lives. Resilient nations.	Within the framework of system-wide legislation and partnerships, including with UN-Women, propose to tackle impunity for sexual and gender-based violent crimes; improve access to justice, legal aid and service delivery for women and girls; and community-level prevention to raise awareness and mobilize men and boys as advocates for change.	

				exclusively to ending all forms of violence against women and girls – UN-Women, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA , WHO, and others.
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 **5.3.2** Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	**SDG 5.3** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	UNFPA	Strengthened policy, legal and accountability frameworks to advance gender equality and empower women and girls to exercise their reproductive rights and to be protected from violence and harmful practices (strategic plan output 9). Increased multisectoral capacity to prevent and address gender-based violence with a focus on advocacy, data, health and health systems, psychosocial support, and coordination (strategic plan output 11).	**United Nations joint programmes,** e.g. (a) UNFPA/UNICEF Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) - protects girls and women by accelerating abandonment of FGM/C and providing care for its consequences. (b) UNFPA/UNICEF Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage - offers a framework promoting the right of girls to delay marriage, addressing the conditions that keep the practice in place, and caring for girls already in union. **Joint-initiative of the United Nations and other entities**, e.g. global Campaign to End Fistula - makes fistula as rare in low-income countries as it is in wealthy nations - UNFPA, WHO, etc. **Joint-initiative at regional level,** e.g. Partners for Prevention (P4P) - regional joint programme for the prevention of violence against women and girls (VAWG) in Asia and the Pacific - UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Women and the United Nations Volunteers.
		UN WOMEN	UN-Women supports initiatives addressing harmful practices, including female genital mutilation/cutting and child, early and forced marriage, as forms of violence against girls and women through entry points for better collaboration between initiatives to end violence against women and girls and those to eliminate FGM/C and child marriage. UN-Women coordinates the Secretary-General report on ending FGM to the General Assembly.	
		unicef	Countries have institutionalized skills for learning, personal empowerment, active citizenship and employability (strategic plan output 2.c). Countries have strengthened prevention and protection services to address harmful practices (female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage) (strategic plan output 3.b). Work with other agencies to support efforts to address the underlying gender norms and barriers girls face that make them particularly vulnerable to harmful practices; strengthen the capacities of social service, justice and enforcement systems; and support at-scale implementation of integrated interpersonal and media-based behaviour and social change platforms at institutional, community and public levels. Countries have scaled up programmes to overcome gender discriminatory roles, expectations and practices (strategic plan output 5.d).	
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	**SDG 5.5 Ensure women's f**ull and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and	UN WOMEN	More women of all ages fully participate, lead and engage in political institutions and processes (strategic plan output 4).	**Inter-agency coordination mechanism,** e.g. United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanism on Electoral Assistance - coordinates United Nations electoral assistance activities among various United Nations actors.
		unicef	Countries have institutionalized measures to involve adolescents in decisions affecting their lives and communities (strategic plan output 5.c). Work with other agencies to support efforts to promote national policies and service delivery systems which are responsive to the needs of adolescent girls and boys; promote platforms for the systematic participation of adolescents in decisions that impact their lives and communities, and support programmes that nurture them as	

	public life		informed social actors and enhance their civic engagement. Countries have scaled up programmes to overcome gender discriminatory roles, expectations and practices (strategic plan output 5.d).	
		UNDP	Propose to support governance institutions to ensure the inclusion of those left behind, addressing embedded gender bias and exclusionary/discriminatory norms as well as supporting women's participation and leadership. Implement locally-led initiatives to ensure that women play an essential role in peace processes and rebuilding efforts.	
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	**SDG 5.6** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	UNFPA	Policies developed and implemented that prioritize access to information and services for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for those furthest behind (strategic plan output 1). High-quality, integrated information and services for family planning, comprehensive maternal health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV (strategic plan output 2). Capacities of the health workforce, especially those of midwives (strategic plan output 3). Forecast, procure, distribute and track the delivery of sexual and reproductive health commodities (strategic plan output 4). Domestic accountability mechanisms for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (strategic plan output 5).	**United Nations joint programmes,** e.g**.** (a) H6 partnership - the six organizations responsible for promoting and implementing the global health agenda across the United Nations system - the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, WHO and the World Bank Group work together to harness the collective strengths of the United Nations system to reach every woman, child and adolescent. (b) Joint Programme on Empowering Adolescent Girls and Young Women through Education - promote girls' education and empowerment in a multisectoral approach - the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UN-Women and UNFPA.
		UN WOMEN	UN-Women promotes universal access to sexual and reproductive health and the realization of reproductive rights through its normative support functions and United Nations coordination mandate, as well as by contributing, as part of the H6 partnership, to efforts to repeal discriminatory legislation and norms that impede women's access to sexual and reproductive health services.	

Strengthening data for sustainable development

In partnership with others, including the United Nations Statistics Division, we will work together to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data for sustainable development; and support development of national statistical capacities that are vital for monitoring progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, as adapted to each country context. We will advance on issues of common interest: build capacity of national statistical systems to enable data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts; promote data innovation and support capacity-building to strengthen data ecosystems, harness the data revolution and use of 'big data', and enable data-driven decision-making; and support monitoring and reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals, bridge data gaps and generate, share and use data.

SDG indicators common to respective agency strategic plans	SDG target	Agency	Collaborative advantage (based on output result statements of each agency)	Partnership modality
17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	**SDG 17.18** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	UNFPA	National population data systems to map and address inequalities; to advance the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, and to strengthen interventions in humanitarian crises (strategic plan output 13).	**Joint-initiative of United Nations and other entities**, e.g. Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) –promotes the better use and production of statistics in low- and middle-income countries (UNDP, UNFPA, FAO, UNICEF, UN Foundation, United Nations Statistics Division, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, etc.) **Inter-agency coordination mechanism,** e.g**.** Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)- develops and implements the global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. **Joint-initiative of United Nations and non-United Nations entities, e.g.** Global Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Group (Global CRVS Group) – working together to forge stronger alliances in the area of civil registration and vital statistics (UNSD, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, ESCAP, ESCWA, ECA, UNDP and WHO).
		UNDP	Focus may be on strengthening the capacity of national statistical systems to monitor progress towards the Goals both for national reporting and voluntary country reporting to the high-level political forum on sustainable development.	
		UN WOMEN	More and better quality and disaggregated data and statistics are available to promote and track progress of gender equality and women's empowerment. (strategic plan output 6).	
		unicef	Generating, synthesizing and promoting the use of data on child well-being to catalyse change. Support harnessing the power of evidence as a driver of change for children; as well as increased availability of the 37 priority child focused Sustainable Development Goal indicators with good country coverage and disaggregation; support to strengthen/disaggregate routine/administrative data systems and capacity to use data to inform local decision-making (strategic plan change strategy 7.b).	

| | | | | **United Nations joint programmes,** e.g. United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (MMEIG) - WHO, UNICEF, the World Bank, UNFPA; Global Migration Group - an inter-agency group bringing together heads of agencies to promote the wider application of all relevant international and regional instruments and norms relating to migration (IOM, UN-Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and UNESCO)

United Nations Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators - is responsible to develop and implement the global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. |

Coherence, complementarity, cooperation and coordination within and between development and humanitarian activities

We will work together on analysis, dialogue and action in our response to humanitarian emergencies and situations of protracted crisis, in accordance with our respective mandates. To this end, we will bring together our capacities in the following areas: galvanize national and international advocacy and support to address the root causes of fragility; strengthen capacities for approaches to national development planning and investment that address risks, as appropriate in each context, and within the framework of country priorities, policies and leadership; improve access to high-quality disaggregated data needed to assess vulnerabilities and target marginalized population groups, especially those furthest behind; and strengthen national systems during and following humanitarian situations that lead to long-term sustainable development outcomes.

SDG indicators common to respective agency strategic plans	SDG target	Agency	Collaborative advantage (based on output results statements of each agency)	Partnership modality
1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	**SDG 11.5** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations **SDG 1.5** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to	UNDP	Focus may include targeting minimization of adverse development impacts, especially on the poorest groups, and accelerated rebuilding; disaster risk assessment; development of policies and long-term planning and investment frameworks; and disaster management and recovery. Consideration may be given as well to recovery planning, recovery design and delivery, monitoring and accounting for recovery; and stronger recovery coordination.	**Inter-agency coordination mechanism,** e.g. The Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections - provides a united front for overall United Nations assistance in these areas. It allows United Nations entities to "deliver as one," overcoming systemic fragmentation in the process and working together in the pursuit of one set of goals - the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UNDP, UN-Women, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNODC and others.
		UNFPA	Strengthened capacities to provide high-quality, integrated information and services for family planning, comprehensive maternal health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV, as well as information and services that are responsive to emergencies and fragile contexts (strategic plan output 2). The humanitarian data strategy of UNFPA addresses key facets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction via: (1) strategic partnerships at different levels, (2) harnessing of new technologies and comparative advantage in national population data systems, and (3) strengthening of and continuous engagement with coordination and collaboration networks. Mainstreamed demographic intelligence, including capacity and data for mapping (at district level or below) of the vulnerability of their population to disasters and humanitarian crises (strategic plan output 14).	
		unicef	Countries adopt policies, strategies and programmes that address risks related to disasters, conflict and public health emergencies (strategic plan output 4.c). Work with other agencies to support formulation of policies and programmes related to climate change, disaster risk reduction and peacebuilding responsive to the needs of women and children; and strengthen humanitarian-development integration by supporting systems to better prepare for, respond to and recover	

climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters **SDG 13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries		from shocks and stresses. Countries have child-focused plans and monitoring systems for environmental sustainability (strategic plan output 4.e).
	UN WOMEN	More women play a greater role in and are better served by disaster risk reduction and recovery processes, mainstreaming gender perspectives into humanitarian architecture, country programming, risk analyses, risk management plans and production of sex-disaggregated disaster-related data (strategic plan output 15). More women play a greater role and are better served by humanitarian response and recovery efforts (strategic plan output 14). More commitments on women, peace and security are implemented by Member States and the United Nations system, and more gender equality advocates influence peace and security processes (strategic plan output 13).

Climate change

We will work together to substantially raise policy and public awareness of climate change and the urgency of a multisectoral response; and assist countries to make the fastest possible progress towards sustainability and inclusion as they meet their commitments under the Paris Agreement on climate change. We propose to focus on the following: promote citizen awareness and action for climate-friendly development; support national efforts to address climate risks and resilience; scale-up support for the integration of climate action in development policies, programmes, partnerships and investments; assist in building the policy, legal, regulatory and financing frameworks and institutions necessary to address climate risk, including disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response; and promote innovative partnerships to increase financial flows to address climate risk.

SDG indicators common to respective agency strategic plans	SDG target	Agency	Collaborative advantage (based on output result statements of each agency)	Partnership modality
1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	**SDG 11.5** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations **SDG 1.5** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic,	UNDP	Proposed focus on integrating low-emission, climate-resilient objectives into development plans and identifying priority mitigation and/or adaptation measures; reduction of financial risk and improved incentives for adaptation and mitigation; reduction of vulnerability and increased adaptive capacities; and development of country capacities to access, utilize, report on and verify the use of climate finance.	**Inter-agency coordination mechanism,** e.g. United Nations Partners on Climate Change. UNDP-UNICEF joint programming on climate resilience and sustainable energy. One United Nations Climate Change Learning Partnership to support countries in designing and implementing country-driven, results-oriented and sustainable learning to address climate change.
		unicef	Countries adopt policies, strategies and programmes that address risks related to disasters, conflict and public health emergencies (strategic plan output 4.c). Work with others to support formulation of policies and programmes related to climate change, disaster risk reduction and peacebuilding responsive to the needs of women and children; and strengthen humanitarian-development integration by supporting systems to better prepare for, respond to and recover from shocks and stresses. Countries have child-focused plans and monitoring systems for environmental sustainability (strategic plan output 4.e).	
		UN WOMEN	More women play a greater role in and are better served by disaster risk reduction and recovery processes (strategic plan output 15). More rural women secure access to, control over and use of productive resources and engage in sustainable agriculture (strategic plan output 10).	
		UNFPA	Strengthened capacities to provide high-quality, integrated information and services for family planning, comprehensive maternal health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV, as well as information and services that are responsive to emergencies and fragile contexts (strategic plan output 2). Young people have opportunities to exercise their leadership and participation in	

social and environmental shocks and disasters **SDG 13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries		all settings (strategic plan output 8). Mainstreamed demographic intelligence, including capacity and data for mapping (at district level or below) of the vulnerability of their population to disasters and humanitarian crises (strategic plan output 14).	

Adolescent and maternal health and HIV

In partnership with others, including the World Health Organization (WHO), we will work together to support: advocacy and policy dialogue and provision of an essential package for improving maternal and newborn health; provision of information and services for preventing HIV infection among adolescents and youth, and preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV; and acceleration of progress towards universal access to reproductive health services.

SDG indicators common to respective agency strategic plans	SDG target	Agency	Collaborative advantage (based on output result statements of each agency)	Partnership modality
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio **3.1.2** Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	**SDG 3.1** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births **SDG 3.2** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	UNFPA	Policies that prioritize access to information and services for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for those furthest behind (strategic plan output 1). High-quality, integrated information and services for family planning, comprehensive maternal health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV (strategic plan output 2). Capacities of the health workforce, especially those of midwives (strategic plan output 3). Domestic accountability mechanisms for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (strategic plan output 5).	**United Nations joint programmes-**e.g. **a)** H6 partnership - the six organizations responsible for promoting and implementing the global health agenda across the United Nations system - UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, WHO and the World Bank Group work together to harness the collective strengths of the United Nations system to reach every woman, child and adolescent. b) Joint Programme on Empowering Adolescent Girls and Young Women through Education - promote girls' education and empowerment in a multi-sectoral approach – UNESCO, UN-Women and UNFPA. **Partnership with United Nations and other entities,** e.g. Every Woman, Every Child movement to end preventable maternal deaths, ensure health and well-being and expand the enabling environment by improving country leadership, financing for health, health system resilience, individual potential, community engagement, multisectoral action, humanitarian and fragile setting, research and innovation, accountability. **Joint initiatives of United Nations and non-United Nations entities,** e.g. a) Network for Improving Quality of Care for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health - UNICEF and WHO. b) Every Newborn initiative- to improve the
		unicef	Countries have accelerated the scale-up of an essential package of maternal and newborn care services, including prenatal and postnatal/home visit support (strategic plan output 1.a). Work with others to support functional basic emergency obstetric and newborn care (EmONC) facilities as well as to support Governments to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus; and supporting the implementation of plans to strengthen quality of maternal and newborn primary health care.. Countries have developed programmes to deliver gender-responsive adolescent health and nutrition (strategic plan output 1.i).	
		UN WOMEN	Promote sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights by contributing, in the context of the H6 partnership, to efforts to repeal discriminatory laws that impede women's access to sexual and reproductive health services.	

				quality of integrated maternal and newborn care c) Countdown to 2030 - a global, multi-institutional collaboration focusing on coverage and equity of cost-effective interventions (UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and the World Bank Group)
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	**SDG 3.3** By 2030, **e**nd the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	UNFPA	High-quality, integrated information and services for family planning, comprehensive maternal health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV (strategic plan output 2). Forecast, procure, distribute and track the delivery of sexual and reproductive health commodities (strategic plan output 4).	**United Nations joint programmes -** e.g**.** UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework - to maximize the coherence, coordination and impact of the United Nations response to AIDS. **Partnership with United Nations and non-United Nations entities,** e.g. ALL IN to End Adolescent AIDS - to drive better results for adolescents by encouraging strategic changes in policies and engaging young people in the effort.
		unicef	Countries have accelerated the delivery of services for the treatment and care of children living with HIV (strategic plan output 1.f). Countries have implemented comprehensive HIV prevention interventions at scale (strategic plan output 1.g). Work with others to support the implementation of policies and/or strategies for the integration of key HIV/AIDS interventions into child-centered service points and support implementation of high impact adolescent prevention interventions.	
		UNDP	Focus may include facilitating access to funding, such as through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, for service delivery in situations where local capacities do not meet threshold requirements, and strengthening existing partnerships such as the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.	
		UN WOMEN	More national and local plans and budgets are gender-responsive, including strengthening the capacity of institutions and women's organizations to integrate gender-responsive actions into national HIV action plans, of national AIDS coordinating bodies and other relevant sectoral ministries (strategic plan output 5).	
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods **3.7.2** Adolescent birth	**SDG 3.7** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services,	UNFPA	Policies that prioritize access to information and services for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights for those furthest behind (strategic plan output 1). Policies and programmes in relevant sectors tackle the determinants of adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health, development and well-being (strategic plan output 7).	**United Nations Joint Programmes-**e.g**.** a) H6 partnership - the six organizations responsible for promoting and implementing the global health agenda across the United Nations system - UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, WHO and the World Bank Group work together to harness the collective strengths of the

rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group **3.8.1** Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)	including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes		Young people, in particular adolescent girls, have the skills to make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health and rights and well-being (strategic plan output 6). High-quality, integrated information and services for family planning, comprehensive maternal health, sexually transmitted infections and HIV (strategic plan output 2). Forecast, procure, distribute and track the delivery of sexual and reproductive health commodities (strategic plan output 4). Domestic accountability mechanisms for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (strategic plan output 5).	United Nations system to reach every woman, child and adolescent. b) Joint Programme on Empowering Adolescent Girls and Young Women through Education - to promote girls' education and empowerment in a multisectoral approach - UNESCO, UN-Women and UNFPA. **Partnership with United Nations and other entities,** e.g. Every Woman, Every Child movement to end preventable maternal deaths, ensure health and well-being and expand the enabling environment by improving country leadership, financing for health, health system resilience, individual potential, community engagement, multisectoral action, humanitarian and fragile settings, research and innovation, and accountability.
		unicef	Countries have accelerated the scale-up of an essential package of maternal and newborn care services, including prenatal and postnatal/home visit support (strategic plan output 1.a). Countries have developed programmes to deliver gender-responsive adolescent health and nutrition (strategic plan output 1.i).	

Shared QCPR indicators[2]

Number	QCPR indicator
Alignment of planning processes	
QCPR 9.a	Fraction of the United Nations country teams (UNCT) with: (i) joint National/United Nations Steering Committee chaired by the Government; (ii) signed United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) at the outcome level, with legal text as appropriate or equivalent
QCPR 11.c	% of UNCTs with Result Groups aligned with national coordination mechanisms
QCPR 11.d	% of UNCTs with Joint Workplans (of Results Groups) that are aligned with the UNDAF and signed by all involved entities
Funding	
QCPR 15.d	Fraction of United Nations entities that receive over [(i) 10%; (ii) 15%; and (iii) 20%] of their non-core resources from inter-agency pooled funds
QCPR 15.f	Funding channelled to thematic funds: (i) Total; (ii) % of total non-core
QCPR 18.a	Funding from programme countries: (i) Core; (ii) Non-core (excluding local resources); and (iii) Local resources
QCPR 18.b	% share of funding from programme countries relative to total estimated global South-South and triangular cooperation flows (excluding local resources)
QCPR 18.c	Total funding received from non-State partners: (i) Core; and (ii) Non-core
QCPR 18.d	% share of total funding coming from non-State partners
QCPR 20.a	Fraction of the United Nations development system (UNDS) entities reporting resources generated from 'innovative funding modalities' as part of their regular financial reporting
QCPR 21.a	% of UNCTs with a Joint Resource Mobilization strategy that is approved by the UNCT as well as monitored and reported against the United Nations Country Results Report
QCPR 21.b	% of UNCTs that have a Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) that is: (i) Medium-term and aligned to the UNDAF/One Programme; (ii) Updated annually (i.e. annual CBF)
Implementation of full cost recovery	
QCPR 22.b	% of total core/non-core expenditures directed to programme activities

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[2] Details will be presented in the individual strategic plans of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN-Women.

QCPR 25	Fraction of United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies publishing data as per the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) data standard
Cross-cutting dimensions	
QCPR 42.i	Fraction of UNDS entities that have high-level posts (D1 and above) filled by nationals of programme countries, disaggregated by gender: - <25%; - Between 25% and 50% - >50%
QCPR 42.b	Fraction of UNDS entities that meet or exceed United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women minimum standards
QCPR 42.e	% of UNDS entities that track and report on allocations and expenditures using gender markers
QCPR 42.h	Percentage female staff among: (a) International Professional staff: (i) P1; (ii) P2; (iii) P3; (iv) P4; (v) P5; (b) National Staff: (i) NO-A; (ii) NO-B; (iii) NO-C; (iv) NO-D; (v) NO-E; (c) High-level Posts (i) D1; (ii) D2; (iii) ASG; (iv) USG; (d) General Service Staff: (i) G2; (ii) G3; (iii) G4; (iv) G5; (v) G6; (vi) G7
QCPR 42.g	Percentage of UNDAFs that feature gender results at the outcome level
QCPR 43.d	% of programme countries indicating that the United Nations has undertaken activities in that country to support South-South or triangular cooperation
Resident Coordinator system	
QCPR 61.a	Fraction of UNDG entities paying their full contribution of the UNDG Resident Coordinator (RC) system cost-sharing arrangement
QCPR 61.c	Total contributions in cash paid to the UNDG RC system cost-sharing arrangement (and % shortfall)
Harmonization and simplification of business practices	
QCPR 74	% of UNCTs that have: (i) a Country Communications Group (chaired by a Head of Agency); (ii) a joint communication strategy approved by the UNCT and monitored and reported against in the United Nations Country Results Report; (iii) operations costs and budgets integrated in the overall medium-term CBF

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