



**CONSOLIDATED  
ANNEXES TO THE  
COOPERATION  
FRAMEWORK  
GUIDANCE**

# CONSOLIDATED ANNEXES FOR COOPERATION FRAMEWORK GUIDANCE

24 MAY 2019

*NB: These Annexes may be updated in due course*

## ANNEX 1: Outline of the Cooperation Framework Roadmap

Country	
Date	

**NB: The narrative section to be no more than 3 pages.**

### 1. Introduction

*Briefly outline:*

- *The justification for a new Cooperation Framework in the evolving national and regional context, e.g., an ending current Cooperation Framework and a new national development cycle*
- *The process through which the UNCT roadmap was prepared and signed off (e.g., involvement of United Nations Secretariat entities, non-resident agencies, Government and other key stakeholders)*
- *Key contextual factors that could impact the roadmap, e.g., an election year, etc.*

### 2. Brief description of the key steps of the UNSDCF process and the planned engagement of key stakeholders and UN entities in each step.

#### ***Key stakeholders***

- *Government, including local authorities, judicial and other independent state oversight bodies*
- *Bilateral and multilateral partners, including international financial institutions*
- *International NGOs*
- *Civil society/national NGOs and community organizations*
- *Trade unions and employers' organizations*
- *Academia, the scientific and research community*
- *Volunteer groups*
- *Representatives of various groups, including those at risk of being left behind*
- *Media*
- *Other stakeholders*

**UN entities at country, regional and global levels, and expected role/expert inputs:** *Resident UN entities, non-resident UN entities, regional economic commissions, UN Development Coordination Office, regional desks, regional peer support groups, etc.*

#### 2.1. Cooperation Framework evaluation:

Outline measures taken for ensuring UN entity country programme evaluation timings are aligned with and feed into the evaluation of the current Cooperation Framework, any key issues anticipated and how these will be addressed by the UNCT and partners.

## **2.2. UN CCA:**

Broadly indicate the approach to this (how UN CCA timing aligns to country situation analysis for national development planning, use of a consultant or UNCT members, stakeholder engagement to ensure that the UN CCA will be an extroverted rather than a UN centric process and product, how regional and cross-border dimensions will be addressed, quality assurance of the UN CCA, arrangements for keeping this an ongoing function rather than a static document, issues anticipated and how these will be addressed by the UNCT and partners.

## **2.3. Cooperation Framework Design Process**

Key events planned for design, division of UNCT roles and stakeholder engagement.

## **2.4. UNCT configuration**

Briefly outline how the approach to the UNCT configuration dialogue will be held and agreed among UNCT members, and between the UNCT and the Government; key issues anticipated and how they will be addressed.

## **2.5. Preparation of Funding Framework and SDG Financing Strategy**

Briefly describe how the UNCT plans to undertake this work; outline key issues anticipated and how they will be addressed.

## **3. Measures to keep the Cooperation Framework process between six to nine months**

Outline planned actions to shorten the Cooperation Framework preparation process and how transaction costs will be reduced for UN entities and key partners in comparison to the previous process.

## **4. Alignment of UN entity specific country development programming instruments with the Cooperation Framework.**

Briefly describe here what the UNCT has agreed upon as the approach to make this happen; outline any issues anticipated and how they will be addressed.

## **5. Key planning assumptions and risks**

These relate to positive factors that enable the roadmap to be implemented as planned as well as possible negative factors and how they will be mitigated.

## **6. Budget for the Cooperation Framework process (UN CCA, evaluation, Cooperation Framework preparation)**

Summarize the resources requirements for UNSDCF preparation and how these will be met.

Annex: Timeline for key milestones of the Cooperation Framework roadmap

Key milestone	Key actions	Timeline (by month)				Lead UN entity	Budget	Support required (HQ, regional, etc.)
		JFM	AMJ	JAS	OND			
UN/national JSC established								
Capacity development for the UNCT to engage effectively in the new Cooperation Framework process								
Support to national development planning process, including SDG prioritization and nationalization								
Previous Cooperation Framework evaluation completed								
Initial UN CCA Report prepared (including analysis from the regional level)								
Cooperation Framework design process launched								
Cooperation Framework outcomes and outputs agreed and document drafted (including feedback from the regional level)								
UNDS configuration in relation to the								

Cooperation Framework discussed and agreed with government								
Draft Cooperation Framework document validated with national Government and partners								
Final UN development system document signed by the Government and UNCT and launched								
Cooperation Framework monitoring and evaluation plan prepared and approved by the UNCT								
SDG financing strategy for the country and Cooperation Framework funding frameworks prepared and approved by the UNCT								
UN entity country development programming instrument approved by governing mechanisms								
Cooperation Framework results								

groups, M&E group and communication group established								
Cooperation Framework communication strategy prepared								
UN development system joint workplans completed								
One-UN Country Results completed (based on UN INFO)								
Planned updates of UN CCA								
JSC annual review meeting held								

**END**

## ANNEX 2: Outline of the UN Common Country Analysis Report for the Cooperation Framework

COUNTRY X  
FIRST CONDUCTED IN YEAR 20XX  
UPDATED IN MONTH ---- YEAR 20YY  
Context analysis

### **Executive Summary**

*Summarize the main findings of the CCA that inform the UN development system's contribution to [Country X's] implementation of the 2030 Agenda (500 words).\**

- Provide a brief overview of the country situation with regards to the SDGs and progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda.
- Summarize the national vision for sustainable development, the key national priorities and main challenges in achieving the SDGs, and country efforts to nationalize and localize the SDGs.
- Provide a brief overview of the groups left behind or at risk of being left behind, as well as the root causes for these groups and the legal barriers that exclude them as well as the key issues related to human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Highlight the regional, sub-regional and cross-boundary factors affecting the country's progress on the 2030 Agenda, as well as the synergies and complementarities with regional and continental strategies and frameworks.
- Provide a brief overview of the financing landscape for sustainable development at the country level, highlighting the existing and potential opportunities for leveraging financing for sustainable development.
- Outline the country's trajectory for achieving the 2030 Agenda stemming from the country analysis, reflecting on the main gaps and bottlenecks that need to be addressed to accelerate SDG implementation.
- Provide a short analysis of the potential risks that may set back the country's progress on the 2030 Agenda and prevent resilience, stability, long-term inclusive development, human rights and peace. Where relevant, provide a brief overview of the humanitarian situation.

***Focus: What is the current country situation and progress towards the 2030 Agenda, and where is transformative change needed to achieve it?***

*This section presents the contextual evidence and analysis generated by the UN system and synthesizes the various analytical outputs of the UN development, human rights, humanitarian, peace and security actors. It is complemented by country diagnostics from development partners and the Government, either as part of the UN development system's ongoing multistakeholder engagement or through continuous and inclusive thematic dialogues.<sup>1</sup> The context analysis uses the 2030 Agenda as its reference framework, examining all relevant SDGs as well as demonstrating the synergies across the SDGs. The analysis provides a concise overview of the country's standing in each dimension of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental), reflecting on national development priorities and needs, existing gaps and challenges in achieving them, while taking into account the groups left behind or at risk of being left behind and root causes; the country's implementation of its human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment*

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<sup>1</sup> Please refer to the [forthcoming] protocol/checklist for CCA preparation, based on an inventory of diagnostic tools and agency expertise.

commitments; the regional context and the priorities of regional and continental frameworks and strategies; as well as the potential risks and bottlenecks that may affect the country's ability to achieve the SDGs.

### 1.1. Country Context<sup>2</sup>

*Suggested information:* a brief analysis of the country situation, its standing in relation to the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) as well as the main political, human rights, economic, social and environmental trends and challenges that influence the achievement of the 2030 Agenda<sup>3</sup> (X words).<sup>4</sup>

- Provide a brief impartial analysis of the current political situation and how recent political trends impact the country's ability to achieve the SDGs;<sup>5</sup>
- Provide a brief analysis of the human rights situation and the implications for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda;
- Where relevant, provide a brief impartial analysis of existing crisis and/or conflict (in-country, cross-border or regional) including related dynamics and trends; reflect humanitarian and peace considerations;<sup>6</sup>
- Provide a short analysis of the performance and outlook of the country's economy, including relevant macro-economic trends that may influence the delivery of the 2030 Agenda. Indicate the most transformative sectors of the economy and the country's standing on trade and competitiveness;<sup>7</sup>
- Provide an analysis of the social dimension of sustainable development, reflecting on the country's performance and trends in poverty reduction, employment, health, education, social protection and their impact on the country's development trajectory, where possible;
- Provide an analysis of the environmental challenges facing the country and their implications on the economic and social dimensions of sustainable development; and
- Reflect the interlinkages among the three dimensions of sustainable development.

### 1.2. National vision for sustainable development

*Suggested information:* an analysis of the country's key development priorities and needs, as reflected in the national development plan, related strategies, policies and programmes, as well as the national roadmap for SDG implementation and consultations with the government. Where possible, reference the specific SDG targets and indicators the country prioritizes (X words).

- Provide a snapshot of the country's key development priorities and needs derived from the documents mentioned above and consultations with the Government and other relevant stakeholders, highlighting any recent strategic shifts in national development priorities and needs;
- Discuss the relationship between the economic, social and environmental dimensions in the national vision for sustainable development, human rights, humanitarian, and peace dimensions, where relevant.<sup>8</sup> List the prioritized SDG targets and indicators and their adoption in the country context.

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<sup>2</sup> As context may change during the UNSCDF cycle, adjustments can be made when necessary based on a regularly updated UN CCA to reflect recent events, including indications of deterioration and relevant information on regional dynamics.

<sup>3</sup> Consult and derive available information from UN INFO.

<sup>4</sup> The word count will be determined in the pilot phase.

<sup>5</sup> Inputs to be provided by the United Nations Department for Political Affairs.

<sup>6</sup> Refer to the Humanitarian Needs Overview and Conflict and Development Analysis.

<sup>7</sup> Inputs to be provided by the Resident Coordinator's Office Economist and other actors in the UN network of economists.

Consider using the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) macroeconomic country profiles and its databases on international trade, international investments, non-tariff measures and SDG progress along with the World Bank's Systematic Country Diagnostics and International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts.

<sup>8</sup> Consider reviewing the existing economic policy assistance in investment, debt, trade and e-commerce, technology, industry, labour, energy, entrepreneurship provided through technical assistance from specialized agencies and non-resident agencies.

### 1.3. Country progress towards the 2030 Agenda

*Suggested information:* an analytical overview of the status and progress on the SDGs as established through SDG nationalization and localization exercises and reported through the Voluntary National Review(s), and analysis of the existing institutional mechanisms supporting the implementation of the SDGs (X words).

- Outline the country's progress towards the 2030 Agenda and provide a concise overview of the country's standing on each SDG in order to establish a comprehensive baseline across the SDG framework; and
- Reflect on the status and progress of SDG nationalization and localization, including the set-up of institutional mechanisms, and the development and implementation of national SDG roadmaps.

### 1.4. Leave no one behind

*Suggested information:* an analysis of the specific groups that have been left behind or are at risk of being left behind, analysing the interplay of various factors causing and reinforcing inequality and discrimination<sup>9</sup> (X words).

- Identify the specific groups that have been left behind or are at risk of being left behind, highlighting the barriers and challenges facing them;
- Analyse the immediate, underlying and root causes of risks and exclusion in all areas;
- Analyse the legal, political, economic and social factors perpetuating inequality and discrimination, while considering the prevention angle and environmental sustainability factors; and
- Identify the gaps in data, capacities and processes that should be supported, resourced and enabled in order to monitor leave-no-one-behind relevant targets across the SDGs.

### 1.5. Commitments under international norms and standards

*Suggested information:* an analysis of the country's implementation of its commitments under all relevant internationally agreed norms and standards and UN Charter values, as instrumental to achieving the 2030 Agenda.

- Provide a brief analysis of the country's implementation of its main commitments to human rights and gender equality and women's empowerment, key achievements and implementation gaps, including as reflected in the recommendations from the human rights mechanisms;<sup>10</sup>
- Provide a brief analysis of the country's implementation of its main commitments under all other relevant internationally agreed norms and standards, key achievements and implementation gaps as reflected in the recommendations from relevant mechanisms; and
- Identify the key outstanding commitments that prevent the country from achieving the 2030 Agenda, and articulate how progress in delivering on those commitments can translate into progress on the SDGs.

### 1.6. Cross-boundary, regional and Subregional perspectives

*Suggested information:* an analysis of the relevant regional, subregional and transboundary factors and trends, and their impact on the country's progress towards the SDGs.<sup>11</sup> Provide an overview of the country's engagement in South-South and triangular cooperation, and regional and continental frameworks and strategies, and how they can potentially support the country's progress in achieving the 2030 Agenda (X words).

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<sup>9</sup> Apply the LNOB Guide for UNCTs.

<sup>10</sup> Universal Periodic Review, treaty bodies and special procedures.

<sup>11</sup> Refer to relevant regional UN and other analysis, including regional monthly reviews. Seek inputs from the regional economic commissions and other regional entities.

- *Reflect the regional challenges and opportunities affecting the country's progress on the SDGs based on the analysis and perspectives of the regional UN entities and other regional actors;*<sup>12</sup>
- *Document national participation in subregional, regional and global mechanisms, frameworks and strategies, including trade agreements that can bolster the 2030 Agenda;*
- *Include an analytical overview of the country's engagement in South-South and triangular cooperation at national, regional and global levels, including links to sustainable development in corresponding frameworks; and*
- *Account for relevant humanitarian and peace considerations, while situating the country analysis within the broader regional and transboundary context.*

#### 1.7. Financing landscape and opportunities

*Suggested information: an examination of the country's financial landscape for sustainable development, based on a mapping and analysis of financial flows.<sup>13</sup> Explain how the development solutions and opportunities mentioned above can be resourced (X words).*

- *Provide an analysis of the financial landscape for the SDGs, including sources of domestic, foreign, public and private finance;*
- *Provide an analysis of the national budget allocations and their alignment with the national SDG priorities; and*
- *Based on the analysis, identify potential opportunities for leveraging SDG financing for the country in order to advance its economic, social and institutional transformation.*

#### 1.8. Analysis of risks

*Suggested information: an analysis of the various multidimensional risks and threats that could potentially impact the country's development trajectory across the political, development, humanitarian, peacebuilding and human rights spectrum. Include the underlying drivers of risks, vulnerabilities and needs, be they political, social or related to conflict, serious violations of human rights, disasters, the environment or the economy (X words).*

- *Provide an overview of the potential risks that may negatively affect the country's ability to achieve the SDGs;*
- *Consult available threat analysis or risk mappings, and categorize likelihood and impact; and*
- *Include early warning indicators that will be monitored over time to inform necessary changes in the country's and the UN development system's responses.*

#### 1.9. Gaps and challenges towards achieving the 2030 Agenda

*Suggested information: an examination of the country's trajectory towards achieving the 2030 Agenda, based on the context analysis and understanding of the current state of progress on the SDGs. It includes identification and analysis of the main bottlenecks that prevent the country from accelerating progress on the SDGs, UN norms and standards and the principles of the UN Charter. The analysis considers the interconnectivity of the SDGs.*

- *List the specific gaps under each SDG and reflect the key cross-sectoral linkages between their targets within the broader political, economic, social and environmental context at country and regional level as well as the spheres of the UN development system's work. In particular:*

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<sup>12</sup> Draw on regional support capacities, including the regional offices of entities, the UN Development Cooperation Office and regional economic commissions to situate the country analysis in the broader regional context.

<sup>13</sup> Inputs to be provided by the Resident Coordinators' Office Economist and other actors in the UN network of economists. Consider using the UNCTAD Investment database and the World Bank public debt indicators.

- *Describe the challenges and bottlenecks that prevent economic transformation and sustainable, pro-poor growth;*
- *Describe the obstacles that prevent social equity and pose risks that those being left behind will continue to be excluded from the country's development;*
- *Articulate the required institutional transformation and cover key areas such as policy frameworks, coordination mechanisms, implementation capacity and delivery of national programmes, , information channels and others; reference any capacity assessments of government institutions that can serve to inform the identification of priorities for capacity strengthening; and*
- *Analyse data availability to report on national SDG indicators and articulate related gaps, in particular with regards to disaggregation by incomes, gender, geography and age, and systemic drivers of exclusion.*

END

## ANNEX 3: The Cooperation Framework Outline

UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

COUNTRY X  
YEAR 20XX-20YY

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<sup>14</sup> Includes a joint statement on the partnership compact between the UN development system and the Government, signed by the UN Resident Coordinator and all heads of agencies (resident and non-resident) and a senior Government official, ideally the Head of State (i.e., President or Prime Minister).

## **Executive Summary**

*Highlight essential information about the context of the Cooperation Framework (500 words).*

- Provide a brief overview of the country context and progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda as determined by the UN CCA.
- Summarize the national vision for sustainable development, the key national development priorities, and the main gaps and challenges in achieving the SDGs and international norms and standard.
- Describe how the UN development system will support the country to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda during the Cooperation Framework cycle.
- Articulate the theory of change supporting the Cooperation Framework, illustrating how and why the desired change is expected to happen in the country, and reflecting on the risks and bottlenecks to be addressed;
- Present the Cooperation Framework outcomes derived from the theory of change and the prioritized SDG targets and indicators supporting the formulation of the outcomes.
- Articulate the UN development system's comparative advantages and value add to support the Government in achieving the prioritized SDG targets and indicators through the outcomes.
- Describe the synergies across the outcomes and how the Cooperation Framework complements the outcomes in other UN planning frameworks.
- Indicate key strategic partnerships expected to contribute towards the achievement of the outcomes articulated in the Cooperation Framework.
- Provide a brief overview of implementation arrangements, accountability, monitoring, review and reporting processes.

## CHAPTER 1: COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARDS the 2030 AGENDA

Focus: What is the country's progress towards the 2030 Agenda, what are the existing gaps and challenges, and what would it take for the country to achieve its national SDG targets?

*This section summarizes the contextual evidence generated by the UN CCA, including from other relevant country analysis<sup>15</sup> and multistakeholder consultations for determining the UN development system's focus and strategic priorities in the country. It highlights the country's progress in achieving the SDGs within the broader political and economic context and examines the main gaps and challenges in achieving the 2030 Agenda at country level. It also gives a snapshot of the country's priorities as reflected in national development plans and strategies, other sector-specific policies and strategies, and broad inclusive consultations. It pays due consideration to groups left behind or at the risk of being left behind, their needs and the barriers facing them as well as root causes.*

### 1.1. Country context<sup>16</sup>

Suggested information: *a brief introduction to the country's main political, social, economic and human development trends and challenges that influence the attainment of the SDGs. Reflect humanitarian, human rights and peace considerations where necessary, drawing from relevant UN analysis.<sup>17</sup> Indicate relevant macroeconomic trends that may influence the attainment of the SDGs, including a short analysis of the performance and outlook of the economy<sup>18</sup> (150 words).*

### 1.2. National vision for sustainable development

Suggested information: *an overview of the national vision of the long-term development trajectory through 2030, where available, and the current national development strategies. Highlight the key national development priorities and needs articulated in the strategy and the extent to which they are linked to the SDGs. Elaborate on unfunded or underfunded national development priorities, based on a review of national budget allocations in the annual budget and related expenditure frameworks (2,000 words).*

### 1.3. Progress towards the SDGs

Suggested information: *an analytical overview of status and progress on the SDGs as established through the UN CCA and reported through the evidence-based Voluntary National Review(s), discussing the most marginalized and vulnerable populations and regions, based on national and subnational data on SDG indicators, where available. Reflect the key SDG accelerators and cross-sectorial linkages between the SDGs (400 words).*

### 1.4. Gap and challenges

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<sup>15</sup> Including but not limited to the World Bank's Systematic Country Diagnostics, IMF forecasts and the UNCTAD macroeconomic country profiles.

<sup>16</sup> As context may change during the Cooperation Framework cycle, adjustments can be made when necessary based on a regularly updated UN CCA to reflect recent events, including indications of deterioration and relevant information on regional dynamics.

<sup>17</sup> Humanitarian Needs Overview; Conflict and Development Analysis.

<sup>18</sup> Consider using the UNCTAD macroeconomic country profiles and UNCTAD national policy reviews in investment, trade, technology, e-commerce and entrepreneurship complemented by the World Bank's Systematic Country Diagnostics and IMF forecasts.

*Suggested information: a discussion of major gaps and challenges that need to be addressed to accelerate progress towards the SDGs. Gaps are determined based on the national development plans and SDG roadmaps, the UN CCA and other relevant analytical inputs. To the extent possible, gaps should cover programmes, implementation capacity, policy frameworks, coordination mechanisms, data availability and management, information channels, coverage and targeting mechanisms, etc. (400 words).*

## **CHAPTER 2: UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA**

*Focus: How can the UN development system support the country to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda and attain prioritized SDG targets and indicators?*

*This section details the UN development system's contribution to support the country's progress towards the SDGs in an integrated manner, with a commitment to leave no one behind, human rights and other international standards and obligations. It presents the specific SDG targets and indicators prioritized for the Cooperation Framework through the theory of change, based on the national development strategy and government needs, and articulates the UN development system's strategic priorities and outcomes that will support their achievement during the timeframe of the Cooperation Framework. The section also reflects synergies across the outcomes and the SDGs they support. It concludes with a discussion of the sustainability of the results achieved beyond the Cooperation Framework's cycle and an articulation of why the UN development system is well positioned to address some of the identified gaps as described above.*

### **2.1. THEORY OF CHANGE**

*Suggested information: an articulation of a clear, evidence-based and robust theory of change that describes the interdependent changes necessary for the country to achieve the 2030 Agenda; illustrates how and why the desired change is expected to happen in the country; and elaborates the risks and bottlenecks to be addressed.*

### **2.2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM**

*Suggested information: an articulation of strategic priority actions and recommendations that were identified through the UN CCA process and related multistakeholder consultations on the UN development system's role and focus of engagement (200 words).*

### **2.3 INTENDED DEVELOPMENT RESULTS**

*Suggested information: a summary of what the Cooperation Framework achieve, and how and to what extent the UN development system's strategic direction will impact the country's sustainable development and better position it to achieve the SDGs. Highlight the national SDG priorities that the Cooperation Framework will support, as determined by the UN CCA and multistakeholder consultations, and indicate the specific SDG targets and indicators they correspond to, as determined by the SDG localization processes or methodologies, where available. (500 words).*

### **2.4. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES AND PARTNERSHIPS<sup>1920</sup>**

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<sup>19</sup> The number of Cooperation framework outcomes may be limited to ensure focused support.

<sup>20</sup> Outputs are not required to be articulated in the Cooperation Framework but should be developed in parallel as they will be central to achieving future steps in the Cooperation Framework cycle, particularly vis-à-vis financing requirements.

*Suggested information: discussion of how the UN development system’s outcomes will contribute to achieving the strategic priorities identified in section 2.2, including the prioritized national SDG targets and indicators. Present which of the 169 SDG targets the UN will focus on in the country in the Cooperation Framework cycle and articulate the outcomes against the identified SDG targets, linked to and derived from the specific SDG indicators. Note that the actual wording of the outcomes may capture the specificities of the national context in line with national SDG localization and related national development frameworks. The outcomes may be grouped in pillars, summarizing thematic areas of UN focus. Indicate the existing or/and planned partnerships for each Outcome. Elaborate how these Outcomes can effectively reinforce each other as well as other SDG targets not covered by the Cooperation Framework, and how this contribution will be reported and measured, linking them with relevant SDG indicators. The indicators for each outcome must be taken from the list of SDG indicators for each relevant SDG target.*

#### **COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 1: [INSERT FULL TEXT OF OUTCOME]**

##### ***Theory of change<sup>21</sup>***

*Suggested information: an articulation of the theory of change for the formulated Outcome, describing the changes necessary for the country to progress towards achieving the SDG targets and indicators that the outcome supports. Articulate the pathways to maximize the synergies across the SDG targets and indicators covered by other Cooperation Framework outcomes and those outside the scope of the Cooperation Framework (200 words).*

##### ***Partnerships***

*Suggested information: a discussion of the type of partnerships necessary for the achievement of outcomes, including any existing or planned partnerships, external and internal, for the duration of the Cooperation Framework. Describe how the UN development system will partner with others to contribute to different dimensions of desired change (200 words).*

#### **COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 2: [INSERT FULL TEXT OF OUTCOME]**

*Suggested information: as above.*

#### **2.5. SYNERGIES BETWEEN COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES**

*Suggested information: a discussion of the synergies among the selected outcomes and how they maximize the positive impact towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and manage potential trade-offs vis-à-vis other SDGs. It also elaborates how the Cooperation Framework complements and connects with other planning frameworks for human rights, humanitarian, development and peace action, such as the country reviews undertaken by the different UN human rights mechanisms, the Integrated Strategic Framework in mission settings, and the Humanitarian Response Plan/Refugee Response Plans, and to what extent the Cooperation Framework is aligned to “collective outcomes.” Synergies with regional/continental frameworks should be also be explored (200 words).*

#### **2.6. SUSTAINABILITY**

*Suggested information: an articulation of the most sustainable development choices for a country and a discussion of how to ensure the sustainability of the impact of outcomes beyond the duration of the*

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<sup>21</sup> It is suggested to present the theory of change with a visual diagram.

*Cooperation Framework, looking at the 2030 horizon, including through transition of ownership to the national government or/and other partners. Describe how the UN development system will support strengthening of national capacity and institutional arrangements to scale up impact (200 words).*

## **2.7. UN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES AND UNCT CONFIGURATION**

*Suggested information: a summary of the UN development system’s comparative advantages, positioning and evolving role in the country through 2030 based on the results of a multistakeholder visioning exercise. Provide a concise description of the value add of the UN development system in the given country context and how the Cooperation Framework fits into and complements the broader development landscape and the work of other development partners.*

*Provide a brief description of the UNCT configuration agreed with the Government. This will highlight the UN capacities and assets both resident and non-resident required to contribute to the Cooperation Framework. It will also broadly outline how non-resident capacities and assets will particularly be organized and accessed to contribute to the Cooperation Framework (400 words).*

## **CHAPTER 3: COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

*Focus: How will the Cooperation Framework outcomes be implemented to achieve the SDGs?*

This section broadly outlines key programme implementation strategies and strategic partnership that the UN development system needs to forge to achieve the Cooperation Framework outcomes. It also describes the governance and implementation mechanisms and integrates key programme and risk management clauses as relevant to the UNCT.

*NB: Integrate text from Annex 5 (Instructions for integrating programme and risk management clauses in the Cooperation Framework) as appropriate for the different sections.*

### **3.1. Implementation strategy and strategic partnerships**

*Suggested information: an explanation of how the UN development system will work with the Government, international financial institutions, the private sector, civil society and other partners beyond what is mentioned by outcome in Section 2.4. Summarize the key operational and strategic partnerships under the Cooperation Framework—explain briefly the purpose and objective of such partnerships; highlight any coordination structures and the UN development system’s role in these structures (250 words).*

### **3.2. Joint workplans**

*Suggested information: a brief indication of the joint UN workplans (annual or multi-year as appropriate to the country context) through which the Cooperation Framework will be operationalized. A reference to other UN frameworks in the country should also be made (150 words).*

### **3.3. Governance**

*Suggested information: a description of the governance mechanisms for the implementation of the Cooperation Framework, including the organigram and the specific roles, responsibilities and accountabilities of the JSC and results groups, and other groups as determined by the country context (150 words).*

### **3.4. Others**

Include in this section, with appropriate subheadings, any other information pertinent to implementation of the framework (e.g., mandatory clauses from Annex 5 on Programme and Risk Management, of the guidance for the Cooperation Framework Work) that could not be integrated under sections already provided.

## **CHAPTER 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN**

*NB: Integrate text from Annex 5 on Programme and Risk Management as appropriate for the different sections.*

Focus: How will success be guaranteed and measured? How will the Cooperation Framework be adjusted based on the evolving risks and opportunities?

*This section will outline the key elements of the Cooperation Framework monitoring and evaluation plan. It highlights how the UN development system will monitor and report on the quality of implementation, results achieved, risks, threats and opportunities emerging for achieving the SDGs, resources mobilized and delivered, the continued validity of the theory of change and innovations.*

### **4.1. Monitoring plan <sup>22</sup>**

*Suggested information: It will provide an explanation of how baselines, means of gathering data (including in areas with limited access) and monitoring will be established to monitor and measure progress against relevant SDG indicators; how evidence will be generated to evaluate the UN development system's intended joint results in the country; a specification of concrete arrangements (including key performance indicators, baselines, midterm reviews and final evaluation of the Cooperation Framework); a description of joint monitoring efforts and/or joint monitoring platforms with Government, UN entities<sup>23</sup> and other partners (250 words).*

#### **4.1.1. Risks and opportunities**

*Suggested information: a description of the relevant risks, threats and opportunities that would have the highest consequence to the achievement of the Cooperation Framework outcomes. Provide an explanation of existing and planned risk mitigation strategies, and of how the UN development system will adapt to changes in context as part of adaptive management (250 words).*

#### **4.1.2. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK review and reporting**

*Suggested information: a description of the mechanisms and timeframe of UN CCA and Cooperation Framework reviews and outcome adjustments as well as Cooperation Framework annual reporting on progress in achieving outputs and outcomes through the One UN Country Results Report to the JSC. Elaborate how these reports will feed into the government thematic sector reports and the Voluntary National Reviews (150 words).*

### **4.2. Evaluation plan**

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<sup>22</sup> The UN development system must develop a costed multi-year joint monitoring and evaluation plan for the full Cooperation Framework period. The plan should be developed at the Cooperation Framework design phase. A UN M&E group should also be established if not already available.

<sup>23</sup> A reference to UN INFO may be needed.

*Suggested information: a description of the focus and timing of the final and independent Cooperation Framework evaluation. It also briefly describes the planned timing, sequencing and alignment of UN entity country programme evaluations to contribute to the Cooperation Framework evaluation. Include a brief description of stakeholders to be involved, and how quality and independence will be guaranteed according to UNEG norms and standards (150 words).*

**Annex 1: The Cooperation Framework results matrix<sup>24</sup>**

RESULTS	INDICATORS	PARTNERS
National Development Priority 1:		
Related Global SDG Target(s):		
Related Regional Framework Target(s):		
Related National SDG Target(s):		
Cooperation Framework Strategic Priority: <sup>25</sup>		
Cooperation Framework Outcome 1:	SDG Global Indicator: Baseline: Target: Source:  Regional Framework Indicator: Baseline Target: Source:  SDG National Indicator: Baseline: Target: Source:	

**ANNEX 2: THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK** Legal annex

END

<sup>24</sup> Suggested template.

<sup>25</sup> It may be necessary to define a set of corporate strategic priorities/pillars for the UN development system's support in implementing the 2030 Agenda in a country.

## ANNEX 4: Guidance on the Legal Annex to the Cooperation Framework

### 1.0 Background

The 2016 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review ([2016 QCPR](#)) {paragraph 50 (a)} requested the United Nations country teams under the leadership of the resident coordinators to strengthen the use of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) or equivalent framework as a strategic instrument. The United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/72/279 elevated the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, now renamed the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSCDF), as the most important be instrument for the planning and implementation of United Nations development activities in each country, to prepared and finalized in consultation and agreement with national Governments.

The Cooperation Framework Legal Annex is an integral part of the new generation Cooperation Framework signed by the United Nations and national Government. The Legal Annex refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements which are the already existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government and each UN organization.

### 2.0 Instructions on how to complete the Cooperation Framework Legal Annex.

- No **new** clauses will be introduced that have not been part of a legal agreement between the United Nations and the government, as this would be questioned by Governments, leading to delay or failure to sign the Cooperation Framework document.
- The Legal Annex text (see Section 3.0 below) has references to the legal basis of the relationships with Government for only seven United Nations system organizations. The contents of the Legal Annex have NOT changed from that in the UNDG Approved 2015 February Legal Annex.
- The Legal Annex text (see Section 3.0 below) makes provision for the insertion of additional legal basis for relationships between United Nations organizations and the national Government that are not already listed. Those organizations that are not currently reflected in the Legal Annex text below should seek advice directly from their respective headquarters, on the specific text to be included. This should be done at the beginning of the Cooperation Framework preparation process rather than in the finalization stage to preempt delay in finalization and signature of the Cooperation Framework document.
- The Legal Annex (Section 3.0) should be adopted verbatim, extracted from this supplement and annexed to the first draft Cooperation Framework document presented for discussion with Government. This will allow queries from the Government to be answered sooner rather than later in the Cooperation Framework finalization process.
- The Legal Annex must remain an integral part of all the evolving drafts of the Cooperation Framework document, including the final draft presented for signature by relevant parties.

### 3.0 The Cooperation Framework Legal Annex text

This Legal Annex refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the already existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of ----- and each UN organization supporting the country to deliver on the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (Cooperation Framework) - (20— to 2---).

*(The text in the box below is mandatory for the legal annex)*

Whereas the Government of \_\_\_\_\_ (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following relationships:

a) **With United Nations Development Programme** (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)) [or other agreement depending on country], which was signed by both parties on \_\_\_\_\_ (date). Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the undg simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this Cooperation Framework together with a work plan (which shall form part of this Cooperation FrameworkF and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement<sup>26</sup>].

b) **With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)** a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on \_\_\_ and revised on \_\_\_.

c) **With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on \_\_\_ and revised on \_\_\_.

d) **With the World Food Programme** a Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme, which Agreement was signed by the Government and WFP on \_\_\_.

e) **With regard to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**, the text to be used in this section of the UNDAF depends on the specific legal circumstances prevailing. A menu of options for the appropriate text is available on the UNFPA Policies and Procedures Manual (PPM), Programme, at the following link: <http://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/admin-resource/Legal%20basis%20of%20cooperation%20UNDAF.pdf>

Country Offices are requested to select the appropriate text from this menu of options. Alternatively, they may contact UNFPA's Legal Unit, OED, for the correct text to be used.

f) **With UNIDO** the Agreement between the Government of [NAME] and [relevant Ministry] for the establishment of the UNIDO Office as established in [YEAR]. If a Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement

<sup>26</sup> In the countries where SBAA [or other agreement depending on country] have not been signed, the standard annex to project documents for use in countries which are not parties to the SBAA should be attached to the Cooperation Framework. These documents together with the workplan constitute the “project document”.

(SBCA) has been concluded with the Government concerned, a reference to it should be included instead of or in addition to the Country Office Agreement.

g) **With the Food and Agriculture Organization** of the United Nations the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in [COUNTRY] on [DATE]. [In case FAO has a sub-regional or a regional office in the country, a relevant specific mention shall be made].

h) **With Agency** \_\_\_\_\_ (text to be provided by their respective headquarter legal departments)

**For all agencies:** Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures [Add in references to other UN system agencies as appropriate].

The Cooperation Framework will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner, that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in paragraph on the Basis of the Relationship.

Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the "General Convention") or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the "Specialized Agencies Convention") to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The Government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

(a) "Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement".

(b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

**END**

## ANNEX 5: Instructions for Integrating Programme and Risk Management Clauses into the Cooperation Framework

### 1. Introduction

The Programme Management and Accountability supplement consists of important clauses related to the modality for programme execution, Harmonized Cash Transfers (HACT), resource mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation as part of implementing the Cooperation Framework. For overall coherence, these clauses will be integrated in the relevant chapters of the main document itself, instead of being treated as a separate annex. Therefore, national Government signature on the Cooperation Framework document will signify commitment to these clauses

### 2. How to incorporate the programme management and accountability arrangements

#### 2.1. Mandatory text to introduce the Cooperation Framework chapter on programme implementation

The programme will be nationally executed under the overall co-ordination of \_\_\_\_\_ (Government Co-ordinating Authority). Government coordinating authorities for specific UN system agency programmes are noted in Annex X. Government Ministries, NGOs, INGOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities. The Cooperation Framework will be made operational through the development of joint work plan(s) (JWPs)<sup>27</sup> and/or agency-specific work plans and project documents as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed Cooperation Framework and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the Cooperation Framework and joint or agency-specific work plans and / or project documents<sup>28</sup>.

Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars).

#### 2.2. Mandatory HACT text to be included in the Cooperation Framework chapter on programme implementation

**The HACT clauses are mandatory for UN system entities that following HACT procedures, and these entities should be specified in the Cooperation Framework document. The HACT clauses must be included verbatim.**

<sup>27</sup> As per the UNDG Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for countries adopting the “Delivering as One” approach.

<sup>28</sup> In the case of UNDP, the Government Coordinating Authority will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government’s participation in each UNDP-assisted workplan. The reference to “Implementing Partner(s)” shall mean “Executing Agency(s)” as used in the SBAA. Where there are multiple implementing partners identified in a workplan, a Principal Implementing Partner will be identified who will have responsibility for convening, coordinating and overall monitoring (programme and financial) of all the Implementing Partners identified in the workplan to ensure that inputs are provided and activities undertaken in a coherent manner to produce the results of the workplan.

In integrating HACT clauses, where text refers to HACT processes, it must be clearly noted that the HACT-specific mechanisms apply only to those UN system agencies following HACT procedures. Text in [square brackets] is intended as advice to drafters of the Cooperation Framework to tailor the text to the country context.

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs<sup>29</sup>) agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
  - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
  - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

[In countries where it has been agreed that cash will be transferred to institutions other than the Implementing Partner (e.g., the Treasury) please replace with the following text:]

Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred to the [national institution] for forwarding to the Implementing Partner:
  - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
  - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement).
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner.
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Where cash transfers are made to the [national institution], the [national institution] shall transfer such cash promptly to the Implementing Partner.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN<sup>30</sup> Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by the UN system agencies may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate. The Implementing Partner may participate in the selection of the consultant.

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<sup>29</sup> Refers to results Groups' or agency specific annual, bi-annual or multiyear work plans

<sup>30</sup> For the purposes of these clauses, "the UN" includes the IFIs.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in [here insert the number of days as per UN system agency schedule].

In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within [here insert the number of days as agreed by the UN system agencies].

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

*A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that [UN organization] will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner. Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only.*

*Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN organization] within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.*

*In the case of international NGO/CSO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to [UN organization] within six months after receipt of the funds.*

*To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from [UN organization] will provide UN system agency or its representative with timely access to:*

- *all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by [UN system agency], together with relevant documentation;*
  - *all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.*

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and [UN organization]. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the [UN organization] that provided cash (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI) so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to [UN organization].
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.

Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits, add: and to the SAI), on a quarterly basis (or as locally agreed).

• **To include VERBATIM: (Select from the following two options):**

**Option 1:** [Where an assessment of the Public Financial Management system has confirmed that the capacity of the Supreme Audit Institution is high and willing and able to conduct scheduled and special audits]:

*The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services<sup>31</sup>.*

**Option 2:** [Where no assessment of the Public Financial Management Capacity has been conducted, or such an assessment identified weaknesses in the capacity of the Supreme Audit Institution]:

*The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.*

### 2.3. Mandatory text to be integrated in the Cooperation Framework chapter on resources/resources mobilization strategy

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<sup>31</sup> Seen through a South-South lens, the capacity assessment process presents an opportunity to identify capacity assets that a particular country could offer to other developing countries and the capacity gaps that could be filled by other developing countries. For UNDP, the audit of NGO or nationally implemented projects can be assigned to the national Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) only on the condition that the institution has a demonstrated capacity to carry out the audits in an independent manner. To this effect, the Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) has made available on its Intranet site guidance on the assessment of SAIs along with a questionnaire that will need to be properly completed, signed and communicated to OAI to support that due diligence has been exercised prior to opting for having such audits undertaken by the national SAI. Please refer to OAI Intranet site for further details.

The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the Cooperation Framework, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system entities' support may be provided to non-governmental [and civil society] organizations as agreed within the framework of the individual workplans and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organization-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services, and access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes. The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the Cooperation Framework. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the workplans and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN development system entities, funds not earmarked by donors to UN development system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

The Government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this Cooperation Framework and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in [name of country]; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in [name of country] to support this programme which will be tax exempt for the Donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

#### **2.4. Mandatory text related to Cooperation Framework monitoring and evaluation**

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/ contracts with the UN system agencies'
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

**END**