Annex VI
Implementation of General Assembly resolution 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations System

This annex is submitted in accordance with resolution 2013/5 of the Economic and Social Council, in which the Economic and Social Council requested the United Nations funds and programmes to consolidate their current annual reporting on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review within their reporting on the implementation of their strategic plans. To enhance harmonization and coherence across the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the four agencies will continue to report using the common format outlined below. This table details the cumulative progress made in implementing General Assembly resolution 71/243 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR) in the third year of its implementation.

I. General Guidelines	
Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) mandates (paras 1-15)	**Progress**
Calls upon the entities of the United Nations Development System to: • Mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals in their strategic planning documents and their work at all levels (para. 8) • Continue to strengthen results-based management, focusing on long-term development outcomes, developing common methodologies for planning and	(para 8) This annex includes analyses of the progress on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 71/243 in the first two years of UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2018-2021. The Entity's Strategic Plan was designed on the premise that achieving gender equality and women's empowerment will lead to progress across the entire 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Strategic Plan's principles, priorities and Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) are fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. SDG indicators are incorporated in the IRRF and the Common Chapter with UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA. Thirty-four per cent of development results in UN-Women's IRRF at the impact and outcome levels are SDG indicators (11 out of 32 indicators), out of which seven indicators relate to SDG 5. The midterm review confirmed that UN-Women's priorities continue to be relevant in supporting the full, effective and accelerated

reporting on results, improving integrated results and resources frameworks (para. 12) • Continue to promote women's empowerment and gender equality by enhancing gender mainstreaming through the full implementation of the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (para 13)	implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (para 12) UN-Women continued to invest in strengthening and advancing a results culture, strengthening staff capacities on Gender Responsive Results Based Management (RBM) through dedicated working sessions and trainings, promoting the use of its eLearning course on RBM, launched in 2018. By the end of 2019, 53% of UN-Women's programme staff had completed the course, which is also open for staff from other UN agencies and for UN-Women's implementing partners. By year end 2019, 120 external users had participated in this training course which will be available in French and Spanish towards the end of 2020, with translation into other languages to follow. UN-Women also launched a quarterly newsletter in 2019 on RBM to foster cross-regional learning and sharing on RBM best practices. (para 12) Independent quality assessments of UN-Women's Strategic Notes and annual results reports of field offices show that UN-Women has made steady progress since 2014 in the application of Results Based Management (RBM) standards. In 2019, the average score of the Strategic Note assessment categorized as "excellent" was 80 per cent, compared to 74 per cent in 2018 and 66 per cent in 2017. Enhancements have continued to be made to UN-Women's online Results Management System (RMS) in 2019 to further improve UN-Women's efficiency, accountability, and transparency through better corporate planning, monitoring and reporting processes. The RMS is linked to the Enterprise Resource Platform enabling real-time monitoring of progress, budgets, funding gaps, and expenditures on all results. (para 13) In 2019, 68 entities, or 94 per cent of United Nations entities, reported under the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP 2.0) and 33 United Nations Country Teams reported on the the United Nations Country Team System-wide Action Plan Gender Equality Scorecard (UNCT-SWAP) of which 17 Country Teams prepared a periodic comprehensive report aligned to the planning stage of their Cooperation Framework and 16 prepared an annual progress report. This uptake by two additional entities and 17 Country Teams reflects a growing acceptance of the utility of the UN-SWAP and UNCT-SWAP frameworks as effective system-wide accountability mechanisms. This is also indicated by the Joint Inspection Unit Review in 2019 of the effectiveness, value added and impact of the UN-SWAP as a tool for system-

wide performance monitoring and accountability. The JIU Review found that UN-SWAP has proven to be a catalyst for progress towards gender mainstreaming, an effective framework for tracking system-wide advancement, and a system-wide achievement.

(para 13) Analysis of 2019 UN-SWAP results shows that the United Nations system primarily contributes to gender-related Goals in socio-economic and human rights areas, while main gaps exist in areas related to energy and infrastructure. In 2019, the second year of reporting on UN-SWAP 2.0, 60 per cent of all ratings fell into the meets or exceeds category, representing a 2-percentage point increase from 2018. Results of UN-SWAP and UNCT-SWAP reporting captured in the 2020 Report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all programmes and policies of the UN system (E/RES/2020/50) indicate that while significant progress has been achieved in the inclusion of a high-level result on gender equality in strategic planning documents at entity and Country Team levels, resource tracking and allocation remains a weakness and a barrier to the effective delivery of results for women and girls. The conclusions of the High-level Task Force on Financing for Gender Equality established by the Secretary-General in 2019 confirm these findings, observing that financing for gender equality remains insufficient across the United Nations and that without investment in gender equality outcomes, results will remain elusive. Recommendations of the Task Force include the implementation of an automated Gender Equality Marker system at entity and at Country Team levels. UN-Women has supported the UN Secretariat to move forward on this recommendation to embed gender markers in UMOJA and the ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning systems) where all financial operations are integrated. In addition, UN-Women is supporting the integration of Gender Equality criteria in the design, selection, implementation, and monitoring of pooled funds.

II. Contributions of United Nations operational activities for development

QCPR mandates (paras. 16-24)	Progress
Stresses the importance of continuing to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and urges the United Nations development system to (para. 17):	(para 17a) All of UN-Women's resources, as outlined in the Integrated Results and Resources Framework, are aimed at supporting the realization of development objectives of developing countries. UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 is guided by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The principle of leaving no one behind is reflected as a guiding principle in UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2018-2021, and all country offices are accordingly reflecting this principle in their Strategic Notes and accompanying Results Frameworks. In 2019, the UNSDG Operational Guide

• Continue to allocate resources to realize the development objectives of developing countries, and to support the endeavour to reach the furthest behind first (para. 17(a)) • Ensure a coherent approach to addressing the interconnections and cross-cutting elements across the Sustainable Development Goals and targets (para. 17 (b)) • Ensure a balanced and integrated approach within the system towards its support to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals taking into account new and evolving development challenges and the need to build on lessons learned, address gaps, avoid duplication and overlap and strengthen the inter-agency approach (para. 17 (c)) Calls upon the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to improve their support to the building, development and strengthening of national capacities by (para. 21) • Providing evidence-based and, where appropriate, integrated policy advice to support countries	for UN Country Teams on Leaving No One Behind (Interim Draft), which UN-Women contributed to the development of, served as the basis for guidance to country and regional offices to plan for, monitor and report on women and girls furthest behind. All field offices reported in 2019 on how their office reached youth; older women; women living in rural areas; women living in urban slums; women with disability; women living with HIV; women migrants, including international migrants; internally placed persons and refugees; and other vulnerable groups in country, in alignment with the Cooperation Framework and Strategic Note. Notably, over 2018-2019, 10,000 women living with HIV have directly benefitted from UN-Women's support resulting in increased advocacy and leadership skills, expanded participation in decision-making spaces in the HIV response, and increased access to HIV services. Across 30 countries, UN-Women promoted leadership of women living with HIV through formal mechanisms, such as supporting creation of a reserved seat on the Ukrainian national AIDS council. In 2018, UN-Women launched its corporate strategy on The Empowerment of Women and Girls with Disabilities. An increasing number of UN-Women country offices report inter-agency partnerships for disability inclusion, and a programmatic focus inclusive of women and girls with disabilities with around 55 UN-Women offices reporting engagement with or related to the empowerment of women and girls with disabilities across all areas of work in 2019. This included provision of normative guidance, integrated policy advice, operational support, and capacity development. In 2018, UN-Women developed an internal guidance note "Strengthening Programming and Advocacy on the Rights and Empowerment of LGBTI people", which has been utilized by five country offices to plan and develop activities. In 2019, UN-Women hosted a high level event on gender diversity and non-binary identities at the UN headquarters. UN-Women regularly engages with LGBTQI advocates, including through the UN-Women Informal Reference Group on LGBTI Issues, and annual high-level meetings with LGBTI human rights defenders organized with Out Right Action International. (para 17b) UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 is based on the premise that achieving gender equality and women's empowerment will lead to progress across the entire 2030 Agenda and is, therefore, designed to leverage the mutually reinforcing benefits between gender equality and women's empowerment and all dimensions of sustainable development. Accordingly, UN-Women

by mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans, including by promoting economic growth, social development and environmental protection, and ending poverty in all its forms (para. 21 (a))

- Assisting countries through normative support, as appropriate, in the context of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (para. 21 (b))
- Strengthening their support to national institutions in planning, management and evaluation capacities, as well as statistical capacities, to collect, analyse and increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data (para. 21 (c))
- Assisting Governments in leveraging partnerships (para. 21 (d))
- Supporting, as appropriate, technical and scientific cooperation and North-South, South-South and triangular, regional and international cooperation on and access to

invests heavily in work to support the achievement of SDG5 and all its targets and contributes to the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which galvanizes results across all SDGs. Building on experience accumulated through its Flagship Programme Initiatives, UN-Women's TOCs address the interconnectedness of work on gender equality and women's empowerment across the SDG framework in an integrated way. The Entity's work on climate-smart agriculture is one example of narrowing the gender gap on access to land, information, and technologies in agriculture.

(para 17c) UN-Women continued to lead, coordinate, and promote accountability across the UN system in its work on gender mainstreaming and the achievement of gender equality commitments across the SDGs, including through coalescing UN entities to establish standards, priorities, and positions to catalyze delivery of results for women and girls, and through joint programmes at global, regional and country levels. Examples include as the global European Union – United Nations Spotlight Initiative (reference: para 50g), the joint programme with UNODC "Preventing and Mitigating the Impacts of Terrorism, Trafficking and Transnational Crime through Women's Empowerment" in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region in Asia, and the "Climate Smart Agriculture" programme in sub-Saharan Africa, which is implemented in partnership with development banks, UN partners (FAO, WFP and IFAD), and non-government partners.

The Entity continued to lead and guide the work of the United Nations Inter-Agency Network for Gender Equality (IANWGE), which consists of gender specialists from 60 UN entities. Through this network, UN-Women continued to drive consistent and coherent action among UN entities on gender mainstreaming, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls at global and regional levels, and to facilitate sharing and cross-fertilization of experiences, knowledge, best practices and lessons learned as a building block to promote and advance gender mainstreaming and gender equality commitments across the SDGs at all levels. As a signatory of the Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All, UN-Women supported incorporation of a strong focus on gender equality within the plan. UN-Women leads the Gender Equality Working Group tasked with ensuring each accelerator reflects the gender dimensions of, and supports implementation of gender equality commitments in the plan. UN-Women co-leads the accelerator on the Determinants of Health together with UNDP.

UN-Women supports coordinated and coherent action on the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. The Entity hosts the Secretariats for: (i) the Security Council Informal Experts Group on Women, Peace and Security, (ii) the National Focal Points Network on Women, Peace and Security, (iii) the Women, Peace and Humanitarian Fund, and (iv) the Elsie Initiative Fund for

science, technology, innovation and knowledge-sharing (para. 21 (e)) Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to enhance coordination with humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts by (para. 24): • Working collaboratively to move beyond short-term assistance towards contributing to longer-term development gains, including by engaging, as appropriate, in joint risk analysis, needs assessments, practice response and a coherent multi-year time frame (para. 24 (a)) • Improving coordination and synergy to maximize the impacts, results and effectiveness of support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda (para. 24 (b))	Uniformed Women in Peace Operations. In addition, UN-Women leads the work of the United Nations Standing Committee on Women, Peace and Security on monitoring and reporting on the United Nations implementation of the WPS agenda. Across different areas of WPS work, UN-Women holds key coordination functions and contributes actively to inter-agency work, including to gender-responsive peacebuilding and sustaining peace; mediation; preventing and countering violent extremism and countering terrorism; prevention and response to conflict related sexual violence; and promotion of the rule of law. UN-Women is also a member of the Secretary-General's Executive Committee. This work has contributed to increased joint up action to address implementation gaps, greater integration of gender analysis in strategic planning efforts, as well as a strong evidence-base demonstrating the centrality of gender equality and progress on the WPS agenda for the achievement of the sustainable development goals and its commitment of leaving no one behind. UN-Women also coordinates across the UN system through its work on women's political participation, providing gender mainstreaming expertise in UN policy guidance and capacity building on electoral assistance, including through its participation in the Inter-Agency Coordination Mechanism on Electoral Assistance led by the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs. The Entity has collaborated closely with United Nations Economic Regional Commissions on data on women's representation in local government, for example, which led to the first-ever global measurement of women's representation in local government. UN-Women has continued to coordinate with UN partners in the development of data on violence against women in politics, and to support normative advances on violence against women in politics in partnership with the Office of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (SRVAW) and OHCHR, supporting the development of the SRVAW's first-ever report on this theme in 2018 (GA Resolution 73/148). (para 17c) Through its senior-level participation in high-level interagency mechanisms such as the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination and its subsidiary committees (HLCP and HLCM), UN-Women seeks to strengthen the inter-agency and all of UN system approach to gender-responsive implementation of the SDGs, by ensuring that gender considerations are integrated in the thematic discussions of these mechanisms and their related outcomes. Specifically, UN-Women also continues to co-lead with OHCHR the HLCP Task Team on Inequalities to mobilize the UN system around SDG10 on inequalities and SDG5 on gender equality for a more integrated approach of the UN system for SDG implementation.

	(para 21a) As the lead UN entity supporting gender mainstreaming in the UN system, UN-Women has continued to engage systematically with UN entities to accelerate gender mainstreaming in policies, programmes, and thematic areas. The Entity has also enhanced system-wide accountability for gender mainstreaming with a focus on gender-related SDG results, and has supported and strongly advocated for integrating gender considerations across the SDGs (reference: para. 13 above) and into national development plans, in 2019 supporting gender mainstreaming in 9 national development strategies.
	(para 21b) UN-Women supports the development of norms and standards relating to the integration of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls across the peace, development and humanitarian nexus, working with Member States at the global, regional and country levels to translate commitments into national policies, including support to accelerating SDG5. In 2019, UN-Women engaged with 114 countries and territories to strengthen global norms on gender equality and supported the development of Beijing+25 reports in 118 countries, providing capacity development and technical assistance on gender equality issues in 87 countries..
	(para 21c) Together with UN partner agencies, UN-Women supports members of the Inter-Agency and Experts Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs) with SDG global monitoring and reporting from a gender perspective and has led consensus building within the IAEG-SDGs on the need to prioritize sex disaggregation and multidimensional disaggregation from a gender perspective, fostering and cultivating partnerships with diverse data providers, across the UN system and beyond to ensure the SDGs are monitored from a gender perspective and the integration of a gender perspective in global statistics. Through its "Women Count" programme, UN-Women is supporting capacity building on gender equality and statistics at the global level, and in 3 regions and 12 countries.
	(para 21d) UN-Women prioritizes partnerships as the means to implement programmes in support of national priorities. One hundred per cent of the regional and country strategic notes for 2019 have a dedicated partnership strategy. Fifty-nine offices supported government partners to develop, cost or implement a national gender equality action plan. UN-Women's engagement in the H6 partnership for women's, children's and adolescents' health resulted in 10 country joint plans in East and Southern Africa prioritizing transformative actions to empower women and remove gender-related barriers to accessing services. As of the end of 2019, 2,815 companies had signed onto the Women's Empowerment Principles developed by UN-Women in partnership with the UN Compact.

	(para 21e) South-South and triangular cooperation is recognized in UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 as a key programmatic approach. In 2019, 46 of UN-Women field offices facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives. This work is being applied across a range of areas, including women´s leadership and participation, women, peace and security, gender statistics (Women Count programme), ending violence against women and girls and gender responsive budgeting. Partnerships with government, regional bodies and civil society are being utilized to leverage South-South initiatives and in supporting the review and development of gender responsive policies.
	(para 24b) UN-Women continues to support the integration of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls across the humanitarian-development and peace nexus at global, regional and country levels, covering disaster risk reduction, humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts. UN-Women advocates for prevention, preparedness, humanitarian response and recovery initiatives that focus on women's empowerment through leadership, skills training and livelihoods to develop their self-reliance in response and sustainable resilience through recovery and beyond. Having updated the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action, UN-Women published the first IASC Gender Accountability Framework Report in 2019, reviewing the global humanitarian system's delivery on its commitments to gender equality both globally and the field level. In support of coordinated and consistent gender focused humanitarian response efforts, UN-Women launched an on-line version of the Gender in Humanitarian Action Handbook, which in its first year has already been utilized by over 40,000 users. UN-Women continued to contribute to the integration of gender across all the Grand Bargain workstreams as the lead of the Grand Bargain Friends of Gender Group and provided technical guidance and position papers for the Global Forum on Refugees. However, UN-Women's efforts in to ensure that the coordinated humanitarian response adequately integrate gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls continue to be hampered by the fact that it is not a member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. Despite this, UN-Women is an active participant and leader in the integration of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in a number of humanitarian contexts. At the regional level, UN-Women is the co-chair of the Asia Pacific Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group, the lead of the Pacific Protection Cluster, and the Gender Focal Point for the GBV Group of the Regional Platform for Refugees and Migrants from

	Venezuela. At the country level, UN- is the co-lead of the Protection Cluster in Malawi, the co-chair of the GiHA Working Group in Bangladesh, the co-host of the National Cluster of Gender Focal Points Working Group in South Sudan, and is the GBV Sub-Cluster co-chair in Colombia. (24b) UN-Women supported the revision of the 2017 UN Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction and of its results framework, which now include gender-responsiveness in DRR as a key principle for all actors. In addition, UN-Women contributed to the Words into Action guidelines, which provide practical guidance on disaster risk reduction thematic areas so as to support countries in developing gender-responsive national disaster risk reduction strategies aligned with the Sendai Framework.

III.   Funding of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system

QCPR mandates (paras. 25-43)	Progress
Urges the entities of the United Nations development system to continue enhancing the transparency and accountability of inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms, as well as to continue developing well-designed pooled funds (para. 33) Also urges the entities of the United Nations development system, through their governing bodies, to take concrete steps to address on a continuous basis the decline of core contributions and the growing imbalance between core and	(para 33) UN-Women aims to leverage inter-agency pooled funds, as they have demonstrated to be well suited to promote integrated approaches to support the implementation of Agenda 2030 by improving aid coordination and coherence and bridging the silos between development, humanitarian and peacebuilding assistance. In 2019, UN-Women received US$ 106.6 million of its non-core resources from inter-agency pooled funds which is a 230 per cent increase compared to 2018. (para 33) Enhancing transparency and accountability of inter-agency pooled funding is one of the elements of the Funding Compact. In 2019, UN-Women reported to the Executive Board on its progress on Funding Compact commitments, presenting its report as an annex to the Structured Dialogue on Financing[1]. In line with the decisions adopted by its Executive Board at its 2019 Second Regular Session (UNW/2019/8), UN-Women is working with sister agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA) on harmonized Funding Compact reporting.

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[1] https://undocs.org/en/UNW/2019/8

non-core resources including by, but not limited to (para. 34) • Exploring options to ensure an adequate and predictable level of core and non-core funding on a multi-year basis (para. 34 (a)) • Identifying, in the context of integrated results and resources frameworks, the level of resources adequate to produce the results expected (para. 34 (b)) • Exploring options to broaden and diversify the donor base in order to reduce the reliance of the system on a limited number of donors (para. 34 (c)) Urges all entities of the United Nations development system to comply with existing cost recovery policies and report annually on their implementation to their respective governing bodies (para. 35); Urges the entities of the United Nations development system to align their next integrated budgets with the present resolution and to improve the functioning and effectiveness of the	(para 34a) In 2019, UN-Women received a total of US$ 142.96 million in core contributions. This is US$ 6.07 million or 4.07% below the amount received in 2018 (US$ 149.03 million). A total of 106 Member States contributed to core resources compared to 102 in 2018. Contributions from OECD-DAC countries to core resources were a total of US$ 130.91 million, a 5% decrease compared to US$ 137.9 million in 2018. (para 34a) UN-Women's non-core resources increased by US$ 122.17 million or 52% from US$ 235.26 million in 2018 to US$ 357.43 million. UN-Women is concerned about the continued decline of core contributions as a total share of voluntary contributions. In 2019, the share of core resources to total voluntary contributions declined from 39% in 2018 to 29%. In this regard, following extensive consultations in 2019, the Executive Board in its decision at the Structured Dialogue on Financing encouraged all Member States in a position to do so, to increase their voluntary contributions to UN-Women, especially to its regular resources (core funding), and to prioritize flexible and timely resources aligned with the Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, and, if possible, through multi-year commitments[2]. (para 34b) UN-Women's Integrated Results and Resources Frameworks (IRRF) articulates expected results during the Strategic Plan period of 2018-2021 and outlines estimated resources necessary for the achievement of each outcome. UN-Women's resource mobilization strategy continues to ensure adequate financing to deliver results against the Strategic Plan and implement the Entity's full mandate, increase flexibility as well as predictability of funding flows. To broaden and diversify its donor base, UN-Women is deepening engagement with partners, including through the Structured Dialogue on Financing with the Executive Board; investing in growing private individual giving by strengthening National Committee networks; and generating revenue from movements, events, advocacy campaigns and appeals, such as the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Generation Equality, HeForShe, and humanitarian action appeals. (para 34c) UN-Women has developed differentiated approaches to various types of resource partners, including improved communication. For example, UN-Women issued the Compendium of Financial

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[2] Executive Board decision 2019/11.

structured dialogues on how to fund the development results agreed in the strategic plans (para. 43)	[Partner Contributions 2018](#) report in August 2019. This report highlighted results enabled by regular resource and other resource contributions and set out the rationale in support of advocacy for increased regular resources and flexible and predictable other resources, detailing how UN-Women achieves results through the complementarity of both funding streams and giving recognition to its funding partners for enabling those joint results. Furthermore, the Entity published the [Regular Resources Report – Data and case studies from 2018](#) with the aim of increasing transparency on the allocation and expenditure of regular resources, advocating for an increase of unrestricted funding and providing recognition of top and upgraded Regular Resource partners as an incentive for increased funding.
	(para 34c) In 2017, UN-Women piloted small-scale investments in national committees in Australia, Finland and Iceland, with a view to acquiring individual donors through telemarketing and face-to-face canvassing. Pilot investments of $30,000 in each market led to a Return on Investment (ROI) in the first year of 1.2 in Australia, 0.7 in Finland, and 0.5 in Iceland; and a 3-year ROI of 2.9, 3.3, and 3.0 respectively. Based on the success and the promising results of the pilot, UN-Women invested $220,000 in National Committees in 2018, with a ROI in the first year of 0.8 in Finland and 0.7 in Iceland; and a further $329,000 in 2019, with the estimated one-year ROI showing 2.6 in Iceland, 1.6 in Sweden, and 1.2 in Netherlands. Advocacy campaigns have also begun generating revenue for UN-Women. For example, in 2019 UN-Women raised a total of US$ 5.3 million through the HeforShe campaign, $ 0.11 million of which was invested in National Committees.
	(para 35) UN-Women's IRRF articulates expected results during the Strategic Plan period of 2018-2021 and outlines estimated resources necessary for the achievement of each outcome in the integrated budget. UN-Women is implementing the cost-recovery policy as adopted by its Executive Board and reports to the Executive Board annually on said implementation. Cost-recovery amounts can be found in recent reports[3].
	(para 43) In 2019, UN-Women convened four key sessions with its Executive Board which covered progress on its funding and against the Funding Compact: i) an informal structured dialogue on

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[3] UNW/2018/1, UNW/2018/2 and DP/FPA-ICEF-UNW/2020/CRP.1.

	financing in May 2019, in which transparent communication on funding and the assessment conducted by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network for the period 2017–2018 was discussed; ii) informal regional briefings to the Executive Board in June 2019, with a view to raising awareness of the results of UN-Women's programmes in the field and strengthening engagement and partnerships with Member States; iii) a Joint Board informal on the Funding Compact in August; iv) and a Structured Dialogue on Financing in September 2019, where an overview of UN-Women's funding situation in comparison to the approved integrated budget was provided, underpinning the need for the right balance of regular resources and flexible and predictable other resources to maintain a balanced focus in the implementation of the Organization's full mandate. UN-Women also shared its intention to establish thematic funding windows, in alignment with the funding compact.

IV. Strengthening the governance of the United Nations operational activities for development

QCPR mandates (paras. 44-46)	**Progress**
Stresses the need to improve the governance of the United Nations development system including (para. 45): • Enhancing the transparency of the United Nations Development Group to ensure their effective interaction with and improve their responsiveness to Member States (para. 45 (c)) • Further stresses the need to enhance system-wide coherence and efficiency, reduce duplication and build synergy across	(para 45c) UN-Women has continued to actively participate in the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) to ensure that gender equality considerations are addressed effectively across all its workstreams. The Entity has placed strong emphasis on ensuring that new policies developed for the UN Development System take into consideration the interests and needs of entities with a normative mandate, and entities of different sizes. Further, UN-Women has ensured focused support to the development and roll-out of the new UNSDCF guidance, ensuring this informs UN-Women's work at different levels. UN-Women remains strongly committed to global aid transparency and has continued to pursue institutional measures to underpin the principle of transparency in its operations, publishing the results of its development work and related financial data in the IATI Registry. UN-Women has continued to rank well among the (23) United Nations agencies that publish their aid information in the IATI registry, ranking seventh in 2020, and is developing its own transparency portal, which is expected to be operational in 2020. As part of UN-Women's work to ensure the relevance and quality of its support to Member States, the Entity introduced a new system of portfolio reviews in late 2019 piloting these in the Asia-Pacific

governing bodies of the entities of United Nations development system (para. 46) to adopt and abide by clear rules, including on the dissemination of all documents and draft decisions (para. 46 (c))	region. These reviews will be progressively rolled out to cover all six regions. Baseline data generated through the portfolio reviews will be utilized to set informed targets and indicators to track and monitor performance. Further, UN-Women participated actively in the review of multi-country offices (MCOs) in 2019 to promote more responsive working arrangements to meet the demands of Member States, particularly of small island developing states, and to ensure a strong focus on gender equality through expanded physical and virtual presences in the Caribbean and the Pacific.

(para 46c) UN-Women works in close cooperation with the other Executive Board secretariats through regular bi-monthly meetings which focus on building synergy and harmonization. This includes alignment of annual Executive Board work plans, agendas of the official Board sessions, common Executive Boards' calendar of activities, harmonized terminology and harmonized procedures in managing Executive Board activities, thus streamlining and making more coherent the reporting cycle across the NY-based entities. UN-Women is also an active member of the United Nations Governing Body Secretariats group (UNGBS), an informal group of about 35 UN agencies governing body secretariats. The UNGBS serves as a platform of exchange on the best and most effective practices and procedures, and for exchange of ideas and collegial support among Governing Body secretariats, contributing to an inter-governmental harmonization of the UN System. In 2019, UN-Women and the Funds and Programmes made a presentation in this forum on the QCPR and UNDS reform process to update all agencies on progress made so far.

(para 46c) In July 2019, UN-Women took over the rotating coordination role of the joint Executive Boards which includes the Executive Board Secretariats of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the World Food Programme (WFP). The coordinated Executive Board secretariats collaborate on joint background documentation and joint informal briefings, which has resulted in the doubling of joint activities over the past 2 years, and the production of harmonized 'information notes' on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 72/279 shared with Executive Board members in advance of the 2019 Annual and Second Regular Sessions. |

V. Improving the functioning of the United Nations development system

QCPR mandates (paras. 47-75)	Progress
Recognizes that the presence of the entities of the United Nations development system at the country level should be tailored to meet the specific challenges and needs of programme countries, and requests the United Nations country teams to (para. 50) • Strengthen the use of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework or equivalent (para. 50 (a)) • Improve the focus on results, including common results, and the division of labour and enhance the inter-agency approach within the United Nations development system at the country level (para. 50 (b)) • Use the common United Nations Development Assistance Framework guidance, and, where appropriate, the standard procedures of the United Nations Development Group and the business operations strategies (para. 50 (d))	(paras 50 a, 50b) UN-Women's Strategic Notes are developed in close collaboration with host Governments and national partners to ensure they respond to national priorities and contribute to the gender-responsive realization of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as with United Nations development system partners, within the context of the United Nations Country Team and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) processes. (para 50a) UN-Women internal guidance for the preparation of Strategic Notes requires full alignment with the UNDAF (now UNSDCF), to ensure a coherent approach and in support of inter-agency collaboration. To build up internal capacity on the UNSDCF, a global meeting was arranged in August 2019, including regional offices and representatives from UNSDCF roll out countries. As a result of the meeting, an online UNSDCF support facility with key resources was launched, together with a community of practice to allow for easy information sharing. (para 50b) UN-Women has participated actively in the updating of the new UNSDCF guidance to ensure that gender equality is positioned centrally in the framework and related guidance, and has worked closely with other UN entities to streamline the application of the UNSDCF guiding principles of human rights-based approach, gender equality, and leave no one behind into UN programming at country level, ensuring complementarity and avoiding duplication of work. UN-Women has continued to advance its technical support to the UNSDG, including at regional level through its regional offices, to strengthen the integration of gender equality in UNSDCF development and approval. UN-Women regional offices are active contributors on gender equality issues in the DCO regional hubs and Issue-Based Coalitions. Furthermore, UN-Women leverages coordination mechanisms, such as UN Gender Theme Groups, as well as the UNCT-SWAP and the UNCT Gender Equality Marker to support system-wide efforts to advance gender equality at the country level.

• Simplify the United Nations Development Assistance Framework processes in order to reduce fragmentation, overlaps and the transaction costs and workload of the entities of the United Nations development system, as well as the workload of national Governments and other stakeholders, including by decreasing the time necessary for the preparation of relevant documents; (para. 50 (e)) • Strengthen joint programming processes and the use of joint programmes at the country level, where appropriate (para. 50 (g)) • Provide joint support for capacity-building on data collection, with a particular focus on disaggregated data collection and analysis (para. 50 (h) • Avoid new and significantly reduce the number of existing parallel project implementation units in programme countries, as a means of building and strengthening national capacities, reducing transaction costs and avoiding overlaps, including by strengthening inter-agency efforts	(para 50d) UN-Women has ensured that gender equality and women's empowerment are centrally positioned in new and revised structures and processes supporting the 2030 Agenda. These encompass UNSDCF guidance documents, UNSDCF companion pieces, gender equality markers and gender mainstreaming tools, as well as efforts towards gender parity. UN-Women co-chaired the gender cluster group of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Financing for Development with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, bringing together five institutional stakeholders and more than 13 other United Nations entities and specialized agencies. As a result of UN-Women's efforts, gender equality has been mainstreamed into each Task Force report and integrated into intergovernmental Financing for Development outcome documents under the Economic and Social Council. (para 50g) Responding to UN reform and in recognition of the value of joint programmes in addressing complex challenges, UN-Women has taken steps to increase its cooperation with other UN agencies and implement more joint programmes. UN-Women's 2018 – 2021 Strategic Plan has set a target of 25 percent of UN-Women programming to be executed through joint programmes by 2021. The percentage share of total programme expenditure from joint programmes increased from 10% in 2018 to 14% in 2019. Joint programmes are recognized as offering significant opportunities for UN-Women to support gender mainstreaming into programmes led by entities that are not specialized in gender equality, and in 2019, UN-Women participated in around 300 Joint Programmes. In 2019, UN-Women together with UN partners ramped up implementation of the EU-UN Spotlight initiative to end violence against women and girls. According to country reporting, joint work under the initiative has supported more holistic programming, dismantled silos, deepened partnerships and strengthened national capacities across multiple groups and stakeholders. Operationally and programmatically, this joint work has supported meaningful engagement with civil society organizations and marginalized communities - upholding the principles of rights-based programming, non-discrimination and leaving no one behind. (para 50h) In 2019, UN-Women developed an online gender-disaggregated SDG data hub to increase the use, creation, and promotion of gender data, with over 48,000 views garnered so far. UN-Women country offices have continued to develop Country Gender Equality Profiles, which present in-depth analysis of the status of women and men based on quantitative and qualitative data, leveraging

and building upon different coordination mechanisms (para. 50 (i))

Stresses the importance of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the resident coordinator system to (para. 57)
- Enhance the planning and coordination function of the resident coordinators by empowering them within the United Nations country teams to make final decisions on the strategic objectives in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, or equivalent planning framework, in consultation with national Governments, as well as to substantially increase common resource mobilization and distribution at the country level where appropriate, including pooled resource (para. 57 (a))
- Ensure that the entities of the United Nations development system at the country level periodically provide the resident coordinator with sufficient information on their activities in the field (para. 57 (b))
- Ensure the full implementation of the management and accountability | existing research and reports developed in partnership with governments and the UN System and informing CCA and UNSDCF, as well as programme and project design.

(paras 57a, 57b, 57c) In 2019, UN-Women has aligned the roles and responsibilities of the UN-Women Country Representatives with the revised Management and Accountability Framework (MAF). UN-Women Country Representatives have a matrix reporting line to the Resident Coordinator related their role in the UNCT. This includes responsibilities regarding common resource mobilization, regularly updating and providing information to the Resident Coordinator and actively participating in joint programming and thematic working groups. These responsibilities are documented in the revised job descriptions for UN-Women Country Representatives and are reviewed during the annual performance review cycle. During the annual performance review cycle Resident Coordinators are requested to provide feedback on the performance of UN-Women's Country Representatives to the UN-Women Regional Directors.

(para 68) As part of the internal change process initiated in 2018, UN-Women is capitalizing on the opportunities created by UN reform at country level to find innovative, impactful and cost-effective modes of delivery. To this end, UN-Women has been piloting several models of working with UNCTs and governments with the aim of providing support to countries where UN-Women is unable to maintain a full-fledged presence. These include support to the UNCT from UN-Women's Regional Office, particularly to CCA and UNSDCF development; provision of dedicated technical and policy support to the Resident Coordinator's office, and; programme implementation through other UN agencies, while supporting with knowledge and expertise from UN-Women.

(para 70) UN-Women launched its own Knowledge Management Strategy in 2018. With a view to strengthen its role as a knowledge hub in gender equality and women's empowerment, UN-Women aims to achieve three strategic outcomes: improved performance across UN-Women's triple mandate (normative, coordination, operational); enhanced technical advisory services and evidence based advocacy to mainstream gender into national policies and initiatives; and strengthened capacity to engage in policy dialogue on gender equality as a non-resident agency. The Knowledge Management Strategy outlines three areas of work: strengthening knowledge production; strengthening internal and external knowledge sharing, including with the UN system and other partners; and strengthening an organizational culture that promotes knowledge production and sharing and learning. Additionally, thirty communities of practice facilitate thematic and functional knowledge sharing across the organization, and new tools have been developed to enhance quality of knowledge products and facilitate knowledge sharing. |

system of the United Nations development and resident coordinator system (para. 57 (c)	(para 71) UN-Women is custodian for 6 Sustainable Development Goal indicators. Jointly with partners, UN-Women has continued to invest in improved production and use of gender data to monitor the implementation of the SDGs and other national policy priorities. The UN-Women led Country Gender Equality Profiles are developed jointly with the UNCT, governments, and other partners.
Requests the United Nations development system in that regard to adopt flexible, cost-effective and collaborative models for its field presence, as appropriate (para. 68)	(para 72) UN-Women's recruitment process specifies that all shortlists of candidates should have gender balance, to the extent possible. In the interview process, UN-Women ensures balanced representation with respect to geography, gender and technical units/departments/offices, including field offices. Considering UN-Women's staff composition has a higher representation of women compared to other UN entities, since 2019, UN-Women has ensured that at least 1 male candidate is included in the shortlist for senior level positions (D1 and above). Furthermore, UN-Women's Central Review Board, which provides oversight to the recruitment processes, reviews geographical distribution and gender balance before validating recruitments. UN-Women staff composition is geographically diverse and comprised 138 nationalities in 2019. The diversity among senior, D1 and above staff comprised 22 nationalities. In support of the Secretary-General's system-wide Strategy on Gender Parity, UN-Women produced the Enabling Environment Guidelines for the United Nations System in 2018 and related supplementary guidance in 2019. The Office of the Focal Point for Women in the UN system at UN-Women is supporting the implementation of the Guidelines, leading and coordinating a Gender Focal Point network comprised of over 200 members across the UN system.
Calls upon the United Nations development system to introduce or strengthen knowledge management strategies and policies (para. 70)	
Calls for greater efforts in this regard by the entities of the United Nations development system at both the country level and globally to share data and develop joint needs assessments and planning frameworks based on joint analysis and comparative advantages (para. 71)	(para 74) Over the past years, UN-Women has developed and launched several staff leadership capacity development programmes: Leadership Programme, Emerging Leadership Programme and Mentoring Programme. All these programmes are aligned with and incorporate the objectives of the 2030 Agenda, as well as the UN leadership and UN-Women values. In 2019, UN-Women integrated the CEB UN Leadership Framework in its learning and development approach, which resulted in the implementation of a leadership and team culture survey based on this framework to give direction for strengthening organizational capacity in these areas and workplace culture. UN-Women continues to actively participate in the Inter-Agency Mobility Framework to promote staff mobility between various UN entities. Within this framework, in 2019, 25 staff have joined UN-Women under the inter-agency mobility framework.
Stresses the need to ensure equal and fair distribution based on gender balance and on as wide a geographical basis as possible (para. 72)	
Urges the United Nations development system to align its staff capacities to	

support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including by building transformative and empowered leadership, repositioning staff capacities, and promoting inter-agency mobility and facilitating a mobile and flexible global workforce (para. 74)	

VI.   Follow-up, monitoring and reporting

QCPR mandates (paras. 76-84)	Progress
Reaffirms that all entities of the United Nations development system carrying out operational activities for development should align their planning and activities to take appropriate action consistent with each entity's mandate, role and expertise for the full implementation of the present resolution (para. 78); Requests the entities of the United Nations development system carrying out operational activities for development to ensure that their planning and activities, and strategic plans build synergies and reduce overlap across the system, and identify the entity's specific contribution to the system-wide support, including how	(para 78) UN-Women's Strategic Plan and the IRRF were developed in consultation with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. A results-based management working group looked into harmonization of approaches, including common approaches and indicators for monitoring and reporting in support of broader and coherent success in the SDGs. Shared indicators were adopted at the impact and outcome level whenever possible and relevant. 16 percent of the Entity's impact and outcome level indicators are common indicators used by UNDP, UNFPA or UNICEF. In addition, 27 percent of organizational effectiveness and efficiency indicators are shared with these entities (13 out of 49 indicators). Under the Common Chapter of the Strategic Plans of UN-Women, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, the four agencies align their planning and activities with a set of common indicators to report on in six common areas to accelerate joint initiatives towards the achievement of the SDGs. (para 79) The four New York-based entities have been harmonizing many aspects of their work over many years, whether at HQ in relation to RBM approaches, or in the field as they programme together and including through the common chapter of their strategic plans. Building on this strong base, and as part of the midterm reviews (MTRs) of their respective Strategic Plans, the four agencies have sought harmonization along four key streams of cooperation: 1) Process Harmonization; 2) Methodological Harmonization; 3) and Harmonized Analysis. Among other things, the common chapter agencies have agreed on a set of harmonized principles for calculating revisions to milestones and targets as well as the same methodology for the calculation of 'progress rates'; all

staff are incentivized to work towards system-wide goals (para. 79).	four agencies have approached the MTR as an opportunity to prioritize and identify ways of working that will help accelerate critical SDG related results for the last two years of their SPs while retaining the core logic of their existing results frameworks. (para 79) In 2019, UN-Women, along with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF continued to use the common chapter to leverage their collective and collaborative advantages, trigger further joint efforts within United Nations country teams (UNCTs) and achieve greater synergies, including by strengthening multisectoral approaches. In 2018 and 2019, together with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, UN-Women prepared a joint results report on the Common Chapter as an annex to their respective Executive Director's Annual Reports. A survey conducted by the Independent Evaluation Offices as part of the evaluability assessment of the Common Chapter found that 100 per cent of staff surveyed indicated that the Common Chapter was either a key driver or a positive influence for improved collaboration among the Common Chapter agencies. Nonetheless, while collaboration between the four agencies is solid and growing, the imperatives of United Nations reform require collaboration across the entire system and the utility of the Common Chapter as a separate initiative should be reviewed in that context. (para 79) Going forward, the four agencies will continue to cross fertilize analysis, findings and lessons for improved programming for the SDGs and for the forthcoming development of the next Strategic Plans. They will also continue to collaborate strongly with each other and with the wider UN system for SDG acceleration within the context of the Decade of Action.

Shared QCPR indicators

QCPR Indicator Number[4]	Common Chapter Annex Reference Number	QCPR indicator	2018 Result	2019 Result	Data Source
Alignment of planning processes					
82	QCPR 9.a	Fraction of the United Nations country teams (UNCT) with: (i) joint National/United Nations Steering Committee chaired by the Government; (ii) signed United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) at the outcome level, with legal text as appropriate or equivalent	(i) 72 of 130 countries (55.4%) (ii) 99 of 130 countries (76.2%)	(i) 79 of 130 countries (60.8%) (ii) 102 of 130 countries (78.5%)	DCO IMS 2019 [5]
84	QCPR 11.c	% of UNCTs with Result Groups aligned with national coordination mechanisms	104 of 130 countries (80.0%)	97 of 130 countries (74.6%)	DCO IMS 2019
85	QCPR 11.d	% of UNCTs with Joint Workplans (of Results Groups) that are aligned with the UNDAF and signed by all involved entities	71 of 130 countries (54.6%)	75 of 130 countries (57.7%)	DCO IMS 2019
Funding					
55c	QCPR 15.d	Fraction of United Nations entities that receive over [(i) 10%; (ii) 15%; and (iii) 20%] of their non-core	In 2018, UN-Women received $32.3 million of its non-core resources	In 2019, UN-Women received $106.6 million of its non-core resources from	UN-Women

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[4] As per the QCPR monitoring and reporting framework of 30 November 2018 in which QCPR indicator 18.b cited in the Common Chapter Annex is no longer included.

[5] The four agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN-Women) agreed to use the Development Coordination Office's Information Management System (DCO IMS) for indicators concerning the UN Development System country level results (130 UN Country Teams) (https://ims.undg.org/). All data collected through this system is based on a self-assessment by the UN Country Teams and reported through the Office of the Resident Coordinator.

		resources from inter-agency pooled funds	from inter-agency pooled funds, which is 13.7% of total non-core resources.	inter-agency pooled funds, which is 29.8% of total non-core resources	
57	QCPR 15.f	Funding channelled to thematic funds: (i) Total; (ii) % of total non-core	In 2018, UN-Women received: (i) $16.7 million in thematic funds (ii) 7.1% of total non-core	In 2019, UN-Women received: (i) $41.2 million in thematic funds (ii) 11.5% of total non-core	UN-Women
62	QCPR 18.a	Funding from programme countries: (i) Core; (ii) Non-core (excluding local resources); and (iii) Local resources	In 2018, UN-Women received from programme countries: (i) $9.3 million in core contributions (ii) $1.1 million in non-core contributions	In 2019, UN-Women received from programme countries: (i) $12.8 million in core contributions (ii) $4.9 million in non-core contributions	UN-Women
63a	QCPR 18.c	Total funding received from non-State partners: (i) Core; and (ii) Non-core	In 2018, UNWOMEN received from non-State partners: (i) $1.5 million in core contributions (ii) $29.3 million in non-core contributions	In 2019, UN-Women received from non-State partners: (i) $2.4 million in core contributions (ii) $34.8 million in non-core contributions	UN-Women
63b	QCPR 18.d	% share of total funding coming from non-State partners	In 2018, 8% of total funding to UN-WOMEN came from non-State partners.	In 2019, 7% of total funding to UN-Women came from non-State partners	UN-Women
66a	QCPR 20.a	Fraction of the United Nations development system (UNDS)	Data not available.	Data not available.	N/A

		entities reporting resources generated from 'innovative funding modalities' as part of their regular financial reporting			
67	QCPR 21.a	% of UNCTs with a Joint Resource Mobilization strategy that is approved by the UNCT as well as monitored and reported against the United Nations Country Results Report	27 of 130 countries (20.8%)	27 of 130 countries (20.8%)	DCO IMS 2019
72a	QCPR 21.b	% of UNCTs that have a Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) that is: (i) Medium-term and aligned to the UNDAF/One Programme; (ii) Updated annually (i.e. annual CBF)	(i) 86 of 130 countries (66.2%) (ii) 60 of 130 countries (46.2%)	(i) 82 of 130 countries (63.1%) (ii) 56 of 130 countries (43.1%)	DCO IMS 2019
Implementation of full cost recovery					
77c	QCPR 22.b	% of total core/non-core expenditures directed to programme activities	Core expenditures: 47% Non-core expenditures: 100%	Core expenditures: 46% Non-core expenditures: 100%	UN-Women
74a	QCPR 25	Fraction of United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies publishing data as per the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) data standard	UN-Women publishes data as per the IATI data standard.	UN-Women continues to publish data as per the IATI data standard.	UN-Women
Cross-cutting dimensions					
25	QCPR 42.i	Fraction of UNDS entities that have high-level posts (D1 and above) filled by nationals of programme countries, disaggregated by gender: - <25%; - Between 25% and 50%	44% of D1 and above filled by nationals of programme countries 35% of D1 and above filled by female nationals of programme countries	43% of D1 and above filled by nationals of programme countries 34% of D1 and above filled by female nationals of programme countries	UN-Women

		- >50%			
19a	QCPR 42.b	Fraction of UNDS entities that meet or exceed United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on gender equality and women's empowerment minimum standards	58% of UN system entities meet or exceed UN-SWAP 2.0 minimum standards	60% of UN system entities met or exceeded UN-SWAP 2.0 minimum standards 20/39 UNDS entities met or exceeded UN-SWAP 2.0 minimum standards in 2019	2019 UN-SWAP 2.0 reporting to UN-Women
21	QCPR 42.e	% of UNDS entities that track and report on allocations and expenditures using gender markers	37% of UN system entities meet or exceed the UN-SWAP 2.0 standards on financial resource tracking	41% of UN system entities met or exceeded the UN-SWAP 2.0 standards on financial resource tracking in 2019 20/39 (51%) UNDS entities met or exceeded the UN-SWAP 2.0 standards on financial resource tracking in 2019	2019 UN-SWAP 2.0 reporting to UN-Women
24	QCPR 42.h	Percentage female staff among: (a) International Professional staff: (i) P1; (ii) P2; (iii) P3; (iv) P4; (v) P5 (b) National Staff: (i) NO-A; (ii) NO-B; (iii) NO-C; (iv) NO-D; (v) NO-E (c) High-level Posts (i) D1; (ii) D2; (iii) ASG; (iv) USG;	Percentage female staff among: (a) International Professional staff: (i) P1 50%; (ii) P2 87%; (iii) P3 79%; (iv) P4 83%; (v) P5 80% (b) National Staff: (i) NO-A 77%; (ii) NO-B 71%;	Percentage female staff among: (a) International Professional staff: (i) P1 50%; (ii) P2 87%; (iii) P3 78%; (iv) P4 83%; (v) P5 81% (b) National Staff: (i) NO-A 76%; (ii) NO-B 67%;	UN-Women

		(d) General Service Staff: (i) G2; (ii) G3; (iii) G4; (iv) G5; (v) G6; (vi) G7	(iii) NO-C 75%; (iv) NO-D 100%; (c) High-level Posts (i) D1/P6 83%; (ii) D2/P7 86%; (iii) ASG 50%; (iv) USG 100% (d) General Service Staff: (i) G2 20%; (ii) G3 7%; (iii) G4 100%; (iv) G5 83%; (v) G6 79%; (vi) G7 63%	(iii) NO-C 76%; (iv) NO-D 100%; (c) High-level Posts (i) D1/P6 87%; (ii) D2/P7 78%; (iii) ASG 100%; (iv) USG 100% (d) General Service Staff: (i) G2 33%; (ii) G3 6%; (iii) G4 50%; (iv) G5 76%; (v) G6 77%; (vi) G7 66%	
23	QCPR 42.g	Percentage of UNDAFs (now UNSDCFs) that feature gender results at the outcome level	88 out of 126 UNDAFs in 2018 (69.8%)	94 of 130 countries (72.3%)	DCO IMS 2019
158d	QCPR 43.d	% of programme countries indicating that the United Nations has undertaken activities in that country to support South-South or triangular cooperation	No data is available for this indicator at the moment. This is an indicator collected by DESA through the programme country survey. DESA intends to collect data summer 2019.	No data is available for this indicator at the moment. This is an indicator collected by DESA through the programme country survey.	N/A
Resident Coordinator system					
70c	QCPR 61.a	Fraction of UNDG entities paying their full contribution of the UNDG Resident Coordinator (RC) system cost-sharing arrangement	UN-Women paid its full contribution of the UNDG Resident Coordinator (RC) system cost-sharing arrangement for 2018 and 2019.	UN-Women paid its full contribution to the UNDG Resident Coordinator (RC) system cost-sharing arrangement for 2019 and 2020	UN-Women
70a-b	QCPR 61.c	Total contributions in cash paid to the UNDG RC system cost-sharing arrangement (and % shortfall)	In 2018, UN-Women paid $1.3m for 2018 and $2.6m for 2019.	For 2019 contribution to UNDG RC system cost-	UN-Women

				sharing arrangements UN-Women paid $2.6 million	
Harmonization and simplification of business practices					
143	QCPR 74	% of UNCTs that have: (i) a Country Communications Group (chaired by a Head of Agency); (ii) a joint communication strategy approved by the UNCT and monitored and reported against in the United Nations Country Results Report; (iii) operations costs and budgets integrated in the overall medium-term CBF	(i) 105 of 130 countries (80.8%) (ii) 89 of 130 countries (68.5%) (iii) 31 of 130 countries (23.8%)	(i) 99 of 130 countries (76.2%) (ii) 90 of 130 countries (69.2%) (iii) 33 of 130 countries (25.4%)	DCO IMS 2019