



United Nations
MPTF Office

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2022 Annual Report

UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

The UN center of expertise on inter-agency pooled funding instruments for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals



2022 Annual Report

United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

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The **Albania SDG Acceleration Fund**

is a vital resource for stakeholders to collectively prioritize and support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As part of Phase II, the fund assists projects that empower individuals in socioeconomic ways, such as the relocation of 1,646 Afghan evacuees to Canada, USA, and Norway. One of many fund success stories, pictured is a young girl about to begin sixth grade.

© UN Albania

Contributors

Results highlighted in this report would not have been possible without generous contributions to pooled funds administered by the MPTF Office. Contributors included Member States, foundations, multilateral institutions and the private sector.

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | | | |
| European Union | Jersey | New Zealand | Spain* |
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| Finland | Latvia | Norway | Sweden |
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| France | Liechtenstein | Peru | Switzerland |
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| Germany | Luxembourg | Philippines | Türkiye |
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| Australia | Canada | Guyana | Malaysia |
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| | | | Foundations* |
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| | | | Private Sector* |
| | | | |
| | | | Other* |

*Spain: 2022 contributions were received and processed in 2023

*Foundations: Al Maktoum Global Initiatives, Cartier Philanthropy, Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, FIA Foundation, Fondation Botnar, Fondazione Unipolis, Keep Fighting Foundation, Paul G Allen Family Foundation, Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH, UN Foundtn/UN Partnrshp Office, United Methodist Committee on Relief.

*Private sector: Autoliv, Bridgestone Corporation, Guccio Gucci SpA, La Nuez Audiovisual Prod, Lacoste, Mars Incorporated, Michelin Corporate Foundation, Pirelli & C.SpA., Revel.

*Other: Nordic Development Fund, Switzerland as custodian of recovered funds.



This is one of the very few solar installations in the Ali-Addeh refugee camp in Djibouti. The new **Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Decarbonizing Humanitarian Energy** – a partnership between UNITAR, UNDP, NORCAP and the Government of Germany, – works with NGOs, private sector actors, and governments to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions associated with electricity production in humanitarian responses. Data-driven decisions, energy efficiency measures, and sustainable energy solutions play roles in the adoption of a collaborative, evidence-based approach to reduce the US\$100 million spent annually on fuel and 200,000 tons in CO₂ emissions. ©UNITAR/Thomas Fohgrub



Fast facts

A summary of MPTF Office portfolio data from 2022

1

Worldwide impact

+125 programme countries received resources for implementation to respond to development, climate, emergency, security and peacebuilding challenges.

2

Greener recovery

US\$280 million invested in climate and environment funds that cover forestation, biodiversity, green economy and climate security.

3

Nexus financing

Bridging finance across the **humanitarian-development nexus**.

4

Gender equality is non-negotiable

Gender markers were introduced and integrated in the new MPTF Office fund management platform.

5

Diversifying resources

21 contributors from the private sector, foundations and civil society helped expand stakeholder networks and widen the contribution base.

6

Advancing UN Reform

More than 50 UN organizations collaborated across UN Country teams/UN humanitarian teams and RCs/HCs on pooled funds all over the world.

7

Co-creating innovative financial instruments

15 new financial instruments were designed and established to promote joint action on sustainable infrastructure, decarbonization, biodiversity, resilience and recovery.

8

Investing in quality

All pooled funds administered by the MPTF Office incorporate quality management features as per the 2019 Funding Compact commitments.

9

Expanding civil society engagement

Over **70 non-UN entities** were directly involved in implementing programmes covering multi-sector issues following rigorous due diligence processes. A substantial number of these projects were launched in peacebuilding settings or cater to providing climate and environment finance solutions.

10

Supporting broad coalitions of partners

Over **300 partners**, contributors, programme countries and UN and non-UN organisations engaged directly in pooled funding.



MPTF Office top contributors, funds, participating organizations and programme countries

Inter-agency pooled funds bring together contributors, participating organizations and programme countries' partners. This summary presents the Top 15, in terms of contributions and transfers. Full list and data can be found in the data annex.

Contributors

| | Deposits, US\$ |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Germany | 367.644.650 |
| United Kingdom | 152.605.326 |
| Sweden | 140.073.687 |
| Norway | 130.757.686 |
| Netherlands | 129.767.823 |
| Switzerland - custodian of recovered funds | 94.846.665 |
| European Union | 83.947.519 |
| United States of America | 61.580.000 |
| Australia | 55.701.701 |
| Canada | 49.435.539 |
| Denmark | 46.937.700 |
| Switzerland | 35.925.566 |
| Ireland | 35.504.181 |
| Belgium | 20.471.468 |
| Finland | 19.974.028 |

Participating UN Organizations

| | Transfers, US\$ |
|----------|-----------------|
| OCHA | 467,901,744 |
| UNDP | 258,185,520 |
| WFP | 110,702,828 |
| UNICEF | 107,588,217 |
| FAO | 89,913,529 |
| IOM | 88,359,080 |
| UN WOMEN | 87,915,527 |
| UNFPA | 85,205,443 |
| UNCDF | 69,106,156 |
| WHO | 43,699,190 |
| UNHCR | 34,317,708 |
| UNEP | 19,867,416 |
| UNOPS | 17,085,401 |
| ILO | 15,224,607 |
| OHCHR | 14,671,136 |


Funds

| | Deposits, US\$ |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund | 275.304.272 |
| Peacebuilding Fund | 152.673.549 |
| Central African Forest Initiative | 151.106.413 |
| Uzbekistan Vision 2030 Fund | 94.846.665 |
| Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan | 79.423.569 |
| Somalia Humanitarian Fund | 66.155.745 |
| South Sudan Humanitarian Fund | 50.280.243 |
| Sudan Humanitarian Fund | 49.764.464 |
| DRC Humanitarian Fund | 46.356.575 |
| Somalia Multi-Window Trust Fund | 46.309.465 |
| Spotlight Initiative Fund | 43.310.708 |
| Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund | 42.776.883 |
| Sudan Financing Platform | 39.050.425 |
| Central African Republic Humanitarian Fund | 29.525.819 |
| Decarbonizing Humanitarian Energy Multi-Partner Trust Fund | 22.206.303 |


Programme countries

| | Transfers, US\$ |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Afghanistan | 464.849.035 |
| Congo (the Democratic Republic of the) | 182.472.313 |
| Somalia | 131.164.396 |
| Sudan (the) | 101.736.590 |
| South Sudan | 73.404.749 |
| Colombia | 37.329.599 |
| Central African Republic (the) | 35.692.066 |
| Gabon | 31.898.727 |
| Papua New Guinea | 28.454.022 |
| Sri Lanka | 25.439.140 |
| Malawi | 23.637.883 |
| Mali | 22.526.910 |
| Niger (the) | 19.861.101 |
| Bangladesh | 17.552.532 |
| Yemen | 16.575.759 |



Acronyms

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Administrative Agent | AA |
| Central African Forest Initiative | CAFI |
| Chief Executives Board for Coordination | CEB |
| country-based pooled funds | CBPFs |
| Enterprise Resource Planning | ERP |
| European Union | EU |
| Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | FAO |
| fund administration system | FAS |
| gender equality marker | GEM |
| International Organization for Migration | IOM |
| key performance indicator | KPI |
| Management and Accountability Framework | MAF |
| memorandum of understanding | MoU |
| Multi-Partner Trust Fund | MPTF |
| non-governmental organization | NGO |
| non-UN entity | NUNO |
| Participating UN Organization | PUNO |
| Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review | QCPR |
| socio-economic response plans | SERPs |
| standard administrative agreement | SAA |
| Sustainable Development Goals | SDGs |
| terms of reference | ToR |
| United Nations | UN |
| United Nations Children's Fund | UNICEF |
| United Nations country teams | UNCTs |
| United Nations Development Coordination Office | UNDCO |
| United Nations Development Programme | UNDP |
| United Nations development system | UNDS |
| United Nations Evaluation Group | UNEG |
| United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights | OHCHR |
| United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs | OCHA |
| United Nations Partnership for Persons with Disabilities | UNPRPD |
| United Nations Population Fund | UNFPA |
| United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework | UNSDCF |
| United Nations Sustainable Development Group | UNSDG |
| United Nations Volunteers | UNV |
| World Health Organization | WHO |



Since 2011, the **Somalia Humanitarian Fund** has worked tirelessly to support the country's most vulnerable. With a focus on under served and hard-to-access areas, SHF stakeholders have improved food, water, and personal security, and access to basic services. Every girl in Somalia should have the right to quality, safe education—by collaborating with local partners, SHF leads the charge in offering vital opportunities to the next generation of young women.

© UNOCHA



Central African Forest Initiative stakeholders work to accelerate reforms in Central Africa, supporting its six partner countries with tools to implement the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, fight poverty, and fulfill the post-2020 biodiversity framework. In creating an enabling for reform and encouraging the uptake of investment programmes, CAFI manages large-scale field programmes and high-level policy dialogue to facilitate sustainable development in the biodiverse-rich region.

© Central African Forest Initiative

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Foreword

With the world facing a polycrisis marked by growing humanitarian needs, rebuilding following the economic fallout caused by COVID-19, a stark food crisis, social insecurity, and the ever-increasing urgency of climate change, UN inter-agency pooled funds have become critical financing instruments to respond to these intersecting issues. The UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) has kept pace with the demand for pooled financing services, supporting 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and providing urgent relief in a post-COVID-19 pandemic world.

In 2022, the MPTF Office has strengthened its service provision to the UN system in collaboration with partners, Member States, UN entities, national governments and other partners engaged in pooled financing. With the mid-point of the SDG timeline approaching, this report provides a unique opportunity to take stock of processes and actions in 2022, inclusive of results, lessons learned and measures of success representative of pooled funding efforts.

The MPTF Office, hosted by UNDP, is the only United Nations unit exclusively dedicated to the design and administration of multi-stakeholder pooled financing instruments. Since 2003, it has supported over 235 UN-led pooled funds, providing an integrated platform of inter-agency pooled funding services to help UN organizations and partners make fast, simplified and efficient progress towards collective outcomes, like the 2030 Agenda.

This annual report summarizes key results from 2022. It illustrates the ways well-designed and professionally managed pooled financing instruments and collaborative, dedicated networks of partners can tackle all manner of development, humanitarian, conflict-related, and environmental challenges.

Over the course of 2022, six trends characterized the direction of the MPTF Office:

1 Service provision expansion.

It was a record year for the expansion of service provision to the MPTF roster of diverse partners. Support for UN inter-agency pooled funds remained strong in 2022 and growth in the volume of services was substantial with US\$1.74 billion in resources provided to UN organizations and other implementing partners across the pooled fund portfolio the MPTF Office administers. Over US\$1.5 billion in deposits were made, the third highest sum in the history of the MPTF Office. A larger, more diversified and innovative portfolio of MPTF Office-administered inter-agency pooled funds and broader network of partnerships across humanitarian, development, environment and peace-building projects made a substantial contribution to UN-wide efforts in SDG achievement. The contributor base became broader, reaching 72 contributors in 2022. Five Member States contributed over US\$100 million. The Nordic Development Fund, the joint Nordic international financing institution focusing on the climate change and development nexus, contributed for the first time to a UN pooled fund while 17 partners contributed over US\$10 million. Private sector partners also expanded their contributions, which surpassed US\$10 million for the second time in a row (21 private sector, foundations and other private organizations contributed to the MPTF Office diversified portfolio compared

to 14 private sector partners in 2021). In some cases, like the Road Safety Fund and Global Fund for Coral Reefs, private sector contributors provided more than financing and provided strategic support when developing theories of change or partnership strategies. The US\$1.74 billion were transferred across 120 organizations that encompasses a growing and more diverse group of UN entities (some of them with substantial growth in terms of transfers received such as FAO, WFP, WHO or UNHCR), and non-UN organizations (NUNOs), a 20% increase from 2021. The MPTF Office kept pace with this growth ensuring the highest level of due diligence and enabling UN and non-UN entities joint delivery, particularly in the peace and transition and climate portfolio of trust funds.

2 Innovation across the portfolio.

The MPTF Office continued to support partners towards innovating in the design and operationalization of inter-agency pooled funds to better respond to the emerging needs of UN participating organizations, nexus approaches and supporting United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs).

In 2022, MPTF Office-administered inter-agency pooled funds pivoted activities to tackle emerging and destabilizing events that have ripple effects like the war in Ukraine, ongoing instability and insecurity (Afghanistan, Yemen, Iraq), recurring or novel emergencies and crises, and the increasingly complexities of climate change and environmental events. At the country level, the MPTF Office supported many UN Country Teams as they came together to create joint funding instruments around the UN Cooperation Framework. An innovative example for its scale is the case of Uzbekistan, whose initial capitalization of US\$95 million was made possible by through financial support from the Swiss Federal Council, as custodian of funds recovered by Switzerland on behalf of and to the benefit of the population of Uzbekistan. The Uzbekistan Vision 2030 Fund is set to become one of the largest country MPTFs established in a development context to support implementation of the UNSDCF. Moreover, participating UN organizations are incorporating innovative approaches to mainstream gender in the fight against climate change and use nexus approaches to protect biodiversity assets while building peace or embed social and environmental standards in the operationalization of

MPTFs.

3 Digital transformation.

A substantial digital transformation took place in 2022 with the launch of the new Gateway fund management platform, the MPTF Office

project that aims to engage partners in exploring, in depth, the diverse and rich portfolio of pooled funds. This change allows the Office to remain competitive while offering partners a superior level of service. Equipped with the various transparency functionalities built by the MPTF Office over the years, and adding new data analytics, visibility, and content features to facilitate partner engagement in inter-agency pooled funds, Gateway represents another step forward in MPTF Office efforts to innovate in administering and managing quality and efficient pooled funding, supporting a broad portfolio of humanitarian, development, peace, and climate trust funds. In the first six months after being relaunched, web traffic increased by 50% compared to the previous year, highlighting a heightened interest by partners.

4 Analytics and knowledge.

The MPTF Office continued to provide insight and guidance on UN financing through data analytics and knowledge.

Working with partners, the UNSDG Fiduciary Management and Oversight Group made substantial progress in monitoring UN Funding Compact Commitment 14 on pooled fund quality features. Together with the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, the MPTF Office released the

publication, Financing the UN Development System – Joint Responsibilities in a World of Disarray, in digital format and link to an accompanying website. The report offers data, analysis, and expert insight into UN financing to guide policy makers, researchers, the public, and other stakeholders on how to achieve the SDGs.

5 Operational effectiveness across the portfolio.

The MPTF Office advanced on digital transformation in fund management and administration systems, as well as improving operational effectiveness performance against key performance indicators (KPIs). The MPTF Office successfully met increased demand in 2022 and maintained the highest standards of quality, efficiency, innovation and service excellence. Despite facing peak demand for administrative services, and working on systems transitions to the new UNDP Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, the office maintained high service standards. 94.4% of transfers were made within the five-day period throughout the year and with an average of three days for country-based humanitarian funds. The MPTF Office continued to maintain strong qualitative recognition for thought and knowledge leadership in relation to the UNDS and UN financing approaches.

6 Focus on quality.

Advancing quality features in close collaboration with the Fiduciary Management Oversight Group. UN

Inter-agency coordination mechanisms and strong engagement by the MPTF Office helped ensure the monitoring of the implementation of quality standards for pooled funds, as outlined in the Funding Compact across the UN development system and QCPR. The MPTF Office contributed in 2022 substantively to UNSDG entities joint work to: Implementation of quality features across pooled funds, new tools, support for SDG country funds, and new joint programme guidelines that will encourage greater, streamlined UN joint action.

These achievements positioned the MPTF Office as a trusted leader in serving the United Nations and associated stakeholders in the design and administration of pooled financing, and meeting Funding Compact commitments. With the SDG Summit, Our Common Agenda put forward by the UN Secretary-General, and stakeholder efforts to safeguard progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Decade of Action, now is a pivotal time to fully harness the potential of pooled funding.

All the results achieved in 2022 confirm that inter-agency pooled funds are central to SDG achievement and to making a reformed UN more impactful. To do so, they need to be well designed, sufficiently resourced, and effectively managed.

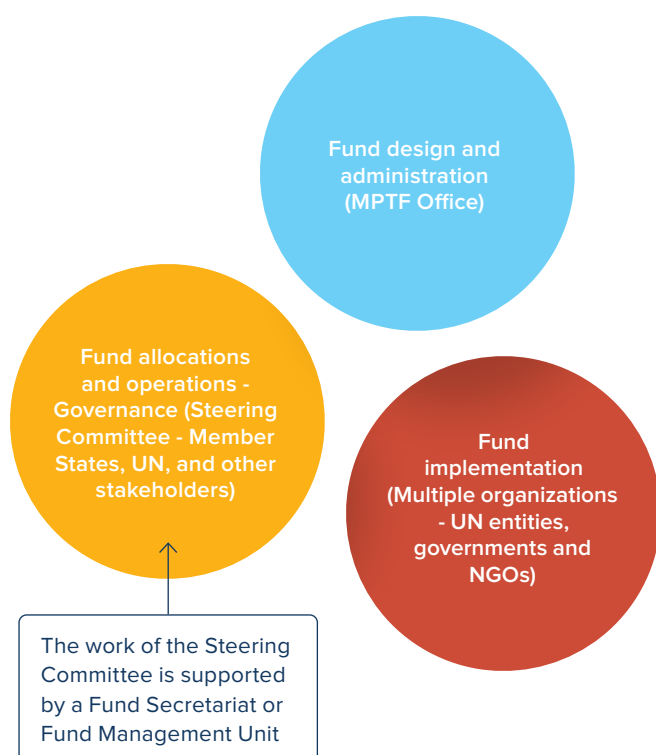
Jennifer Topping

Executive Coordinator of the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

1

MPTF Office pooled financing services

The MPTF Office provides fund design, administration, and professional services to United Nations entities, national governments, and other development and humanitarian partners. Integrated services are provided across the life cycle of pooled funds, from inception to closure. Services are offered in the context of a neutral and professionally dedicated administrative agent function that is firewalled from all UN implementing entities to ensure proper checks and balances. In inter-agency pooled funds administered by the MPTF Office, the administrative agent function is performed separately from the pooled fund governance and management function, as well as the implementation function.



Graph 1:

Three roles in pooled fund management

As the first UN pooled fund administrator, the MPTF Office has shaped how the UN approaches the management of this UN financing instrument. The MPTF Office relies on three distinct roles in pooled fund management.

- **Fund design and administration** is the core role of the MPTF Office as standard setter and administrative agent for the UN pooled fund administration function.
- The MPTF office is not involved in **fund allocation and governance**, apart from its role as ex-officio member of the Steering Committee. The work of the Steering Committee is supported by a Fund Secretariat or Fund Management Unit.
- **Fund implementation** is the role of the multiple UN and non-UN implementing organisations participating in a specific pooled fund.

These three distinct functions are reflected in the official UN definition for UN pooled funds, adopted in June 2015. This definition (in full or abbreviated format) has since been integrated in, among others, UNSDG guidance documents and the UN data standards for system-wide financial reporting.



The **Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan** has provided access to safe, clean drinking water for 400 households in PD1, GA6 of Mazar-i-Sharif. The Area-based Approach for Development Emergency Initiatives (ABADEI) of the fund helps address severe economic instability. Because “there is no life without water” the water supply project is testament to the STFA commitment of securing basic human needs in Afghanistan.
© UNODC Afghanistan

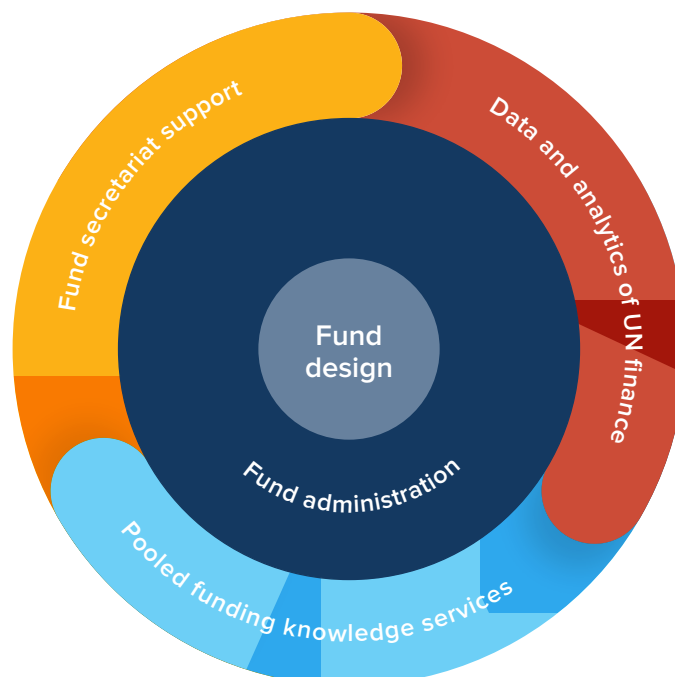


The **UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Multi-Donor Trust Fund** brings partners around the world working together to ensure people living with disabilities have equal rights and access to services and opportunities. This photo captures a moment of support and care for someone living with a disability, emphasizing the need for accessibility and inclusivity, particularly for those affected by war and conflict.

© UNPRPD / UNDP Artem Hetman in Ukraine

Graph 2:

MPTF Office Pooled Funding Service Platform



MPTF Office services are grounded in pooled fund design and administration, as well as partner requests for other pooled fund-related services. The MPTF Office provides a comprehensive offer that includes fund secretariat support, pooled financing knowledge services, and UN financial data collection and analytics.

The MPTF Office service delivery model encompasses fund design, administration, secretariat support, knowledge, and data.

- **Design** guidance takes place at the outset of fund establishment and includes support for preparing concept notes and terms of reference (ToRs). Considerations at this stage cover the translation of fund objectives and theory of change into a result matrix, along with advice on financial viability, innovative sources of financing, and options for governance arrangements. A quality assurance mechanism is embedded in fund design services. Providing advice on appropriate standard UNSDG legal agreements and supporting management structures are central to this service.
- **Fund administration** covers fiduciary services and application of control frameworks for risk management, the use of standardized pre-agreed contribution agreements, day-to-day administration, business-process design and management, treasury and investment management that includes the receipt and deposit of financial contributions, and disbursement of funds. Administrative

responsibilities also cover monitoring and reporting on the quality and use of funds to inform governance decision making processes, the production of annual fund financials and certified financial reports, timely closure of projects and funds, and enabling efficient, effective, and transparent fund and project management through the provision of web-enabled technology platforms that provide real-time financial data and programme results.

- **Fund secretariat support** includes assistance during the transition from fund design to launch, and operationalization phases of new funds, which is critical for success. MPTF Office guidance (such as tools or templates for secretariats) continues once a fund is established. The MPTF Office hosts secretariats and management units for some flagship initiatives.
- **Data and analytics** are increasingly in demand from UN partners. The MPTF Office provides analytics on UN financing and on-demand analysis of financial landscape to explore the value added of potential new financing mechanisms. Specialists and portfolio managers engage with partners across the UN system in support of common data standards that promote transparency and track pooled financing contributions.
- **Pooled funding knowledge** services include research, analysis, and gathering and dissemination of best practices on inter-agency pooled funding. Knowledge is used to inform updates to, and modifi-

cations of, pooled-fund related policies and procedures, legal templates, and guidance notes.

All inter-agency pooled funds use a **pass-through modality** designed to complement UNSDG governance mechanisms. The pass-through involves multiple UN organizations receiving contributions from donors in support of specific national, regional, or global development results. Donor resources are co-mingled and held in trust by the appointed Administrative Agent (AA) for the funding of projects/programmatic allocations implemented primarily by participating UN organizations (PUNOs) that use their own operating policies and procedures for implementation. Programmatic and financial accountability rests with Participating UN Organizations and (sub)national partners for their respective components.

The **firewalling of functions is important, particularly of the role of the Administrative Agent**. In compliance with UNSDG policy, MPTF Office AA function is firewalled from other UNDP functions, to prevent any perceived conflict of interest. This has been strongly supported by UNDP, as noted in the 2018 evaluation conducted by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office. The implementation of this requirement is covered by UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), which state no other UNDP unit or office can act as AA without the approval of the Executive Coordinator of the MPTF Office.

2

The landscape for pooled financing

Inter-agency pooled funding is a recognized financing modality to promote coherence within the UN system, as well as repositioning and reform processes led by the UN Secretary-General and endorsed by Member States. Given recent, significant developments, the policy environment for pooled financing is expected to be sup-

portive in coming years, enabling further integrated UN action.

As demonstrated by the impact of COVID-19, and other crises, there is a crucial need for flexible funding that allows for multi-dimensional solutions and across the different areas of the humanitarian-peace-development nexus. **Inter-agency**

pooled funds are particularly fit for this purpose. Since 2018, the policy landscape has evolved towards encouraging and promoting UN inter-agency pooled funding, valued for its flexibility, harmonized standards, transparency, and synergetic impact.

Graph 3:

Inter-agency pooled funds policy environment

Since the establishment of the first inter-agency pooled fund in 2003, the policy environment has evolved, consolidating pooled funding as a key financing instrument in flexible funding of UN joint action. This graph represents recent progress since the adoption of SDG and the UNDS repositioning.



The UN General Assembly adopted the [resolution on repositioning the UN development system](#) [A/RES/72/279] in 2018, which triggered the UNDS reform process. One major reform outcome was finding ways to address the request to improve the quality of financing to the UN and double the proportion of inter-agency pooled funds—better supporting countries in their efforts to bring 2030 Agenda commitments in line with national priorities in a coherent and integrated manner.

The [Funding Compact](#), adopted in 2019, expanded on the need to effectively fund a repositioned UNDS. The Compact contained a series of commitments between the United Nations and Member States to raise the quality of funding for UNDS delivery of development assistance. Included were two specific targets for inter-agency pooled funding.

- **For Member States**, the agreed target was to double the share of contributions to UN pooled funds by 2023 and channel 10% of non-core resources through development-related inter-agency pooled funds. UN Member States also committed to raising the number of pooled fund contributors and fully resource two flagship funds (Joint SDG Fund and the Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund).
- **The UN commitment** was to increase efficiency and effectiveness in the use of development-related inter-agency pooled funds. Funding Compact requirements outlined the uptake of common management features to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of development-related inter-agency pooled funds. While most features, such as clear theories of change, solid results-based management systems, and transparency standards were already tenets of MPTF Office work, efforts were made to raise efficiency and functionality to the next level through the creation of a new Gateway platform, the launch of a revised Operations Manual, and introduction of additional technical and operation-

al services for fund secretariats. The UN development system has made noteworthy progress in developing common management features across inter-agency pooled funds. In 2021, some 73 per cent of development-related inter-agency pooled funds have implemented common quality management features, up from 61 per cent in 2020. For the MPTF Office portfolio the figure is 79%.

In 2020, the UN General Assembly conducted the [Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of UN system operational activities \(QCPR\)](#), which culminated in the adoption of a new QCPR resolution [A/RES/75/233]. This resolution guides UNDS action between 2021 and 2024, giving the QCPR a new impetus for offering the UN high-level political opportunities in its ongoing repositioning and efforts to bridge spheres of development, peace, humanitarian affairs, and human rights. Member States requested the UNDS, through the resolution, to continue “enhancing the transparency and accountability of inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms,” and for UN entities to increase participation, where appropriate, in pooled funds. In 2021, a new monitoring framework on the QCPR was introduced that features specific indicators on inter-agency pooled funds, including those of the Funding Compact.

The [Management and Accountability Framework for the UN development and Resident Coordinator systems](#) (MAF)—developed by the UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) in 2019 as part of a reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system—was updated in 2021. It provides a framework for management and accountability within UN country teams and includes specific accountability measures in relation to joint programmes and inter-agency pooled funds.

In early 2020, the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO), with support from the MPTF Office, issued new guidelines on country-level pooled funds for the UNSDG

Cooperation Framework. These were accompanied by development of training and support modules UN country teams could use to design improved country-level financing instruments. Guidelines included basic information and resources on how and when to use country-level pooled funds.

Aligned with UN Funding Compact classifications, a country-level pooled fund is a financing instrument available to every UN country team for consolidating and leveraging resources for country priority SDGs as outlined in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). These financing instruments are complementary to other sources of local funding and aligned with global instruments, which means common management features requested by the Funding Compact are applied. Conceived as flexible and strategic modes of funding, earmarking is only possible at the outcome level (on thematic or cross-cutting issues).

In 2022, the UNDSG released a [new joint programme guidance note \(2022\)](#) intended to make joint programmes more effective, catalytic, and easier to use by introducing changes like anchoring a joint programme within the Cooperation Framework and related joint work plans, positioning each to make catalytic and SDG-related policy changes, strong ownership by government, clearly defined roles and responsibilities, a joint programmatic cycle and quality standards, clear process to select participating UN organizations, options to design joint programmes based on the scale and scope of expected results and budgets, introduction of a teamwork approach to jointly manage for results, and enabling non-UN partners to join a joint programme and implement with their own resources. Guidelines describe how to use inter-agency pooled funds using the pass-through fund management modality (described in the following section) and promote its use.

Inter-Agency Pooled Funds at the heart of the QCPR (2021-2024)

Recognizing the need for more flexible and predictable funding and the unique contribution of inter-agency pooled funds to strengthen coordination and collaboration across the UNDS, the 2020 QCPR resolution included several principal elements related to inter-agency pooled funds. The QCPR monitoring framework (2021-2024), with key indicators related to pooled funding, common management features, gender markers, and engagement with non-state actors among others.

- **Joint funding around the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.** Member States and other contributors are advised to give priority to pooled, thematic, and joint funding mechanisms at all levels, where appropriate, and to limit earmarking. Included is a call for substantially increasing common resource mobilization and distribution for joint programmes at the country level, including incentives for joint resource mobilization and initiatives. This will be measured:
 - In terms of total contributions to coun-

try pooled funds and global/regional pooled funds (including the Joint SDG Fund and Peacebuilding Fund) and particularly in terms of non-core resources channeled through inter-agency pooled funds.

- According to participation as UNDS entities are encouraged to enhance their participation, where appropriate, using this type of funding mechanism.
- At the country level as a percentage of non-core resources channeled through inter-agency pooled funds.
- **Quality design.** UNDS members are to continue developing well-designed pooled funds under common objectives and work towards advancing UN joint action on cross-cutting issues. Under the Fiduciary Management Oversight Group (FMOG) a new dedicated inter-agency task force on pooled funding is sharing best practices, developing learning opportunities, and assessing the baseline to measure the implementation of Funding Compact Commitment 14 on quality features. Some quality

elements under monitoring include:

- Continue to enhance the transparency and accountability of pooled funds.
- Raise the visibility of flexible global funding contributors by making their information available to country representatives of respective funds, programmes, and specialized agencies.
- Increase the number of system-wide evaluation of inter-agency pooled funds and post them on the UN Evaluation Group platform.
- Apply a gender marker across all inter-agency pooled funds and include gender financial targets.
- **Unlocking additional finance.** The resolution reaffirms the crucial role of international public finance and the potential of blended and pooled financing to assist countries in catalyzing additional public and private resources. The monitoring framework includes an indicator of estimated SDG financing catalyzed by the Joint SDG Fund and Peacebuilding Fund.



“We must change our approach to collaboration where humanitarian, development and security challenges interact if we are to achieve the SDGs. [...] It is not about blurring mandates or resources; it is about ensuring our assets are deployed coherently to support countries on their sustainable development priorities.”

António Guterres
Secretary-General

An ecosystem of inter-agency pooled funds and financing instruments emerged to allow for efficient multi-stakeholder engagement and stronger inter-agency collaboration. In addition to well-known flagship global initiatives like the Peacebuilding Fund and Joint SDG Fund, other specialized funds promoted joint UN action around cross-sector issues like gender-based violence, migration, disability inclusion, anti-microbial resistance, the rights of marginalized groups, and forest protection. At the country level, several UN country teams designed and operationalized pooled funds to support key areas and priorities of the UNSDCF. The increase in pooled fund commitments translated into actionable financing.

Based on 2021 data from UN inter-agency pooled fund administrators, UN pooled funds mobilized an estimated US\$3.4 billion, an increase of 13% compared to 2020, with 47% of contributions going towards funds with a development focus (16% peace and transition funds, 9% climate and environment funds, and 22% for development funds).

The indivisible and interconnected nature of the Sustainable Development Goals has reinforced the imperative for more flexible and predictable funding. While this involves bringing a better balance between core and non-core funding, it also underscores the need to enhance “core-like” resources, such as contributions to inter-agency pooled funds. Inter-agency pooled funds help strengthen coordination and collaboration across entities of the United Nations development system.”

António Guterres

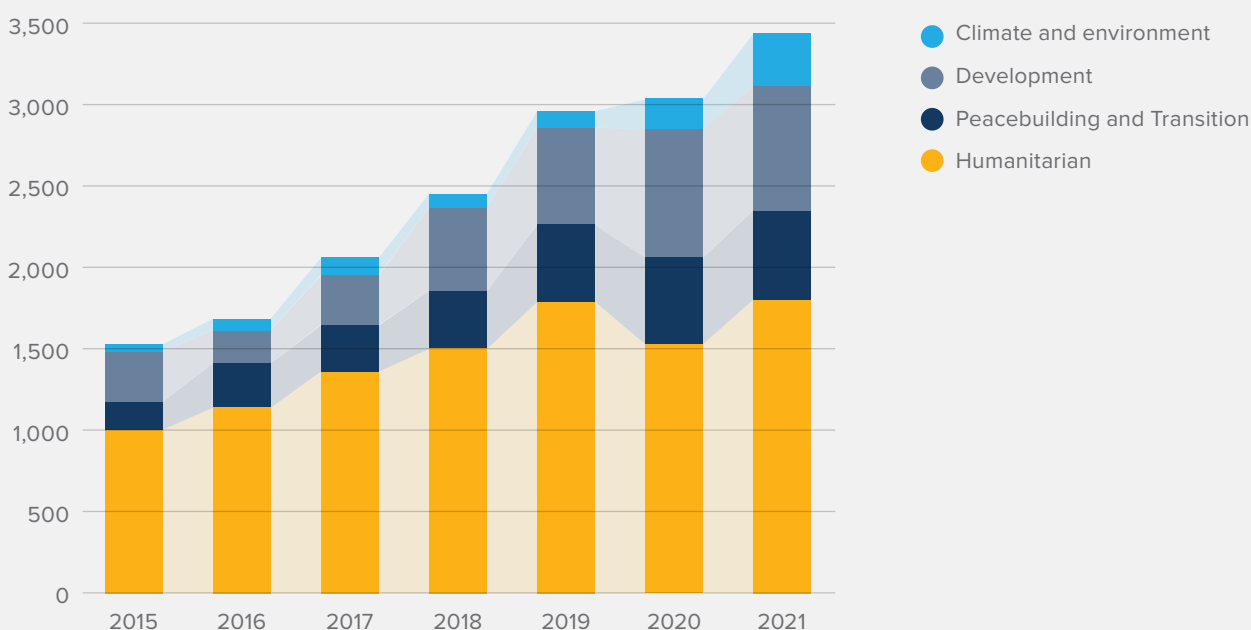
Secretary-General

Financing for development-related inter-agency pooled funds (including development, peace and transition, climate and environment funds) increased from US\$534 million in 2015 to US\$1.62 billion in 2021 (an increase of 203%) and **now represents 12.3% of all non-core funding to UN development-related activities (the Funding Compact target is 10% by 2023)**. Overall, 23 Member States provided at least 10% of their non-core resources to inter-agency pooled funds, including thirteen of the top 20 contributors.

Graph 4:

Deposits to UN inter-agency pooled funds, 2015-2021

US\$ million





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Key accountability principles of UNSDG inter-agency pooled funds administered by the MPTF office

According to the CEB definition, a **UN inter-agency pooled fund** is a funding mechanism that has the three following characteristics: *

1. **Fund design and administration:** The pooled fund is designed to support a clearly defined programmatic purpose and results framework through contributions - usually received from more than one contributor - that are co-mingled, not earmarked to a specific UN entity and held by a UN fund administrator.
2. **Joint Governance/Fund operations:** Decisions on project / programmatic allocations are made by a UN-led governance mechanism, the programmatic purpose and results framework of the fund.
3. **Fund implementation:** Fund implementation is (fully or largely) entrusted to UN entities that assume the programmatic and financial accountability for the resources received

* CEB/2015/HLCM/FB/9, 16 June 2015

All inter-agency pooled funds are pass-through mechanisms by UNSDG Standards. The accountability and oversight framework is detailed in standard UNSDG MOUs and SAAs. The legal documents reflecting these frameworks were agreed upon in 2008, renegotiated in 2014/15, and revised in 2019 by UNSDG entities legal and financial departments and major donors, and consequently approved by UNSDG.

Donor resources are held by the MPTF Office for the funding of projects/programmatic allocations implemented primarily by participating UN organizations (PUNOs), each under their rules and regulations. Programmatic and financial accountability rests with Participating UN Organizations. Hence there is no difference in accountability and oversight by PUNOs between funds received bilaterally or through an MPTF.

For all United Nations pooled funds established by UN entities and administered by the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent, and as per UNSDG guidance, key accountability and oversight frameworks rest on the Participating UN Organizations' accountability and oversight frameworks, as approved by the PUNOs governing bodies. They have common design and governance features that ensure robust performance and donor confidence such as clear division of roles between fund

administration, governance/operation, and implementation. The best practice design features include an independent fund administrator, an oversight and decision-making body and implementing entities.

In addition, specific legal and policy standards have been agreed upon by the UNSDG in consultation with Member States who are contributors to pooled funds, which provide an additional layer of assurance given the need for common standards management and administration of pooled funds.

These principles, systems and frameworks work together to ensure UN inter-agency pooled funds are managed according to the highest fiduciary standards and provide donors with assurance their investments are used responsibly and effectively.

Accountability of the Administrative Agent

The first key element is the accountability of the Administrative Agent, in this case the MPTF Office. To perform this neutral function the MPTF Office is "firewalled" from all UN entities, including UNDP where it is hosted and it functions under UNDP Financial Rules and Regulations, yet as a separate and fully self-financed business unit, with full delegation of authority from the UNDP Administrator.

An Independent Evaluation Report presented to the Executive Board of UNDP in September 2018 found the MPTF Office to be the UN standard-setter in multistakeholder pooled fund management and fiduciary administration services. An audit, published in May 2020, gave the office the highest rating possible, confirming that its governance arrangements, risk management practices and controls were adequately established and well-functioning.

The MPTF Office operates under a **governance, oversight and accountability framework that maximizes** its capacity to serve the entire UN System by avoiding any perception of conflict of interest. This framework is composed of:

- UNSDG protocols and standard legal documents for UNSDG pass-through funds.
- UNDP pass-through policies.
- UNDP financial rules and regulations.
- Formal delegation of authority from the UNDP Administrator to MPTF Office Executive Coordinator for the design and administration of Un inter-agency pooled funds.
- Fund specific governance arrangements for each fund administered by the Office.

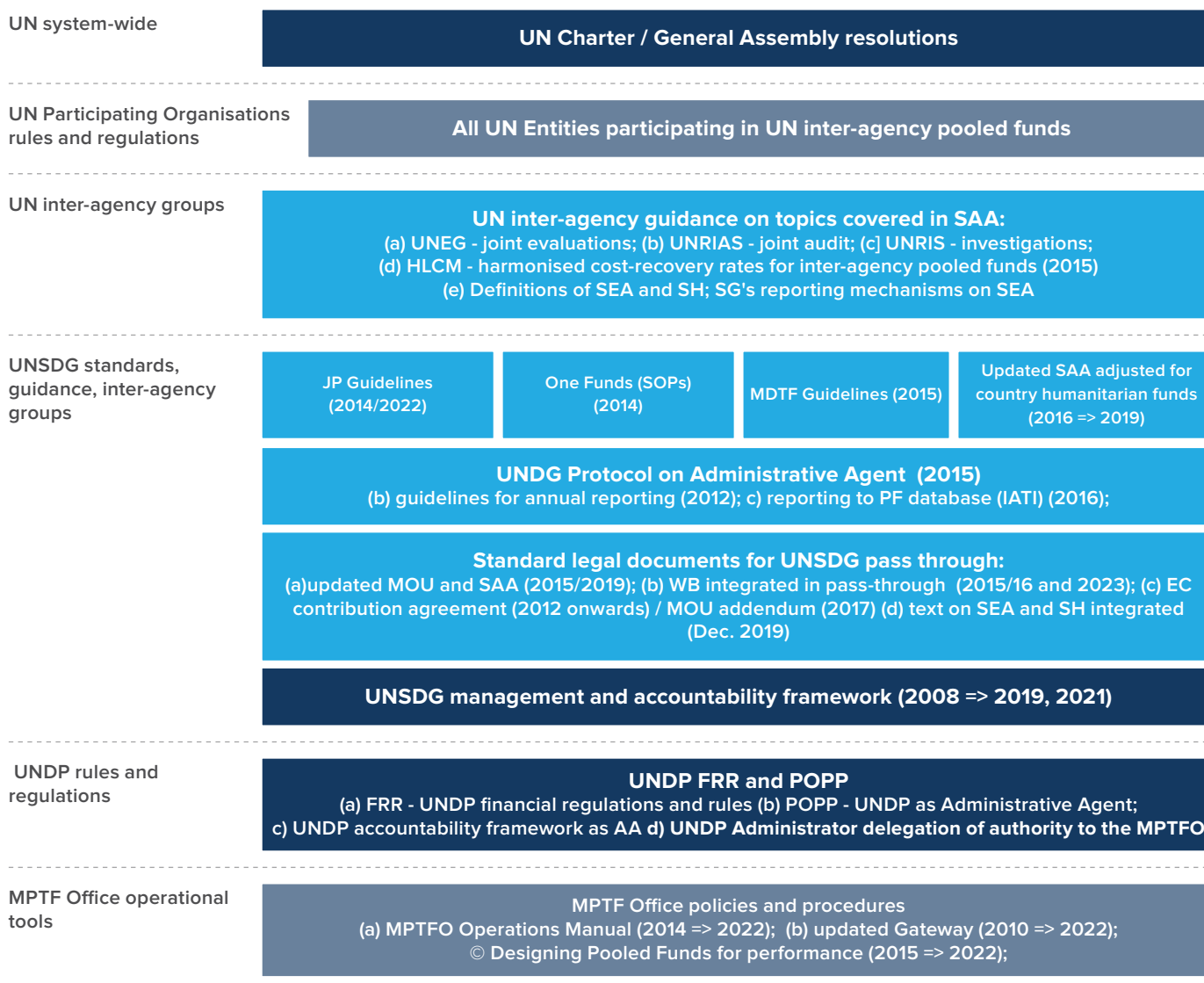
Graph 5:

MPTF Office Policy and Legal Framework for UN pooled funds

The policy and legal framework for UN inter-agency pooled funds encompasses key building blocks, including the UN Charter, UN General Resolutions, UN entities' policy instruments and legal documents, UN wide documents and specific elements on UN

pooled funds. These collectively establish the regulatory framework that governs the establishment, operation, and management of pooled funds, ensuring adherence to the highest accountability and fiduciary standards across the UN system. This

framework provides robust guidelines for the management and utilization of pooled funds, ensuring transparency, integrity, and responsible stewardship of resources in support of the UN's mission and goals.





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UN inter-agency pooled funds are designed to provide the highest level of accountability and oversight with legal and policy frameworks designed to ensure funds are managed according to the highest fiduciary standards. This includes measures for the accuracy of financial reporting, timely disbursement of funds, adoption of responsible investment policies, and prevention of fraud and corruption.

Key UNSDG frameworks for pooled funds apply:

- 1. UNDG Guidance on Establishing, Managing and Closing Multi-Donor Trust Funds (2015, currently being updated)** establishes the standards for the management of MDTFs across the life cycle, and applies to all MDTFs for which the standard UNDG MOU and SAA are signed, and which fall under UNDG oversight. The policy is also relevant for other UN pooled funds that are not under UNDG governance mechanism, but use legal agreements aligned to the standard UNDG MOU and SAA. The UNSDG guidance highlights the specific roles and responsibilities for the different partners in a multi-partner trust fund, which visually synthesized in Graph 1. For all UNDG MDTFs any substantial modification to the MOU or SAA (i.e., changes linked to the legal relationships described in the MOU or SAA, such as the governance mechanisms, reporting arrangements or equivalent) needs to be cleared by the UNSDG Fiduciary Management and Oversight Group (FMOG).
- 2. UNDG Protocol on the Administrative Agent (October 2015)** represents the system-wide agreed standard roles and responsibilities of the Administrative Agent of multi-partner trust funds. In carrying out the AA function, it specifies that each AA will adhere to the financial regulations and rules, policies and procedures of the UN organization to which it belongs and is hosted, including policies and procedures specific to the AA function. When an AA is also a Participant Organization (recipient implementing entity) the protocol requests a clear delineation of responsibilities, including distinct reporting lines and accountability framework for these contrasting functions (distinguishing clearly those of fiduciary trusteeship from recipient agency interests). It recommends the AA should not directly report to the unit responsible for fundraising. In addition, UNSDG established [common guidelines for reporting \(2012\) for AA of pooled funds](#) and [publishing UN pooled fund-](#)

[ing data to IATI \(2016\)](#).

- 3. Standard legal agreements.** The Administrative Agent signs two types of documents for each fund it administers, the Memorandum of Understanding with participating (implementing organizations) and the Standard Administrative Arrangement signed with donors. For doing so it follows the UNSDG templates, which have been continuously updated in consultation with UN entities and Member States, most recently in 2019, to address the reporting, communication and transparency process on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH). Clear provisions are detailed in the MOU and SAA regarding programmatic and financial accountability. A section is dedicated to Fraud, Corruption and Unethical Behaviour, and another is dedicated to SEA and/or SH.
- 4. The Management and Accountability Framework for the UN development and Resident Coordinator systems (MAF)**—developed by the UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) in 2019 as part of a reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system—was updated in 2021. It includes specific accountability measures in relation to joint programmes and inter-agency pooled funds.
- 5. UNSDG Guidance Note on a New Generation of Joint Programmes (2022)** UNSDG | Guidance Note on a New Generation of Joint Programmes applied solely to pass-through UN joint programmes.

Fund-specific governance

At the fund level of governance, the MPTF Office ensures each fund puts in place elements that allow for maximum transparency and accountability, according to existing UNSDG guidance. Each fund administered by MPTF Office has its own Terms of Reference, which serve as the foundational document for the fund and outline the programmatic framework and roles for all participating entities, including the AA (MPTF Office), oversight and decision-making bodies, secretariat or fund management unit, and the participating/implementing organizations.

The clear delineation of functions and responsibilities allows for a high degree of transparency and accountability, avoiding conflict of interests. In line with requirements on management features prescribed by Commitment 14 of the Funding Compact, the MPTF Office consistently advises UN Participating Organizations on the design of pooled funds with clear governance mechanisms, clear theories of change and

results-based management systems. MPTF Office has a quality assurance process in place to ensure that these standards are met and maintained in fund design, and it participates as ex-officio member in the governance mechanism of the Fund to advise regarding UNSDG standards.

Reporting

Reporting of UN pooled funds is an important aspect of UN work in supporting countries around the world. Reporting is the process of providing information on the activities and operations of the fund, which benefits all stakeholders, including the participating organization, government representatives, non-governmental organizations, and fund beneficiaries. In 2022, the MPTF Office achieved a 100% success rate for delivering all certified financial reports on time, while an increasing number of United Nations partners submitted quarterly reports.

There are three main types of reports: Annual fund narrative reports, annual fund financial reports, and certified financial statements. MPTF Office staff are responsible for providing consolidated financial information for timely inclusion in final reports, while fund secretariats are accountable for writing and finalizing narrative reports. Additionally, all programmes report annually at the project level, providing consolidated progress reports (narrative and financial) by 31 May of the following year. The MPTF Office also reports annually to the UNSDG Advisory Group through the UNSDG Fiduciary Management Oversight Group (FMOG). These reports ensure UN commitment to transparency and accountability in the use of pooled funds. All reports are publicly available in digital format on the MPTF Office Gateway.

Monitoring and evaluation

According to UNSDG standards, monitoring of each pooled fund administered by the MPTF Office is undertaken in accordance with the ToR. The Participants and the donor(s) are to hold consultations during the life of the fund to review status, and to keep each other informed about any significant circumstances and major risks, which could interfere with the successful achievement of the outcomes in the ToR.

Evaluation of programmatic initiatives by the Participating UN Organizations will be undertaken according to their rules and regulations, while evaluation of the pooled funds overall, including, as necessary and appropriate, joint evaluation by participants, donor(s), host government (if applicable) and other partners can also

be undertaken in accordance with the ToR. Joint evaluations are posted publicly at least on the MPTF Office Gateway and uploaded on the UNEG database.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent of hundreds of inter-agency pooled funds since its inception, has been subject to several evaluations, such as the Evaluation of UNDP Inter-Agency Pooled Financing in September 2018. The 2018 evaluation confirmed the high quality and value of Office administrative services, and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) 2019 Evaluation of Norway’s Multilateral Partnerships Portfolio highlighted the transparency and accountability the MPTF Office offers when administering pooled funds. To ensure resources are properly invested, the MPTF Office collaborates closely with the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) to track and share pooled funds evaluations in the UNEG reports database. With the help of the United Nations Development Coordination Office (UNDCO) and flagship funds, the MPTF Office is also participating in joint and system-wide evaluations of pooled funds it administers and provides advice on best practices.

Audit

The activities of the Administrative Agent and each Participating UN Organization in relation to a fund are audited exclusively

by respective internal and external auditors in accordance with each organization’s financial regulations and rules. Corresponding external and internal audit reports are disclosed publicly unless relevant policies and procedures of participants dictate otherwise.

The audit services of Participating UN Organizations may consider conducting joint internal audits in accordance with the Framework for Joint Internal Audits of UN Joint Activities. Doing so would involve including the framework’s risk-based approach and provisions for disclosure of internal audit reports related to the fund.

The part of contributions transferred by a Participating UN Organization to implementing partners for activities towards the implementation of the fund will be audited as provided under the financial regulations and rules, and policies and procedures of a partnering organization. The disclosure of the corresponding audit reports will be made according to the policies and procedures of that Participating UN Organization.

Risk management

In line with requirements on management features prescribed by Commitment 14 of the Funding Compact, risk management systems and strategies feature prominently in all pooled funds, and the fund management platform includes a universal marker

for managing risk. These tools contribute to monitoring and due diligence processes and mitigating risks related to the multi-stakeholder nature of inter-agency pooled funds, particularly in high-risk environments where many pooled funds operate.

Quality assurance on issues of UN norms and values

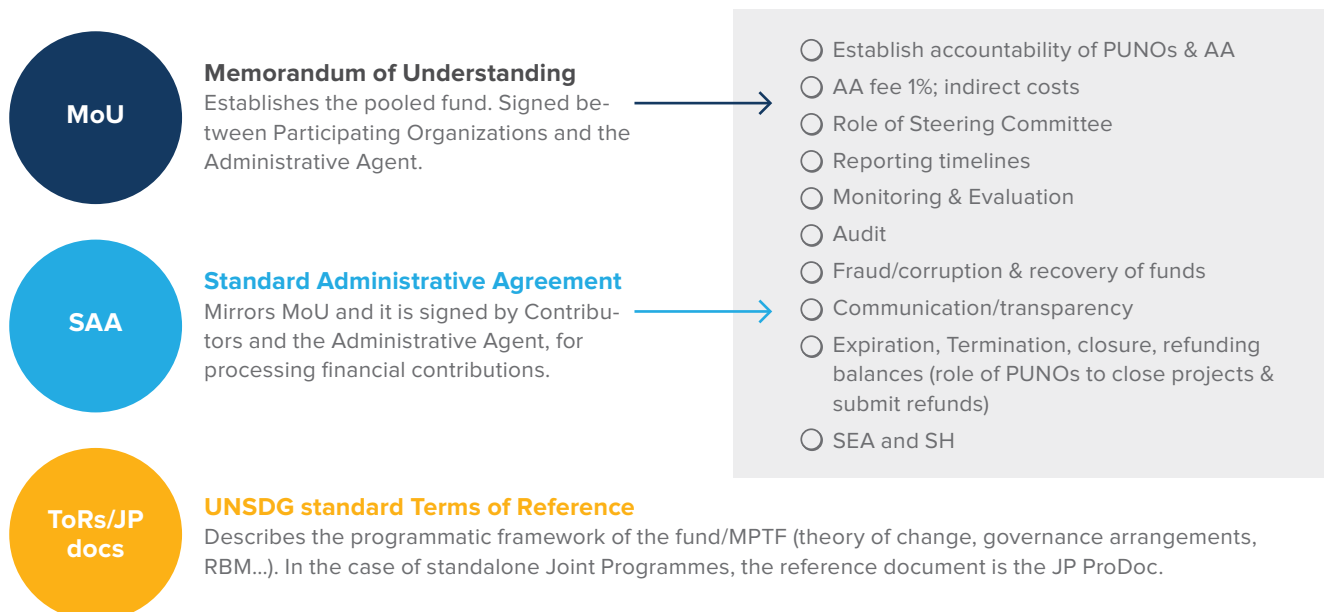
The United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) promotes inter-agency collaboration so pooled funds are fully proofed and apply UN norms and values. To ensure norms and values are being upheld, the UN has created standard legal agreements that are continuously updated, starting with current standard legal agreements and guidance documents. In 2019, for example, the standard legal agreements with provisions related to preventing and addressing SEA and SH.

Transparency

The MPTF Office also provides an online financial platform that is publicly accessible and offers real-time views into contributions, payments and expenditures for all MPTF funds and projects. The platform provides individual visibility tools for donors who contribute to pooled funds administered by the MPTF Office.

Graph 6:

Key legal agreements and templates for pooled funding





3

Key trends

The MPTF Office administers a broad portfolio of inter-agency pooled funds. Each supports a multi-stakeholder partnership with specific thematic and geographic focus, designed to deliver results according to clear theories of change, filling existing financing gaps, and supporting collective action.

MPTF-Office administered UN pooled financing mechanisms varied according to geographic and thematic scope: Global and regional multi-partner trust funds (MPTFs), country-level funds, and standalone pass-through United Nations joint programmes.

Thematically, the MPTF Office portfolio is organized around major thematic clusters, covering key areas of action (humanitarian, peace and transition, development, and climate and environment). Increasingly, more funds are designed to allocate flexible resources to projects across the humanitarian-peace-development nexus.

In past years, the MPTF Office worked to create an enhanced, strategic portfolio with a diversified contributor base. The MPTF Office established 15 new financing vehicles, including MPTFs and joint programmes

(see Table 1) in 2022 that, combined with funds from previous years, brought the total portfolio to 140 funds. There was also an increase in the total number of funds that operationally and/or financially closed: From 16 funds in 2013 to 120 by the end of 2022. This emphasizes a strong commitment to effective management practices in providing administration services throughout the entire life cycle of pooled funds.

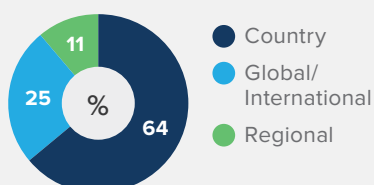
Table 1: Summary of MPTF Office Portfolio of Funds

| MPTF Portfolio | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|----------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Newly established (during calendar year) | 10 | 14 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 9 |
| Ongoing from previous years (as of year-end) | 51 | 47 | 58 | 67 | 74 | 81 |
| Operationally closed (as of year-end) | 25 | 33 | 27 | 20 | 23 | 25 |
| Financially closed (as of year-end) | 9 | 15 | 24 | 33 | 33 | 34 |

| Joint Programme Portfolio | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|----------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Newly established (during calendar year) | 4 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 6 |
| Ongoing from previous years (as of year-end) | 17 | 15 | 23 | 30 | 38 | 44 |
| Operationally closed (as of year-end) | 34 | 31 | 27 | 20 | 21 | 28 |
| Financially closed (as of year-end) | 10 | 19 | 24 | 33 | 33 | 33 |

Graph 7:

Contributions to UN pooled funds administered by MPTF Office, by geographical scope (2022)



*Note: Previous years' figures were adjusted compared to previous reports following an update of the MPTF Office Fund Administration System.



The Shoulmari Solar Irrigation facility, funded by the **Bangladesh Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC)**, promotes local action for climate change adaptation. This stand-alone joint programme by UNCDF and UNDP builds capacities, channels grants and directs support to vulnerable households. The central goal is promoting local climate financing mechanisms to reduce poverty and vulnerability in Bangladesh. © UN Bangladesh

3.1. Global and regional MPTFs

Global and regional MPTFs bring an array of partners together to address challenges that require joint UN action and coherent responses across multiple countries or regions. By the end of 2022, 23 active global and regional funds constituted 36% of the total capitalization of all funds administered by the MPTF Office. Of global flagship pooled funds, the UN Peacebuilding Fund, Spotlight

Initiative Fund, Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund, and Joint SDG Fund were funds with the largest contributions.

Other specialized thematic global financing instruments, Systematic Observations Financing Facility, Global Fund for Coral Reefs—also accelerated capitalization processes. Of new funds established in 2022, the Decarbonizing Humanitarian Energy Multi-Partner Trust Fund, which supports the transition to sustainable energy services and solutions in humanitarian settings, had a capitalization of US\$22 million.

At the regional level, the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) maintained a high annual capitalization milestone of US\$151 million in contributions, reflecting the maintenance of substantial support. Of interest also, that several of the global multi-partner trust fund are now devoted to climate and environment matters.

Table 2: Deposits in US\$ to MPTF Office-administered Global Funds, 2022

| Fund | Theme | Total (US\$) | # contributors |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Peacebuilding Fund | Peace and transition | 152,673,549 | 31 |
| Spotlight Initiative Fund | Development | 43,310,708 | 1 |
| Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund | Peace and transition | 42,776,883 | 9 |
| Decarbonizing Humanitarian Energy Multi-Partner Trust Fund | Climate and environment | 22,206,303 | 1 |
| Joint SDG Fund | Development | 20,455,189 | 6 |
| Systematic Observations Financing Facility | Climate and environment | 19,461,747 | 6 |
| Global Fund for Coral Reefs | Climate and environment | 9,522,040 | 4 |
| Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund | Development | 9,189,655 | 12 |
| UNPRPD Multi-Partner Trust Fund | Development | 7,924,388 | 5 |
| Complex Risk Analytics Fund | Peace and transition | 7,752,832 | 3 |
| Economic Empowerment of Rural Women | Development | 7,393,757 | 2 |
| Elsie Initiative Fund | Peace and transition | 5,347,934 | 7 |
| UN-REDD Programme Fund | Climate and environment | 5,007,777 | 2 |
| United Nations Road Safety Trust Fund | Development | 4,765,144 | 13 |
| Generation Unlimited | Development | 4,319,514 | 2 |
| UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration | Climate and environment | 4,288,036 | 1 |
| Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF | Peace and transition | 4,070,884 | 9 |
| Human Rights Mainstreaming Fund | Development | 3,775,203 | 4 |
| Partnership for Action on Green Economy | Climate and environment | 3,729,841 | 2 |
| UNITLIFE Trust Fund | Climate and environment | 1,750,000 | 2 |
| The Lion’s Share Fund | Climate and environment | 629,918 | 4 |
| Total | | 380,351,302 | 62 |

Table 3: Deposits in US\$ to MPTF Office-administered Regional Funds, 2022

| Fund | Theme | Total (US\$) | # contributors |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Central African Forest Initiative | Climate and environment | 151,106,413 | 9 |
| W. Balkans SALW Control MPTF | Peace and transition | 2,353,508 | 4 |
| Total | | 153,459,921 | 9 |

3.2. Country-level MPTFs

By the end of 2022, country-level MPTFs constituted close to 64% of the MPTF Office portfolio in terms of total capitalization, comprised of **humanitarian country-based pooled funds** (CBPFs) and **sustainable development-related country funds that focus on SDG achievement**.

Country-level humanitarian funds

remained an important aspect of MPTF Office engagement as they received one-third of total contributions (with substantial growth in supporting the rapid responses to the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan and protracted crises in Somalia). CBPFs are humanitarian financing instruments, established and managed at the country level to support humanitarian responses in complex emergencies and natural disasters. CBPFs provide timely, flexible, and predictable funding to NGOs, UN agencies, and other humanitarian partners to respond to critical needs in a coordinated manner. The MPTF Office administers six country-based

pooled funds, which are increasingly being sequenced and aligned with other peace and development instruments at country level (for example, in the case of Afghanistan as described in the box below).

Several UN country teams have created innovative **pooled funds at the country level to advance the SDGs around the UNSDCF** (also referred to in this report as SDG country funds, see a specific in-depth section). After the publication of new UNSDG guidelines on country-level pooled funds in 2020, and roll-out of new Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, UNCTs designed and established country-level pooled funds and active ones performed well, enhancing coordinated support for the SDGs with the UNSDCF as a programmatic springboard. This year, for example, the first large scale SDG country fund was established in Uzbekistan with financial support provided by Switzerland, as custodian of recovered funds on behalf and to the benefit of the population of Uzbekistan.

As an administrator of humanitarian, peace

and development country pooled funds, the MPTF Office supported the sequencing and articulation of funding, under the leadership of Resident Coordinators to leverage UNCT expertise and capacities to delivery across the nexus, for example in Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In 2022, there was a substantial increase in the level of contributions through SDG country pooled funds, particularly in peace and transition settings, with a total of US\$392 million in contributions (a 16% annual increase). Many instruments are dedicated to initiatives in humanitarian-development-peace nexus contexts, demonstrating the importance of pooled funds for supporting cross-sector integration at the country level. The level of transfers to participating organizations through country SDG Funds reached US\$235 million in 2022, signaling a high demand for this type of funding for UNCTs and their readiness to deliver quickly. Undoubtedly, this is an area with a lot of potential for growth and continued support to Resident Coordinators and their offices, and UNCTs in the coming years.

Sequencing funding across the nexus: The Afghanistan experience

In the face of severe operational and political constraints, important efforts have been made in Afghanistan towards implementation of the humanitarian, peace and development nexus. To do this, the UN has two pooled fund mechanisms: the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund and the Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan, both administered by the MPTF Office.

The funds are part of the integrated One UN Strategic Funding Framework for Afghanistan, and are designed to identify both immediate humanitarian needs and longer-term development needs. By addressing both of these areas, the UN is able to provide sustainable solutions to the vulnerable population. This includes investments in livelihoods, creating agri-

food systems, and providing income for ordinary Afghans.

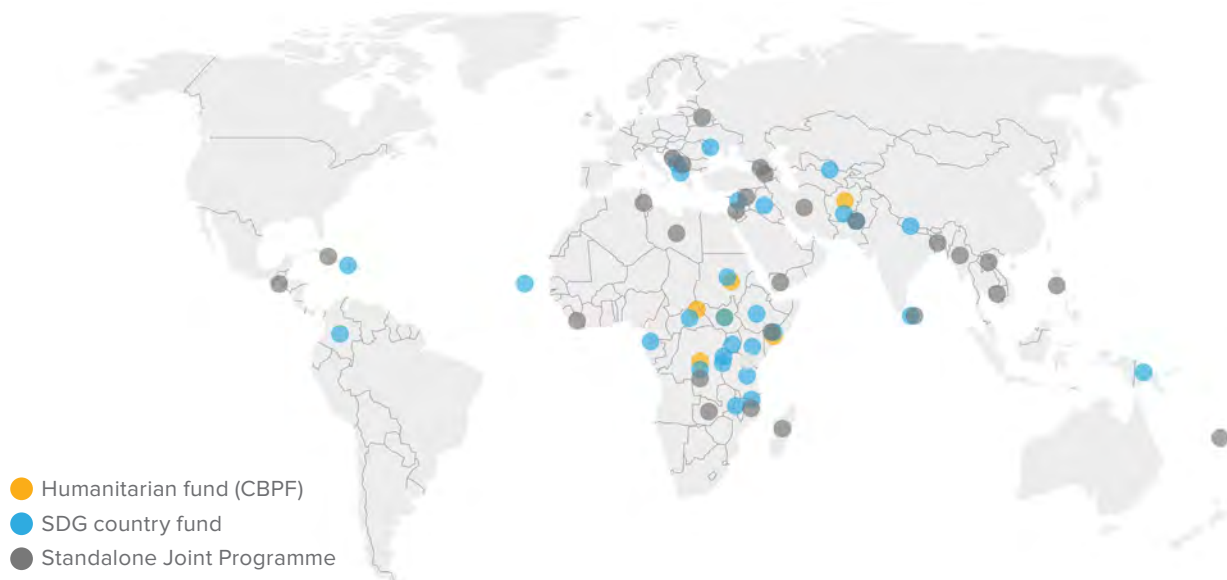
The Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund is the largest pooled fund in the field, and has benefitted from decades of donor support. The Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan is now entering its second year, and complements the efforts of the Humanitarian Fund.

In addition, other global pooled funds administered by the MPTF Office are supporting the population of Afghanistan given the difficult circumstances, including the Migration MPTF, Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund, Joint SDG Fund, and Road Safety Trust Fund, as well as the Spotlight Initiative. These initiatives seek to strengthen the implementation of

International Health Regulations, protect and empower Afghan women, increase food security, improve urban road safety, and accelerate efforts towards the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices.

Country pooled fund instruments, 2022

UN country teams around the world make use of different modalities of country-level pooled funding, in many cases as complementary instruments in a country to finance the humanitarian-peace-development nexus.



The **Central African Forest Initiative** works with six countries in Central Africa to conserve and protect exceptional biodiversity, including hundreds of endangered and vulnerable species. Activities implemented by the UN and NGOs focus on reducing forest loss and improving the livelihoods of those who rely on the 500 million hectares of forested land in the Congo Basin.

© Central African Forest Initiative

Table 4:
Deposits in US\$ to MPTF Office-administered country-level pooled funds, 2022

| Fund | Theme | Total deposits (US) | # contributors |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund | Humanitarian | 275,304,272 | 20 |
| Uzbekistan Vision 2030 Fund | Development | 94,846,665 | 1 |
| Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan | Peace and transition | 79,423,569 | 9 |
| Somalia Humanitarian Fund | Humanitarian | 66,155,745 | 9 |
| South Sudan Humanitarian Fund | Humanitarian | 50,280,243 | 11 |
| Sudan Humanitarian Fund | Humanitarian | 49,764,464 | 8 |
| DRC Humanitarian Fund | Humanitarian | 46,356,575 | 8 |
| Somalia Multi-Window Trust Fund | Peace and transition | 46,309,465 | 8 |
| Sudan Financing Platform | Development | 39,050,425 | 5 |
| Central African Republic Humanitarian Fund | Humanitarian | 29,525,819 | 8 |
| Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia | Peace and transition | 21,406,648 | 6 |
| UN Sri Lanka SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund | Peace and transition | 21,325,805 | 1 |
| Malawi SDG Acceleration Fund | Development | 18,772,146 | 5 |
| South Sudan RSRTF | Peace and transition | 17,631,049 | 5 |
| Papua New Guinea UN Country Fund | Development | 15,563,429 | 2 |
| SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund Kenya | Development | 4,163,113 | 4 |
| Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund | Development | 4,015,742 | 1 |
| Albania SDG Fund II | Development | 3,411,070 | 2 |
| DRC Stabilization Coherence Fund | Peace and transition | 3,194,199 | 1 |
| Rwanda SDG Fund | Development | 2,745,558 | 4 |
| Burundi Multi-Partner Trust Fund | Development | 2,724,950 | 1 |
| Aral Sea UN Human Security Trust Fund | Climate and environment | 2,242,300 | 2 |
| Moldova 2030 SDGs Partnership | Development | 2,003,658 | 1 |
| Cabo Verde 2030 Acceleration Fund | Development | 1,658,951 | 1 |
| Moldova 2030 Partnerships II | Development | 975,793 | 1 |
| Lebanon Recovery Fund | Peace and transition | 789,645 | 1 |
| DRC Fonds National REDD | Climate and environment | 695,270 | 1 |
| Haiti MPTF | Peace and transition | 650,000 | 1 |
| Albania SDG Acceleration Fund | Development | 430,166 | 2 |
| Total | | 901,416,733 | 36 |



IN-DEPTH

SDG country-level pooled funds in depth

In 2022 there was a substantial increase in the level of contributions through SDG country pooled funds, with a total of US\$392 million (a 16% annual increase and more than doubling from 2016). The level of transfers to participating organizations through country level pooled funds under the leadership of the Resident Coordinators was US\$235 million. These contributions are mostly concentrated in a few country funds (only 20 of the SDG country funds were capitalized, 9 of them with contributions greater than US\$5 million last year).

The new Uzbekistan 2030 Vision Fund alone was capitalized at US\$94.8 million. Twenty-two UN organizations received funds through country pooled funds last year, showing how country-level pooled funds can trigger joint action.

About country-level pooled funds

UN country-level pooled funds are an effective and efficient financing mechanism for catalyzing collective action and scaling impact. This type of multi-stakeholder financing combines resources from public and private sources to finance UN joint programmes around various UN and national frameworks.

A powerful tool to promote joint action across the UNSDCF, country-level pooled funds support the implementation of the SDGs and have the potential to bridge the Humanitarian-Peace-Development Nexus, as well as serve as a catalytic finance and funding tool for the UN Cooperation Framework when properly capitalized.

The main advantage, however, of UN country-level pooled funds is their ability to make efficient use of resources by allowing UN participating organizations to employ their own operating procedures for procurement and financial management while the Resident Coordinator focuses on the governance and alignment of joint action. Moreover, these funds can be used to finance projects that are more ambitious and have a greater impact. While contributions to country-level pooled funds have increased they have only achieved the 15% threshold of unearmarked expenditures in a few countries.

Overall, UN country-level pooled funds are an essential driver of UN reform, providing an effective way to bring together numerous stakeholders and ensure the efficient use of resources in the pursuit of the SDGs. With the potential to catalyze collective action and scale impact, pooled funds are a powerful financing mechanism that can promote joint action.

UN country level pooled funds are a critical strategic instrument to galvanize greater coherence, impact, enhanced transparency, accountability and results for the SDGs. They support UN development system reform and SDG ambition at the country level and include the technical capacities and expertise of non-resident specialized agencies through the modality of pooled funding and joint programming.

Characteristics of UN SDG country level pooled funds

- **Implementation:** All resources are implemented by UN agencies, allowing for streamlined and unified delivery of projects. This approach serves to reduce fragmentation and ensure that resources

are used efficiently and effectively.

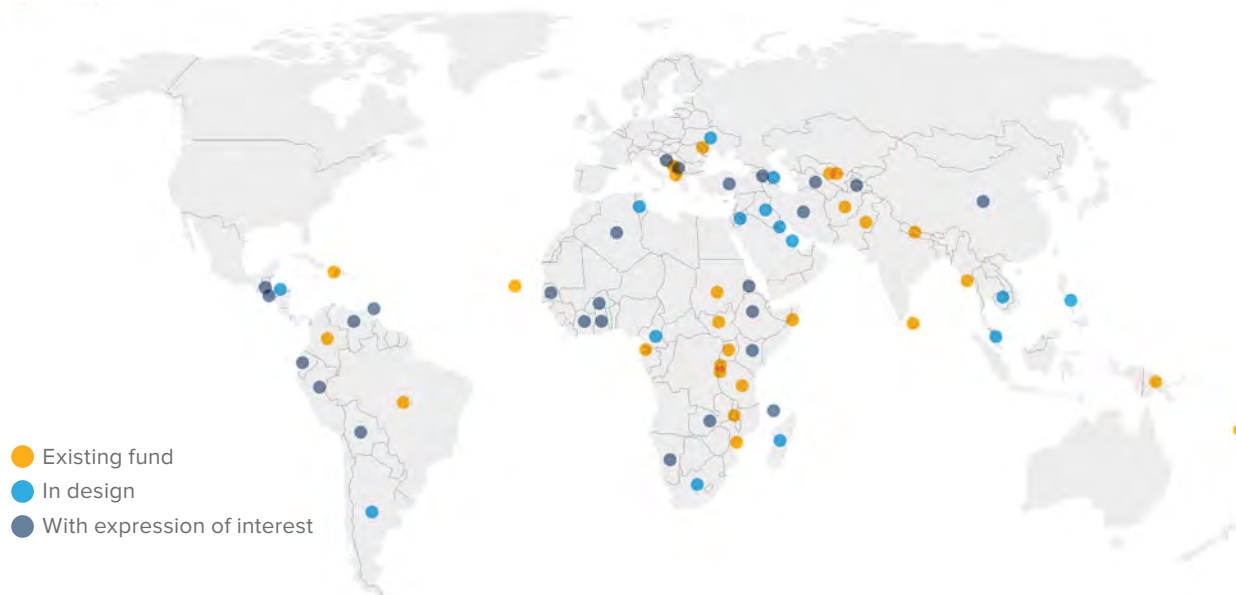
- **Reform-oriented:** The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) provides leadership and coordination to ensure that the UN is working in a reform-oriented manner in the country.
- **Alignment/coherence:** Resources are aligned around the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) to ensure all resources contribute to the same strategic objectives.
- **Resource mobilization:** Resources are mobilized at the local level, including from international donors, government, and the private sector. This allows projects to be tailored to local needs and capacities.
- **Theory of change:** Projects are nationally led and designed and are fully aligned with the UNSDCF. This ensures all resources are being used in a coordinated fashion towards achieving long-term sustainable development outcomes.
- **Earmarking:** Earmarking is possible at the outcome level, for a specific thematic area or outcome, but not to the agency level. This allows for flexibility in the allocation of resources.
- **Capitalization threshold:** The capitalization threshold for funds vary depending on the country context.
- **Global pooled funds:** Some global funds can feed into country-level pooled funds to leverage the impact of resources, for instance through the UN.
- **Agile:** A mechanism is designed to be low-cost and uses UNSDG pre-cleared standard legal templates and MPTF Office digital services, KPI's, and online platform.
- **Triple Nexus:** This flexible pooled funding is especially suitable for projects with a cross-pillar focus and those that are related to this particular nexus.

Existing pooled funds

Graph 8:

SDG Country level pooled fund instruments

This graph represents UN country teams that have developed, are currently designing or have shown interest in developing SDG country funds aligned with UN country Cooperation Frameworks. It also includes multi-country funds (i.e. Pacific), For those funds already established, more information can be found at the MPTF Office Gateway.



This map is indicative of the continued growth of SDG country-level pooled funds. Examples that highlight the progress these types of funds had in 2022 include:

- Switzerland and Uzbekistan signed an agreement on the restitution of illegally acquired assets confiscated through criminal proceedings. The agreement stipulated that the confiscated funds would be used to benefit the population of Uzbekistan, and to this end, contributed into [the Uzbekistan Vision 2030 Fund](#), a UN inter-agency pooled fund designed to support UNSDCF implementation through projects that accelerate the Government of Uzbekistan's national reform agenda and SDGs. Following a first contribution of US\$ 94 million made available at the end of 2022, the Fund has started its operationalization. The Uzbekistan Vision 2030 Fund is set to become the first large-scale SDG country pooled fund capitalized through recovered funds.
- The United Nations Country Team is leveraging [the SDG Partnership Platform \(SDGPP\) in Kenya](#) to help the government reach the SDGs. Created in 2017, the platform brings together

government, development partners, private sector, philanthropy, civil society, and academia to generate diverse SDG accelerator windows to catalyze private sector and philanthropic investments, partnerships, and innovations. As a result of this experience, the fund was created in 2022 and provides collective responses from all involved stakeholders while increasing accountability by allowing transparent resource allocation, broadening the financial base with the private sector, traditional and non-traditional donors, reducing transaction costs, and managing potential risks to contributors. This fund supports the establishment and operationalization of the SDGPP windows and SDG Accelerator Lab—a major step in helping Kenya meet SDG target 17.17.

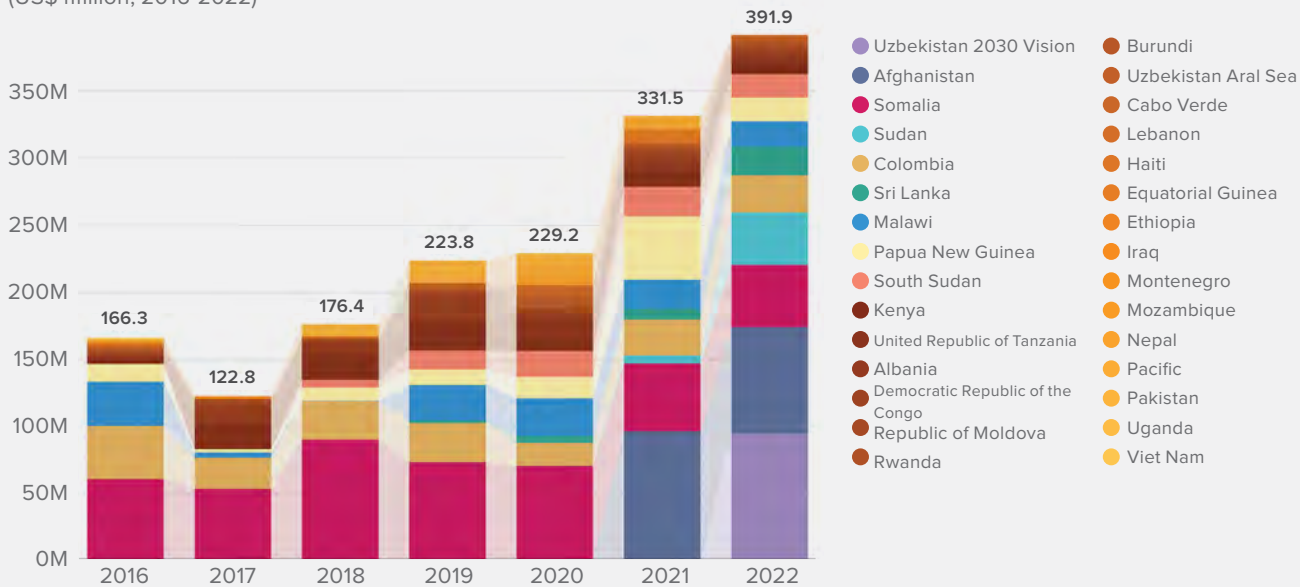
- In Afghanistan, the United Nations is using two pooled funds to address the humanitarian, peace and development nexus: The Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund and [Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan \(STFA\)](#). Since 2022, the STFA, operationalized by UN entities under a governance mechanism chaired by the Resident Coordinator and part of and will be part of the integrated One

UN Strategic Funding Framework for Afghanistan. Financing is essential to meet the immediate needs of food, shelter, and basic services, while also providing sustainable solutions in the form of agri-food systems, income generation, and small and medium enterprises that mitigate the effects of climate change. The Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund has been the largest country pooled fund, bolstered by decades of donor support.

- In Montenegro, the United Nations has set up [the SDG Acceleration Fund](#) to support sustainable development and country's European Union accession process. Established in late 2022, the fund is open to contributions from the public and private sectors and focuses on three strategic priority areas: Inclusive economic development and environmental sustainability; human capital development, reducing vulnerability, social inclusion; and social cohesion, people-centered governance, rule of law, and human rights. It is expected that the fund will bring significant support to Montenegro's development process, enabling the country to meet the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and achieve EU membership.

IN-DEPTH

Graph 9:
Contributions to SDG country-level pooled funds
 (US\$ million, 2016-2022)



The graph 10 illustrates the growth of new multi-partner trust funds under the leadership of the UN's Resident Coordinators (RCs and UNCTs), in line with UNSDG guidance. It shows that a total of 20 funds were capitalized for a total of US\$ 392 million. Data highlights that efforts to provide greater access to financing in-country through joint funding modalities are bearing fruits, however there is a need for more

and more targeted investments in transitional and development settings. The data also underscores the importance of UN leadership in facilitating the development of new pooled funds, as this has been a key factor in the success of joint financing efforts.

Timing is key when launching an SDG pooled fund since it needs to be embedded in the Country Program Analysis

(CCA) and UNSDCF processes. Furthermore, early involvement and support of the UNCT, engagement with donors and partners, and national governments are essential. Ownership is necessary to ensure fund programmes are well implemented and accepted by local partners.

Graph 11:

Deposits and trends SDG country-level pooled funds (2016 to 2022)

US\$ million



3.3. Joint programmes

Standalone joint programmes using the pass-through fund management modality frequently operate as the pooled funding instrument for joint development action at the country level. Initiatives typically involve between two and five UN organizations that agree on a specific programmatic scope and deliverables. Together, country, region-

al, and global joint programmes accounted for US\$79.7 million in total contributions to the MPTF Office in 2022. It is expected the new joint programme guidance note adopted by the UNSDG will trigger a growing interest in the use of joint programmes, as suggested in the QCPR resolution.

Table 5:
Deposits in US\$ to MPTF Office-administered stand-alone joint programmes, 2022

| Fund | Theme | Deposits |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| JP Bangladesh SAFE II | Peace and transition | 17,396,664 |
| JP ERRY III in Yemem | Peace and transition | 14,455,445 |
| JP Promoting Rule of Law in Palestine (Sawasya II) | Peace and transition | 7,816,255 |
| JP Financing a Green Inclusive and Sustainable Recovery | Development | 7,262,732 |
| JP Syria Urban and Rural Resilience | Peace and transition | 5,106,215 |
| JP Climate Security Mechanism | Climate and environment | 3,129,303 |
| JP Sri Lanka JURE | Development | 2,461,000 |
| JP Philippines Human Rights | Development | 2,279,821 |
| JP Bangladesh SAFE | Development | 2,061,367 |
| JP Bangladesh Local Government Initiative on Climate Change | Climate and environment | 1,956,421 |
| JP Mozambique Rapariga Biz | Development | 1,933,872 |
| JP Women's Empowerment and Inclusive Communities in Myanmar | Development | 1,571,580 |
| JP Promoting women and girls' leadership in Tunisia | Development | 1,485,306 |
| JP Action for Girls and Young Women in Mozambique | Development | 1,484,818 |
| JP Community-Based Forestry and Protected Area Management in Liberia | Climate and environment | 1,357,389 |
| JP for Quality Education in Pakistan | Development | 1,178,685 |
| JP Conflict Transformation in BARMM - Philippines | Peace and transition | 1,000,000 |
| JP Madagascar DRR | Development | 849,653 |
| JP for Gender Equality in Georgia III | Development | 743,920 |
| JP Georgia Human Rights for All Phase 2 | Development | 672,515 |
| JP Pacific Digital Economy Programme | Development | 622,526 |
| JP Lao ERAW | Development | 607,561 |
| JP Bosnia and Herzegovina DRR | Development | 603,093 |
| JP Healthier Kosovo II | Development | 569,274 |
| JP Georgia-EU Innovative Action for Private Sector Competitiveness | Development | 549,912 |
| JP on Gender-Based Violence Zambia | Development | 484,851 |
| JP on Improving Vocational Education in Abkhazia | Development | 135,295 |
| Total | | 79,775,469 |

Progress towards QCPR and Funding Compact: Pooled funding

While UN country-level pooled funds represent only a small, but growing, part of overall UN funding, they are instrumental in advancing some of the indicators in the

QCPR related with country-level funding. The data available shows some progress made by UNDS entities and UNCTs in terms of non-core resources, joint activi-

ties, and joint programmes. It is clear that there has been significant improvement in all three areas since 2018, but still far from the targets in the QCPR.

Table 6:

Progress in key pooled funding related indicators included in Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) monitoring framework

| Indicator | OP | Baseline | Target | SGR 2022 value | Source |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|------------------|
| 4.2.6 Percentage of programme countries where: i. Over 10% ii. Over 15% iii. Over 20% of non-core resources are channelled through inter-agency pooled funds | 46,28 | i. 14.1% ii. 6.1% iii. 2.5% 2018 | | i. 17.8% ii. 8.6% iii. 3.7% 2020 | DESA/OISC |
| 4.5.9 Percentage of UNDS entities with at least 15% of noncore development-related expenditures constituting part of a joint activity | 63 | 9/29 (31%) 2018 | 75% (2021) | 32% (2021) | DESA (HQ survey) |
| 4.5.12 Percentage of UNCTs that have at least one active joint programme (expended resources in the past year) | 63 | 64% 2020 | 90% (2024) | 78% (2021) | DCO |
| 4.5.13 Total budget of all active joint programmes | 63 | \$3.4 billion 2020 | | \$4.7 billion 2021 | DCO |
| 4.5.14 UNSDG Joint Programme guidance from 2014 updated (yes/no; date) | 96 | No 2020 | Yes (2022) | YES (Oct. 2022) | DCO |

In terms of non-core resources, the percentage of programme countries where over 10%, 15%, and 20% of non-core resources are channeled through inter-agency pooled funds has increased from 14.1%, 6.1%, and 2.5% respectively in 2018 to 17.8%, 8.6%, and 3.7% respectively in 2020.

When it comes to joint activities, the percentage of UNDS entities with at least 15% of non-core development-related expenditures constituting part of

a joint activity has increased from 31% in 2018 to 32% in 2021, very far from the 75% target. Similarly, the percentage of UNCTs that have at least one active joint programme (expended resources in the past year) has increased from 64% in 2020 to 78% in 2021, but the objective of 90% hasn't been reached year.

Finally, the total budget of all active joint programmes has increased from US\$3.4 billion in 2020 to US\$4.7 billion in 2021. While joint programmes can be also

funded using other fund management modalities, an important part is through UN pooled funds.

Overall, UNDS entities and UNCTs have made significant progress in channeling non-core resources towards UN pooled funds, engaging in joint activities, and funding joint programmes, but that further support from partners and UN entities it is still important.



Flagship fund highlights:

Peacebuilding Fund

In 2022, the Peacebuilding Fund supported national peacebuilding efforts with an all-time high of US\$231 million of new approvals in 37 countries. The fund continued to demonstrate its relevance and respond to national demand for peacebuilding support. It approved US\$27.9 million for cross-border programming, US\$75.6 million to support United Nations transitions, and a record US\$85.8 million for women's and youth empowerment. For the sixth year in a row, the fund exceeded its target allocation of 30% to gender equality and achieved 47% of gender-responsive investments, which reflects effective gender mainstreaming in regular programming of the fund. Recognizing the significant challenges faced by people suffering intersecting forms of discrimination and the importance of a strong civic space, the fund stakeholders encouraged the uptake of initiatives to protect and support human rights defenders, including gender and youth promotion.

Key results achieved in 2022

The Peacebuilding Fund received new voluntary commitments from 32 Member States, amounting to US\$170.8 million. While this is a significant achievement, it falls short of the US\$275 million target, resulting in total commitments and pledges of only US\$700 million for the 2020-2024 strategy, less than half of the US\$1.5 billion target. Without an increase in contributions, the record level of approvals in 2022 will drop in 2023. The General Assembly High-Level Meeting on Financing for Peacebuilding held in April 2022 was a critical step towards securing increased, predictable, and sustainable financing for UN entities and NGOs.

In 2022, the two annual thematic reviews focused on local peacebuilding and climate security. The Local Peacebuilding Thematic Review found that support to local peace structures helps effectively resolve local-level conflicts while small grant facilities supported by the fund positively contribute to building trust between communities and local governments. The Climate Security and Peacebuilding Thematic Review recognizes the critical cross-border focus of the fund given the transnational nature of climate-security threats, also noting the effectiveness of financing for the prevention and management of local-level conflicts over natural resources. Findings from the mid-term independent review of the 2020-2024 strategy suggest improving programmatic impact by involving national actors in cross-border programming, refining action for transition settings, integrating gender- and youth-focused programming, rejuvenating Joint Steering Committees, and experimenting with approaches for hard-to-reach groups.

In 2023, the fund is gearing up to respond to country-based demands in line with mid-term review recommendations. In addition,

the fund strategy will be refined for United Nations mission transition settings and invest more in results monitoring, including data generation and analysis tools.

Importance of MPTF Office quality pooled funding services for the Peacebuilding Fund

The UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund, acting as the Administrative Agent of the Peacebuilding Fund, collaborates closely with PBSO to enhance partnership opportunities, widen involvement for both new and traditional partners, and constantly refine processes for delivering and concluding projects. In 2022, fund SAAs were signed by 37 Member States, representing a substantial number of contributions.

“The General Assembly’s Financing for Peacebuilding resolution reflects a commitment to find solutions for increased and more predictable and sustainable funding. The Peacebuilding Fund continues to be an invaluable resource.”

António Guterres,
Secretary-General of the United Nations



Thanks to the **Peacebuilding Fund**, soccer fields behind a school in Tanganyika province, DRC, have become a place of peace and unity. Here, activities like soccer have created space for youth from Twa and Bantu communities to come together and build peace-positive relations while reducing intercommunal conflicts. The project supported by UNFPA, FAO and UNESCO proves that peace is possible even in a region overwhelmed by insecurity.

© Viktoria Von Knobloch/UN DPPA/PBSO



Flagship fund highlights:

Central African Forest Initiative

Making strategic, sustainable, and holistic low emission investments in Central Africa

The Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) fund is the largest climate and environment fund administered by the MPTF Office, the only broad-ranging UN fund focused specifically on the world's second largest tropical rainforest and 500 million hectares of forested land. Forty CAFI-funded projects, implemented by 16 UN organizations, International Cooperation Agencies and NGOs work to reduce forest loss and improve the livelihoods of those who rely on the forests of the Congo Basin.

CAFI currently works with six Central African partner countries and nine donors (Sweden, the most recent, joined in 2022). Contributions are pooled and channeled to participating organizations to promote joint action and multi-stakeholder partnerships. Funded projects are implemented at the regional and national levels along with concerted efforts in on-the-ground implementation in provinces, districts and villages. Since its inception in 2015, the fund has supported more than 40 projects and programmes, committed US\$718 million with US\$406 million in transfers.

The MPTF Office supports CAFI by offering services to facilitate smooth donor coordination, reduce overlaps, increase cost efficiency, joint policy dialogue and action, and clear the path for a single monitoring and reporting process while ensuring fiduciary responsibility.

CAFI key progress and achievements in 2022

CAFI achieved considerable progress, including a massive programming phase for US\$500 million in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to develop projects that will help the country meet milestones set during COP26 in Glasgow. This has meant ramping up efforts in 20 active projects, covering seven sectors since 2016. To date, 6% of villages have formed

local development committees to plan how to use land and resources and 7.5 million hectares of land are freshly covered by the local plans. Moreover, 21,500 hectares led to the provision of sustainable wood energy and replacement of charcoal as a fuel source.

CAFI strengthened its partnership with stakeholders in Gabon by reinforcing support to two active projects focused on land use planning and forest monitoring, where 470 villages have already been mapped by villagers, and agricultural research and expansion of national parks that saw the construction of a new laboratory for soil analysis in 2022. In a historic decision, Gabon was also the first African country to receive a results-based payment (RBP) of US\$17 million from CAFI for verified emissions reduction of more than five million tons in 2016-2017, the first of an RBP-focused agreement worth \$150 million. The National Climate Council subsequently approved five new projects to be financed, bringing the total to eight valued at \$48 million.

CAFI-funded regional projects, totaling \$62 million, include 1) the Nature+ Accelerator with IUCN, 2) a first CAFI partnership with the private sector in the form of US\$47 million in donor capital from the &GreenFund to provide loans to local entrepreneurs to implement forest-positive projects with de-risked loans, and 3) financing for robust and updated scientific evidence on the extent and drivers of de-

forestation and degradation in the region.

Lessons learned

CAFI is diversifying its pool of expertise through CAFI-fostered partnership dialogues with prospective implementing partners including research institutions, INGOs, bilateral cooperation agencies and international organizations that possess the technical expertise, capacity and proven record of accomplishment to successfully implement CAFI projects in the Central Africa region.

It is also important to collaborate and draw experience from other tropical forest consortiums in South America and Asia. Close contact and exchanges with like-minded initiatives have led to CAFI successfully initiation of an approach to include payments for environmental services.

Looking forward

CAFI is expanding rapidly, building capacities with necessary experts within its secretariat and partner countries to drive project and programme development, and implementation. As the fund expands, diversification of partnerships is central to facilitating project implementation, as CAFI seeks to make a positive impact in reducing forest loss and improving livelihoods in Central Africa.

CAFI looks forward to a busy 2023, with the initiative poised to launch a series of calls for proposals in Cameroon and support the launch of several projects.

“I first received support and advice, then seeds. I now have a fishing pond and livestock. If your farm becomes like what the land use plan describes, you have vanquished your hunger.”

Emmanuel,
a farmer from the pilot programme and beneficiary of CAFI funding in DRC



Flagship fund highlights:

Joint SDG Fund

The Joint SDG Fund is the flagship fund that supercharges the UN development system to accelerate UN programmatic actions for the SDGs at the country-level. As of 2022, the fund has made over US\$260 million in financial commitments to 119 UN country teams and multi-country offices, with 31 UN partners in the areas of integrated social protection, SDG financing and investments, enhancing SIDS resilience and supporting the UN collective response to the global cost-of-living crisis.

The fund positively contributed to enhancing the Resident Coordinator system with over 90% of Resident Coordinators reporting the positive impact of the fund in aligning common results among UN entities based on Cooperation Frameworks and facilitating high-level engagement with the government on key SDG issues.

In 2022, the fund focused on launching its SIDS resilience and Development Emergency Modality portfolio, as well as supporting the final stages of its initial joint programmes. Through these programmes, 147 million people (50.4% women and girls) accessed new or extended social protection services, 30 million children (49% girls) received vaccinations, 11.4 million students (47% women and girls) received scholarships, 38 countries developed or finalized systems to track public allocation and activities for gender equality and women's empowerment, and US\$2.3 billion was catalyzed from both public and private sector for accelerating SDGs in programme countries.

Key results achieved in 2022

The Joint SDG Fund achieved significant results in 2022 by expanding social protection for all, mobilizing resources for SDG financing strategies, building resilience and reducing vulnerabilities in small island developing states, and activating UN responses against the global cost-of-living crisis.

The integrated social protection portfolio of 35 joint programs have expanded access and extended social benefits to over 147 million people. In addition, the fund leveraged over \$411 million in follow-on government funding and international aid for social protection in response to the COVID-19 crisis. Furthermore, fund stakeholders have collaborated with non-traditional partners to leverage over \$1.8 billion in additional financing for the SDGs.

A dedicated portfolio for small island developing states was also launched, which is aligned with national priorities. In addition, fund stakeholders activated its Development Emergency Modality to support over 100 countries and territories in gathering up-to-date data on the effect of the crisis, especially in areas of food and energy security, nutrition, trade flows and financing. This support has been instrumental

in helping the government incorporate prevention and shock-responsiveness into national socio-economic policies and programmes

Looking ahead

The Joint SDG Fund devised a new strategy for the period 2023 to 2026 that positions the fund as a flagship financing mechanism for SDG transformation. This strategy will enable stakeholders to allocate resources to seven transformational areas critical to SDG acceleration, while also ensuring cross-cutting results for gender equality and women's empowerment, youth inclusion and promotion of SDG data.

“The Joint SDG Fund has already been proven to be effective in stimulating collective UN action to support the SDGs and ensuring that finance is channelled where it is needed most.”

Amina Mohammed,
United Nations Deputy Secretary-General



Funds designed and established in 2022

Throughout 2022, the MPTF Office supported partners in the design and development of new pooled funds.

Funds established in 2022

MPTFs

Decarbonizing Humanitarian Energy

Haiti MPTF

Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Fund (IRAF)

Moldova 2030 Partnerships Fund Phase II

Montenegro SDG Acceleration Fund

SDG MPTF Kenya

Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon MPTF

Tanzania SDG Fund

Uzbekistan Vision 2030 Fund

Standalone-joint programmes

Joint Programme Belarus SDGs

Joint Programme Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE+) in Bangladesh

Joint Programme for Gender Equality in Georgia

Early Warning System and Anticipatory Actions Joint Programme in Madagascar

Joint Programme to Strengthen Urban and Rural Resilience and Conditions for Recovery in Syria

Joint Programme for Community-Based Forestry and Protected Area Management in Liberia

This section features a selection of the newest instruments and how they are expected to make impactful contributions on a variety of issues around the world.

Infrastructure Resilient Accelerator Fund

The challenge: To build infrastructure systems that can withstand and recover from natural disasters and other shocks, and provide essential services to communities, requires significant investments in risk-informed planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure systems. The Infrastructure Resilient Accelerator Fund (IRAF) was created to address this challenge by supporting collective action on disaster resilience and ensuring development for resilient infrastructure at national, regional, and global levels.

The approach: The Infrastructure Resilient Accelerator Fund (IRAF) takes comprehensive measures to tackle the challenges of building resilient infrastructure systems. The IRAF aims to support collective action on disaster resilience and ensure development for resilient infrastructure at national, regional, and global levels by providing technical support, capacity building solutions, investments in research and knowledge collaboration, and layered advocacy convening key constituents of infrastructure development, operations, and governance across stakeholder groups.

The IRAF approach is based on the principles of risk-informed investments, capacity building, research and knowledge collaborations, and advocacy. IRAF stakeholders seek to promote the resilience of new and existing infrastructure systems by facilitating risk-informed investments in planning, design, construction, operation,

and maintenance. It provides technical support and capacity building solutions to countries to enhance their ability to plan for and respond to natural disasters and other shocks. It invests in research and knowledge collaborations for infrastructure resilience to generate evidence-based solutions that can inform policy-making processes and advocacy at national, regional, and global levels.

Partners: Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, UNDP, UNDRR, Government of India, and Government of India, Government of the United Kingdom.

Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Decarbonizing Humanitarian Energy

The challenge: Decarbonizing humanitarian energy is critical to reducing the US\$100 million spent annually on fuel, as well as 200,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions that contribute to climate change. With energy efficiency measures and sustainable energy solutions, humanitarian responses can save money while reducing their negative environmental impact.

The approach: The fund takes a multi-faceted approach to reducing the consumption of fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions associated with electricity production in humanitarian responses. The fund, which is governed by a partnership of UN organizations that include UNHCR, UNDP, and UNOPS, aims to facilitate a Centralized Clean Energy Service (CCES) that reduces energy consumption and costs, supports private sector involvement in sustainable energy solutions, coordinates bundling of multiple projects together to achieve economies of scale and unlock innovative financing mechanisms, produces evidence-based communications materials that promote lower carbon

operations, and opens opportunities to improve energy access for displaced people and host communities.

The fund takes a collaborative and evidence-based approach to decarbonizing humanitarian energy. It works closely with NGOs, private sector actors, and governments to achieve lasting impact. The fund also emphasizes the importance of data collection and analysis to inform decision-making and ensure that interventions are effective and sustainable. By taking a multi-faceted approach and working collaboratively with stakeholders while prioritizing data-driven decision-making, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Decarbonizing Humanitarian Energy aims to make quick progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Partners: UNITAR, UNDP, NORCAP, Government of Germany

Uzbekistan Vision 2030

The challenge: Mobilizing adequate resources for implementation of an ambitious new UNSDCF can be challenging in a middle-income country but working with a joint funding mechanism can help reduce fragmentation, improve coordination, and accelerate UN support for the national reform agenda by applying the highest normative standards and principles of leaving no one behind. Given the bilateral restitution agreement between Switzerland and Uzbekistan, the opportunity exists to support principled, transparent, and effective asset restitution via UN programs in the framework of the UNSDCF.

The approach: The Uzbekistan Vision 2030 Fund is an UN inter-agency pooled fund that aims to contribute to the achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals in Uzbekistan by 2030. It is anchored in the UNSDCF for 2021-2025 and its successor framework. The UNSDCF was developed through participatory and inclusive consultations with national stakeholders, UN entities, contributors, IFIs and other development partners.

Further to the Agreement between the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Modalities for the Return of Illegally Acquired Assets Forfeited in the Swiss Confederation to the Benefit of the Population of the Republic of Uzbekistan,

the fund is capitalized through a contribution by Switzerland as a custodian of assets that have been definitively forfeited in criminal proceedings and are the object of a restitution agreement between Switzerland and Uzbekistan. The fund has been identified by partners as a tool to support principled, transparent, and effective asset restitution via UN programs aimed at accelerating the national reform agenda of the Government of Uzbekistan and the SDGs.

The UN Uzbekistan Vision 2030 Fund will contribute to the SDGs by emphasizing policy coherence, evidence-based decision-making, and the highest normative standards. It has three fund windows, offering support towards flagship programmes, fast-track and quick win initiatives, and programmes to be implemented by UN Specialized Agencies, like the World Bank.

Partners: UN organizations in Uzbekistan (FAO, ITC, ILO, UNDP, OHCHR, WHO, UNICRI, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNODC, UNECE, UNESCAP, UNHCR, UNWOMEN, UNICEF, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNOPS, ITU, UNIDO, IOM, UNEP), Government of Uzbekistan, Government of Switzerland.

Haiti Multi-Partner Trust Fund

The challenge: The Southern Peninsula of Haiti was hard hit by an earthquake on August 14, 2021. The disaster destroyed homes, businesses, and infrastructure, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities in the region. To support recovery and reconstruction efforts, stakeholders launched a new fund in 2022 to address challenges and build resilience against future disasters.

The approach: The Haiti Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) is an instrument used to improve crisis mitigation and management measures, and support recovery and reconstruction in the region. Fund stakeholders take a multi-sectoral approach to address challenges related to governance, economic recovery, resilient infrastructure, territorial planning, and social inclusion and protection.

Tailored interventions are based on national ownership, leadership, and transparency, as MPTF partners strive to promote sustainable and resilient recovery. The programmatic strategy emphasizes the importance of coordination amongst national

and international partners to ensure effective implementation of recovery programs, as well as learn from previous disaster response efforts in Haiti.

The MPTF approach is designed to promote sustainable recovery and reconstruction efforts that will help build resilience against future disasters and address underlying vulnerabilities in the region. It will ensure the Southern Peninsula of Haiti is better prepared to face future natural hazards such as hurricanes, floods, landslides, droughts, and earthquakes. The fund is part of a new generation of SDG country level pooled funds.

Partners: UN in Haiti (add here all agencies who have signed MOU), Government of Haiti, Government of Canada

UN Joint Programme to Strengthen Urban and Rural Resilience and the Conditions for Recovery in Syria

The challenge: Syria has faced a complex humanitarian crisis due to the ongoing conflict, which has resulted in severe damage to infrastructure, displacement of people, and loss of livelihoods. A nexus approach that integrates humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts can support Syria in these circumstances by addressing the root causes of the crisis and promoting sustainable recovery and resilience.

The approach: The programme brings together six UN agencies and aims to develop and deliver recovery plans that are responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups, restore basic and social services, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for households and communities. Programme stakeholders rely on an Urban Area-based and Neighbourhood Action Planning Approach that collaborates with communities on planning and implementing a package of infrastructure, services, livelihoods, and social protection.

This innovative programme is expected to improve the resilience of Syrian communities and cities by addressing the root causes of the crisis through integrated humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts. The programme brings the combined expertise and capacities of six UN agencies—

Partners: FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, and WFP, Government of Italy

4

Pooled funding partners and engagement

Support for UN inter-agency pooled funds remained strong in 2022 with US\$1.74 billion in resources provided to UN agencies and implementing partners in the pooled fund portfolio the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office administers. The level of new deposits was US\$ 1.5 billion, the third highest in the almost twenty years history of the MPTF Office.

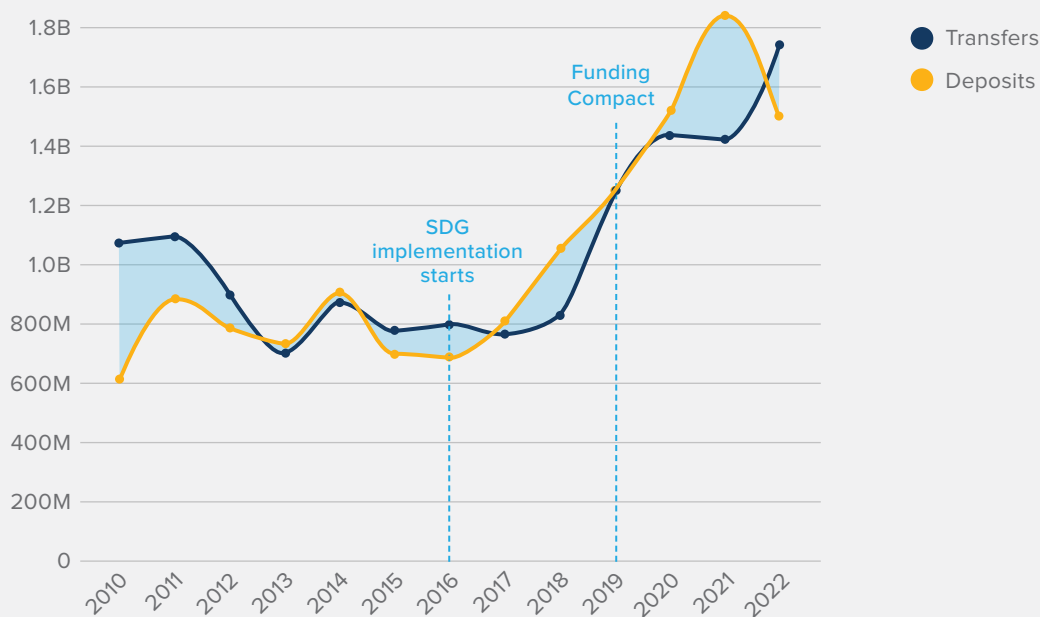
The level of transfers to participating UN organizations was the highest ever,

reaching US\$ 1.74 billion. A larger, more diversified and innovative portfolio of MPTF Office-administered inter-agency pooled funds and a broader network of partnerships across humanitarian, development, environment and peacebuilding provided substantial contributions to UN efforts towards SDG achievement, reinforcing the UNDP positioning as a convener of integrated approaches and provider of operational services. This reflects the

broad ownership and interest of partners in supporting this funding modality in the spirit of the Funding Compact, as well as increasing international commitments around climate change and biodiversity, and supporting swift, coordinated international action for multiple simultaneous crises responses.

Graph 12:

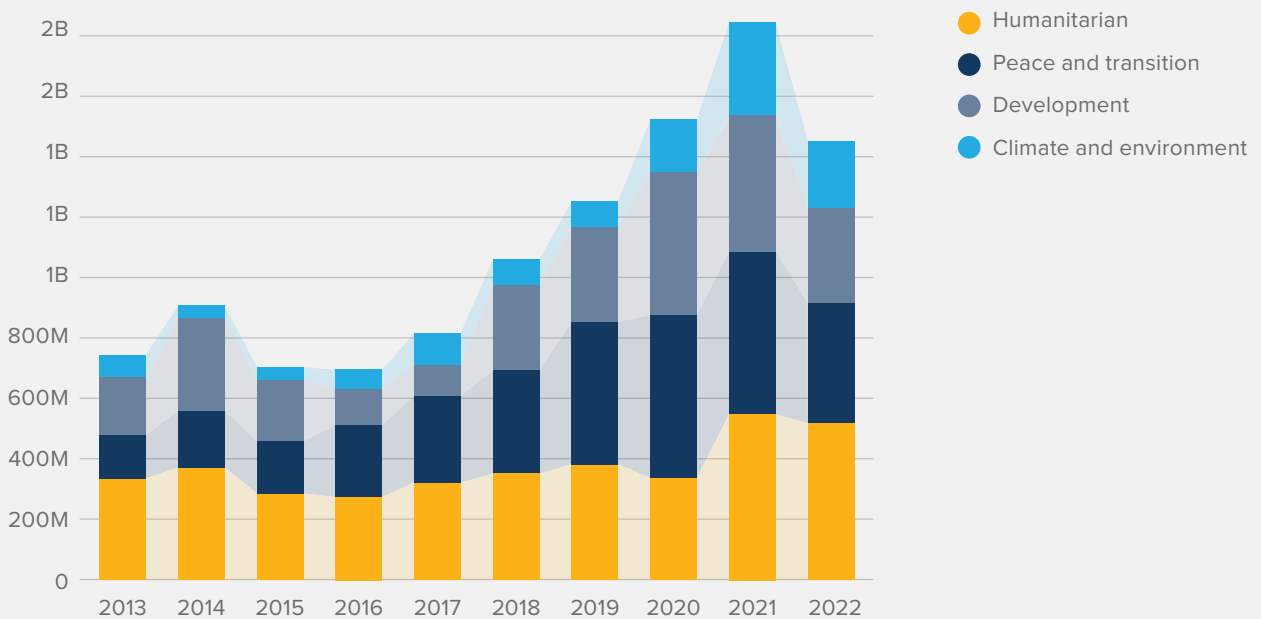
Total deposits and transfers by MPTF Office, in US\$ millions (2010-2022)



Beneath this aggregate financial picture is a diversified, innovative, and well-distributed portfolio of funds that covers the UN system and SDG agenda. In 2022, 34% of deposits were channeled to humanitarian funds, 30% for peace and transition, 21% went towards development funds, and 15% of deposits were received for the MPTF Office growing climate and environment portfolio.

Graph 13:

Composition of MPTF Office portfolio by fund thematic area in terms of deposits in US\$ millions (2013-2022)



4.1. Contributors

Governments, multilateral organizations (like the European Union), international financial institutions, the private sector and United Nations organizations invest resources in pooled funds while the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office acts as administrative agent. Joint commitments amongst contributors have been central in advancing SDG and humanitarian action.

In 2022, the top 10 donors to MPTF Office funds were Germany, Norway, United Kingdom, Sweden, the European Union, Netherlands, Canada, Australia, Denmark, and United States of America. The contributor base expanded and became less concentrated. Five Member States contributed over US\$ 100 million (Germany, United Kingdom, Sweden, Netherlands, and Norway). The Nordic Development Fund, the joint Nordic international financing institution focusing on the nexus between climate change and development, contributed for the first time to a UN pooled fund.

Seventeen partners contributed over US\$10 million. In line with the Funding Compact, the number of Member States contributing to inter-agency pooled funds administered by the MPTF Office continued to grow, increasing from 39 in 2019 to 48 in 2022.

Table 7: Top 15 governments and Member States contributions in 2022 and trends by geographical scope 2016 to 2022 (in US\$)²

| Contributor | Contributions 2022 | 2016 – 2022 | Country funds | Regional funds | Global funds |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 Germany | 367,644,650 | 57.3M | 52% | 16% | 32% |
| 2 United Kingdom | 152,605,326 | 177.4M | 88% | 0% | 12% |
| 3 Sweden | 140,073,687 | 100.4M | 70% | 0% | 30% |
| 4 Norway | 130,757,686 | 95.8M | 47% | 32% | 22% |
| 5 Netherlands | 129,767,823 | 42.3M | 61% | 4% | 35% |
| 6 European Union | 83,947,519 | 25M | 31% | 2% | 67% |
| 7 United States of America | 61,580,000 | 1M | 88% | 0% | 12% |
| 8 Australia | 55,701,701 | 32.8M | 80% | 7% | 13% |
| 9 Canada | 49,435,539 | 13.9M | 81% | 0% | 19% |
| 10 Denmark | 46,937,700 | 21.5M | 78% | 0% | 22% |
| 11 Switzerland | 35,925,566 | 13.8M | 65% | 8% | 28% |
| 12 Ireland | 35,504,181 | 21.4M | 87% | 0% | 13% |
| 13 Belgium | 20,471,468 | 12.5M | 78% | 6% | 16% |
| 14 Finland | 19,974,028 | 2.7M | 56% | 0% | 44% |
| 15 Italy | 18,266,509 | 4.9M | 58% | 0% | 42% |



A young girl drinks clean, safe water provided through a health improvement initiative financed by the **Multi-Partner Human Security Trust Fund for the Aral Sea Region in Uzbekistan**. The fund approach is to build resilience in communities affected by the ecological disaster of the shrinking Aral Sea. Stakeholders provide timely, coordinated solutions to environmental, economic, food, health, and social issues.

© UN Uzbekistan

² A full list of contributors is available in annex 2.

While a substantial portion of funding comes from Member States, non-traditional donors, such as the private sector, philanthropic organizations and civil society organizations are increasingly investing resources in UN MPTF-supported coalitions where contributions surpassed US\$10 million dollars for the second time in a row (with 21 private sector, foundations and other private organizations contributing to the MPTF Office diversified portfolio compared to 14 private sector partners in 2021). In some cases (Road Safety Fund and the Global Fund for Coral Reefs) private sector contributions went beyond financial support to encompass broader strategic support to fund theories of change and partnership strategies.

Table 8: Private sector and foundations contributions in 2022 (in US\$)

| Donor Group | Deposits |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Fondation Botnar (through UNICEF NatCom) | 2,072,324 |
| Paul G Allen Family Foundation | 2,000,000 |
| UN Foundtn/UN Partnrshp Office | 1,769,112 |
| FIA Foundation | 1,032,459 |
| Al Maktoum Global Initiatives | 750,000 |
| Autoliv | 600,000 |
| Michelin Corporate Foundation | 508,129 |
| Mars Incorporated | 366,918 |
| Conrad N. Hilton Foundation | 250,000 |
| Pirelli & C.SpA. | 200,000 |
| Bridgestone Corporation | 175,000 |
| Guccio Gucci SpA | 150,000 |
| Cartier Philanthropy | 85,000 |
| Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH | 63,121 |
| Keep Fighting Foundation | 52,500 |
| Lacoste | 28,000 |
| Fondazione Unipolis | 5,200 |
| Revel | 2,978 |
| La Nuez Audiovisual Prod | 1,475 |
| Private Sector (other) | 1,341 |





4.2. Participating organizations

The MPTF Office transferred a total of US\$1.74 billion to 116 different participating organizations in 2022, including United Nations organizations and non-UN organizations where 76% were implemented by UN action. OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs), UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), WFP (World Food Programme), UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund), FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), IOM (International Organization for Migration), UN WOMEN (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) and UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) were the primary recipients of funds (Table 9). Transfers to FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) and UNCDF (United Nations Capital Development Fund) doubled while WFP experienced 75% growth and transfers of US\$ 110 million. Where FAO saw 102%

growth, WHO (World Health Organization) 22%, and UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) leveraged 21%. Beyond their leading role as implementing partners of UN Participating Organizations in Multi-Partner Trust Funds and joint programmes, NGOs enjoyed direct access to funds, and implemented 20% of financing under the Managing Agent function (where a UN entity transfers resources to an NGO) or directly as a NUNO, a modality by which an NGO has full programmatic and financial accountability responsibility. In the last 12 months direct transfers to NUNOs nearly doubled with 89% growth in comparison to 2021, reaching US\$65 million. In 2022, the World Bank was reincorporated as a participating organization—the organization has not implemented MPTF Office administered resources since 2017.

Making space – Peacebuilding approaches to engage civil society in pooled financing

If local peacebuilding actors can access quality financing and unlock the role of pooled funds, they can help design successful peacebuilding processes. In the last few years, under the leadership of the Peacebuilding Fund, stakeholder efforts expanded the options for local actors to engage. Actions included:

- **UN joint programme implementation.** Most work through pooled funds are joint programmes where UN entities come together with national partners, government, and

civil society. Local peacebuilding actors are central participants in making dialogue more inclusive, local implementation and providing conflict-sensitive analysis.

- **Direct access to pooled financing.** This may take different forms, but efforts are usually directly channeled to a local actor or low-risk organization.
- **Small grants and institutional funding.** Innovative mechanisms are used to support projects by civil actors and provide resources for institution-

al funding and The Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Trust Fund is an example. This is particularly relevant for smaller organizations.

- **Engagement in programme and management arrangements.** NGOs and local actors play a role in being engaged as active partners for pooled fund activities like participating in advisory groups, steering committees, or other governance arrangements.

Table 9: Top 20 Participating UN Organizations, transfers and distribution by geographical scope and theme, 2016 - 2022

| Organizations | Transfers 2022 | 2016 – 2022 | Transfers 2016-2022 | Geographical scope | | | Themes | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|----------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | Country | Global | Regional | Humanitarian | Peace and Transition | Development | Climate and Environment |
| 1 OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) | 467.9M | | 1.35B | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 2 UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) | 258.2M | | 2.63B | 72% | 25% | 3% | 26% | 51% | 16% | 8% |
| 3 WFP (World Food Programme) | 110.7M | | 376.59M | 87% | 13% | 0% | 45% | 18% | 37% | 1% |
| 4 UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) | 107.6M | | 582.29M | 61% | 38% | 1% | 22% | 25% | 52% | 1% |
| 5 FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) | 89.9M | | 362.35M | 61% | 37% | 2% | 20% | 35% | 23% | 22% |
| 6 IOM (International Organization for Migration) | 88.4M | | 361.75M | 68% | 32% | 0% | 31% | 50% | 19% | 0% |
| 7 UN WOMEN (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) | 87.9M | | 464.67M | 22% | 78% | 1% | 0% | 40% | 60% | 1% |
| 8 UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) | 85.2M | | 433.51M | 54% | 45% | 1% | 8% | 40% | 49% | 2% |
| 9 UNCDF (United Nations Capital Development Fund) | 69.1M | | 151.77M | 34% | 20% | 46% | 0% | 23% | 26% | 51% |
| 10 WHO (World Health Organization) | 43.7M | | 188.75M | 83% | 17% | 0% | 54% | 8% | 38% | 1% |
| 11 UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) | 34.3M | | 113.16M | 68% | 31% | 1% | 43% | 50% | 7% | 0% |
| 12 UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) | 19.9M | | 62.73M | 4% | 96% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 11% | 84% |
| 13 UNOPS (United Nations Office for Project Services) | 17.1M | | 119.61M | 81% | 19% | 0% | 9% | 49% | 19% | 23% |
| 14 ILO (International Labour Organization) | 15.2M | | 107.55M | 35% | 64% | 1% | 0% | 37% | 55% | 7% |
| 15 OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights) | 14.7M | | 70.94M | 8% | 91% | 1% | 0% | 49% | 51% | 0% |
| 16 UNHABITAT (United Nations Human Settlements Programme) | 13.2M | | 77.48M | 80% | 20% | 0% | 7% | 75% | 9% | 9% |
| 17 UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) | 10.8M | | 51.14M | 45% | 43% | 12% | 0% | 83% | 16% | 0% |
| 18 UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization) | 10.5M | | 57.13M | 30% | 69% | 1% | 0% | 53% | 30% | 17% |
| 19 UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) | 5.2M | | 26.43M | 48% | 52% | 0% | 0% | 36% | 27% | 37% |
| 20 UNITAMS (UN Integrated TA Mission Sudan) | 4.2M | | 4.18M | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |



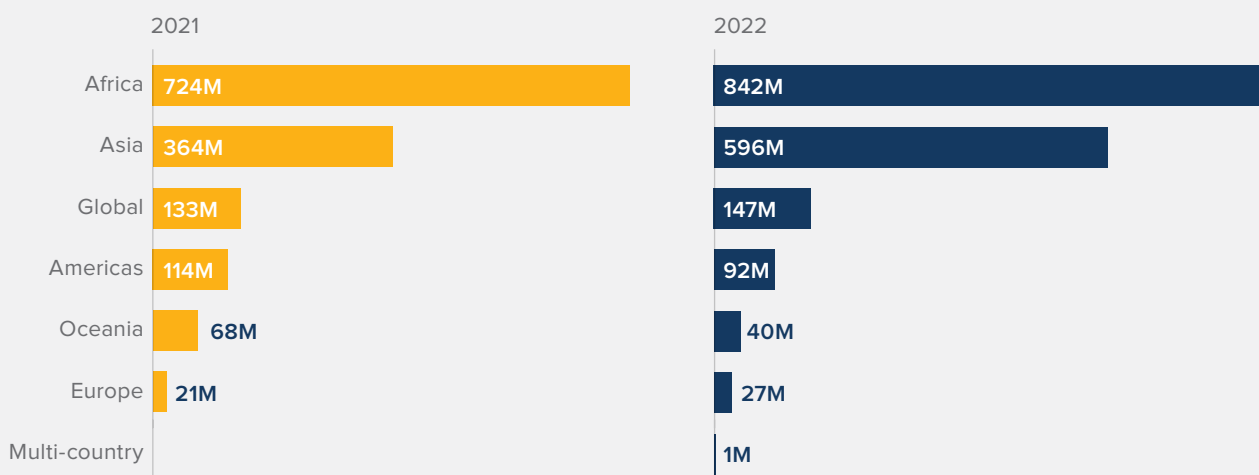
4.3. Programme countries

Inter-agency pooled funds are flexible instruments that can be adapted to different contexts. Regardless of whether a country is facing a dire humanitarian situation, supporting peacebuilding efforts, transitioning from crisis to stability, or focusing on sustainable development, a well-designed pooled funding mechanism is a flexible, yet risk-assured instrument for responding to needs on the ground. Resources from global, regional and country-specific pooled funds are aligned to national priorities through country specific UNSDCFs or,

where relevant, Humanitarian Response Plans.

In 2022, resources were transferred through the MPTF Office to administer funds in 127 countries, which is five more than in 2021. Africa was the largest recipient region, receiving over US\$ 841 million—almost half of all transfers—while Asia was the region with the highest relative growth. There were also transfers to multi-country initiatives, indicating a new area of growth.

Graph 14: Transfers by region in 2022 and in comparison to 2021 (US\$)



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Inter-agency pooled funds and climate finance

As the climate and environment agenda has become a center of gravity of nexus work, flexible pooled funding now accompanies important interventions in this area. Discussions at the 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference included the launch of the United Nations Secretary General “Early Warning For All” (EW4All) initiative which called for the entire world to be covered by an early warning system by the end of 2027. The UN Biodiversity Conference in Montreal (COP15) in 2022 contributed to reinvigorating global commitments for biodiversity and nature. MPTF Office funds have grown in relation to these two important international meetings, with additional or reinforced funding allocated to the Systematic Observations Finance Facility, the Central Africa Finance Initiative and the DRC National Fund, UN-REDD, and the Global Fund for Coral Reef among other funds.

The MPTF Office portfolio includes a combination of funds which provide integrated climate, biodiversity and environmental solutions. One interesting feature of the portfolio in 2022 is the increased involvement of Non-UN Organizations including the private sector and civil society in general. These actors play a key role in climate action and their involvement shows success in bringing together partners for a common goal.

- **Increased collaboration across stakeholders in Climate and Environment:** In 2022, two new funds emerged because of a collaboration between UN Organizations and Non-UN Organizations: The Decarbonizing Humanitarian Energy MPTF, which seeks to facilitate Clean Energy in humanitarian and fragile settings, was created with strong involvement of the Norwegian Refugee Council. Furthermore, the Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Fund (IRAF), which objective is to support resilient infrastructure, was initiated to support the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure.
- **South-South cooperation:** The Infrastructure Resilience Accelerator Fund (IRAF) is an example of South-South cooperation. The fund idea was spearheaded by the Coalition for Disaster

Resilient Infrastructure, an international organization led by the Government of India. Established by UNDP and UNDRR, the IRAF seeks to fund resilient infrastructure in CDRI member countries affected by natural disasters and in Small Island Developing States.

- **Resource mobilization and involvement from the private sector.** In 2022, the climate, biodiversity and environment funds have also made progress in involving and mobilizing resources from the private sector. The Global Fund for Coral Reefs has mobilized funding from Paul Allen foundation and UN Foundation channeled resources to the GFCR from National Philanthropic Trust and The Chicago Community Trust, while Mars Inc, Gucci, Cartier, and Lacoste honored commitments to the Lion Share fund. UNITLIFE mobilized funding from Al Maktoum Global Initiatives. In addition, several funds have been working towards designing innovative finance mechanisms to leverage expertise or funding from the private sector. CAFI, a United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund and policy dialogue platform, will provide \$US 47 million as donor capital to &Green, who will catalyze more than double that amount in additional capital the Congo Basin. The Decarbonizing Humanitarian Energy will seek in a second phase to put in place a de-risking mechanism for energy-service contracts.

Lessons learned: How to build a successful climate and environment fund

While climate and environment pooled funds operate in different and complex contexts, several lessons are applicable across the entire MPTF Office portfolio.

- **Multi-partner trust funds are platforms for financing and dialogue.** Well-performing and properly capitalized trust funds facilitate them a political multi-partner channel for dialogue, aside from proving a strategic programming tool to achieve transformational results. These elements are mutually reinforcing and require effective engagement and ownership by governments, contribu-

tors, United Nations, and environmental organizations.

- **Pooled financing should be strategically used for sequencing and bridging disconnected sources of financing for climate initiatives.** The effectiveness of a pooled climate fund comes from tapping into, and connecting with, existing financial systems, using flexible pooled funds to articulate and structure sources of funding other than climate funds such as national, private, and blended resources.
- **Pooled financing is fit to support integrated climate solutions.** Combining various sources of financing makes it possible to derive integrated solutions and secure collective commitments from a variety of partners. At CAFI, mutual agreements between national partners to halt and slow deforestation led to raising sufficient financial resources to develop integrated programming in selected regions. Having an investment pipeline supports capitalization.
- **Innovative finance and climate expertise is embedded across the MPTF portfolio.** In recent years, several flagship global funds recruited specialists with expertise in innovative finance and climate, making it possible to deploy and revolutionize financial tools and resources in a comprehensive manner. What is more, improved articulation between global, regional and country-level trusts administered by the MPTF Office allows for the emergence of coherent and effective investment strategies.
- **The climate portfolio benefits from UN reform.** Inter-agency pooled funds are built on complementary successes of pooled funds. Recent examples, like the new Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), show how unique UN mandates have a role in buoying integrated solutions. United Nations Resident Coordinators play a significant role in galvanizing joint action at the country level and facilitating political engagement. Part of the success of CAFI is engaging Resident Coordinators in complex political contexts, signaling UN commitment at the highest level.



5

MPTF Office operational performance and financial resource management

5.1. MPTF Office Multi-year Strategic Plan

In 2022, the MPTF Office continued to implement the Multi-Year Plan, which is guided by three strategic objectives: 1) develop and maintain quality assured pooled financing instruments, 2) increase

efficiency by pursuing efficiency gains, transparency, and meeting KPIs, and 3) maintain a strong culture of client focus, bringing creativity and agility to current and expanded services.

Graph 15: MPTF Office Multi-year Plan



Graph 16: Progress towards the MPTF Office Multi-year Strategic Plan

Objective 1. Quality.

The MPTF Office increased the quality of funds it administers, starting with design. Thanks to enhanced analytical capacities of the financing landscape and opportunities, pooled funds can be established when there is a clear rationale, multi-stakeholder partnerships are at the foundation, and where they can benefit from robust financing instruments. As a strategic objective, the MPTF Office improved its portfolio analytics and continued to invest in fund design, administration services, and innovation through the creation of new financing instruments and service lines.

Objective 2. Efficiency.

To meet the growing demand for more and better pooled funding, the MPTF Office leveraged previous investments to improve its practices, business processes, and updates to standard legal agreements, and enhance information services. In 2022, the MPTF Office advanced its ambitious fund management and administration digitization effort by finalizing the design and build of a fully integrated digital platform. The partners site with new functionalities was launched in July 2022.

As a primary component of the MPTF Office investment plan, the platform supports improvements in integrated results reporting and transparency, enhanced quality and efficiency in fund administration for all stakeholders, and cost effectiveness when managing and administering pooled funds. The new Fund Administration Manual leverages policy and process management features, as well as efficiencies generated by the new Gateway.

Objective 3. Client focus.

The MPTF Office facilitates multi-partner collaboration, drawing from an extensive network of governments, contributors, and implementing partners so financing platforms can flourish. Expansion of the collaborative base supports implementation of the 2030 Agenda and humanitarian action across a wide variety of interventions. In doing so, the MPTF Office consolidated the UNDP position as a center of knowledge and expertise on inter-agency pooled funding, as highlighted through Funding Compact informal briefings, QCPR progress review, and a new QCPR monitoring framework.

Furthermore, an ongoing partnership with the Dag Hammarskjöld foundation led to the production, launch, and distribution of its annual, digital publication Financing the UN Development System - Joint Responsibilities in a World of Disarray, reaching more readers than in previous years. The MPTF Office enhanced efforts to proactively engage with partners and provide platforms for discussions on pooled funding to take place, such as the Multi-Stakeholder Forum in November 2022.

The multi-year approach is supported by an Investment Plan to ensure the MPTF Office

is properly resourced to achieve its strategic goals. As a fully self-financed office, MPTF Office has secured resources primarily through the 1% administrative agent fee on income received from donor contributions or direct cost charges as well as from hosting fund secretariats and providing operational and administrative support. This has allowed for balanced planning in terms of resources required to support work across from core services, developing new ones and responding in an effective way to increased complexity across portfolios and different fund secretariats needs

5.2. Financial performance

In line with AA protocol and the legal framework for pooled funds approved by the UNSDG and embedded in the MoU and contribution agreements signed with participating organizations or donors respectively, the MPTF Office charged each pooled fund an administrative fee at a flat rate of one percent of the amount contributed by each partner except for European Commission contributions where direct costs were charged. Pooled funds were charged a fee or direct cost on receipt of contribution whereas the MPTF Office earned income over a four-year period to match the timing between income gener-

ated and when AA services were provided, including UNDP central services.

In 2022, the Office earned US\$14.5 million from AA fees from which US\$12.4 million was allocated to the MPTF Office for operational financing. The balance of US\$2.1 million was allocated to UNDP headquarters as payments for central services of treasury, finance, information technology, legal, and human resources.

The interest generated in 2022 amounted to US\$14.3 million, which is made available for fund programming.

Total MPTF Office expenditures from the

operational budget in 2022 were US\$8.18 million against a budget of US\$9.9 million which has ensured that resources were allocated for work priorities across the portfolio and continuously invested into having agile workforce, consultancies and longer-term solutions to ensure quality service requirements are maintained. As one of such 2022 priorities was the launch of integrated digital platform, an example of MPTF Office working closely with UNDP teams on ERP migration through data review, training and capacity building to prepare for successful transition.



The **Elsie Initiative Fund** drives change in security institutions around the world, encouraging more uniformed women to serve in United Nations peace operations. By removing barriers and providing support, more women are given the opportunity to make meaningful contributions to peace and stability operations worldwide. Uruguayan troops, along with women from other Member States, are now part of this important effort.

© Elsie Initiative Fund

5.3. Operational performance

The MPTF Office is a fully self-financed office and fund advisory services, including secretariat support, are provided on a cost-recovery basis through consultants or reimbursable staff time. Costs associated with fund secretariat hosting services are recovered through a direct cost management project attributable to the fund. This financing structure means the MPTF Office places a strong focus on efficiency, effec-

tiveness, and balancing projected annual and lifecycle income projections with services needs and commitments. It continued to invest in process efficiencies to optimize resources and drive economies of scale.

The MPTF Office monitors a set of key performance indicators to track performance in the delivery of core fund administration services.



KPI 1

Timely application of donor deposits and transfers to Participating Organizations

Throughout 2022, the MPTF Office met indicators for timeliness of deposit application of the US\$1.5 billion received and transfers to participating organizations with US\$1.74 billion transferred to 117 participating organizations and 94.45% of funds transferred within the five-day window.



KPI 2

Timely submission of 2021 Annual Consolidated Progress Report

As per legal agreements, annual consolidated progress reports (narrative and financial) are made available to steering committees, donors, and stakeholders by 31 May of the following year. Final narrative reports, meanwhile, are due every 30 June. While fund secretariats are accountable for writing and finalizing the narrative reports, the MPTF Office provides inputs into these by providing consolidated financial information received from the participating organizations.

The prior standardization and automation of annual financial narrative reports through Gateway made it possible for the MPTF Office to deliver inputs for timely inclusion in final reports. Part of the UNSDG policy to ensure fund managers maintain accountability for narrative reporting responsibilities was met with fund secretariats, Resident Coordinator Offices, or convening agencies (in the case of joint programmes) producing most consolidated annual and final narrative reports. By the due date, 92 percent of annual and final consolidated narrative reports were finalized and published.



KPI 3

Timely production of 2020 Certified Sources and Uses of Funds Statements

Legal agreements for MPTF Office administered funds stipulate that all contributors and participants provide a certified annual financial statement for each MPTF and joint programme by 31 May each year. In 2022, for the ninth year in a row, all certified financial statements were posted on the individual web pages of Gateway by 31 May. The related KPI of 100% of statements delivered by 31 May was fully achieved.



KPI 4

Targets for project closure

The MPTF Office invested heavily in improving UN performance on the timely closure of pooled fund projects, programmes, and funds. As per the standard MoU for UN inter-agency pooled funds, all UN organizations that receive resources through a given fund need to close their projects and submit a final refund and financial report within an 18-month period following operational completion, for the MPTF Office to financially close the corresponding project and fund.

In collaboration with UN organizations responsible for project closures, the MPTF Office accelerated the closing of older completed projects and funds, including the UN Board of Audit recommendation.

In 2022, 535 projects and one fund were financially closed and completed in collaboration with participating organizations. To improve closure tracking and identification of bottlenecks, the MPTF Office developed, on the new Gateway, a project closure dashboard to further increase closure rates of funds in the three-years after their operational conclusion.

To improve effective projects and fund lifecycle management, efforts will be maintained to encourage Participating UN Organizations to provide timely final reporting.

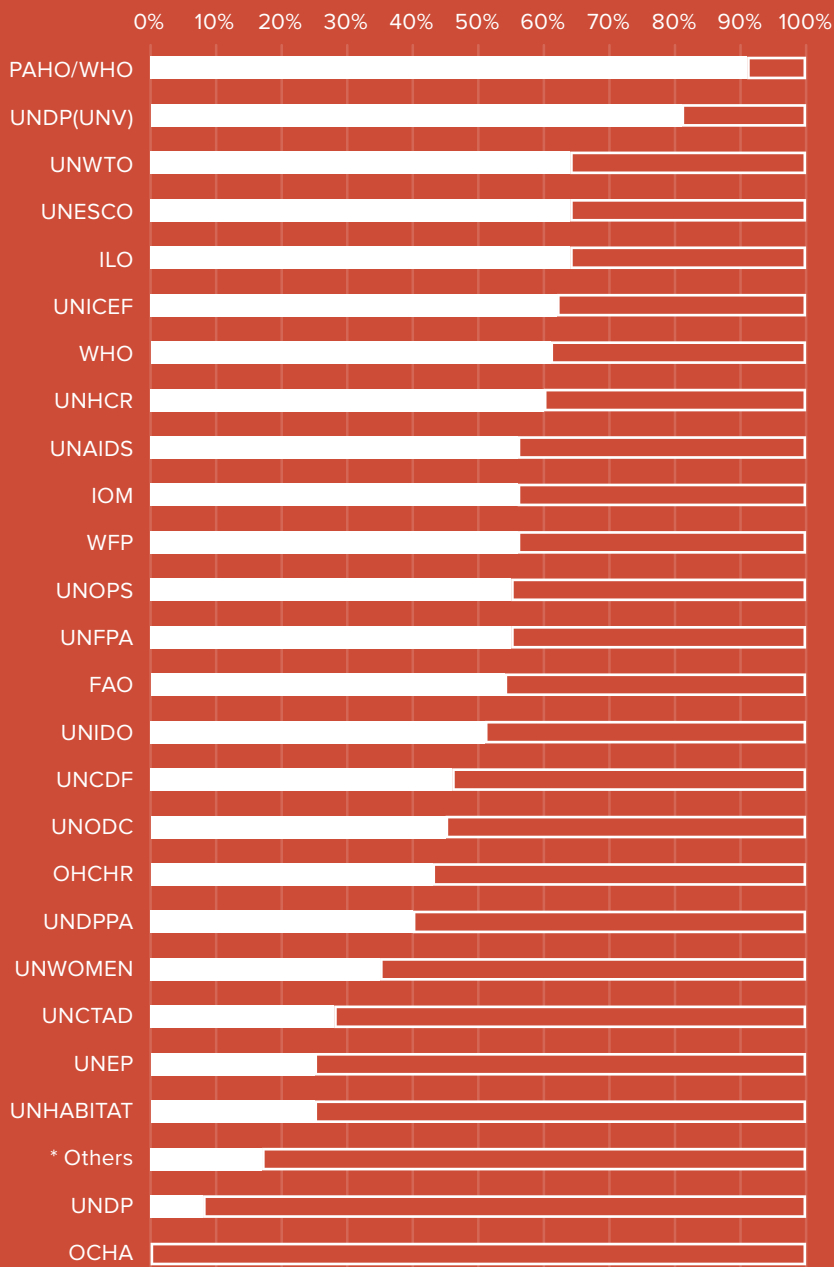


Accelerating project closure processes

Graph 17 showcases the performance of UN agencies for projects with a finish date of 2020 or prior. It displays the percentages of UN agency projects where certified final project financial statements (CFPFS) had or had not been received within the two-year period contracted in the fund's memorandum of understanding (MoU). The average of the entire MPTF Office portfolio for 2020 reveals 2,278 or 27.4 percent of the certified project closure reports due by the end of 2020 were still outstanding.

Graph 17:
Agency Financial Closure Performance for Projects with End Date Year 2020 and prior
 (Certified Final Project Financial Statements, CFPFS status as of 31 December 2022)

- Financially cleared
- Pending Financial Clearance



* Others- includes 33 entities that each implemented 13 projects or less, which represents a total of 115 projects.

As part of its operational performance focus, MPTF Office continued with expansion of its staff and skills base ensuring that growth in portfolio and its complexity are complemented with fully operational teams. Capacity building was supported through a range of learning and knowledge sessions for MPTF Office staff and across fund secretariats. In line with the Investment plan, recruitment processes continued throughout the year, which resulted in 10 additional new staff for MPTF Office team as well as managing administrative contractual and related arrangements for over 50 staff across seven fund secretariats, including all the flagship funds (CAFI, PBF, Joint SDG, etc.).

Throughout 2022, MPTF Office embarked on the use of innovative recruitments and talent acquisitions. Specifically, through the UNDP Graduate programme initiative, two new colleagues joined. This initiative was developed as part of the People for 2030 Strategy aimed at strengthening organizational capacity, furthering workforce diversity and building a talent pipeline. It is an example of building capacity through innovative workforce models along with fellowships and similar approaches, which resulted from close collaboration with UNDP Human Resources and GSSC teams to bring staffing structure to projected levels for the MPTF Office, as well as hosted fund secretariats.

In addition to HR efforts, initiative to strengthen knowledge management was done by launching of internal online platform update, accessible UNDP wide that provides information on MPTF Office and its engagement with different partners. Provision of fund administration services as the essence of the MPTF Office has remained at the center of focus through streamlined operational delivery while balancing it through sound resource use and in support of economies of scale.

As part of a response to a request from the June 2022 Pooled Fund Working Group, the MPTF Office, in collaboration with OCHA, worked on a **comparative end-to-end review of administrative processes**

in country-based pooled funds (CBPFs), covering processes related to receipt of donor funding, timeliness of disbursement of funds to UN and non-UN implementing organizations, progress reporting, project closure and return of unspent funds, and cost of the AA services. Data analysis under the review, which is set to be finalized and presented to the Pooled Funds Working Group in a dedicated webinar in 2023 by OCHA and MPTFO, confirmed so far that the MPTFO has been providing quality services to the 6 CBPFs it administers, aligned with expected KPIs. In particular the review highlighted so far:

- **Timely and efficient processes** for commitment, receipt and tracking of donor Funding, as well as for timely reporting.
- **Efficient disbursement of funds to implementing organizations:** MPTFO SAA-mandated KPI of 5-days request-to-disbursement times are consistently overachieved in MPTFO-administered CBPFs, and standing at an average of 3 days. The full process of disbursement to UN agencies in MPTFO-administered CBPFs is more than twice as fast compared to others. The two weeks shorter time for MPTFO disbursement to UN agencies is a product of MPTFO more rapid internal disbursement processes. Time for disbursements to NGOs in MPTFO-administered pooled funds, which is 25% longer, could be improved with administrative improvements in workflows between MPTFO and the managing agent.
- **Cost structure.** The MPTF Office charges an administrative agent fee of 1% of total funds contributions (in accordance to UNSDG standards), which makes the MPTFO-administered CBPFs 200% more cost-effective for transfers to UN organizations, and 50% less cost effective for transfers to non-UN organizations, which could be easily improved through a service-level agreement from the managing agent of NGO contracts to MPTFO for payment services.

IN FOCUS

New MPTF Office Gateway: Raising the bar higher on transparency and efficiency

In 2022, the MPTF Office launched its new online platform: Gateway. The integrated digital platform is directed at enhancing partnership engagement and investments toward the SDGs. Gateway is designed to streamline the process of accessing UN pooled fund information and expertise. It provides a one-stop shop with access to updated and transparent information on UN inter-agency pooled funds in real time. This includes financial information, implementation status,

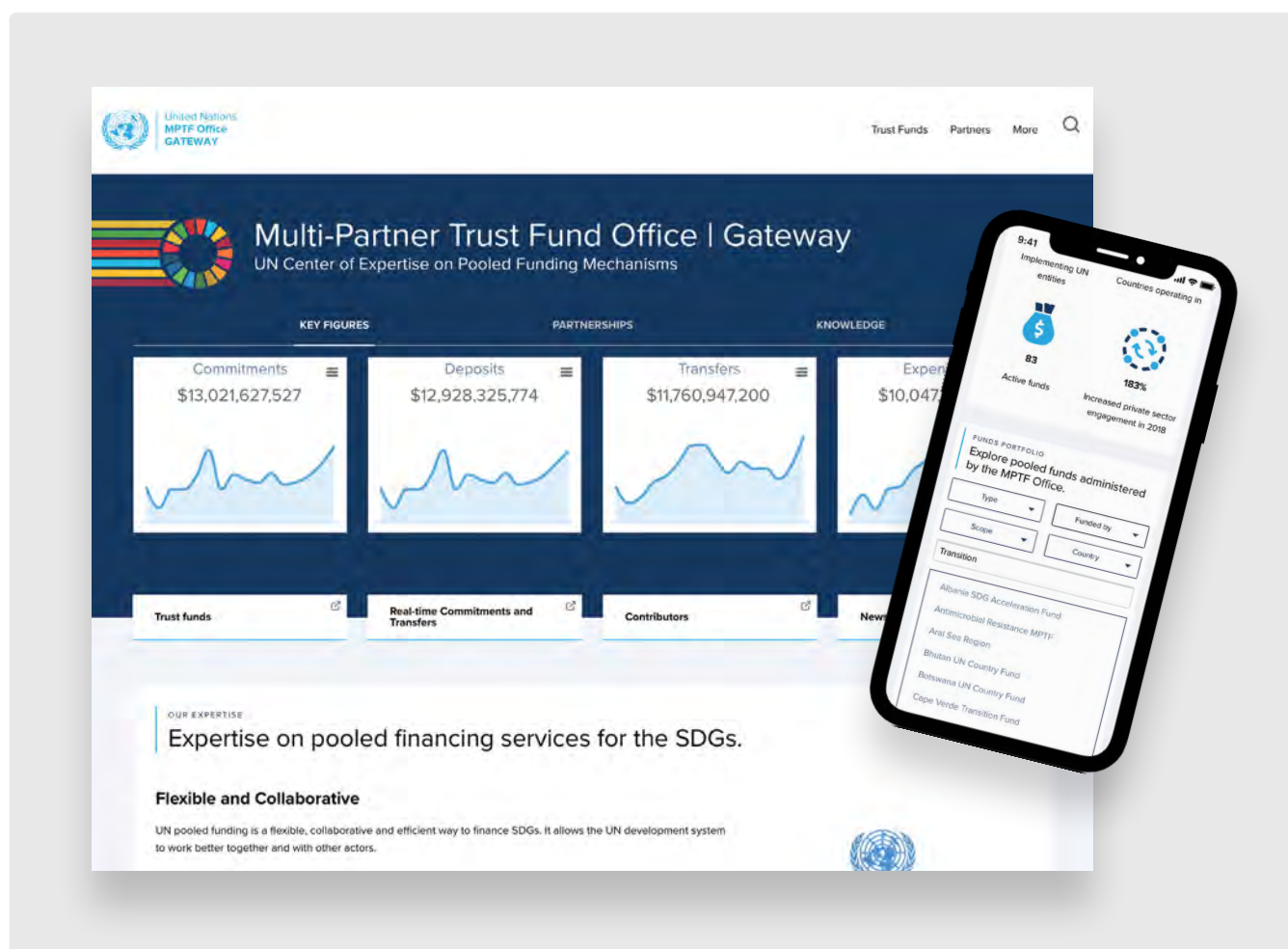
countries of operation, financial reports, results achieved, content on pooled funding, and dedicated information on all partners involved.

A partner-centered design approach

The relaunch of The Gateway integrated digital platform is designed to simplify pooled funding processes and generate new efficiencies. The MPTF Office relied on a partner-centered approach when developing the new Gateway through

consultations and beta-testing to create a revamped digital platform that is lighter and more robust, with a focus on transparency, results, and informed analysis.

Moreover, Gateway is supported by an internal application with a new fund administration system for more efficient administration and a fund management platform for fund partners and programmatic implementation.



Why a new platform?

- The new Gateway offers a range of features that cater to the needs of all stakeholders. An integrated platform for joint funding with innovative design, fund administration, financial information and data tools.
- A fully redesigned fund management and administration system.
- Enhanced usability and transparency, with functionalities and accessibility to information increased.
- Partner-centered approach, with new functionalities to respond to different partners' needs raised during consultations and testing.
- Increased transparency, results and partnerships.
- Simplified inter-agency pooled fund management that builds on experience accumulated since 2004.
- Incorporation of quality management features requested by the UN General Assembly under the Funding Compact.

Continuous improvement

The MPTF Office has embraced an agile development approach to ensure Gateway is continually updated to meet the changing needs of the stakeholders it serves. This includes a focus on user-centric design and feedback, rapid prototyping and testing, and a commitment to continuous improvement.

This is reflected in the MPTF Office commitment to releasing frequent updates to the platform, incorporating input from all stakeholders, and incorporating new features and tools to ensure the platform is relevant and useful to all users.

Examples of new features

The new Gateway was designed with the purpose of simplifying inter-agency pooled fund management and enhancing transparency, results, and informed analysis.

- A co-design process with partners which has contributed to incorporating advantages that benefit the engagement in interlinked pool funds.
- Connectivity to a broader finance administration and fund management system, with new data capabilities and analysis.
- Highlighting the nature of partnerships and giving visibility to partners, participating organizations, and program countries.
- Easy access to new templates.
- New section on pooled funding and starter kit for those just getting involved in pooled funding.
- Improved analytical data that allows for multiple views and data access to better analyze trends and opportunities in funding.
- Alternative functionalities that allow partners of global funds to see the impact their contributions are having at the country level.
- A new search system with a stronger and more powerful search capability that allows users to search for funds, projects, news items and documents.
- Financial Narrative Reporting Center, which allows donors to view all the narrative financial reports of all the funds they are contributing to with just one click.
- Sankey Diagram for better tracking of contributors to a particular fund or country at a particular point in time.
- API versioning that allows for testing of, and feeding into, other UN data systems.

Looking forward

The MPTF Office presented new platform features to cater to the needs of various stakeholders in September 2022.

The transition to the new ERP system, Quantum, began in early 2023 and is carried out in partnership with other UN agencies. The system replaces the

previous ERP (Atlas) and provides users with tools and technologies to employ smarter, faster, and more collaborative ways of working and delivering results. This will change how all UN entities using Quantum work, improving operational efficiency.

The MPTF Office is committed to continually improving the platform and releasing new functionalities and requests for information in the coming year. The priority will be on giving continued visibility to partners, results, and transformational impact of contributions to the MPTF Office.

Annexes:

Portfolio and partner data annexes

The work of the MPTF Office is possible thanks to the support and engagement of contributors, participating organizations and programme countries, who chose to establish and capitalize UN inter-agency















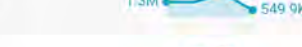






pooled funding mechanisms. This section includes partner information, including data on commitments and a list of all pooled funds that received contributions in 2022.

Contributions and number of contributors to funds administered by the MPTF Office (US\$, 2016-2022)

| Fund | Theme | Deposits 2022 | Deposits, 2016-2022 | # contributors 2022 | |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----|
| 1 | Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund | Humanitarian | 275,304,272 | 59.3M — 275.3M | 20 |
| 2 | Peacebuilding Fund | Peace and transition | 152,673,549 | 57.8M — 152.7M | 31 |
| 3 | Central African Forest Initiative | Climate and environment | 151,106,413 | 99.8M — 151.1M | 9 |
| 4 | Uzbekistan Vision 2030 Fund | Development | 94,846,665 | 94.8M | 1 |
| 5 | Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan | Peace and transition | 79,423,569 | 96.6M — 79.4M | 9 |
| 6 | Somalia Humanitarian Fund | Humanitarian | 66,155,745 | 26.1M — 66.2M | 9 |
| 7 | South Sudan Humanitarian Fund | Humanitarian | 50,280,243 | 58.2M — 50.3M | 11 |
| 8 | Sudan Humanitarian Fund | Humanitarian | 49,764,464 | 46M — 49.8M | 8 |
| 9 | DRC Humanitarian Fund | Humanitarian | 46,356,575 | 45.4M — 46.4M | 8 |
| 10 | Somalia Multi-Window Trust Fund | Peace and transition | 46,309,465 | 61M — 46.3M | 8 |
| 11 | Spotlight Initiative Fund | Development | 43,310,708 | 21.3M — 43.3M | 1 |
| 12 | Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund | Peace and transition | 42,776,883 | 3.7M — 42.8M | 9 |
| 13 | Sudan Financing Platform | Development | 39,050,425 | 333.6K — 39.1M | 5 |
| 14 | Central African Republic Humanitarian Fund | Humanitarian | 29,525,819 | 25.3M — 29.5M | 8 |
| 15 | Decarbonizing Humanitarian Energy Multi-Partner Trust Fund | Climate and environment | 22,206,303 | 22.2M | 1 |
| 16 | Trust Fund for Sustaining Peace in Colombia | Peace and transition | 21,406,648 | 39.6M — 21.4M | 6 |
| 17 | UN Sri Lanka SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund | Peace and transition | 21,325,805 | 2.1M — 21.3M | 1 |
| 18 | Joint SDG Fund | Development | 20,455,189 | 3.1M — 20.5M | 6 |
| 19 | Systematic Observations Financing Facility | Climate and environment | 19,461,747 | 19.5M | 6 |
| 20 | Malawi SDG Acceleration Fund | Development | 18,772,146 | 26.4M — 18.8M | 5 |
| 21 | South Sudan RSRTF | Peace and transition | 17,631,049 | 5.7M — 17.6M | 5 |
| 22 | JP Bangladesh SAFE II | Peace and transition | 17,396,664 | 17.4M | 2 |

| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--|----|
| 23 | Papua New Guinea UN Country Fund | Development | 15,563,429 | | 2 |
| 24 | SUPPORTING RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS FOOD SECURITY AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION IN YEMEN (ERRY III) | Peace and transition | 14,455,445 | | 2 |
| 25 | Global Fund for Coral Reefs | Climate and environment | 9,522,040 | | 4 |
| 26 | Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund | Development | 9,189,655 | | 12 |
| 27 | UNPRPD Multi-Partner Trust Fund | Development | 7,924,388 | | 5 |
| 28 | Promoting Rule of Law in Palestine (Sawasya II) | Peace and transition | 7,816,255 | | 3 |
| 29 | Complex Risk Analytics Fund | Peace and transition | 7,752,832 | | 3 |
| 30 | Economic Empowerment of Rural Women | Development | 7,393,757 | | 2 |
| 31 | Joint Programme Financing a Green Inclusive and Sustainable Recovery | Development | 7,262,732 | | 1 |
| 32 | Elsie Initiative Fund | Peace and transition | 5,347,934 | | 7 |
| 33 | Syria Urban and Rural Resilience Joint Programme | Peace and transition | 5,106,215 | | 1 |
| 34 | UN-REDD Programme Fund | Climate and environment | 5,007,777 | | 2 |
| 35 | United Nations Road Safety Trust Fund | Development | 4,765,144 | | 13 |
| 36 | Generation Unlimited | Development | 4,319,514 | | 2 |
| 37 | UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration | Climate and environment | 4,288,036 | | 1 |
| 38 | SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund Kenya | Development | 4,163,113 | | 4 |
| 39 | Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF | Peace and transition | 4,070,884 | | 9 |
| 40 | Tanzania SDG Acceleration Fund | Development | 4,015,742 | | 1 |
| 41 | Human Rights Mainstreaming Fund | Development | 3,775,203 | | 4 |
| 42 | Partnership for Action on Green Economy | Climate and environment | 3,729,841 | | 2 |
| 43 | Albania SDG Fund II | Development | 3,411,070 | | 2 |
| 44 | DRC Stabilization Coherence Fund | Peace and transition | 3,194,199 | | 1 |
| 45 | JP Climate Security Mechanism | Climate and environment | 3,129,303 | | 3 |
| 46 | Rwanda SDG Fund | Development | 2,745,558 | | 4 |
| 47 | Burundi Multi-Partner Trust Fund | Development | 2,724,950 | | 1 |
| 48 | JP Sri Lanka JURE | Development | 2,461,000 | | 1 |
| 49 | Western Balkans SALW Control Roadmap MPTF | Peace and transition | 2,353,508 | | 4 |
| 50 | JP Philippines Human Rights | Development | 2,279,821 | | 6 |
| 51 | Aral Sea UN Human Security Trust Fund for the Aral Sea in Uzbekistan | Climate and environment | 2,242,300 | | 2 |
| 52 | JP Bangladesh SAFE | Development | 2,061,367 | | 1 |
| 53 | Moldova 2030 SDGs Partnership | Development | 2,003,658 | | 1 |
| 54 | Bangladesh Local Government Initiative on Climate Change | Climate and environment | 1,956,421 | | 1 |
| 55 | Mozambique Rapariga Biz | Development | 1,933,872 | | 1 |
| 56 | UNITLIFE Trust Fund | Climate and environment | 1,750,000 | | 2 |
| 57 | Cabo Verde 2030 Acceleration Fund | Development | 1,658,951 | | 1 |
| 58 | Women's Empowerment and Inclusive Communities in Myanmar | Development | 1,571,580 | | 1 |



| Fund | Theme | Deposits 2022 | Deposits, 2016-2022 | # contributors 2022 |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 59 | Promoting women and girls' leadership in the socio-economic and health response to COVID-19 in Tunisia. | 1,485,306 |  | 1 |
| 60 | Action for Girls and Young Women in Mozambique | 1,484,818 |  | 1 |
| 61 | JP Community-Based Forestry and Protected Area Management in Liberia | 1,357,389 |  | 1 |
| 62 | Joint Programme for Quality Education in Pakistan | 1,178,685 |  | 1 |
| 63 | Conflict Transformation in BARMM | 1,000,000 |  | 1 |
| 64 | Moldova 2030 Partnerships Fund Phase II | 975,793 |  | 1 |
| 65 | JP Early Warning Anticipatory System in Madagascar | 849,653 |  | 1 |
| 66 | Lebanon Recovery Fund | 789,645 |  | 1 |
| 67 | Joint Programme for Gender Equality in Georgia III | 743,920 |  | 1 |
| 68 | DRC Fonds National REDD | 695,270 |  | 1 |
| 69 | JP Georgia Human Rights for All Phase 2 | 672,515 |  | 1 |
| 70 | Haiti Multi-Partner Trust Fund | 650,000 |  | 1 |
| 71 | The Lion's Share Fund | 629,918 |  | 4 |
| 72 | JP Pacific Digital Economy Programme | 622,526 |  | 1 |
| 73 | JP Lao EAW | 607,561 |  | 1 |
| 74 | Joint Programme Bosnia and Herzegovina DRR | 603,093 |  | 2 |
| 75 | JP Healthier Kosovo II | 569,274 |  | 1 |
| 76 | Georgia-EU Innovative Action for Private Sector Competitiveness | 549,912 |  | 1 |
| 77 | Joint Programme on Gender-Based Violence Zambia | 484,851 |  | 1 |
| 78 | Albania SDG Acceleration Fund | 430,166 |  | 2 |
| 79 | Joint Programme on Improving Vocational Education in Abkhazia | 135,295 |  | 1 |



A family of farmers proudly present their produce, which was made possible through the Pacific Insurance and Climate Adaptation Programme (PICAP). This programme helps governments, private sector partners, and local populations in the Pacific to manage economic loss following natural and climate change-related disasters. It provides new ways of reaching low-income people and those left behind: Women, youth, and micro, small, and medium enterprises in agriculture, fisheries, and tourism sectors.

© Pacific Insurance and Climate Adaptation Programme (PICAP)



Deposits by contributor to funds administered by the MPTF Office (US\$, 2016-2022)

| Contributor | Contributions 2022 | 2016 – 2022 | Country funds | Regional funds | Global funds | Humanitarian | Development | Peace and transition | Climate and environment |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Germany | 367,644,650 | 57.3M → 367.6M | 52% | 16% | 32% | 41% | 3% | 33% | 23% |
| 2 United Kingdom | 152,605,326 | 177.4M → 152.6M | 88% | 0% | 12% | 60% | 15% | 24% | 2% |
| 3 Sweden | 140,073,687 | 100.4M → 140.1M | 70% | 0% | 30% | 28% | 29% | 40% | 4% |
| 4 Norway | 130,757,686 | 95.8M → 130.8M | 47% | 32% | 22% | 11% | 19% | 28% | 41% |
| 5 Netherlands | 129,767,823 | 42.3M → 129.8M | 61% | 4% | 35% | 42% | 12% | 42% | 4% |
| 6 Switzerland - custodian of recovered funds | 94,846,665 | 94.8M | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 7 European Union | 83,947,519 | 25M → 83.9M | 31% | 2% | 67% | 1% | 67% | 25% | 6% |
| 8 United States of America | 61,580,000 | 1M → 61.6M | 88% | 0% | 12% | 32% | 55% | 13% | 0% |
| 9 Australia | 55,701,701 | 32.8M → 55.7M | 80% | 7% | 13% | 27% | 52% | 20% | 0% |
| 10 Canada | 49,435,539 | 13.9M → 49.4M | 81% | 0% | 19% | 22% | 17% | 61% | 0% |
| 11 Denmark | 46,937,700 | 21.5M → 46.9M | 78% | 0% | 22% | 38% | 8% | 50% | 3% |
| 12 Switzerland | 35,925,566 | 13.8M → 35.9M | 65% | 8% | 28% | 26% | 25% | 39% | 2% |
| 13 Ireland | 35,504,181 | 21.4M → 35.5M | 87% | 0% | 13% | 77% | 10% | 12% | 1% |
| 14 Belgium | 20,471,468 | 12.5M → 20.5M | 78% | 6% | 16% | 74% | 8% | 12% | 6% |
| 15 Finland | 19,974,028 | 2.7M → 20M | 56% | 0% | 44% | 0% | 28% | 67% | 5% |
| 16 Italy | 18,266,509 | 4.9M → 18.3M | 58% | 0% | 42% | 19% | 24% | 57% | 0% |
| 17 France | 13,670,021 | 3.8M → 13.7M | 27% | 34% | 39% | 25% | 7% | 31% | 37% |
| 18 Nordic Development Fund | 10,042,250 | 10M | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 19 Luxembourg | 7,707,604 | 6M → 7.7M | 83% | 0% | 17% | 28% | 56% | 15% | 0% |
| 20 Republic of Korea | 6,256,806 | 1.8M → 6.3M | 54% | 4% | 41% | 39% | 18% | 29% | 13% |
| 21 Qatar | 5,000,000 | 20.2M → 5M | 100% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 2% | 96% | 0% |
| 22 Japan | 4,117,962 | 6.6M → 4.1M | 12% | 0% | 88% | 0% | 12% | 88% | 0% |
| 23 Austria | 4,041,316 | 23.8K → 4M | 30% | 0% | 70% | 0% | 30% | 59% | 11% |
| 24 New Zealand | 2,387,996 | 1.1M → 2.4M | 19% | 58% | 23% | 0% | 71% | 29% | 0% |
| 25 Fondation Botnar | 2,072,324 | 2.1M | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 26 Paul G Allen Family Foundation | 2,000,000 | 4M → 2M | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 27 UN Foundtn/UN Partnership Office | 1,769,112 | 170.4K → 1.8M | 19% | 0% | 81% | 19% | 6% | 44% | 31% |
| 28 Iceland | 1,544,657 | 100.6K → 1.5M | 67% | 0% | 33% | 26% | 46% | 21% | 7% |
| 29 Uzbekistan | 1,500,000 | 2M → 1.5M | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 30 FIA Foundation | 1,032,459 | 3M → 1M | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 31 United Arab Emirates | 1,000,000 | 1M → 1M | 22% | 0% | 78% | 0% | 0% | 23% | 77% |
| 32 Czechia | 893,125 | 217.7K → 893.1K | 98% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 33 Al Maktoum Global Initiatives | 750,000 | 750K | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 34 Brazil | 650,000 | 650K | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 35 Autoliv | 600,000 | 600K | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 36 Michelin Corporate Foundation | 508,129 | 500K → 508.1K | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 37 Jersey | 397,283 | 100K → 397.3K | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 38 Mars Incorporated | 366,918 | 1.4M → 366.9K | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 39 Malaysia | 300,000 | 100K → 300K | 75% | 0% | 25% | 75% | 0% | 25% | 0% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------------------|---------|--|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|
| 40 | | Philippines | 276,402 | | 60% | 0% | 40% | 47% | 29% | 24% | 0% |
| 41 | | Conrad N. Hilton Foundation | 250,000 | | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 42 | | Portugal | 239,113 | | 15% | 0% | 85% | 0% | 85% | 15% | 0% |
| 43 | | Turkey | 220,000 | | 49% | 0% | 51% | 0% | 25% | 75% | 0% |
| 44 | | Pirelli & C. SpA. | 200,000 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 45 | | Bangladesh | 178,016 | | 42% | 0% | 58% | 42% | 4% | 54% | 0% |
| 46 | | Bridgestone Corporation | 175,000 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 47 | | Guccio Gucci SpA | 150,000 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 48 | | Liechtenstein | 119,566 | | 33% | 0% | 67% | 0% | 33% | 67% | 0% |
| 49 | | Croatia | 100,000 | | 33% | 0% | 67% | 33% | 67% | 0% | 0% |
| 50 | | United Methodist Committee on Relief | 100,000 | | 0% | 99% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% |
| 51 | | Estonia | 90,627 | | 46% | 0% | 54% | 13% | 0% | 87% | 0% |
| 52 | | Cartier Philanthropy | 85,000 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 53 | | Indonesia | 70,000 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 54 | | Slovenia | 64,950 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 55 | | Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH | 63,121 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 56 | | Keep Fighting Foundation | 52,500 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 57 | | Poland | 38,815 | | 91% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 85% | 15% | 0% |
| 58 | | Latvia | 31,864 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 59 | | Romania | 31,576 | | 68% | 0% | 32% | 0% | 82% | 18% | 0% |
| 60 | | Cyprus | 30,762 | | 55% | 0% | 45% | 46% | 43% | 11% | 0% |
| 61 | | Morocco | 30,000 | | 26% | 0% | 74% | 26% | 0% | 74% | 0% |
| 62 | | Lacoste | 28,000 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 63 | | Guyana | 25,000 | | 84% | 0% | 16% | 80% | 4% | 16% | 0% |
| 64 | | Malta | 20,000 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 65 | | Mexico | 20,000 | | 20% | 0% | 80% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 66 | | Fondazione Unipolis | 5,200 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 67 | | Peru | 5,042 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 68 | | Azerbaijan | 5,000 | | 89% | 0% | 11% | 89% | 11% | 0% | 0% |
| 69 | | Revel | 2,978 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 70 | | Mauritius | 1,500 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 71 | | La Nuez Audiovisual Prod | 1,475 | | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 72 | | Private Sector | 1,341 | | 1% | 0% | 99% | 0% | 61% | 0% | 39% |



Transfers to Participating Organizations in MPTF Office administered pooled funds (US\$, 2016-2022)

| Organizations | Transfers 2022 | 2016-2022 | Transfers 2016-2022 | Country | | | Global | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|--------|----------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | Country | Global | Regional | Humanitarian | Peace and Transition | Development | Climate and Environment |
| 1 OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) | 467.9M | | 1.35B | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| 2 UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) | 258.2M | | 2.63B | 72% | 25% | 3% | 26% | 51% | 16% | 8% |
| 3 WFP (World Food Programme) | 110.7M | | 376.59M | 87% | 13% | 0% | 45% | 18% | 37% | 1% |
| 4 UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) | 107.6M | | 582.29M | 61% | 38% | 1% | 22% | 25% | 52% | 1% |
| 5 FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) | 89.9M | | 362.35M | 61% | 37% | 2% | 20% | 35% | 23% | 22% |
| 6 IOM (International Organization for Migration) | 88.4M | | 361.75M | 68% | 32% | 0% | 31% | 50% | 19% | 0% |
| 7 UN WOMEN (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) | 87.9M | | 464.67M | 22% | 78% | 1% | 0% | 40% | 60% | 1% |
| 8 UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) | 85.2M | | 433.51M | 54% | 45% | 1% | 8% | 40% | 49% | 2% |
| 9 DRC National Fund REDD+ | 74.9M | | 246.09M | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 10 UNCDF (United Nations Capital Development Fund) | 69.1M | | 151.77M | 34% | 20% | 46% | 0% | 23% | 26% | 51% |
| 11 WHO (World Health Organization) | 43.7M | | 188.75M | 83% | 17% | 0% | 54% | 8% | 38% | 1% |
| 12 UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) | 34.3M | | 113.16M | 68% | 31% | 1% | 43% | 50% | 7% | 0% |
| 13 AFD (Agence Française de Développement) | 19.9M | | 44.46M | 31% | 0% | 69% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 14 UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) | 19.9M | | 62.73M | 4% | 96% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 11% | 84% |
| 15 UNOPS (United Nations Office for Project Services) | 17.1M | | 119.61M | 81% | 19% | 0% | 9% | 49% | 19% | 23% |
| 16 ILO (International Labour Organization) | 15.2M | | 107.55M | 35% | 64% | 1% | 0% | 37% | 55% | 7% |
| 17 OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights) | 14.7M | | 70.94M | 8% | 91% | 1% | 0% | 49% | 51% | 0% |
| 18 UNHABITAT (United Nations Human Settlements Programme) | 13.2M | | 77.48M | 80% | 20% | 0% | 7% | 75% | 9% | 9% |
| 19 World Bank-IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) | 11M | | 38.24M | 94% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 20 UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) | 10.8M | | 51.14M | 45% | 43% | 12% | 0% | 83% | 16% | 0% |
| 21 The Nature Conservancy | 10.8M | | 10.9M | 0% | 9% | 91% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 22 UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization) | 10.5M | | 57.13M | 30% | 69% | 1% | 0% | 53% | 30% | 17% |
| 23 Colombia Post Conflict MPTF | 6.2M | | 34.74M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 96% | 4% | 0% |
| 24 UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) | 5.2M | | 26.43M | 48% | 52% | 0% | 0% | 36% | 27% | 37% |
| 25 Enabel (Belgian Development Agency) | | | 9M | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 26 UNITAMS (UN Integrated TA Mission Sudan) | 4.2M | | 4.18M | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 27 ACLED | 4.2M | | 4.16M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 28 IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) | 3.8M | | 3.85M | 0% | 3% | 97% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 29 UNDPO (Department of Peace Operations) | 3.1M | | 21.52M | -75% | 175% | 0% | 0% | 175% | -75% | 0% |
| 30 Conservation International | 3M | | 3.1M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 31 WMO (World Meteorological Organization) | 3M | | 3M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 32 PAHO/WHO (Pan American Health Organization) | 2.6M | | 16.63M | 62% | 38% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 88% | 0% |
| 33 EOSG (Executive Office of the SG) | 2.5M | | 10.61M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 93% | 7% |
| 34 Government of SOMALIA | | | 8.13M | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 35 PNG UN Country Fund | 2.3M | | 11.63M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 36 African Union Commission | | | 2.26M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 37 OSRSGSVC (Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict) | 2.2M | | 8.63M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--|---------|------|------|------|----|------|------|------|
| 38 | UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) | 2M | | 4.6M | 54% | 18% | 28% | 0% | 27% | 73% | 0% |
| 39 | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit - GIZ | 2M | | 12M | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 40 | GLR Cross-Border Fund | | | 2M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 41 | IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) | 1.9M | | 5.04M | 7% | 93% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 42 | ECE (Economic Commission for Europe) | 1.6M | | 5.98M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 43 | SFCG (Search for Common Ground) | 1.5M | | 11.44M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 44 | DRC Stabilization ISSSS Fund | | | 1.5M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 45 | MINUSMA (United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali) | 1.5M | | 1.5M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 46 | Ghana's Ministry of Finance | 1.5M | | 1.48M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 47 | UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research) | 1.3M | | 7.01M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 48 | Mesoamerican Reef Fund | 1.3M | | 1.41M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 49 | SaferWorld | 1.2M | | 1.76M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 50 | Mercy Corps | 1.2M | | 6.08M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 51 | Interpeace | 1.2M | | 5.2M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 52 | OSDCS (Office of the Special Coordinator for Development in the Sahel) | 1.1M | | 1.1M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 53 | UNDP (Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs) | 1.1M | | 2.22M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 36% | 0% | 64% |
| 54 | Concern Worldwide | 1.1M | | 1.58M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 55 | Jordan Public Security Directorate | | | 1M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 56 | International Alert | | | 1.5M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 57 | Oxfam Intermon | | | 1.49M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 58 | Cordaid | 933K | | 2.49M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 59 | United Nations Fund Darfur | | | 3M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 60 | ActionAid UK | 840K | | 840K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 61 | CARE INTERNATIONAL | 814.2K | | 3.25M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 62 | Humanity and Inclusion | 780K | | 1.88M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 63 | WOAH (World Org for Animal Health) | 745.5K | | 3.91M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 64 | Somalia MPTF Government Stream | | | 5.88M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 65 | Christian Aid Ireland | 715K | | 2.09M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 66 | ITU (International Telecommunication Union) | 705.7K | | 815.08K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 67 | Government of Senegal | 700.5K | | 1.3M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 68 | RLabs | 686.5K | | 686.51K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 69 | Togo - Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances | 650.7K | | 650.66K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 70 | LPI (Life and Peace Institute) | | | 1M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 71 | ITC (International Trade Centre) | 644.4K | | 4.91M | 42% | 58% | 0% | 0% | 32% | 68% | 0% |
| 72 | MLIONG AZHAR | 560K | | 560K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 73 | ACORD (Agency For Co-Operation & Research) | | | 3.32M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 74 | World Vision International (WVI) | 546.4K | | 1.41M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 75 | DanChurchAid | 525K | | 525K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 76 | Norwegian Refugee Council - Colombia | 525K | | 1.05M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 77 | The Carter Center | 524.4K | | 524.42K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 78 | ACCORD | | | 801.41K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 79 | One Acre Fund | 500K | | 500K | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 80 | Ministere des Armees (TOGO) | | | 500K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |



| Organizations | Transfers 2022 | 2016-2022 | Transfers 2016-2022 | Country | Global | Regional | Humanitarian | Peace and Transition | Development | Climate and Environment |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|--------|----------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 81 National Peace Council of Sri Lanka | | 454.1K | 454.15K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 82 Liberia MPTF UN Window | | 4.1M | 450K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 83 Farm Africa | 431K | 431K | 431K | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 84 COIPRODEN | | 420.2K | 420.2K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 85 Cord | 420K | 420K | 420K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 86 Stichting ZOA | 386.9K | 902.7K | 386.9K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 87 Madre Inc. | 383.6K | 383.6K | 383.6K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 88 Danish Refugee Council | | 437.5K | 1.25M | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 89 HND-Trocaire | 359.6K | 359.6K | 359.62K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 90 UNIFIL (UN Interim Force in Lebanon) | 357.2K | 357.2K | 357.18K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 91 GOAL | 350K | 350K | 700K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| 92 ACORD Guinee | | 350K | 350K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 93 TEARFUND | 348.8K | 348.8K | 348.8K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 94 OHRLLS (Office of the High Representative for the LDCs & SIDs) | 339.1K | 339.1K | 339.07K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 95 Defend Defenders | 319.9K | 319.9K | 319.89K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 96 ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) | 288.3K | 217.9K | 288.3K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 97 ESCWA (Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia) | | 288.9K | 865.71K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| 98 FESU (Fundacion Estudios Superior) | 262.5K | 262.5K | 262.5K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 99 HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation | 262.5K | 262.5K | 262.5K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 100 CECI Burkina Faso | | 269.6K | 827.44K | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% |







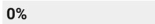


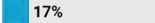








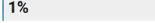


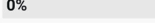


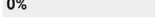


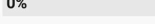


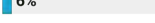


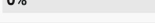





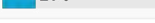
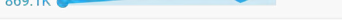


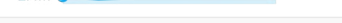

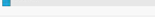
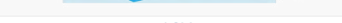

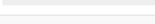
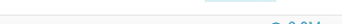


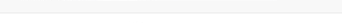


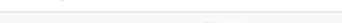

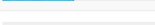


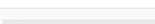
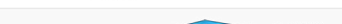

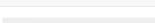
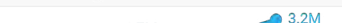


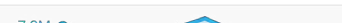

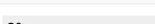








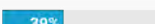


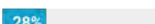


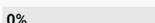


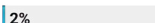





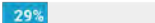


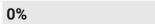




A teacher instructs students as part of a self-learning programme for children with disabilities. In recent years, the UN in Syria has advocated for increased early recovery and resilience in building a sustainable mainframe for assistance. The **Joint Programme on Urban and Rural Resilience**, funded by the European Union, Norway, and Italy made this possible in Dara'a and Deir Ezzor, which are two of the most conflict-affected parts of the country.

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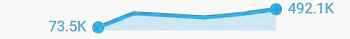



















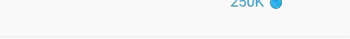













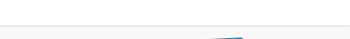
















Transfers to Programme countries (US\$, 2016-2022)

| | Country | Transfers 2022 | % of 2016-2022 transfers channeled through country pooled funds | Deposits, 2016-2022 |
|----|----------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Afghanistan | 464,849,035 | 99% | 42.7M |
| 2 | Congo (the Democratic Republic of the) | 182,472,313 | 72% | 132.3M |
| 3 | Global and Interregional | 147,064,140 | 0% | 46M |
| 4 | Somalia | 131,164,396 | 94% | 119.9M |
| 5 | Sudan (the) | 101,736,590 | 93% | 74.2M |
| 6 | South Sudan | 73,404,749 | 94% | 86.9M |
| 7 | Multi-country | 65,318,316 | 0% | 65.3M |
| 8 | Colombia | 37,329,599 | 76% | 17.9M |
| 9 | Central African Republic (the) | 35,692,066 | 79% | 32.5M |
| 10 | Gabon | 31,898,727 | 0% | 9.4M |
| 11 | Papua New Guinea | 28,454,022 | 78% | 15.2M |
| 12 | Sri Lanka | 25,439,140 | 66% | 5M |
| 13 | Malawi | 23,637,883 | 82% | 45.8M |
| 14 | Mali | 22,526,910 | 24% | 3.5M |
| 15 | Niger (the) | 19,861,101 | 2% | 11.1M |
| 16 | Bangladesh | 17,552,532 | 91% | 2.5M |
| 17 | Yemen | 16,575,759 | 88% | 12.8M |
| 18 | Congo (the) | 14,112,865 | 0% | 698K |
| 19 | Haiti | 13,374,384 | 59% | 18.8M |
| 20 | Nigeria | 13,112,487 | 4% | 1.7M |
| 21 | Palestine State of | 11,673,388 | 90% | 11.7M |
| 22 | Mozambique | 9,631,403 | 55% | 6.2M |
| 23 | Chad | 7,892,661 | 0% | 488.7K |
| 24 | Moldova (the Republic of) | 7,819,449 | 62% | 2.8M |
| 25 | Guatemala | 7,788,363 | 40% | 9.3M |
| 26 | Liberia | 7,750,615 | 12% | 4.2M |
| 27 | Guinea-Bissau | 7,686,767 | 0% | 2.7M |
| 28 | Burkina Faso | 7,668,530 | 0% | 3M |
| 29 | Cameroon | 7,519,957 | 0% | 542K |
| 30 | Guinea | 7,315,675 | 0% | 6.4M |
| 31 | Mauritania | 7,023,276 | 0% | 896.9K |
| 32 | Sierra Leone | 6,833,365 | 0% | 834.6K |
| 33 | Ukraine | 6,397,353 | 0% | 200K |

| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 34 |  | Uzbekistan | 6,001,427 |  |  |
| 35 |  | Gambia (the) | 5,949,309 |  |  |
| 36 |  | Philippines (the) | 5,780,901 |  |  |
| 37 |  | Rwanda | 5,629,036 |  |  |
| 38 |  | Uganda | 5,344,002 |  |  |
| 39 |  | Indonesia | 5,154,188 |  |  |
| 40 |  | Fiji | 5,139,317 |  |  |
| 41 |  | Timor-Leste | 5,068,557 |  |  |
| 42 |  | El Salvador | 4,983,847 |  |  |
| 43 |  | Burundi | 4,822,750 |  |  |
| 44 |  | Zimbabwe | 4,649,999 |  |  |
| 45 |  | Albania | 4,648,179 |  |  |
| 46 |  | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4,337,562 |  |  |
| 47 |  | Georgia | 4,313,059 |  |  |
| 48 |  | Madagascar | 3,965,203 |  |  |
| 49 |  | Jamaica | 3,932,918 |  |  |
| 50 |  | Zambia | 3,879,415 |  |  |
| 51 |  | Kyrgyzstan | 3,802,770 |  |  |
| 52 |  | Lebanon | 3,333,771 |  |  |
| 53 |  | Mexico | 3,220,198 |  |  |
| 54 |  | Tajikistan | 3,207,789 |  |  |
| 55 |  | Barbados | 3,154,196 |  |  |
| 56 |  | Myanmar | 3,047,421 |  |  |
| 57 |  | Honduras | 3,022,956 |  |  |
| 58 |  | Pakistan | 2,928,760 |  |  |
| 59 |  | Cabo Verde | 2,816,136 |  |  |
| 60 |  | Kenya | 2,689,372 |  |  |
| 61 |  | Libya | 2,544,014 |  |  |
| 62 |  | Côte d'Ivoire | 2,485,327 |  |  |
| 63 |  | Ecuador | 2,447,359 |  |  |
| 64 |  | Nepal | 2,349,994 |  |  |
| 65 |  | Tunisia | 2,276,775 |  |  |
| 66 |  | Togo | 2,100,664 |  |  |



| | Country | Transfers 2022 | % of 2016-2022 transfers channeled through country pooled funds | Deposits, 2016-2022 |
|-----|----------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 67 | Tanzania United Republic of | 2,035,996 | 92% | 2.3M |
| 68 | Senegal | 1,950,458 | 0% | 1M |
| 69 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1,946,414 | 0% | 1.5M |
| 70 | North Macedonia | 1,838,436 | 0% | 400K |
| 71 | Lesotho | 1,754,024 | 52% | 6.2M |
| 72 | Ghana | 1,734,984 | 0% | 1.7M |
| 73 | Belize | 1,654,254 | 0% | 1.3M |
| 74 | Solomon Islands | 1,599,972 | 0% | 2.5M |
| 75 | Armenia | 1,592,484 | 42% | 200K |
| 76 | Lao People's Democratic Republic (the) | 1,518,440 | 30% | 945.6K |
| 77 | Bahamas (the) | 1,446,400 | 0% | 600K |
| 78 | Suriname | 1,392,582 | 0% | 562K |
| 79 | Benin | 1,369,950 | 0% | 400K |
| 80 | Syrian Arab Republic | 1,352,451 | 99% | 2.4M |
| 81 | Serbia | 1,268,780 | 0% | 399.5K |
| 82 | Samoa | 1,245,217 | 19% | 298.4K |
| 83 | Mauritius | 1,118,900 | 0% | 1.1M |
| 84 | Uruguay | 1,105,678 | 8% | 63K |
| 85 | Peru | 1,099,219 | 0% | 805.3K |
| 86 | Cambodia | 1,097,728 | 28% | 1.8M |
| 87 | Vanuatu | 1,050,107 | 0% | 1.3M |
| 88 | Angola | 800,000 | 0% | 150K |
| 89 | Iraq | 786,919 | 88% | 134.4K |
| 90 | Botswana | 750,000 | 0% | 500K |
| 91 | Morocco | 750,000 | 0% | 399.7K |
| 92 | Comoros (the) | 725,200 | 0% | 706.8K |
| 93 | Djibouti | 722,500 | 0% | 400K |
| 94 | Sao Tome and Principe | 721,200 | 0% | 1.2M |
| 95 | Belarus | 689,868 | 86% | 1.1M |
| 96 | Dominican Republic (the) | 612,646 | 0% | 390K |
| 97 | Cuba | 610,200 | 76% | 690.9K |
| 98 | Cook Islands (the) | 583,200 | 0% | 100K |
| 99 | Malaysia | 500,072 | 0% | 499.5K |
| 100 | Ethiopia | 500,000 | 38% | 2.3M |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 101 |  | Azerbaijan | 499,995 | 0% |  |
| 102 |  | Bhutan | 492,050 | 8% |  |
| 103 |  | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 433,822 | 0% |  |
| 104 |  | Kosovo (As per UNSCR 1244) | 424,256 | 15% |  |
| 105 |  | Türkiye | 359,919 | 0% |  |
| 106 |  | Maldives | 356,695 | 64% |  |
| 107 |  | Marshall Islands (the) | 346,643 | 0% |  |
| 108 |  | Kiribati | 313,258 | 0% |  |
| 109 |  | Tuvalu | 300,098 | 0% |  |
| 110 |  | Argentina | 300,000 | 0% |  |
| 111 |  | Niue | 280,700 | 0% |  |
| 112 |  | Eritrea | 250,000 | 0% |  |
| 113 |  | Eswatini | 250,000 | 0% |  |
| 114 |  | Guyana | 250,000 | 0% |  |
| 115 |  | Jordan | 250,000 | 0% |  |
| 116 |  | Namibia | 250,000 | 0% |  |
| 117 |  | Nicaragua | 250,000 | 0% |  |
| 118 |  | Turkmenistan | 250,000 | 0% |  |
| 119 |  | Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 250,000 | 0% |  |
| 120 |  | Mongolia | 249,845 | 0% |  |
| 121 |  | Egypt | 249,712 | 43% |  |
| 122 |  | Viet Nam | 214,000 | 84% |  |
| 123 |  | Tokelau | 182,200 | 0% |  |
| 124 |  | China | 100,000 | 0% |  |
| 125 |  | Micronesia (Federated States of) | 100,000 | 0% |  |
| 126 |  | Brazil | 99,970 | 0% |  |
| 127 |  | Seychelles | 90,342 | 0% |  |



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