

Collaboration within the United Nations system and with other intergovernmental organizations

Report by the Director-General

INTRODUCTION

1. The report provides highlights of the engagement of WHO with the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations. WHO's collaboration with the United Nations, coordinated by the WHO Office at the United Nations, is an essential part of its coordinating role in international health work and contributes to aligned global governance for health, while also facilitating the coherent implementation of WHO norms and standards. The achievements that have resulted from WHO's close collaboration with the United Nations development system demonstrate the benefits of the United Nations reform to WHO, including its Member States.

Collaboration with the United Nations system for coordinated and strengthened humanitarian responses, including to the COVID-19 pandemic

2. WHO's humanitarian priorities remained closely linked to those of the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and its members. The IASC is the longest-standing and highest-level humanitarian coordination forum of the UN system. WHO continued to work closely with IASC partners in areas such as community risk communication, surveillance and logistics in order to ensure that health systems in IASC-activated countries were supported and strengthened, including through partnerships with sectors closely linked to health, such as nutrition, food security, and water, and sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

3. Discussions among the most senior officials of the United Nations system are regularly informed by WHO's work. WHO regularly participates in the United Nations Secretary-General's senior management meetings, including the Executive Committee, the Deputies Committee and the Senior Management Group. WHO is the lead coordinating entity and the convener of the United Nations Crisis Management Team. WHO has had a regular invitation to brief the Deputies Committee and the Executive Committee on the emerging issues and key aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic response, including on vaccine delivery. It participates and engages in relevant discussions on other themes, including engagement and action on specific issues, such as through the United Nations Biorisk Working Group established by decision of the Secretary-General's Executive Committee in August 2020. This inter-agency mechanism aims to foster better coherence and coordination within the United Nations in responding to natural, accidental and deliberate biological events. WHO co-chairs the UN Biorisk Working Group with the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs.

4. WHO has played a leading role as a member of the Advisory Committee for the United Nations Secretary-General's COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund and provided support on proposal

development and evaluations from countries, gender expertise, data management and participation in the United Nations Secretary-General's evaluation exercise.

5. WHO has been a key partner of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in the context of the Global Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID-19. As the health cluster lead in the United Nations humanitarian response, WHO leads the efforts to integrate and deliver the public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic. WHO country offices have reported expanded coordination roles and visibility within the United Nations country teams in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

6. WHO co-leads the Multilateral Leaders Task Force on COVID-19, a joint initiative with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization to support the roll-out of COVID-19 tools by leveraging multilateral finance and trade solutions, particularly for low- and middle-income countries. It supports the goals of the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator and complementary initiatives, in particular the delivery of COVID-19 vaccines. The Task Force has engaged closely with the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) Facility, the African Vaccine Acquisition Trust and Vaccine Manufacturers to boost the supply of vaccines to low- and middle-income countries. WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have jointly appointed a Senior Global COVID-19 Vaccine Delivery Coordinator to provide extensive support to countries in their COVID-19 inoculation drives.

7. WHO collaborates extensively with the United Nations Secretariat and organizations of the United Nations system on humanitarian advocacy and crisis communications, including combating the infodemic of misinformation and disinformation surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic and immunization.

Working with the United Nations system to advance the health agenda and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

8. WHO support on issues pertaining to climate change, agriculture and food security, trade and development, poverty eradication and social protection, ageing, neglected tropical diseases and rare diseases, COVID-19 vaccine equity, youth, gender, disabilities, water, sanitation and hygiene, migrants, peacekeeping and misinformation was provided for Member State discussions at the principal bodies of the United Nations, including the Economic and Social Council, the Security Council and the General Assembly. WHO worked with the President of the Economic and Social Council in 2021 to organize and participate in a High-level Ministerial Meeting on A Vaccine for All. WHO provided technical guidance throughout the adoption process of multiple United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution 75/310, entitled "Vision for Everyone: accelerating action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals", which promotes a whole-of-government approach to eye health, and General Assembly resolution 75/273, entitled "Global drowning prevention", which proclaimed 25 July as World Drowning Prevention Day and invited WHO to assist countries in drowning prevention efforts and to coordinate related actions within the United Nations system. Road safety was another issue supported by WHO through technical support for General Assembly resolution 75/308, entitled "Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on improving global road safety", which emphasized the leadership and mandate of WHO in the preparation and implementation of the resolution. Substantial support was provided by WHO to the adoption process of General Assembly resolution 75/315, entitled "Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage", which called for the next high-level meeting to be held during the general debate of the Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, as well as to the advance agreement of a political declaration. WHO provided technical guidance to the negotiations of United Nations General Assembly

resolution 75/284, entitled “Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030”. The adoption processes of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 75/328 on malaria and 75/130 on global health and foreign policy were also supported by WHO.

9. WHO’s close cooperation with the Office of the Secretary-General, the Office of the President of the General Assembly and the Office of the President of the Economic and Social Council, as well as several Member State-led groups of friends ensures that high-level attention within the United Nations is given to priority areas of concern in the field of public health. In 2021, WHO supported the President of the General Assembly in organizing a high-level interactive dialogue on antimicrobial resistance, which included an action-oriented Call to Action for all stakeholders; and in organizing a supporting event for the General Assembly High-level Meeting on Improving Global Road Safety. WHO worked with the President of the General Assembly to organize and participate in the High-Level Thematic Debate on Galvanizing Momentum for Universal Vaccination in April 2022. The WHO Office at the United Nations regularly brings together a range of partners in New York to focus on the health agenda, and provides technical and strategic support to the United Nations groups of friends advocating for: universal health coverage; solidarity for global health security; mental health and well-being; tackling antimicrobial resistance; drowning prevention; older persons; and vision. WHO worked with the health-related group of friends to mobilize support for strengthened health language across relevant United Nations resolutions. In addition, with the support of WHO two new groups of friends were launched: (a) in support of WASH in health care facilities, co-chaired by Hungary and the Philippines, to raise awareness of and concern for WASH in health care facilities; and (b) in support of defeating neglected tropical diseases, co-chaired by Brazil, India, Indonesia and Senegal, to promote awareness, build coalitions and political momentum, and mobilize resources directed at controlling and defeating neglected tropical diseases. The WHO Office at the United Nations serves as the secretariat for these two new groups of friends.

10. WHO actively engaged in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its thematic sessions. These included the following: the Commission for Social Development, including through a side event that promoted the United Nations Decade of Healthy Ageing and its interlinkages with human rights; the Commission on Population and Development, including through thematic sessions on food security and nutrition held in preparation for the Food Systems Summit; the Financing for Development Forum, including through contributions to the annual inter-agency task force report and a side event on sustainable health financing; and the Commission on the Status of Women, including through several side events on violence against women, Beijing +25, the health and care workforces, as well as the aforementioned High-level Ministerial Meeting on A Vaccine for All, which focused on key issues related to COVID-19 vaccine access. The work of WHO with the Economic and Social Council Youth Forum included two sessions within the official programme, focusing on the advancement of technologies in health and education; youth with disabilities; and adolescent health and well-being and their role in the COVID-19 response and recovery. The fourteenth session of Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities included three side events, focusing on persons with disabilities in humanitarian emergencies, community inclusion and accessibility to education during the COVID-19 pandemic. The United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Noncommunicable Diseases is led by WHO and brings the UN system and other intergovernmental organizations together to support governments in meeting the noncommunicable disease-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals.

11. In addition, WHO took part in the Economic and Social Council operational activities segment that reviewed how reform in the United Nations development system has strengthened cooperation, coordination and collaboration among its member agencies worldwide. WHO also engaged in the work of the High-Level Political Forum – the main United Nations political and technical platform for the

follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is convened by the Economic and Social Council every year and by the General Assembly every fourth year.

12. The United Nations Sustainable Development Group brings together the principals of United Nations system entities that are directly involved in implementing the 2030 Agenda. It seeks to maximize the impact of the United Nations development system's operational work on sustainable development, particularly at the country level. WHO senior officials regularly participate in the United Nations development system's working modalities at both the principals' and the deputies' levels, in the operational core group. The United Nations High-Level Committee on Programmes is the main mechanism for system-wide coordination and policy coherence in programmatic areas. It is accountable to the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) for promoting coherence, cooperation and coordination on issues of strategic concern to the United Nations system. WHO participates in five out of the seven workstreams of the High-level Committee.

13. Under the Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All, there are now 13 multilateral agencies (United Nations and non-United Nations) offering coordinated support to countries' equitable and resilient recovery from COVID-19, so that they may progress once again towards the health-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals and foster prosperous and stable economies and societies. The implementation of the Global Action Plan has been scaled up to include 51 countries. A Global Action Plan monitoring framework has been developed that is designed to measure progress in the way agencies collaborate at country level. The Global Action Plan has advanced the alignment of disparate and converging interests across the global health landscape, including by integrating Every Woman Every Child/H6 partnership and cooperating with the Health Data Collaborative and COVID-19-related mechanisms. WHO is also a member of the SDG Strategy Hub, housed in the United Nations Office for Partnerships, which brings together a network of sustainable development advocacy partners within and outside the United Nations system to raise awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals and accelerate action on implementing the 2030 Agenda.

Facilitating progress in the reform of the United Nations development system

14. WHO contributes to the critical and enabling function of United Nations country teams as facilitated by resident coordinators to address countries' needs in development, emergency and humanitarian areas. WHO plays a key role in United Nations country teams in strengthening the health outcomes of joint United Nations work to advance the achievement of Goal 3 and other health-related Sustainable Development Goals and to identify common health priorities and approaches to be reflected in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, as well as inputs into regular common country assessments. In addition, WHO staff at the country level participate in United Nations thematic groups on gender, human rights, disaster risk reduction, environment and climate change, nutrition and food security, water and sanitation, access to social services and social protection.

15. The Management and Accountability Framework is an instrument to facilitate coordination and guide activities of United Nations Sustainable Development System entities at country, regional and global levels. A revised version of the Framework was endorsed by United Nations Sustainable Development Group principals in September 2021. The Framework outlines the respective accountabilities, roles and responsibilities, modalities for collaboration and working arrangements of United Nations resident coordinators and country teams, regional collaborative platforms and issue-based coalitions, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Group and its core group. The WHO Office at the United Nations led several guidance sessions and prepared a guidance document on

the revised Framework for heads of WHO offices in countries, territories and areas to facilitate implementation of the Framework.

16. WHO works closely with the United Nations Development Coordination Office at the global level via the Resident Coordinator/Country Team Performance Management Task Force, including by providing induction sessions for new resident coordinators. During 2021 and the first quarter of 2022, 20 newly appointed resident coordinators were briefed on WHO's priorities, governance structure and ways of working. At the regional levels, WHO was actively engaged in United Nations regional collaborative platforms and contributed to knowledge management hubs and change management processes.

17. The Business Innovation Group of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group oversees the business operations components of the UN reform, which is known as the efficiency agenda, and its subsidiary task teams on business operations strategy, local shared service centres (previously known as common back offices), common premises, global shared service centres and efficiency reporting. WHO is a member of the Business Innovation Group and in all its subsidiary task teams.

18. WHO also participates in United Nations development system cost-sharing arrangements. United Nations agency shares are calculated through a three-step formula, including: (i) annual base fee; (ii) entity staff size and expenditures; and (iii) participation in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks at the country level. Based on this formula, the WHO allocation for 2022–2023, including the Pan American Health Organization, amounted to US\$ 8 341 143 or 10.77% of the total share (an increase of US\$ 1 363 033 over the 2019–2021 allocation). This allocation makes WHO the third largest contributor (following the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme) to the United Nations development system. As a specialized agency with a significant amount of its budget and resources devoted to normative work at the global and regional levels, WHO has argued that its allocation should be readjusted and its expenditure considered under the global agenda and specialized assistance category.

19. WHO leverages pooled financing mechanisms, such as the Multi-Partner Trust Funds, to facilitate United Nations coherence and effectiveness in support of global and national development goals, including the efficient deployment of United Nations assistance in crisis and post-crisis situations. The WHO Office at the United Nations, jointly with the Coordinated Resource Mobilization department and regional offices, conducted a series of capacity-building exercises for WHO representatives to ensure better access to pooled funds. WHO is currently hosting three Multi-Partner Trust Funds (on antimicrobial resistance, workers for health, and noncommunicable diseases and mental health). In addition, the Joint Programme for Adolescent Mental Health was launched in collaboration with UNICEF in 2021. A total of US\$ 35.0 million was transferred to WHO in 2021 in pooled funding from the Multi-Partner Trust Funds and WHO has participated in 43 Multi-Partner Trust Funds since 2015.

20. WHO provided inputs into the 2021 annual survey of United Nations entities on progress in implementing the United Nations General Assembly's resolution on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, as well as United Nations General Assembly resolution 72/279 on the repositioning of the United Nations development system. The survey contains 125 questions on WHO's contribution to the 2030 Agenda; measures taken to ensure collaboration with the reinvigorated resident coordinator system and the new generation of United Nations country teams; the implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework; the harmonization and simplification of business practices and system-wide results monitoring; and the strengthening of results-based management, partnerships and funding.

21. WHO supports the United Nations Funding Compact as a mechanism to advance the 2030 Agenda. WHO is addressing its commitments to accelerate results on the ground, improving transparency and accountability and increasing efficiencies. Examples of progress made include aligning all WHO country cooperation strategies with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework; improving reporting and transparency through the continual improvements to the Programme Budget Portal; the publication of data that meets International Aid Transparency Initiative standards; the reporting of financial data and Sustainable Development Goals expenditure data to the CEB; and reporting on efficiencies achieved to the United Nations Development Cooperation Office. The Annex to this report provides more information on the implementation of the Funding Compact.

ACTION BY THE HEALTH ASSEMBLY

22. The Health Assembly is invited to note the report.

ANNEX

WHO COLLABORATION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

WHO DATA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN FUNDING COMPACT

Part I: WHO commitments

Commitments relevant to WHO	<i>Funding Compact: indicators, baseline and targets</i>	WHO data 2021	Explanation of methodology/approach
Accelerating results on the ground			
1.^a Enhance cooperation for results at the country level	<i>Fraction of UN Sustainable Development Group entities reporting at least 15% of development-related expenditures on joint activities</i> <i>Baseline (2017): 9/29 or 31%;</i> <i>Target (2021): 75%</i>	Current system doesn't capture the data; however, the narrative reporting of activities at country level (for example through country presence report 2021) indicates over 62% of joint activities.	WHO is undertaking a replacement of its enterprise resource planning (ERP) system. WHO will work with the UN Development Coordination Office to identify whether specific data requirements for tracking UN reform can be built into the ERP.
	<i>Percentage of resident coordinators who state that at least 75% of country programme documents are aligned to the UN Development Assistance Framework in their country;</i> <i>Baseline (2017): to be determined;</i> <i>Target (2021): 100%</i>	WHO recommends that all its country cooperation strategies be aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.	UN Sustainable Development Group reporting will be based on the survey of resident coordinators by the UN Development Coordination Office. WHO's reporting will be based on the country presence report which is published every two years and presented to the Health Assembly.

¹ The numbering of the commitments is aligned with the UN Funding Compact (see UN document A/74/73/Add.1 – E/2019/4/Add.1.) The commitments not reflected are either those for which WHO is not responsible for reporting against (e.g. reported by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office/UN Development Coordination Office) or those for which WHO is in process of devising appropriate tracking systems to capture.

2. Increase collaboration on joint and independent system-wide evaluation products to improve UN support on the ground	<p><i>% of UN Sustainable Development Group evaluation offices engaging in joint evaluations or independent system-wide evaluations;</i> <i>Baseline (2018): 10/35 or 29% of evaluation offices have engaged in joint evaluations;</i> <i>Target (2021): 75% of evaluation offices will have engaged in a joint evaluation;</i> <i>Baseline (2018): 7/35 or 20% have engaged on an independent system-wide evaluation product;</i> <i>Target (2021): 50% of evaluation offices will have engaged in at least one independent system-wide evaluation</i></p>	<p>Yes. The WHO evaluation office has collaborated in a number of joint and independent system-wide evaluations, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-managed with UN Foundation the joint evaluation of the COVID-19 Solidarity Response Fund • Evaluation of the inter-agency COVID-19 health and socioeconomic response and coordination (with UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation Steering Group) • Independent evaluation of UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS work with key populations at the country level (participated in Evaluation Management Group) • Evaluation synthesis of UN system and development bank work towards Sustainable Development Goal 6 (participated in evaluation reference group) • System-wide evaluation of the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-partner Trust Fund. 	<p>Y/N question. Use the following definition of an independent system-wide evaluation: “a systematic and impartial assessment of the relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, results and sustainability of the combined contributions of United Nations entities, to achieve the goals and targets set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. A joint evaluation implies the participation of at least two United Nations entities; an independent system-wide evaluation implies the participation of a majority of United Nations entities with a mandate related to the evaluation topic.</p>
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Improving transparency and accountability			
6. Strengthen the clarity of entity-specific strategic plans and integrated results and resource frameworks and their annual reporting on results against expenditures	<i>Fraction of UN Sustainable Development Group entities that in their respective governing bodies held structured dialogues in the past year on how to finance the development results agreed in the new strategic planning cycle; Baseline (2017): 17/27 or 62%; Target (2021): 100%</i>	Yes. WHO uses two processes: (i) WHO's Programme Budget and Administration Committee fulfils a similar function and WHO's programme budget, its financing and outlook is the standing agenda for that Committee; and (ii) The work of the Sustainable Financing Working Group covers in greater depth the scope and scale required of the structured funding dialogues.	Y/N with an entity-specific narrative on the content of the dialogue, e.g., issues raised/future agenda/alignment with the funding compact.
	<i>Centralized, consolidated and user-friendly online platform with disaggregated data on funding flows at entity and system-wide levels in place (Y/N): Baseline (2018): n/a; Target (2020): Y</i>	Yes. WHO uses the Programme Budget Portal.	Y/N question.
7. Strengthen entity and system-wide transparency and reporting, linking resources to Sustainable Development Goals results	<i>Fraction of UN development system entities individually submitting financial data to CEB; Baseline (2017): 27/39 or 69%; Target (2021): 100%</i>	Yes. WHO submits its financial data to CEB annually.	Y/N question.
	<i>Fraction of UN development system entities publishing data as per the highest international transparency standards</i>	Yes. WHO publishes data that meet International Aid Transparency Initiative standards, first reported in 2017.	Y/N with the date of first report.
	<i>Fraction of UN development system entities with ongoing activities at country level that report expenditures disaggregated by country to the CEB; Baseline (2017): 18/39 or 46%; Target (2021): 100%</i>	Yes. WHO submits financial data to CEB annually, disaggregated by country.	Y/N question.

	<i>Fraction of UN development system entities that report on expenditures, disaggregated by Sustainable Development Goals; Baseline (2017): 6/29 entities or 20%; Target (2021): 100%</i>	Yes. WHO reported expenditure by Sustainable Development Goals as part of the 2019 UN Data Cube reporting to the CEB.	Y/N question.
9. Increase accessibility of corporate evaluations and internal audit reports, within the disclosure provisions and policies set by governing bodies at the time of report issuance	<i>% of UN development system entities authorized within disclosure provisions and policies that have made their corporate evaluations available on the UN Evaluation Group website; Baseline (2018): 10/48, or 21%; Target (2019): 100%</i>	Yes. WHO evaluations are published on the WHO website when available.	Y/N question.
	<i>% of internal audit reports issued in line with the disclosure provisions and policies set by the relevant governing bodies, which are available on a dedicated searchable UN-Representatives of Internal Audit Services (UN-RIAS) platform/website, pending availability of resources; Baseline 2018: 0; Target (2021): 100%</i>	WHO is committed to supporting the UN-RIAS initiative to provide access to the annual report of the internal auditor (covering audit and investigations) to the WHO governing bodies when the UN-RIAS platform is available. Comment: UN-RIAS platform not available.	Y/N question. Once the UN-RIAS platform becomes operational, additional data on publishing WHO reports on that platform will be included.
10. Increase visibility of results from contributors of voluntary core resources, pooled and thematic funds and programme country contributions	<i>Specific mention of voluntary core fund contributors pooled and thematic fund contributors, and programme country contributions in UN country teams annual results reporting and entity specific country and global reporting (Y/N); Baseline (2018): n/a; Target (2020): Y</i>	Yes. WHO provides annual revenue details by contributor. Voluntary core fund contributors are presented in the revenue details by contributor. Pooled and thematic fund contributors and programme country contributions are reported in financial data submissions to the CEB.	Y/N question.

	<i>Specific mention of individual contributors in all results reporting by pooled fund and thematic fund administrators and UN Sustainable Development Group recipients (Y/N); Baseline (2018): n/a; Target (2020): Y</i>	Yes. Revenue by fund and contributor is reported annually.	Y/N question.
Increasing efficiencies			
11. Implement the Secretary-General's goals on operational consolidation for efficiency gains	<i>Consolidation of common premises; Baseline (2017): 430 common premises (or 17% of all premises); Target (2021): 1000 common premises (or 50% of all premises)</i>	As per the "WHO presence in countries, territories and areas 2021 report", there are 19% country offices located in common UN premises.	Percentage of location of WHO offices as per the country presence report. The information will be updated for 2020 once the 2021 country presence report is finalized.
	<i>% of UN Sustainable Development Group entities that report to their respective governing bodies on efficiency gains; Baseline (2018): 12/29 or 41%; Target (2021): 100%</i>	Yes. WHO reports to its governing bodies on efficiency gains against a WHO efficiency target, as part of the report on the implementation of the programme budget.	WHO is undertaking a replacement of its ERP system. WHO will work with the United Nations Development Cooperation Office to identify whether specific data requirements for tracking UN reform can be built into the ERP.
	<i>% of UN Sustainable Development Group entities that have signed the High-Level Framework on Mutual Recognition; Baseline (2017): 11/39 or 28%; Target (2021): 100%</i>	Yes. WHO has signed the mutual recognition statement in 2018.	Y/N question.
12. Fully implement and report on approved cost-recovery policies and rates	<i>Fraction of UN development system entities that report annually on the implementation of their approved cost recovery policies and rates to their respective governing body; Baseline (2017): 15/29 or 51%; Target (2021): 100%</i>	Yes. WHO reports the annual cost recovery rate in the audited financial statements.	Y/N question.

Part II: Member States' commitments

Commitments relevant to WHO	<i>Funding Compact: indicators, baseline and targets</i>	WHO data 2021	Explanation of methodology/approach
Providing stability			
3. Broaden the sources of funding support to the UN development system	<i>Number of UN Sustainable Development Group entities reporting an annual increase in the number of contributors of voluntary core resources; Baseline (2017): 66%; Target (2023): 100%</i>	The number of Member States contributors to core resources increased in 2021 (11) compared to 2020 (8) and 2019 (12) for core voluntary contributions (CVCA).	Number of Member States contributing to core resources and increase/decrease from previous year and from the 2017 baseline (in percentage and number). Based on the number of contributors to core voluntary contributions.
4. Provide predictable funding to the specific requirements of UN Sustainable Development Group entities, as articulated in their strategic plans, and to the UN Development Assistance Framework funding needs at country level	<i>Fraction of UN development system entities indicating that at least 50% of their contributions are part of multi-year commitments; Baseline (2017): 48%; Target (2023): 100%</i>	36%	Based on the following definition: “share of total contributions received in a given year that is part of a financial commitment that covers multiple years”. Agreements (awards) that span more than 365 days, based on US\$ value of agreements. This is based on award start and end dates for awards with revenue recorded in 2021.

Facilitating coherence and efficiency			
6. Facilitate and support the implementation of efficiency measures, where relevant and possible	<i>% of cost of common premises covered by additional financial and/or in-kind contributions); Baseline (2019): to be determined; Target (2020 onwards): 100%</i>	No additional financial or in-kind contributions have been provided to WHO to cover the cost of common premises or moving to common premises.	
7. Fully comply with cost recovery rates as approved by the respective governing bodies	<i>Average number of cost recovery support fee waivers granted per UN development system entity per year; Baseline (2018): tbc; Target (2019 onwards): 0</i>	During 2021, WHO granted waivers on 24 agreements (12 donors), with a total value of US\$ 70 million.	Number of cost-recovery waivers granted during the year (with the dollar value of waivers combined). Note an additional element of reporting (dollar value) compared to the indicator.