

UNDP Strategic Plan

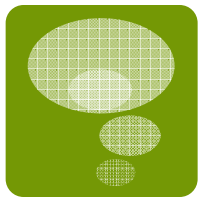
2008 - 2011

Characteristics of UNDP



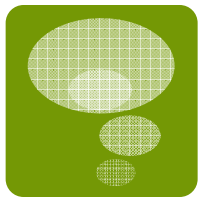
- 134 country offices and activities in 168 countries
- Paris Declaration: national priorities
- Practice architecture
- HQ/regional structure
- Dispersed authority
- Role of coordinating UN system

Assessment of development challenges



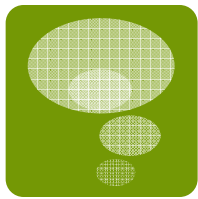
- Globalization vs exclusion
- Income inequality
- National policies, legislation and capacity
- Weakness of states and of representation
- Conflict and disaster
- HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis
- All above happen against a backdrop of environmental challenges

UN Development agenda



- Major challenges
- Real opportunities to achieve the MDGs
- Convergence on what needs to be done
- Clearer views on role of UN
- Emerging consensus on resources needed
- (All agreed before international financial melt-down)

UNDP's role



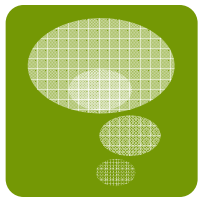
- UNDP has been requested to strengthen its role in supporting the promotion of coordination, efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations system as a whole at the country level
- UNDP continues to provide policy and technical support by working on and advocating for the multisectoral challenges of poverty reduction, democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, and environment and sustainable development.

Environment and sustainable development - principles



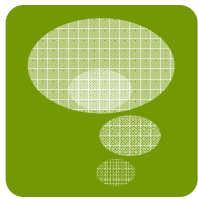
- Poor people's dependence on the environment
- Women and children suffer disproportionately
- Weakness of institutions
- UNDP/UNEP partnership

Environment and sustainable development - focus



- Mainstreaming
- Adaptation to climate change
- Mobilizing environmental finance
- Expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor

Challenges



- Making practices work together (central, regional, national)
- Systemic flaws in international environmental finance
- Too many “Paris” prioritization exercises at country level (UN, bilaterals, IFIs)