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Developments in the United Nations system

Summary: This document presents an update on recent developments in the United Nations (UN) system and key aspects of ILO engagement with the UN since the Governing Body's last discussion of this topic at its 352nd Session (October–November 2024). It highlights progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the ILO's contributions to advancing the Secretary-General's Our Common Agenda. It also provides information on the recent system-wide reviews of key elements of the UN development system reform. The Office's continued integration with the UN development system at the country level and its efforts to increase the involvement of the social partners in UN processes are also discussed.

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Related documents: [GB.356/INS/7](#), [GB.356/POL/4](#).

► Introduction

1. This document comes at a time of renewed reflections on the future of the multilateral system as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development enters its final five years. The year 2025 was marked by a series of major multilateral milestones, including the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4), the Second World Summit for Social Development (WSSD2), the annual High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) and the 80th UN General Assembly.
2. In March 2025 the UN Secretary-General launched the UN80 Initiative. Building on previous reforms, including the repositioning of the UN development system (UNDS), the Initiative represents a system-wide effort to transform how the UN organizes and delivers its work to address today's global challenges amid tightening resources. It seeks to improve internal efficiency and will propose structural realignments. In parallel, key elements of the UNDS reform have been under review, including the new generation of United Nations country teams (UNCTs).

► Progress towards the 2030 Agenda

UN80 Initiative ¹

3. Welcomed by a General Assembly resolution,² the UN80 Initiative sets out a series of interlinked measures that build on consultations with Member States and across the broader UN system.

Task Force and clusters

4. Between March and October 2025, the UN80 Task Force developed reform proposals across three workstreams: efficiencies and improvements (cost-effectiveness, simplification and operational coherence); mandate implementation review (overlaps and gaps); and structural and programme realignments (the UN's architecture).
5. To support the reform process, seven thematic clusters were created. Together with the International Telecommunication Union, the ILO co-coordinated cluster 7 on specialized agencies, focusing on governance and coordination challenges, and submitted consolidated inputs to the UN80 Task Force. The seven clusters contributed to the three initial workstreams, drawing on system-wide expertise. Based on this collective work:
 - A revised budget for the UN Secretariat was submitted to the General Assembly in September 2025 and adopted in December 2025 (workstream 1).

¹ The measures envisaged under the UN80 Initiative and its Action Plan will significantly streamline the UN system and impact the operations of UNDS entities like the ILO. Detailed information on the status of the overall UN80 Initiative is reflected in GB.356/INS/7 and, with respect to funding, GB.356/POL/4. Both documents are to be discussed by the Governing Body at its March 2026 session.

² UN General Assembly, resolution 79/318, UN80 Initiative, [A/RES/79/318](#) (2025).

- An Informal Ad Hoc Working Group of Member States was established by the General Assembly in September 2025 ³ to consider the Secretary-General's proposals. ⁴ Structured around three thematic phases (mandate creation, implementation and review), its final recommendations are expected at the end of March 2026 (workstream 2).
- The Secretary-General's progress report on structural changes and programme realignments ⁵ was submitted to the General Assembly in September 2025 (workstream 3).

UN80 Initiative Action Plan

6. The UN80 Initiative Action Plan, launched in November 2025, integrates recommendations from the three workstreams and sets out responsibilities and timelines. It will be implemented between November 2025 and December 2026, and its governance structure comprises a Steering Committee, a Task Force and 31 work packages organized into 87 actions across the three workstreams. ⁶
7. The Director-General is a member of the Steering Committee, and cluster 7 contributions have underpinned work package 8 on an expertise-on-demand mechanism, proposing key recommendations on modalities, a strengthened role for non-resident agencies and thematic hubs.
8. The Office participates in work package 8 and will continue to engage in the implementation of the Action Plan, reinforcing capacity in the regions and positioning the Organization's technical and policy support, in accordance with the forthcoming decision of the Governing Body on [GB.356/INS/7](#).

Current status and outlook of the 2030 Agenda

9. Ten years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the Secretary-General's report to the 2025 HLPF underlines that only 35 per cent of the 137 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets are on track or show moderate progress. Progress is insufficient for 47 per cent of the targets, and 18 per cent have regressed since 2015. The report stresses that up to "two thirds of the Goals will not be met". ⁷
10. Progress on SDG 8 has been mixed over the past decade. Although global unemployment declined from 6 to 5 per cent between 2015 and 2025, productivity growth remains weak, women and young people continue to face higher unemployment rates – with young people three times more likely to be unemployed than adults – and labour rights compliance has deteriorated by 7 per cent. After a rise in 2020, nearly 138 million children were in child labour in 2024. ⁸
11. Regarding SDG 1, the report underscores that social protection coverage expanded, with 52.4 per cent of the population covered by at least one social protection benefit in 2024, up from 42.8 per cent in 2015.

³ UN General Assembly, [decision](#) 79/571, UN80 Initiative: establishment of the informal ad hoc working group (2025).

⁴ UN, [Mandate Implementation Review: Report of the Secretary-General](#), 2025.

⁵ UN, [Shifting Paradigms: United to Deliver – Report of the Secretary-General](#), 2025.

⁶ More information on the UN80 Initiative Action Plan may be found on the Dashboard, [un80actions.un.org](#).

⁷ UN, [Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Report of the Secretary-General](#), April 2025.

⁸ ILO and UNICEF, [Child Labour: Global estimates 2024, trends and the road forward](#), June 2025.

ILO engagement in the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development

12. The 2025 HLPF reviewed progress made towards SDGs 3, 5, 8, 14 and 17, marking the final in-depth assessment of Goal 8 before 2030.
13. The resulting ministerial declaration ⁹ acknowledges the essential contribution of the ILO and its constituents to promote social justice and decent work. It expresses far-reaching commitment related to the ILO's mandate by supporting the fundamental principles and rights at work and promoting social dialogue, addressing gender inequalities and calling for the expansion of social protection for women and people with disabilities. It places emphasis on equal pay for work of equal value and acknowledges South-South and triangular cooperation.
14. The ILO actively engaged in and contributed to preparations for the HLPF. In conjunction with the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, an expert group meeting on SDG 8 was convened in New York, bringing together experts, social partners and stakeholders from academia to identify challenges and formulate recommendations. The deliberations at the meeting informed an in-depth technical background paper ¹⁰ for the review of SDG 8 and a Secretariat Background Note for a HLPF session on SDG 8 moderated by the ILO with the inclusion of social partners as lead participants in the discussion.

ILO leadership in the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions

15. The UN Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions scaled up implementation through the development of national road maps. These efforts have led to national actions supporting combined investments and policy reforms in jobs and social protection for just transitions. Road maps were endorsed or finalized in 15 of the 19 pathfinder countries by the end of 2025. Inter-ministerial and governance structures under the Global Accelerator, supported by the UN system, have enabled the engagement of social partners, development partners, the World Bank and other multilateral development banks. The ILO's pivotal role at the country level and in leading the Global Accelerator Technical Support Facility has been recognized by the UN resident coordinator system (UNRCS). ¹¹
16. Examples of country-level activities include the assessment by the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation of Senegal of the social protection and decent job contributions of investment projects before approval. In Malawi, the adoption of a harmonized horticulture curriculum has improved access to technical and vocational education and training and skills while promoting employment in agriculture value chains. Cambodia has undergone a cost efficiency review of public expenditure to identify fiscal space for social sectors. The Global Accelerator has also supported the implementation of the country's National Strategy on the

⁹ UN, Economic and Social Council, *Ministerial Declaration of the high-level segment of the 2025 session of the Economic and Social Council and the 2025 high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council on the theme "Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind"*, August 2025.

¹⁰ ILO, DESA and UN system officials, "2025 HLPF Thematic Review of SDG 8: Technical background paper", June 2025.

¹¹ The results of a questionnaire sent by the Development Coordination Office in September 2025 to all concerned UNRC offices highlighted that the Global Accelerator has enabled coherent UN support on social protection and jobs, noting that the ILO has consistently provided substantive technical leadership while fostering collaboration among UN agencies and national stakeholders, ensuring coherence and complementarity in joint programmes.

Development of the Informal Economy 2023–2028. In Albania, it has contributed to care employment outcomes under a national plan on ageing for 2025–30 and has facilitated the inclusion of long-term care policies in the social protection system. In Uzbekistan, it has contributed to the implementation of a social insurance law, in alignment with the Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183).

17. Joint UN programmes and resource mobilization to support the Global Accelerator have continued to show progress, helping to generate 44 joint programmes between the UN and the World Bank, with a total value of US\$49 million (including US\$33 million mobilized through UN Joint SDG Fund and US\$16.5 million from the World Bank). The partnership and funding mechanism with the World Bank, known as M-GA and established by the ILO, the World Bank and the Government of Germany, has enabled the UNRCS to engage in concrete collaborative work with other international financial institutions. The strategic relevance of the Global Accelerator was highlighted as a key initiative in the outcome documents of the Group of 20 (G20), the HLPF and the WSSD2 and selected as an initiative under the FFD4 Sevilla Platform for Action and the Doha Solutions Platform for Social Development.

► The ILO's contribution to Our Common Agenda

Pact for the Future

18. Since the adoption of the Pact for the Future in September 2024, the ILO has been participating in three of the six thematic working groups established to support the implementation of the Pact process, namely the groups on SDG delivery, youth and digital technologies.¹²
19. Within the SDG delivery working group, the ILO supported two sub-actions: poverty eradication through sustainable and efficient social protection systems, and improving opportunities for decent work for all and universal access to social protection to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities. The ILO also contributed through country-level activities under the Global Accelerator and joint advocacy with other UN agencies in the context of FFD4, WSSD2 and the 30th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP30).
20. In the working group on youth, the ILO, together with the UN Youth Office and with support from the International Organisation of Employers and the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), provided inputs for the development of an options paper outlining a global youth investment platform designed to mobilize and channel financing for youth programming, including youth-led solutions. The paper was presented to the UN Secretary-General in November 2025, following stakeholder consultations.
21. Within the working group on digital technologies, the ILO participated in several initiatives including the World Summit on the Information Society, where the Organization leads on e-employment, and the International Telecommunication Union's AI Skills Coalition, which the ILO joined in July 2025.

¹² The other three working groups address peace and security, UN governance reform and international financial architecture reform.

Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (30 June–3 July 2025)

22. The FFD4 renewed the global framework for financing for development, building on the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The outcome document, the Sevilla Commitment,¹³ acknowledges that poverty remains the greatest global challenge and expresses strong commitment to multilateralism, international cooperation and global solidarity. The strategic importance of decent work is also recognized.
23. Social protection features prominently in the Sevilla Commitment. Countries are encouraged to integrate the financing of social protection systems and policies, including floors in line with ILO recommendations and standards, into their country-led plans and strategies. The parties committed to providing support to developing countries that aim to increase social protection coverage “including those that aim to do so by at least two percentage points per year”, in line with the [ILO global call to action](#) to accelerate the achievement of universal social protection (SDG target 1.3) to reduce poverty and inequalities.¹⁴ To support this commitment, the Sevilla Platform for Action on the extension of social protection was launched.
24. The ILO played an active role prior to and during the Conference, providing the Secretariat with five policy briefs and inputs related to financial architecture reform, just transition financing, foreign direct investment for decent work, social protection financing and the scaling up of the Global Accelerator.

Second World Summit for Social Development (4–5 November 2025)

25. The WSSD2 took place in Doha, Qatar, in the presence of 40 Heads of State, 150 Ministers and 8,000 participants. The ILO, represented by a tripartite delegation, assumed a leadership role by participating actively and visibly in both the Summit’s official and parallel programmes. The Summit adopted the Doha Political Declaration by consensus, which reflects well the ILO’s contribution to it in relation to several points,¹⁵ making decent work, including social protection, a central pillar of social development and social justice. The Declaration is poised to inform further work within the UNDS, including reflections on the post-2030 framework.
26. A high-level special event co-hosted by the ILO and the Governments of Brazil, Qatar and Switzerland highlighted the role of the Global Coalition for Social Justice as a key vehicle for implementing the Political Declaration through concrete initiatives. At its 355th Session (November 2025), the Governing Body endorsed a three-pronged strategic approach to follow-up to the WSSD2 and agreed that reports on the implementation of the approach will be submitted to the Governing Body on a biennial basis.¹⁶

¹³ UN General Assembly, resolution 79/323, Sevilla Commitment, [A/RES/79/323](#), 2025.

¹⁴ The recommendation to extend social protection coverage, including for countries that aim to do so by at least 2 percentage points, was also included in the Political Declaration of the WSSD2; the COP30 Belém Declaration on Hunger, Poverty and Human-Centred Climate Action; and in the G20 Call to Action: towards inclusive, resilient and sustainable development through Universal Social Protection Systems and Floors. Progress can be tracked via the platform on the ILO web page, <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/ShowProject.action?id=3161>.

¹⁵ The ILO’s contribution to the WSSD2 consists of the key messages of the tripartite inputs adopted by the Governing Body at its 352nd Session in 2024 ([GB.352/INS/21/1\(Rev.2\)](#)) and the resolution concerning the Second World Summit for Social Development, adopted by the International Labour Conference in 2025 ([ILC.113/Resolution III](#), 2025).

¹⁶ [GB.355/PV](#), para. 144.

COP30 (10–21 November 2025)

27. The ILO supported the negotiations towards the Belém Political Package adopted at COP30 with a view to integrating decent work and just transition objectives across key decision-making, particularly the United Arab Emirates Just Transition Work Programme and the Global Goal on Adaptation.
28. Significant progress has been made on the Just Transition Work Programme through stronger emphasis on social dialogue, labour rights and quality jobs, while recognizing the importance of just transition pathways for the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. One of the Conference's decisions highlights human rights and encourages the participation of workers affected by transitions. It also includes references to social protection, private sector engagements and the informal and care economies. The ILO also contributed to the programme of the Brazilian COP30 Presidency, notably to groups related to job creation and skills; micro, small and medium-sized enterprises; and entrepreneurship.

Global Coalition for Social Justice

29. The Global Coalition for Social Justice has continued to gain recognition across the UN system as a broad multilateral platform for advancing social justice as a shared, cross-cutting priority. Bringing together over 400 partners, including 25 UN entities, other international and regional organizations, employers and workers' organizations and academic institutions, the Coalition provides a structured space for dialogue, coordination and collective action, in particular to implement the Doha Political Declaration.

► The ILO in the UNDS

Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR)

30. In December 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted its latest QCPR resolution,¹⁷ which will guide the work of the UNDS until 2028 and covers the last full cycle before 2030. The resolution reiterates the General Assembly's call on entities of the UNDS to continue mainstreaming the SDGs in their strategic planning and country programme documents, addressing national ownership of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs). It recognizes each individual entity's mandate and expertise as contributions to a better integrated UNDS.
31. The resolution calls for human rights obligations and commitments under international law to be respected and fulfilled and requests the UNDS to continue supporting countries in developing and implementing appropriate social protection systems, calling for strengthened partnerships and enhanced South–South and triangular cooperation.
32. It also urges the mobilization of multiple and diverse funding sources, exploration of innovative funding approaches and deepening of partnerships with other relevant stakeholders, including international financial institutions.

¹⁷ UN General Assembly, resolution 79/226, Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, [A/RES/79/226](#) (2024).

Reviews of key elements of the UNDS reform

33. Since 2024, key elements of the UNDS reform initiated in 2018 have been under review, including progress towards a new generation of UNCTs, the Management Accountability Framework (MAF) and the cost-sharing arrangement for the UNRCS.
34. Requested by the UN Sustainable Development Group Principals and conducted by the UNSDG System-Wide Evaluation Office, a system-wide evaluation of progress towards a new generation of UNCTs was completed in November 2025 and included assessments of the alignment of UNSDG entity programming with UNSDCFs and the (re)configuration of UNCTs.
35. It found that the strategic vision for a new generation of UNCTs remained relevant and noted the progress achieved. However, while UNSDCFs and UNSDG entity country programme documents were broadly aligned, UNSDCFs were not yet the primary planning instrument at the country level. Moreover, the results of UNCT configuration remained limited, and UNCT ownership and the strategic use of UNSDCF implementation tools were weak.
36. The evaluation, in which the ILO participated, provided seven strategic recommendations including, among others, recalibrating the delivery of the UNSDCF cycle, revisiting UNCT configuration, addressing institutional obstacles and accelerating the implementation of the Funding Compact commitments.
37. Following the endorsement of the evaluation by the UNSDG Principals in October 2025, management responses ¹⁸ were issued. The findings will inform the revision of the UNSDCF Guidance and the finalization of the MAF review in 2026. The MAF review seeks to ensure its continued relevance in advancing the repositioning of the UNDS. Initially planned to run in parallel with the system-wide evaluation on a new generation of UNCTs, the review was delayed owing to the evaluation's findings and developments related to UN80.
38. Concerning the cost-sharing arrangement for the UNRCS, the General Assembly requested a comprehensive review of all funding streams, including the cost-sharing formula and levy. In 2026, the UNSDG will review the formula and its criteria and engage in system-wide consultations for validation. In parallel, the General Assembly maintained the current formula with an inflationary adjustment from 2025. As a result, the overall cost-shared amount increased by 3.1 per cent in 2026 to US\$82 million, raising the ILO's contribution to US\$4.39 million.
39. With regard to resident coordinators, there is a strategic programme established by the Human Resources Development Department to support ILO staff members in preparing for the Resident Coordinator Assessment Centre. Four resident coordinators originate from the ILO, two staff members passed the Assessment Centre in 2024 and are eligible to apply for resident coordinator positions, and two others are awaiting results.

ILO engagement in global and regional mechanisms

40. In 2025 the ILO provided technical support and expertise to UN global mechanisms, including to the Global Compact on Refugees, through high-level engagement in the Global Refugee Forum and mid-term reviews. The ILO also contributed to the preparation of the report of the Chair of the UNSDG, highlighting its contributions to the SDGs. That report reflects the ILO's key achievements, including measures to support pathfinder countries through the Global

¹⁸ UN, *Management Response: System-wide evaluation on progress towards a "New generation of United Nations Country Teams"*, December 2025.

Accelerator; promote employment; strengthen social dialogue to advance access to labour justice; increase protection for migrant workers; and promote the ratification of international labour standards, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155), and the Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187).

41. The ILO regions continue to engage with all UNDS actors at the regional level, particularly through resident coordinators' offices, regional collaborative platforms and peer support groups. This is essential to ensure coherence and raise awareness of the Decent Work Agenda among resident coordinators.

UNSDCFs and Decent Work Country Programmes (DWCPs)

42. The ILO continued to develop DWCPs that are aligned with UNSDCF. Since the Governing Body was last updated on developments in the UN system, at its 352nd Session,¹⁹ an additional 19 DWCPs have been designed in the following countries: Barbados, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Cook Islands, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Montenegro, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Ukraine.
43. ILO country offices also continued to support the development of their UNCT's common country assessments and UNSDCF. They have been increasingly successful in engaging social partners in the elaboration of the latter and continue to work to increase their involvement. Of the 138 countries where UNSDCF have been or are being elaborated, the social partners are or were involved in the creation of 89.
44. Within UNCTs, the ILO leads or co-leads results groups or working groups in a number of countries, including, for example, Bangladesh, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, North Macedonia, Panama, Timor-Leste, Türkiye and Zambia. In 2024 and 2025, the ILO facilitated the involvement of employers' and workers' organizations in North Macedonia in training on the SDGs led by the UNCT.
45. At the global level, the ILO participated in a recent review of common country assessments and UNSDCF as a member of the Inter-agency Network for Human Rights, Leaving No One Behind and Sustainable Development. In total, 84 UNSDCF and related common country assessments were examined, with the report expected to be available in 2026. Additionally, updates on progress in mainstreaming human rights, including labour rights, within UN entities participating in the Secretary-General's Call to Action for Human Rights have been reported regularly to the UN Executive Committee and Deputies Committee, with guidance provided at the meeting of the Executive Committee held in December 2025.

Social partners' capacity-building and engagement in UN development processes

46. Over the past few years, progress has been made in involving the social partners in the UNSDCF preparation processes, albeit unevenly across regions. For instance, workers' organizations were able to contribute positively to UN processes in Bangladesh, Guinea, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal and Uzbekistan.
47. In Guinea, trade unions, with the support of the Bureau for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV), were able to engage with the UN Development Coordination Office and contribute to the 2025

¹⁹ As of 15 September 2025.

Voluntary National Reviews. In the Philippines, trade unions participated in the preparation of the UNSDCF, developing a position paper highlighting social protection and freedom of association on SDG platforms. In Morocco and Senegal, trade unions engaged in Voluntary National Reviews and produced alternative reports, while Uzbek trade unions participated in the national SDG council contributing to such Reviews.

48. With ACTRAV support, Ghanaian trade unions developed an evidence-based contribution to the 2025 Voluntary National Review, advocating for a new social contract centred on SDG 8 that was later disseminated in national multi-stakeholder forums involving UN agencies, the National Development Planning Commission, civil society organizations and other stakeholders. The paper was also integrated into the ITUC country inputs to the 2025 HLPF.
49. Workers' organizations that achieve effective results are often pro-active and invest in strengthening their internal organizational capacities. They involve their members through capacity-building activities, establishing a solid foundation for advocacy and policy impact while maintaining members' engagement. They develop position papers that articulate their priority areas, supported by evidence-based analysis. They also engage with resident coordinators and their offices, requesting inclusion in participatory mechanisms or contributing to their establishment.
50. Despite the opportunities offered by common country assessments and UNSDCFs, the engagement of social partners continues to face significant challenges. Workers' organizations are sometimes excluded from UNSDCF processes or invited at a late stage, limiting them to commenting on draft common country assessments or UNSDCFs, with their priorities often not reflected in the final documents. They are also sometimes classified as part of general civil society.
51. In September 2025, a report assessing workers' engagement in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda was published. In Benin, a workshop on social dialogue for policymaking enabled trade unions to advocate for a formal role in monitoring and evaluating SDG progress.
52. The African Regional Workers' Academy on Sustainable Development for Africa organized by the Programme for Workers' Activities (ACTRAV-Turin) that took place in Abuja in November 2024 facilitated the engagement of African trade unions with the resident coordinator. Moreover, ACTRAV, through ACTRAV-Turin, built the capacity of workers' organizations to engage in the SDG process. Regional workers' academies on strengthening trade unions in the area of sustainable development were conducted between September and October 2025 in each of the five ILO regions.
53. The Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP) supported employers' organizations in several countries to strengthen their engagement with and contribution to common country assessment and UNSDCF processes, as well as with UNCTs and resident coordinators, particularly in Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mongolia, Panama and Yemen.
54. In Costa Rica, the Costa Rican Union of Chambers and Associations of the Private Business Sector (UCCAEP) and the resident coordinator established a mechanism for coordination between the UN agencies to enhance the role of the private sector. The UCCAEP is also working with the resident coordinator to facilitate bilateral dialogue with workers' organizations. In September 2025, with ILO support, the resident coordinator facilitated thematic dialogue related to challenges in the technical education system.
55. In Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Employers' Federation leads private sector engagement with the UNCT through the Bangladesh Private Sector Working Committee, which encompasses

most representative business organizations in the country. In 2025, the Working Committee, including the resident coordinator as an observer, adopted an advocacy strategy to promote the SDGs and collaboration between the UN and the private sector.

56. In Egypt, the ILO facilitated the participation of the Federation of Egyptian Industries at the UNCT retreat, where it provided an overview of the economic situation in the country. The ILO also facilitated a round table discussion between the Federation and the UNCT on the role of the private sector in education and jobs.
57. In Mongolia, the Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry is collaborating with the resident coordinator to raise the visibility of the UN Global Compact among member companies and to extend responsible business conduct and environmental, social and governance services to companies, including at a national conference on business integrity in October 2025.
58. In Guatemala, the Coordinating Committee of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations has engaged with the resident coordinator and the UNCT for the last three years and holds regular top-level meetings between the resident coordinator and its Board of Directors.
59. In Pakistan, the Employers' Federation of Pakistan continues to lead the Pakistan Private Sector Task Force to promote unified private sector engagement on the SDGs. With the support of the ILO, it adopted a road map and developed an advocacy strategy and other material.
60. Despite improvements in the engagement of employers' and business membership organizations (EBMOs), their engagement with UNCTs and participation in UNSDCF and common country assessment processes remains uneven. Continuous collaboration established with UNCTs, through common country assessment or UNSDCF processes, has proved beneficial, for instance in Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mongolia, Panama and Yemen. The capacity, strength and representativeness of EBMOs, together with the level of awareness and understanding of their role by UNCTs, determine engagement and interest from UNCTs.
61. ACT/EMP continues to provide technical advisory services to promote engagement with the UN system, mainly through communication tools tailored for national application, as in Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Partnerships and resource mobilization: Funding Compact and pooled funding

62. For the 2024–25 biennium, funding from the UN system contributed US\$48 million, combining inter-agency resources and pooled financing instruments through joint programmes and thematic initiatives. This relates to approximately 100 projects financed through pooled funding mechanisms and around 80 inter-agency collaboration projects across the regions, in areas such as employment skills, enterprise, social protection, social dialogue, the green transition, labour migration and sectoral approaches.
63. Funding channelled to ILO interventions through multi-partner trust funds amounts to US\$15.6 million for the biennium, including from several Joint SDG Fund thematic windows, particularly those supporting the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions and the Partnership for Action on Green Economy. Engagement also extends to cross-cutting pooled mechanisms, such as the Peacebuilding Fund and the Global Disability Fund.

64. Pooled funding constitutes a core pillar of the Funding Compact, which calls for its expansion to enhance the coherence and quality of UN development financing. Since the review of the UN Funding Compact in 2024, system-wide reporting shows uneven progress in meeting the related commitments. While the Compact aims to strengthen predictable, flexible and pooled financing to support integrated policy advice under UNSDCF, core resources remain below expected levels, and the overall funding environment has become more constrained. The UN80 process has reiterated the importance of advancing the Compact's implementation to reinforce coherence, strengthen pooled and core financing and ensure that the UNDS can respond effectively to country-level priorities.