



Annex: Key Data, Observations, and Examples

I. Joint actions for Agriculture and Food Security

- Due to COVID-19 and other socio-economic factors, the government budgets are contracted to risk many social protection efforts and programmes remaining underfunded. Some LDCs also experience a significant liquidity crisis with very limited lending opportunities, especially to farming communities. It is critical to devise financial tools to catalyze public and private funding to support recovery and resilience.
- One of the critical pathways towards climate resilience is a shift towards diverse and integrated food production systems that fully embed the principles of agroecology and practice regenerative agriculture.
- Currently, over 70% of the global food supply comes from only 12 plants and five animal species. Just three (rice, maize, wheat) make up nearly 60% of calories from plants in the entire human diet. Such monoculturalism in the agricultural industry makes the food production systems particularly vulnerable to external shocks like pandemics, conflicts, and climate change.
- As a result of considerable disruptions in input production and supply chains, both the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing war in Ukraine further exposed the need for diversified food systems and agricultural livelihoods. The need to shift towards low-input sustainable agriculture is consequently illuminated
- Furthermore, approximately 82% of the world's ecoregions that include major centres of crop diversity have protection levels of under 10%.
- Agroecology and protection of the world's agrobiodiversity must be central to the transformation towards sustainable food systems. The sector can yield significant adaptation and mitigation benefits through regenerative and deforestation-free agriculture.
- Food systems contribute about one-fifth of greenhouse gas emissions, and agriculture is a primary cause of biodiversity loss.
- The dominant meat and dairy diets will also shift towards more balanced and plant-based diets.
- Support and incentives are required for livestock production, which is an integral part of a diversified system, shifting away from factory farming practices which are posing significant health risks and contributing to climate change.
- Agencies are supporting diversified farming systems and approaches for greater biodiversity, livelihoods and food and nutrition security, encouraging investments in the farming systems that converge in their adaptation and mitigation benefits.
 - For example, in **Uganda**, an ecosystem-based adaptation strategy aims to restore critical wetlands to improve rural livelihoods and resilient agriculture.
 - In **Senegal**, female farmers are supported to set up vegetable gardens and diversify their income sources. In **El Salvador**, female farmers are setting up and managing nurseries for agroforestry development and resilient agriculture.
- In **Zimbabwe**, communities are supported to create and rehabilitate small dams, irrigation systems, fruit and vegetable gardens, feedlots and cattle dip tanks. These activities are complemented by restoring degraded watersheds, with a special focus on women's participation.
- Denuded hillsides and marginal areas have been rehabilitated with soil and water conservation measures, and community woodlots were established with a wide variety of indigenous species.



- The **Ghana Alternative livelihoods** programme is helping women to become agents of change and build climate resilience. Over 11,000 direct beneficiaries (60% women) were introduced to climate change adaptation activities through the project. These new income-generating activities included fish farming, dry season gardening, and honey production, among others.
- The [Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative \(CADRI\)](#) is enhancing government capacities in climate and disaster risk reduction.
- Agencies are supporting increased resilience of agricultural systems and food security for more than **3.7 million people** in more than 1,000 small-holder farming communities across more than **40 countries**, most of the LDCs, including:
 - In **Zambia**, agencies support national institutions to deliver improved agricultural livelihoods to achieve food security, climate services to the vulnerable farmers and access to finance for agribusiness and market development.
 - In the **Sahel**, supporting the improvement of agricultural value chains through renewable energy (e.g. **Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal**)
 - In **El Salvador**, agencies support the diversification of seeds that are resilient to the variability and promote agroforestry and silvopastoral systems that have improved soil regeneration and water retention.
 - In **Colombia**, more than 400,000 people will benefit from strengthened water management, ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, early warning systems, and climate-resilient livelihoods.
 - In **Argentina**, the [Native Forests and Community project](#) promotes the quality of life among communities living in Native Forests by supporting the conservation, restoration, and responsible use of environmental services and products; their local production and commercialization; and infrastructure and social capital investments.
 - In **Bangladesh**, agencies are supporting the National Resilience Programme.
- In **Niger**, working in partnership with the Directorate of National Meteorology (DMN). 1.8 million people in rural communities are benefiting from climate information through mobile phones, communal radio programmes and agricultural extension services.
- Through a collaboration on **Capacity Development for Youth Climate Activists**, agencies are joining forces on the road to the 2022 Climate COP27 to produce a series of guidelines for youth activists on climate action. This is meant to empower participation in decision-making and local advocacy efforts towards more ambitious climate action in the region.
- In **Asia Pacific**, the agencies are supporting the **Issue-Based Coalition on Social Protection**, which includes technical assistance to COs in areas of financing, increased social protection coverage, and digitalization, among others.
- In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, the agencies are supporting employment generation and digital capacity strengthening in MSMEs, generating new business and value chains, in **Barbados, Dominica and Granada**. The agencies are also working to address gender gaps in social protection, including by supporting costed action plans following a review of social protection programmes and care systems in the **Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and other countries in Central America**.
- In the Region for **Central and Eastern Europe**, the agencies are working on the **Issue-Based Coalition on Environment & Climate Change** to build up the knowledge management for the green economy, focusing on five priority areas and preparing the Annual regional State of the Climate report.



- In the **Arab Region**, agencies are supporting the **UN Regional Issue-Based Coalition on Social Protection and** organized the Financing session of the high-level Ministerial Forum 2021, underscoring the importance of innovative ways for expanding the social protection financing base.
- The “**SDG-Climate Facility**” regional project, in partnership with the Arab League, is working to advance climate action to bring co-benefits across priority SDGs on poverty, women’s empowerment, water and peace. It includes a focus, among other things, on advancing climate security for vulnerable communities and innovating social protection and climate finance mechanisms for climate adaptation across the Arab region.

II. Joint Actions for Energy and Health Systems and Services

Equitable access to modern, affordable, sustainable energy is a critical enabler that dramatically improves the quality, accessibility and reliability of essential social services while making these public systems more resilient to the impacts of climate change. It also aids in advancing development goals and reducing multidimensional poverty. Electricity is essential for lighting and powering vital life-saving medical devices, particularly in the face of COVID-19 (e.g., ventilators, lab operations for immunological tests, vaccine refrigerators, emergency - surgical, laboratory and diagnostic equipment).

- It is key to ensuring the continuity of quality services for maternity and sexual and reproductive health and basic amenities like cooling, ventilation, digital connectivity and provision of clean and hot water. Many life-saving interventions cannot be undertaken safely or at all without reliable power. Electricity is an enabler of wider “telemedicine” and “e-health” strategies to connect, empower and retain skilled health workers in remote areas, which have become increasingly pertinent during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- UN agencies are supporting countries to create attractive conditions for public and private investors to support new strategic industries and smart energy solutions, providing easier access to loans and financial support, particularly for women-led enterprises, investing in the creation of new firms, SMEs, and start-ups, and investing in research and innovation activities.
- Shock-responsive approaches are based on policies that strengthen the communities in which people live. For instance, by integrating social protection with the provision of microcredit for advancing environmentally sensitive or green and inclusive small and medium enterprise recovery with special emphasis on women-led SMEs and promotion of economic diversification. As well as incentivizing companies and supporting technical assistance to better understand the range of Occupational Safety and Health risks across the life cycle of products, new technologies and jobs, and use this knowledge to improve prevention and safety in the workplace.
- Energy transformation and the shift towards renewable sources are also important for low carbon agriculture technologies (i.e. Irrigation) and facilities (i.e. storage):
 - For example, in **Vietnam**, support is provided for last-mile investments in irrigation networks. Promoting the use of solar technologies for agricultural and rural development in **Cambodia** and **Myanmar** aims to build the resilience of smallholder farmers through scaling resilient agricultural practices and solar-powered irrigation technologies.
 - Similarly, solar water pumping in **Niger** to drip-irrigated crops year-round is operational in 10 ecological farms and 53 community-based vegetable farms; in **Chad** to lift underground water for small-scale vegetable gardening and reforestation projects; and



- in **Nigeria** as part of communal natural resource management activities that lead to improved household consumption, irrigation and livestock production.
- A two-year project in **Burundi and Sudan** is supporting over 600,000 beneficiaries with access to efficient cooking technology in humanitarian and displacement settings.
 - **Through UN Energy, agencies have committed to providing affordable and reliable energy to an additional 500 million people by 2025.**
 - **Agencies are supporting climate-resilient, sustainable health care facilities by promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives and by expanding the use of solar power for reliable energy access in vaccine cold chain, electrification and water supply systems.**
 - The *Youth Sustainable Energy Hub* supports innovation challenges and developing sustainable energy toolkits for young people.
 - **The Solar4Health** programme is providing sustainable renewable energy in over 3,000 rural and urban public health facilities in **Liberia, Namibia, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and Chad.**
 - The programme is also estimated to reduce 1 million tons of CO2 emissions over the lifetime of the programme and strengthen the quality and continuity of health care services in SSA (including cold chain storage for vaccines/medicines) through increasing access to stable, reliable and cost-effective solar energy, benefiting about 33.65 million people.
 - In response to a request from the Government of **Maldives** and under the oversight of the UN Resident Coordinator, the Maldives MAPS Engagement brought together a team of fifteen experts from nine UN entities to support the integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Maldives MAPS Engagement is expected to deliver an SDG Roadmap with recommendations for mainstreaming the SDGs into development planning processes at national, sectoral, and decentralized levels and identifying opportunities for accelerating SDG progress while leaving no one behind.
 - **In the Africa Region**, the agencies are working on a Resilience hub (Nairobi) and Smart urban resilience programme in Sub-Saharan Africa; Under the **Opportunities/Issue-Based Coalition (OIBC) 5-** which brings together 18 UN agencies, JMB members are working together on the roadmap to COP 27, supporting the UNRC's, African Group of Negotiators and AUC.
 - In Bilwi, **Nicaragua**, agencies worked together to ensure that children, adolescents, and families have safe and equitable access to safe water. Multiple hurricanes disrupted the access to water and sanitation for thousands of people in the region, particularly in schools and health centers, in 2020. In response, agencies carried out a study to assess solutions for the rehabilitation of the potable water system of *Nuevo Amanecer* regional hospital. The hospital treats 65,000 patients annually.
 - **In Colombia**, the La Mojana [project](#) seeks to improve the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in 11 municipalities of the La Mojana Region through long-term adaptive solutions that address the supply, use, and management of risks related to flooding and water scarcity.
 - Traditional livelihoods in the **Liptako-Gourma region** are highly vulnerable to climate change, and the effects are exacerbated by poor access to services in rural areas.
 - Funded by Sida and working in collaboration with the Liptako-Gourma Integrated Development Authority, agencies are working to leverage solar energy to electrify rural areas and improve access to services.



- In addition to providing clean and sustainable off-grid electricity in rural regions, the project aims to create jobs and economic opportunities by enabling private operators to run the mini-grids as revenue-generating activities. The project supports community development and access to services by prioritizing electricity for community services such as health centers and schools and gradually phasing out partners in favor of national ownership.
 - The installation of six mini-grids is estimated to have up to 330,000 beneficiaries in the Sahel region.
- In **Ecuador**, the [GCF-funded REDD+ Results-Based Payments Project \(PPR\)](#) promotes sustainable production systems and the restoration of deforested and degraded areas by providing direct payments to landowners who conserve native forests and other vital ecosystems. This is an example of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), where transfers are conditional on environmental outcomes.
- In **India**, the **Partnership on Women's Entrepreneurship in Clean Energy (wPower)** promotes sustainable energy access and skills development and entrepreneurship on clean energy in rural off-grid areas. The program has trained over 1,010 women at the grassroots level to become clean energy entrepreneurs, or "Sakhis." The initiative has successfully supported over 100,000 low-income households to transit from conventional to clean energy adopters and promoters. The future vision is to reach over 10 million people across several countries.
- In **Sudan**, the **Solar Transformation Programme** aims to scale-up financing for solar energy solutions to increase energy access in rural areas, close the energy gap for poor and crisis-affected communities, and reduce demand for heavily subsidized fossil fuels. As outlined in a recent UNDP report, "Empowering Sudan: Renewable Energy Addressing Poverty & Development", the initiative seeks to expand access to and quality of health services, enhance resilience and productivity in agriculture, improve livelihoods in rural areas; reduce pressure on public finances, and lower carbon emissions and air pollution.
- UN agencies are addressing health aspects of climate adaptation, mitigation, and environmental degradation – for example, through the **Health, Environment and Climate Change Coalition (HECCC), a multi-UN and multi-sectoral coalition**.
- UN entities are supporting the strengthening of national capacity to measure population access to essential sexual and reproductive health and family planning services. This is a crucial element of universal health coverage under the umbrella of agenda 2030. For example, the dashboard on mapping geographic access to Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EmONC) in Togo was developed and launched in April 2022.
- UN agencies are strengthening health systems, under the SDG3 Global Action Plan (GAP). This effort enhances worldwide in-country collaboration among ministries, particularly the National Statistical Offices and the Ministries of Health. Furthermore, this promotes the use of census, health and geospatial data to identify those left behind.

Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform

- UN entities can play an important role in supporting countries to design and implement fossil fuel subsidy reforms that are fair, inclusive, and enable the reallocation of public resources towards investments that advance social protection and social inclusion.



- According to the IMF, fossil fuel subsidies amounted to over \$5 trillion in 2017 (IMF, 2019), reprogramming part of this funding towards sustainable, fair and socially inclusive energy solutions could generate long-lasting benefits for the most vulnerable.

III. Children's Rights

- The climate crisis is the defining human and child's rights challenge of this generation. It is a direct threat to a child's ability to survive, grow and thrive and is already having a devastating impact on the well-being of children globally. Climate change is a multifaceted crisis. It is a water crisis, a health crisis, an education crisis, a protection crisis and a participation crisis. In all these ways, it is infringing on children's rights – as outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- Children are uniquely vulnerable to climate change. Compared to adults, children require more food and water per unit of their body weight, are less able to survive extreme weather events, and are more susceptible to toxic chemicals, temperature changes and diseases. Climate harm in childhood lasts throughout the life course and perpetuates and deepens inequality and poverty across generations. Climate change is creating a vicious cycle for the world's most vulnerable children.
- Climate and environmental shocks affect vulnerable children's access essential services, such as education and clean water.' And without access to these services, they are at greater risk of experiencing the worst effects of climate change. Many countries are also experiencing multiple, overlapping climate shocks, making this cycle harder for children to recover from. The combined impacts exacerbate inequality and propel the poorest children further into poverty.
- The only long-term solution to climate change is reducing greenhouse gas emissions. However, there are also many actions to reduce exposure and vulnerabilities that can help save millions of children's lives.
- To protect children and their communities from the worst impacts of climate change and strive towards transformative action, services critical for child development and survival must be made climate-resilient.
- Certain groups of children – especially girls, children with disabilities, indigenous children, ethnic minorities, and children affected by poverty, displacement, discrimination, adversity, and humanitarian crisis – are particularly at risk of the impacts of climate change. To uphold the LNOB objective and ensure equal rights for all children, service provision must be equitable access for those disproportionately affected. Investing in climate-resilient service provisions can reduce children's overall climate risk and build their resilience to future shocks, for example:
 - Improved access to resilient WASH services can considerably reduce overall climate risk for 415 million children.
 - Improved health and nutrition services can considerably reduce overall climate risk for 460 million children.
 - Improved educational outcomes can considerably reduce overall climate risk for 275 million children.
 - Improved shock-responsive social protection can reduce overall climate risk for 310 million children.ⁱ



IV. Gender

- Significant gaps exist in the data and statistics available on the impact of climate change on rural women and girls, including time use, unpaid care and domestic work, access to land, energy and water, as well as agricultural and environmental issues and practices.
- Strengthening the collection, analysis and dissemination of sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics on the links between rural women and girls and climate change is critical if gender- and climate-responsive agricultural and rural development policies and programmes are to be developed and implemented for the benefit of rural women and girls and their communities.
- Decentralized sustainable energy and water solutions can be very significant in supporting the livelihoods, well-being and climate resilience of rural women and girls. Rural women's enterprises and cooperatives are installing and managing decentralized mini-grids, powered by solar or other forms of renewable energy, that supply electricity for both household and productive uses in rural areas that are not served by national electricity grids. Solar-powered pumps provide water for irrigation and have the potential to ensure crop yields and food security for women farmers in different geographical settings and climatic conditions. Solar dryers, micro-hydro grain mills, solar grinders and solar refrigeration systems are important technologies for agri-food processing, storage and adding value to products. They help decrease food waste and improve food security while reducing the labour and time spent, for example, by women and girls in manual processing and collecting water.
- Some examples include:
 - The **Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (JP RWEE)** is a global initiative with an overarching goal to secure rural women's livelihoods and rights in the context of sustainable development and address the key challenges faced by rural women in **Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Nepal, Niger, and Rwanda**. It recognizes that many rural women face significant barriers that limit their ability to participate fully and equally benefit from profitable economic activities. Restricted access to resources and services, such as land, finance, healthcare, education, market information, agricultural inputs and technology, is further compounded by broader systemic barriers. All of which are exacerbated during times of conflict, food, economic and environmental crises. The program works to address these barriers, promoting climate-smart agricultural practices, linkages to markets and developing gender-responsive policies.
 - The "Empowering Women to Secure Climate-resilient Societies" project (2018-2022) in **Bangladesh, Cambodia, Viet Nam and regionally in Asia and the Pacific** involves governments, regional fora, academia, women's groups, and civil society organizations engaged in climate action and disaster risk reduction to promote the climate resilience of women and marginalized groups by supporting their participation in climate decisions, generate, analyse and use data disaggregated by sex, age and other characteristics to inform policy, transform climate and disaster risk reduction policies and financing to be more gender-responsive, and enable women to access and use renewable energy as a basis for more resilient livelihoods.



V. Linking National Climate Policies with Social Protection and Inclusion – lessons from the Climate Promise

- National climate policies play a key role in determining responses to climate change, including plans for building adaptive capacity and resilience.
- Coordinated cross-sectoral policies and planning can play a role to catalyse synergies and mitigate trade-offs and ensuring a just transition that can improve billions of lives.
- Child and gender-sensitive climate and environmental policies should be a vital component of the drive for inclusive climate action that leaves no one behind. Beyond this, few of the policy commitments in NDCs are costed, and limited finance from domestic or international sources is devoted to climate adaptation, particularly in social sectors.
- For example, 105 countries supported through the Climate Promise are emphasizing the importance of child protection and resilience, and 90% of all countries are prioritizing clean energy access and transition to meet the Paris Agreement.
- The Climate Promise is the world’s largest offer of support to countries on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), supporting 120 countries in partnership with over 35 partners.
 - As of January 2022, the Climate Promise has supported 94 countries to enhance and submit their NDCs, representing 84% of all developing country submissions and over 20% of global GHG emissions. Of these 94 submissions:
 - Over 90% have increased mitigation ambition, of which 100% include energy targets
 - Over 95% increased adaptation ambition. On adaptation and resilience, NDCs and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) have proven to be mutually reinforcing, and countries are increasingly working to strengthen the linkages between the two.
 - 96% include gender considerations, and 75% prioritize youth, reflecting a broad stakeholder engagement.
 - 96% of UNDP’s Climate Promise supported countries incorporating gender into their national pledges, and 75% prioritizing are youth.
- Launched at COP26, the next chapter of the Climate Promise “From Pledge to Impact” recognizes NDCs as politically-backed blueprints for investments in key engines of sustainable development – such as energy, nature-based solutions, forests, agriculture, transportation, and green circular economy unlocking potentials for green jobs and a just transition. This includes support for mobilizing public and private investments to realize SDGs and NDC targets simultaneously and strong links to green recovery efforts and strengthening resilience.
- Regional NDC trends further demonstrate these linked priorities and how they will be turned into action, including the incorporation of climate-related security risks into enhanced NDCs in the **Arab States**; advancing the strategic co-benefits of NDC adaptation and mitigation measures toward green and resilient COVID-19 recovery efforts in **Africa**; engaging the private sector in innovative climate solutions in **Latin America and the Caribbean**; and supporting long-term, net-zero pathways in **LDCs and SIDS across Asia and Pacific**.
- The NDCs supported by UN agencies countries demonstrate the links to biodiversity loss; a growing and dynamic global human population; significant inequality and demands for social justice; rapid urbanization and technological change; continuing poverty, conflict, land degradation and food insecurity; and risks from shocks such as pandemics and increasingly intense extreme events from climate change that is already locked in.



VI. Financial inclusion

- In **Malawi**, over 65,000 households benefitted from a pay-out of USD 2.45 million in 2021 – one of the largest microinsurance pay-outs ever recorded in Africa. UNICEF and other agencies supported the Government’s efforts to link the delivery of sustainable energy services with a targeted social protection system, the Social Cash Transfer (SCT) programme.
 - The government identified the architecture of one of the country’s social protection systems – the SCT - as a means to deliver energy-efficient stoves and sustainable energy services to the poorest households in Malawi.
 - In 2017, approximately 95% of Malawi’s rural population had no electricity access, and more than 95% relied on solid fuels, including firewood, charcoal and crop residues, as a primary source of cooking fuel. Recipients of these payments had significantly reduced odds of having no source of lighting in the household and were more than three times
 - more likely to own an improved cookstove compared to ultra-poor households that have not received payments¹.
 - By the end of 2021, Malawi installed 429 solar direct drive (SDD) refrigerators and 260 units of cold chain equipment, 105 of which are powered by solar energy, with positive results: **1 million mothers and children** are estimated to be positively impacted by SDD refrigerators through improved essential health services. **300,000+ mothers and children** were positively impacted by solar system installations in 20 health facilities with no electricity grid connection or inconsistent power.ⁱⁱ
- In **Madagascar**, 3,500 households received USD 137 in insurance payouts after two failed 2020/2021 seasons, equivalent to almost seven months of humanitarian cash transfers. While at the pilot scale, this pay-out demonstrates the feasibility of climate insurance even in the most adverse conditions.
- Through the **African Risk Capacity (ARC) Replica sovereign insurance initiative**, 754,000 people in **Mali, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Zimbabwe and the Gambia** are receiving protection from the impacts of catastrophic drought hazards in 2021. Following crop failures in Mali, WFP received an insurance payout of over USD 7.1 million to assist 200,000 food-insecure people with early food assistance and cash transfers in February 2022. This allows WFP to assess the benefits of an early response funded through insurance mechanisms compared to conventional lean season support.
- Similarly, in **Ethiopia’s Somali region**, anticipatory actions to reduce the impacts of a forecasted poor rainfall season were taken between March and July 2021; WFP Ethiopia delivered anticipatory cash transfers to 2,925 pastoral households and disseminated early warning advisories to 10,000 people. These anticipatory actions were activated by the triggers developed under the **Anticipatory Action Programme of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)**.
- Agencies are supporting customary land rights, especially among local and indigenous populations that traditionally act as stewards of their land and surrounding natural resources. For example, in **Timor Leste**, all community interventions fully regard local Tara Bandu customary land ownership and stewardship laws.

¹ Aung, Bailis, Chilongo, Ghilardi, Jumbe, Jagger. Energy Access and the ultra-poor (2021).
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0973082620303392?via%3Dihub>



- In **Nepal**, the main beneficiaries are the indigenous populations. Livelihood development fully regards secured access to natural resources, such as forests and forestry products, by empowering community forestry groups and developing forestry products value chains.
- Furthermore, partnerships with the private sector and even non-governmental organizations are another potential source of financing or at least partnering to deliver social benefits that can support a just transition to energy access. It is important that financing decisions come after serious study and social dialogue so each country can best choose among financing options.
- UN entities possess tools (e.g., microsimulation toolkit to assess the redistributive effects of fiscal policies in **Latin America and the Caribbean**); structures (e.g., **the Insurance Risk Finance Facility**); and initiatives (**INFF, Tax Inspectors without Borders, Alliance for Anti-Corruption, Transparency, and Accountability (ACTA) in Health” and others**) that position them well to collaboratively assist countries in instituting strategies for sustainable financing of a socially inclusive energy transition.
- Through the **Zimbabwe** Idai Recovery Project, UN partners supported the immediate recovery and long-term resilience solutions in the wake of Cyclone Idai, affecting 270,000 people in the region. The immediate recovery efforts included supporting livelihoods through cash transfers and provision of basic services, focusing on women and female-headed households. The long-term solutions focus on technical assistance and the climate-resilient rehabilitation of local infrastructure.

VII. Highlights of the JMB agencies’ collaborative work include inputs to the QCPR, UN Common Agenda, Issue-Based Coalitions, etc. For example:

- The Inter-Agency Task Team on the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions
- Integrated Policy Practitioners' Network (IPPN)
- UNCT-SWAP
- Finance and Budget Network
- Secretary-General's Global Crisis Response Groups on Food Security, Energy, and Finance
- [2030 Universal Social Protection](#) sub-group on social protection and climate change
- Inter-agency task team (ITT) on inequality (High-Level Committee on Programmes /Chief Executive Board of Coordination)

VIII. Other Examples

- UN entities’ joint work on resilience aims at reducing vulnerability at the individual, household, and community level, allowing people to manage risks and face shocks with improved capabilities for recovering sooner and stronger and to face future shocks. This includes supporting governments and local communities to sustain livelihoods and productive assets and promote entrepreneurship among vulnerable populations in crises and fragile contexts.
- The agencies are providing support to a cohort of countries to report under the SDG target 1.2. with regards to multidimensional measures on poverty. A global database has been developed, and a survey was conducted in an initial set of 10 countries to collect and validate the existing measures. Under this collaboration, the provision of technical capacity to countries to develop and use multidimensional poverty measures will also be provided. (2021 Report can be found here: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/35808>)



- In 2021, the agencies contributed to the development and rolled out of several key official guides for Climate Change Adaptation, including: 1) the official Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and associated training package 2) the UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies 3) Checklist and Recommendations for Scaling up Disaster Risk Reduction in Humanitarian Action has now been built on through implementation of a Senior Leadership Group recommendation to scale up Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in humanitarian efforts.
- Agencies working in the context of the Financing for Development under the COVID-19 initiative are proposing piloting an approach to integrating climate change and inclusive social development within national budgets, following principles of public finance management from strategic planning to tracking climate and social spending and encouraging enhanced investment and alignment.

¹ UNICEF (2021) CCRI

ⁱⁱ <https://www.unicef.org/documents/renewable-energy-solutions-improve-childrens-health-and-well-being-malawi>