

**ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**  
**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
107<sup>th</sup> Meeting  
Geneva, 14 October 2019

**EXCOM/CONCLU/107**

**CHAIR'S CONCLUSIONS**

## Meeting of the Executive Committee

14 October 2019

### FORMAL SEGMENT

The meeting observed a moment of silence to mark the passing of the Deputy Executive Secretary, Mr. Andrey Vasilyev. The Chair expressed the condolences of the Commission to the Executive Secretary, to all UNECE staff and to Mr. Vasilyev's family and friends.

#### Item 1 – Adoption of the agenda.

1. The provisional draft agenda for the 107<sup>th</sup> meeting was adopted.

#### Item 2 – Chair's conclusions from the last meeting.

2. The conclusions from the 106<sup>th</sup> meeting of EXCOM (EXCOM/CONCLU/106) were adopted.

#### Item 3 - Consultation with member States of the Economic Commission for Europe. Repositioning of the United Nations development system: Region-by-region review.

3. The Chair said that Item 3 would take the form of a consultation with member States on the reform of the UN Development System (UNDS) in the region, as called for in E/RES/2019/15. He welcomed over 20 representatives from the UN agencies, funds and programmes operating in the UNECE region to the meeting (See Annex II for a list of UN participants in the consultation). He informed EXCOM that the Chair's summary of the consultation would be transmitted to the Internal Review Team (IRT) in charge of implementing the reform at the regional level. He underlined that the consultations were an opportunity for member States to voice their wishes for the future of the UNDS in the region.

4. A detailed account of the consultations is provided in Annex I of this document.

5. The Chair concluded that EXCOM thanks the secretariat for organizing the intergovernmental consultation on Phase II of the repositioning of the UN Development System at the regional level. EXCOM requests the secretariat to transmit the Chair's summary of these discussions to UN Headquarters and looks forward to further updates on the issue. EXCOM also encourages delegations to transmit the Chair's summary to their missions in New York. EXCOM looks forward to receiving further updates on this issue.

### INFORMAL SEGMENT

#### Item 4 – Beijing +25 Regional Review Meeting.

6. The Executive Secretary briefed delegations about the preparations for the Beijing +25 Regional Review Meeting.

7. The representative of the European Union and its member States expressed satisfaction with the agenda of the meeting and looked forward to the event.

#### Item 5 - Important new updates: briefing by the Executive Secretary

8. The Executive Secretary informed EXCOM that the ongoing liquidity crisis faced by the secretariat would hamper UNECE's programmatic delivery. Regular budget travel had already been severely curtailed and recruitment against Regular Budget posts was frozen. Meeting services would deteriorate and postponing or cancelling conferences and other events might become necessary. She urged all UN Member States who had not yet done so to transfer outstanding contributions.

9. The Executive Secretary informed EXCOM about the following planned Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs):

- i. An MoU with the World Resources Forum (WRF);
- ii. An MoU with the Green Building Alliance (GBA);
- iii. An MoU with the Guizhou Energy Administration and Guizhou Wujiang Energy Group to establish an International Centre of Excellence on Sustainable Resource Management (ICE-SRM) in Guizhou Province, China

10. The representative of the United States said the MoUs with the WRF and GBA were good examples of specific partnerships in line with UNECE's mandates. He reflected the United States' appreciation for the transparency of the manner in which UNECE informed EXCOM about MoUs and made them available online. He reiterated United States' concerns over the signing of vague or undefined MoUs with China, including ones pertaining to the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which the United States contends are used primarily by China to promote domestic propaganda and Chinese foreign policy objectives. He indicated this could entail reputational risk for UNECE. However, he appreciated the steps UNECE had taken to ensure that the new MoU would be separate from the BRI and would comply with due diligence processes. He looked forward to receiving further information on the MoU before it was finalized.

11. The representative of the European Union and its member States expressed a preference for region-to-region collaboration as opposed to cooperation with individual countries. This would correspond to the UNDS reform which among others invited a greater cross-fertilisation across the Regional Commissions and could be more resource-efficient. She expressed concern if it was foreseen that the planned ICE-SRM in China would be developing the UN Framework Classification and the UN Resource Management System for Europe. She put forward the following questions regarding the ICE-SRM:

- i. What was the exact objective of the ICE-SRM? Would its planned activities inform UNECE processes, as there was no sustainable resource management centre in the region? Would its activities target UNECE or ESCAP countries?
- ii. What would be the added value of the ICE-SRM for the UNECE region? Could any potential activities that it would carry out in the region not be implemented by the Expert Group on Resource Classification?
- iii. Would the training and technical support required by the ICE-SRM to become operational (as well as further assistance) not entail significant resource requirements for UNECE?

12. The Director of the Sustainable Energy Division responded that the series of planned ICE-SRMs were driven not by the agenda of the countries in question but by UNECE's wish to disseminate its outputs. The criteria determining who could become an ICE-SRM included a stipulation on self-funding. He offered to share these criteria with EXCOM. Terms of Reference would be established and would set out clear guidelines for what the ICE-SRMs should accomplish.

The benefit to the region would be a broad and robust network ensuring wide application of UNECE products, and a common vocabulary across the world in terms of investing and developing resources sustainably. Preliminary discussions for further ICE-SRMs in the Russian Federation, African Union and Mexico were ongoing. He said that UNECE would be mindful of the concerns of member States as these discussions progressed.

#### Item 6 – Extrabudgetary projects (for approval)

13. The Chair concluded that EXCOM approves the extrabudgetary projects contained in informal documents 2019/39 and 2019/40.

#### Item 7 – Other business

14. The Executive Secretary announced that UNECE had launched an online UNECE Portal on Standards for the SDGs on 14 October 2019 to celebrate World Standards Day.

15. The Chair informed EXCOM that the next meeting would take place on 16 December 2019.

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## **Annex 1: Consultation with member States of the Economic Commission for Europe. Repositioning of the United Nations development system: Region-by-region review.**

1. In line with ECOSOC resolution [E/RES/2019/15](#), the Economic Commission for Europe held intergovernmental consultations on the region-by-region review as contribution to the global process on repositioning the United Nations Development system. These consultations took part in the context of the 107<sup>th</sup> meeting of the UNECE Executive Committee on 14 October 2019. A list of participating member States and organizations of the UN system is attached in Annex II.

### **Introductory remarks**

2. The Chair, Ambassador Yury Ambrazevich, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Belarus to the UN Office and other international organizations in Geneva, opened the intergovernmental consultation to exchange views on the approach and preliminary findings of the ongoing region-by-region review. He informed EXCOM that the Chair's summary of the consultation would be transmitted to the Internal Review Team (IRT) in charge of implementing the reform at the regional level.

3. In his introductory remarks, the Chair recalled that the high-level statement adopted at the Commission session in April 2019 listed some key characteristics of UNECE, which he urged to be retained after the reform:

- i. UNECE serves as an intergovernmental platform, bringing its member States together for dialogue and negotiations.
- ii. UNECE provides valued technical assistance to member States upon their request.
- iii. UNECE, together with other UN partners, organizes the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (RFSD).
- iv. UNECE serves as a regional mechanism to ensure both intergovernmental cooperation and cooperation between governments and UN agencies, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders.

4. The UNECE Executive Secretary, Ms. Olga Algayerova, stressed that the work on the reform so far had shown that the UN at the regional level had invaluable assets and expertise that were essential to achieving the 2030 Agenda. These assets were currently not deployed in an optimal manner. The goal was therefore a more coherent, impactful, transparent and efficient UN system at the regional level. There was a history of strong cooperation between UN partners in the UNECE region, as evidenced also by the broad participation from the UN system in the consultation. The reform would be an opportunity to enhance this cooperation even further. She reminded EXCOM that a number of measures suggested by the first phase of the reform had already been standard practice in the region: participation of Regional Commissions in the former UN Development Assistance Frameworks; close contacts with Resident Coordinators; joint meetings of the Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM) and the Regional UNSDG Team; involvement of the regional UN system in the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (RFSD); and joint regional publications. The current, second phase would center on the five recommendations detailed in the April 2019 report of the Secretary-General on Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review implementation. The IRT had requested to prepare roll-out plans for recommendations 2-5 that were dealt with at the regional level by the end of November 2019.

5. Ms. Mirjana Spoljaric Egger, Chair of the Regional UNSDG Team and Director of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, said that cooperation within the region had been strengthened with the introduction of a fully integrated Regional UN System Meeting, the joint meeting of the Regional Coordination Mechanism and the Regional UNSDG Team, in 2016. She was committed to this cooperation. All measures implemented thus far had been cost neutral, and the objective was to continue this.

6. Ms. Irena Vojackova-Sollorano, Regional Director ad interim of the Development Coordination Office (DCO) for Europe and Central Asia informed member States that the DCO Office was being set up in Istanbul and had already trained 100 UN staff from the region on the new cooperation framework with a view to implementing the reform quickly. The DCO was tightly connected to all Resident Coordinators working in the region. The UNECE region was already well advanced in terms of the reform and continuing strong collaboration between all agencies would accelerate implementation even more.

7. On behalf of the European Union (EU) and its member States, the representative of the EU welcomed the opportunity to participate in the discussions concerning the UNDS reform and its regional review, starting with this interactive dialogue as part of the intergovernmental consultations on the region-by-region review as mandated in RES E/2019/15, and thanked the Secretariat and other representatives from the UN agencies for all their efforts. While fully committed to the UNDS reform, the EU emphasised the Commission's strength which lays in its capacity for enhancing regional harmonisation and economic cooperation, including its important role as a standard-setting body in a number of areas in the region; this work is much appreciated and needed in the ECE region. Consequently, instead of amending the Commission's activities to fit within a one-size-fits-all template for the reformed RECs and the RCP, the UNECE can facilitate and promote sharing of best practices in the areas of existing relevant cooperation across the regions, in support of achieving sustainable development. In the context of further contributions to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, there is no need to seek a new mandate for UNECE; we could however explore the possibilities for giving the existing cross-cutting work related to the SDGs a greater visibility, including through targeted discussions in the relevant existing fora. This would include the Regional Forum for sustainable development, the UNECE Committee sessions, or other relevant meetings. Finally, the review and its implementation should be based on reliable information, it should be focused on efficiencies, centred around the existing mandate, and careful consideration should be given to any possible implications on the Commission's resources bearing in mind the current financial situation of the UN Secretariat

8. The representative of the Russian Federation appreciated the already existing effective coordination of the UNDS within the region. He said the reform should facilitate rather than impede the continued improvement of this coordination.

9. The representative of Azerbaijan appreciated that the region was already well advanced in terms of coordination and stressed the need to take regional specificities into account in the reform. The needs of member States should be paramount and new mechanisms should not dilute the voices of countries, or those of the UN Country Teams who are the closest elements of the UN system to individual governments.

10. The representative of Switzerland said his government had always advocated for an effective and efficient UNDS and hoped the reform would take the inputs of all relevant actors such as Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams into account. He said UNECE played a very important role in the region. He recalled that the establishment of an independent Resident Coordinator system, supported by a strong DCO with coordination anchored at the regional level, was at the heart of the reform. He noted that there were 17 UN Country Teams in the region and called for a balanced approach between the needs of these countries and those of other UNECE member States. He believed that the RFSD should continue playing its important role to advance the 2030 Agenda.

### **Recommendation #1 – Creation of a UN Regional Collaborative Platform (RCP)**

11. The Executive Secretary introduced the first recommendation from the report of the Secretary-General, relating to the establishment of an RCP. She said the UN system in the region aimed to implement it in a practical manner, without drawing upon additional resources. The first joint meeting of the RCP was scheduled to occur back-to-back with the Regional Forum on Sustainable Development in March 2020. Further, six Issue-Based Coalitions (IBCs), where different UN organizations coordinated activities on cross-cutting issues, already existed in the region. New IBCs on environment and on urban issues would be considered.

12. The representative of the European Union and its member States appreciated the progress made in the development of the RCP for the UNECE region, and the cooperation with the newly established DCO in Istanbul. She then asked a number of questions concerning the practical arrangements and organizational issues for the smooth running of this new scheme, namely how would this Platform operate, which sections of the secretariat should form part of it, and what was the link to the newly established IBCs. Given that the DCO is located in Istanbul, she inquired about the obvious logistical challenge, and stressed that the new structure needed to bring an added value to the existing mechanisms without adding an additional administrative layer, or duplication of efforts. The RCP should equally reinforce the role of UNECE in the

region.

13. The representative of the United States inquired as to UNECE's potential contributions to the RCP, and to the costs and benefits that the RCP could bring to UNECE. He asked what the roles of the secretariat and the member States would be in the RCP, and how these actors would interact with the Deputy-Secretary-General and the DCO. He hoped for further consultations on the topic as the modalities for the RCP were developed.

14. The representative of the Russian Federation hoped that the specificities of the region would be taken into account as the RCP was developed and recalled that member States had often expressed this wish. He requested further clarifications on the arrangements for the RCP and its secretariat. He noted that the RCP would meet in Geneva despite having its secretariat in Istanbul and in this regard asked how the Geneva-Istanbul coordination would occur. He also inquired what the role of UNECE would be in the RCP, and if there was a need to take additional decisions at the level of EXCOM, ECOSOC or the General Assembly for effectiveness of this Platform.

15. The representative of Belarus said that the work of UNECE with regard to coordination in the region was already effective and focused on concrete support to countries for the achievement of the SDGs. He seconded the questions posed by the previous delegations. He supported the proposal to host the RCP back-to-back with the RFSD, as this would increase synergies and draw the attention of capitals to issues of regional cooperation.

16. The representative of Switzerland said the forthcoming proposals on the regional governance structure were a priority for Switzerland, and that his government hoped for more joint work and coordination. Switzerland would welcome a governance system with a clear mandate and wished to discuss as soon as possible the Terms of Reference of DCO. He also wished for a better understanding of how the different entities would interact within the region and the role UNECE would play. He called for better access to and use of regional assets for all UN entities in the region.

17. Ms. Spoljaric Egger recalled that the arrangements for the RCP would be decided at the global level. The existing coordination modalities in the region were already highly integrated, at zero additional cost. Furthermore, the IBCs allowed for exchange of knowledge and data and alignment of common messaging at the regional level and would serve as a good basis going forward without necessitating additional administrative layers.

18. Ms. Vojackova-Sollorano said that DCO aimed to cooperate closely with the Regional Commissions and use their data, in order to have a solid basis for discussions with governments on their development approaches. DCO's position in Istanbul allowed it to support the UN Country Teams and Resident Coordinators, a task which occupied 70 per cent of its time.

19. The Executive Secretary reiterated that there were 17 programme countries in the region and encouraged member States to also articulate the needs of the 39 non-programme member countries of UNECE for them to be duly taken into account.

20. Ms. Afshan Khan, Director of the UNICEF Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, said that the existing mechanisms allowed regional entities to highlight key issues with potential for transformative change, combine technical expertise to support country programmes, and discuss policy issues relevant to achieving the SDGs in the region.

## **Recommendation #2 – Providing multi-dimensional support to member States: Knowledge management hubs**

21. The Executive Secretary introduced the second recommendation from the report of the Secretary-General, relating to the establishment of a regional knowledge management hub. She said the UN system in the region aimed to implement this in a gradual manner, starting by improving access to the expertise of the IBCs. The regional UN cooperation website would direct users looking for specific expertise to IBC contact

points and flagship products. It was also necessary to assess the needs of Resident Coordinators in terms of accessing and using knowledge. This would allow for informed discussions on the scope, modalities and custodianship of the regional knowledge hub.

22. The representative of the European Union and its member States said that assessing the existing expertise and possible overlaps was needed to formulate an informed decision on the modalities of the knowledge hub in view of building on the existing structures. In the meantime, further awareness raising of the existing expertise in the UNECE throughout the region could bring immediate benefits.

23. The representative of Belarus thought the hubs should exist in a virtual format and contain information on the activities of the UNECE sectoral committees and on how these activities have facilitated progress by member States towards the SDGs. Managing the knowledge hub should not undermine the leading role of the UNECE in promoting regional cooperation in the areas of its mandate. He doubted that a knowledge hub could be created without additional resources.

24. The representative of the Russian Federation supported the establishment of these hubs. He said the region had best practice in many areas of the 2030 Agenda, such as energy efficiency, public-private partnerships etc. Centering the hub around the SDGs that are most relevant to UNECE member States would bring the greatest added value. The hub could be an online platform on the UNECE website, serving as a Single Window for the expertise in the region. Transparency in the management of the hub was important and member States should be able to access the hub and evaluate its effectiveness.

25. The representative of Switzerland said the hub would allow regional UN organizations to build upon their own pool of expertise rather than externalizing expertise. The hub should be easy to access and to use and should respond to the needs of not only the 17 programme countries but also of the other UNECE member States and regional entities. It should have a light and flexible architecture and be action oriented around the 2030 Agenda. He wished for clarifications on how the platform would work in practice.

26. The Executive Secretary highlighted that it would be very difficult to set up online platforms at zero cost, as these would require additional equipment and maintenance.

27. Ms. Spoljaric Egger reiterated that it would be beneficial to build on the existing structure of the IBCs, and use their outputs to inform the regional knowledge management system. She noted that the IBCs were open to cooperation with external partners such as non-UN international organizations, private sector, academia and civil society.

28. Ms. Khan recalled that several agencies were serving as custodians for data and monitoring on specific SDGs. She agreed that the IBCs were the best basis to build on going forward and said they could pull in different data sources from the agencies to support SDG monitoring. She also highlighted that establishing an online platform would entail additional costs.

### **Recommendation #3 - System-wide reporting at the regional level**

29. The Executive Secretary introduced the third recommendation from the report of the Secretary-General, relating to annual regional results-based reporting. She said that preliminary discussions within the UN system in the region, including DCO, had highlighted the need for an annual report to focus on the value of regional collaboration and joint delivery rather than activities by individual agencies or at country level. Several elements, such as reporting from the IBCs, the regional, subregional and transboundary aspects of the new Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, and the regional intergovernmental processes such as the International Conference on Population and Development reviews or Beijing reviews could be incorporated. The annual report should be closely aligned with the one on SDG progress in the region to be prepared for the RFSD.

30. The representative of the European Union and its member States welcomed the idea of system-wide reporting, including an assessment and stock-taking of the collective impact of the activities of the regional entities on member states. She noted that transparency on the Commission's activities allowed for informed



decisions about future activities and that any new mechanisms should make use of existing structures and be resource efficient. She wondered how the proposed annual report would link to the RFSD and hoped that the report would make full use of the Forum. The report should, inter alia, include the impact of UNECE standard-setting work that is carried out jointly with partners from the regional UN system and that contributes to the achievement of the SDGs both within and outside of the UNECE region.

31. The representative of Switzerland said his government advocated for results-based management and welcomed an annual report on results achieved in the region, stressing that it should relate to the RFSD.

32. The representative of Belarus supported the proposed report and agreed that it should reflect the information on achievement of SDGs in the region. It should contain an overview of regional developments, the results of conferences and seminars held by UNECE bodies, and also examine inter-regional cooperation as well as cooperation with third countries.

33. The representative of the Russian Federation wondered whether the report would be prepared by DCO in Istanbul. He agreed that its preparation should be linked to the RFSD, with particular attention paid to the SDGs discussed at that year's High-level Political Forum. It should reflect the important standard-setting aspect of UNECE's work.

#### **Recommendation #4 - Strengthening the data ecosystem**

34. The Executive Secretary introduced the fourth recommendation from the report of the Secretary-General, relating to strengthening the data ecosystem. She recalled that the region had a strong infrastructure on this topic, as it hosted the UNECE Conference of European Statisticians (CES) and featured a regional Issue-based Coalition on SDG Data and Monitoring. The proposal from the region was to establish a Regional UN Coordination Group on Data and Statistics, building on the existing IBC. The work of the Group would be demand-driven upon the requests of individual countries. A similar but broader coordination group, also involving the non-UN agencies active on data and statistics in the region, could also be considered. The Group could contribute to annual regional SDG reporting, provide input to the CES, and support the work on the modernization of statistical processes, data dissemination and communication activities, and capacity development activities in the 17 programme countries of the region.

35. The Director of the UNECE Statistics Division, Ms. Lidia Bratanova, said that the regional UN system had agreed to build on the existing IBC to implement this recommendation at zero cost. She noted that the IBC had proved efficient over the past years. She also stressed that all interested UN agencies could contribute to, benefit from and even report to the Conference of European Statisticians (CES). Moreover, UNECE had a regional advisor on statistics who provided technical assistance to the 17 programme countries. The regional system had agreed on a few building blocks which would be further developed.

36. The representative of Switzerland supported the proposal and agreed that the CES should be the center for interactions with the intergovernmental sphere. Switzerland supported all initiatives that underlined the need for better coordination and more and better funding for projects related to data and statistics. He emphasized that the UN Statistical Commission should continue to discuss the topic of coordination at the global level. It would also be important to ensure coordination between the regional and global levels on this topic.

37. The representative of the European Union and its member States appreciated the work of the CES and believed that the data ecosystem was already consolidated to a considerable degree. She supported UNECE's proposal to further lead capacity development in the 17 programme countries. She stressed that any further data consolidation should bring simplification and clear added value for all relevant stakeholders. She appreciated the established cooperation between CES and Eurostat and encouraged its continuation.

38. The representative of the Russian Federation supported the proposed approach.

39. The representative of Belarus supported the establishment of the proposed Regional Coordination Group, which should be guided by the needs of the 17 programme countries, and appreciated that UNECE would serve as one coordinator of this Group.

**Recommendation #5 - Management and Administrative: Common back offices**

40. The Executive Secretary introduced the last recommendation from the report of the Secretary-General, relating to common back offices. She noted that the UN Business Innovation Group was leading relevant efforts at the global level and that the recommendation did not pertain to UNECE as it was administratively serviced by the UN Office in Geneva.

41. Ms. Spoljaric Egger said that the proposed clustering of administrative functions across the system would improve efficiency and service provision and reduce costs. The regional level had to wait for guidance from the Business Innovation Group before agreeing on the way forward. She suggested postponing discussion on this recommendation until receipt of this guidance.

42. Ms. Vojackova-Sollorano said that the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) already existed to streamline operations and administration between agencies operating at country level. The roll out was intended to end in 2 years so that all UN Country Teams would be following the same BOS standards, to achieve the highest efficiency and cost savings possible in administration and logistics.

43. The representative of the European Union and its member States said that, despite the lack of relevance for UNECE, she would still be interested in more information on how the cost savings measures introduced might affect the Commission.

44. To conclude the consultation, Ms. Spoljaric Egger reiterated the existing exemplary collaboration in the regional UN system. She said the Regional Task Team working on the reform would strive to optimize existing structures without reinventing the wheel and hoped for member States' support in this endeavour. She highlighted the unique nature of the region, consisting of middle income to upper middle income countries with specific challenges.

45. The Chair thanked the secretariat for organizing the intergovernmental consultation on Phase II of the repositioning of the UN Development System at the regional level and informed that a Chair's summary of these discussions would be transmitted to UN Headquarters. EXCOM looked forward to receiving further updates on this issue.

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**Economic Commission for Europe  
Executive Committee  
107<sup>th</sup> meeting**

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Geneva, 14 October 2019

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<b>ECE Member States</b>	<i>Switzerland</i>
<i>Albania</i>	<i>Ukraine</i>
<i>Austria</i>	<i>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</i>
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	<i>United States of America</i>
<i>Belarus</i>	<b>European Union</b>
<i>Belgium</i>	<i>European Commission</i>
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	
<i>Bulgaria</i>	
<i>Croatia</i>	
<i>Czech Republic</i>	
<i>Estonia</i>	
<i>Finland</i>	
<i>France</i>	
<i>Germany</i>	
<i>Greece</i>	
<i>Hungary</i>	
<i>Ireland</i>	
<i>Italy</i>	
<i>Kyrgyz Republic</i>	
<i>Latvia</i>	
<i>Netherlands</i>	
<i>Poland</i>	
<i>Portugal</i>	
<i>Romania</i>	
<i>Russian Federation</i>	
<i>Serbia</i>	
<i>Slovakia</i>	
<i>Slovenia</i>	

## **United Nations**

*Development Coordination Office (DCO)*

## **United Nations Funds and Programmes**

*UN Women*

*United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)*

*United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*

*United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)*

*United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)*

*United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)*

*United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)*

*United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)*

*United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)*

*United Nations Volunteers*

*World Food Programme (WFP)*

## **United Nations specialized agencies**

*Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)*

*International Labour Organisation (ILO)*

*International Telecommunication Union (ITU)*

*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*

*United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)*

*World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)*

*World Health Organization (WHO)*

## **Intergovernmental Organizations**

*International Organization for Migration (OIM)*