THE IMPACT OF CURRENT SHORTFALL OF RC SYSTEM FUNDING OF $85M
Reduction of core RCO capacities, funding for country-level coordination and RC leadership

**RC Leadership of UN Country Teams**
Limited funding leads to less effective and coherent UN offer, due to:
- Reduced intake of RC candidates in the RC Talent Pipeline (reduced by 46% in 2022 and further by 28% in 2023), which led to 17% RC posts not filled in 2023. Impacting RC career track and ability to attract talent.
- Suspension of coaching for most RCs
  - REDUCED ABILITY TO DEPLOY LEADERS TO FILL RC VACANCIES

**Accountability & Transparency**
Lower RCO data and communications capacities along with reduced investments in systems improvements lead to:
- Inconsistent awareness of UN activities and results in the country
- Limited ability to support SDG-related advocacy and campaigns
- Slower progress in improvements to system-wide reporting and reduced quality of data (e.g. UN INFO platform)
  - REDUCED CAPACITY TO ENSURE TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR RESULTS

**Cross-pillar Synergies & Crisis Response**
Budget shortfalls constrain ability to support countries in special situations with timely and scaled-up support for prevention, crisis response, recovery and resilience, due to:
- Lower fielding of tailored capacities in RCOs to help align UN-wide interventions
- Constrained RC ability to help respond to sudden crises in countries without preexisting humanitarian presence (29 OCHA country offices and 21 Humanitarian Advisory Teams working with/embedded in RCOs)
- Limited ability of the UNCT to scale up engagement in mission transition settings
  - LOWER ABILITY TO ENSURE COORDINATED RESPONSES ACROSS DEVELOPMENT, HUMANITARIAN AND PEACEBUILDING INTERVENTIONS

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**SDG Solutions & Financing**
Pausing RC Office recruitments (78 affecting 52 countries in 2023) and lower Coordination Fund (from $35 million to $12 million in 2023) constrains ability to meet specific country needs, due to:
- Limited RC ability to convene relevant stakeholders at national & local levels in response to agreed Cooperation Framework priorities and internationally-agreed mandates
- Less regular updates to the Common Country Analysis
- Reduced ability to support UNCT-wide integrated approaches for SDG acceleration
- Limited capacity to undertake coordinated macroeconomic analyses and facilitate SDG financing responses across UNCT and development partners (including IFIs and private sector) constraining innovative financing solutions, and support to Integrated National Financing Frameworks
  - REDUCED ABILITY FOR EFFECTIVE, COHERENT UNCT RESPONSE FOR (1) SDG POLICY ACCELERATION AND (2) SDG FINANCING SOLUTIONS, TAILORED TO DELIVER THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS

**Efficiencies**
Reduced investments by 46% from 2022 to 2023, to support implementation of the UNSDG Efficiency Roadmap, due to the budget shortfalls, lead to:
- Limited capacity to implement and systematically report on 131 country-level Business Operation Strategies
- Focus on rollout of Common Back-Offices in only six countries, instead of 30 as targeted in the Efficiency Roadmap
- Delayed Common Premises in 4 countries
  - REDUCED COORDINATION OF SYSTEM SUPPORT TO ADVANCE SYSTEM-WIDE EFFICIENCIES
Resident Coordinator Leadership in Action

RESIDENT COORDINATORS AND THEIR OFFICES

- 130 RCs coordinate 2,754 UNCT Members with 1,006 ROO Staff

Gender balance in ROOs
- 98 RCs | 20 RCs/HCs | 12 RCs/HCs/DSRSGs
- 48% Male, 52% Female

HC = Humanitarian Coordinator; DSRSG = Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General

GLOBAL FUNDS

- From 13 Global Funds
- $800.8m USD $ 268m USD $ Joint SDG Fund global financial commitments

Source: DCO (2023) and MPTFO (2023)

COUNTRY-LEVEL UN DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES ACROSS THE GLOBE

- Total Expenditure: $12bn USD $
- Core Expenditure: $2.2bn
- Country-level RC office expenditure: $173M

Source: CEB/DESA (2022) and DCO (2022)

CAPITALIZATION OF COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS

- $597.4m USD $ [committed from 2022]
- 93 UNCTs

Source: MPTFO (2023)

SYSTEM-WIDE PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING INSTRUMENTS

- 124 Cooperation Frameworks
- 744 Outcomes

Cooperation Framework (or equivalent instruments). The total number of Cooperation Frameworks is 124 as there are a number of Cooperation Frameworks that cover multiple countries.

Source: DCO 2022

More than $6bn across 900 joint programmes mobilized for national priorities under national leadership

uninfo@gun.org (for any queries/feedback)
Government Feedback on the UN development system

Country team programming and policy support is increasingly well regarded by host governments, with stronger alignment to national needs and priorities

- **94%** of host governments globally agree that Cooperation Frameworks enabled them to ensure that UN activities effectively respond to national priorities, an increase from 89% since the inception of the reforms.

- **93%** of host governments globally agree that UNCTs operate collaboratively.

- **91%** of host governments globally said UNCTs have the right mix of capacities to support national development efforts (from 76% since the reforms).

- **87%** of host governments globally consider the UNCT configuration adequately tailored to meet their challenges and needs – an improvement from 81% in 2021.

- **92%** of host governments globally agree the UN adequately provided evidence-based policy advice in 2022, compared to 88% in 2021.

- **91%** or more of host governments globally say that technical support, support for capacity and data, and support to leverage partnerships for national priorities is adequate.

- **90%** of host governments globally say that the UNCTs provide adequate support to financing for the SDGs.

- **78%** of host governments globally say that UNCTs are more focused on common results.

Source: Independent government surveys conducted by DESA in 2022
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Feedback on the UN development system</th>
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| Resident Coordinators are utilizing their convening power to bring the development system together. Both Governments and UNCTs value their support.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90%</td>
<td>of host governments agree that RCs have the needed profile and skillsets, increase from 88% in 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>87%</td>
<td>of host governments say the RC serves as a strengthened entry point to the UN offer - a 35% increase from perceptions pre-reforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85%</td>
<td>of host governments note that RCs provide strengthened leadership compared to before the reforms - a 30% jump since 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>of host governments agreed that RCs displayed strengthened/increased impartiality vis-a-vis UN entities than before the reforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88%</td>
<td>donor governments agree the RC system stepped up collective and coherent action and helped leverage the comparative advantages of UN entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92%</td>
<td>say RCs contributed to leveraging partnerships in support of national efforts to advance the 20230 Agenda and achieve the SDGs, compared to 85% in 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88%</td>
<td>of host governments confirm that RCs effectively lead the delivery of strategic support for national plans and priorities, as indicated in 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84%</td>
<td>of host governments point out that RCs contributed to building stronger synergies across development, humanitarian and peacebuilding interventions, as in 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88%</td>
<td>donor governments agree that RCs have the needed profile and skillsets, increase from 88% in 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77%</td>
<td>donor governments say that the RC system helped minimize duplication of efforts and advances efficient use of resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Independent government surveys conducted by DESA in 2022