**Dialogue with the Deputy Secretary-General on the UNSDG Chair’s report on the Implementation of General Assembly resolution** 10:00 AM – 13:00 PM 21 May 2025

**Summary**  
The 18th meeting addressed advancements and challenges in the Resident Coordinator System and the UN Development Coordination Office, with delegations focusing on national alignment, tailored support for LDCs and LLDCs, funding sustainability, digital transformation, and operational efficiency. Digitalization and data-driven development emerged as recurring themes, with multiple participants spotlighting innovations, technology partnerships, and digital public policy for more effective SDG achievement. Delegates also discussed system recalibration, monitoring, regional integration, and reinforced the need for robust cooperation frameworks and predictable resources. The Deputy Secretary General responded to detailed questions and reaffirmed ongoing commitment to further system improvements, transparency, and digital solutions.

**Interventions**

**Vice-President, ECOSOC**

* Called the 18th meeting to order, outlined agenda items, and set interactive discussion guidelines.
* Invited the Deputy Secretary General to present and encouraged broad delegate participation.

**Deputy Secretary General / UN SDG Chair**

* Presented the annual report, highlighting system progress in alignment, partnerships, and efficiencies.
* Noted 98% alignment with national priorities, 93% policy support for SDG reforms, but a persistent funding gap.
* Raised concerns over staffing, operational constraints, and called for a comprehensive recalibration and increased regular funding.
* Raised concerns about funding gaps, operational gaps, and noted the need for further digital capacity-building and recalibration.

**G77 and China (Iraq)**

* Noted emerging coordination improvements and persistent gaps, calling for greater regional collaboration.
* Urged bolstering pooled and voluntary funding mechanisms and anticipation of comprehensive finance reporting to the General Assembly.

**European Union (and candidate countries)**

* Welcomed the report; reaffirmed RCs’ essential role in coherent and nationally aligned country-level support.
* Highlighted measurable improvements in SDG delivery and encouraged synchronized RC and OAS meetings.
* Stressed the value of data and digital policy advice, including measurement of digital alignment with national priorities.
* Encouraged ongoing digital reforms and systematic use of technology for shared services and efficiency gains.

**Group of Least Developed Countries (Nepal)**

* Appreciated strengthened RC support, especially for DPOA implementation and graduating LDCs.
* Cited progress on alignment and national ownership, but expressed concern about declining shares of pooled funding.
* Called for tailored, sustainable funding, enhanced South-South cooperation, and dedicated graduation support mechanisms.

**Landlocked Developing Countries (Kyrgyzstan)**

* Welcomed positive host-country feedback and regional integration efforts.
* Emphasized the pivotal RC coordination role for LLDCs’ tailored challenges and systemic support.
* Stressed vulnerability, need for data-driven policy, and explicit inclusion in evolving reform mandates.

**African Group (Ethiopia)**

* Praised progress in Africa on alignment, convening power, and targeted capacity-building.
* Stressed predictable, stable financing and improved integration of policy, partnerships, and non-resident engagement.
* Reaffirmed strong support for reforms ensuring a responsive, trusted UN partner for African priorities.

**Uruguay**

* Emphasized the RC system’s role in supporting Uruguay’s digital transformation, including energy digitization and data-driven policy creation.
* Lauded the Resident Coordinator’s longstanding positive results in national policy, governance, and joint planning.
* Called for sustainable and adaptable RC funding, urging reforms informed by national experiences.

**Norway**

* Urged greater RC authority and shift toward integrated, results-oriented approaches.
* Fully endorsed sustainable financing for a lean, solid RC system and praised DSG’s reform leadership.

**Cuba**

* Supported G77 and EOS statements and acknowledged RC progress in national priority alignment.
* Expressed concern about inadequate, unpredictable financing and called for burden-sharing that does not disadvantage developing countries.
* Opposed increasing coordination tax on projects or transferring financial responsibility away from donors.

**Kingdom of the Netherlands**

* Supported the EU and highlighted RCs as catalysts for system effectiveness and accountability.
* Advocated for expedited adoption of digital back office and shared digital services.
* Sought enhanced digital transparency and open data accountability across UN teams.
* Called for predictable, sustainable RC funding.

**Egypt**

* Supported G77 and African Group; recognized improved support, expertise and access to pooled finance.
* Voiced concern about funding shortfalls, growing gaps between needs and resources, and the dangers of increased earmarking.
* Urged protection of multilateralism and called for a robust, operational RC system for Africa.

**Canada**

* Reiterated commitment to strong, predictable RC funding and commended ongoing UN coherence improvements.
* Called for enhanced, results-based reporting and system accountability at outcome level.
* Highlighted RC’s critical role in empowering national priorities, especially on gender and human rights.

**Morocco**

* Commended RC system’s visible country impact and strong alignment with national priorities under GA resolutions.
* Urged embedding development coordination and funding in major UN reforms, especially for middle-income countries.
* Called for sustained, predictable RC system financing and flexible, nationally responsive strategies.

**Costa Rica**

* Cited critical value of participatory and regionally attuned reform approaches.
* Praised RC and office for addressing operational fragmentation, human mobility crises, and facilitating national dialogues.
* Stressed the need for innovative digital financing and data-driven SDG progress assessment.

**Brazil**

* Supported G77 and praised RC system’s value in rapid digital crisis response (notably during recent flood emergencies)
* Called for data-driven oversight, regular mechanisms for Member State input, and closer ties between planning and implementation.

**Denmark**

* Aligned with EU and welcomed reform progress amid persistent challenges in country-level adoption of cooperation frameworks.
* Asked about UN80’s impact on RC leadership and incentives for system-wide collaboration.
* Endorsed common standards on funding, recognition, and transparency.

**Armenia**

* Highlighted improved coordination, accountability, and efficiency through the RC system.
* Detailed ongoing development of a participatory, nationally aligned UN Cooperation Framework.
* Stressed importance of stable RC funding and urged that new efficiencies not compromise delivery.

**Switzerland**

* Lauded RC system’s positive host country feedback and underscored need for sustainable funding and formal RC authority.
* Promoted shared services, expanded pooled funds, and commitments reinforcing UN legitimacy.

**Sweden**

* Supported EU; acknowledged support for skilled, adaptable RCs and recalibrated presence.
* Urged further progress in context-based reforms, common back offices, and expanded role of RCs in partnerships and resource mobilization.

**Philippines**

* Emphasized disaster risk reduction and public-private partnerships with a digital and innovation focus
* Called for simplification of UN documentation and enhanced monitoring of cooperation frameworks.
* Promoted digital transformation as essential in long-term investments for SDG delivery.
* Highlighted importance of adequate, unearmarked funding and leveraging private sector investment.

**United Kingdom**

* Welcomed RC funding deal and called for further permanent solutions.
* Prioritized RCs’ authority over coordination, cooperation frameworks, and accountability.
* Raised precise questions about staff vacancies and practical measures for further RC empowerment.

**Zimbabwe**

* Emphasized RC system’s backbone role in coordinating SDG support and resource mobilization.
* Highlighted technical support for the country’s development plans and called for equitable implementation of cost-saving measures.
* Urged RCs to access pooled funds, noting how debt and sanctions undermine financing.

**Indonesia**

* Supported G77 and highlighted the RC’s vital support for SDG achievement.
* Stressed the importance of close government-RC collaboration, maximizing impact, and strategic, accountable support.
* Called for scaling-up, sustainable RC funding.

**Lao People’s Democratic Republic**

* Echoed G77, LDCs, and LLDCs, valuing the RC system’s coordination in aligning national priorities and advancing the SDGs.
* Urged agile, context-sensitive RC support, improved collaboration with IFIs, and equitable financing to meet special needs.

**Ireland**

* Supported EU; highlighted strong backing for RCs in fragile and crisis contexts.
* Advocated streamlining reporting, clear incentives for collective action, and focusing country frameworks for targeted impact.

**Russian Federation**

* Recognized RC system’s value but urged strict adherence to mandates and avoidance of function duplication.
* Stressed the essential nature of adequate agency funding and requested explanation of system recalibration and funding mechanisms.
* Asked for clear methodologies for reporting savings.

**Germany**

* Supported EU, praised post-reform RC progress, and acknowledged underfunding and staffing challenges.
* Called for closing the gap between frameworks and real programming, and requested details on recalibration plans.

**Cambodia**

* Welcomed support from RC system in enhancing SDG monitoring, statistics, and capacity-building for the national data system.
* Requested continued UN technical assistance in these areas.

**United States**

* Requested more information and regular briefings on recalibration and review of the RC system and office.
* Advocated moving away from one-size-fits-all models and exploring use of national staff for efficiency.
* Sought success stories in common back office implementation.

**India**

* Acknowledged progress in digital transformation and highlighted digital solutions for development challenges.
* Cited national pooled fund enabling innovative digital cooperation with RC office.

**Nigeria**

* Supported G77 and Africa Group; commended progress on collaboration, leadership, and reforms.
* Highlighted need for revised funding models, addressing headquarters costs and regular updates.
* Reiterated commitment to constructive engagement in development operations.

**Deputy Secretary General – Response**

* Expressed deep appreciation for delegations’ support and constructive comments.
* Addressed queries on funding, system recalibration, efficiency, priorities, staffing, and accountability frameworks.
* Reaffirmed need for continued dialogue, more effective communication, and empowered country teams.