

INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA: THE DELIVERING TOGETHER FACILITY IN 2018



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The Secretary-General has called for a United Nations that focuses “more on people, less on process, more on delivery and less on bureaucracy”. For the UN development system, this has entailed a full repositioning towards the 2030 Agenda with the intent to deliver tangible results for people, especially those who are left furthest behind.

A UN development system that is fit for the 2030 Agenda requires funding space that allows for testing and innovation and incentivizes joint action. Currently, only about 6 per cent of total non-core funding is channeled through interagency pooled funds.¹ This gap demonstrates the significant opportunity that exists to use multi-partner pooled funding mechanisms to enhance integrated programme outcomes for the SDGs.

The United Nations development system has launched a number of innovative multi-partner pooled funding mechanisms to promote bold, innovative means to strengthen cooperation to deliver the SDGs. One such example, the Delivering Together Facility (DTF), was launched in 2017 with the aim of supporting UN country teams (UNCTs) to identify and employ integrated and innovative solutions to development challenges, in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In 2018, this push towards greater innovation started to show real progress: there was a 7 per cent increase in the number of UNCTs that implemented innovations within their programming activities, from 81 UNCTs in 2017 to 87 in 2018. As another indication of progress towards integrated solutions, 97 per cent of UNCTs have a UN Development Assistance Framework (now the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework), while 95 per cent of UN country teams have established results groups to assist in national programmatic coordination.

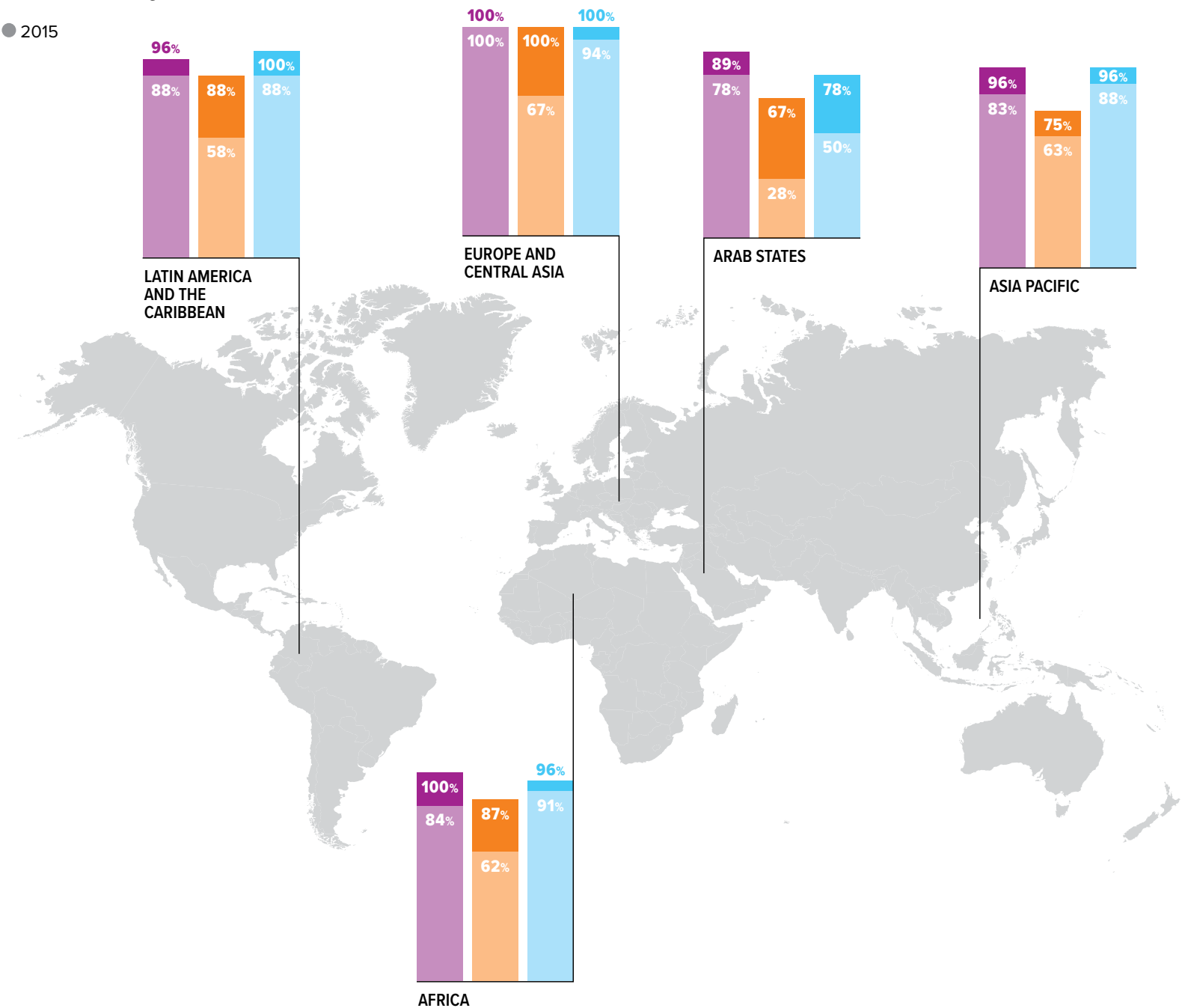
¹ [Repositioning the UN development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda – Ensuring a Better Future for All](#). Report of the UN Secretary-General. 30 June 2017.

UNCT PROGRESS IN STRENGTHENING PROGRAMMATIC COHERENCE

- UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in place
- Joint Workplans aligned with the UNDAF
- Results Groups established to advance specific UNDAF outcomes

● 2018
● 2015

Percentage of UNCTs



Source: UNSDG Information Management System (IMS)

DTF FUNDS ARE DELIVERED THROUGH FOUR MAIN FUNDING WINDOWS:



INNOVATION

Window 1: Supports innovations in joint policy, programming and UN operations by enabling UNCTs to test 'proofs of concept' at the country level that contribute to improving shared results and increasing the efficiency of the UN's field operations.



CROSS-CHARTER COHERENCE

Window 2: Supports enhanced coherence across the UN Charter by providing development coordination support to resident coordinators (RCs) and UNCTs in crisis and post-crisis countries, and enabling field testing of new approaches to joint integrated planning and analysis.



HUMAN RIGHTS

Window 3: Supports the UN's leadership in the promotion and protection of human rights, and drives system-wide policy coherence in the integration of human rights in the implementation of the SDGs. It does this by strengthening RC and UNCT capacities and support structures, and by enabling the provision of strategic advice and support on human rights.



LEADERSHIP

Window 4: Supports actions aimed at strengthening collaborative and transformative leadership capabilities and ensuring evidence-based decision making. This window contributes to the development of a transformative cadre of UN leaders that drives the UN's contribution to the 2030 Agenda, while also providing research and evidence in support of UNDG policy and guidance to UNCTs.

COUNTRIES WHICH RECEIVED SUPPORT FROM THE DTF IN 2018



INNOVATION

Albania
Armenia
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Fiji
Ghana
Honduras
Iraq
Jordan
Lebanon
Lesotho
Malawi
Mauritania
Mexico
Moldova
Nepal
Nigeria
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Senegal
Serbia
Somalia
South Africa
State of Palestine
Sudan
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uganda
Uzbekistan
Viet Nam



HUMAN RIGHTS

Dominican Republic
Jamaica
Malawi
Nigeria



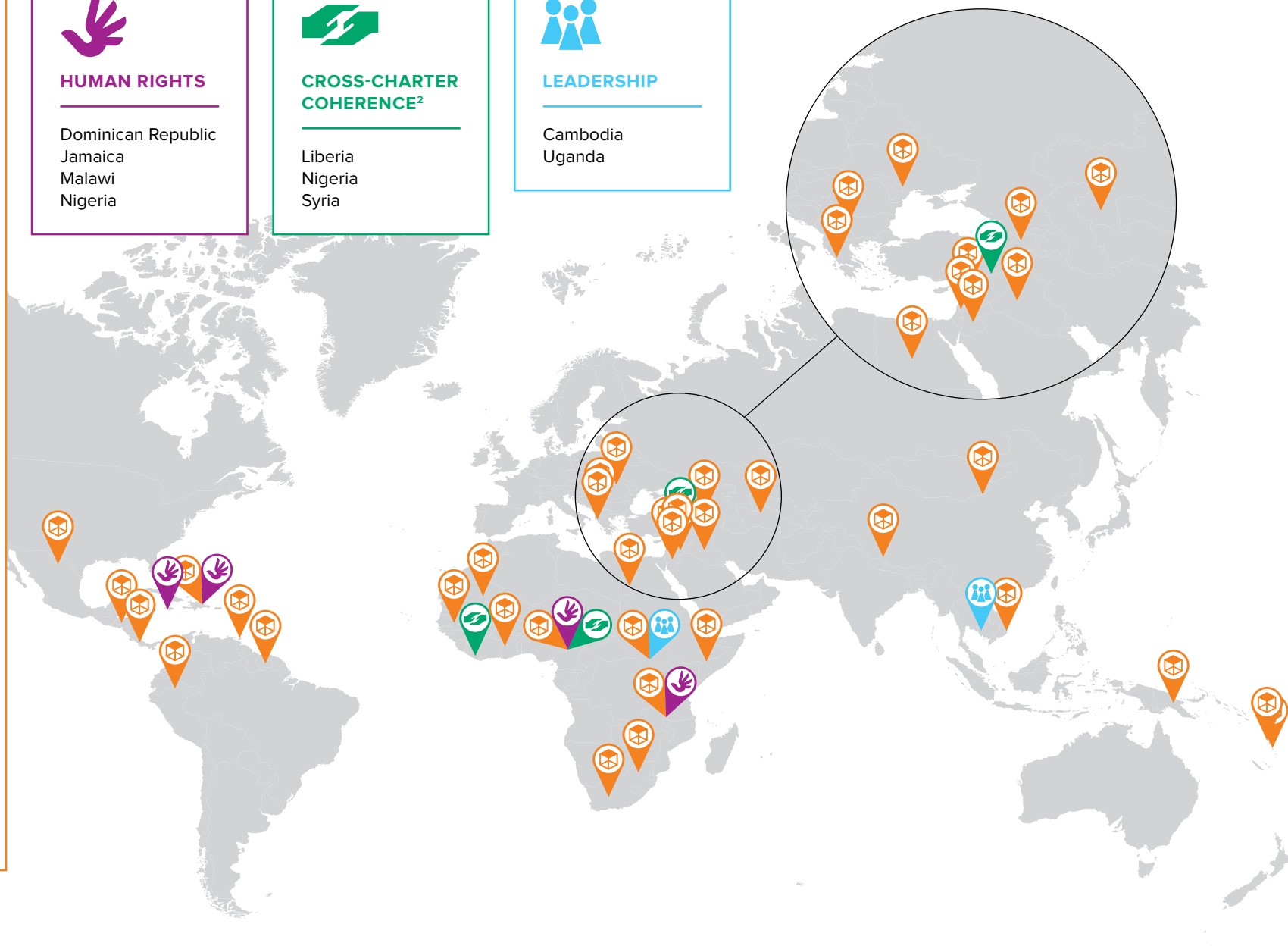
CROSS-CHARTER COHERENCE²

Liberia
Nigeria
Syria



LEADERSHIP

Cambodia
Uganda



² Twenty-six other complex crisis and post-crisis countries received smaller amounts of funding in 2018.

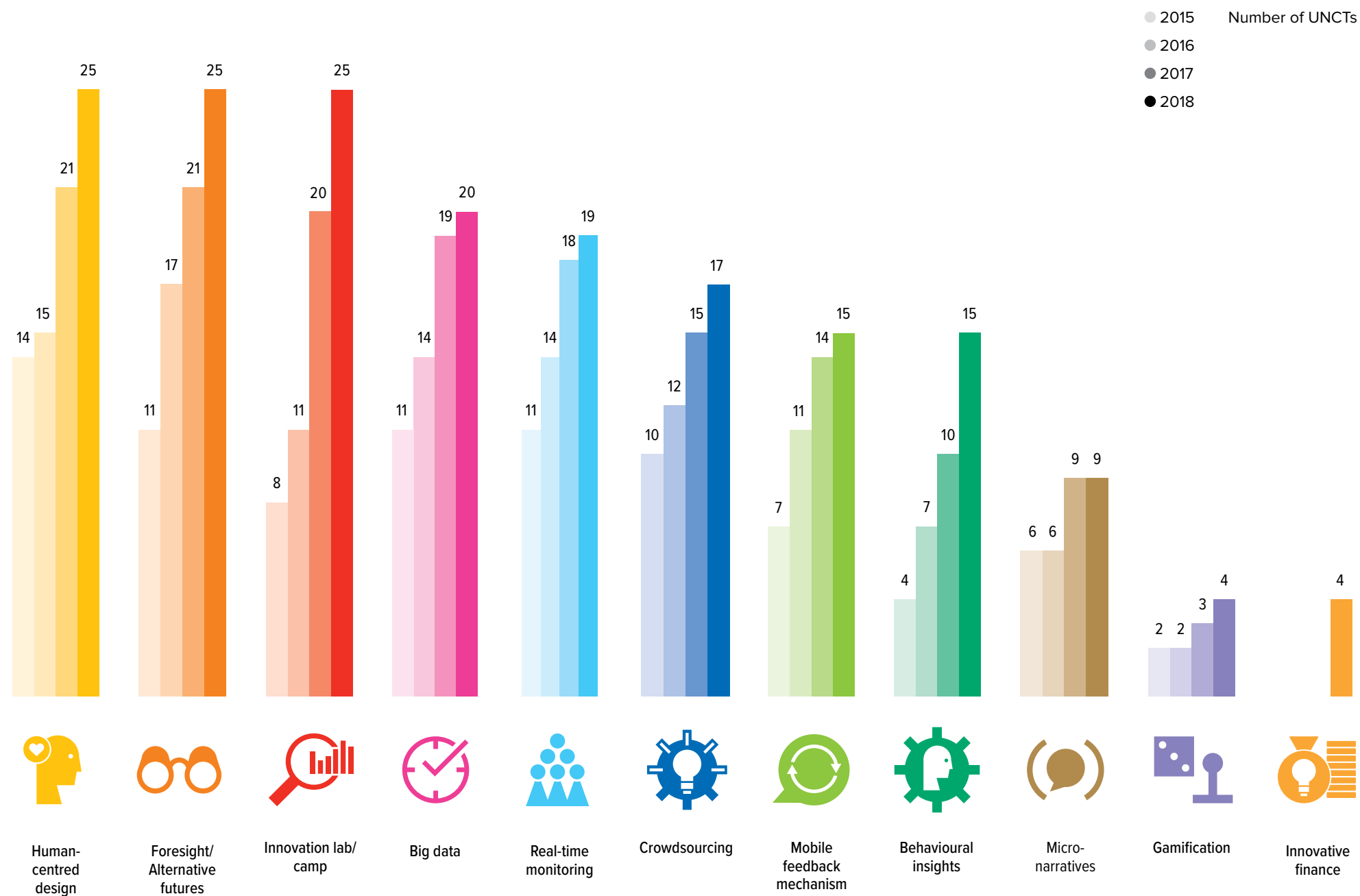


INNOVATION



The DTF has enabled UNCTs to experiment with different approaches, and to find creative solutions that in turn can help inform development policy. Examples of projects that have been funded through the innovation window of the DTF are featured in this report as country stories. More information about UNCT innovations, including those financed through the DTF, can be found on the [UNSDG Silofighters blog](#).

TYPES OF INNOVATION APPROACHES USED BY UNCTS IN THEIR PROGRAMMING



A young boy in an orange shirt is walking from left to right across a sandy beach. He is carrying a black bag in his left hand. The background is a clear, light blue sky.

GHANA: WHY JOINING EFFORTS WILL HELP IMPROVE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION EFFORTS

UN agencies in Ghana are working together to provide joined-up support to government agencies focusing on disaster risk reduction. Recognizing that they were offering potentially complementary support in disaster risk reduction, community resilience, and mobile data, FAO, UNDP and WFP are bringing their shared expertise to a new project on agricultural disaster information.

The fall armyworm (FAW) infests farms in different regions at great cost to Ghana. It feeds on more than 80 species of crops, including maize, rice, sorghum, millet, sugarcane, vegetable crops and cotton. FAW was first detected in Central and Western Africa in early 2016 and has quickly spread across sub-Saharan Africa. Timely reporting, diagnosis and treatment are essential.

Recognizing that communities need better access to information about outbreaks, the UN is working with the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) to integrate the existing NADMO early warning system with the MoFA National Farmer Database. The goal is to join up efforts on the ground by allowing disaster volunteer groups to use the MoFA app to report on agriculture-related disasters. By collaborating and sharing data, farming communities can benefit from a more joined-up and rapid response.

The joint NADMO-MoFA team has tested the app in two proposed pilot districts (Akatsi and Techiman), training local disaster volunteers and agricultural extension agents to use the app. Participants learned how to install pheromone traps and read catches of fall armyworms in order to provide information for the app. The next steps are to extend testing of the app beyond the initial pilot, and to develop a business model for the app that will ensure its long-term sustainability.

DATA INNOVATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST FGM IN MAURITANIA

In 2015, female genital mutilation (FGM) affected 53.2 per cent of girls under 14 and 66.6 per cent of women aged 15-49 in Mauritania. Since 2011, UNFPA and UNICEF, with other civil society organizations, have been supporting the Mauritanian government to build a joint programme to promote ending FGM.

Malika is an innovative data collection programme developed jointly by UNICEF, UNFPA and the Government of Mauritania to monitor changes in social norms about FGM. By using tablets and mobile data collection, Malika enables real-time data collection to support programme decision making.

The first round of data collection took place in 2018, surveying 2863 people, of whom 60 per cent were women. The results give rich insights into current practices and opinions about FGM. They show that FGM remains widespread, although there is also willingness among some communities to end the practice. They highlight differing opinions about FGM in rural and urban areas and the key influence of education in determining mothers' attitudes to FGM. The insights are being used to support better-targeted advocacy and messages aimed at protecting Mauritania's girls and young women from harm.





LESOTHO USES COLLECTIVE INTELLIGENCE TO UNDERSTAND CITIZEN PERCEPTIONS OF THE 2030 AGENDA

The UN and the Government of Lesotho are working together to use collective intelligence to gain a better understanding of people's perceptions of Lesotho's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Spearheaded by UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA, this initiative uses perception surveys and social media analysis to build feedback mechanisms which can support better decision-making and citizen reporting in Lesotho.

The project used a real-time monitoring module to build a survey designed to understand citizen opinions and perceptions. Using Twitter, Facebook and SMS, the survey reached a total of 649 citizens, generating 11,560 responses in just one week.

To complement the perception surveys, the team worked with Pulse Lab Kampala to use social media network analysis to understand how social media users in Lesotho perceive the SDGs.

Insights from the initiative are helping the Government and UN to understand how citizens really experience development in Lesotho. While respondents were relatively positive about SDG 4 (Quality Education), they were more negative about progress in relation to SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

The Government of Lesotho has used the perception analysis to inform its Voluntary National Review, an assessment of how countries are progressing towards the SDGs.

THE POWER OF POSITIVE DEVIANCE IN THE STATE OF PALESTINE

To accelerate joint learning, several UN agencies, funds and programmes working in the State of Palestine opened the Palestine Innovation Lab in 2018. As one of the Lab's first projects, five UN agencies are working together to explore the power of "positive deviance" for finding sustainable solutions to complex problems in the State of Palestine.

The "positive deviance" approach identifies individuals within communities who have adopted behaviours and approaches that are different to the norm. By understanding why and how they have decided to act differently, positive deviance can help to identify and amplify solutions that already exist within communities.

In the State of Palestine, UN Women is working with local organizations to identify men who support women's rights to inherit property and who share household work and childcare with their wives. These men are actively encouraging their peers to change their behaviour. Their strategies are direct and personal: knocking on doors, giving lectures, and drawing attention to the importance of gender equality on social media. UN Women is also using positive deviance to promote women's access to economic opportunities, by promoting women entrepreneurs and business leaders. UNDP is working with positive deviance within youth leadership; UNICEF is using it to reduce violence in schools; and UNODC is promoting crime prevention among young people by working with positive deviance among coaches and teachers.

The power of positive deviance lies in its ability to grow the seedlings of ideas that have already taken root within communities, creating a real basis for sustainable change.



A photograph showing two women in traditional Vietnamese clothing, including blue long-sleeved shirts and patterned skirts, working in a flooded rice field. They are wearing conical hats and are bent over, planting young rice seedlings into the water. The field is filled with rows of these seedlings, and the water is a muddy yellow color. The background is a solid orange color.

PRE-POSITIONING DISASTER DATA IN VIET NAM

Viet Nam is highly vulnerable to extreme weather events, including typhoons, saltwater intrusion, and drought. These cause loss of life and humanitarian disasters, as well as damaging agriculture and livelihoods. Pre-positioning of humanitarian supplies is a key part of disaster preparedness: the UN in Viet Nam has taken this idea and applied it to the pre-positioning of data to support faster humanitarian assessment and response.

The UN is working with national partners to develop tools and maps that link baseline data about disaster vulnerability with data about potential risks. This web-based resource allows users to visualize the potential impacts of different disaster scenarios on communities, ahead of time. It will be accompanied by a mobile app for tracking relief and recovery, which can be used on the go.

In the event of a disaster, the UN has developed a tool that harnesses the pre-positioned data to develop an assessment report within just 36 hours. This more rapid, accurate assessment will in turn support a faster, more accurate and effective humanitarian response – ultimately protecting and saving lives.

YOUTH IN CHINA ARE CONNECTING SMALLHOLDER FARMERS TO URBAN MARKETS

In China, rapid social and economic development means that growing urban populations are increasingly interested in the quality and provenance of their food. But it can be challenging for China's small-scale farmers to connect with urban markets to sell their products. To address this, FAO and WFP are partnering with Tsinghua University to harness the expertise of talented students through the FAO-Tsinghua Innovation Lab, AgLabCx.

The project brings together smallholder farmers, researchers, tech companies and e-commerce practitioners to brainstorm potential solutions to connect farmers with markets. Students analysed the gaps hindering smallholder farmers from thriving in markets. The UN then organized an eight-week postgraduate service design course where Tsinghua students could develop practical solutions to address these gaps.

The students proposed four potential projects, which were refined and redesigned through a co-creation workshop. The projects include an on-line application for selling unmarketable fruit that would otherwise go to waste; a farmer-consumer exchange platform; an app allowing farmers to connect with technical experts; and a platform and toolkit to support farmers in packaging and promoting their products.

Going forward, the UN hopes to work with the private sector in scaling some of these innovative approaches. Through the initiative we will continue to engage bright students and young farmer entrepreneurs in helping to solve China's agricultural challenges.





USING COLLECTIVE INTELLIGENCE AND DATA INNOVATION TO FIGHT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN COSTA RICA

Identifying that violence against girls and women is a serious problem in Costa Rica, the UN partnered with local organizations to work with young women in Talamanca, an area where teenage pregnancy and sexual violence are increasing. A multitude of agencies contributed to this work: UNHCR, FAO, IOM, WHO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS and UNFPA.

Working with the Public Innovation Lab of the University of Costa Rica, the project kicked off with two workshops with local organizations. The conversations highlighted how local services are failing women and girls, through a lack of effective communication and coordination. The participants developed a prototype for improving the coordination of organizational responses to violence against young women.

The project then worked with a group of 15 young women aged 13-17 to apply social innovation methods to the problem of violence against women. The young women mapped out risk zones in their communities, and identified the gaps in institutional responses. Using these insights, they co-created a secure virtual app, the Community Women's Platform, that women can use to help protect themselves from violence. The innovation teams scaled up the idea by developing a prototype portable device which can be carried as an accessory and can be used to alert a woman's key contacts when she is in danger.

The project shows how combining the insights and ideas of local communities with technological innovation can generate rapid new responses to difficult problems. The team in Costa Rica is now looking at how the approaches developed in Talamanca can be extended to other areas.

USING BLOCKCHAIN TO DISRUPT GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION IN UZBEKISTAN

In Uzbekistan, the UN – including UNDP, UNICEF and UNODC – is working together with the Government to use blockchain as an innovative tool in the fight against corruption. Corruption is a major problem in Uzbekistan, which ranks 157 out of 180 on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index. Blockchain can help in anti-corruption measures because it is an exceptionally secure and transparent way to store digital data.

The paper-based system for issuing school certificates makes it easy for education workers to issue invalid certificates. The UN team and the Ministry of Public Education (MPE) are using blockchain to create digital records of valid school certificates, and to ensure that these cannot be manipulated. Land registry is another area where blockchain is being tested. Historically, inspectors have been able to manipulate real estate data in the central government database, resulting in lower tax bills for real estate owners. The UN and a team from the land registry are testing a blockchain application to prevent the unauthorized manipulation of real estate data, which will also enable citizens to verify their property records.

To advance these applications beyond the pilot stage, the UN team is working with national partners to establish an enabling institutional and regulatory framework.





HOW THE UN IN ARMENIA IS CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR REFUGEE GIRLS AND WOMEN

Armenia is often referred to as the Silicon Valley of the former Soviet Union, due to its growing tech startup scene. Moreover, 30 per cent of the tech workforce is women. Recognizing the opportunities for women in the sector, the UN in Armenia is working with displaced women and girls to build their coding and entrepreneurial skills.

There are around 22,000 displaced people from Syria in Armenia, and 45 per cent of them are women and girls. Working with partners from the private sector, the UN (including UNDP, UNICEF and UNHCR) has designed an accelerator programme aimed at supporting women and girls from as young as seven to get involved in tech, and potentially build their own startup projects. The programme will immerse the women and girls in programming and business skills through weekly workshops and trainings, with support from voluntary mentors. Participants will gain exposure to tech companies through conferences, hackathons and other events. In the first round, the programme is working with 90 girls under 14, and 49 girls and women over 14. Successful graduates may have the opportunity to train as trainers, or to receive ongoing support to develop their business ideas.

Through the programme, the UN in Armenia is trying to build a new model for working with the private sector: we recognize that if we can harness their expertise and mentoring skills, companies can bring much more than finance to development.



CROSS-CHARTER COHERENCE



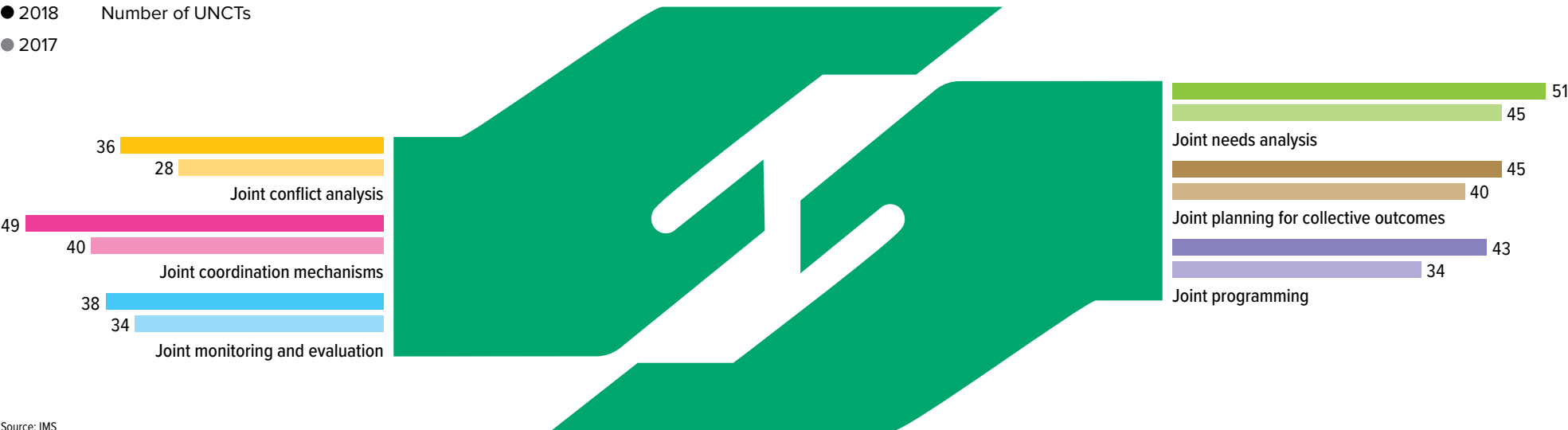
The DTF supports critical coordination functions to ensure the development system is “fit for purpose” to support countries in achieving the 2030 Agenda. It includes a window for “cross UN-Charter coherence” that is designed to provide Resident Coordinator (RC) Offices operating in complex crisis and post-crisis contexts with additional capacity and expertise to strengthen the linkages between humanitarian action, development and peace.

In Nigeria, the DTF supported the strengthening of the UN country team’s technical capacity to enhance resilience. The Resilience and Transition Advisor funded through the DTF supported the development of a strategy to ensure the return and recovery of displaced people from northeast Nigeria. A specific operational return strategy was developed for Borno, the worst-affected state that accounts for just over 80 per cent of the displaced population in northeast Nigeria. The strategy promotes the voluntary, safe and dignified return of displaced populations and the minimum pre-conditions that need to be met in respect to security, access to basic services and housing, and livelihood opportunities.

The DTF also enabled the development of a risk analysis and a risk management strategy in Syria. This included a UN country team-wide risk register and the adoption of a contractor information management database to strengthen due diligence of potential contractors. The UNCT is using these new tools to strengthen impact and deliver better results.

In Liberia, the facility supported additional capacity in the RC Office during the critical period when the UN peacekeeping mission in Liberia (UNMIL) was withdrawn, ensuring seamless coordination with a wide-range of stakeholders. This additional capacity directly supported the RC’s proactive engagement to mitigate tension between government, media and opposition parties through dialogue, resulting in a new rapprochement and change in the tone of the media and government relationship.

UN DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN ACTORS WORKING TOGETHER



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HUMAN RIGHTS



The DTF Human Rights window underpinned the inter-agency human rights mainstreaming work (supplementing support under the UNSDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Multi-Donor Trust Fund). In 2018, the DTF enabled increased capacity of Resident Coordinators and UNCTs to address human rights in diverse settings. This was achieved through the continued deployment of Human Rights Advisors (HRAs) to four RC Offices – in Jamaica, Nigeria, the Dominican Republic and Malawi. Together with funding from the UNSDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Multi-Donor Trust Fund, OHCHR and other sources, a total of 34 HRAs were deployed in 2018.

Working closely with RCs and UNCTs, HRAs strengthened the integration of human rights in key policy and programming processes at the country level, including through linking UNDAF activities with the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms, promoting human rights as a common UN value, and upholding international norms and standards through advocacy and awareness-raising. HRAs also worked with UNCTs to enhance the capacities of key national institutions such as the judiciary, national human rights institutions, and government bodies to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights. With the support of HRAs, UNCTs also worked with civil society to increase effective engagement on human rights-related issues. Technical assistance from HRAs also strengthened strategic engagement of the UN and national partners with international human rights mechanisms.

The HRAs in Nigeria and Jamaica also enabled further cross-system coherence and action through supporting the integration of human rights into humanitarian preparedness planning and responses, and the work of the Humanitarian Country Teams.



PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLE WITH ALBINISM IN MALAWI

In 2018, the UN country team in Malawi undertook significant joint work to promote the rights of persons with albinism. In Malawi, persons with albinism are at high risk of abduction and ritual killing for their body parts, widely believed to have magic or medicinal properties.

With support from the Senior Human Rights Adviser (HRA), the UN in Malawi engaged in a wide range of activities to support the Government to implement the National Action Plan on Persons with Albinism, and to ensure that persons with albinism participate fully in the design and delivery of interventions. UNCT efforts included: advocacy and support for strengthened community-based protection mechanisms in 10 affected districts; support for ongoing investigations and prosecutions; support for law reform, including the Penal Code Amendment Act 2016, with new crimes and harsher penalties for crimes against persons with albinism introduced; training of the media on human rights-sensitive reporting; and technical assistance to support parliament in its planned Commission of Inquiry concerning attacks on persons with albinism.

Sustained efforts by the UN over the past four years have strengthened Malawi's national capacity to protect persons with albinism and increased awareness about the rights of persons with albinism in Malawi. Throughout the reporting period, the UN has been closely monitoring the situation. In terms of impact, Malawi has seen a dramatic fall in the number of cases of human rights abuses of persons with albinism – down from 52 in 2017 to 11 in 2018.

INTEGRATING HUMAN RIGHTS INTO HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND PEACEBUILDING EFFORTS IN NIGERIA

In Nigeria, the UN is viewed as an authoritative voice with convening influence on human rights. The HRA has provided critical support to position the UNCT as a convener on human rights.

The HRA has led project design and advocacy to ensure that human rights are effectively mainstreamed within current joint humanitarian interventions in Nigeria. For example, in the Northeast, where the Boko Haram insurgency is the source of widespread human rights abuses, the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) now supports a programme to train and deploy human rights officers to support the mainstreaming of human rights in the humanitarian intervention. In Middle Belt, where farmers and herders are involved in violent clashes, the HRA is supporting a joint inter-agency response to strengthen peace and community reconciliation in areas affected by clashes between farmers and herders. The HRA also led the joint rapid assessment mission to Benue State, and successfully advocated for a humanitarian response which incorporates a clear focus on protecting and reinforcing human rights.





LEGAL REFORMS IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN JAMAICA

One of the most critical interventions to combat gender-based discrimination and violence is effective legal frameworks. In Jamaica, the UN is supporting the Government to bring forward new legislation supporting women's rights and gender equality. In 2018, the Government of Jamaica, with technical assistance from the HRA, developed and approved the new Sexual Harassment Bill. Intended to address the challenges of sexual harassment in workplaces and educational settings, the bill established a Sexual Harassment Tribunal to hear complaints, and designated field officers from the Bureau of Gender Affairs.

The Government has also launched a new 10-year National Strategic Action Plan to eliminate gender-based violence, which is widespread. The Plan, also developed with technical assistance from the HRA, sets out specific targets towards eliminating gender-based crimes. According to Culture, Gender, Entertainment and Sport Minister Olivia Grange, "The Ministry will now roll out a national public education campaign on gender-based violence to target different groups, with a special focus being placed on men and boys, youth and millennials."



LEADERSHIP



Under the “fit-for-purpose leadership” window, pilot SDG Leadership Labs were launched in Uganda and Cambodia to test and evaluate new interventions to boost RC system capacity to improve multi-stakeholder engagement for the SDGs. Partnering with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the SDG Leadership Lab employed systems-thinking to create a new framework to guide engagement between the United Nations development system and national partners to advance the 2030 Agenda. Participants reported key results including strengthened collaboration, and a shift in thinking from silo-based towards whole-of-system approaches.

This work is in line with the UN reforms launched by Secretary-General António Guterres, which prioritize leadership, accountability, collaboration, efficiency and results as key drivers for advancing the 2030 Agenda. A critical cornerstone was a series of leadership dialogues with RCs and UNCTs that focused on collaborative leadership and the application of foresight in the new Cooperation Framework process. This work has formed the basis for a new leadership strategy for the RC system that was developed to advance transformational and collaborative leadership capacities. The strategy targets RCs and RCO officers, country directors and senior UN leaders.

THE DELIVERING TOGETHER FACILITY IN 2019



In 2019, DTF funding has supported the development and roll out of UN INFO, an online planning, monitoring and reporting platform that exemplifies the kind of innovation currently being spearheaded by the Development Coordination Office to address the needs and priorities of Member States more effectively. UN INFO is part of the United Nations' efforts to improve coherence, transparency and accountability.

UN INFO digitizes the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and Joint Workplans at country level and will include a module to monitor projects in real-time. By providing clear, timely, and comprehensive information about how the UN is targeting its efforts, UN INFO will enable the United Nations development system and partners to respond more comprehensively to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

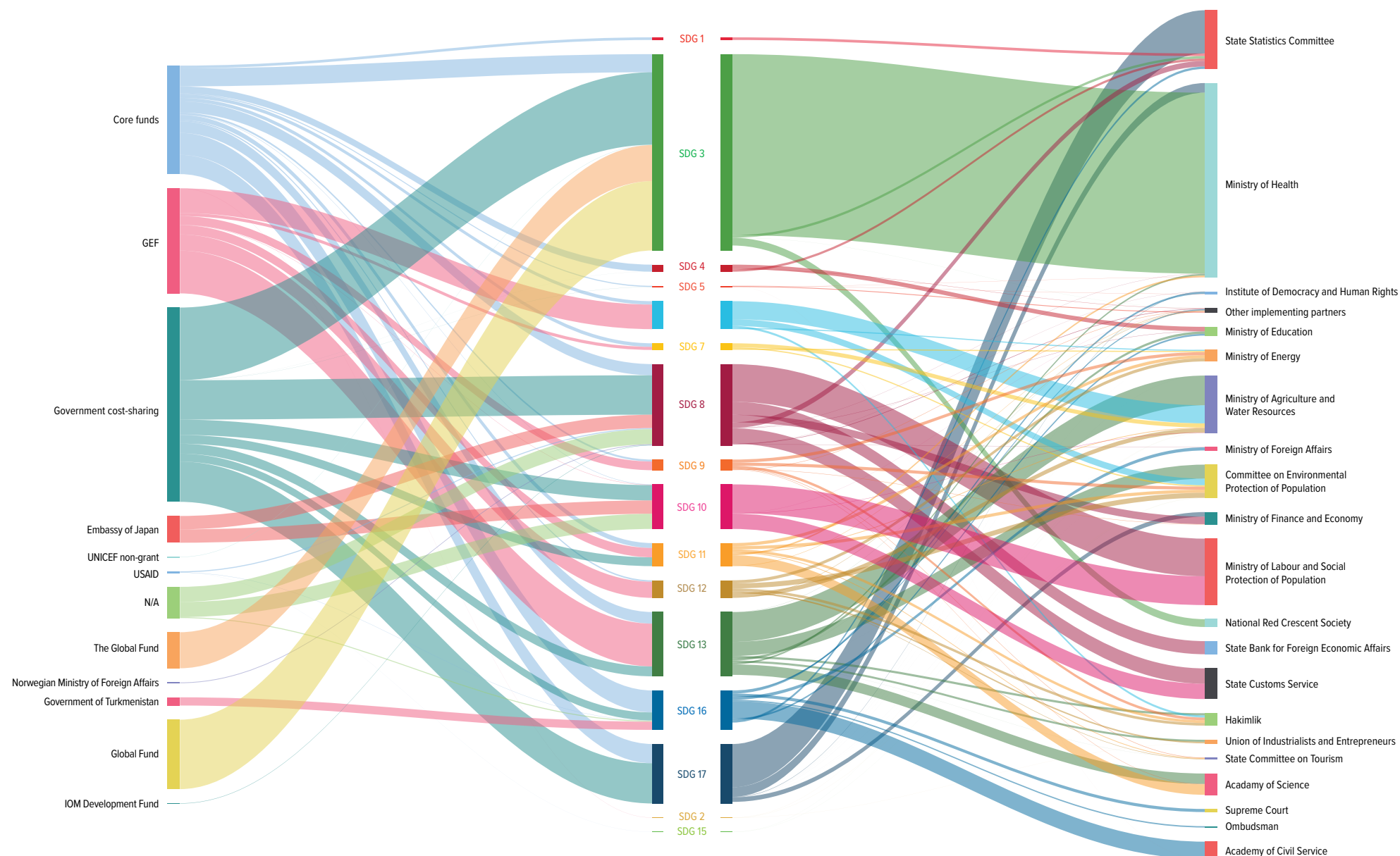
It will enhance UN transparency, by providing national partners and the public with more accessible, comprehensive and forward-looking information about the UN's contributions to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UN INFO will also ensure UN accountability, by demonstrating clearly how resources are being used for the implementation of the SDGs and national priorities.

Currently, 50 UN country teams are using UN INFO, with 60 expected to be brought on board by December 2019 and 100 by the end of 2020.

UN country team (UNCT) websites are being linked to UN INFO, boosting transparency by showing how the UN is investing its funding. UN INFO shows which SDGs are being targeted; where in each country; which agencies are working on each SDG; with the source of funding and implementing partners. This allows the country and global websites to feature current data pulled automatically from UN INFO – in fact, the UN INFO-based pages are now the most visited parts of UNCT websites. By the end of 2019, 40 UNCT websites, connected to UN INFO, should go live. Other next steps include connecting UN INFO with UNSDG agency results monitoring systems to reduce reporting burdens and ensure coherent data.

LINKING INVESTMENTS, PARTNERS, AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN TURKMENISTAN

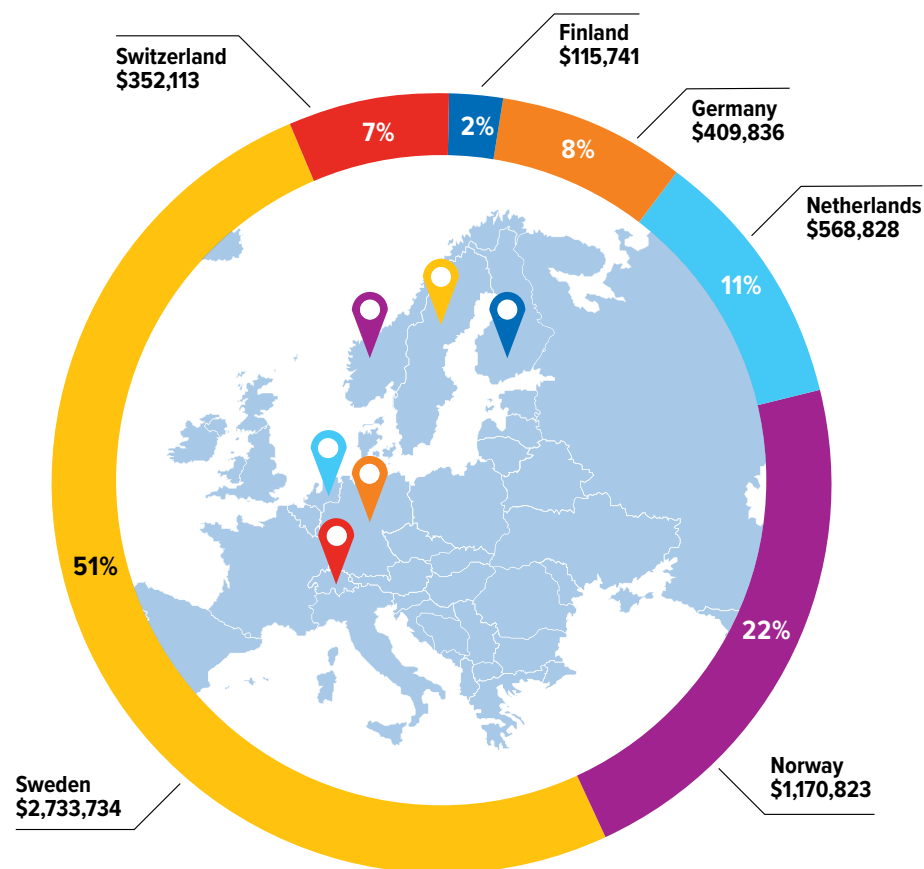
This graphic shows how investments are contributing to the work of different agencies and partners to advance the Sustainable Development Goals in Turkmenistan. The width of the lines represents the relative amount of resources being contributed. For an interactive version of this graphic, please visit the website of the [UN in Turkmenistan](#).



CRITICAL FUNDING SUPPORT FROM KEY DONORS

Six donors provided the essential investments in 2018 that made the DTF results possible – Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. These funds fortified critical elements of a reinvigorated UN development system, laying the groundwork for the new Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, joint programmes, shared business innovations, improved leadership capabilities, and better integrated normative support and advisory services by the UN.

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DELIVERING TOGETHER FACILITY IN 2018



2018 DTF RESOURCE OVERVIEW (\$ MILLION)

Contributions received in 2018	5.4
Contributions received by June 2018	4.7
2018 expenditure	3.7
2018 delivery rate against contributions as of June 2018	78.1%

CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2018 (\$)

Month of receipt	Total cumulative
Jul-18	115,741
Aug-18	877,689
Nov-18	3,611,424
Dec-18	5,351,075

CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2016–2018 (\$)

Contributing donors	Contributions received in 2018	Contributions received in 2016/2017	Total
Finland	115,741	118,483	234,224
Luxembourg	0	104,603	104,603
Germany	409,836	0	409,836
Netherlands	568,828	0	568,828
Norway	1,170,823	1,682,209	2,853,032
Sweden	2,733,734	957,969	3,691,703
Switzerland	352,113	1,851,852	2,203,965
United Kingdom (DFID)	0	938,673	938,673
Total contributions	5,351,075	5,653,789	11,004,864



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The United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) unites the 40 UN funds, programmes, specialized agencies, departments and offices that play a role in development.

At the country level, 131 UN Country Teams serving 165 countries and territories work together to increase the synergies and joint impact of the UN system.

The UN Development Coordination Office (DCO) serves as the secretariat for the UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) at the regional and global levels. DCO provides managerial and oversight functions for resident coordinators. Its activities are advanced through collective ownership by the UNSDG. The Office acts as a key conduit for supporting the UN's activities for sustainable development, which inform policy, programme and operations on the ground.

At the regional level, five UN Development Coordination Office Regional Directors and their staff in Panama, Addis Ababa, Amman, Istanbul and Bangkok provide RCs with regional-specific support, with a secretariat role for the UN Sustainable Development Group.

For further information or queries, please contact the DCO Communications and Results Reporting Team (dcocommunications@un.org).