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MPTF Office

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2021 Annual Report

UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

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



2021 Annual Report

United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

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UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Girl with albinism during inception activities of the programme in Tanzania.

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Contributors

The results highlighted in this Report would not have been possible without generous contributions to the pooled funds administered by the MPTF Office. Contributors included Member States, UN entities, and the private sector.



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Montenegro



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Morocco



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Foundations*



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European Union



Italy



Netherlands



Spain



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UN Entities

***Foundations:** Al Waleed Philanthropies, Cartier Philanthropy, FIA Foundation, Keep Fighting Foundation, Paul G Allen Family Foundation

***Private sector:** AstraZeneca, Guccio Gucci SpA, La Nuez Audiovisual Prod, Mars, Incorporated Pirelli & C.SpA., Crowdsourcing (e.g., UN Foundation)



Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund
Life-saving assistance provided to rural agriculturalist through the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund. © UNOCHA



21 facts and figures from 2021

A summary of key pooled fund MPTF Office portfolio data from 2021

Sustained growth

US\$1.84 billion in total annual capitalization, with annual growth of over 20% and 160% accumulated growth in contributions since 2016 (the start of SDG implementation).

Worldwide impact

+120 programme countries received resources for implementation in 2021 to respond to their humanitarian, peacebuilding, development and climate challenges.

In support of LDCs

US\$+950 million was directly invested in countries categorized as “least developed,” accounting for 70% of resources.

Greener recovery

US\$300 million invested in climate and environment funds that cover forestation, biodiversity, green economy and climate security.

Advancing UN Reform

49 UN organizations collaborated on joint programmes around the world.

Supporting local SDG priorities

17 country and regional SDG pooled funds actively contributed to advancing UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.

Expanding Member State support

54 Member States and the European Union contributed to pooled funds, the largest number of contributors since the MPTF Office launched its portfolio of pooled funds.

Leveraging SDG financing

US \$1.7 billion in resources leveraged by the Joint SDG Fund through co-funding and sovereign SDG bonds launched with technical support from the fund.

Rapid mobilization for Afghanistan

US\$+365 million rapidly mobilized to respond to humanitarian and development needs in Afghanistan. Over 20 partners contributed.

Diversifying resources from non-state actors

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

Expanding civil society engagement

50+ non-UN entities had direct access to MPTFO-administered pooled funds, after rigorous due diligence and selection, a substantial increase in access particularly in peacebuilding settings and in climate and environment trust funds.

Making private sector connections

13 funds are fully or partially funded by contributions from private sector and philanthropic outfits.

Growing a team for better services

18 professionals joined the MPTF Office to expand its services, as well as to promote knowledge exchange with country offices and funds' secretariats.

Professionalism and effectiveness

97% of transfers were made in under five days, leading to achievement of all KPIs.

Nexus financing

Bridging finance across the humanitarian-development nexus, as well as other intersections, according to context.

Facilitating joint work

US\$+105 million raised for stand-alone joint programmes, an increase of 15% annual growth in 2021.

Supporting broad coalitions of partners

Over 200 partners, contributors, governments engaged directly in pooled funding.

Recovering Better Together

Portfolio fund stakeholders pivoted activities and channeled resources to mitigate the humanitarian, social, and economic effects of COVID-19 around the world.

Investing in quality

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

Gender equality is non-negotiable

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

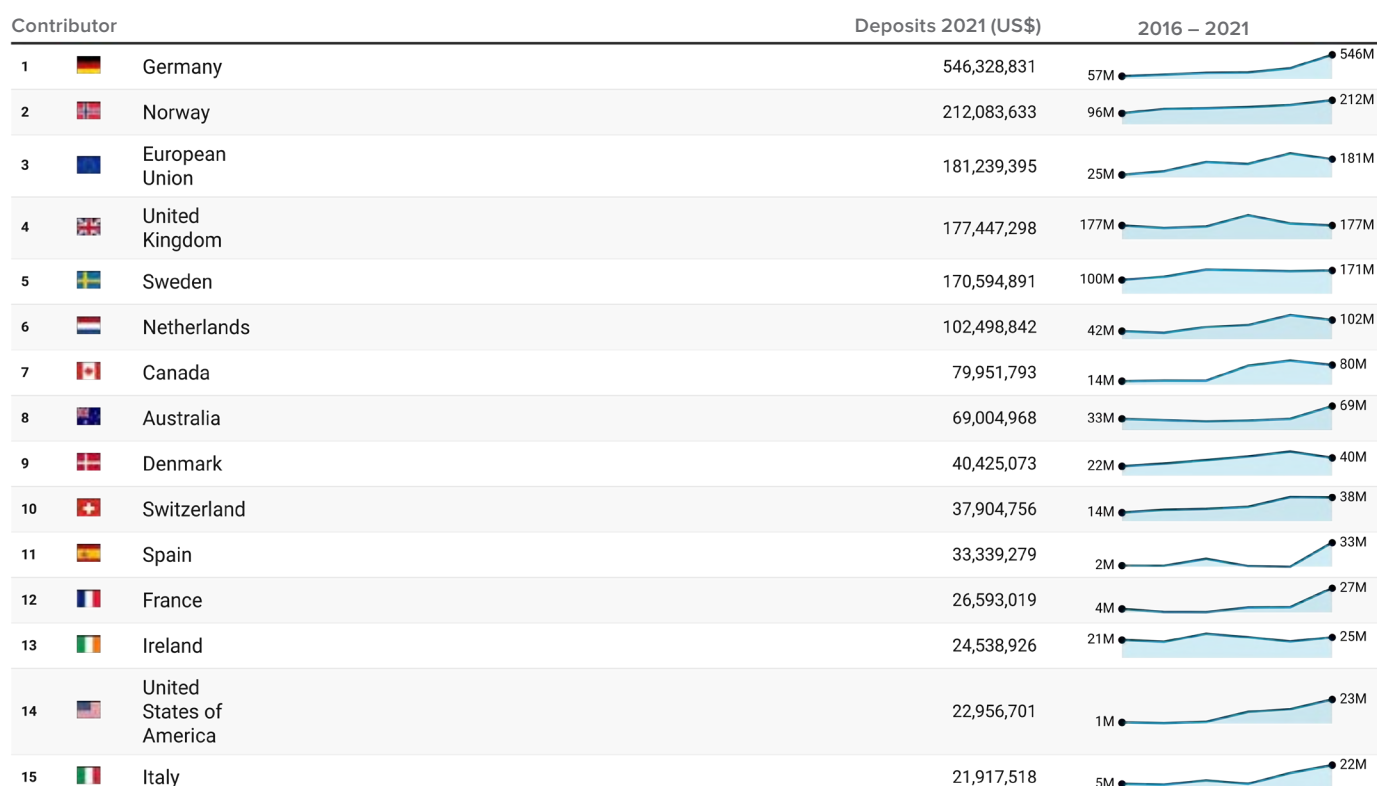
Co-creating cutting edge financial instruments

23 new financial instruments were designed and established to promote joint action on risk data, biodiversity and health, and climate information.

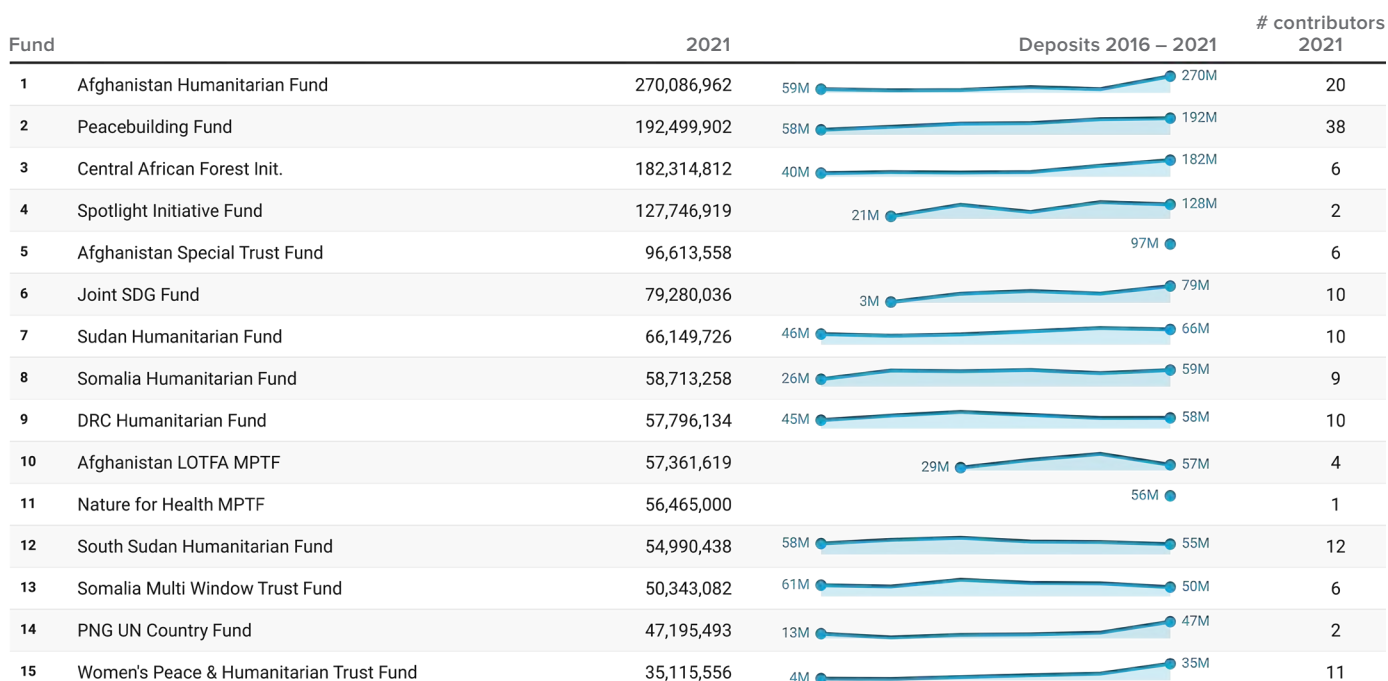


Top contributors, trust funds, participating organizations and programme countries

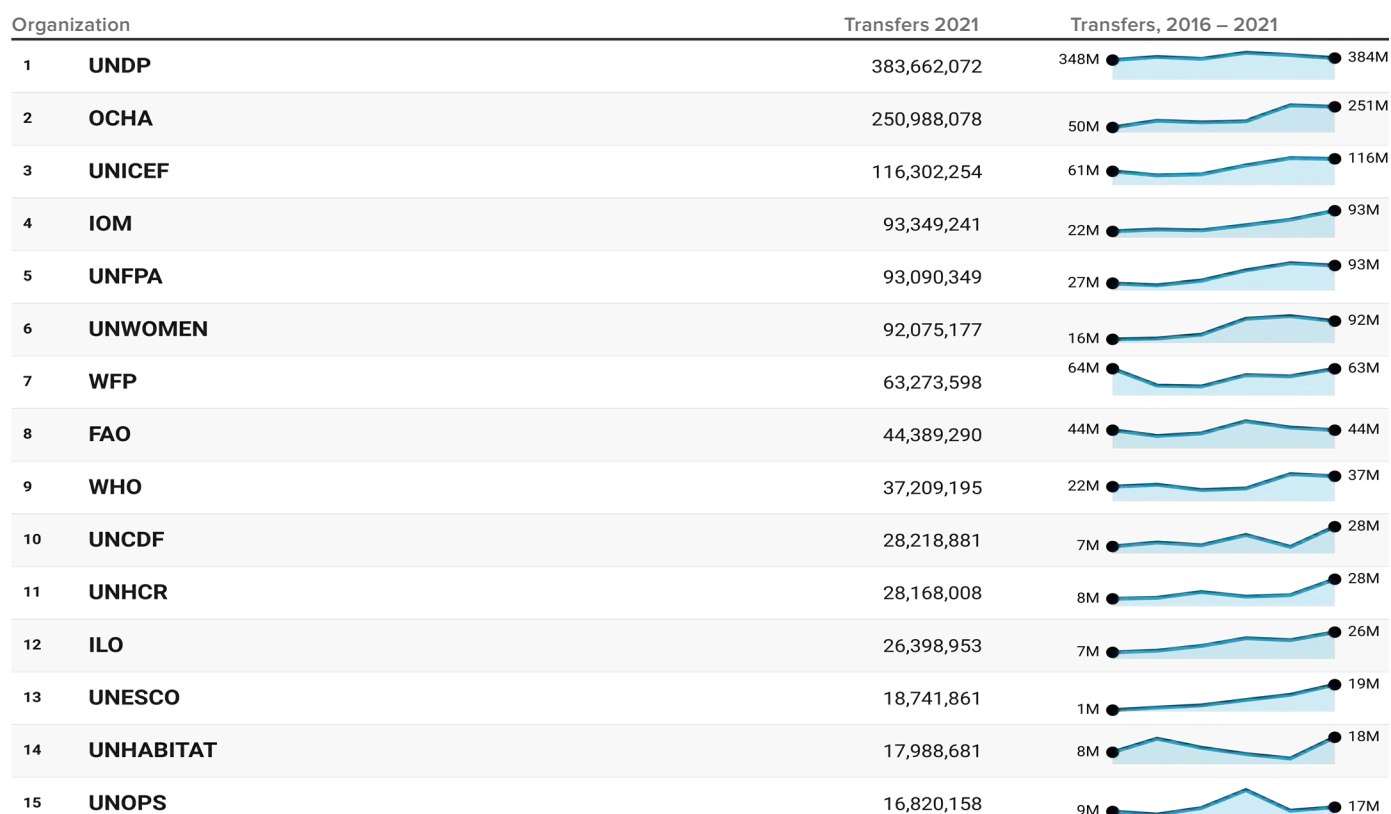
Top 15 contributors to MPTF Office administered funds in 2021 (contributions, US\$)



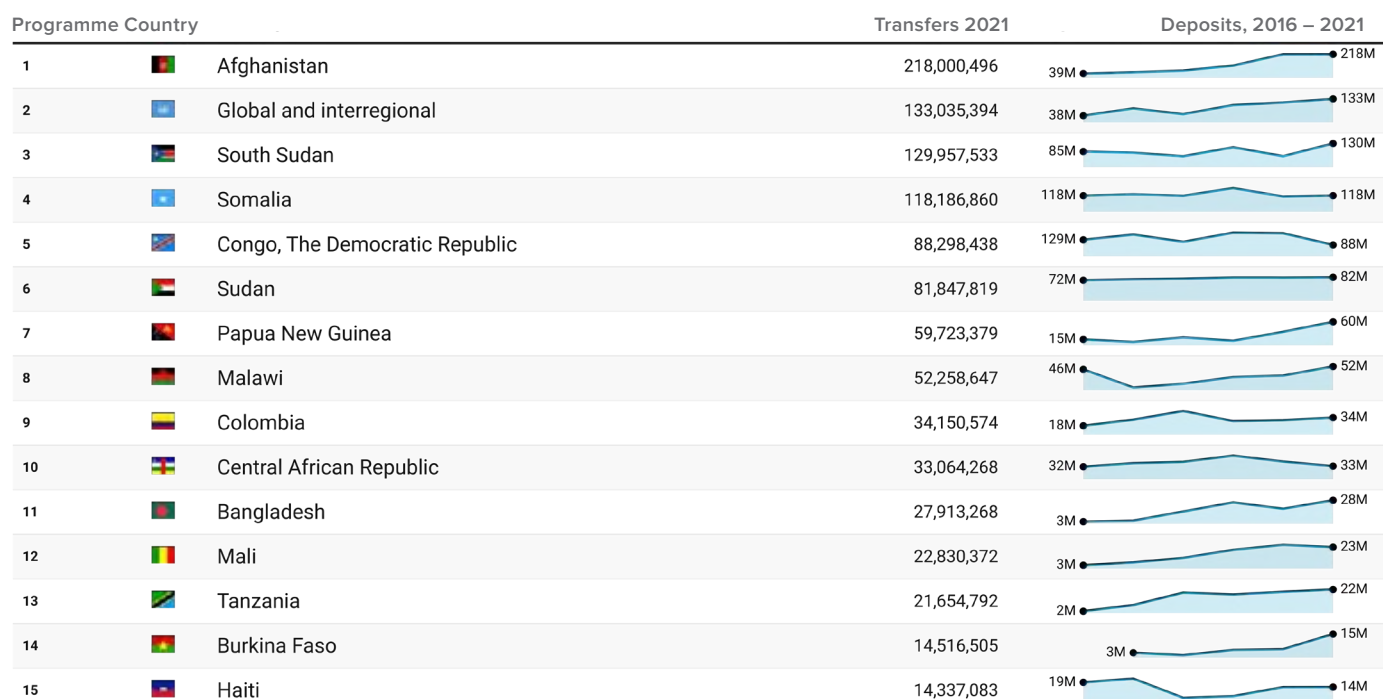
Top 15 trust funds administered by MPTF Office in 2021 (contributions, US\$)



Top 15 participating organizations in MPTF Office administered trust funds in 2021 (transfers, US\$)



Top 15 programme countries in MPTF Office administered trust funds in 2021 (transfers, US\$)





Acronyms

Administrative Agent	AA
Central African Forest Initiative	CAFI
Chief Executives Board for Coordination	CEB
Country-based pooled funds	CBPFs
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	CTED
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 Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	UNDPPA
United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	UNDPO
United Nations development system	UNDS
United Nations Evaluation Group	UNEG
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR
United Nations Investigative Team for Accountability of Da'esh/ISIL	UNITAD
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	UNODC
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	OHCHR
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	OCHA
United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism	UNOCT
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict	OSRSG-SVC
United Nations Partnership for Persons with Disabilities	UNPRPD
United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework	UNSDCF
United Nations Sustainable Development Group	UNSDG
United Nations Volunteers	UNV
World Health Organization	WHO



State of Palestine



State of Palestine

The Sawasya II is a joint programme advancing human rights, rule of law, gender justice, and access to justice across the State of Palestine, with a strong focus on women and children. Human rights and gender justice are central themes, supporting gender-responsive service delivery and empowerment measures.

© Sawasya II



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Colombia Peace UNMPTF

Young activists hold up sign asserting their demands to dream, play and enjoy freedom as part of the work of the Colombia Peace Multi-Partner Trust Fund.
© Colombia Peace UNMPTF



Foreword



Jennifer Topping

Executive Coordinator of the
UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

The social and economic impact of COVID 19, humanitarian consequences of conflict and crisis, and challenges posed by climate change have demanded fast and flexible responses and financing. These situations and contexts have turned inter-agency pooled funds into powerful and effective financing instruments to support of a coalition of partners and networks on critical issues. Throughout 2021, the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office kept pace with the growing demand for pooled financing and trustee services that simultaneously supported progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as COVID-19 pandemic responses. The MPTF Office invested heavily in the digitalization of its operations and making efficiency gains towards expanding and improving the services it offers and that make it a unique asset of the UN system.

Hosted by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the MPTF Office is the only United Nations unit exclusively dedicated to the design and administration of multi-stakeholder pooled financing instruments. Since 2003, it supported 228 UN-led pooled funds, providing an integrated platform of inter-agency pooled 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 2021. It illustrates the ways well-designed and professionally managed pooled financing instruments, and collaborative, dedicated networks of partners can overcome all manner of development, humanitarian, conflict-related, and environmental challenges.

Over the course of 2021, five trends characterized the direction of the MPTF Office:

1 Enabling fast, flexible, and integrated United Nations responses to tackle COVID-19 impact, climate change, development, peace and humanitarian crises.

Pooled funds played a critical role in enabling joined and coherent responses on the ground. Since its launch in April 2020, the UN Secretary-General's COVID-19 Response and Recovery Trust Fund—the “Recover Better Together

Fund”—programmed US\$85 million to 24 UN entities in 80 countries, helping vulnerable people cope with the pandemic and recover from the protracted socio-economic crises it caused.

During crisis in Afghanistan, country humanitarian and development funds enabled the response to the growing needs of the population. Through the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund and the Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan, the UN system rapidly mobilized over US\$366 million in 2021 to address humanitarian and development needs related to the crisis. Existing global pooled funding instruments (Peacebuilding Fund and Joint SDG Fund) plus country-level instruments (humanitarian and sustainable development funds) were inherently flexible, making it possible for stakeholders to quickly pivot activities and reprogram resources.

2 Strong portfolio growth and diversification.

Total 2021 capitalization of the MPTF Portfolio of Funds was US\$1.84 billion. This represents a 21% increase over 2020, more than doubling of capitalization since 2017, and (once again) the highest level of capitalization since the establishment of the MPTF Office in 2003. Equally important is what lies beneath this aggregate financial picture: A substantively diversified, innovative,

and balanced portfolio of funds that cover the SDG agenda and humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Over 29% of contributions were directed toward peace/transition funds, with 25% for development-related funds, 29% to humanitarian funds, and 17% supported the growing climate and environment portfolio, which doubled in one year and now over US\$300 million per year.

This represents a healthy and increasingly diversified portfolio distribution compared to prior years. The two most impactful drivers of portfolio change in 2021 were climate and environment funds and the Afghanistan portfolio, both showing significant increases in volume and quality changes in composition. SDG country-level pooled funds reached their highest level of capitalization ever (US\$319 million) and nearly doubled in comparison to previous years. Equally striking is how Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) capitalization grew by 51%, the Global Fund for Coral Reefs mobilized substantial investments from private and public sectors, and the new Systematic Observations Finance Facility was launched at COP26. Both the Peacebuilding Fund and the Joint SDG Fund also reached their highest ever levels of capitalization: US\$192 million and US\$79 million respectively.

3 The multi-partner composition of funds across the portfolio has continued to grow and diversify.

The contributor base is progressively expanding. Fifty-four Member States (up from 40 in 2019 when the Funding Compact was adopted), in addition to the European Union, contributed to MPTF Office-administered pooled funds. This includes 24 programme countries that are not members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation - Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC). There was also an increase in non-Member State contributions, with 14 foundations and private sector companies contributing over US\$11.6 million for relatively new funds created as public-private multi-stakeholder coalitions: Global Fund for Coral Reefs, UN Road Safety Trust Fund, and The Lion's Share Fund. This shows the importance of engaging private sector and non-state actors in the co-design of pooled funds.

4 Dynamic demand is increasing, in quantity and quality, for pooled funds.

The Office invested in stepping up quality fund design processes, including the development of a new Pooled Fund Design Manual and expanded co-design with UN entities and partners. As a result, the number of new pooled funds established increased significantly, indicating a continued demand for this type of collaborative funding instrument and innovation from the UN and fund partners. In 2021, the Office was appointed to design, structure and formally establish new MPTF Office-administered inter-agency pooled funds

to tackle emergencies generated by continuing conflicts, recurring crisis, climate change and a wide range of sustainable development challenges. Among newly established funds were the Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan, Systematic Observations Finance Facility to improve weather data capacity and climate policy, Complex Risk Analysis Fund to unlock the power of data for crisis prevention and response, Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Mental Health trust fund to meet health-related SDG, as well as new funds for biodiversity and health, and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. Several country-level pooled funds were also established (for example in Albania and Equatorial Guinea).

5 Operational effectiveness across the portfolio.

The MPTF Office made advances on digital transformation in fund management and administration systems, and improving operational effectiveness performance against key performance indicators (KPIs). The MPTF Office successfully met increased demand in 2021 and maintained the highest standards of quality, efficiency, innovation and service excellence. In terms of KPIs, the Office delivered and improved on all despite facing challenging operating, context, and peak volume demands. Nearly 97% of transfers were made within the five-day time frame (versus 95% KPI) and, throughout the year, the MPTF Office maintained strong qualitative recognition for thought and knowledge leadership in the wider UNDS and UN System financing landscapes.

6 Substantial investment in quality standards and pooled funds common management features.

UN Inter-agency coordination mechanisms, with strong engagement by the UN MPTF Office, help ensure the implementation of quality standards for pooled funds, as outlined in the Funding Compact and QCPR. Action in 2021 set the groundwork for important milestones in 2022: 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 that serves the United Nations and associated stakeholders in the design and administration of pooled financing and meeting Funding Compact commitments. With the new Our Common Agenda put forward by the UN Secretary-General to support countries in the midst of recovery from a severe global pandemic and ongoing development crises, to rally stakeholders to safeguard progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in this Decade of Action, **now** is a pivotal time to fully harness the potential of pooled funding.

Inter-agency pooled funds are at the core of making UN joint support to SDG outcomes impactful and successful, but to do so they need to be well designed, sufficiently resourced, and effectively managed.



\$1.84B
in deposits



94
participating organizations



\$16.1B
of cumulative portfolio



+120
countries provided with
pooled financing services



69
contributors (including
54 Member States, the
European Union and
private sector actors)

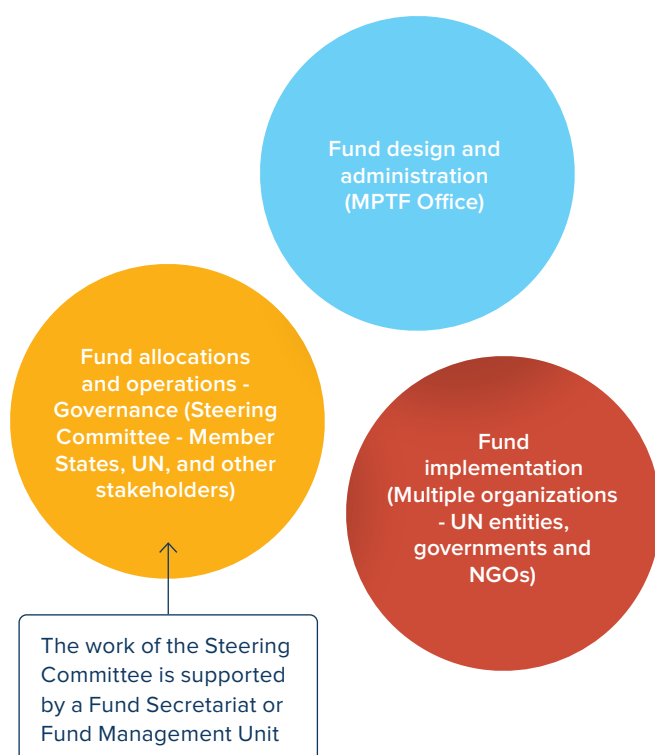


138
currently open funds

1

MPTF Office pooled financing services

The MPTF Office provides fund design, administration, and professional services to UN 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 provided in the context of a neutral and professionally dedicated trustee function that is firewalled from all UN implementing entities to ensure proper checks and balances. In inter-agency pooled funds administered by the MPTFO, the trustee function is performed separately from the pooled fund governance and management function, as well as from 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 trustee 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 multiple UN and non-UN implementing organizations 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.



**Global Fund for Coral Reefs and Joint
SDG Fund**

Drawn, Indonesia.

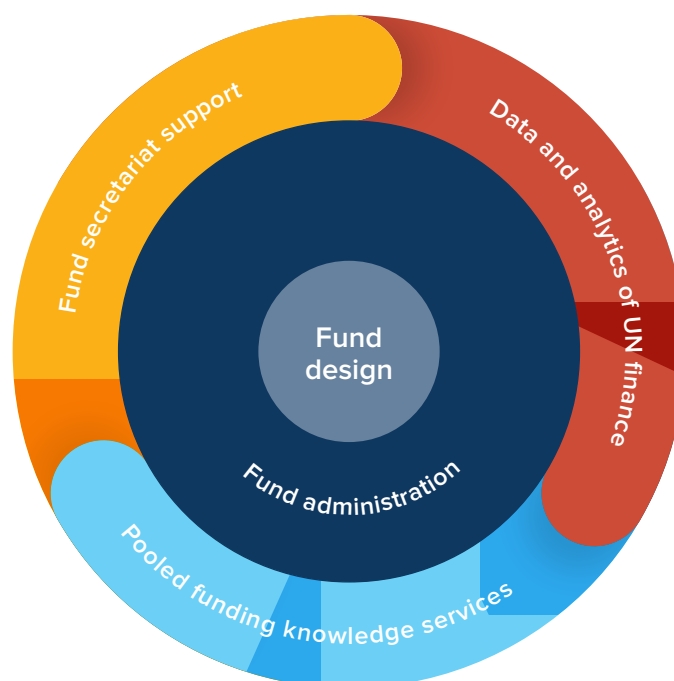
Blended financing used to launch “win-win” solutions like coral reef conservation efforts in Drawn, Indonesia that also protect marine life and encourage underwater species to flourish. © GFCR

**Elsie Initiative Fund**

To accelerate change in peace and security institutions, women peacekeepers and officials establish bonds with a group of local women (and their children) in Niger.

© Dicko Harandane / United Nations Photo

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 management, and data analysis.

- **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 theories 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 the design service.
- **Fund administration** covers trustee 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-en-

abled 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 their 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 landscapes to explore the value 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 informs updates to, and modifications of, pooled-fund related policies and procedures, legal templates, and guidance notes.

2

The landscape for pooled financing

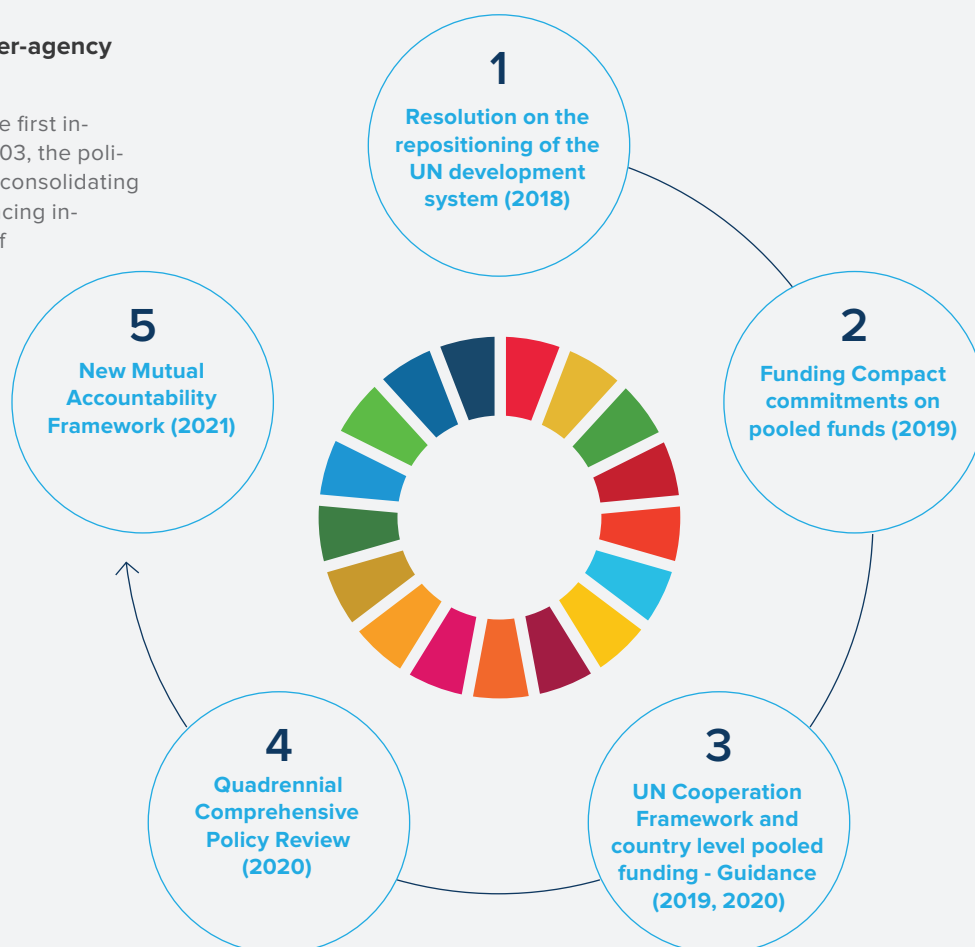
Inter-agency pooled funding is a recognized financing modality to promote coherence within the UN system, as well as repositioning process and reform streams led by the UN Secretary-General and endorsed by Member States. Given recent developments, the policy environment for pooled financing is forecasted to be supportive in coming years and enabling further integrated UN action. As demonstrated by the impact of COVID-19,

and other crises, flexible funding that allows for multi-dimensional solutions across different areas of the humanitarian-peace-development nexus is crucial. Inter-agency pooled funds are particularly fit for this purpose. Since 2018, the policy landscape has considerably evolved towards encouraging and promoting UN inter-agency pooled funding, as it is valued for its flexibility, harmonized standards, transparency and synergetic impact.

Graph 3:

Policy environment for inter-agency pooled funds

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 improve the quality of financing to the UN and double the proportion of inter-agency pooled funds—strengthening support channels for countries to continue to work towards bringing 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 targets on 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 key flagship funds (Joint SDG Fund and Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund).
- **The UN commitment** was to increase efficiency and effectiveness in using 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 action, efforts were taken to raise efficiency and functionality to the next level through the creation of a new Gateway platform, a revised Operations Manual, and introduction of additional technical and operational services for fund secretariats.

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 is guiding the UNDS between 2021 and 2024, giving the QCPR a new impetus for offering high-level political direction to the United Nations in its ongoing repositioning processes for effectively bridging the 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,” 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 listed in 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 training and support modules UN country teams can use to design improved country-level financing instruments. Guidelines include basic information or resources on how and when to use country-level pooled funds.

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, therefore 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).

Inter-agency pooled funds at the centre of the QCPR (2021-2024)

Recognizing the need for more flexible and predictable funding and leveraging unique contributions of inter-agency pooled funds to strengthen coordination and collaboration across the UNDS, the 2020 QCPR resolution included principal elements related to inter-agency pooled funds. The QCPR monitoring framework concluded in 2021, 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

country 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.

- Through participation levels. 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 while working 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 responsible for sharing best practices, developing learning opportunities, and assessing the baseline to measure the implementation of Funding Compact Commitment 14 on

quality features. Characteristics 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 evaluations 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 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.



"In terms of UN Funding, it means taking pooled funding to a whole other level. [...] These three funds [Peacebuilding Fund, Joint SDG Fund and CERF] offer a strong ecosystem to make the "nexus" a reality. If used strategically and synergically, they can make a real difference to our work. Our Resident Coordinators on the ground are well positioned to support governments in mobilizing the right instruments, at the right time, for an integrated response."

Amina Mohammed

Deputy Secretary General
(2021)

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 funds, like the Peacebuilding Fund and Joint SDG Fund, other specialized instruments 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 2020 data from pooled fund administrators, UN pooled funds mobilized an estimated US\$3 billion, an increase of 2% compared to 2019 with 50% of contributions going towards funds with a development focus (18% for peace and transition funds, 6% to climate and environment funds, and 26% to development

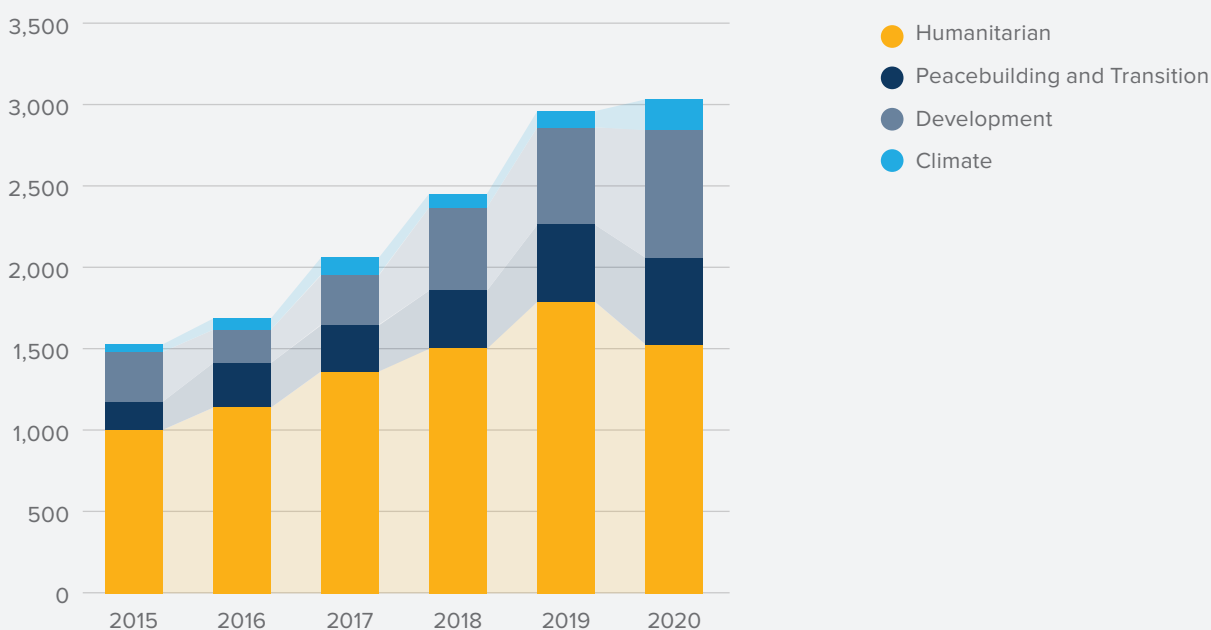
funds). Financing for development-related inter-agency pooled funds (including development, peace and transition, climate and environment funds) increased from US\$534 million in 2015 to US\$1.51 billion in 2020 (an increase of 182%) and **now represents 11.7% of all non-core funding to UN development-related 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, 2015-2020

US\$ million



3

Key trends in the MPTF Office portfolio of trust funds - 2021

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

UN pooled financing mechanisms administered by the MPTF Office vary according to geographic and thematic scope: UN global and regional multi-partner trust funds (MPTFs), country-level MPTFs,

and standalone pass-through UN joint programmes (for definitions see the “Inter-agency pooled funds: Key concepts and definitions” section of this report). Thematically, the MPTF Office portfolio is organized around major thematic clusters, covering key areas of UN action (humanitarian, peace and transition, development, and climate and environment). Some funds are designed to allocate flexible resources to projects across the humanitarian-peace-development nexus.

In past years, the MPTF Office created an

enhanced, strategic portfolio with a diversified contributor base. The MPTF Office established 23 new financing vehicles, including MPTFs and joint programmes (see Table 1) in 2021 that, combined with funds from previous years, brought the total portfolio to 138 funds. There was also an increase in the number of funds that operationally and/or financially closed: From 16 funds in 2013 to 109 by the end of 2021. This emphasized the strong commitment of the Office in providing trustee services that promote effective management practices throughout the entire life cycle of pooled funds.

Table 1: Summary of MPTF Office Portfolio of Funds

MPTF Portfolio	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Newly established (during calendar year)	10	14	10	5	10
Ongoing from previous years (as of year-end)	50	46	57	67	72
Operationally closed (as of year-end)	26	34	28	19	20
Financially closed (as of year-end)	9	15	24	33	34

Joint Programme Portfolio	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Newly established (during calendar year)	4	10	10	8	13
Ongoing from previous years (as of year-end)	17	15	23	32	39
Operationally closed (as of year-end)	34	31	27	19	21
Financially closed (as of year-end)	10	19	24	33	34

Total portfolio	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Open for contributions	81	85	100	112	138

*Note: 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 figures were adjusted compared to previous reports following an update of the MPTF Office Fund Administration System.



JP Yemen ERRY II & III

During the second phase of the Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen Joint Programme (ERRY II) stakeholders organize a new shipment of WFP dry goods for vulnerable, crisis-affected community members. © UN Yemen

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 2021, 25 active global and regional funds constituted approximately 44% of the total capitalization of all funds administered by the MPTF Office. Of

global flagship funds, the UN Peacebuilding Fund and Joint SDG Fund experienced considerable capitalization growth in 2021.

Other specialized thematic global financing instruments—newly established Nature for Health MPTF, Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund, UN REDD Programme, and the Global Fund for Coral Reefs—also accelerated capitalization processes. Other new funds established in 2021 were the Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan,

Complex Risk Analytics Fund, the Decade on Ecosystem Restoration MPTF and the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF). At the regional level, the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI) reached the annual capitalization milestone of US\$182 million in contributions for the first time, reflecting a substantial increase from the previous year.

Table 2: Deposits in US\$ to MPTF Office-administered global funds, 2021

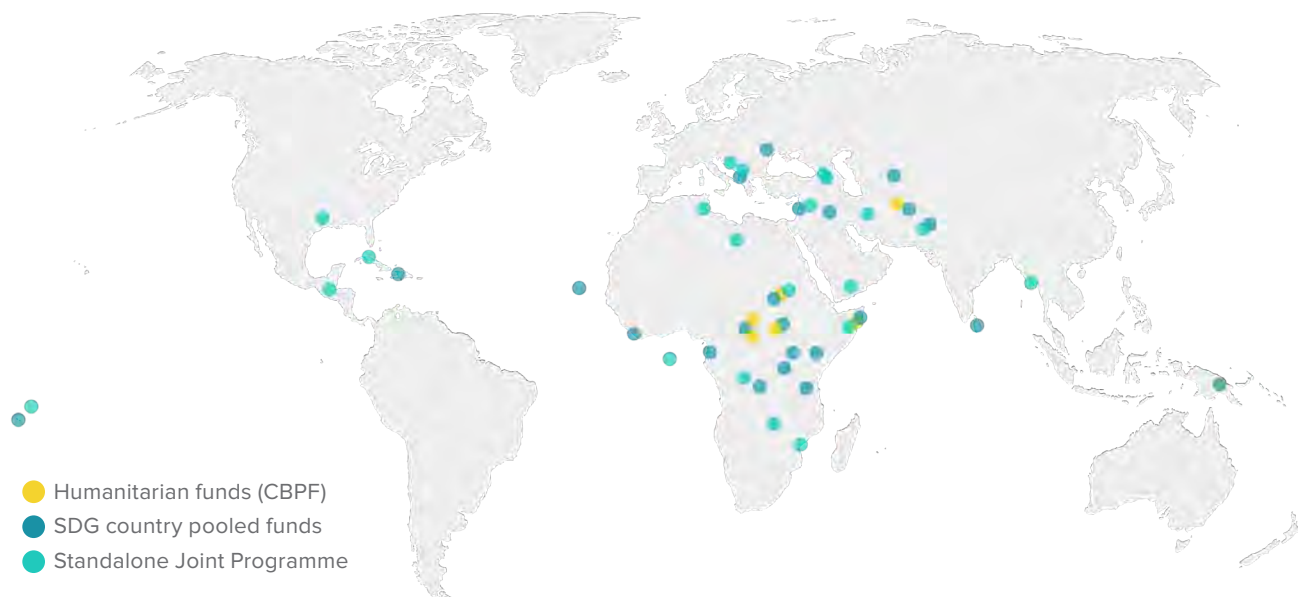
Fund	Theme	Total (US\$)	# contributors
Peacebuilding Fund	Peace and transition	192,499,902	38
Spotlight Initiative Fund	Development	127,746,919	2
Joint SDG Fund	Development	79,280,036	10
Biodiversity for Health MPTF	Climate and environment	56,465,000	1
Women's Peace and Humanitarian TF	Peace and transition	35,115,556	11
UN REDD Programme Fund	Climate and environment	16,736,428	2
Decade on Ecosystem Restoration	Climate and environment	16,210,600	1
UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery TF	Development	15,632,973	13
Global Fund for Coral Reefs	Climate and environment	13,736,566	4
Migration MPTF	Development	13,330,988	9
UNPRPD Disability Fund	Development	8,639,752	5
Antimicrobial Resistance MPTF	Development	6,299,105	3
UN Road Safety Trust Fund	Development	6,296,456	8
Human Rights Mainstreaming TF	Development	6,226,810	4
Elsie Initiative Fund	Peace and transition	5,797,440	6
Partnership for Action on the Green Economy	Climate and environment	5,250,667	3
Conflict Related Sexual Violence Trust Fund	Peace and transition	4,504,373	10
The Complex Risk Analytics Fund	Peace and transition	2,937,117	2
Generation Unlimited Trust Fund	Development	2,247,190	1
Rural Women's Economic Empowerment	Development	2,210,751	1
The Lions Share Fund	Climate and environment	1,459,714	5
UNITLIFE Trust Fund	Climate and environment	500,000	1
Total		\$556,279,56	59

Table 3: Deposits in US\$ to MPTF Office-administered regional funds, 2021

Fund	Theme	Total (US\$)	# contributors
Central African Forest Initiative.	Climate and environment	182,314,812	6
UN Pacific Strategy Fund	Development	10,236,420	1
W. Balkans SALW Control MPTF	Peace and transition	5,920,339	4
GLR Cross-Border Fund	Peace and transition	886,756	1
Total		199,358,327	9

Country pooled fund instruments, 2021

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.



3.2. Country-level MPTFs

By the end of 2021, country-level MPTFs constituted nearly 49% of the MPTF Office portfolio in terms of total capitalization, comprised of **humanitarian country-based pooled funds** (CBPFs) and **sustainable development-related country SDG Funds**.

Country-level humanitarian funds were an important aspect of MPTF Office engagement as they received one-fourth of all contributions (with substantial growth supporting the swift humanitarian-development response to the crisis in Afghanistan). Several former One UN Funds were transformed into a new generation of funds that promote the SDGs at the country level (also referred to as **country SDG Funds**). After the publication of new UNSDG guidelines on country-level pooled funds, and roll-out of new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, UNCTs designed and established country-level pooled funds around the UNSDCF. Early indications suggest that active country-level development funds performed well, enhancing coordinated support for the SDGs with the UNSDCF as a central programmatic springboard.

Indeed in 2021, there was a substantial increase in the level of contributions and transfers through SDG country pooled funds, particularly in peace and transi-

tion settings, which resulted in a total of US\$319 million in contributions (a 40% annual increase). A number of these instruments are dedicated to initiatives in humanitarian-development-peace nexus contexts, demonstrating the importance of pooled funds for supporting cross-pillar integration at the country level. The level of transfers to participating organizations through country SDG Funds reached US\$345 million in 2021 (US\$230 million in 2020, a 57% increase), signaling the high demand for this type of funding for UNCTs and their readiness to deliver quickly.

However, most contributions in 2021 were concentrated in a small number of country SDG funds (17 of the 30+ existing SDG country funds received contributions in 2021, and only 11 saw total contributions higher than US\$5 million). Twenty-three UN organizations received funds through country SDG pooled sources in 2021. This is undoubtedly an area with a lot of growth potential and where continued support will be directed to Resident Coordinators, RCOs, and UNCTs in the coming years.



Somalia Humanitarian Fund

Filling jerry cans with potable water from a newly retrofitted clean and safe source in Somalia. © UN Somalia

Table 4:

Deposits in US\$ to MPTF Office-administered Country-level Pooled Funds, 2021

Fund	Theme	Total deposits (US)	# contributors
Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund	Humanitarian	270,086,962	21
Afghanistan Special Trust Fund	Peace and transition	96,613,558	6
Sudan Humanitarian Fund	Humanitarian	66,149,726	10
Somalia Humanitarian Fund	Humanitarian	58,713,258	10
DRC Humanitarian Fund	Humanitarian	57,796,134	10
Afghanistan LOTFA MPTF	Peace and transition	57,361,619	5
South Sudan Humanitarian Fund	Humanitarian	54,990,438	12
Somalia Multi Window Trust Fund	Peace and transition	50,343,082	7
PNG UN Country Fund	Development	47,195,493	3
CAR Humanitarian Fund	Humanitarian	34,291,276	14
Colombia Peace UNMPTF	Peace and transition	26,906,722	8
South Sudan RSRTF	Peace and transition	21,833,989	6
Malawi SDG Acceleration Fund	Development	21,775,809	5
Tanzania One UN Fund	Development	10,833,222	2
Equatorial Guinea MPTF	Development	10,000,000	1
Sri Lanka UN SDG MPTF	Peace and transition	7,758,090	3
DRC Stabilization ISSSS Fund	Peace and transition	7,720,544	4
Sudan Financing Platform	Development	5,958,900	4
Rwanda SDG Fund	Development	4,344,809	2
Albania SDG Acceleration Fund	Development	2,308,059	5
Albania SDG Fund II	Development	2,015,156	2
Aral Sea Region	Climate and environment	1,793,498	3
Cape Verde 2030 Acceleration Fund	Development	1,791,944	1
Moldova 2030 SDGs Partnership	Development	1,139,393	2
UN Haiti Cholera Response MPTF	Development	1,000,000	1
Moldova Toward Unity in Action	Development	697,964	1
Kenya SDG Partnership Platform	Development	100,000	1
Pakistan UNSDF Fund III	Development	64,718	2
Total		921,584,361	50

3.3. Joint programmes

Stand-alone joint programmes that rely on the pass-through fund management modality frequently operate as the pooled funding instrument for joint development action at the country level. Initiatives typically involve two to five UN organizations that have agreed on specific programmatic scope and deliverables. Together, country, regional,

and global joint programmes accounted for US\$104.5 million in total contributions to the MPTF Office in 2021—significant in comparison to US\$90 million in 2020, which was triggered by growing interest in the use of joint programmes as encouraged by the QCPR resolution.

Table 5:

Deposits in US\$ to MPTF Office-administered Stand-alone Joint Programmes, 2021

Fund	Theme	Deposits	# contributors
JP Bangladesh SAFE	Development	12,556,929	3
JP oPt Rule of Law II	Peace and transition	11,150,939	3
JP Yemen ERRY II	Peace and transition	7,825,489	2
JP Cuba EE FRE-DL	Climate and environment	7,182,990	1
JP Pacific PICAP	Development	5,540,701	2
JP Pacific PDEP	Development	5,417,073	1
JP Belarus SDGs	Development	3,462,891	1
JP Mozambique Action for Girls	Development	3,356,760	1
JP DRC Fight against GBV - JAD	Development	3,299,840	1
JP Zambia GBV II	Development	3,174,823	2
JP Guatemala Ixil II	Development	2,974,240	1
JP Somaliland Rule of Law	Peace and transition	2,764,000	1
JP Libya LNCB	Development	2,697,322	1
JP Financing Green Recovery	Development	2,643,208	1
JP Climate Security Mechanism	Climate and environment	2,598,346	3
JP Syria Urban & Rural Resilience	Peace and transition	2,329,319	1
JP Bangladesh LoGIC	Climate and environment	2,277,554	1
JP Tunisia Women Leadership	Development	2,275,360	1
JP Guatemala San Marcos	Development	2,092,984	1
JP Georgia EU IPSC	Development	2,008,494	1
JP Pakistan Education in KP	Development	1,994,355	1
JP Mozambique Rapariga Canada	Development	1,985,224	1
JP Guatemala Corredor Seco	Development	1,872,669	1
JP Georgia Gender Equality II	Development	1,585,842	1
JP Guatemala Maya Programme	Development	1,390,322	1
JP Iran Emerging Needs	Development	1,339,599	1
JP Burkina Faso RoL & Terrorism	Development	1,116,462	1
JP Liptako-Gourma Regional	Peace and transition	1,000,000	1
JP Georgia VET in Abkhazia	Development	996,555	1
JP Georgia ENPARD	Development	886,616	1
JP Lao Prevention and EVAW	Development	679,344	1
JP Libya LESST	Climate and environment	655,710	1
JP Healthier Kosovo II	Development	506,231	1
JP Bosnia and Herzegovina DRR	Development	400,000	1
JP Philippines Human Rights	Development	261,519	1
JP Yemen Maritime Governance	Peace and transition	252,624	1
Total		104,552,332	19

As per the data in Table 1, the MPTF Office established thirteen new joint programmes in 2021 using the pass-through funding modality. On average, joint programmes involving fewer than four UN participating organizations received US\$3.6 million in annual deposits.



JP Philippines Human Rights

Increasing community engagement improves the uptake of rights-based approaches and supports effective and accountable human rights responses in the Philippines. © UNOCHA/Anna Jefferys



Flagship fund highlights:

Joint SDG Fund

Importance of MPTF Office quality pooled funding services for the Fund

As one of the United Nations flagship global fund, the Joint SDG Fund operates on a two-fold strategic mandate to supercharge the UN development system (UNDS) to be fit for purpose, and, in turn, catalyze systemic transitions at the country level in terms of integrated policy and financing to accelerate the SDGs. To date, the Fund approved a total of US\$239 million in financial commitments under 151 joint programmes, with funding channelled to 24 UN entities in 118 countries and territories. The Fund contributes to all 17 SDGs with some two-thirds of the total financing contributing to Goals 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 5 (gender equality), 10 (reduced inequalities) and 17 (partnerships for the goals).

Some 60% of Fund commitments are dedicated to building resilience and catalyzing SDG financing in countries with the greatest need, including least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries, and small island developing states (SIDS). Since its inception, the Fund has become a key vehicle for changing the UN financial landscape towards incentivizing non-earmarked joint programming led by Resident Coordinators and that contributes to UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.

Key progress and achievements in 2021

The Joint SDG Fund worked as a critical enabler to bring the UN together for collective action with increased cross-organizational and cross-sectoral coordination under the

leadership of Resident Coordinators. In terms of SDGs, Joint SDG Fund contributions were broadly driven by the promotion of integrated policy solutions and leveraging additional financing to accelerate the Global Goals. Under **integrated SDG policies**, the Fund focused on extending access to social protection to some 157 million people, especially those children, pregnant women, older people, and people living with disabilities in 39 countries.

To shape **SDG financing**, Fund stakeholders supported implementation of Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) in 69 countries—which are central to funding national sustainable development priorities and, in the past, have led to the piloting of 307 financial solutions in public finance management, public-private partnerships, and innovative financing for the SDGs. In Guinea, the UN country team supported the national government to localize the INFF, producing five local resource mobilization plans and helping align local development plans and budgets according to the SDGs. In terms of blended COVID-19 responses, the Government of Viet Nam received support from the UN country team to simplify eligibility criteria

for emergency cash transfers so COVID-19 support could reach more than 12 million marginalized and at-risk people, including informal migrant labourers.

Lessons learned and ways forward

Although the Fund has received a total of US\$223 million in contributions from 15 donors as of March 2022, this is well below the US\$290 million per year target set with Member States in the QCPR Funding Compact. Efforts to increase commitments include continuing to manage an innovative SDG investment portfolio in 10 countries that rely on evidence from earlier pilots when modifying and restructuring blended financing instruments in support of blue economy, agribusinesses, and social services—the target to leverage US\$5 billion in public and private financing for the SDGs. Co-funding and demonstration effects the Fund have also led to stakeholders leveraging US\$1.7 billion in additional financing, primarily through supporting the launch of two sovereign SDG bonds in Indonesia and Uzbekistan. The number of countries where the Joint SDG Fund is a primary contributor is expected to increase in 2022 thanks to the launch of SIDS resilience joint programmes.

“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



Flagship fund highlights:

The Peacebuilding Fund

Importance of MPTF Office quality pooled funding services for the Fund

As the Administrative Agent of the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund works closely with PBSO to expand partnerships opportunities, broaden engagement for new and traditional partners, and continuously improve project delivery and closure procedures. With MPTFO responsible for receiving donor contributions and disbursing funds upon request, PBSO has successfully grown the fund donor base with 22 Member States making contributions to the Fund in 2021. Furthermore, the substantial increase in the direct engagement of NGOs has resulted the uptake of innovative approaches that increased the amount of direct implementing resources for non-UN partners.

Key progress and achievements in 2021

Peacebuilding achievements throughout 2021 demonstrated global commitments to prioritize safety, security, and peacebuilding even in the midst of crises, and stakeholders held fast to the idea that peacebuilding cannot be put on hold. Despite deteriorating political and security conditions, and ongoing challenges linked to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Fund managed to surpass nearly every strategic plan benchmark in 2021, including record-high investments worth \$195 million dollars in 32 countries. Several new investments were made in trending categories like peaceful elections and climate security. Additionally, the Peacebuilding Fund 2020-2024 Strategy established priority windows to promote youth and women's engagement within peace and security agendas, encourage cross-border programmes, and increase support to UN stakeholders active in transition settings.

Because drivers of conflict transcend national borders, \$26.6 million (14%) was approved for cross-border and regional programmes in 2021. Moreover, 39% of Fund financing was allotted to smooth the transition from peacekeeping operations or special political missions involving national counterparts and UN country teams. Recent investments in monitoring and evaluation helped the Fund double its evaluation coverage from 36 to 86 projects in 2021.

For the fifth year running, the Fund exceeded its target of allocating 30% of investments to gender-responsive initiatives by approving a record 47%—a total boosted by the PBF Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative comprised of 38 projects and valued at \$51.5 million. The Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding Thematic Review, commissioned in partnership with the German Federal Foreign Office, and with support from UN Women, highlighted the need for core operational assistance and approaches that go beyond increasing the participation of women in existing processes alone. The findings of another thematic review, on local peacebuilding, implemented in partnership with UN Volunteers and

PeaceNexus Foundation, will inform better ways to support local organizations and tailor peacebuilding efforts to local contexts.

Lessons learned and ways forward

PBF stakeholders champion initiatives that fall under several themes from the Secretary-General's Our Common Agenda report, including conflict prevention in all settings, increased inter-generational action, and renewing social contracts. The Fund supports a new generation of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks designed to integrate prevention agendas and leverage the ability of PBF to deliver in the midst of crisis. Action financed by the Fund is necessary to ensure that, as the world emerges from the current pandemic, it does so in ways that reinforce more inclusive social, political, and security foundations. In 2022, the Fund requires additional resources to meet its strategic ambition, including greater burden sharing, voluntary contributions, and ideally—as proposed by the UN Secretary-General—a percentage of resources to ensure predictability, broaden engagement, and promote transformative, prevention-focused, and conflict-sensitive responses.

“The United Nations Peacebuilding Fund is a critical vehicle to support resilience and prevention. Over the past several years, the Fund has shown the tremendous capacity of Governments, the United Nations entities and partners to deliver results.”

António Guterres,
Secretary-General of the United Nations



Flagship fund highlights:

Spotlight Initiative

Importance of MPTF Office quality pooled funding services for the Fund

As the largest global investment to end violence against women and girls, the Spotlight Initiative is proving significant, concerted, and comprehensive investments can foster transformative impact in the lives of women and girls and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Spotlight Initiative is committed to achieving the highest impact possible on ending violence against women and girls, and relies on standard UNSDG approved contractual frameworks and tools provided by the MPTF Office to ensure transparent, accountable fund management, and effectively deploy financing to Spotlight Programmes.

Key progress and achievements in 2021

The Initiative helped develop or strengthen 198 laws to end violence against women and girls and/or advance gender equality, and contributed to doubling the number of convictions (of VAWG perpetrators) compared to 2020. 913 parliamentarians, 2,639 government officials and 885 women's rights advocates were trained on gender-responsive budgeting in 2021, and are, as a result, better able to advocate for the allocation of resources to end violence against women and girls across all levels government. Nearly 130 million people were reached by behavior change campaigns, while community-level interventions targeting men and boys helped to promote positive masculinity, respectful family relationships, and non-violent conflict resolution in over 1.3 million men and boys.

The availability of quality services is critical, particularly during protracted crises. Spotlight Initiative's support augmented access to quality, multi-sectoral services

for nearly 635,000 women and girls in 2021, with over 75% of countries in which Spotlight programmes supported efforts now having publicly available data on intimate partner violence. Moreover, the evidence demonstrates that support to building movements and feminist, women's rights, and grassroots organizations is essential to end violence against women and girls. Since its inception, Spotlight Initiative has allocated US\$179 million to civil society organizations (49% of activity funding) with 72% invested in women's rights and women-led organizations

Regarding advancing UN reform principles, the Initiative serves as a unique model for integrated programming and continued to bring the UN system together to eliminate violence against women and girls throughout 2021. Stakeholders did so by leveraging the newly empowered role of UN Resident Coordinators, harmonizing coordination across UNCTs, streamlining operational processes, collectively strengthening partnerships, and setting clear lines of accountability.

Lessons learned and ways forward

As a demonstration of effective UN reform and SDG implementation, Spotlight Initiative has cultivated multiple lessons that feed into a community of practice for women and girls:

- Leveraging existing UN coordination structures to promote integrated UN implementation and foster effective collaboration.
- Focus on robust coordination, from the grassroots to the highest level, with community, local and national actors to ensure a rights-based approach and improve sustainability of results.
- Giving centre stage to civil society across all areas of work furthers the principles of Leaving No One Behind and localizing the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Regional and cross-regional knowledge exchanges across programme teams, as well as regular HQ-level meetings with all actors, are vital to strengthen collaboration and coherent programming.

In 2022 and beyond, Spotlight Initiative changemakers will consolidate and amplify results achieved, with a view to ensure the sustainability of initial investments, by championing UN Reform principles and encouraging robust, multi-level resource mobilisation. Innovative ways of increasing core support and outreach to grassroots CSOs will remain a priority and the Initiative will expand outreach through its Global Platform and evidence based proofs of concept to continue eliminating violence against women and girls.

“Violence against women is not inevitable. The right policies and programmes bring results. That means comprehensive, long-term strategies that tackle the root causes of violence, protect the rights of women and girls, and promote strong and autonomous women’s rights movements. This is the model that the United Nations has built through its partnership with the European Union, the Spotlight Initiative.”

António Guterres,
Secretary-General of the United Nations



Spotlight Initiative

The Niger programme organized a Soccer tournament between students from the university and the national institute of sports and young women from the police forces in the context of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. © Spotlight Initiative



New funds established in 2021

In 2021, the MPTF Office supported partners in the design and development of new pooled funds. This section features a selection of some of the newest instruments and how they are expected to make impactful contributions on a variety of issues around the world.

Funds established in 2021

MPTFs

Biodiversity for Health and Pandemic Prevention MPTF

Burundi Multi-Partners Trust Fund

Complex Risk Analytics Fund (CRAF'd)

Equatorial Guinea MPTF

Mozambique Sustainable Development MPTF

MPTF for the Global Framework for UN Support on Syria and Iraq Third Country National Returnees

Nepal Development Framework MPTF

Non Communicable Disease and Mental Health MPTF

Pacific Digital Economy Programme

Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan

The Systematic Observations Financing Facility

Stand-alone joint programmes

Joint EU-UN Programme for Rural Development - Phase III (ENPARD IV Abkhazia Component)

JP Belarus COVID-19 Action Program (BeCAP)

JP Burkina Faso RoL and Terrorism

JP Dry Corridor in Guatemala

JP GTM San Marcos

JP Guatemala Ixil II

JP Healthier Kosovo II

JP Philippines BARMM

JP Philippines Human Rights

JP Sri Lanka JURE

JP Tunisia Women Leadership

JP Yemen ERRY III

Biodiversity for Health and Pandemic Prevention MPTF

The challenge: Biodiversity is at the core of human, animal, and planetary health. When biodiversity is lost through the degradation of land and sea, pollution, the overconsumption of natural resources, spread of invasive species, and climate change, we threaten the well-being of all species on this planet—human health included.

The approach: The Nature for Health MPTF relies on partnerships, tested methods, integrated policies, capacity development across sectors, and evidence-based action on the ground to endorse and foster “One Health” approaches. The One Health model takes environmental components and incorporates them into existing or nascent development and humanitarian action with the aim of preventing future pandemics and forging sustainable and effective cross-sector collaboration. This fund will directly support the fast-tracked implementation and uptake of the Global Action Plan for Biodiversity and Health. The new Fund will help countries understand the interlinkages between environmental, animal and human health, and will support decision makers and relevant actors to take measures to prevent future pandemics. Through application of enhanced One Health approaches, the Fund aims to improve preventative policies and investments to reduce future pandemics and related health risks. It is committed to ensuring the leadership of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in these initiatives.

Partners: UNEP (hosts the Fund Secretariat), CBD, UNDP, WHO, with an initial con-

tribution from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection.

The Complex Risk Analytics Fund

The challenge: No single actor alone can unlock the full multi-lateral data and analytics potential and the proliferation of fragmented approaches creates unnecessary risks to lives, livelihoods, and resources. Joining up investments for risk data and analytics helps to create exponential value: Faster, more targeted, efficient, and effective programmes for people in crisis.

The approach: Underlying the Complex Risk Analytics Fund (CRAF'd) is an integrated ecosystem approach for improving action-focused data collaboration. CRAFT investments close data gaps, improve data capacities and standards, and strengthen the quality of data-derived insights, translating risk information into effective crisis action that better aligns anticipatory, prevention, and recovery responses to complex risks in fragile and crisis-affected settings.

Using data and analytics to boost engagement around complex risks in crisis-affected or fragile situations—be they climate, social, political, economic, or demographically induced—has been sub-optimal with collection gaps widening, stakeholders without technical expertise to analyze data, and analytical processes that take place in siloes. These oversights affect the most vulnerable around the world, resulting in lost potential where insights do not get translated into effective action.

Partners: UNDP (hosts the Fund Secretariat), EOSG, OCHA, and the governments of Germany, Netherlands and the United States, with initial contributions from Germany and Finland.

Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF)

The challenge: Improving the ability to forecast extreme weather events and changing climate is critical for managing risks effectively, understanding adaptation needs, and to plan accordingly in systematic and anticipatory ways. Climate change and extreme weather events are threatening lives and hampering global efforts to reduce poverty. Accurate weather forecasts and climate prediction is critical for all sectors, but in particular for those that rely heavily on accurate information like agriculture, transport, renewable energy, and insurance.

The approach: The Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) addresses missing weather and climate observations around the world. The mechanism supports and accelerates the collection and international exchange of highly essential surface-based weather and climate observations in compliance with international standards to improve the quality and provision of weather forecasts, early warning systems, and climate services at all levels of society.

The overarching goal of SOFF stakeholders is to strengthen climate adaptation and resilient development through improved weather forecasts, early warning systems, and climate information services to save lives, improve livelihoods, and protect property. SOFF is designed to fill missing gaps in weather and meteorological observations in small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs), in particular. Stakeholders support Global Basic Observing Network (GBON) implementation and calls made through the SDGs, Paris Agreement, and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. In doing so, stakeholders establish better resilient development, climate change, and early warning outcomes through a focus on robust weather and climate data, predictive data, and responses.

Partners: WMO (hosts the Fund Secretariat), UNDP, UNEP, WFP, and development banks (World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, African Development Fund, Islamic development Fund and Asian Development Bank).

Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan

The challenge: The August 2021 transfer of power in Afghanistan resulted in severe socio-economic instability. Ongoing fragility and multiple challenges—COVID-19,

poverty, food insecurity, extreme drought, and economic volatility—displaced 3.5 million Afghans and further impacted the lives of another 18.5 million. The sudden drop in aid, freezing of international assets, cash shortages, and depreciating exchange rate weakened the financial sector, accelerated inflation, and caused the national economy to contract by 30%.

The approach: The area-based Approach for Development Emergency Initiatives (ABADEI) Strategy, is a collaborative multi-partner initiative that supports basic human needs across the country, helping communities raise their resilience in the wake of multiple shocks. Responses with humanitarian and development aspects are designed to mitigate, and hopefully avert, the immediate impact of the crisis on the livelihoods of millions.

A flexible and integrated mechanism, it offers a comprehensive, yet decentralized, approach to augmenting and sustaining community resilience across the country. Designed to be innovative, inclusive, and highly flexible, strategy initiatives put people first, target the most vulnerable, and attempting to meet local needs by focusing on contextual solutions. Using a basic human needs approach, stakeholders address gaps in the provision, modification, and scaling up of essential services and supply chains in the most cost-effective and efficient ways possible.

To curb negative poverty and vulnerability trends, Fund stakeholders improve community resilience, boost social cohesion, and rehabilitate small-scale community infrastructure for essential services and farm-based livelihoods—in some cases creating immediate sources of income through cash-for-work or cash-for-markets projects that safeguard threatened livelihoods. The fund has a double-tiered governance mechanism led by UNDP and the Resident Coordinator.

Partners: UNDP (hosts the Fund Secretariat), IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, FAO, UNESCO, ILO, UNOPS, UN WOMEN, UNODC, UNCTAD, UN-Habitat, WHO, UNCDF, UNIDO, ITC, and UNMAS. Initial contributions made by the Governments of Germany, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Luxembourg, and the Czechia.

MPTF for the Global Framework for United Nations Support on Syria and Iraq Third Country National Returnees

The challenge: After the fall of Da'esh,

thousands of suspected foreign terrorist fighters and members of non-state armed groups were captured by state armed forces in Iraq and Syria. The bulk were transferred to detention centres. Additionally, tens of thousands of foreign women, children and men with connections to combatants were forced to flee and are now displaced in areas once controlled by Da'esh, living in camps with little to no freedom of movement and limited access to basic services. The safe return of these civilians is a matter of national and international priority from humanitarian and security perspectives.

The approach: To support Member States the United Nations developed a Global Framework fund that offers a “whole-of-UN” response in mainstreaming and integrating human rights-based, age-appropriate, and gender-responsive approaches to address the needs of those concerned. The Global Framework emphasizes human rights considerations, protection needs, and need for a solid gender analysis to be integrated and mainstreamed into all proposed actions. It is backed and supported by dedicated human rights and gender experts, grounded in national legal frameworks, and fully compliant with international regulations, including international human rights and humanitarian, and refugee laws.

Partners: UNOCT and UNICEF (host the Fund Secretariat), CTED, DCO, DPO, DPPA, IOM, OCHA, OHCHR, OSRSG-SVC, UNDP, UNHCR, UNITAD, UNODC, UN Regional Centres, and UN WOMEN.



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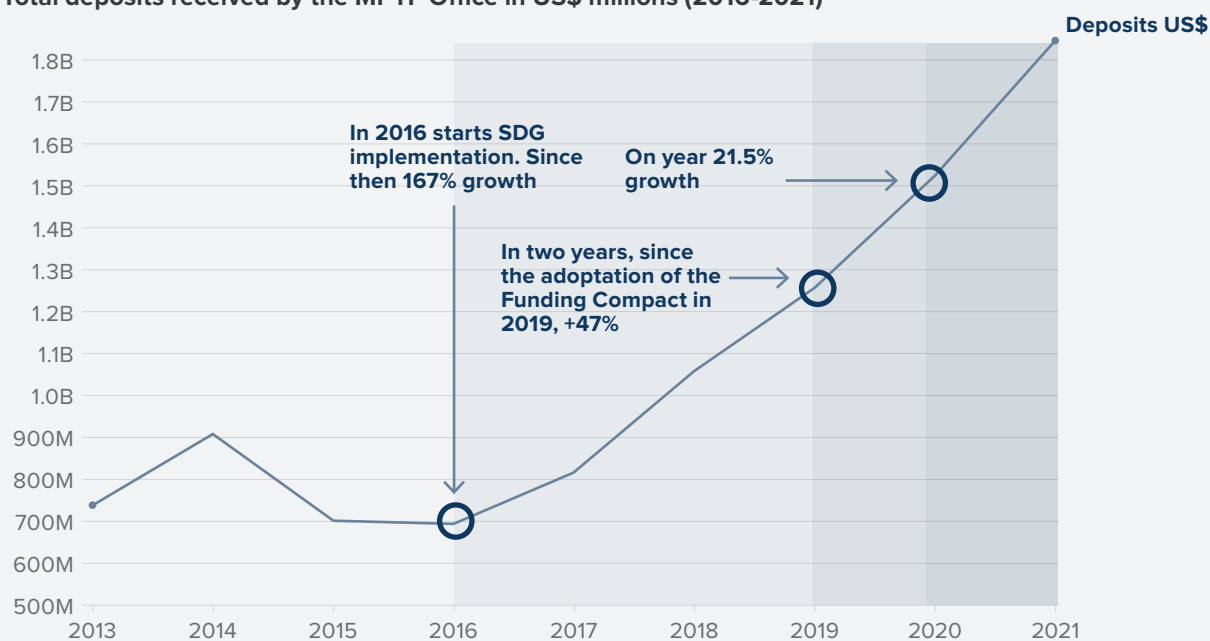
Partner engagement

The graph below shows increasing deposit and engagement trends for the MPTFO portfolio since 2016. Amounts received for pooled funds administered by the MPTF Office grew from US\$691 million in 2016 to US\$1.84 billion in 2021, representing an annual increase of 21% from 2020, a 47% increase from 2019, and 167% growth since 2016, when SDG implementation started. More importantly, it was the highest level of capitalization in inter-agency pooled

funds administered by the MPTF Office since its establishment in 2003. The latter reflects the broad ownership and interest of partners in pooled funding modalities that uphold the standards of the Funding Compact, as well as increased commitment around climate change and biodiversity, and imperative of swift coordinated international action in response to crisis.

Graph 5:

Total deposits received by the MPTF Office in US\$ millions (2016-2021)



Reflected in this aggregate financial picture is a diversified, innovative, and well-distributed portfolio of funds across the UN system and SDG agenda with 29% of deposits in 2021 for humanitarian funds, 29% for peace and transition funds, 25% going towards development funds, and 17% of deposits received for the growing climate and environment portfolio.

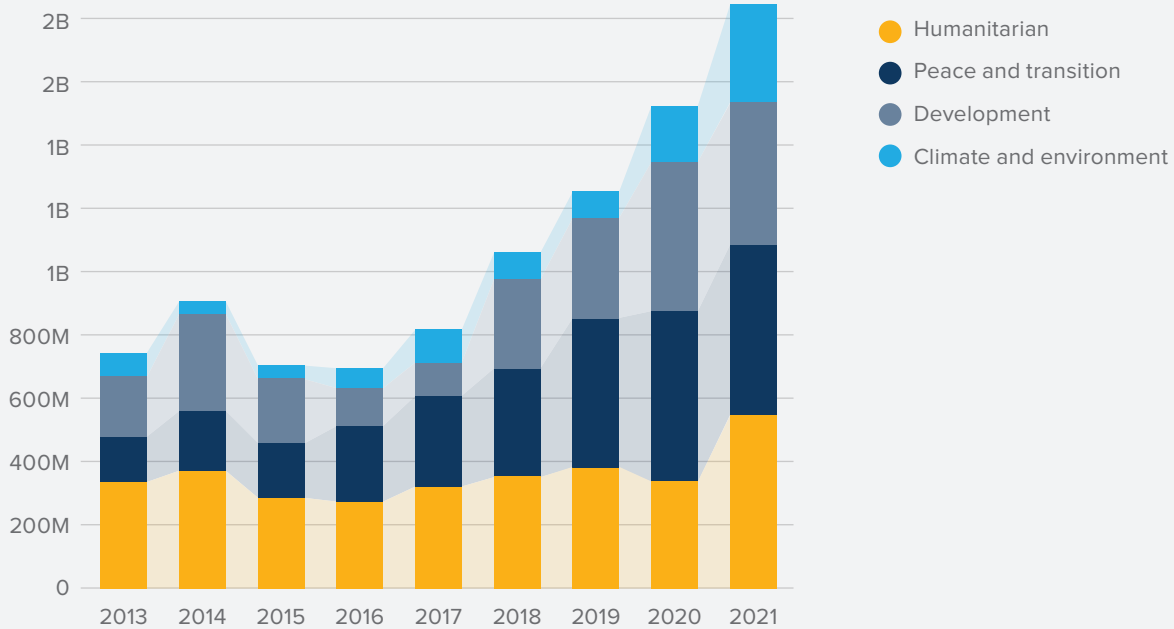
The robust performance of certain funds

and increase in contributions has been distributed across the portfolio. Adoption of the Funding Compact in 2019 increased engagement in inter-agency pooled funds, with advancement in the two flagship funds (Peacebuilding Fund and Joint SDG Fund). Capitalization levels remained robust for the six country-level humanitarian funds and others where peace and transition country funds in Afghanistan, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the

Congo, Somalia, and South Sudan supported broad multi-stakeholder partnerships between the UN, national governments, non-UN organizations, the World Bank, and European Union (EU). To respond to humanitarian and development needs in Afghanistan existing and new instruments were put to use, which allowed for swift action on the ground.

Graph 6:

Composition of MPTF Office portfolio by fund thematic area (2013-2021)



4.1. Contributors

Governments, multilateral organizations (such as 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 trustee. This joint commitment between contributors has been central in advancing SDG and humanitarian action.

In 2021, the top 10 donors to MPTF Office funds were Germany, Norway, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Netherlands, Canada, Australia, Denmark and Switzerland. The contributor base progressively expanded and became less concentrated, with 18 contributors providing over US\$10 million in 2021. 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 54 in 2021.

While a substantial portion of funding comes from Member States, non-traditional donors, such as the private sector, philanthropic organizations and civil society organizations have increasingly invested their resources in UN MPTF-supported coalitions, whose contributions double year-on-year.

Table 6: Deposits by top 15 governments or Member States contributions in 2021 (in US\$)

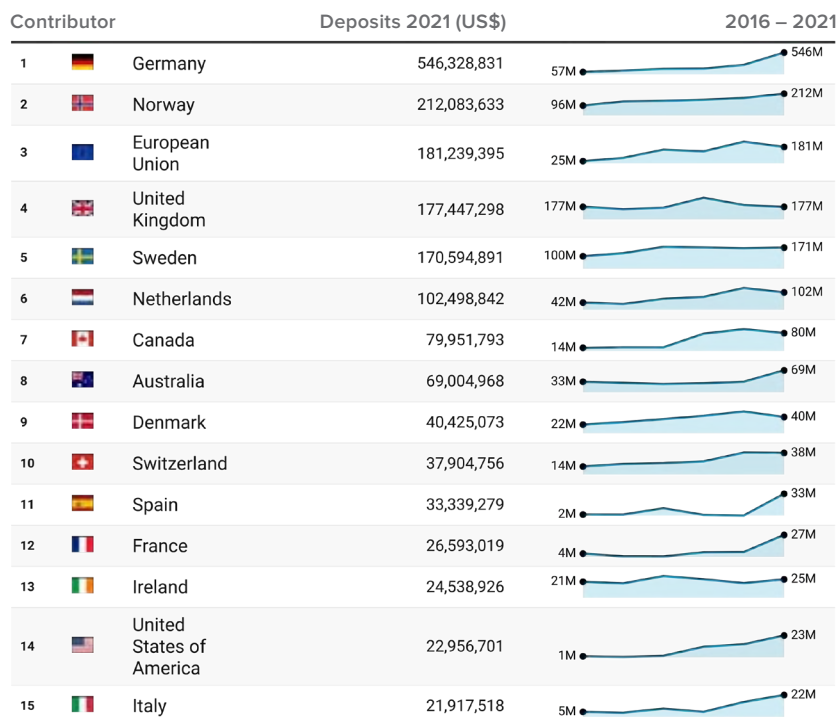


Table 7: **Private sector and foundations contributions in 2021 (in US\$)**

Donor Group	Deposits
FIA Foundation	4,000,000
Paul G Allen Family Foundation	4,000,000
Mars, Incorporated	1,173,143
UN Foundation/UN Partnership Office	1,025,506
Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation	500,000
Al Waleed Philanthropies	200,000
Pirelli & C.SpA.	200,000
Private sector (other)	152,915
Guccio Gucci SpA	150,000
AstraZeneca	100,000
Cartier Philanthropy	85,000
Keep Fighting Foundation	60,685
La Nuez Audiovisual Prod	2,927
UN Association of Finland	1,354



Central African Forest Initiative

An ambitious 10-year agreement to protect the Congo Basin rainforest by regenerating eight million hectares of degraded land, and place 30% of national forests under protection, is underway.



4.2. Participating organizations

The MPTF Office transferred a total of US\$1.42 billion to 94 different participating organizations in 2021, including United Nations organizations and non-UN organizations with approximately 81% directly implemented by UN entities. UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Women, World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) were the primary main recipients of funds (Table 8). Transfers to the UN Environment Program (UNEP) and UN Habitat tripled within the MPTFO-administered pooled funds. IOM experienced 50% growth and transfers over US\$ 155 million, while the

UN High Commissioner for Refugees saw 140% growth, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) had over 60% growth, and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) leveraged 56% growth.

Beyond their central role as implementing partners of UN agencies in Multi-Partner Trust Funds and joint programmes, NGOs also enjoyed direct access to funds and directly implemented 20% of financing, both under the Managing Agent function (where a UN entity transfers resources to an NGO) or directly as a non-UN entity (NUNO) (where an NGO has full programmatic and financial accountability). In the last 12 months, direct transfers to NUNOs nearly doubled with 79% growth in comparison to 2020.

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 options for local partners to engage and act:

- **UN joint programme implementation.** Most pooled funds are joint programmes where different UN entities come together with national partners, government, and civil society. Local peacebuilding actors





































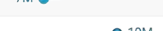




























are central participants in making dialogues more inclusive, implementing local initiatives, and providing conflict-sensitive analysis.

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

The Women's Peace and Humanitarian Trust Fund is an example. This instrument is particularly relevant for smaller organizations .

- **Engagement in programme and management arrangements.** NGOs and local actors also 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 8 : Top 20 Participating UN Organizations, transfers, and distribution according to geographical scope and theme, 2016 - 2021

Organizations	Transfers 2021	2016 – 2021	Total 2016 – 2021	Country	Global and regional	Humanitarian	Development	Peace and Transition	Climate and Environment
UNDP	383,662,072		2,420,260,657						
OCHA	250,988,078		894,985,660						
UNICEF	116,302,254		474,726,915						
IOM	93,349,241		273,389,086						
UNFPA	93,090,349		352,303,941						
UNWOMEN	92,075,177		376,811,268						
WFP	63,273,598		266,310,444						
FAO	44,389,290		272,516,135						
WHO	37,209,195		159,048,025						
UNCDF	28,218,881		82,702,682						
UNHCR	28,168,008		80,870,271						
ILO	26,398,953		92,836,595						
UNESCO	18,741,861		46,650,022						
UNHABITAT	17,988,681		64,353,720						
UNOPS	16,820,158		102,732,852						
OHCHR	16,335,299		57,208,027						
UNODC	12,681,856		40,317,924						
UNEP	11,719,011		42,861,616						
UNIDO	6,358,601		20,954,252						
OSRSGSVC	3,214,377		6,430,117						

4.3. Programme countries

Inter-agency pooled funds are flexible instruments that can be adapted to different contexts. Regardless of whether a country is affected by a dire humanitarian situation, supporting peacebuilding efforts, transitioning from crisis to stability, or scaling up sustainable development efforts" instead of "attempting to focus on sustainable development, a well-designed pooled funding mechanism is a flexible, risk-assured instrument for responding to needs on the ground. Resources from global, regional and country-specific pooled funds

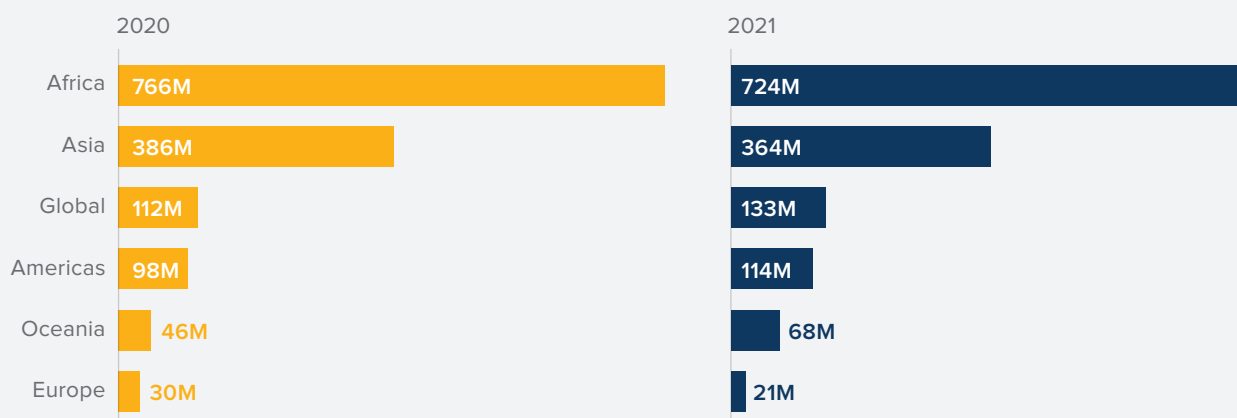
are aligned to national priorities through country-specific United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks or, where relevant, Humanitarian Response Plans.

In 2021, resources were transferred through the MPTF Office to administered funds in 121 countries. Africa was the largest recipient region with over US\$ 724 million in receipts—over half of all transfers—while the Americas and Oceania saw the highest relative growth.

Graph 7. **Transfers to programme countries from MPTF Office-administered funds, 2021 (US\$)**



Graph 8. **Transfers by region in 2021 and comparison to 2020 (US\$)**



In focus

Inter-agency cooperation and climate finance

As the climate and environment agenda has become a crucial to UN development efforts, flexible pooled financing is now a central aspect to these types of interventions. In 2021, outcomes from the 26th United Nations Climate Change conference and 15th UN Biodiversity meeting reinvigorated commitments made by governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector to build momentum and stronger partnerships for climate and environmental action.

Steps taken are reflected in the growth, diversification and innovation of the MPTF Office climate and environment portfolio. Since 2008, when the first climate and environment multi-partner fund in the portfolio was established (UN REDD+ US\$ 12 million) to US\$1.5 billion dollars in funding commitments. The portfolio has evolved from focusing predominantly on reforestation to encompass biodiversity, blue economy and integrated, sustainable policy development. A common feature of all climate and environment funds is they provide “integrated solutions” vital for climate action. Innovation across the climate portfolio is leading to new partnerships approaches. For example,

- **Blended finance systems.** The Global Fund for Coral reefs leverages blended finance—concessional and non-concessional funding—for projects focused on coral reef conservation. A grant funding interface (MPTF) supports project pipeline and development through an investment window where contributions can be secured against an acceptable level of risk.
- **Results based payments.** Gabon is the first country in Africa to receive result-based payments to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Partners of the Central African Forest Initiative signed a groundbreaking agreement in 2019 for US\$150 million dollars over ten years. The first payment is for activities that further decrease CO2 emissions through community forestry, scientific research, forest management, and

forest protection investments that enhance the income, livelihoods, and wellbeing of communities in Gabon.

- **Innovation of new financial products.** In September 2021, Indonesia became the first country in Southeast Asia to issue an SDG Bond on the global debt capital market, raising US\$584 million dollars with support from the Joint SDG Fund. This bond helps the government finance social and environmental projects through alternative sources of financing for fast-tracking national SDG achievement, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Broad and diverse networks and partnerships.** Expanding on who can engage in climate and environment funds has successfully changed the rate and effectiveness of project implementation carried out by the UN and a stakeholder base comprised of private sector, NGOs, government institutions, and International Financial Institutions.

What makes a climate and environment fund successful?

Although climate and environment pooled funds operate according to different and complex parameters, some lessons are applicable across the entire MPTF Office portfolio:

- **Multi-partner trust funds are multi-purpose platforms.** Effective and properly capitalized trust funds can become platforms for maintaining dialogue, and flexible for all stakeholders—increasing engagement and ownership by governments, contributors, United Nations entities and non-UN environmental organisations.
- **Pooled financing can be strategically used for sequencing financing for climate initiatives.** The effectiveness of a pooled climate fund comes from tapping into, and connecting with, existing financial systems. Flexible pooled funds should be used to articulate and structure sources of funding other than climate funds like national, private and

blended resources.

- **Pooled financing is ideal for supporting integrated climate solutions.** Combining different sources of financing makes it possible to promote integrated solutions and secure collective commitments from a variety of partners. At CAFI, mutual agreements between national partners on halting deforestation in Central Africa led to stakeholders raising sufficient financial resources for integrated programming in selected regions. In almost all cases, an investment pipeline supports future capitalization.
- **Embed innovative finance and climate expertise across the MPTF portfolio.** In recent years, flagship global funds recruited specialists with expertise in finance and climate innovations, making it possible to deploy or revolutionize financial tools and resources in a comprehensive way. Improving articulation between global, regional and country-level trusts administered by the MPTF Office results in the emergence of coherent and effective investment strategies.
- **The climate portfolio benefits from UN reform.** Inter-agency pooled funds build on the complementary expertise of pooled financing partners. Newer examples, like the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), show how unique UN mandates help buoy integrated solutions. Likewise, United Nations Resident Coordinators play an important role in galvanizing joint action at the country level and facilitating political engagement. Part of the success of CAFI is how stakeholders engage Resident Coordinators in complex contexts to signal UN commitment at the highest level.



In focus

Pooling financing for integrated COVID-19 responses

The COVID-19 pandemic was a litmus test for the UNDS, forcing it to elaborate and adopt a coordinated global response that could be modified across contexts. The result was the development of crucial socio-economic tools and interventions backed by inter-agency pooled funds that, given their flexibility, were modified by UN partners and country teams to support joint responses.

- **Rapid emergency responses.** To assist in the implementation of the UNDS Response, the MPTF Office established the UN Secretary-General's COVID-19 Response and Recovery Trust Fund. Partners hit the ground running in mid-2020 to reach full speed in 2021, implementing 95 projects in 80 countries valued at US\$86 million. Contributions were made from 23 governments, the private sector, and individual donors.
- **People-centered health solutions.** Up to 15 million people in project countries accessed critical social protection and basic health services at the height of the pandemic, while another 10 million took part in economic recovery projects. All action was multi-dimensional, often bridging protection, health, economic responses, raising community resilience, and strengthening multi-lateral collaboration.
- **Flexibly speaking.** Along with new initiatives at the country level, the MPTF Office supported the creation of a dedicated window for the Equatorial Guinea MPTF, which backs UNDP, UNICEF and WHO joint action on COVID-19 immunization in the country.
- **Connective tissue.** Using the UN Secretary-General's COVID-19 Response and Recovery Trust Fund as a springboard, UN partners (WHO, UNEP, CBD and UNDP) requested the MPTF Office to set up the Nature for Health Fund to bridge gaps between biodiversity, climate change, and human wellbeing. The integrated 'One Health' approach aligns with the Anti-Microbial Resistance MPTF fund.

Lessons learned: How to make pooled funding effective when responding to development emergencies²

- **In a development emergency, speed of response matters.** Having a programmatic framework and financing instruments to support multi-faceted crises are crucial. It is necessary to create emergency windows or streams in existing global and country pooled funds rather than design new instruments, as in the case of the Joint SDG Fund where partners established a development emergency window that can be quickly activated to mobilize resources in the wake of a crisis.
- **Progressing UN Reform means leveraging joint work to foster greater impact.** An enabling organizational culture and readiness to be accountable for collective results is necessary when the UNDS system pivots towards emergency action. Structural and procedural investments in UN reform are not sufficient to ensure a coherent response and must be complemented by readiness on the part of UNCT members to act collaboratively and be collectively held accountable for results. Collaborating on fund projects and preparing socio-economic response plans (SERP) helped strengthen coordination, coherence, and collective action commitments, but more needs to be done. We have to move beyond structures and processes to embrace inclusive cultures of cooperation where smaller and non-UNCT inputs are encouraged. Incentives for collaboration to achieve collective results while maintaining accountability and performance need to be transparent and strong across all UN entities.
- **Streamlined and standardized processes are for reducing transactions costs.** The UNSDG worked to simplify and streamline UN collaboration with inter-agency pooled funds as a way of reducing the transaction costs of joint collaboration. Early calculations, showed that if programmes under the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund had been resourced through in-country earmarking, between 650 and 7,000 agreements with donors

would have been required—which translates into 300 MoU signatures, 100 separate reports, and more than 20 different platforms to track financial data. Moreover, alternative opportunity costs would have been blunted and unseen interventions would not have been proposed or been designed.

- **Gender equality should be at the core of emergency development.** UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund programmes advanced access to quality sexual and reproductive health care while working to enhance overall services, protections, and livelihood opportunities for women and girls. In its second call for proposals, the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Trust Fund set a target for selecting Gender Equality Marker (GEM) 3 for 30% of its investments, which was accompanied by an increase in gender responsive training for UN staff. As a result, the Fund exceeded its target as 73% of investments scored GEM 3. No investments scored below GEM 2.
- **Funding matters, together with credibility, transparency, and accountability.** While the size of a funding pool is not everything, low resources are a constraint that limit the ability of a Resident Coordinator to engage national governments and attract investments from development partners. It also reduces incentives for UNCTs to work collectively under the coordination of the Resident Coordinator. While repurposed funding has been a major factor in ensuring resources are committed to the five pillars of the SERP, it cannot be a substitute for financing channeled through pooled funds or similar MPTFs. Developing investment and project pipelines can contribute to the mobilization of other sources of funding.

For example, in 2021, additional donor contributions meant there was ample financing for 20 supplementary initiatives in the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Trust Fund MPTF pipeline.

² The report "Early Lessons and Evaluability of the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery MPTF" (April 2021), commissioned by the SG's Designate for COVID-19 provides an in-depth analysis of lessons learned in the early stages of the fund.



UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund

Under the joint programme funded by the Covid-19 MPTF, UN agencies have worked with national and regional institutions to introduce social security mechanisms for informal workers, as well as regulatory mechanisms for legally empowering the informal economy, with a particular focus on women.

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5

MPTF Office operational performance and financial resource management

5.1. MPTF Office Multi-year Plan

During 2021, the MPTF Office continued to implement the Multi-Year Plan for 2019 to 2022, 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. The multi-year approach is supported by an Investment Plan for the same period to ensure the MPTF Office is properly resourced to achieve its strategic goals.

Graph 9: MPTF Office multi-year plan (2019 – 2022)



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 foundational, and 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 mechanisms 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, as well as enhance information services. In 2021, the MPTF Office advanced an ambitious fund management and administration digitization effort by finalizing the design and build of a fully integrated digital platform. The new system was piloted with the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund, and lessons have been incorporated—including a full suite of features that will roll out across the portfolio in 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 also 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 new QCPR monitoring framework.

Furthermore, an ongoing partnership with the Dag Hammarskjöld foundation led to the production, launch, and distribution of the flagship annual, digital publication Financing the UN Development System - Time to Meet the Moment—a publication that reached more readers than in past years. The MPTF Office also 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 December 2021.



Lion's Share Fund

Wildlife rangers rely on Lion's Share financing for securing orangutan welfare and biodiversity practices. © Orangutan Centre via The Lion's Share Fund

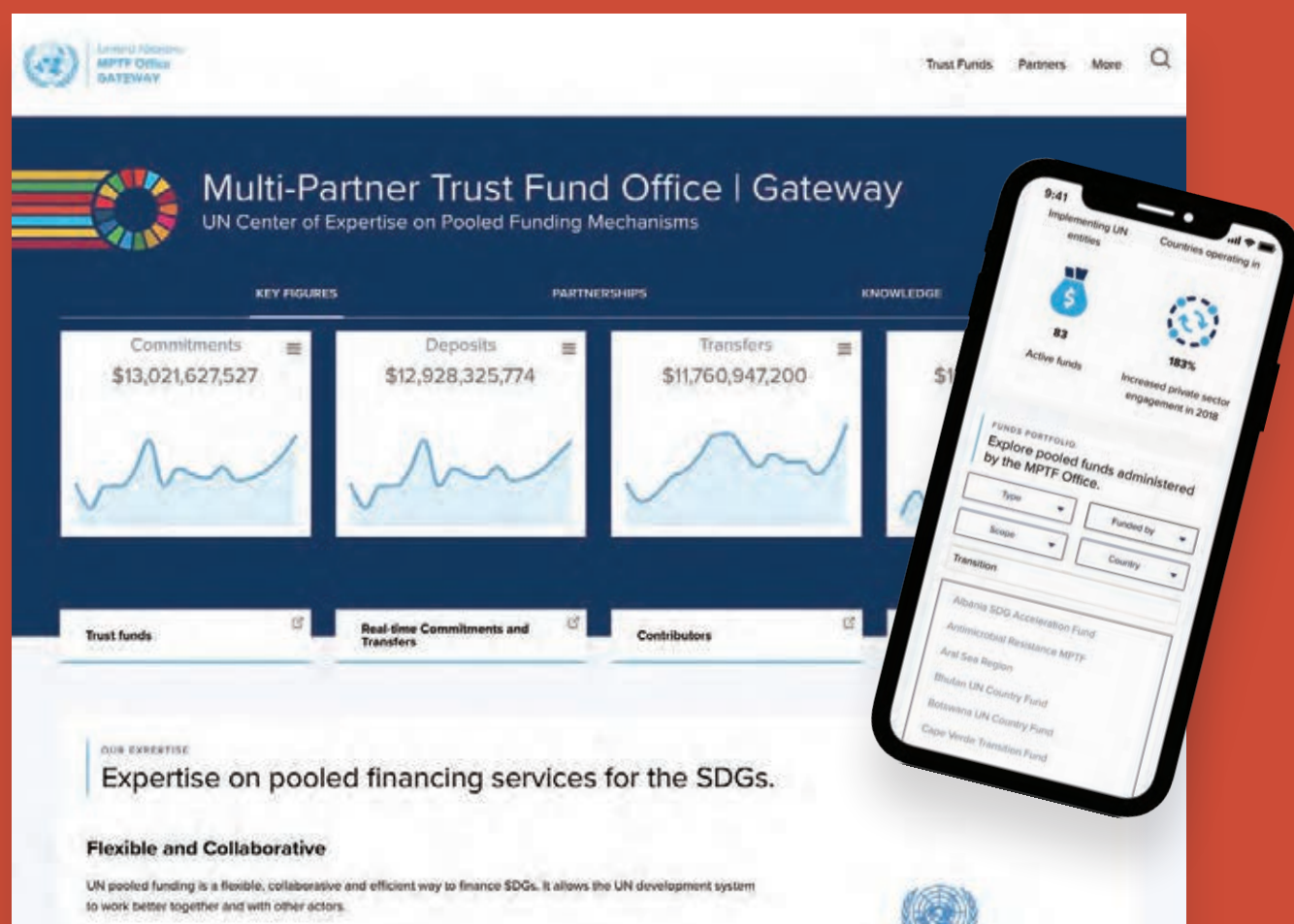
 **Borneo and Sumatra**

Digital futures – the new gateway

Since 2018, the MPTF Office has updated its integrated platform to increase the efficiency and quality of pooled funds administered. In addition to maintaining and expanding a high-level

of transparency, for which Gateway has always been recognized, the platform set new levels of ambition by providing flexible administration and fund management functionalities.

The new Gateway was piloted in 2021 and will represent the entire MPTF portfolio by late 2022.



1

Fund Administration System. This new back-end administration system means the MPTF Office, in its role as fund trustee, can continually improve administration services. With a built-in, automatized and verification processes, and a new contact management system, internal processes are expected to be more efficient in the future. Additional functions include a new data warehouse that is fully aligned with UN financial data standards and that meet the needs of partners.

2

Fund Management Platform. Primarily for use by fund secretariats, the platform comprises a grant management system to boost efficiencies in the design, appraisal, approval, and implementation of programmes. It includes common management features of the Funding Compact, a built-in results-based system, and the Gender Equality Markers (GEM) piloted by the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund to track how different programmes contribute to UN norms and values.

3

Partners Gateway. Externally-facing, this redesigned platform is how partners (contributors, programme countries, and participating organizations) access financial data, results, and fund documentation. It includes new pages on pooled funding and offers new functionalities for analyzing data populated in the administration and management platforms. The Partners Gateway also makes tools and information on pipeline fund portfolios and results available in tandem with improving stakeholder visibility.



5.2. Operational performance

The MPTF Office is fully self-financed, with resources primarily secured through the 1% administrative agent fee on income received from donor contributions or through direct cost charges. The fee covers the full suite of Administrative Agent services from fund design and establishment, through trustee administration for the entire fund lifecycle to closure. Advisory services, including advice and support to funds secretariats, are provided on a cost-recovery basis through consultants or reimbursable staff time. The MPTF Office also hosts fund

secretariats, providing operational and administrative support; direct costs for hosting services are charged through a direct cost management project attributable to the fund. This collective financing structure means the MPTF Office can focus on continued efficiency and effectiveness improvements in core services, as well as developing new and innovative fund design features in response to the changing development landscape and requests from stakeholders. This is demonstrated through continued investments in fund design elements, and

a strong emphasis on technology allowing the office to optimize resources and drive flexible economies of scale.

Delivering fund administration services remains at the heart of the MPTF Office's core services and a series of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have been developed to monitor performance as part of the office's focus on client service delivery and risk management. These are outlined below:



KPI 1

Timely application of donor deposits and transfers to Participating Organizations

During 2021, the MPTF Office met indicators for timeliness of deposits against the US\$1.85 billion received. Transfers of US\$1.42 billion were made to 94 participating organizations and 97 percent of funds were transferred within a five-day window.



KPI 2

Timely submission of 2020 Annual Consolidated Progress Report

As per the fund 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 by 30 June. While fund secretariats are accountable for writing and finalizing narrative reports, the MPTF Office provides consolidated financial information received from the participating organizations. Prior standardization and automation of annual financial narrative reports through Gateway made it possible for the MPTF Office to deliver consolidated financial information for timely inclusion in final reports. UNSDG policy ensures that fund managers maintain accountability for narrative reporting responsibilities, which was met by most funds and joint programmes. By the due date, 91 percent of the annual and final consolidated narrative reports were finalized and published as produced by fund secretariats, Resident Coordinator or convening agencies (in the case of joint programmes).



KPI 3

Timely production of 2020 Certified Sources and Uses of Funds Statements

The legal agreements for MPTFO administered funds stipulate all Fund contributors and participants should be provided with a certified annual financial statement for each ongoing MPTF and joint programme by 31 May each year. In 2021, for the ninth year in a row, all certified financial statements were posted on the individual web pages of Gateway by this date. Relatedly, the KPI of 100% of statements delivered by 31 May was fully achieved.



KPI 4

Targets for project closure

The MPTF Office continues to invest 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 financed under a given fund need to close out their projects and submit a final refund and financial report within an 18-month period following operational completion to enable the MPTF Office to financially close the corresponding project; donor refunds to close out a fund are made once all projects are closed. By the end of 2021, 462 projects were financial closed and completed, an impressive 67% increase against the 276 projects closed in 2020. The development of the project closure dashboard in prior years has substantially helped to improve closure tracking, better identify bottlenecks, and elevate focus and progress on project closure. Many old and outstanding projects have now been closed and along with effective project and fund lifecycle management, project closure efforts will be maintained along with Participating UN Organizations being encouraged to provide timely final reports and refunds on time.



Central African Republic



CAR Multi-Window Trust Fund

The ongoing crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR) has left more than 2.5 million people in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. The trust fund finances a coordinated response to stabilization and recovery efforts. © UN Central African Republic



5.3 Financial Resources

In line with the AA protocol and legal framework for pooled funds approved by the UNSDG, and embedded in the MoU and contribution agreements signed with participating organizations or donors, costs for administrative agent services (covering fund design and administration) are covered through a flat rate of 1% to each fund or joint programme of the amount contributed by each partner—the sole exception is European Commission contributions where direct costs were charged. Funds are charged a fee or direct cost on receipt of contribution, whereas the MPTF Office allocates that income over a four-year period to match the timing between income generated and when AA services are provided, including UNDP central services. Allocating income over this period allows the office to prudently manage its resources throughout the lifecycle of a fund, is essential given that the flat rate of 1% has remained the same since it was introduced in 2006 regardless of inflationary cost increases.

In 2021, the Office earned US\$12.7 million from AA fees from which US\$11.0 million were allocated to the MPTF Office for operational financing. The balance of US\$1.7 million was allocated to UNDP headquarters as payments for the central services of treasury, finance, information technology, legal, and human resources. The interest income generated in 2020 was US\$3.7 million, substantially lower than the prior year, but is a reflection of the lower-yielding market rates available throughout 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

A multi-year strategic plan

Total MPTF Office expenditures from the operational budget in 2020 were US\$7.2 million against a budget of \$8.0 million and one of its primary strengths was adapting fund design and administration services to the changing needs of partners while also improving business processes to build efficiencies and economies of scale. With the increase in the total portfolio and growth in complex design solutions, the MPTF Office has continued to invest in increasing the staff complement, investing in consultancies and longer-term technology solutions to ensure quality service requirements are maintained.

To address the needs of a growing portfolio and increasingly complex and strong demand for pooled funding, the MPTF Office began investing in the expansion of its staff and skill base as part of the new Strategic Plan and Investment Plan. This was resourced from income generated and with respect to the prudent fiscal management policy adopted in years prior to ensure AA services aligned with income and could be recovered through the costing structure. The first MPTF Office investment plan was completed in 2021 and added eleven new staff and personnel to the team to manage the scale up of services. Given the recruitment timelines, as number of these positions only had staff in place towards the end of 2021. Given the continued growth of the office portfolio, the investment plan was refreshed in late 2021 to ensure staffing matching the

service levels required, even after the first round of investments, the current staffing structure remains at maximum capacity. Once all resources are fully on board, the office expenses will reflect the actuality of having a full complement of staff, at the level of the portfolio, in place fully throughout the year.

Looking ahead, the positive policy environment set by the 2020 QCPR and Funding Compact, and broad commitments to double pooled funding to the United Nations, means that the MPTF Office is preparing for longer-term growth, even in the context of potential short-term consequences or budget constraints resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Projections and expectations suggest that UN pooled funds will become ever more efficient and effective in meeting the high standards of stakeholders in terms of quality management.

The UN MPTF Office, as a standard setter for the AA function, is ready to take on these challenges and facilitate broader partnerships that support SDG achievement and the delivery of the 2030 Agenda.

The MPTF Office is grateful to all of its partners for their collaboration in fostering the efficiency of pooled funding mechanisms and leveraging joint action towards SDG achievement.



South Sudan Humanitarian Fund

The South Sudan Humanitarian Fund mobilizes and channels resources to humanitarian partners to respond to the critical needs of millions of people affected by the devastating humanitarian crisis in South Sudan. © UNOCHA



Annex:

Key concepts and definitions

Several concepts are used when engaging with pooled funds and useful to know outside of official definitions. Below are some frequently used terms on pooled funds that explain the similarities and differences.

First, what it is an inter-agency pooled fund?

Inter-agency pooled funds. Co-mingled contributions to multi-entity funding mechanism that is not earmarked for a specific UN entity. Funds are held by the UN fund administrator in trust and fund allocations are made by UN-led governance mechanism. Resources are transferred to participating entities using a pass-through modality. The official definition was agreed upon by the Finance and Budget Network in June 2015.

All inter-agency pooled funds use a pass-through modality.

Pass-through modality is a fund management modality designed to complement UNSDG governance mechanisms, that involves **multiple UN organizations receiving contributions from donors** in support of specific national, regional, or global development results. **Resources are co-mingled and held in trust** by the appointed **Administrative Agent (AA)** to fund projects/programmatic allocations implemented by **participating UN organizations (PUNOs)**, which **use their own operating policies and procedures** for implementation. **Programmatic and financial accountability** rests with Participating UN Organizations and partners for their respective components.

There are two large typologies of inter-agency pooled funds:

Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs), which are the most frequent and standalone joint programmes.

The key difference between MPTFs and standalone joint programmes with a pass-through modality is that **a MPTF defines broad results areas** that will be implemented through still to-be-designed single agency projects and joint programmes, to be approved by the fund's Steering Committee, while a **Joint Programme normally defines specifically in the Joint Programme document the programmatic activities**, the division of labor between Participating UN Organizations in implementation of the programmatic activities, and the foreseen budget allocation.

Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs) are designed to receive contributions from donors **in support of specific national, regional, or global development** results. The **Terms of Reference** describe the expected outcomes and results, but specific programmes are developed by participating organizations and endorsed by the Fund steering committee. Donor resources are **co-mingled and held in trust** by the AA to fund projects/programmatic allocations. In the past they were also known as a Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs).

Multi-Partner Trust Funds can have three geographical scopes (global, regional and country) and operate under four thematic categories (humanitarian, peace and transition, development, climate and environment).

Multi-Partner Trust Funds promote UN joint action and collaboration, and therefore, some MPTFs require programming through Joint Programmes.

At the country level, the two most frequent types of MPTFs are: country-level pooled funds and country-based pooled funds.

Country-level pooled fund (country SDG funds). A financing instrument available to each United Nations country team, country-level pooled funds are used to consolidate and leverage funding towards country priority SDGs, as per the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). As such, these funds serve as financing instruments for the UNSCDF and are primarily focused on development results. Country-level pooled funds are complementary to other sources of local funding and aligned with global pooled funding instruments. UNCTs apply common management features requested by the Funding Compact: A well-articulated strategy, clear theory of change, solid Results-Based Management system, well-functioning governance system, and the highest standards of operational effectiveness, reporting,

visibility and transparency. In the past they were also known as Delivering as One/One Funds.

Country-based pooled funds (humanitarian funds). Donors can pool contributions into Country-based Pooled Funds (CBPF) that allow for single, unearmarked funds to support local humanitarian efforts. This enables humanitarian partners in crisis-affected countries to deliver timely, coordinated, and principled assistance. CBPFs are established when a new emergency occurs or an existing crisis deteriorates. They are managed by OCHA under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator and in close consultation with the humanitarian community. Most CBPFs are administered by OCHA; however, some are administered by the MPTF Office.

Inter-agency pooled funds promote UN joint action and collaboration and most funded activities are “joint programmes.”

Stand-alone joint programmes. These programmes are financed directly by UN organizations or donors and not through an MPTF. A fund account is established exclusively for that joint programme and initiatives typically involve between two and five UN organizations agreeing on specific programmatic scope and deliverables. Joint Programmes are often implemented at the country level but can also roll out regionally or globally.

In addition to using a pass-through (inter-agency pooled fund) modality, joint programmes can also be funded using: parallel funding (where each UN Organization is funded separately) and consolidated funding (where UN Organizations provide funds to a UN Organization appointed as a ‘Management Agent’ to be an interface with a government partner on behalf of the Joint Programme). **When Joint Programmes use a parallel or consolidated fund management modality, they are not considered inter-agency pooled funds.**



Annex:

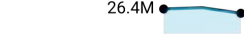


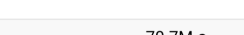
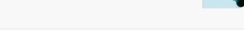

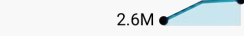

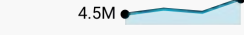

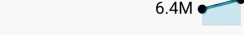



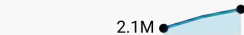

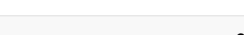
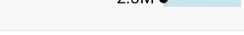


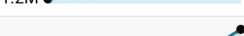


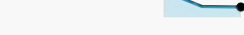

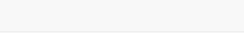

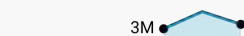

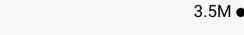

Portfolio and partner data

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




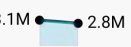





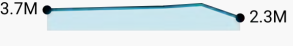

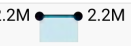









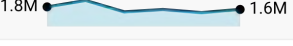







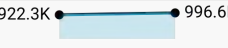


pooled funding mechanisms. This section includes partner information, including data on commitments and a list of all pooled funds that received contributions in 2021.

Contributions and number of contributors to funds administered by the MPTF Office (US\$, 2016-2021)

Fund	Theme	2021	Deposits, 2016-2021	# contributors 2021
1 Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund	Humanitarian	270,086,962		20
2 Peacebuilding Fund	Peace and transition	192,499,902		38
3 Central African Forest Init.	Climate and environment	182,314,812		6
4 Spotlight Initiative Fund	Development	127,746,919		2
5 Afghanistan Special Trust Fund	Peace and transition	96,613,558		6
6 Joint SDG Fund	Development	79,280,036		10
7 Sudan Humanitarian Fund	Humanitarian	66,149,726		10
8 Somalia Humanitarian Fund	Humanitarian	58,713,258		9
9 DRC Humanitarian Fund	Humanitarian	57,796,134		10
10 Afghanistan LOTFA MPTF	Peace and transition	57,361,619		4
11 Nature for Health MPTF	Climate and environment	56,465,000		1
12 South Sudan Humanitarian Fund	Humanitarian	54,990,438		12
13 Somalia Multi Window Trust Fund	Peace and transition	50,343,082		6
14 PNG UN Country Fund	Development	47,195,493		2
15 Women's Peace & Humanitarian Trust Fund	Peace and transition	35,115,556		11
16 CAR Humanitarian Fund	Humanitarian	34,291,276		12
17 Colombia Peace UNMPTF	Peace and transition	26,906,722		8
18 South Sudan RSRTF	Peace and transition	21,833,989		6

19	Malawi SDG Acceleration Fund	Development	21,775,809		4
20	UN REDD Programme Fund	Climate and environment	16,736,428		2
21	Decade on Ecosystem Restoration MPTF	Climate and environment	16,210,600		1
22	UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Trust Fund	Development	15,632,973		13
23	Global Fund for Coral Reefs	Climate and environment	13,736,566		4
24	Migration MPTF	Development	13,330,988		9
25	JP Bangladesh SAFE	Development	12,556,929		3
26	JP oPt Rule of Law II	Peace and transition	11,150,939		3
27	Tanzania One UN Fund	Development	10,833,222		2
28	UN Pacific Strategy Fund	Development	10,236,420		1
29	Equatorial Guinea MPTF	Development	10,000,000		1
30	UNPRPD Disability Fund	Development	8,639,752		5
31	JP Yemen ERRY II	Peace and transition	7,825,489		2
32	Sri Lanka UN SDG MPTF	Peace and transition	7,758,090		3
33	DRC Stabilization ISSSS Fund	Peace and transition	7,720,544		4
34	JP Cuba EE FRE-DL	Climate and environment	7,182,990		1
35	Antimicrobial Resistance MPTF	Development	6,299,105		3
36	UN Road Safety Trust Fund	Development	6,296,456		8
37	Human Rights Mainstreaming TF	Development	6,226,810		4
38	Sudan Financing Platform	Development	5,958,900		4
39	W. Balkans SALW Control MPTF	Peace and transition	5,920,339		4
40	Elsie Initiative Fund	Peace and transition	5,797,440		6
41	JP Pacific PICAP	Development	5,540,701		2
42	JP Pacific PDEP	Development	5,417,073		1
43	Partnership Act. on Green Econ	Climate and environment	5,250,667		3
44	ConflictRelatedSexualViolence	Peace and transition	4,504,373		9
45	Rwanda SDG Fund	Development	4,344,809		2
46	JP Belarus SDGs	Development	3,462,891		1
47	JP Mozambique Action for Girls	Development	3,356,760		1
48	JP DRC Fight against GBV - JAD	Development	3,299,840		1
49	JP Zambia GBV II	Development	3,174,823		2

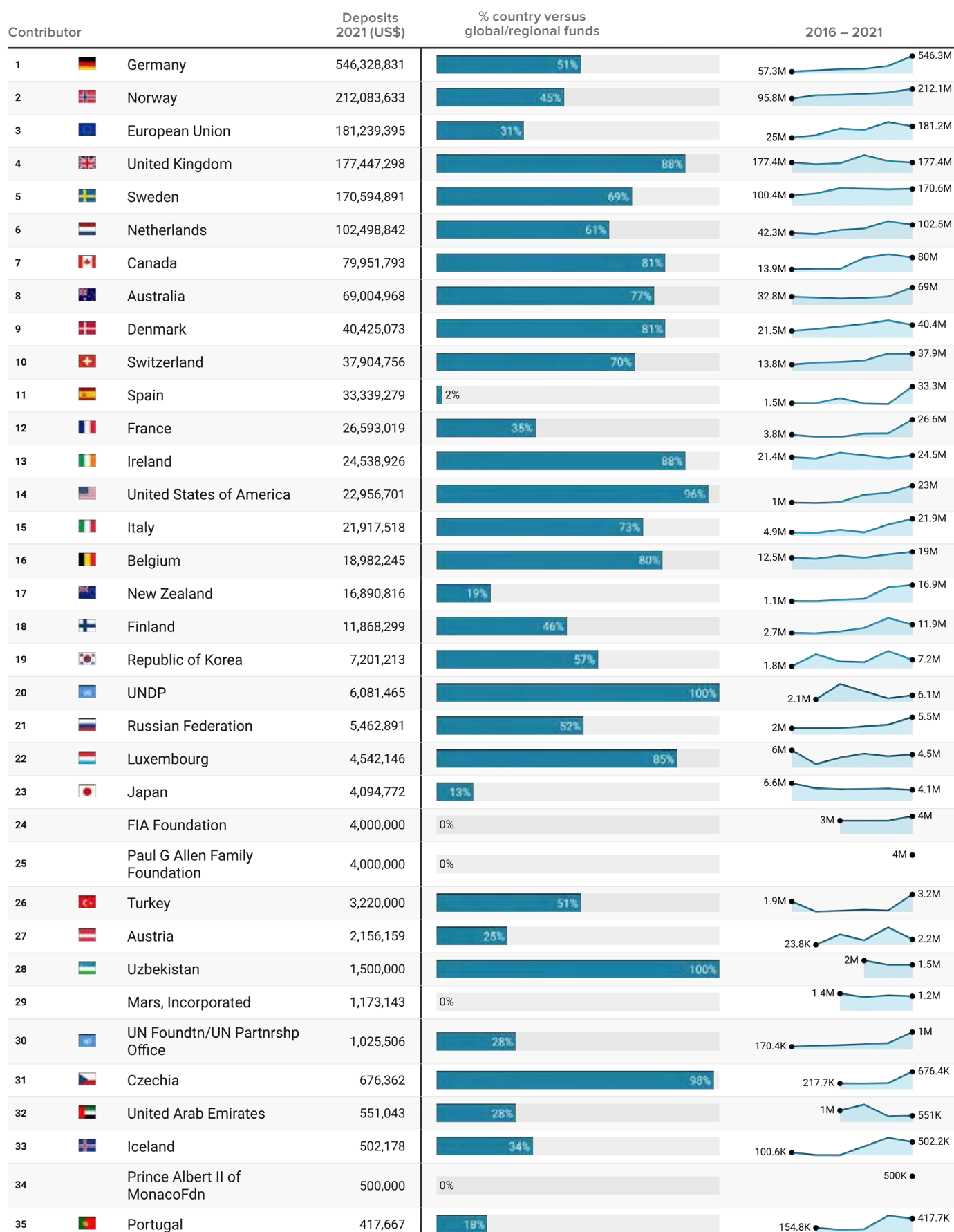


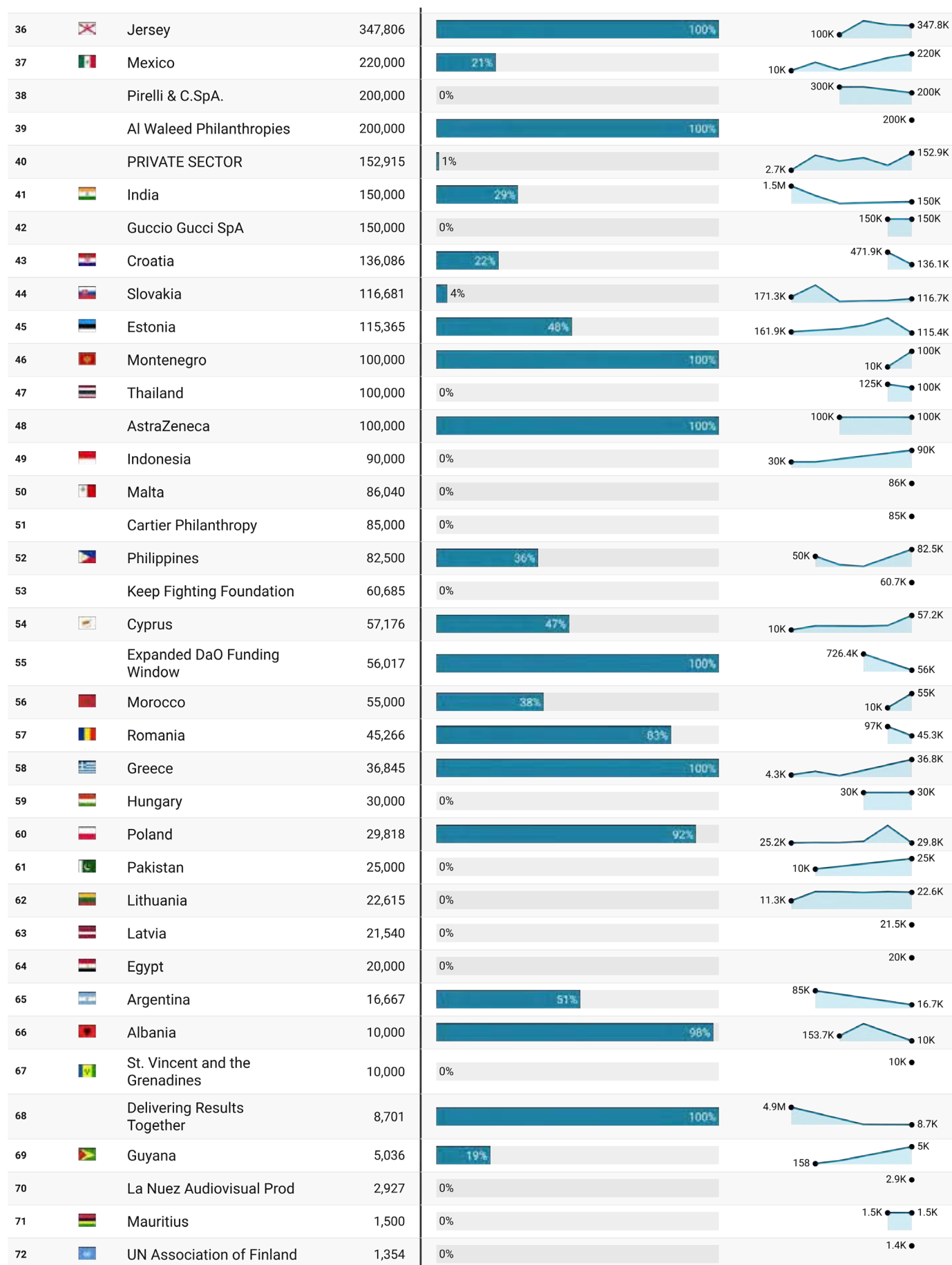
49	JP Zambia GBV II	Development	3,174,823		2
50	JP Guatemala Ixil II	Development	2,974,240		1
51	CRAFd-Complex Risk Analytics F	Peace and transition	2,937,117		2
52	JP Somaliland Rule of Law	Peace and transition	2,764,000		1
53	JP Libya LNCB	Development	2,697,322		1
54	JP Financing Green Recovery	Development	2,643,208		1
55	JP Climate Security Mechanism	Climate and environment	2,598,346		3
56	Syria Urban & Rural Resilience	Peace and transition	2,329,319		1
57	Albania SDG Acceleration Fund	Development	2,308,059		4
58	JP Bangladesh LoGIC	Climate and environment	2,277,554		1
59	JP Tunisia Women Leadership	Development	2,275,360		1
60	Generation Unlimited Trust Fd	Development	2,247,190		1
61	Rural Women Economic Empowermt	Development	2,210,751		1
62	JP Guatemala San Marcos	Development	2,092,984		1
63	Albania SDG Fund II	Development	2,015,156		2
64	JP Georgia EU IPSC	Development	2,008,494		1
65	JP Pakistan Education in KP	Development	1,994,355		1
66	JP Mozambique Rapariga Canada	Development	1,985,224		1
67	JP Guatemala Corredor Seco	Development	1,872,669		1
68	Aral Sea Region	Climate and environment	1,793,498		3
69	Cape Verde 2030 Accln Fund	Development	1,791,944		1
70	JP Georgia Gender Equality II	Development	1,585,842		1
71	The Lions Share Fund	Climate and environment	1,459,714		4
72	JP Guatemala Maya Programme	Development	1,390,322		1
73	JP Iran Emerging Needs	Development	1,339,599		1
74	Moldova 2030 SDGs Partnership	Development	1,139,393		2
75	JP Burkina Faso RoL & Terrorism	Development	1,116,462		1
76	Liptako-Gourma Regional JP	Peace and transition	1,000,000		1
77	UN Haiti Cholera Response MPTF	Development	1,000,000		1
78	JP Georgia VET in Abkhazia	Development	996,555		1
79	GLR Cross-Border Fund	Peace and transition	886,756		1
80	JP Georgia ENPARD	Development	886,616		1

81	Moldova Toward Unity in Action	Development	697,964	<p>2.6M → 698K</p>	1
82	JP Lao Prevention and EVAW	Development	679,344	<p>731.7K → 679.3K</p>	1
83	JP Libya LESST	Climate and environment	655,710	<p>655.7K → 506.2K</p>	1
84	JP Healthier Kosovo II	Development	506,231	<p>1.5M → 500K</p>	1
85	UNITLIFE Trust Fund	Climate and environment	500,000	<p>700K → 400K</p>	1
86	JP Bosnia and Herzegovina DRR	Development	400,000	<p>261.5K → 252.6K</p>	1
87	JP Philippines Human Rights	Development	261,519	<p>3.3M → 252.6K</p>	1
88	JP Yemen Maritime Governance	Peace and transition	252,624	<p>855.7K → 100K</p>	1
89	Kenya SDG Partnership Platform	Development	100,000	<p>9.1M → 64.7K</p>	1
90	Pakistan UNSDF Fund III	Development	64,718		2































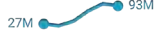














































































































































































Deposits by contributor to funds administered by the MPTF Office (US\$, 2016-2021)














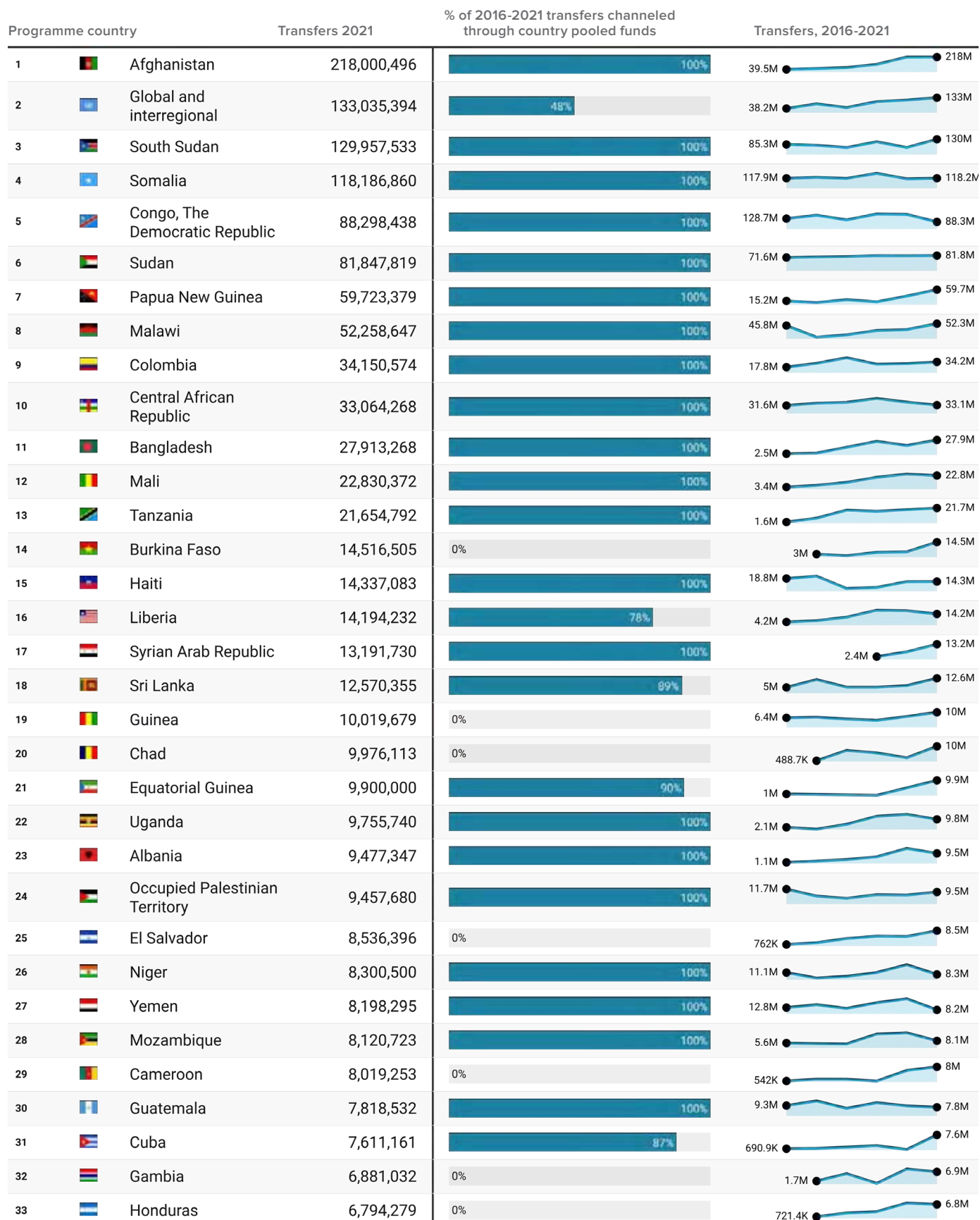


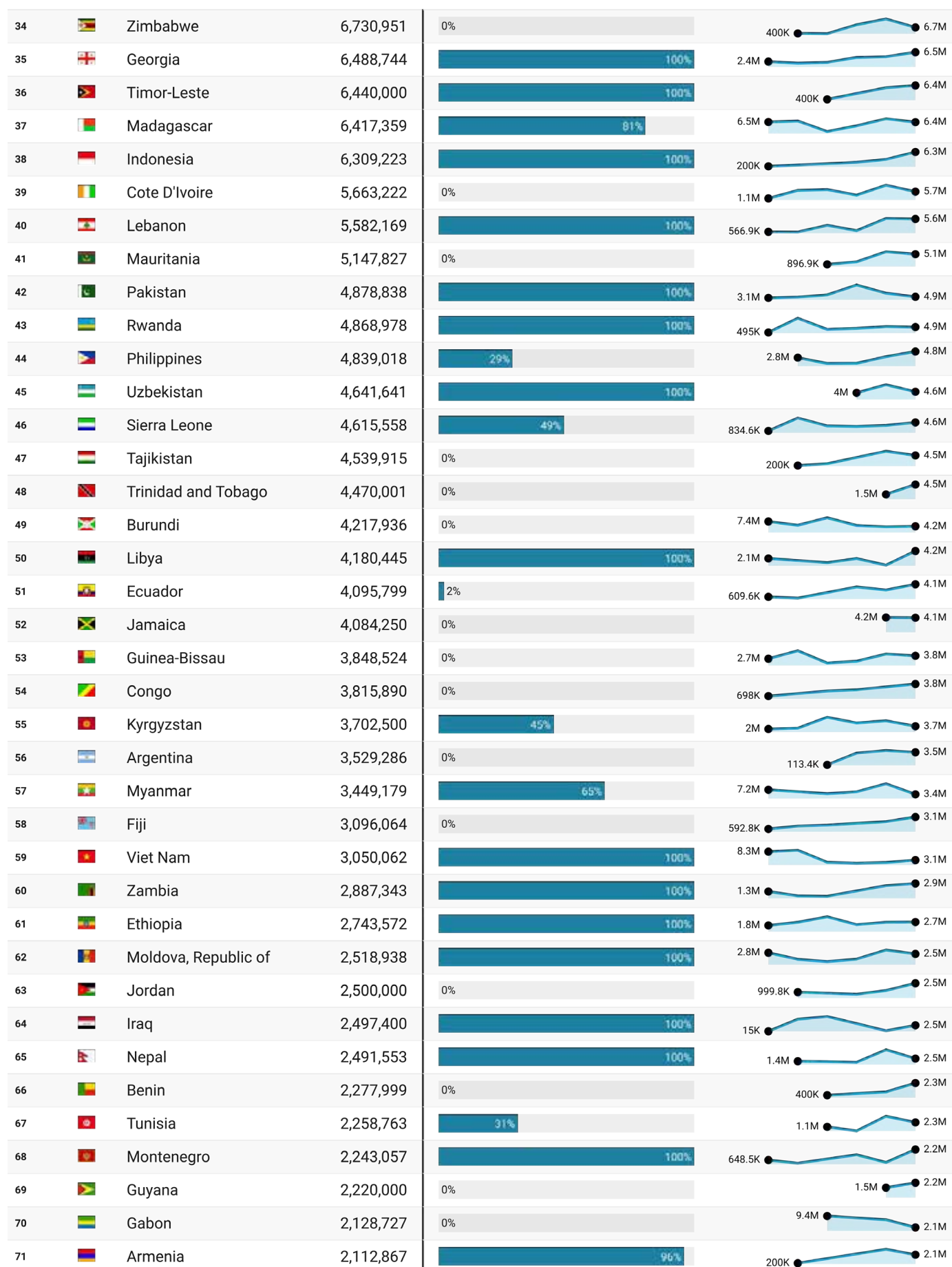
Transfers to UN Participating organizations (US\$, 2016-2021)

Organizations	Transfers 2021	2016-2021	Total 2016-2021	Country	Global and regional	Humanitarian	Development	Peace and Transition	Climate and Environment
UNDP	383,662,072		2,420,260,657						
OCHA	250,988,078		894,985,660						
UNICEF	116,302,254		474,726,915						
IOM	93,349,241		273,389,086						
UNFPA	93,090,349		352,303,941						
UNWOMEN	92,075,177		376,811,268						
WFP	63,273,598		266,310,444						
FAO	44,389,290		272,516,135						
WHO	37,209,195		159,048,025						
UNCDF	28,218,881		82,702,682						
UNHCR	28,168,008		80,870,271						
ILO	26,398,953		92,836,595						
UNESCO	18,741,861		46,650,022						
UNHABITAT	17,988,681		64,353,720						
UNOPS	16,820,158		102,732,852						
OHCHR	16,335,299		57,208,027						
UNODC	12,681,856		40,317,924						
UNEP	11,719,011		42,861,616						
UNIDO	6,358,601		20,954,252						
OSRSGSVC	3,214,377		6,430,117						
EOSG	3,018,519		8,120,108						
UNDP0	2,682,498		33,452,109						
OIE	1,969,552		3,160,204						
UNMISS	1,935,829		3,065,631						
UNITAR	1,930,936		5,677,010						
ECE	1,622,768		4,388,609						
ITC	1,465,650		4,264,388						
UNCTAD	1,427,775		2,559,163						
ECLAC	1,231,250		2,434,214						

UNDESA	966,408		1,064,848	0%	<div><div>100%</div></div>	0%	<div><div>47%</div></div>	0%	<div><div>53%</div></div>
UNU	654,305		654,305	0%	<div><div>100%</div></div>	0%	<div><div>100%</div></div>	0%	0%
IFAD	637,500		3,238,206	8%	<div><div>92%</div></div>	0%	<div><div>100%</div></div>	0%	0%
UNAIDS	534,418		5,847,907	90%	<div><div>10%</div></div>	0%	<div><div>94%</div></div>	6%	0%
ECA	323,491		1,439,850	0%	<div><div>100%</div></div>	0%	<div><div>88%</div></div>	12%	0%
ESCAP	305,485		1,633,704	0%	<div><div>100%</div></div>	0%	<div><div>100%</div></div>	0%	0%
ESCWA	280,875		865,709	0%	<div><div>100%</div></div>	0%	<div><div>100%</div></div>	0%	0%
UNDP	128,118		1,137,456	0%	<div><div>100%</div></div>	0%	<div><div>0%</div></div>	71%	<div><div>29%</div></div>
UNWTO	25,000		125,000	0%		0%	<div><div>0%</div></div>	0%	<div><div>100%</div></div>

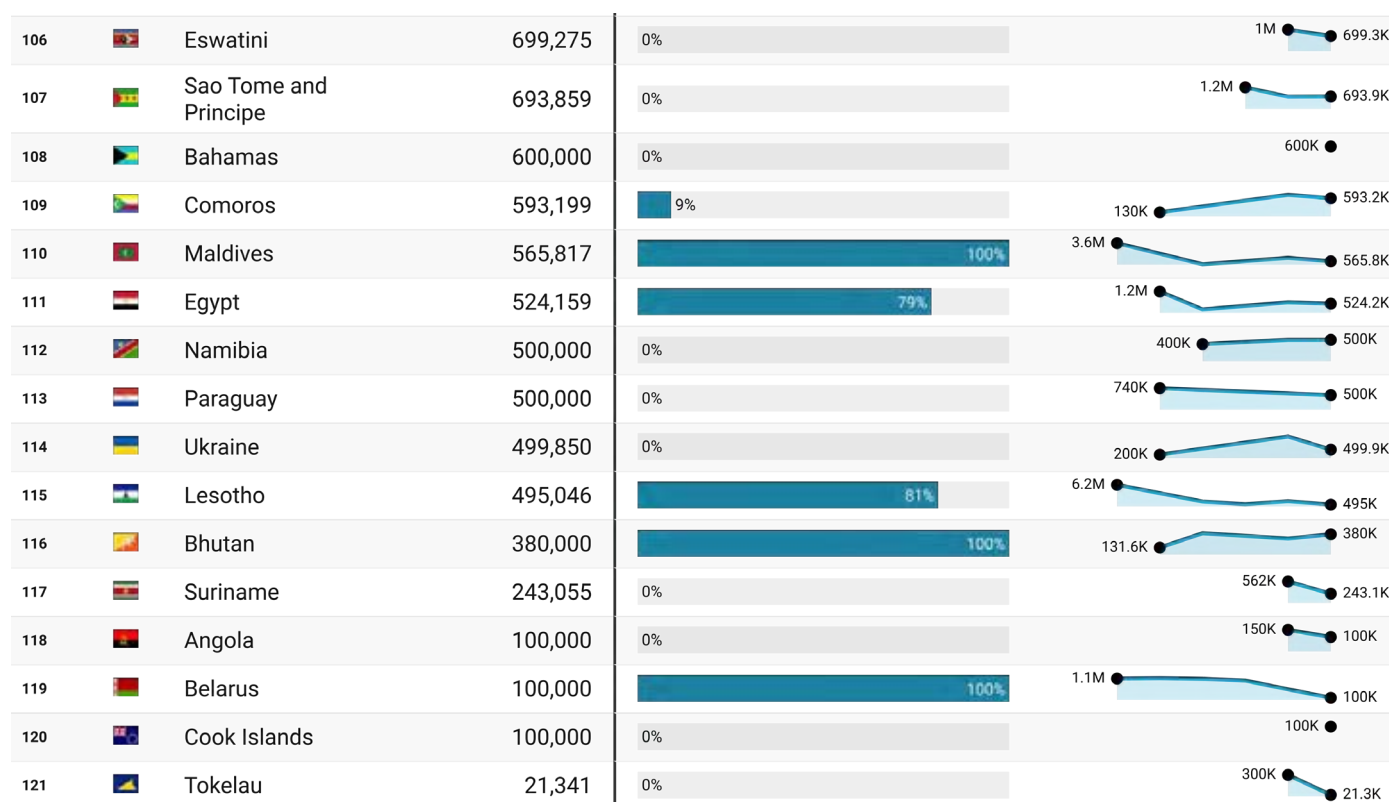
Transfers to programme countries (US\$, 2016-2021)







72		Kenya	2,018,000	<div><div>100%</div></div>	
73		Nigeria	1,949,338	<div><div>14%</div></div>	
74		Brazil	1,881,667	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
75		Samoa	1,833,724	<div><div>95%</div></div>	
76		Cabo Verde	1,774,025	<div><div>100%</div></div>	
77		Ghana	1,699,920	<div><div>100%</div></div>	
78		Solomon Islands	1,694,946	<div><div>77%</div></div>	
79		Kosovo (As per UNSCR 1244)	1,637,179	<div><div>59%</div></div>	
80		Republic of North Macedonia	1,620,774	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
81		Mexico	1,609,763	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
82		Senegal	1,580,000	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
83		Mongolia	1,571,485	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
84		Cambodia	1,544,089	<div><div>100%</div></div>	
85		Iran (Islamic Republic Of)	1,519,682	<div><div>100%</div></div>	
86		Chile	1,507,073	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
87		Lao People's Democratic Rep	1,504,471	<div><div>100%</div></div>	
88		Costa Rica	1,444,770	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
89		Belize	1,435,500	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
90		Vanuatu	1,435,500	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
91		Serbia	1,429,520	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
92		Barbados	1,420,281	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
93		Togo	1,360,000	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
94		Kazakhstan	1,350,000	<div><div>100%</div></div>	
95		Panama	1,250,000	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
96		Dominican Republic	1,200,000	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
97		Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,165,406	<div><div>100%</div></div>	
98		Uruguay	1,040,305	<div><div>27%</div></div>	
99		Turkmenistan	1,037,317	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
100		Thailand	998,942	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
101		Grenada	990,000	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
102		Bolivia	900,000	<div><div>9%</div></div>	
103		Turkey	850,000	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
104		South Africa	839,697	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
105		Antigua and Barbuda	727,475	<div><div>0%</div></div>	
106		Eswatini	699,275	<div><div>0%</div></div>	





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