

Impact

Snapshot of the contribution of the United Nations development system to the SDGs in 2022

2023

UNSDG members



This aggregated snapshot on system-wide results is prepared in response to Member State requests to provide annual information and analysis on system-wide support and results (A/RES/72/279 OP28(a) and A/RES/76/4 OP14) in support of national efforts to achieve the SDGs. Results are organized along thematic areas aligned to the SDGs and present an abridged set of results from the development system.

The results showcased in this aggregate snapshot are drawn from UN development system entities' 2022 reporting, as well as from relevant global Joint Programmes.

As a response to GA/RES/72/279 and GA/RES/76/4, the UNSDG developed and launched a new monitoring system for Cooperation Frameworks (the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework) to measure the system-wide contribution towards the SDGs. The framework aims to improve quality and consistency of results achieved, increase transparency & accountability, reduce transaction costs and enhance programmatic synergies and effectiveness. All UN Country Teams are expected to report 2023 results towards the framework in 2024, through agency-specific and system-wide reporting.

UNCT snapshots, based on data gathered through UN INFO, are available on this page www.uninfo.org/infographics of the UNSDG Data Portal. UN Country Results Reports are posted here <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/annual-UNCT-results-reports>. Individual agency results reports are submitted to their respective governing bodies.

Based on programming data in UN INFO, required and available resources for 2022 are captured on the relevant country pages of the [UNSDG data portal](#). The UNSDG is exploring how artificial intelligence can reduce reporting burdens and improve the consistency of reporting against a UNSDG analytical framework, and enhancing the analysis of system-wide results, in line A/RES/76/4 OP14.

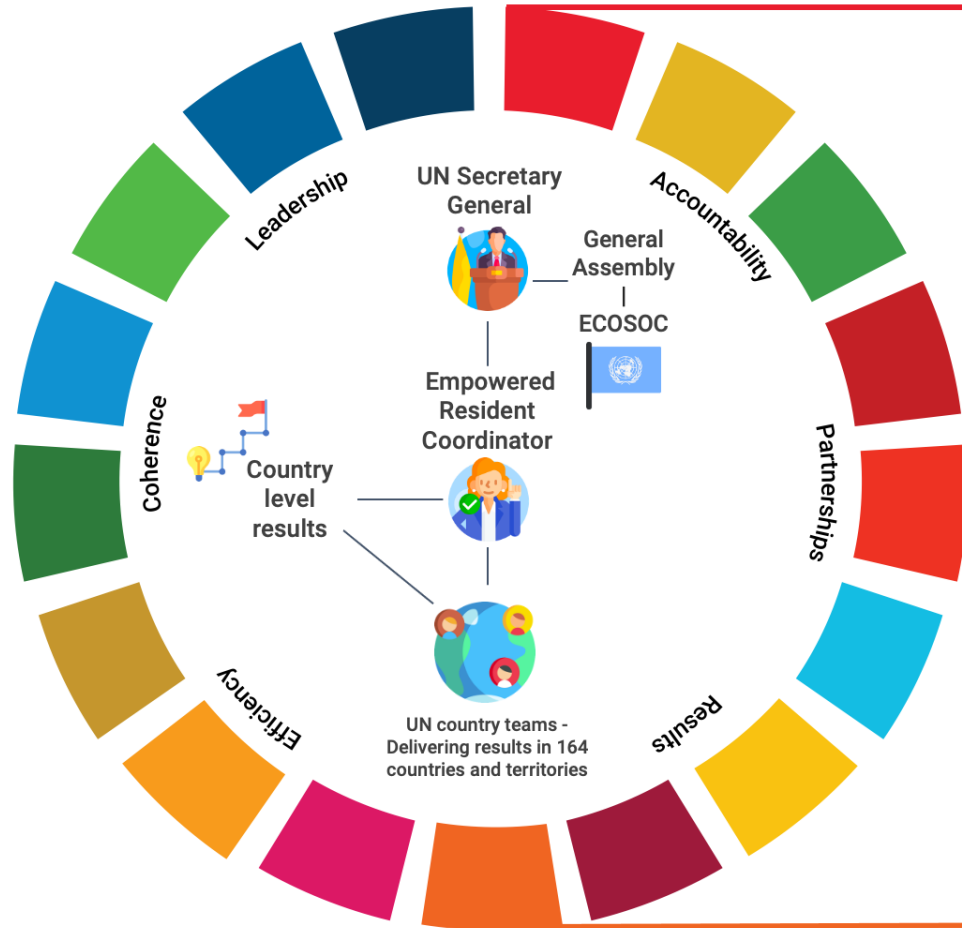


List of acronyms

ANC	Ante Natal Care	NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
ARV	Antiretroviral	NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
AI	Artificial Intelligence	NHRI	National Human Rights Institutions
CEB	United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination	NSO	National Statistical Office
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	NUPs	National Urban Policies
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre & Network	NZBA	Net Zero Banking Alliance
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	OAT	Opioid Agonist Therapy
EVAWG	Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls	PAGE	Partnership for Action on Green Economy
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development	PHC	Primary Health Care
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation	PLW	Pregnant Lactating Women
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	PNC	Post Natal Care
GESP	Global E-Waste Statistics Partnership	RMNCAH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
GHG	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
HRBA	Human-Rights Based Approach	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
HP	Harmful Practices		
IDPs	Internally Displaced People	SIDS	Pacific Small Island Developing States
IFA	International Financial Architecture	SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
IFIs	International Financial Institutions	UHC	Universal Health Coverage
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework	UNDS	United Nations Development System
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence	VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
LDCs	Least Developing Countries	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
LNOB	Leave No One Behind		
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation		
MSMEs	Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises		
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support		
NAP	National Adaptation Plans		
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan		



Framing of results for ECOSOC 2023



POVERTY REDUCTION, SOCIAL PROTECTION, EDUCATION & BASIC SERVICES



DECENT WORK FOR ALL



HEALTHY LIVES, NUTRITION & WELL-BEING



GENDER EQUALITY & WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT



ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION & FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT



CLIMATE ACTION, BIODIVERSITY PRESERVATION & REDUCED POLLUTION



PEACEFUL SOCIETIES & INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE



Poverty Reduction, Social Protection, Education and Basic Services



Global challenges, including COVID-19, have revealed the lack of social protection and social safety nets equipped and ready to protect the most vulnerable people, both from everyday challenges they face, as well as the growing number of widescale shocks of unprecedented magnitude and duration.

In response, the UNDS has been a global convener on systems transformation in the areas of social protection, decent job creation, access to basic services and transforming education. Social protection is a fundamental element of a comprehensive and adequate social security system, which underpins poverty reduction. Today, more than 4 billion people, including 3 out of 4 children, lack protection from any kind of social protection, with large gaps within and between countries. To address these gaps, over 100 countries were supported by the UNDS in **scaling up universal and shock-responsive social protection** mechanisms including social protection floors. Globally, the UNDS provided support to ensure that millions of people, including women, children, youth, minorities, migrants, forcibly displaced and persons with disabilities gained **access to basic services**, including social, economic, environmental and energy services, as well as services such as access to justice. In partnership with local operators, the UNDS provided millions of people with inclusive sanitation and hygiene services and ensured access to basic water that is safe, accessible, and available when needed.

Much progress on education was reversed during the pandemic, with an estimated 244 million children and youth out of school in 2021. In 2022, major milestones in the **global movement to transform education** were achieved. The UN Transforming Education Summit renewed the collective commitment for education, and increased equity

in education spending. The UNDS supported Governments to ensure inclusive and equitable access to education and lifelong learning, strengthened education sector policies, and fostered digital connectivity by providing schools with internet access. Gateways to Public Digital Learning, a multi-partner initiative, was launched to ensure that every learner, teacher, and family can access and use high-quality digital education content and learning platforms. Increasingly, digital inclusion is fundamental for countries to leap-frog not only in education but also in other areas such as health, government services and trade, yet 2.7 billion people remain unconnected. A key milestone achieved, with UNDS support, was the mobilization of over US\$28 billion in support towards enhancing digital connectivity globally. Aiming towards **sustainable cities and communities**, the UNDS supported Governments with urban mobility systems such as electrification and digitalization of transport, improved solid waste management, and enhanced access to safe and inclusive spaces. In rural areas, the UNDS supported countries in safeguarding and strengthening fragile livelihoods, particularly small-scale producers to protect and enhance productivity and incomes.

Results achieved with UN support

7.8 million
people

extension of social protection to 7.8 million people previously not covered

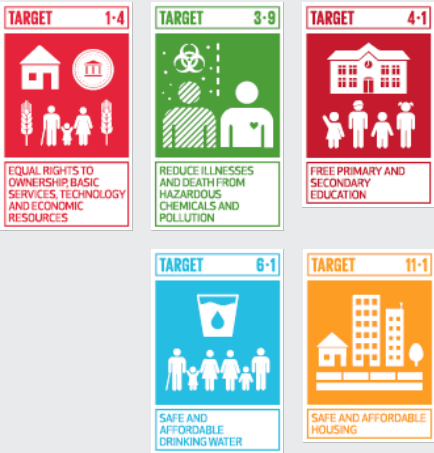
Females 4.1 million
Males 3.7 million



25 million
people

gained access to basic services

Females 10.7 million
Males 14.3 million



100
countries

supported to scale up social protection mechanisms, including floors



188 million people

accessed improved social benefits (social protection, scholarships, vaccines, etc.) in areas of social protection & SDG financing

23 million people

gained access to financial services, in 41 countries

58 countries

supported in strengthening local governance capacities for poverty reduction in rural & urban settings

21.2 million refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs & other persons of concern

accessed protection services in 154 countries

170 countries

achieved strengthened National Education systems through technical support & capacity development



30 countries

supported in safeguarding & strengthening rural fragile livelihoods through social protection systems, & pro-poor & gender-sensitive development strategies



37.9 million children & adolescents

gained access to education

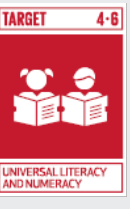
Females * 15.5 million
Males * 16.1 million



28.3 million children

provided with individual learning materials

Females * 11.0 million
Males * 12.4 million



63 countries

promoted education for sustainable development & climate action through targeted country strategies



Notes. * Some disaggregated values are provided for subsets of countries, and therefore do not necessarily sum up to the total value of the respective indicator.



5,561 schools

supported to connect to Internet, in 20 countries



7 million people

used digital technologies & services in ways that improved their lives, in 27 countries



30.6 million people

gained access to at least basic water that is safe & available when needed

Females * **15.5 million**
Males * **14.9 million**



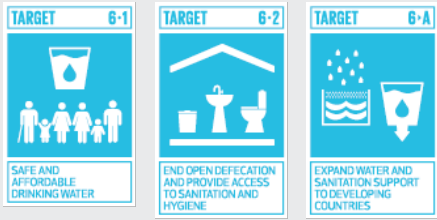
68 cities

supported in improving municipal solid waste management through Waste Wise Cities programme; **> than 40 cities** applied Waste Wise Cities Tool for SDG baselining



9 countries implemented

costed & inclusive national WASH financing strategies



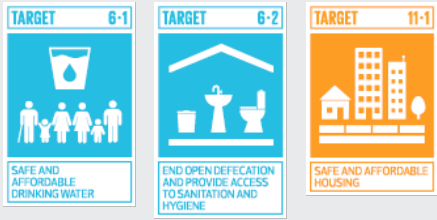
170,000 people

gained improved access to safe & inclusive public space through 14 public space interventions & site-specific assessments



21 more water & sanitation operators

serving > 61 million end users, with increased capacity to improve services, through Water Operators' Partnerships



Decent Work for All



Global economic shocks forced to the fore the need to transform labour relations, invest in the workforce and reconsider how lifelong learning relates to work and life opportunities, particularly given the evolving world of work, in light of the green and digital transitions. Recognizing this, the UNDS reinvigorated its commitment to ensuring decent work for all, advocating for fair labour practices, worker’s rights, safe working environments and enhancing skills development. This included ensuring sustainable, inclusive, productive, and green enterprise development and economic growth.

The Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions is supporting countries to create decent jobs, particularly in the green, care and digital economies, develop skills and employability and extend social protection coverage. The UNDS engaged in the operationalization of the Global Accelerator, including supporting the creation of a special window on universal social protection and decent jobs, and engaging the RC system to identify Pathfinder countries. The UN Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) **developed capacities on green economic modelling** in 22 countries, while the UNDS assisted 62 Member States to integrate just transition dimensions in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to address climate change. The UNDS **strengthened social dialogue** institutions and mechanisms and supported employers’ and workers’ organizations with improved governance systems and strategies to widen representation and service provision; as well as increased capacity to influence policy making through better analyses of the socio-economic environment and social dialogue.

A strong focus was placed on labour market inclusion of women and groups in vulnerable situations, as well as on transitions of business and workers to the formal economy. Violence and harassment at work remain a complex, multifaceted and widespread phenomenon, with more than one in five persons in employment having experienced some form of violence or harassment in their working life. To address this, 13 countries **ratified the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention**. Domestic workers are also highly vulnerable to violence and harassment because their workplace is shielded from the public and often with minimal and low enforcement of regulation and labour and social security laws. To **advance decent work for domestic workers**, the UN assisted 28 countries with policy reforms and protection measures covering 18 million domestic workers. Harnessing the potential of digital technologies can also help to achieve decent work. Despite investments in ICT, entrepreneurship and innovation, many countries were struggling to adapt to the rapidly evolving technological environment, with the digital innovation gap among countries being at the heart of the digital divide. In response, the UN supported countries in developing roadmaps and recommendations to strengthen their **innovation ecosystem for accelerated digital transformation**.

Results achieved with UN support

174 million workers & work-seekers

protected as 13 countries ratified ILO Violence & Harassment Convention

Females **75.0 million**

Males **99.0 million**



18 million domestic workers

72% females

impacted by policy reforms & protection measures



400,000 MSMEs

accessing financial & digital services



19 countries

supported in achieving agrifood systems that promote sustainable economic growth, full & productive employment, decent work for all through tailored policies, strategies & programmes for transforming rural areas



> 1000 young artists

(ages 10 to 35) provided with opportunities to make a living through cultural entrepreneurship & creative industries



12 countries

adopted legal or social protection measures to extend maternity / parental benefits



1.4 million regular users

of globally accessible market intelligence, increasing awareness on issues related to international trade in 190 countries



56 MSMEs

(including 11 women-led) from Sub-Saharan Africa digital sector benefitted, & gained an additional USD 4 million in export-driven revenue; & with 1,151 jobs supported



11 million people (49 % of females)

benefitted from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, in 40 countries



8 Member States

supported in creating enabling environment for migrant & refugee integration, maximizing contribution of migrants & refugees to host communities and reducing their vulnerability through improved services to protect their labour rights



6,859 enterprises

from textiles & garments sectors, **944 of which are women-owned/managed**, adopted new converged social/labour audit system making working conditions transparent to their international buyers



4.2 million people

engaging with infrastructure, including climate resilient water infrastructure, drainage systems for rural roads, irrigation schemes & physical market places



Healthy Lives, Nutrition & Well-Being



222 million people face acute food insecurity today, with women, children, and some of the most vulnerable populations among the most affected. The UNDS prioritized efforts to prevent mortality and provided food assistance to a record 160 million food-insecure people.

The UNDS provided support to Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and girls facing moderate and severe malnutrition, as well as to children in the **prevention of anemia and other forms of malnutrition**. In the agrifood system, the UNDS played key roles in **shifting to sustainable consumption and production patterns** and ensuring food security, including through reducing food loss and waste and ensuring transparent trade and markets. The UNDS enhanced productivity, income, and resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations – particularly small-scale agricultural producers, a majority managed by women.

The COVID-19 pandemic revealed vulnerabilities in global and local public health systems and supply chains, and in 2022 the UNDS has focused on supporting countries to build such systems back better. In response to the vulnerabilities in global and local public health systems and supply chains revealed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the UNDS supported national stakeholders in maintaining and **strengthening delivery of essential health services**, investing in robust healthcare infrastructure, and fostering access to quality healthcare services. The UNDS **supported delivery of COVID-19 vaccination** services, including procurement, cold chain and logistics management, and demand generation. Since the beginning of the pandemic, 10.1 billion COVID-19 vaccine doses have been administered globally.

Furthermore, the UNDS intensified efforts to reach the Triple Billion targets – an ambitious initiative to improve the health of billions of people – targeting three key areas: healthier population (clean household fuels, safe water, sanitation and hygiene, and tobacco control), Universal Health Coverage (UHC), and Health Emergencies Protection. The UNDS continued its work in the areas of **prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases** (NCDs), with progress made in access to clean household fuels, safe water, sanitation and hygiene and tobacco control. Progress was also made in terms of **addressing communicable disease**. To reduce onward HIV transmission and ensure people living with HIV can lead healthy and productive lives, the UNDS supported countries to close the inequalities that perpetuate the epidemic. The UNDS contributed to providing access to services such as Sexual and Reproductive Health Services (SRH), including through primary health care (PHC) and schools; as well as health and psychosocial support services. Furthermore, to increase availability and extend **services in digital health**, the UNDS supported Member States with tools to leverage digital technology.

Results achieved with UN support

50 countries

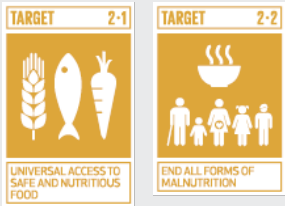
supported in promoting transition to healthy diets, ensure food safety & shift to more sustainable consumption & production in agrifood systems, including through reducing food loss & waste



160 million people

received food assistance to improve food security

Females 85.4 million
Males 74.4 million



143 countries

supported to deliver COVID-19 vaccination services, including procurement, cold chain & logistics management, demand generation, and M&E activities



356.3 million children

benefited from programmes to prevent malnutrition in all its forms



182.4 million children

benefited from services for early prevention, detection & treatment of child wasting

9.9 million people

reached to ensure productive & sustainable food systems; with 232,644 hectares of land rehabilitated



1.4 million safe deliveries

assisted in humanitarian-affected locations



30,800 maternal deaths averted

56.2 million children

benefitted from integrated management of childhood illness services



> 1,05 million small-scale food producers

reached with interventions to improve their incomes



1.6 million people

received HIV-related ARV treatment services



5.1 million new sexually transmitted infections averted

by procuring condoms

> 11 million displaced people

reached through school & family-based prevention programmes to prevent drug use among children & youth



5.7 million PHC consultations

provided to crisis affected populations & host communities in 46 countries



12 million refugees, asylum seekers & others of concern

received essential health services in 85 countries



2.4 million referrals

of vulnerable individuals, including migrants & forcibly displaced persons, to access health support services



91 countries

jointly supported to progress towards the global AIDS targets by 2025



7.4 million people

provided with in-person PHC consultations & a further 336,029 telemedicine consultations across Gaza (317,983) & Jordan (12,514) (including **419,556 children** < 5 years of age)

Females **4.5 million**
Males **2.9 million**



65 countries

operationalized in-school sexuality education



Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment



Gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) are essential for sustainable development and for fostering a more equitable, inclusive, and just world for all.

The COVID-19 pandemic further exposed how existing gender inequality created new burdens of care. This called for a renewed emphasis in **addressing unpaid caregiving**, and the underlying dynamics that hold women back from pursuing education, and joining, remaining, or rejoining the workforce. Over 2.5 billion women and girls worldwide live under discriminatory laws and lack legal protection, and one in three women globally is subjected to either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (IPV) or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime. The UNDS made significant strides to accelerate GEWE, and 62 percent of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Human Rights council integrated a gender perspective – setting up global frameworks that address root causes of inequality and promote an intersectional approach to development. UNDS enhanced efforts to end violence against women and girls (EVAWG), repeal discriminatory laws and practices, by **supporting Governments with gender-responsive multi-sectoral policies**, strategies, and plans. The UNDS extended its expertise to countries in implementing crime prevention and criminal justice **responses to Gender-based Violence (GBV)**, including femicide. This included capacity- building for criminal justice practitioners and enhancing inter-institutional coordination, including through statistical frameworks for measuring the gender-related killings of women and girls. Additionally, the UNDS has helped **establish safe and accessible channels for reporting sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)** to ensure

that victims can seek justice and support. The UNDS **fostered women's economic empowerment**, supporting governments to advance gender-responsive fiscal laws, policies, budgets, and systems including promoting ownership and control over land and other forms of property, enhancing access to financial services. Moreover, the UNDS worked to increase representation of women in decision-making, including within peace and security, disbursing approximately \$60 million to civil society organizations (CSOs) working on GEWE, and exceeding its gender equality funding target, allocating 47 per cent of resources to GEWE.

In 2022, only 56.7% of women aged 15–49 years (married or in a union) were able to make their own decisions on sexual relations, use of contraceptives and health care. Much of the efforts to **address reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health (RMNCAH)** are focused on improving the supply by strengthening health systems and procurement of key commodities. While these are critical, key demand barriers, such as unequal gender norms, discriminatory laws and practices, lack of access to information and violence against women, prevent women from demanding and realizing their rights to services. The UNDS continued to influence health policy and programming for women's, children's, and adolescent's health, and continued to combat child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM), including through support to adolescent girls with prevention and care interventions.

Results achieved with UN support

174 laws & policies

to Eliminate Violence Against Women & Girls (EVAWG) & advance gender equality were developed/strengthened



64 countries

advanced gender-responsive fiscal laws, polices, budgets & systems



5.6 million women, adolescents & youth

benefited from high-quality services related to prevention & protection from gender-based violence (GBV) & Harmful Practices (HP)



12 countries

adopted legal or social protection measures to extend maternity/parental benefits

118 million people

reached through campaigns to prevent violence against women & girls (VAWG)

30 national & local laws

advancing GEWE addressing issues including violence against women & girls (VAWG), political participation & women's economic empowerment, passed across six regions



17.2 million adolescent girls

received prevention & care interventions to address child marriage

> 383,000 girls & women

received prevention & protection services to eliminate Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)



111,400 girls

saved from Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

127 countries

with gender-based violence (GBV) services available to refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs & others of concern who are survivors



> 50,000 women

supported to access justice services; women's participation directly supported in **12 countries** undertaking constitutional review or amendments



15 countries

supported on inclusion & visibility of minority & indigenous women

37 countries

supported with gender-responsive or gender-transformative social protection programmes



60 countries

had disability-inclusive social protection programmes

49.2 million children & adults

had access to a safe & accessible channel to report sexual exploitation & abuse

Females * **11.7 million**

Males * 10.5 million



4,700 women living with HIV

across 12 countries with informed national policies, strategies & law reforms that affect their lives



26 national AIDS coordinating bodies

increased expertise to integrate gender perspectives into national HIV strategies & plans, allocated budgets & included gender-responsive indicators to track progress

17,5 million adolescent girls and women

supported to meet menstrual health & hygiene needs

37 countries

supported with implementation of adolescent health programmes & services through PHC & through school or digital platforms



Economic Transformation and Financing for Development



Securing finance, advancing needed economic transformation, and promoting equitable and inclusive growth are essential elements for the achievement of sustainable development.

The UNDS has advocated strongly at global, regional, and national levels for the implementation of the key recommendations of the **Secretary General's SDG Stimulus**, particularly tackling the high-cost of debt and rising risk of debt distress; scaling-up long- term affordable financing for development; and expanding contingency financing to countries in need. The UNDS advocated for addressing deep and longstanding flawed financial systems through the **reform of the international financial architecture (IFA)**. The UNDS promoted policy dialogues, leveraged partnerships, mobilized resources, advocated for innovative financial mechanisms, and supported countries to identify their financial gaps and set up the enabling environment to implement financing strategies as part of their **integrated national financing frameworks (INFFs)**. SDG financing strategies focus on identifying and mobilizing the resources from diverse stakeholders to finance national and sub-national policies and programmes to reduce poverty, hunger and improve health, education, and other basic services. At country- level, INFFs are recognized as one of the primary vehicles to implement the SDG Stimulus by helping Governments chart SDG investment plans and fiscal frameworks based on national priorities.

The decarbonization of the global economy, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, requires immense investment – about US\$4 trillion each year until 2050. Public sources of financing are insufficient to address this, and private sector resources must be mobilized to achieve a rapid and just transition. The Global Investors for

Sustainable Development (GISD) Alliance, established by the UN SG, enhanced commitment to integrate the SDGs into business models. The UNEP-based Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) mobilized commercial banks globally to align their lending portfolios voluntarily, credibly, and transparently, with emissions pathways compatible with the Paris Agreement. Further, the UNDS actively engaged in structuring and demonstrating the impact of **innovative and blended financing solutions for the SDGs and climate financing**, which strategically use development finance to mobilize additional financing in developing countries, including sovereign SDG bonds, SDG impact funds, climate financing facilities, nature-based funding, and localization, among others. These blended financing solutions, supported by the UN and beyond, have on average mobilized some \$48 billion per year. The UNDS provided policy, regulatory and technical support in the development and launch of such blended financing solutions to reduce the risks and attract additional financing, especially to countries in special situations. The UNDS has also supported governments with National Urban Policies (NUPs) to help to realize economic and developmental benefits that can be gained when urban development is planned in a strategic and integrated way. To ensure inclusive growth, the UNDS also advised governments in prioritizing the most vulnerable in economic analysis and policymaking, including social spending, budget, and tax policies.

Results achieved with UN support

126 banks

representing 41% of global banking assets, joined Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), to decarbonize lending & investment portfolios



86 INFFs

developed and leveraged as the core financing mechanism to implement the SDG stimulus at the country level by developing SDG financing strategies, coordination structures, & regulations



US\$2.3 billion in additional resources

catalyzed for SDG acceleration from domestic, developmental & private financing



5,432 firms

(177 of which were women-led enterprises) supported & reported in the year additional economic gains in the year (sales, savings)



325 SDG financial solutions

piloted in public finance management, private sector engagement, subnational level SDG financing, debt management & public-private partnerships



25 SDG blended finance instruments

designed, including SDG bonds, social impact funds and climate financing facilities

670 firms

benefitted from improved labour productivity



20 countries

supported in different stages of National Urban Policies (NUP) including feasibility, diagnosis & implementation



Climate Action, Biodiversity Preservation, and Reduced Pollution



In 2022, the international community gave universal recognition to the human right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment by the historic decision of the General Assembly (GA) Resolution 76/300. In alignment with this recognition, the UNDS played a critical role in supporting countries to combat the Triple Planetary Crisis by mitigating and adapting to climate change, promoting biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and reducing pollution.

The primary focus has been to support countries in formulating and **implementing commitments under Multilateral Environmental Agreements** (including the Rio Conventions), including the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), as well as voluntary commitments and national policies and legislation. The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration has provided an umbrella for the UNDS to advance integrated approaches on the Triple Planetary Crisis. Likewise, the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development has provided a global framework for partners to co-design and deliver transformative ocean science to use in policy, management, and technology. The Ocean Decade is an umbrella for the UNDS to increase inclusivity, equity, and diversity in ocean science, especially in Least Developing Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Given that unsustainable consumption and production is the root cause of the Triple Planetary Crisis, the UNDS has in particular supported countries to **shift to sustainable consumption and production** in high-impact sectors such as food systems and tourism, and has promoted a circular economy. The UNDS is committed to working with developing countries to realize a net-zero energy transition. Efforts have focused on providing energy for development and **building the resilient, equitable, sustainable energy systems** of tomorrow through just energy transitions. Transition of other

greenhouse gas (GHG) sectors has also remained a priority. For instance, The UNDS provided technical assistance to countries to **modernize the agriculture sector** to reduce methane emissions and to promote reduction of emissions from deforestation and land degradation. Cities improved mobility systems through public transportation planning, non-motorized transport, electrification, and digitalization of transport. At the same time, the UNDS supported climate change adaptation, including through nature-based solutions such as mangrove forest rehabilitation, riverbank rehabilitation, and urban flood protection. Disposal of hazardous waste is not well-managed and the UNDS has championed efforts on waste management and pollution, including air and water pollution and plastics. Increasingly, efforts have focused on e-waste, which is the fastest growing stream of waste. For example, through the Global E-Waste Statistics Partnership (GESp), countries were better able to design, develop, and deploy digital technologies to transition to a green economy. To reduce disaster risk and losses, and ensure a safer, sustainable future, **national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies** have been adopted and implemented by Governments, in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR. DRR strategies must be designed to operate under a range of risk scenarios and account for the realities of systemic risk. The UNDS has rallied together under the Early Warning for All (EW4All) initiative led by the Secretary-General, to ensure that every person on the planet benefits from an early warning system by 2027.

Results achieved with UN support

135.2 million CO2eq

emissions reduced (tons)



4.6 million people

gained access to clean, affordable & sustainable energy



45 national DRR strategies

adopted & implemented by Government, in line with Sendai Framework for DRR



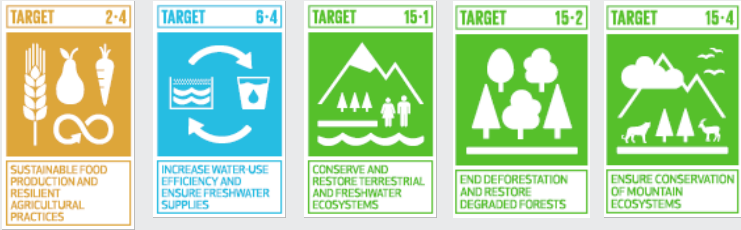
> 250,000 individuals

including mobile populations, supported to respond to threats of natural hazards & ensure a sustainable recovery in 58 countries/ territories



32 countries

supported in ensuring sustainable food production systems & resilient agricultural practices to increase productivity/ production & manage& restore terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems



2 million people

benefitted from services from clean, affordable & sustainable energy, in 23 countries



72 countries

accessed environmentally sound technologies for low carbon & climate resilient development through Climate Technology Centre & Network



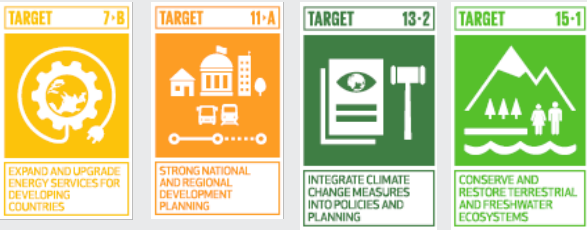
US\$224 million investment

was leveraged to support green recovery, in 24 countries



20 cities

supported with nature-based solutions to build climate change resilience, restore & protect biodiversity, sustainable livelihoods & food security (e.g. mangrove forests & riverbank rehabilitation, & urban flood protection)



22,804 tons of pollutants

reduced or phased out



30 cities

improved urban mobility systems through assistance on public transport planning, street design, non-motorized transport, electrification or digitalization of transport



263 million megajoules

of energy saved, in 12 countries



35 countries

local authorities in 35 countries supported to assess risks, plan, implement and monitor adaptation & climate-resilient development



2 million people

directly benefited from mechanisms for biodiversity, water, oceans & climate solutions funded by public sector resources, in 23 countries



4.2 million people

directly benefitted from initiatives to protect nature & promote sustainable use of resources, in 69 countries



1.3 million people

enhanced resilience of health, food, & water security, and/or livelihoods due to public and/or private resources, in 23 countries

61.6 million hectares of protected area

created or received improved management, in 51 countries



22 countries

supported in science-based sustainable management & protection of marine & coastal ecosystems & aquaculture



63 Member States

supported in implementation of science-based ocean management plans & transformative solutions for sustainable development



2.4 million hectares

of forest restored, in 44 countries



Peaceful Societies and Inclusive Governance



The UNDS played a crucial role in promoting peaceful societies and inclusive governance, recognizing that sustainable peace and development cannot be achieved without addressing inequalities, injustice, and exclusion.

The UNDS has prioritized **fostering inclusive governance and participatory decision-making processes**, as well as ensuring equal access to justice and economic opportunities, particularly for young people, women and children and other vulnerable groups. In support of this effort, the UNDS has provided critical support to national authorities in promoting **free and universal birth registration**, as well as other steps to expand **legal identity**, which is a fundamental right and crucial step towards reducing inequalities, including for people on the move, such as vulnerable migrants, refugees and IDPs. Furthermore, the UNDS assisted national statistical offices (NSOs) and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in developing and applying disaggregated, human-rights-based socio-economic data collection and analytical tools, to help identify areas where inequalities exist and guide policy decisions.

The UNDS has supported **criminal justice and prison system reforms**, social reintegration of offenders, and countered transnational and domestic terrorism and cybercrime. Technical assistance has been provided to help Member States dismantle migrant smuggling and human trafficking networks and to promote South-South cooperation. The emergence of **frontier technologies such as Artificial Intelligence** brings unprecedented opportunities but also challenges, such as gender and ethnic bias and threats to governance, privacy, and dignity. The UNDS has worked to strengthen Member States' capacities and policies to address these risks in line with international ethical standards and recommendations, promoting a people-centered approach in designing solutions to ensure that technological innovations serve the common good.

Results achieved with UN support

6.7 million
people

gained access to justice



80
countries

supported in implementing first global framework on Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (AI)



70
countries

supported by connecting 130 anti-corruption law enforcement authorities through the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (the GlobE Network)



43 countries

reduced scope of imprisonment, strengthening prison management & improving prison conditions or in fostering social reintegration projects of offenders; reaching 3,700 prison, probation & other criminal justice officials



60 countries

supported in countering & preventing cybercrime; six digital forensic laboratories established



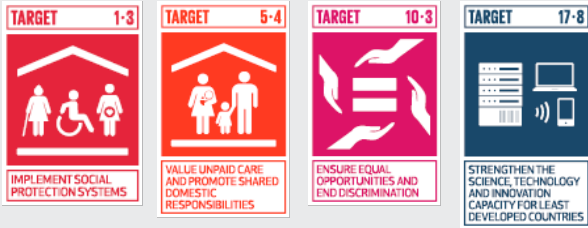
140 cities

supported in applying participatory planning methodologies



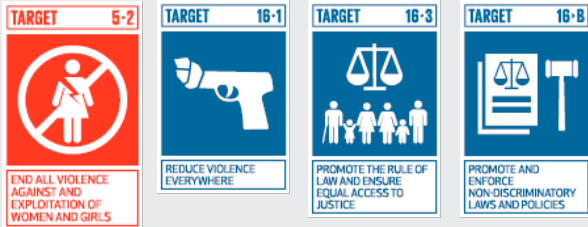
11 countries' NSOs/NHRIs

assisted in integrating HRBA to national data frameworks, including through tools & technical guidance, & collecting qualitative data on human rights needs & persons left behind



23 countries

implemented crime prevention & criminal justice responses to GBV, including femicide, focusing on advisory services to support legal & policy frameworks, & criminal justice practitioners



> 97.6 million people

in > 90 countries (51.1 million IDPs, 39.3 million IDP returnees, 2 million returnees from abroad and 5.2 million migrants) supported via Displacement Tracking Matrix that enables humanitarian & development actors to support with context-specific assistance



86 migration policies & laws

supported at regional, national, & sub-national levels



criminal justice & law enforcement
officials



TARGET	16-9
	
PROVIDE UNIVERSAL LEGAL IDENTITY	

TARGET 16 • B



PROMOTE AND ENFORCE NON-DISCRIMINATORY LAWS AND POLICIES





UNITED NATIONS
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GROUP
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