

# GUIDANCE

## COUNTING MOONSHOTS

MARCH 2024



# MOONSHOTS GUIDANCE

## THE RELEVANCE OF MOONSHOTS

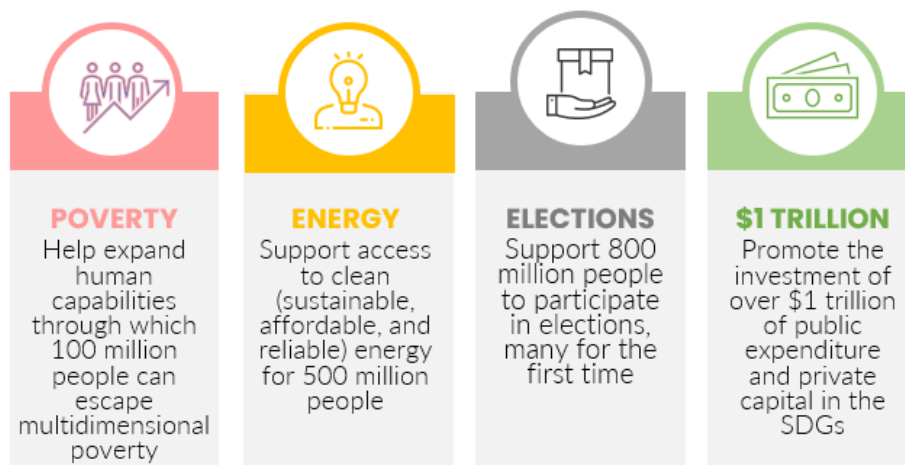
Against the backdrop of multiple interlocking global crises, including the Covid-19 pandemic and development setbacks over the last three years, the current default development scenario is amplifying the divergence between countries.

While decoupling economic growth from carbon emissions is critical to reducing poverty and protecting the environment, a UNDP<sup>1</sup> quick assessment of growth patterns in the post-pandemic scenario reveals a stark reality: **‘in nearly half the countries experiencing economic growth, the number of extremely poor people’ increased**. Another concerning pattern emerges with the rise in carbon emissions relative to economic growth. In 80% of the world's poorest countries, fossil carbon emissions are on the uptick alongside their expanding economies. Moreover, experts<sup>2</sup> have warned that a ‘lost decade’ could be in the making with low growth levels.

The current countries’ development trajectories are vulnerable amidst interconnected crises, limited resources, and environmental decline, and, therefore, require a more sophisticated strategy towards sustainable development. Today’s challenges demand a rethinking of our development approach that considers the **policy choices vis-à-vis the trade-offs and synergies available to countries**.

## WHAT ARE THE UNDP MOONSHOTS?

Amidst a global pandemic recovery, whereas countries were facing reversals on their hard-won development gains, UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025) proposed four bold investment areas known as the **“Moonshots”** to propel scale, speed, and impact of development results.



The Moonshots are *inter alia*:

- Aligned with UNDP’s mandate and its Strategic Plan (2022-2025), including its six Signature Solutions.
- The Moonshots aim to **scale up ambition** at country level by leveraging integrated solutions. They are **not simply a repackaging** of what we are already doing, but they are a concrete **commitment to do more**.
- The Moonshots are **aspirational**, but there is an **accountability to contribute** towards those targets.
- The Moonshots **show contribution, not attribution**. Without mobilizing strategic partners, the Moonshots cannot be achieved.
- The Moonshots can be **both vehicles of implementation and of resource mobilization** at scale. They can be fundraising vehicles for critical donors, in the absence of core support.
- The Moonshots provide an opportunity for **positioning UNDP with our network of partners** to demonstrate transformative results.
- A vision to **take forward strategic partnerships**, including non-traditional ones.

## HOW COUNTRIES REPORTED THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MOONSHOTS THUS FAR?

Countries are expected to ramp up investments that facilitate a just and green transition and accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. All proposed moonshots are intersecting, and they all call for **scale, speed, and impact**. Over the past two years, UNDP Country Offices have defined their priorities in line with their respective countries' development strategies and plans. Some of these priorities have become a country Moonshot backed by a well-defined ambition and ongoing work at country level.

A snapshot of UNDP COs' contribution to the Moonshots shows an upsurge of COs' engagement across the five regions (see below 2022-2023 Annual Reporting/ROAR).

Region	Poverty 2023	Poverty 2022	Energy 2023	Energy 2022	Elections 2023	Elections 2022	\$1 trillion 2023	\$1 trillion 2022
Africa (46)	44	44	42	36	33	30	25	22
Asia and Pacific (24)	23	22	19	17	9	7	16	14
Arab States (17)*	15	14	14	14	7	8	9	10
Europe & CIS (19)	18	18	17	17	5	3	16	16
Latin American & Caribbean (25)	25	25	18	12	12	14	15	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>74</b>

\* Numbers reflect COs/MCOs and not countries covered.

\*\*Includes PAPP.

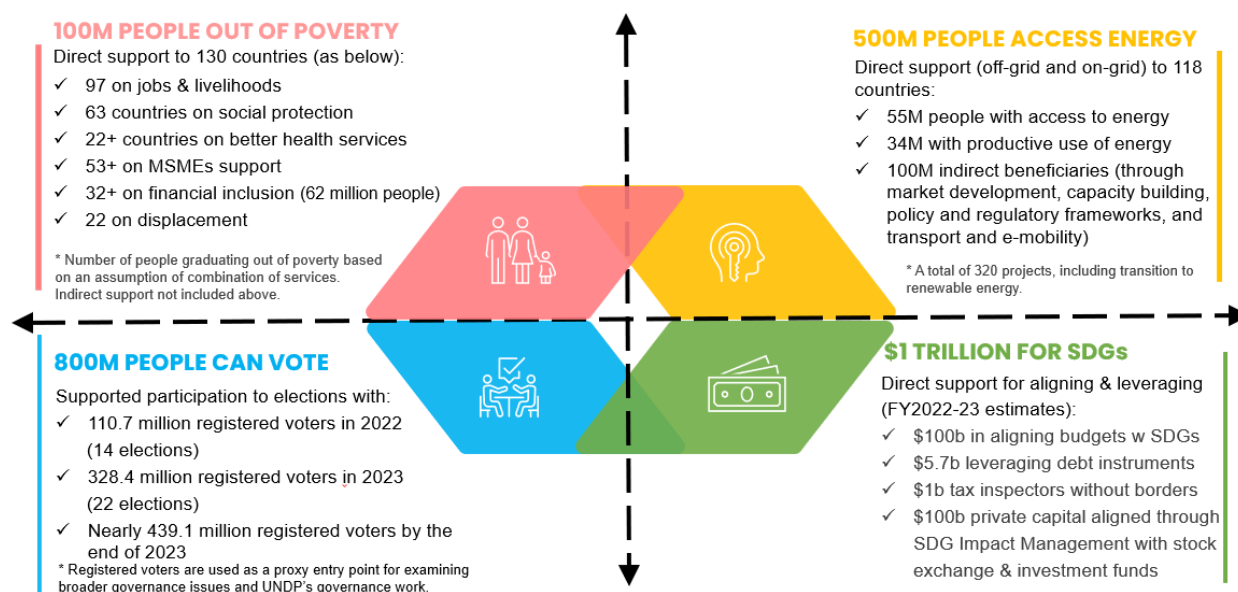
## WHAT ARE WE MEASURING?

Overall, our proposed approach for tracking the Moonshots' progress should:

- Ensure understanding that the moonshot shows UNDP's contribution, not attribution.
- Help to track quantitative data complemented by qualitative information.
- Build from the Strategic Plan IRRF, using a standardized approach in ROAR to track the progress, supported by RBx-CO compacts (where available) and anchored on Country Programme Documents.

## OUR MOONSHOTS AMBITION

SCALING UP OUR AMBITION IN THE STRATEGIC PLAN (2022-2025) – WHERE ARE WE NOW IN 2023?



As we move forward, a better understanding of the interlinkages and synergies across the moonshots would be helpful to ensure enhanced efficiency of resource utilization and adequate reporting, while avoiding double counting.

## POVERTY MOONSHOT

According to the 2023 global MPI, 1.1 billion out of 6.1 billion people (just over 18%) live in acute multidimensional poverty across 110 countries. Sub-Saharan Africa (534 million) and South Asia (389 million) are home to approximately five out of every six people living in multidimensional poverty. Nearly two-thirds of all people living in poverty (730 million people) live in middle-income countries, making action in these countries vital for reducing global poverty.

For income poverty, since the pandemic-induced poverty spike in 2020, it is estimated that 7.8% of the world's population are living in extreme poverty (below \$2.15 a day). Push and pull factors continue to act, driving people in and out of poverty. Therefore, interventions that build resilience at individual (and household) and community levels should be prioritized.

### What is being counted?

Number of people exiting multidimensional and/or income poverty (direct beneficiaries), as well as human development improvements in a country. While a theory of change for poverty reduction is context-based, there are certain interventions that are broadly known to be effective in reducing poverty.

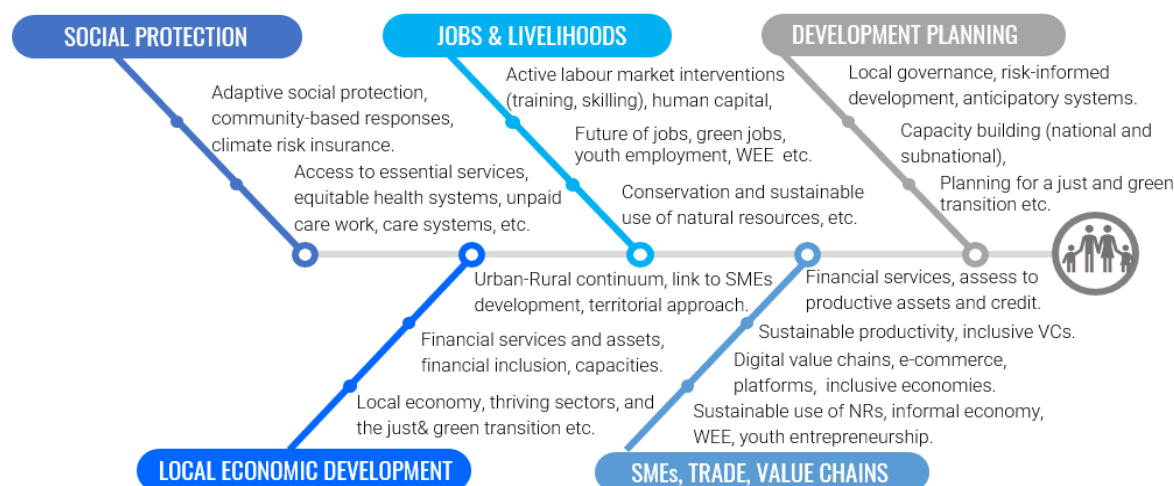
UNDP employs a strategy focused on five basket areas of interventions (at the macro, meso, and micro levels), as per the Strategic Plan (2022-2025):

1. Investing in **social protection** schemes<sup>3</sup>
2. Promoting **jobs and livelihoods** (income-generating activities)<sup>4</sup>
3. Strengthening **SMEs, trade, and value chains** (including support to youth and women-led business)<sup>5</sup>
4. Promoting **local economic development**,<sup>6</sup> including economic diversification (through inclusive and sustainable economies) and **financial inclusion**
5. Supporting **development planning**,<sup>7</sup> including leaving no one behind (LNOB) strategies (with a focus on the most vulnerable population groups).

UNDP's work on the Poverty Moonshot has an intentional focus on investing in women and youth groups. For each country context, in alignment with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the leave no one behind (LNOB) and 'reach the furthest behind first' (RFBF) principles prevail. UNDP's LNOB Marker is an important tool available for COs which allows us to tell a more granular story of which are the population groups we are targeting, ensuring our programmatic offer is benefiting those furthest behind, while noting the intersectionality across different groups/identities.

## POVERTY MOONSHOT

PATHWAYS TO ACHIEVE THE MOONSHOT  
UNDERSTANDING OUR FOOTPRINT (not exhaustive)

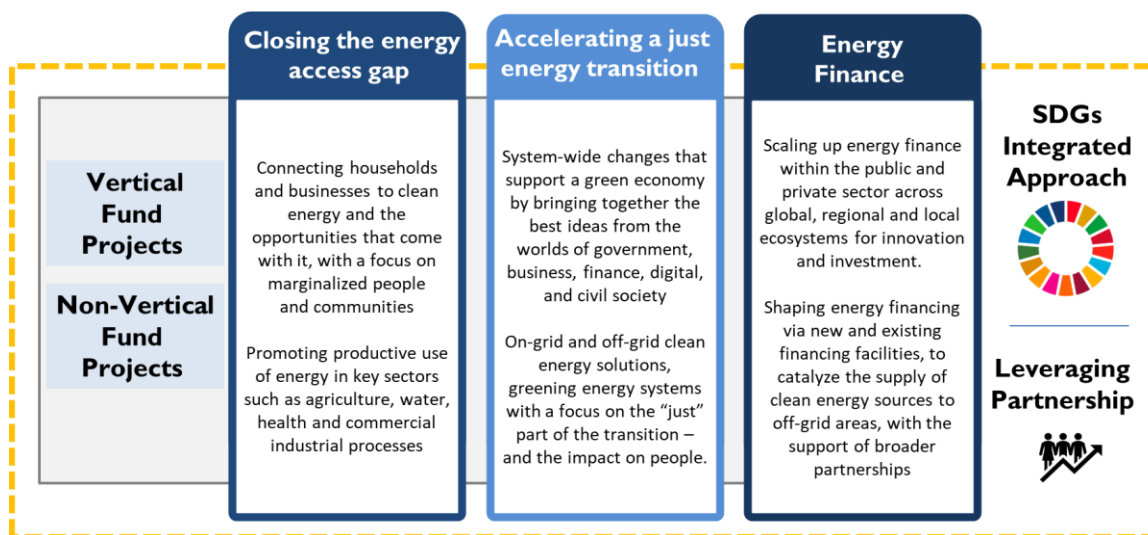


## ENERGY MOONSHOT

The energy moonshot measures access to energy with the intention to help close the energy access gap for 500 million people, which is two-thirds of the global gap – at 759 million people. This target was set by the UN Energy to mobilize partners to provide access to sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy by 2025.

UNDP projects are supporting energy access efforts through renewable electrification and energy-efficient cooking and demonstrate local efforts to reduce fossil fuel reliance for both household and commercial activities. This includes a range of implementation projects from on-grid and off-grid renewable electricity (e.g., biomass electricity generation, solar mini grids, and micro-hydro), solar home systems (including productive use appliances), to clean cooking, offering policy support to governments, capacity development for public and private sectors as well as e-mobility.

UNDP will lead three pillars of actions to achieve the 500 million Moonshot: **(1) Closing the gap in energy access;** **(2) Accelerating the energy transition;** and **(3) Scaling up energy finance.**



### What is being counted?

UNDP is driving numerous initiatives to fulfill the Energy Moonshot. UNDP active portfolio includes 320 energy related projects in 118 UNDP COs. This analysis considers UNDP’s work on energy within the period of the UNDP’s Strategic Plan (2022–2025). UNDP energy portfolio comprises:

- **Vertical Fund projects:** with 104 projects in 72 countries. This is made up of US\$ 512 million worth of grant funding. The Vertical Fund is also leveraging US\$ 5 billion in co-financing from partners across public and private sectors.<sup>8</sup>
- **Non-Vertical Fund:** UNDP has over 159 non-vertical fund energy related projects active across 75 countries.<sup>9</sup>

This includes the number of people gaining access to energy (direct beneficiaries and beneficiaries of enabling interventions).

**Direct beneficiaries** are defined as those who directly benefit from a program initiative, such as households receiving access to electricity, cooking fuels, energy services such as subsidies, etc.

For **beneficiaries of enabling interventions**, quantifying the exact number of indirect beneficiaries remains a challenge. Those are individuals who somewhat benefit from the activities of UNDP energy initiatives, but are not the direct recipients or targets of support. These totals can include, supporting policy development, capacity building, and/or removing barriers to private and public investment in clean, reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy solutions and energy efficiency for social infrastructure, productive use of electricity and other services.



## ELECTIONS MOONSHOT

The election moonshot focuses on the support that UNDP gives to create the conditions for participation in elections to take place (i.e., technical, operational, and logistical assistance to electoral management bodies, voter registration, civic and voter education, information integrity around elections, and activities to make electoral process more inclusive, etc.) The Moonshot does not measure voter turnout, it uses the voter registration data to estimate beneficiaries of UNDP electoral assistance.

While electoral participation is not the sole measure of accountable, inclusive, and effective governance, it can serve as an entry point for examining broader governance issues, including the health of democracy, the inclusivity of governance systems, the responsiveness of elected officials, the level of civic engagement, and social cohesion within a society. It provides a lens through which to consider and strengthen the foundations of effective and representative governance. The Moonshot also focuses on the end beneficiaries of our electoral assistance: the people.

### What is being counted?

Number of total registered voters (not votes) (direct beneficiaries).

UNDP is not measuring **voter turnout** but rather **people registered to vote**, focusing on the support to create the conditions for that participation to take place<sup>10</sup>. To do that, we use the number of registered voters to estimate the potential beneficiaries in a specific election.

Three conditions must be met:

- 1) **Electoral assistance is approved** in line with the UN-wide framework for electoral assistance.
- 2) An **electoral event** (election or referendum) takes place during the reporting period.
- 3) Number of **registered voters** is available.

While electoral participation is not the sole measure of accountable, inclusive, and effective governance, it can serve as an entry point for examining broader governance issues, including the health of democracy, the inclusivity of governance systems, the responsiveness of elected officials, the level of civic engagement, and social cohesion within a society. It provides a lens through which to consider and strengthen the foundations of effective and representative governance. The Moonshot also focuses on the target on the end beneficiaries of our electoral assistance: the people.

There are three aspects regarding the Moonshot methodology for counting and reporting that are important to consider:

**(1) Identifying a precise number of countries where UNDP provides electoral support.** The UNDP Governance Team keeps an updated comprehensive list/database of electoral assistance provided by UNDP. The information is sourced through different methods: SG biennial report on UN electoral support, approved list by DPPA, reviewing UNDP data basis and platforms, IRRF, ROAR reporting, etc. UNDP is the largest provider of UN electoral assistance.

**(2) Determine which countries with UNDP electoral support had elections each year.** The Moonshot talks about voters participating in elections, but in many cases the electoral assistance to those events is done through multi-year electoral cycle projects, focusing on pre-election, election, and post-election support. To have precise Moonshot target and reporting and avoid counting the same country in multiple years, only countries where elections take place are counted each year.

**(3) Estimating the number of voters benefiting from the assistance.** Multiple publicly available reliable source include: 1) the Electoral Management Bodies' databases, where possible, 2) International IDEA's Voter Turnout Global Database, and 3) general on-line research on electoral management bodies and voter registration. When available, number of registered voters are sex disaggregated.

## FINANCE MOONSHOT

UNDP's global sustainable finance moonshot of over US\$1 trillion of public expenditure and private capital investment in the SDGs is achievable. It represents an impact of 0.2% of global financial assets of \$463 trillion. There will be an estimated \$56 trillion in public expenditure in developing countries over the 4 years of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025. Each CO can define an achievable moonshot contributing to the global moonshot.

UNDP's sustainable finance moonshot, as an enabler, directly contributes to other moonshots. Further, UNDP has set a linked target to channel \$100 billion towards gender equality, including through gender-responsive fiscal policies and tax reforms.

### What is being counted?

Public and private financing for the achievement of the SDGs expanded at global, regional, and national levels through alignment and leveraging of resources.

There are two strategies to reach the moonshot: alignment and leverage.

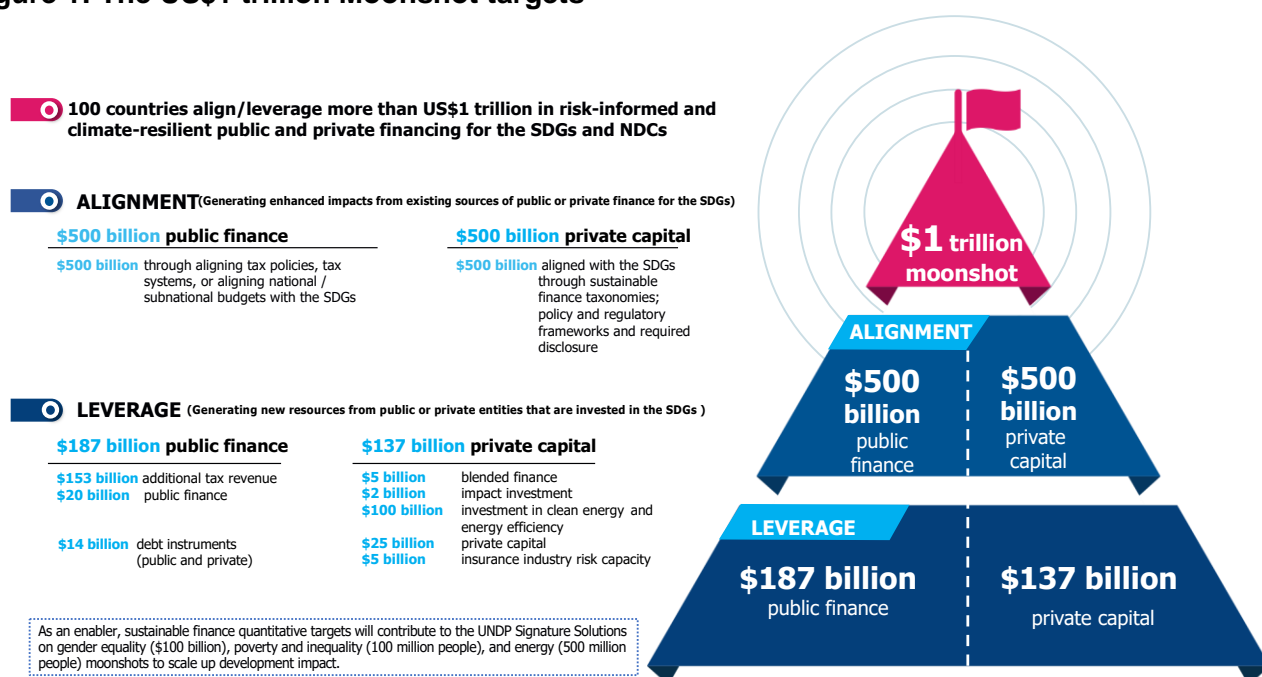
What is the difference between alignment and leverage?

**Alignment** is the act of generating enhanced impacts from existing sources of public and private finance for the SDGs.

**Leverage** is the act of generating new resources from public or private entities that are invested in the SDGs.

- **It is critical to take forward progress on both alignment and leverage** – developing countries need additional resources but also need to better align existing investments. Our achievements cannot be credible with progress only on one of the two tracks.
- Achieving the moonshot involves different measures of accountability for alignment and leverage.

**Figure 1: The US\$1 trillion Moonshot targets**



## METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

A critical methodological issue that has been raised by many COs relates to the matter of attribution and contribution. The attribution and/or contribution debate hinges on the definition of those terms. But whatever definition is used, the methodology applied to measure progress towards each of the moonshots is estimating UNDP's direct and indirect contribution and not attribution.

While all Moonshots are unique on what they measure, they should consider a two-way methodology that estimates UNDP's direct and indirect contributions:

- **First stage:** Our UNDP footprint at CO level: our primary footprint may include direct beneficiaries, direct actions or direct interventions – *within UNDP's control and it is possible to determine UNDP's contribution.*
- **Second stage:** This is about UNDP's capacity to coalesce, galvanize and influence its ecosystem of partners that leads to an indirect impact towards the Moonshot achievement. This usually revolves around country-wide trajectories and broader development trends that are bound to be monitored by a third party.

Moonshot	Poverty	Energy	Elections	\$1 Trillion
UNDP's Direct Contribution (programmatic footprint)	✓ Direct beneficiaries across a bucket of interventions	✓ Direct beneficiaries (on-grid and off-grid solutions) ✓ Beneficiaries of enabling interventions	✓ Direct beneficiaries	✓ Direct alignment of existing resources ✓ Direct leveraging of new resources
UNDP's Indirect Contribution Through Influence	✓ Individuals graduating out of poverty benefiting from interventions done by key partners	✓ Beneficiaries of on-grid and off-grid due to key partners' interventions	✓ Not applicable	✓ Indirect alignment of existing resources (influence through partners) ✓ Indirect leveraging of new resources (influence through partners)

## MEASURING DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

To assess progress made against the Moonshots targets which are influenced by UNDP's direct development interventions, it is important to start from the identification of relevant existing indicators in the current Strategic Plan (2022-2025), as per the following table. **Gender equality is integrated across all moonshots, including through gender disaggregated indicators.**

Moonshot	Strategic Plan IRRF Indicator
Poverty	<p>Existing SP 2022-2025 IRRF Indicators:</p> <p><b>1.2. Social protection services and systems <u>strengthened</u></b> across sectors with increased investment</p> <p>1.2.1 Number of countries with policy measures and institutional capacities in place to increase access to social protection schemes targeting (women, urban poor, rural poor, person with disabilities, and informal sector workers)</p> <p>1.2.2 Number of countries that have increased types and quality of social protection services (by type of services; and quality of services measured by coverage, adequacy, and access)</p> <p><b>1.3 Access to basic services<sup>11</sup> and financial and non-financial assets and services <u>improved</u></b> to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods and jobs to achieve prosperity</p> <p>1.3.1 Number of people<sup>12</sup> accessing basic services (female, male, sex-disaggregated data unavailable, poor (income measure), informal sector workers, youth, persons with disabilities, displaced populations, ethnic minorities)</p> <p>1.3.2 Number of people accessing financial services (female, male, sex-disaggregated data unavailable, poor (income measure), informal sector workers, youth, persons with disabilities, displaced populations, ethnic minorities)</p> <p><b>1.4 Equitable, resilient and sustainable systems for health and pandemic preparedness <u>strengthened to address communicable and non-communicable diseases</u></b>, including COVID-19, HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and mental health</p> <p>1.4.1 Number of people who have access to HIV and related services: Behavioural change communication (Number of females and males reached); and Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment (Number of females and males reached)</p> <p><b>3.3 Risk informed and gender-responsive recovery solutions, including stabilization efforts and mine action, <u>implemented at regional, national and sub-national levels</u></b></p> <p>3.3.1 Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings (by female, male, youth, persons with disabilities, internally displaced populations, refugees)</p>



	<p>3.3.2 Number of people benefitting from improved infrastructure for recovery in crisis or post-crisis settings (by female, male, youth, persons with disabilities, internally displaced populations, refugees)</p> <p><b>3.4 Integrated development solutions implemented</b> to address the drivers of irregular and forced migration, enhance the resilience of migrants, forcibly displaced and host communities, and expand the benefits of human mobility</p> <p>3.4.2 Number of people on the move and host communities benefitting from integrated and targeted interventions, including on strengthening social cohesion: refugees, internally displaced populations, returnees, and people in host communities (with disaggregated data by female, male, when available)</p> <p><b>6.1 Country-led measures implemented to achieve inclusive economies and to advance economic empowerment of women in all their diversity</b>, including in crisis contexts</p> <p>6.1.1. Number of measures implemented to eliminate gender-based discrimination and segregation in labour market; increase women's access to and use of digital technologies, digital finance, e-commerce and digital value chains; and ensure women's economic security and empowerment in crisis contexts, including through economic recovery plans</p> <p>6.1.2 Number of new or strengthened policies, legislations and regulations or investment in national care systems in place</p>
Energy	<p>Existing SP 2022-2025 IRRF Indicators:</p> <p><b>5.1 Energy gap closed</b></p> <p>5.1.1 Number of people, who gained access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Female</li> <li>• Male</li> <li>• Sex-disaggregated data unavailable</li> <li>• In urban area</li> <li>• In rural area</li> </ul> <p>5.1.2 Number of people, who benefitted from services from clean, affordable and sustainable energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Female</li> <li>• Male</li> <li>• Sex-disaggregated data unavailable</li> <li>• In urban area</li> <li>• In rural area</li> </ul> <p><b>5.2 Transition to renewable energy accelerated</b> capitalizing on technological gains, clean energy innovations and new financing mechanisms to support green recovery</p> <p>5.2.1 Increase (in megawatt) in installed renewable energy capacity per technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solar</li> <li>• Wind</li> <li>• Biomass</li> <li>• Hydro</li> <li>• Geothermal</li> </ul> <p>5.2.2 Amount of energy saved (in megajoule)</p> <p>5.2.3 Volume of investment leveraged to support green recovery (in US dollars)</p>
Elections	<p><u>IRRF indicators have not been used for the calculation of this Moonshot due to significant underreporting and/or misreporting by COs</u> (e.g., countries that do not have electoral assistance clearance are reporting under voter registration indicator).</p> <p>Existing SP 2022-2025 IRR Indicators:</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.4.1b<sup>13</sup></b>: To what extent the country has: Electoral Management Bodies with strengthened capacity to conduct inclusive, peaceful, and credible elections.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.4.2<sup>14</sup></b>: Number of registered voters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Female</li> <li>b. Male</li> <li>c. Sex-disaggregated data unavailable</li> </ul>

	<p>N.B. Because of underreporting - the reporting of COs in the IRRF is not being used for the Elections Moonshot calculations.</p> <p><b>Problem: Underreporting of the 2.4.1b indicator in the IRRF</b> Only 37 out of 46 COs have reported on the electoral assistance (to support increased capacities of electoral institutions in their country during the year).</p> <p><b>Misreporting on the indicator 2.4.2 on voting registration</b></p>
Finance	<p>Existing SP 2022-2025 IRR Indicators:</p> <p>E.3 Public and private financing for the achievement of the SDGs <u>expanded</u> at global, regional, and national levels</p> <p>E.3.1 Amount (in US dollars) of public and private finance leveraged for the SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global level (Global capital markets)</li> <li>• Regional level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Public</li> <li>◦ Private</li> </ul> </li> <li>• National level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Public</li> <li>◦ Private</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>E.3.2 Number of policies and regulatory and institutional frameworks developed and adopted by public and private actors to align public and private finance with the SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies</li> <li>• Regulatory frameworks</li> <li>• Institutional frameworks</li> </ul> <p><i>Suggestion to add an indicator specific for gender, as the commitment is part of the Gender Equality strategy. This will have to be added to the IRRF indicators as well: 1) Amount of public and private finance leveraged for SDG5/gender equality; and 2) Number of policies and regulatory and institutional frameworks developed and adopted to align finance with SG5/gender equality.</i></p>

## MEASURING INDIRECT CONTRIBUTION

Measuring the impact of indirect interventions through influence on partners requires careful consideration of methodological approaches. It is recommended to use mixed-method approaches that combine qualitative and quantitative methods to triangulate findings, providing a more comprehensive understanding of the indirect impacts of interventions. Some methodological approaches that can be applied include:

- **Theory of Change (TOC) Analysis:** A Theory of Change analysis can help articulate the pathways through which interventions under each of the Moonshots are expected to achieve their intended outcomes. By mapping out the causal logic and assumptions underlying the intervention's influence on partners, UNDP COs can identify key indicators and measures to assess indirect impacts.
- **Outcome Mapping and Outcome Harvesting:** Outcome mapping and outcome harvesting are participatory approaches that focus on identifying and documenting changes in partners' behaviors and practices resulting from the intervention's influence. These approaches involve collaboratively defining outcomes, tracking progress, and capturing evidence of change through storytelling and reflection.
- **Define Indicators of Influence:** COs can start by defining indicators that reflect the desired changes or outcomes resulting from the indirect influence of partners in the respective moonshot. These indicators could include changes in policies, practices, investment decisions, technological adoption, market behavior, or organizational capacities.
- **Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis** (see also social network analysis): Identify and map out key stakeholders in the moonshot, including government agencies, regulatory bodies, energy companies, industry associations, research institutions, civil society organizations, and communities. Analyze their roles, interests, relationships, and influence within the sector relevant to a Moonshot(s).
- **Social Network Analysis** (see also stakeholder mapping and analysis): Social network analysis examines the relationships and interactions among partners and stakeholders involved in an intervention under a

Moonshot. By mapping out the network structure and dynamics, COs can assess how influence flows through the network and measure the impact on partners' behaviors and outcomes.

- **Policy and Regulatory Analysis:** Assess changes in relevant/sectoral policies, regulations, and market structures influenced indirectly by UNDP interventions. Examine the extent to which UNDP's advocacy efforts, technical assistance, capacity-building activities, or knowledge sharing have contributed to policy development, implementation, or reform.
- **Qualitative Interviews and Case Studies:** Conducting qualitative interviews with partners and stakeholders can provide valuable insights into the indirect impacts of interventions. Case studies allow for in-depth exploration of specific examples, highlighting how interventions influence partners' behaviors, practices, and outcomes.

Measuring indirect contribution and UNDP's influence towards a development result is not a linear process of measurement. As COs try-out and experiment, this session can evolve with the documentation of experiences from the field.

## GALVANIZING PARTNERSHIPS FOR IMPACT ACROSS THE MOONSHOTS

UNDP will not and cannot achieve the Moonshots alone, but by working with and supporting a wide range of partners.

### POVERTY MOONSHOT PARTNERS

Geopolitical fractures, economic fragmentation, and divergences between and within countries require action at multilateral, regional and national levels for poverty reduction. Amongst countries, there are multiple speeds for transitions: (a) first movers, (b) fossil fuel dependent countries, and (c) climate vulnerable countries --- all with implications for growth and poverty reduction.

National and sub-national governments, relevant UN agencies (UNICEF, UNWomen, ILO, WFP, UNHABITAT, UNHCHR, FAO, IFAD, UNFPA, UNCDF, UNDESA, UN Regional Economic Commissions), IGOs (Care, Oxfam, BRAC International, ATD4World), the World Bank, IMF, Regional MDBs, African Union, CSOs, community-based organizations, the private sector, private Foundations, academia, and Think-Tanks.

### ENERGY MOONSHOT PARTNERS

Providing 500 million more people with access to clean and affordable energy by 2025, and accelerating the transition to renewable energy, demands new ways of working - and new ways of thinking. Business as usual is not an option. Countries, innovators, and development partners need to have access to the latest tools and technologies to identify, plan, and implement energy projects and policy strategies at scale.

UNDP is taking a multi-pronged and agile approach to provide energy access and accelerate the energy transition – working with a global network of partners and stakeholders from across governments, the private sector, civil society, and the international development community. Deepening existing partnerships with other UN actors (priority UNEP, the five regional commissions and UNIDO), the World Bank Group, the International Energy Agency, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), SE4All, REN21, on tracking progress towards attainment of the energy-related SDGs and targets. Under the chairmanship of UNDP and SE4All, UN Energy remains an important tool for good coordination across the entire development system. The importance of the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) has been mentioned above and will be taken forward. The SEH will also seek to explore partnerships with actors outside the energy space, for example Consumers International, and extension of this outreach to academic institutions, Student Energy.

National governments, IRENA (partnership in place), the World Bank, GEF, GCF, relevant UN agencies, and UN Energy Group (UNDP's Administrator, Achim Steiner, serves as co-chair for UN-Energy together with Special Representative of the Secretary General for Sustainable Energy for All, Damilola Ogunbiyi), SE4ALL, MDBs, national development banks, and private sector.

### ELECTIONS MOONSHOT PARTNERS

For the Elections Moonshot, electoral Management Bodies and other national stakeholders, international development partners, media, UNDPPA and relevant UN agencies are directly engaged.

## \$1 TRILLION MOONSHOT PARTNERS

Key partners to be identified and engaged to take action might include partners in different categories, such as Ministry of Finance and Tax Authorities, central banks, regulators, credit rating agencies, IFIs, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), National Development Banks (NDBs), UN agencies and initiatives (DESA, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UN Global Compact, UNICEF, UN Economic Commissions, ILO, OCHA, UNDRR, UNFPA, UN Women, WFP, and the UN Secretariat), private enterprises, stock markets, banks and investors, the insurance sector, and global policy forums.



<sup>1</sup> UNDP (2023), [Growth without gains | United Nations Development Programme \(undp.org\)](#), blog contribution by George Gray Molina, Eduardo Ortiz, and Salome Ecker.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank (2023). [Falling Long-Term Growth Prospects: Trends, Expectations, and Policies](#)

<sup>3</sup> As per the Strategic Plan (2022-2025) outputs, some of these interventions may include *inter alia*: adaptive social protection, community resilience and community-based responses, climate risk insurance, gender equality, tackle discriminatory practices, ageing needs, human mobility, promote social cohesion, legal identity, equitable health systems, access to basic services, unpaid care work, care systems, etc.

<sup>4</sup> As per the Strategic Plan (2022-2025) outputs, some of these interventions may include *inter alia*: women economic empowerment, care economy, human capital, non-financial assets, and the protection and sustainable use of natural resources.

<sup>5</sup> As per the Strategic Plan (2022-2025) outputs, some of these interventions may include *inter alia*: sustainable productivity, socio-economic opportunities, digital economy, digital value chains, e-commerce, inclusive economies, sustainable use of natural resources.

<sup>6</sup> As per the Strategic Plan (2022-2025) outputs, some of these interventions may include *inter alia*: financial services and assets, financial inclusion, digital finance, infrastructure, women economic empowerment, local governance, care economy, SMEs, etc.

<sup>7</sup> As per the Strategic Plan (2022-2025) outputs, some of these interventions may include *inter alia*: local governance, risk informed development, gender responsiveness, anticipatory/agile systems, co-design of inclusive services, capacity development, capacities (national and sub-national), public and private resource mobilization, financing green recovery, domestic resources, etc.

<sup>8</sup> UNDP GEF PIMS+

<sup>9</sup> Please note that those numbers are under review. Regarding the grant of the non-VF a validation process is undergoing country by country

<sup>10</sup> Voter turnout, on the other hand, is often influenced by a wide array of factors over which UNDP has limited or no influence, such as internal politics (including, for example, decision by certain political parties or candidates to boycott an election), socio-economic issues, overall security, or even extreme weather exacerbated by the climate change.

<sup>11</sup> Basic services refer to public service provision systems that meet human basic needs including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education and information technologies. (SDG 1.4.1)

<sup>12</sup> For Indicator 1.3.1, 1.3.2, and 1.3.3, percentage would be computed where solid denominator values are available.

<sup>13</sup> This indicator measures the number of countries with Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) that, with UNDP support, have increased capacities to conduct inclusive and credible electoral processes. Broadly speaking, electoral management entails three areas of responsibility: 1) development of the legal framework, 2) planning and organizing elections, and 3) resolution of election-related disputes. The EMB is often the primary body responsible for planning and organizing an election, with varying levels of responsibility for the other two main areas.

<sup>14</sup> This indicator is for UNDP program countries that have an active electoral assistance project as a proxy measure of UNDP electoral assistance and as a complement to indicator 2.4.1b that is focused on UNDP direct support to Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs). It is not possible with this voter registration indicator to draw a direct causality line between UNDP support and a citizen registering to vote (there could be many other factors at play) nor is it possible to provide direct evidence of UNDP support resulting in a citizen registering to vote as that citizen may have registered as the result of a media campaign supported by a different development actor. UNDP creates the conditions for increased voter registration through support to EMBs and partnerships with civil society and others.