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UNDP SUPPORT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOAL 1**

POVERTY REDUCTION

United Nations Development Programme



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



*This is a living document, which will be updated periodically.
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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

A path towards global prosperity, human well-being and a healthy planet

The world has achieved remarkable gains in human development over the past two decades. Extreme poverty has significantly reduced, access to primary education and health outcomes has improved, and substantial inroads have been made in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women. The pursuit of the eight Millennium Development Goals has contributed to this progress and enabled people across the world to improve their lives and future prospects. Yet, despite these significant gains, extreme poverty remains a key challenge, with more than 700 million people globally living on less than US\$ 1.90 PPP (purchasing power parity) per day. Inequalities are either high or widening, especially within countries. Unemployment and vulnerable employment levels are high in many countries, particularly among youth. Unsustainable consumption and production are pushing ecosystems beyond their limits—undermining their ability to provide services vital to life, development, and their own regeneration. Shocks associated with macroeconomic instability, disasters linked to natural hazards, environmental degradation, and socio-political unrest impact negatively on the lives of millions. In many cases, these shocks hold back, if not reverse, progress already achieved in meeting national and internally agreed development goals. Preserving the gains that have been made and addressing the current development challenges the world faces cannot be solved by tinkering at the margins.

There is an imperative today to foster sustainable development. A vision for what this encapsulates is laid out in the new sustainable development agenda that aims to end poverty, promote prosperity and people's well-being while protecting the environment by 2030. As the UN's Development arm, UNDP has a key role to play in supporting countries to make this vision a reality—putting societies on a sustainable development pathway, managing risk and enhancing resilience, and advancing prosperity and wellbeing.

Building on its core strengths—a large country network in more than 170 countries and territories, a principal coordination role within the UN Development System, and the proven ability in supporting efforts to reduce poverty, inequality and exclusion, and protect vital ecosystems—UNDP has outlined a vision in its Strategic Plan 2014-17 focused on making the next big breakthrough in development: to help countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion. While ambitious, this vision is within reach and significant inroads can be made in eradicating poverty, reducing inequalities and exclusion, and safeguarding the environment.

In line with this vision, UNDP has worked with the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) in developing a strategy for effective and coherent implementation support of the new sustainable development agenda under the acronym 'MAPS' (Mainstreaming, Acceleration, and Policy Support). The *Mainstreaming* component of MAPS aims to generate awareness amongst all relevant actors and help governments land the agenda at national and local levels; and ultimately to mainstream the agenda into their national plans, strategies and budgets. The *Acceleration* component focuses on helping governments accelerate progress on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, by providing tools that will help identify critical constraints to faster progress and focus on those development objectives that are more relevant to the country context. The *Policy Support* component aims to provide coordinated and pooled policy support to countries working to meet their SDG targets. In this regard, UNDP offers an integrated package of policy support services that align with its programming priorities. These services, as outlined in the prospectus, cover a wide range of areas: poverty reduction, inclusive growth and productive employment, gender equality and the empowerment of women, HIV and health, access to water and sanitation, climate change adaptation, access to sustainable energy, sustainable management of terrestrial ecosystems, oceans governance, and promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies.

Well-equipped with this integrated package of policy support services, UNDP stands ready to support country partners to effectively implement the new development agenda and make long-term economic prosperity, human and environmental well-being a reality.



POVERTY REDUCTION

Why does this matter?

Poverty is multidimensional and is not simply a lack of adequate income. For instance, earning US\$1.90 PPP (purchasing power parity) per day is unlikely to mean the end of the many overlapping deprivations faced by poor people, including malnutrition, poor sanitation and a lack of electricity or inadequate schools. Time poverty adds another dimension. Rural women in developing countries, for instance, spend most of their time on unpaid household and subsistence activities. Little time is left for market-related and remunerated activities, thereby exacerbating poverty. According to the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 1.6 billion people in 108 countries, home to 78 percent of the world's population, are identified as multidimensionally poor.¹ MPI reflects the combined simultaneous disadvantages poor people experience across different areas of their lives, including education, health and living standards.

Over 700 million people worldwide still live below the US\$ 1.90 PPP per day extreme poverty line,² and over half the global population live at the bottom of the economic pyramid on less than US\$8 per day.³ While economic growth is a powerful instrument and is necessary for reducing poverty, it is not sufficient unless it is inclusive and equitable and unless the needs of the poor and marginalized are at the center of development priorities.

Processes of **social exclusion** — driven by multiple economic, social, political and cultural factors — continue to play a major role in perpetuating poverty and entrenching inequalities of outcomes and opportunities. Social exclusion denies many—including the urban and rural poor, indigenous people, ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities, women, and youth—the opportunities and capabilities that they need to improve their lives. **Growing or high inequality** is detrimental to economic growth and undermines social cohesion, increasing political and social tensions and, in some circumstances, driving instability and conflicts.

Increasing or high vulnerability to shocks contribute to poverty and declining economic growth. Shocks such as slow and rapid onset disasters, economic recession and conflict are destroying the livelihoods and well-being of millions of people the world over, particularly the poor. Over the past decade, total disaster related economic losses were more than US\$1.3 trillion.⁴ Recurring small-scale and slow-onset disasters predominantly affect communities and households and constitute a high percentage of all losses. Poor governance and the substantial growth of population and assets in areas exposed to natural hazards are the major causes of increasing levels of disaster risk. The 'near poor'—those who live just above the extreme poverty threshold—are particularly vulnerable to shocks, less able to cope with the impact of disasters and face the risk of falling back into extreme poverty.⁵

There is a **strong nexus between vulnerability to disasters and poverty** and both have mutually reinforcing effects. Poorer people are generally more exposed and more susceptible to hazards. Their already subsistence-level assets get wiped out during disasters, further lowering their capacity to absorb, cope and recover. This is exemplified by experiences from a number of countries where the disaster events made the poor sink further into poverty. For example, the 2000-2001 drought in Sindh province in Pakistan increased poverty by 15 percent.⁶ Poverty reduction can help to reduce climate and disaster risks if risk management concerns are integrated. Likewise, better risk-informed development can help sustain development gains and maintain efforts to overcome poverty.

In a significant number of countries, **rising unemployment** can fuel social unrest. More than 200 million people globally are unemployed, with 74 million young people (aged 15–24) looking for work in 2014.⁷ The employment situation is deteriorating in some emerging and developing economies, with vulnerable employment still high. Predominantly comprised of women, nearly half of the world's employed population is still working in vulnerable conditions and thus prevented from accessing basic necessities and decent work.⁸



The **unsustainable management of the environment and natural resources** is further exacerbating poverty, as ecosystem services and other non-market goods make up 50 percent to 90 percent of the total source of livelihoods among rural and forest-dwelling households living in poverty.⁹ Over 13 million hectares of forests are being cleared each year—an area around three times the size of Switzerland. This destruction is contributing up to 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions and disrupting the livelihoods of millions of forest-dependent people.

The development of extractive industries around oil, gas and minerals holds the promise of raising incomes and living standards in natural resource-rich countries. Yet **many resource-rich countries are unable to fully benefit from their natural wealth, with persistent poverty, a shortage of jobs, a degraded environment and destroyed livelihoods.** On average, resource-dependent economies score lower on the human development index than less-endowed countries.¹⁰ The wealth pouring into resource-dependent countries can

also breed corruption and raise inequalities, creating a fertile ground for violence and conflict.

In a world faced with **escalating development challenges**, countries often struggle to implement transformative sustainable development strategies. Estimates for investment needs to implement the SDGs in developing countries range from US\$3.3 trillion to US\$4.5 trillion per year, mainly for basic infrastructure, food security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, health and education.¹¹ At the same time, the development and integration of financial markets have increased the number of options to choose from to advance investments in sustainable development. New opportunities have emerged for catalysing, pooling and making more efficient use of resources to address these development challenges and to better manage risks. Ensuring that all countries, and in particular the poorest and most vulnerable, are able to access available financing opportunities is key to promoting inclusive growth and achieving sustainable development.

More concerted efforts are needed to address the root causes and challenges of the multiple dimensions of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at all levels.



Poverty - Key Facts



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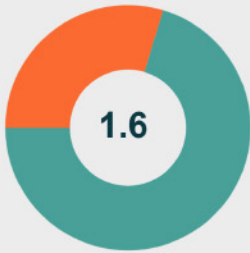
Over **700** million people still live below the US\$ 1.90 PPP a day extreme poverty line



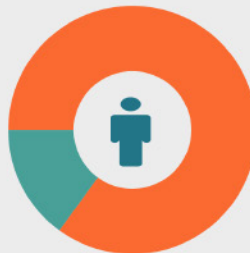
An additional **800** million people are close to the poverty threshold; social, economic and environmental shocks could push them back into poverty

Poverty is Multidimensional

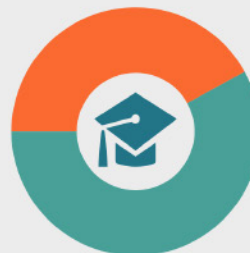
In 108 countries, covering a total population of 5.4 billion people:



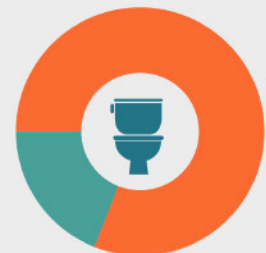
1.6 billion are MPI-poor



85% of the MPI-poor live in rural areas



42% of the MPI-poor live in households where no adult has even 5 years of education



81% of the MPI-poor live in households where sanitation is inadequate



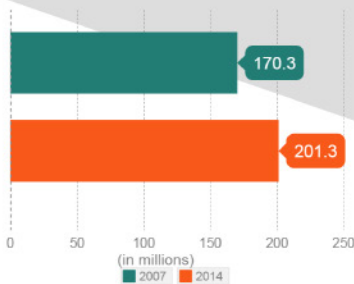
The richest **8%** of the world's population earn half of the world's total income



Processes of social exclusion play a major role in **entrenching inequalities** of outcomes and opportunities



Access to financing opportunities, particularly by the poor and most vulnerable, is key to reducing poverty



Global unemployment increased by 31 million from 2007 and stood at over **200 million** in 2014



Of the over 200 million unemployed, **more than a third** are youth (aged 15-24)



Over **1.6 billion** people worldwide directly depend on forests for their livelihoods



Over **13 million** hectares of forests are being cleared each year, destroying the livelihoods and wellbeing of millions of forest-dependent people

*MPI figures drawn from OPHI; Employment figures drawn from ILO

What do we offer?

UNDP promotes an integrated approach to sustainable development by supporting countries in their **efforts to reduce poverty in all its dimensions, inequality and exclusion and to protect vital ecosystems**. Our work on poverty reduction is strongly aligned with **Sustainable Development Goal 1 on ending poverty in all of its forms everywhere** as well as with the relevant dimensions of all the other goals. Through application of UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards and related Accountability Mechanism UNDP also ensures appropriate safeguards are in place across all of its programming to avoid, manage and mitigate potential harm to people and the environment.

In partnership with a wide range of actors, we offer the following services to countries:

We assist in the formulation of development planning strategies that promote inclusive sustainable development, including special measures to meet the needs of the poor and marginalized, promote gender equality and protect critical ecosystems.

We strengthen institutional capacity to design, coordinate, implement and monitor national vision documents and development plans.

We develop capacities of subnational governments to formulate, plan, monitor and implement participatory local development plans, working together with civil society, including marginalized groups and communities, and local organizations.

We offer policy advice and tools to government decision makers to promote pro-poor development in areas such as social protection, job creation, sustainable urbanization, water and sanitation, biodiversity and ecosystems management, climate change and disaster risk reduction, chemicals and waste management, and extractives and to support fiscal policies that stimulate inclusive growth.

We advocate for enhanced, risk-informed, public investment and economic governance to ensure that the poor have access to vital public services.

We help countries prepare for and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change and pursue low-carbon development pathways that guarantee a cleaner, greener future. UNDP remains the largest service provider in the UN System for disaster risk reduction and for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

We work with countries to develop financial solutions in: sustainable management of ecosystem goods and services; improving water and oceans governance; scaling up climate change adaptation and mitigation; sustainable, affordable and clean energy; and sustainable management of chemicals and waste. To achieve this, UNDP supports national partners to plan, access, deliver, diversify scale-up and sequence a variety of environmental vertical funds. This financing is used to develop capacity, remove policy and regulatory barriers and expand/transform green markets in order to increase resilience and to reduce poverty and inequalities.



We help governments to set up comprehensive poverty monitoring and assessment systems to inform the design and targeting of effective poverty reduction and sustainable development policies.

In the run-up to the MDG deadline of 2015, MDG progress acceleration remains an important part of our work. Through the **MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF)**, a UN-wide initiative, we support countries to systematically identify and analyse the bottlenecks that are slowing progress towards the MDGs; this involves rolling out proven interventions and developing MDG action plans.

UNDP IN ACTION

Integrated Development Planning

With UNDP support, 85 countries have **incorporated poverty and environment issues in an integrated manner into national, subnational and sectoral policies and plans**. This has enabled a range of outcomes, including improved capacities of planning and finance agencies and sector ministries to make informed budget allocations and investment decisions in managing natural resources sustainably for pro-poor development, increased government expenditure on the environment, the monitoring of mining and agriculture projects to evaluate environmental and social compliances, and the reframing of environment laws that take into account social inclusion.

In **Cambodia**, to address the problem of escalating biodiversity loss and the high incidence of rural poverty, the UNDP-GEF supported the government to integrate biodiversity conservation objectives into development plans, including 23 Commune Development Plans and the associated District Development Plans. Over 5,000 government officials and local community members were trained in conservation planning processes and their capacities were strengthened to implement laws and regulations on the ground. Over 30 community-based organizations, including indigenous representation committees, were established to map, develop rules and regulations for and manage natural resources and land. As a result, the number of logging incidences in the Preah Vihear Protected Forest, for instance, decreased by nearly 95 percent. To address the high incidence of

rural poverty, nature-based tourism initiatives were promoted, creating sustainable alternative livelihoods for local communities. In Tmatboey, for instance, ecotourism guides earn US\$5 for each tour, providing them with a stable income.

In **Rwanda**, an economic analysis of natural resources management and capacity-building activities, supported by the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), was instrumental in enabling decision makers in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and the Rwanda Environmental Management Authority to integrate environment issues into the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy as well as to make environment a sector in its own right. Rwanda's expenditures on the environment and climate change have increased—from 0.4 percent of the national budget (2005-2008) to 2.5 percent (2008-2012).

In **Uruguay**, PEI brought together the Planning and Budget Office, the Ministry of Social Development and the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment to reframe Uruguay's Packaging Law created in 2004 to promote the reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery of disposable packaging. The revised law has a focus on social inclusion; as a result, the national law now recognizes waste recyclers, guaranteeing them rights to decent working conditions, stable salaries and social protection.

UNDP has supported subnational governments in local development planning by building their capacities to formulate, plan, monitor and implement participatory local development plans, working together with civil society, including marginalized groups and the private sector; supporting communities to set up self-help schemes for improved access to basic services; and supporting income generation, microfinance and job creation for the extreme poor.

In **Bangladesh**, UNDP, with other partners, supported local capacity for the development and implementation of poverty reduction strategies in 24 towns across the country. The planning process brought together local government and elected officials, and representatives from urban poor communities, civil society and the private sector. UNDP worked with communities in poor urban settlements to improve livelihoods and living



conditions. Interventions include improving the physical conditions of settlements, enhancing socio-economic opportunities for the extreme poor and providing technical assistance to communities to develop savings and credit groups. As a result of these interventions, 166,000 households now have access to better water sources while 143,000 households have new toilets. More than 88,000 extremely poor women have been supported to set up their own businesses through small enterprise grants. Furthermore, 376,000 households now participate in savings and credit groups, with over US\$5 million of savings and US\$3.7 million worth of loans at the end of 2012.

In **Lebanon**, UNDP, through its ART initiative (Articulation of Territorial Networks for Sustainable Human Development), worked to empower local authorities and local communities to participate in the planning and implementation of development processes. The programme covered four areas of the country that are characterized by high poverty rates and severe socio-economic problems. ART facilitated

the formation of working groups that convened all community stakeholders to identify local development needs. Based on those needs, programme interventions and activities were further elaborated. The programme also successfully set up local economic development agencies in these four regions to help small and medium enterprises, cooperatives, youth and women through the provision of technical assistance and the facilitation of access to credit. Consequently, nearly 200 projects across numerous sectors, including agriculture, environment, health, education governance and local economic development, have benefited the target population. Over 150,000 people have benefited from enhanced access to public health care services; some 40,000 youth have engaged in economic activity; approximately 2,000 farmers have received technical assistance in reducing production costs, increasing quality of produce and overcoming post-harvesting barriers; and around 954 newly elected mayors and municipal council members have undergone training on governance issues and are now better equipped to plan and implement development projects.



Social Protection

UNDP helped countries **design and enhance their social protection systems** through policy advice and advocacy, national capacity development to ensure that social protection schemes reach the intended groups and are more cost-effective, and through South-South cooperation. In 2013 alone, 15 million people benefited from social protection in 72 countries. Results include improved capacities of government to develop and implement policies on social protection mechanisms to alleviate the needs of poor and vulnerable populations and the introduction of reforms to increase access to social protection schemes, including for women. South-South exchanges enabled the transfer of social protection knowledge and models, including those based on conditional cash transfer mechanisms, to support national policies and strategies.

Brazil celebrated 10 years of its Bolsa Familia social protection programme in 2013, globally recognized for extending health care and education to poor families. The programme has lifted 36 million people out of extreme poverty¹² and has contributed significantly to the reduction of the poverty rate from 9.7 percent to 4.3 percent.¹³ Fifty million low-income people have obtained benefits through the programme.¹⁴ UNDP worked with

the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger to design, structure and deploy this programme.

In **India**, many unemployed, including migrant workers who earn their income through casual jobs, have found a safety net in the form of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). It has helped to slow down and, in some cases, reverse migration from rural to urban areas. As of 2013-2014, 130 million households were registered in the programme, generating wage employment equivalent to 2,130 million person-days.¹⁵ UNDP is a key partner in this job guarantee programme and has strengthened the government's capacity to implement the programme by setting up a Technical Secretariat with experts in monitoring, training and communications. It helped raise awareness about the Act among potential participants, informing them about their rights and the benefits of the programme. This has been crucial for creating demand for work. It also helped ensure transparency in payment of wages and efficiency in administration by introducing innovative technologies like smart cards, biometric devices and ATMs and by digitizing information.

In **Myanmar**, UNDP provided social protection assistance, through 194 rice banks, reaching 89,847 people (52 percent women). These rice banks helped reduce food insecurity among poor households, particularly during the rainy season and ahead of cultivation season.



Jobs and Livelihoods

UNDP supported a wide array of livelihood opportunities in programme countries. As a result of UNDP interventions in 2014, 11.2 million people (5.7 million women) benefited from improved livelihoods in 94 countries; 920,000 new jobs (41 percent for women) were created in 77 countries; 33 countries adopted policies and systems to boost employment and livelihoods creation; 14 countries strengthened their capacities for collecting and analysing youth employment statistics; and over 2.4 million women directly benefitted from interventions designed to reduce or eliminate barriers to women's economic empowerment.

In **Bangladesh**, with UNDP support, 90,000 underserved (70 percent women) were able to access digital mobile financial services through 2,000 digital centers. The centers supported 62 rural cooperatives, providing access to finance and consultation services for nearly 8,000 households and 2.5 million individuals.

In **Colombia**, UNDP worked with the Ministry of Employment to develop policies to help eliminate gender inequalities in the public and private sectors. An initial group of 20 private companies with more than 60,000 employees developed action plans to reduce gender gaps in recruitment, address salary differentials and promote career development for women.

In **Kenya**, with support from UNDP's African Facility for Inclusive Markets, the Youth Enterprise Fund has supported 89,000 youth enterprises, offered market support to 1,800 entrepreneurs, trained over 15,000 youth in entrepreneurship and facilitated over 2,000 youth in job-seeking efforts through the Youth Employment Scheme. This has been a key success to ensure public-private sector dialogue in support of private sector development.

In the crisis context in 2014, 20 **crisis-affected countries reported improvements in restoring livelihoods** in communities through income-generating jobs for families. Community-building schemes resulted in over 100,000 new jobs (40 percent for women) and an additional 5.7 million people (49 percent females) benefitted from strengthened livelihoods.

In **Afghanistan**, UNDP helped to establish over 279 rural infrastructure projects in energy, transport, water supply, natural resources, disaster management and agriculture in 31 provinces, which benefitted approximately 2.8 million rural women and men with livelihood opportunities.

In **Syria**, where conflict has killed over 200,000 people and displaced more than 2 million, UNDP used emergency job schemes to manage solid waste and repair community infrastructure. In 2013, UNDP provided jobs to 55,000 families whose livelihoods were severely disrupted by the conflict.

In **Yemen**, where youth unemployment was one of the root causes of the recent conflict, UNDP supported over 500 young people in establishing new businesses in conflict-affected communities and provided financial literacy training.



Access to Basic Services

UNDP supported water governance reforms in 60 countries in relation to water resources management and water supply and sanitation, incorporating a human rights-based approach (HRBA).

In **Kenya**, the UNDP Water Governance Facility has assisted the government in strengthening a HRBA to anti-corruption in water at the ministry level and has also improved the coordination between the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. The project raised the awareness of the local population about their right to regular, safe, sufficient and affordable water and also about their responsibilities. Consequently, the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission's complaint telephone line has received fewer calls on water corruption issues.

Financing for Development

UNDP has helped over 150 countries access more than US\$2 billion from multilateral environmental vertical funds and other sources since 2010, which represent key investments with multiple benefits for poverty reduction.

UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) has supported 19 countries to build a sound business case for increased investment in the management of ecosystems and biodiversity at the national level by analysing the specific threats to biodiversity posed by sector development and by pointing out benefits that ecosystems provide to these sectors. Moving a step ahead, BIOFIN is also working with governments to assess the financing needs for the sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services by conducting public expenditure reviews across all sectors that impact or depend upon biodiversity and ecosystems. These biodiversity expenditure reviews are the first of their kind. The Initiative is also helping governments develop costed action plans for biodiversity management and is working to identify, access, combine and sequence different sources of funds to meet biodiversity-financing needs.

Through the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative, UNDP has supported government efforts to conduct public climate and environment expenditure and institutional reviews, leading to budget reforms and re-prioritized spending in countries, including **Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Mauritania, Nepal, Rwanda and Tanzania**.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change

UNDP has led United Nations work on climate and disaster risk governance, supporting governments with their planning and policy frameworks and building their institutional capacities to substantially reinforce action on climate change and disaster risk reduction. Interventions include the integration of low-emission, risk-informed and climate-resilient objectives into national and sectoral development plans and the identification of priority mitigation and/or adaptation measures; reforms that reduce financial risk and offer improved incentives for risk reduction, adaptation and mitigation responses that can work over the medium to long terms; the implementation of measures to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity across affected sectors; and the development of capacities to access, deliver, monitor, report on and verify the use of climate finances.

In 2014, UNDP supported a number of climate change interventions in countries that helped address the interrelationship between poverty and climate change, supporting poverty reduction and action on climate change in tandem. These interventions enabled the development of 98 new disaster-risk reduction and climate change adaptation plans and frameworks or multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms in 23 countries; in 16 of those countries, the plans were gender-responsive. For example, UNDP supported mainstreaming of climate risk management into new gender-responsive development plans in **Kenya** and the former **Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**; the Government of **Sri Lanka** launched a cabinet-approved comprehensive disaster management programme and **Viet Nam** adopted its first law on disaster prevention and response; and **Nepal** increased its annual climate



budget allocation for 10 key ministries from 7.4 percent in 2011 to 10.7 percent in 2014 and adopted a policy allocating at least 5 percent of local budgets to climate and disaster risk management. UNDP assisted 17 countries in developing 158 new early warning systems, equipping countries to respond better to crises and natural hazards. In **Ethiopia**, with UNDP support, a national climate information and early warning system was developed to guide evidence-based decision-making and strengthen capacities of the national emergency coordination centre. In **Malawi**, UNDP together with UNEP supported a public expenditure review on Environment and Disaster Risk Management in the national budget allocation (only 1.4 percent was spent on disaster risk reduction) to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of future resource allocation for disaster risk reduction.

MDG Acceleration

Fifty-nine countries have **implemented MAFs and Action Plans** to accelerate MDG progress since 2010. The MAFs systematically identify bottlenecks to those MDGs that are lagging behind as well as prioritized solutions to these bottlenecks. Analysis shows that

countries with a MAF have, on average, an 11-percent higher progress rate.

Sustainable Management of the Extractives Sector

UNDP supported programme countries to **design, improve and implement their legal, regulatory and policy frameworks to effectively govern their extractive sectors.**

In **Liberia** and **Sierra Leone**, UNDP supported rebalancing the asymmetries in oil and mining contract negotiations, enabling the government to obtain a better share of revenues.

UNDP's policy work on 'conflict diamonds' contributed to the establishment of the Diamonds for Development (D4D) initiative in **West Africa**. This work also contributed to Liberia's participation in the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme, which enables member countries to certify shipments of rough diamonds as 'conflict-free' and prevent conflict diamonds from entering the legitimate trade.





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