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Population Fund and the
United Nations Office for
Project Services**

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Annual report of the Administrator

**Report of UNDP on the recommendations of the Joint
Inspection Unit in 2021**

Summary

In line with General Assembly resolution 59/267 of 23 December 2004, and as reiterated in resolution 62/246 of 3 April 2008, the present report provides a synopsis of UNDP management responses to the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) and draws attention to the recommendations directed to the legislative bodies of United Nations system organizations.

The present report focuses on the three JIU reports and one management letter relevant to UNDP issued in 2021. Of the total of 23 recommendations issued in the reports and the management letter, 12 are addressed to UNDP: eight to UNDP management and four to the Executive Board as the legislative body of UNDP. The present report provides UNDP management responses to the relevant recommendations and includes an update of the implementation status of recommendations contained in reports issued by the JIU in 2020 and 2019.

Elements of a decision

The Executive Board may wish to take note of the present report, including the management responses to the four recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit intended for consideration by the Executive Board.



I. Overview of Joint Inspection Unit reports issued in 2021

1. In 2021, the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) issued three system-wide reports and one management letter. The present report provides a summary of the three system-wide reports and one management letter issued by JIU, at the time of the present report,¹ which are of relevance to UNDP. This report includes the UNDP management responses to the 12 recommendations in the reports and the management letter directed to UNDP (out of 23 recommendations contained in the reports and the management letter), as well as the implementation status of relevant JIU recommendations issued in reports dated 2020 and 2019. The complete JIU reports, additional annexes and comments of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) can be obtained through the JIU website (<http://www.unjiu.org>) or through the hyperlinked titles of each report in chapter II of this report. Comments of the CEB available at the time of drafting of the present report have been included. The JIU review report [JIU/REP/2020/7](#) was issued in 2021 and the summary of the implementation status of recommendations relevant to UNDP is reported in annex III to this report.

2. The three reports and management letter are: (a) Blockchain applications in the United Nations system: towards a state of readiness ([JIU/REP/2020/7](#)); (b) Review of United Nations system support for landlocked developing countries to implement the Vienna Programme of Action ([JIU/REP/2021/2](#)); (c) Cybersecurity in the United Nations system organizations ([JIU/REP/2021/3](#)); and (d) Management letter on securing the integrity of documents, records and archives of the United Nations system organizations ([JIU/ML/2021/1](#)).

II. Synopsis and review of relevant Joint Inspection Unit reports and recommendations in 2021

3. The management responses to the relevant recommendations in the JIU reports, including the recommendations for consideration by the legislative body, are provided below. Annex I contains a statistical summary of the implementation status of recommendations relevant to UNDP issued in JIU reports dated 2021. Annex II contains an overview of the recommendations pertaining to the JIU reports included in this report, relevant to UNDP and directed to the Executive Board as the legislative body of UNDP. Annexes III and IV provide statistical summary information of the implementation status of recommendations relevant to UNDP issued in JIU reports dated 2020 and 2019.

A. Blockchain applications in the United Nations system: towards a state of readiness ([JIU/REP/2020/7](#))

4. This JIU review contributes to the collective efforts triggered by recent overarching strategies on new technologies and the future of work, which address the issue of innovation and the use of digital technologies by the United Nations system in an action-oriented approach.

5. UNDP welcomes the review and notes that it offers a useful overview of blockchain applications in the United Nations system. UNDP is supportive of the review's findings as these accurately reflect the current status quo of blockchain application in UNDP and beyond.

¹ The JIU review reports [JIU/REP/2021/4](#): Review of the management of implementing partners in United Nations system organizations; [JIU/REP/2021/5](#): Current state of the ethics function in the United Nations system; and [JIU/REP/2021/6](#): Business continuity management in United Nations system organizations, were published outside the deadlines for preparing the present report and will be presented in next year's report in 2023.

6. Six of the eight recommendations of the review are directed to UNDP. Recommendations 2, 4, 7 and 8 are directed to the Administrator. Recommendations 1 and 6 are directed to the Executive Board for consideration and are discussed further and commented on in annex II.

7. Recommendation 2. The executive heads of the United Nations system organizations should make sure that the examination of possible blockchain use cases will be based on assessments of project risks, including with respect to relevant organizational policies and regulations on privileges and immunities, data protection, confidentiality, cybersecurity, system integrity, and reputation. UNDP is pleased to note that its suggestion for assessing risks by making a distinction between early exploration attempts and pilots (which can be tested in sandbox arrangements) and larger scale usage has been incorporated in paragraph 190 of the review report. Such an approach is needed because it is not always possible to anticipate all the implications of an innovation. The recommended approach has been already reflected in the UNDP data strategy risk management to identify, mitigate and manage risks related to digital technology/digital development. Bearing this in mind, UNDP accepts this recommendation and notes that it has been implemented.

8. Recommendation 4. The executive heads of the United Nations system organizations should ensure that any decision on using blockchain should be based on an appropriate determination of the business case and of the most suitable solution, using as guidance a decision-making matrix (as described in the report, as well as any enhancements and/or adaptations). UNDP aligns with the CEB general comments in the Note by the Secretary-General to this JIU review ([A/76/325/Add.1](#) paragraphs 11 and 14). UNDP appreciates the utility of the decision-making matrix and suggests it be applied as a guide rather than as mandatory rules, given that other concerns, specific to United Nations entities, are to be considered. Noting that this decision-making matrix is out of the scope of UNDP project and programme policies and procedures, UNDP considers this recommendation not relevant.

9. Recommendation 7. The executive heads of the United Nations system organizations that have developed blockchain applications – in line with the call by the Secretary-General in his Roadmap for Digital Cooperation for the United Nations to deploy digital public goods – should follow, whenever possible, open-source principles when they develop software, and make available the codes to other United Nations organizations. Through its commitment to the principles for digital development which strongly support open-source solutions, UNDP supports digital exploration projects, including blockchain, which are digital public goods. UNDP is actively engaged in the Digital Public Good Alliance and is engaged with open-source ecosystems through platforms such as GitHub at: <https://github.com/undp>. Noting that this is an established ongoing practice in UNDP, UNDP accepts recommendation 7 and notes that it has been implemented.

10. Recommendation 8. The executive heads of the United Nations system organizations, through the relevant coordination mechanisms, including with support from the United Nations International Computing Centre [UNICC], should consider the adoption of a non-binding inter-agency blockchain governance framework for use by interested organizations, with a view to ensuring coherent and consistent blockchain approaches across the system by the end of 2022, including for projects that may involve multiple United Nations organizations. UNDP has been actively involved in the interagency platform for blockchain technology Atrium (<https://atrium.network>) which is built on blockchain and is designed to support learning, collaboration and conversation within the United Nations community. UNDP notes that the Atrium platform, hosted by the United Nations Innovation Network, can be used to further accelerate working-level collaboration between United Nations organizations.

11. UNDP recognizes that a non-binding inter-agency blockchain governance framework for use by interested United Nations system entities could be useful. While UNICC could be the infrastructure and technical advisor, it would be important to ensure that the suggested non-binding inter-agency blockchain governance framework be effective in providing guidance and support, rather than creating more bureaucracy. UNDP aligns with the CEB general comments in the Note by the Secretary-General to this JIU review ([A/76/325/Add.1](#), paragraphs 26-27), which states that inter-agency collaboration is essential to considering this recommendation and recognizes the potential role the Digital and Technology Network (DTN) of the High-level Committee on Management (HLCM) may play to spearhead this initiative. Bearing this in mind, UNDP notes that recommendation 8 is forwarded to the HLCM secretariat and considers it not relevant.

B. Review of United Nations system support for landlocked developing countries to implement the Vienna Programme of Action (JIU/REP/2021/2)

12. This JIU review assesses the scope of support of United Nations system entities for landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) to implement the Vienna Programme of Action in relation to their mandates, as well as lessons learned or good practices to enhance success in its implementation.

13. Three of the nine recommendations of the review are directed to UNDP. Recommendation 1 and 3 are directed to the Administrator. Recommendation 7 is directed to the Executive Board for consideration and is discussed further and commented on in annex II. At the time of preparation of this report, the CEB comments were not yet available. UNDP appreciates the review and its findings, and notes that it is compliant with the review's relevant recommendations.

14. Recommendation 1. The executive heads of United Nations system organizations should designate, if they have not already done so, by the end of 2022, an organizational focal point on landlocked developing countries with clear terms of reference, developed with guidance from UN-OHRLLS [Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States], that define the focal point's role and responsibilities in supporting implementation of the programme of action for landlocked developing countries. This is an already established practice in UNDP. UNDP has historically had an organizational focal point to facilitate coordination and corporate inputs on matters related to LLDCs. This is currently handled by the UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support, Strategic Policy Engagement, as noted in the review report (annex VIII, page 119). The role of Strategic Policy Engagement is to provide integrated programme guidance, support and coherence around the work of UNDP on crosscutting issues, to ensure that policy development remains relevant to the challenges faced on the ground. Bearing this in mind, UNDP accepts this recommendation and notes that it has been implemented.

15. Recommendation 3. The executive heads of United Nations system organizations should develop, by the end of 2022, a clear results framework for support for landlocked developing countries, including linkages among the outcomes to be achieved, the main outputs strategy and core activities. UNDP considers that the objective of this recommendation, which is to improve the results reporting framework for support for LLDC in the priority areas of the Vienna Programme of Action, can be effectively reached by recommendation 7 of this review. UNDP identifies least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) as countries with special needs and provides support to these countries across its programmes.

16. UNDP recognizes the leadership of the United Nations inter-agency group on LLDCs and would like to caution against the risk of establishing duplicative reporting

mechanisms and processes. UNDP contributes to the United Nations inter-agency group on LLDCs, including through reporting, which is undertaken as a system-wide effort. Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action and requisite reporting should continue to be done as a system-wide effort; recommendations from this JIU review should help strengthen the respective system-wide mechanisms/groups with individual United Nations entities being guided by system-wide work in this regard. Bearing this in mind, UNDP does not accept this recommendation.

C. Cybersecurity in the United Nations system organizations (JIU/REP/2021/3)

17. This JIU review provides an analysis of the existing cybersecurity governance mechanisms, including relevant frameworks, strategies, policies and practices in United Nations system organizations, as well as common challenges and risks faced by United Nations system organizations. The review identifies how United Nations system organizations handle cybersecurity threats, the opportunities for better coordination, collaboration and information-sharing among United Nations system organizations, as well as good practices, lessons learned and benchmarks inside and outside the United Nations system for addressing and mitigating cybersecurity threats.

18. Two of the five recommendations of the review are directed to UNDP. Recommendation 1 is directed to the Administrator, and recommendation 2 is directed to the Executive Board for consideration and is discussed further and commented on in annex II. At the time of the preparation of this report, CEB comments were not yet available. UNDP appreciates that the review presents an accurate depiction of the current state of cybersecurity in the United Nations system.

19. Recommendation 1. The executive heads of the United Nations system organizations should prepare, as a matter of priority and no later than 2022, a comprehensive report on their cybersecurity framework and present it to their respective legislative and governing bodies at the earliest opportunity, covering the elements contributing to improved cyber-resilience examined in the present report. UNDP already briefed the Executive Board in February 2021 on the details of the UNDP cybersecurity programme, including its mission and staffing, its major cyber risks, its progress in meeting all of its key performance indicators, and its major new cybersecurity initiatives, such as a new cyber-awareness programme, new policies and implementing multi-factor authentication. The Executive Board has appreciated the comprehensive UNDP approach to cybersecurity and has provided positive feedback. Going forward, UNDP plans to continue engaging with the Executive Board on cybersecurity matters, including on improved cyber-resilience, and is in the process of developing a comprehensive report on its cybersecurity framework. Bearing in mind the above, UNDP accepts the recommendation and notes that it is in progress.

D. Management letter on securing the integrity of documents, records and archives of the United Nations system organizations (JIU/ML/2021/1)

20. This management letter complements the JIU review on cybersecurity in the United Nations system organizations (JIU/REP/2021/3). Through the management letter, the JIU brings to the attention of the executive heads of all participating organizations (including UNDP), for action as appropriate, the matter of safeguarding and protecting the organizations' legal, normative, administrative, political and historical documents and data. The management letter has one recommendation for the consideration of the executive heads of United Nations system organizations.

21. Recommendation 1. The Inspectors request the executive heads of United Nations system organizations to give due consideration to devising and applying appropriate safeguards to secure their current and historical documents, records

and archives, including by revisiting, if necessary, the security parameters applied to the storage of such documents in both the physical and cyber-environment and including the matter in their organizations' risk registry, and to report to the Joint Inspection Unit through the web-based tracking system no later than the end of 2022 on the measures taken to implement the present recommendation. UNDP exercises due diligence in securing the confidentiality, integrity and availability of its documents, records and archives. UNDP is certified by Lloyd's as following ISO 27001, ISO 20000 and ISO 9001, which are international best practice standards in cybersecurity, information technology service management and quality management respectively. UNDP also follows international best practices in business continuity contained in ISO 22301. Adhering to these standards helps ensure UNDP follows the industry recommended best practices in securing all of its virtual documents, records and archives.

22. One of the fundamentals of each of these ISO standards is the notion of continuous improvement. UNDP is always striving to improve its security controls and is implementing new policies designed to better protect its documents, records and archives. Its electronic signatures policy, approved in March 2020, provides guidance on the use of electronic signatures for UNDP virtual documents. The guidance in the policy provides the mandatory requirements for ensuring the integrity of any electronically signed document, such as legally binding contracts. UNDP is currently in the process of evolving its policy frameworks for information classification and handling, data privacy and records management.

23. In the spirit of continuous improvement, UNDP has recently changed its password policy to maintain consistency with the industry recommended best practices in password management. UNDP has implemented multi-factor authentication for its users and, for the initial password, changed the policy from using an eight-character password with a combination upper and lower-case letters, numbers and special characters to a 14-character passphrase which does not change. The 14-character passphrase will be easier for users to remember and will simultaneously be harder for potential hackers to crack. UNDP is currently exploring the use of passwordless technologies and if trials are successful, UNDP will look to implement passwordless technology in 2022. Coupled with multi-factor authentication, UNDP will be providing the strongest and most up-to-date means of individual authentication prior to accessing any UNDP data.

24. UNDP also maintains a cyber-risk assessment and actively monitors risks, including any risks to the confidentiality, integrity or availability of its document, records and archives. UNDP rates cyber-risks according to their likelihood of occurring and the impact that risks would have on the organization. The risks are rank-ordered, and risk owners are assigned for each risk identified. Working with the risk owners, a risk mitigation plan is created and follow up on each risk is done on a quarterly basis until successful mitigation. This systemic approach to risk identification and mitigation ensures UNDP is pro-active in keeping its data cyber-secure. In addition, cybersecurity risk is one of the corporate risks managed, mitigated and monitored by the UNDP Risk Committee, which is chaired by the Associate Administrator.

25. At headquarters, hard copies of documents are stored and maintained by a third-party vendor at a location outside of UNDP premises. The contract holds the vendor responsible for ensuring all documents are maintained safely and protected from damage. To date, there has not been an instance in which a requested box could not be located or was misplaced. It is expected that when UNDP rolls out an updated policy on records management, all hard copies of documents will either be converted into an electronic format or destroyed if they exceed the defined retention durations. Another pillar of UNDP protection for its virtual documents, records and archives is cloud governance. Almost all UNDP data now rests in the cloud environment. Prior to executing any agreement with a third-party cloud provider, UNDP ensures the cloud provider demonstrates adequate cybersecurity by examining the results of independent

third-party auditors on the efficacy of the cybersecurity controls employed in the cloud provider's information technology IT environment. UNDP also ensures its privileges and immunities are protected in the contractual provisions of the cloud provider agreement. Bearing in mind the above, UNDP accepts the recommendation and notes that it is in progress.

III. Status of UNDP implementation of Joint Inspection Unit recommendations

26. In 2021, of the 12 JIU recommendations directed to UNDP, six (50 per cent) are accepted and implemented, two are accepted and in progress (17 per cent), one is not accepted (8 per cent) and three are not relevant (25 per cent). Of the eight accepted recommendations, three are addressed to the Executive Board (remarks are provided in annex II of this report). They include recommendation 1 on the review of blockchain applications in the United Nations system: towards a state of readiness ([JIU/REP/2020/7](#)); recommendation 7 on the review of United Nations system support for landlocked developing countries to implement the Vienna Programme of Action ([JIU/REP/2021/2](#)); and recommendation 2 on the review of cybersecurity in United Nations system organizations ([JIU/REP/2021/3](#)). Of the three not relevant recommendations, one is addressed to the Executive Board (remarks are provided in annex II of this report) and includes recommendation 6 on the review of blockchain applications in the United Nations system: towards a state of readiness ([JIU/REP/2020/7](#)).

27. In accordance with resolution 60/258, in which the General Assembly requests the JIU to enhance dialogue with participating organizations and strengthen implementation of its recommendations, UNDP presents the summary of its implementation status of relevant JIU recommendations issued in reports dated 2020 and 2019 in annexes III and IV of the present report. Full narrative updates are provided in the web-based JIU follow-up system accessible to Member States.

28. Of the 44 recommendations directed at UNDP by the JIU in 2020, UNDP has accepted and implemented 27 recommendations (61 per cent), rejected three recommendations (7 per cent) and considered 14 recommendations not relevant (32 per cent).

29. Of the 37 recommendations directed at UNDP by the JIU in 2019, UNDP has accepted and implemented 21 recommendations (57 per cent), has rejected four recommendations (11 per cent) and considered 12 recommendations not relevant (32 per cent).

30. UNDP is committed to following up on implementing the remaining recommendations it considers relevant to the organization as well as continuing its contribution to the various future initiatives of the Joint Inspection Unit.

Annex I

Summary of reports and management letter issued by the Joint Inspection Unit in 2021 of relevance to UNDP, as at 28 February 2022²

Document symbol	Title	Total recommendations	Directed at UNDP	Of which recommendations directed to the Executive Board	Implementation status of recommendations directed to UNDP				
					Accepted		Under consideration	Not accepted	Not relevant
					Implemented	In progress			
JIU/REP/2021/2	Review of United Nations system support for landlocked developing countries to implement the Vienna Programme of Action	9	3	1	2	-	-	1	-
JIU/REP/2021/3	Cybersecurity in the United Nations system organizations	5	2	1	1	1	-	-	-
JIU/ML/2021/1	Management letter on securing the integrity of documents, records and archives of the United Nations system organizations	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total		15	6	2	3	2	-	1	-

² The summary of the implementation status of recommendations relevant to UNDP in [JIU/REP/2020/7](#): Blockchain applications in the United Nations system: towards a state of readiness, is reported in annex III of the present report where the summary of the implementation status of recommendations relevant to UNDP in all JIU reviews dated 2020 is reported. [JIU/REP/2020/7](#) has six recommendations directed to UNDP, of which two are addressed to the Executive Board.

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit issued outside the preparation timeline of the present report:

[JIU/REP/2021/4](#): Review of the management of implementing partners in United Nations system organizations

[JIU/REP/2021/5](#): Current state of the ethics function in the United Nations system

[JIU/REP/2021/6](#): Business continuity management in United Nations system organizations

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit issued in 2021 not relevant to UNDP

[JIU/REP/2021/1](#): Review of management and administration in the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Annex II

Review of relevant Joint Inspection Unit recommendations in 2021 for consideration by the Executive Board

Recommendations	Remarks
Blockchain applications in the United Nations system: towards a state of readiness (JIU/REP/2020/7)	
<p>Recommendation 1</p> <p>The governing bodies of the United Nations system organizations should ensure that, when applicable, the use of blockchain applications will be integrated, together with other digital technologies, into the innovation strategies and policies adopted by their respective organizations.</p>	<p>The UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, outlines digitalization as one of three key enablers – along with strategic innovation and development financing – that will drive UNDP efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development over the next four years. The Strategic Plan notes that digital is to be built into all dimensions of UNDP work, including in the programming of its six signature solutions. It also notes the need for UNDP to support its partners in holistic digital transformation efforts, to advocate for inclusive and responsible digital solutions for sustainable development, and to continue its own digital transformation.</p> <p>The UNDP digital strategy, 2022-2025, directly responds to and builds on the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, which highlights the critical role of digital technology in achieving development outcomes. Through digitally enabled signature solutions and a whole-of-society transformation offer, UNDP will support countries in designing and developing inclusive digital ecosystems based on a whole-of-society approach that leaves no one behind. Through scalable innovations, UNDP will identify, adapt and deploy frontier technologies, such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and the Internet of things to support its development offer.</p> <p>Noting that the recommendation is addressed to the legislative bodies, UNDP management considers it already implemented.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6</p> <p>The governing bodies of the United Nations system organizations should encourage Member States to engage with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in its exploratory and preparatory work on legal issues that relate to blockchain in the broader context of the digital economy and digital trade, including on dispute resolution, which is aimed at reducing legal insecurity in that field.</p>	<p>UNDP aligns with the CEB general comments in the Note by the Secretary-General to this JIU review (A/76/325/Add.1, paragraph 21) that exploratory work carried out so far has found that, while the use of blockchain calls attention to governance and data protection issues, it is the use of blockchain-enabled applications, such as smart contracts (and automation more generally), online platforms and digital assets (including cryptocurrencies), that raise novel legal issues that would benefit from international harmonized solutions. Noting that the recommendation is addressed to the legislative bodies, and while it is the prerogative of Executive Board members to decide on its agenda and engagement, UNDP management considers this recommendation outside of the UNDP sole remit and therefore not relevant.</p>

Review of United Nations system support for landlocked developing countries to implement the Vienna Programme of Action (JIU/REP/2021/2)

Recommendation 7

The legislative organs and governing bodies of United Nations system organizations should issue directives, if they have not already done so, by the end of 2022, for their organizations to mainstream the priorities of the programme of action for landlocked developing countries that are pertinent to their mandated work and request that their organizations report periodically on its implementation.

UNDP considers the approach of mainstreaming Vienna Programme of Action priorities pertinent to organizational mandates as the more adequate approach because it allows for the integration of the Vienna Programme of Action priorities in the activities of organizations, considering those activities in which each organization is better positioned to contribute, with reporting done through the strategic plan of each entity. The UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, has structural transformation as one (of three) directions of change that UNDP will support through its six signature solutions on poverty and inequality, governance, resilience, environment, energy, and gender equality. UNDP will continue working with countries, including with landlocked developing countries, to expand people's choices for a fairer, sustainable future, to build the world envisioned by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with planet and people in balance.

In line with the [quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system \(QCPR\)](#), the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, integrates UNDP's continued work as a partner in the United Nations system towards the QCPR's goals of the United Nations system working together to deliver coherent and integrated development solutions, driven by demand from countries, that maximize collective results and impact. The Strategic Plan reflects the QCPR's recommendation of a more differentiated approach to country contexts, particularly for countries in special circumstances, such as small island developing States, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and middle-income countries, including through agreed intergovernmental frameworks such as the SAMOA Pathway, the Istanbul Programme of Action, and the Vienna Programme of Action. Tier two: development outputs of the Strategic Plan's integrated results and resources framework contains an indicator under signature solution 1: poverty and inequality, which measures the number of countries that have development plans and budgets that integrate intergovernmentally agreed frameworks across the whole-of-government, including the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries.

Noting that the recommendation is addressed to the legislative bodies, UNDP management considers that this recommendation covers the intent of recommendation 3 in a more effective way and considers it implemented.

Cybersecurity in the United Nations system organizations (JIU/REP/2021/3)

Recommendation 2

The legislative and governing bodies of the United Nations system organizations should consider the reports on the elements contributing to improved cyberresilience prepared by the executive heads and

The Executive Board already engages with UNDP on its cybersecurity programme and initiatives. The UNDP Chief Information Security Officer provided a briefing to the Executive Board in February 2021 on the details of the UNDP cybersecurity programme, its major cyber-risks, its progress in meeting its key

provide strategic guidance on further improvements to be implemented in their respective organizations, as necessary.	performance indicators, as well as its major new cybersecurity initiatives. The Executive Board was interested to learn about UNDP technical modalities in enforcing minimum information technology standards and provided positive feedback to the UNDP cybersecurity programme. Noting that the recommendation is addressed to the legislative bodies, UNDP management considers this recommendation as implemented.
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Annex III **Summary of reports issued by the Joint Inspection Unit in 2020 of relevance to UNDP, as at 28 February 2022³**

Document symbol	Title	Total recommendations	Directed at UNDP	Of which recommendations directed to the Executive Board	Implementation status of recommendations directed to UNDP				
					Accepted		Under consideration	Not accepted	Not relevant
					Implemented	In progress			
JIU/REP/2020/1	Review of the state of the investigation function: progress made in the United Nations system organizations in strengthening the investigation function	10	7	6	6	-	-	1	-
JIU/REP/2020/2	Policies and platforms in support of learning: towards more coherence, coordination and convergence	9	6	1	5	-	-	-	1
JIU/REP/2020/3	Common premises in the United Nations system: current practices and future prospects	8	7	1	1	-	-	1	5
JIU/REP/2020/5	Enterprise risk management: approaches and uses in United Nations system organizations	4	4	2	3	-	-	1	-

³ Full management response update narratives to all JIU reviews are provided in the JIU web-based tracking system accessible to Member States. The management response narrative to [JIU/REP/2020/7](#): Blockchain applications in the United Nations system: towards a state of readiness, issued in 2021, is included in the present report.

JIU/REP/2020/6	Multilingualism in the United Nations system	7	6	3	1	-	-	-	5
JIU/REP/2020/7	Blockchain applications in the United Nations system: towards a state of readiness	8	6	2	3	-	-	-	3
JIU/REP/2020/8	Review of mainstreaming environmental sustainability across organizations of the United Nations system	10	8	1	8	-	-		
Total		48	44	16	27	-	-	3	14

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit issued in 2020 not relevant to UNDP
[JIU/REP/2020/4](#): Review of management and administration in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Annex IV

Summary of reports issued by the Joint Inspection Unit in 2019 of relevance to UNDP, as at 28 February 2022⁴

Document symbol	Title	Total recommendations	Directed at UNDP	Of which recommendations directed to the Executive Board	Implementation status of recommendations directed to UNDP				
					Accepted		Under consideration	Not accepted	Not relevant
					Implemented	In progress			
JIU/REP/2019/2	Review of the United Nations system-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	5	4	1	1	-	-	2	1
JIU/REP/2019/3	Review of the integration of disaster risk reduction in the work of the United Nations system in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	3	3	1	3	-	-	-	-
JIU/REP/2019/4	Review of change management in United Nations system organizations	6	6	1	5	-	-	-	1
JIU/REP/2019/5	Managing cloud computing services in the United Nations system	5	4	1	4	-	-	-	-
JIU/REP/2019/6	Review of audit and oversight committees in the United Nations system	7	7	7	-	-	-	1	6

⁴ Full management response update narratives to all JIU reviews are provided in the JIU web-based tracking system accessible to Member States. The management response narrative to [JIU/REP/2019/9](#): Review of contemporary practices in the external outsourcing of services to commercial service providers by United Nations system organizations, issued in 2020, was included in last year's report; an update closing recommendation 1 as implemented is provided in the JIU web-based tracking system.

JIU/REP/2019/8	Review of staff exchange and similar inter-agency mobility measures in United Nations system organizations	10	7	-	2	-	-	1	4
JIU/REP/2019/9	Review of contemporary practices in the external outsourcing of services to commercial service providers by United Nations system organizations	7	6	1	6	-	-	-	-
Total		43	37	12	21	-	-	4	12

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit issued in 2019 not relevant to UNDP

JIU/REP/2019/1: Review of management and administration in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

JIU/REP/2019/7: Review of the management and administration of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)