Impact

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

2023
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANC</td>
<td>Antenatal Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARV</td>
<td>Antiretroviral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI</td>
<td>Artificial Intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEB</td>
<td>United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRVS</td>
<td>Civil Registration and Vital Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTCN</td>
<td>Climate Technology Centre &amp; Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESA</td>
<td>Department of Economic and Social Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVAWG</td>
<td>Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESD</td>
<td>Education for Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGM</td>
<td>Female Genital Mutilation</td>
</tr>
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<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-Based Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GESP</td>
<td>Global E-Waste Statistics Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEWE</td>
<td>Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG</td>
<td>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRBA</td>
<td>Human-Rights Based Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP</td>
<td>Harmful Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>Internally Displaced People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFA</td>
<td>International Financial Architecture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFIs</td>
<td>International Financial Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INF</td>
<td>Integrated National Financing Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPV</td>
<td>Intimate Partner Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDCs</td>
<td>Least Developed Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNOB</td>
<td>Leave No One Behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSMEs</td>
<td>Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHPSS</td>
<td>Mental Health and Psychosocial Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAP</td>
<td>National Adaptation Plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBSAP</td>
<td>National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCDs</td>
<td>Non-Communicable Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDCs</td>
<td>Nationally Determined Contributions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHRI</td>
<td>National Human Rights Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSO</td>
<td>National Statistical Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUPs</td>
<td>National Urban Policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NZBA</td>
<td>Net Zero Banking Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAT</td>
<td>Opioid Agonist Therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGE</td>
<td>Partnership for Action on Green Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHC</td>
<td>Primary Health Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLW</td>
<td>Pregnant Lactating Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNC</td>
<td>Post Natal Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH</td>
<td>Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescence Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGs</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>Sexual Exploitation and Abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBV</td>
<td>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDS</td>
<td>Pacific Small Island Developing States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRH</td>
<td>Sexual and Reproductive Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UHC</td>
<td>Universal Health Coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDS</td>
<td>United Nations Development System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAWG</td>
<td>Violence Against Women and Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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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

**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

**9 countries implemented** costed & inclusive national WASH financing strategies

**7 million people** used digital technologies & services in ways that improved their lives, in 27 countries

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

**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
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.

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.

Decent Work for All

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.

1.4 million regular users of globally accessible market intelligence, increasing awareness on issues related to international trade in 190 countries.

11 million people (49% of females) benefitted from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, in 40 countries.

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.

56 MSMEs

>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.

4.2 million people

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

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.

19 countries

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.

11 countries

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.
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 the 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 diseases. 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

> 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

56.2 million children
benefitted from integrated management of childhood illness services
5.7 million PHC consultations
provided to crisis affected populations & host communities in 46 countries

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

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

12 million refugees, asylum seekers & others of concern
received essential health services in 85 countries

91 countries
jointly supported to progress towards the global AIDS targets by 2025

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 adolescents' 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

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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)

670 firms
benefitted from improved labour productivity

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

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
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), 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 restoration, 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 Earning 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

2 million people
benefited from services from clean, affordable & sustainable energy, in 23 countries

US$224 million investment
was leveraged to support green recovery, in 24 countries

266,114 megawatts
installed renewable energy capacity increased by 266,114 megawatts, in 34 countries

22,804 tons of pollutants
reduced or phased out

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

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

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)

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

2.4 million hectares
of forest restored, in 44 countries

63 Member States
supported in implementation of science-based ocean management plans & transformative solutions for sustainable development
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 prospects of offenders; reaching 3,700 prison, probation & other criminal justice officials

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

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**140 cities**
supported in applying participatory planning methodologies

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**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

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

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**> 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

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**86 migration policies & laws**
supported at regional, national, & sub-national levels
**>2,200 criminal justice & law enforcement officials**
benefited from interventions in 11 countries; including 2.8 million refugees, 2 million IDPs, 340,843 returnees, & 339,000 economic migrants (refers to vulnerable people on the move)

**56 countries**
supported to develop measures to strengthen accountability (including social accountability), prevent & mitigate corruption risks, & integrate anti-corruption in management of public funds, service delivery & other sectors

**19 countries**
supported to strengthen capacities to address discrimination

**8 countries**
supported to strengthen capacities to address racism

**17 countries**
supported to strengthen capacities to expand civic space

**50 countries**
had in place a free & universal birth registration service within their respective civil registration & vital statistics systems, following international standards & best practices

**61 countries**
supported governments in establishing 154 initiatives to enhance migrants’ access to legal identity and close the legal identity gap

**3.3 million new people**
registered with a legal identity

**40 countries & 13,000 online participants**
equipped with increased awareness & capacities to promote freedom of expression & right to information, including on safety of journalists