

# Annex IV: Report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 75/233 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations System

Report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution <u>75/233</u> 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 Council requested the United Nations funds and programmes to consolidate their current annual reporting on the implementation of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR) 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 progress made in implementing General Assembly resolution 75/223 on the QCPR in the second year of its implementation.

# A. Overview of the entity-specific mandates from the 2020 QCPR resolution (75/233)

| Section |  | Operating Paragraphs   |
|---------|--|--|
| I.      | General guidelines   | 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17  |
| II.     | Contribution of UN operational activities for development          | 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34. 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45 |
| III.    | Funding of operational activities for development of the UN system | 50, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65   |
| IV.     | Governance of the UN operational activities for development        | 74, 77, 83   |
| V.      | Functioning of the UNDS  | 88, 89, 91, 100, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 116                      |
| VI.     | Follow-up, monitoring, and reporting                               | 116  |

| I. General Guidelines  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) mandates (paras 1-18)   | Progress made   |  |
| Reiterates its call to the entities of the United Nations development system (UNDS) [] to continue to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in their strategic planning documents, their work and reporting at all levels, taking into account | (Para 8) UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 has optimized contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through including 14 SDG indicators in its Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF). The Strategic Plan narrative and accompanying Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) incorporate a focus on the interplay between poverty and gender, most clearly through the inclusion of two SDG 1 indicators. Together with key UN partners and under the leadership of the Development Cooperation Office, UN-Women helped develop |  |

that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and should therefore continue to be the highest priority for and underlying objective of the operational activities of the United Nations development system; (para. 8)

[...] requests the system to address [...] the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, the need for special attention to countries in conflict and post-conflict situations and countries and peoples under foreign occupation, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries [...]; (para 10)

[...] calls upon the UNDS entities to integrate and mainstream [the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 [...] the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, as well as the African Union Agenda 2063 and the New Partnership for Africa's Development, all of which are integral to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,] fully into their operational activities for development; (para 11)

the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework. Early adopter UN Women teams are beginning to use these indicators to further clarify the Entity's contributions to achieving the SDGs. UN Women is updating related strategic planning documents accordingly. In the exercise of its UN coordination mandate, UN Women continues to provide support to UNDS entities to integrate gender equality and the empowerment of women in their strategic planning documents. According to UN-SWAP reporting, 27 UNDS entities (30%) have linked their gender equality results to the eradication of poverty.

(Para 10-11) UN Women in close collaboration with the African Union (AU) launched the AU-UN Women Africa Strategy on gender equality and women's empowerment 2.0 positioning GEWE in the continent to deliver on AU Agenda 2063 and accelerate the delivery of the SDGs. The implementation of the Africa Strategy is incorporated in the country Strategic Notes to further strengthen ongoing efforts to address the priorities of African women and girls by placing them at the centre of the development agenda.

Also in Africa, several member states have been supported or are currently receiving technical assistance to develop and implement National Action Plans on UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 to advance the women, peace and security agenda including Ethiopia, Tanzania, Lesotho and Zambia. UN Women's support has led to the creation of structures such as Peace Huts and the strengthening of capacities of women mediators to lead and contribute to peacebuilding in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso. With financial support from France, UN Women is implementing the project "Gender and Transition to the Green Economy", with a strong focus on the Sahel. The project fostered a regional dialogue with ECOWAS Member States that supported the Adoption of a Regional Plan of Action to position women at the centre of the green transition in West Africa.

In terms of countries affected by crisis, UN Women contributed to humanitarian and crisis coordination and response efforts in more than 15 African countries in addition to five small island developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean and Pacific experiencing a confluence of crises. Across these locations, UN Women has leveraged its triple mandate to advocate, coordinate, and operationalize efforts to address the specific needs and challenges faced by women and girls. Through UN-Women's signature intervention to promote women's 'Leadership, Empowerment, Access, and Protection' (LEAP), close to 20 country offices in Africa and SIDS have provided life-saving humanitarian assistance to prioritized population groups and partnered with women's groups and organizations to support and amplify their efforts. In Haiti, South Sudan, Niger, Ethiopia, and DRC – as part of a global project – UN Women has scaled up its role in humanitarian coordination mechanisms by generating gender analysis, promoting the leadership of women's organizations in decision-making spaces, and coordinating other humanitarian actors through 'Gender in Humanitarian Action' working groups to ensure that UN-led humanitarian response efforts respond to the gendered impacts of crises.

The challenge of effective presence in SIDS is a concern for the Multi-Country Offices (MCO) for the Caribbean and for the Pacific Island Countries in Fiji. Both offices supported the drafting of the agency SIDS strategy which addresses their structure and programming. The MCO Caribbean made no-cost shifts to its Institutional Budget and raised sufficient funds to ensure the required presence and capacities are in place for consistent tailored support to countries across the sub-region. The UN architecture for the Pacific continued to evolve, with the fully operating RC's Office in the North Pacific. UN Women is a partner in the Pacific UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 (covering three RC Offices in the Pacific). The UN Women Fiji MCO worked to ensure

[...] Calls upon all the UNDS entities to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by enhancing and accelerating mainstreaming through gender the fu11 implementation of the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, developed under the leadership of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), as well as the United Nations country team performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women (the UNCT SWAP "scorecard") in particular with regard to genderresponsive performance management and strategic planning, and to enhance the collection, availability and use of sex-disaggregated data, reporting and resource tracking, and drawing on available gender expertise in the system at all levels, including in UN-Women, to assist in mainstreaming gender equality in the preparation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework [...]; (para. 12)

gender is mainstreamed throughout the 14 country Common Country Analyses and 1 Regional Common Multi-Country Analysis, the UNSDCF narrative and Results Framework. The establishment of the Pacific GTG, co-chaired by UN Women and UNFPA, aligned with the start of development of 14 Country Implementation Plans. These actions are in response to the recommendations of the MCO review, aimed to accelerate progress on the SAMOA Pathway.

(Para 12) In 2022, UN-Women continued to provide guidance and support acceleration of system-wide gender mainstreaming efforts, spearheading the development of guidance, provision of capacity development support, and coordinating interagency gender mainstreaming mechanisms at global, regional and country levels. Through its Technical Secretariat and global helpdesk, UN-Women ensured guidance and capacity development support to the implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP 2.0) and its country-level equivalent, the United Nations Country Team System-wide Action Plan Gender Equality Scorecard (UNCT-SWAP). All 37 UNDS entities reported on the UN-SWAP. In 2022, UN-Women continued to manage the online UNCT-SWAP reporting platform and global network of UNCT-SWAP focal points representing 103 UN country teams. Altogether 76 UNCTs implemented the UNCT-SWAP in 2022, up from 61 in 2021. The implementation was supported by UN-Women country and regional offices, which provided technical and coordination support to the process, and to embedding UNCT-SWAP gender mainstreaming standards in the UNSDCF processes. In addition, UN Women offices are actively contributing to ensuring that gender equality is placed at the center of the CCA/UNSDCF process. 18 out of 36 (50%) UNCTs that developed a UNSDCF in 2022 included a dedicated gender equality outcome. 21 out of the 36 (58 per cent) mainstreamed gender in all their outcomes.

In 2022, the UN-SWAP continued to be instrumental in elevating the accountability level of the UN System for gender mainstreaming, gender equality and women's empowerment. with 73 UN entities (two more than in 2021) reporting against the UN-SWAP framework. In total, 70 percent (5 percent increase from 2021) of the 37 UNDS entities met at least 75 percent of all UN-SWAP indicators. A total of 33 UNDS entities have established a corporate gender policy, 32 have placed a high-level gender-related result in their strategic plan, and 30 reported their gender-related results to governing bodies using sex-disaggregated data systematically. Increasingly, a higher number of entities are incorporating their UN-SWAP performance as an indicator into their own results framework. Notably, the percentage of entities strengthening their gender architecture through the appointment of focal points or the establishment of a gender unit has increased by more than 10 percentage points (from 62 to 73%). However, the new institutional arrangements for the gender equality function frequently entail an expansion of the remit to include other vulnerable groups, thereby oftentimes risking dilution of the time and focus available for gender equality

Positively, 2022 has witnessed important system-wide progress concerning financial accountability. Currently, 30 entities and 91 country teams are using the UN GEM in conjunction with financial targets to define adequate investments on gender equality. This represents some progress up from 28 entities and 63 country teams in 2021. However, further progress will require enhanced coverage, even quality assurance and harmonized application to ensure it bears fruit. In 2022, 47% of UNCTs with a Joint Work Plan in UN Info 2.0 allocated 70% or more of the UNCT annual funding framework available resources to activities with gender equality as a principal or significant objective (QCPR 1.4.18). The Gender Equality Marker has been endorsed by the CEB HLTM, via Finance and Budget Network, as a UN Data Standard for reporting of financial data to IATI and the OECD. The percentage of UNDS entities using the gender equality marker has slightly improved (66% in 2022) with several entities developing internal

[...] Recognizes, after the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, that **people who are vulnerable must be empowered**; further recognizes that those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, **youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants**, and calls upon the UNDS to continue to have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind; (para 13)

guidance for strengthening implementation and quality assurance. Despite progress made, less than half of the UN entities have reached their financial target for gender equality and the empowerment of women.

(Para 13) UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 is anchored in the leave no one behind (LNOB) principle. This is reflected, inter alia, in the Strategic Plan's approach to participation and empowerment, which pursues an intersectional lens, and in the prioritization of LNOB disaggregated data. UN-Women's partnerships with civil society stem from the rationale that the existence of vibrant civil societies and social justice movements that can advocate for change, inform, and hold decision-makers to account and serve and represent the most marginalized groups is not only necessary to trigger positive change but ensures the sustainability of results. UN-Women provides dedicated support and advocacy for diverse, under-represented voices from youth- and adolescent-led, LGBTIQ+ and faith-based civil society organizations and networks, as well as those working with men and boys for gender equality, promoting a more inclusive, networked multilateral system and remaining accountable to its mandate, human rights standards and to intersectional feminist and social justice movements. Along these lines, UN-Women continued creating spaces for meaningful and effective youth engagement by supporting and strengthening the leadership, voice, and agency of young people to politically engage in multilateral spaces. UN-Women's commitment to diverse youth and adolescents also included strengthening their capacities and co-design engagement initiatives with them that center their knowledge, expertise, and lived experiences. Through fostering partnerships in which youth take an active role in development and leadership, UN-Women worked to ensure that its programmatic endeavors are responsive to the needs of young people and adolescents, and lead to a strengthened, more ambitious gender equality agenda.

As a cosponsor of the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UN-Women directly supported 4,700 women living with HIV who increased their leadership capacities and accessed decision-making spaces in the HIV response. UN-Women strengthened the leadership skills of young women across 15 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, creating spaces for young leaders' meaningful engagement and mobilizing female Ministers of Health, Gender Equality, Youth Affairs and other women leaders for joint action. Across 26 countries, national AIDS coordinating bodies increased their gender expertise, with UN-Women's support. This has resulted in the integration of gender equality issues in the national HIV strategies and plans with budgetary allocations and gender-responsive indicators to track progress. As an example, the Tanzania Commission for AIDS included actions to transform unequal gender norms, prevent gender-based violence and discrimination against women in its upcoming multi-sectoral strategic framework for HIV response.

As part of the H6 Partnership, along with UNFPA, UNICEF and other partners, UN-Women continued to influence health policy and programming for the health of women, children and adolescents. With UN-Women's support, over 10,000 women and girls affected by humanitarian emergencies in Ethiopia and Uganda were empowered to demand discrimination-free access to sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn and adolescent health services. UN-Women's programme evaluation acknowledged that transforming gender norms was of great value in enhancing access to sexual and reproductive health services and called for greater investment in rights-based programming in health sector.

UN-Women's efforts in humanitarian action are centered around the empowerment of crisis-affected women and girls. As members of Humanitarian Country Teams and leads of 'Gender in Humanitarian Action' Working Groups in crisis-affected countries, UN-Women leveraged its coordination managed and enabled the UN-led humanitarian response to be better informed by robust gender analysis and expertise. In 2022, across 40 crisis contexts, UN-Women supported

Calls upon the UNDS entities as well as United Nations country teams [...] to continue to work collaboratively to accelerate the full and effective mainstreaming of disability inclusion into the UN system, including by implementing and reporting on the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy across its programmes and operations, and stressing the need for capacity-development efforts aimed at empowering persons with disabilities and their representative organizations; (para. 14)

[...] requests the UNDS and its individual entities to continue to strengthen **results-based management**, focusing on long-term development outcomes, developing common methodologies for planning and reporting on results, including on agency-specific activities, and on inter-agency and joint activities, improving integrated results and resources frameworks, where appropriate, and enhancing a results culture in the UNDS entities (para. 17)

over 1330 local and national women's organizations to participate in humanitarian and refugee coordination and response efforts so that more women and girls are reached with gender-responsive services.

Through the LEAP intervention (Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection), UN-Women engaged in strategic partnerships with other UN entities, including UNFPA, WFP, UNHCR to scale up service provision for crisis affected population groups; deliver on the commitments of the international humanitarian system to gender equality and advancing women's leadership and protection in humanitarian/displacement settings and protracted crises; strengthen gender analysis, collection and dissemination of sex and age disaggregated data to inform prioritization and funding for gender equality in humanitarian settings and protracted crises under UNSDCF and Humanitarian Response Plans; and enhance accountability to crisis affected populations, including through the establishment of community protection and feedback mechanisms in close partnership with local women led organizations. Under LEAP, 800,000 women, men, girls and boys accessed information and critical services under humanitarian and refugee response plans in more than 30 countries, including Bangladesh, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Myanmar, Uganda, Colombia, Cameroon, Moldova, and the State of Palestine. Services include legal aid, psychosocial support for survivors of different forms of violence, cash for work, access to learning and livelihood opportunities for refugee and internally displaced women and population groups at risk including persons with disabilities and LGBTIQ groups.

(Para 14) UN-Women enhanced and led inter-agency coordination and collaboration to systematically address the situation of women and girls with disabilities, providing leadership and management support to the UN Working Group on Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion, UN Women's work with the 'UN Partnership on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) continues to be strengthened both as a member of its Policy Board and the Management Committee. During 2021-22, over 60 UN Women offices engaged with initiatives supporting disability inclusion. Along other relevant UN entities, UN-Women co-leads 9 country level joint programmes, 3 cross regional and global programmes. The UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, administered by UN Women on behalf of the UN System, supported projects that reached at least 13,737 women and girls living with disabilities. As part of its commitment to become a more inclusive organization, UN-Women participates in discussions of the High-Level Committee on Management, Procurement Network (HLCM-PN) to develop disability inclusive guidelines and commits to adopting them once introduced. UN-Women is collaborating with organizations of women with disabilities to implement the Feminist Accessibility Protocol, including in the context of the Generation Equality Forum's Action Coalitions.

(Para 17) Effective and robust Results-Based Management (RBM) is a cornerstone of UN-Women's approach to governance, risk and compliance. In line with evaluation findings, UN-Women sought to strengthen its approach to RBM by better aligning with the RBM principles and terminology of the UN Sustainable Development Group. The Entity also sought a more integrated approach to development results, articulating key intermediate outcome-level results that cut across all the Strategic Plan's thematic areas. These new outcomes translate UN-Women's focus on securing systemic change by addressing structural barriers to the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment. Together with key UN partners, UN-Women has worked to harmonize methodologies and approaches to planning, monitoring and reporting, by supporting development of and beginning to uptake the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework (launched by the Development Cooperation Office in late 2022) in planning documents. This is already helping to focus inter-agency efforts and harness comparative advantages, capturing joint work and efforts of UN entities to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. The development and use of the Framework represents and

unlocks key new common methodologies for planning and reporting on results, clarifying agency-specific and joint contributions in a harmonised manner.

#### II. Contributions of United Nations operational activities for development

#### QCPR mandates (paras. 19-45)

Stresses the importance of continuing to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into the work of each entity of the UNDS, [...] and in this regard urges the UNDS to: (para. 20)

- Continue to allocate resources to realize the development objectives of developing countries, and to support the endeavour to reach the furthest behind first [...]; (para. 20 (a))
- Ensure a coherent approach to addressing the interconnections and cross-cutting elements across the SDGs and targets; (para. 20 (b))

Ensure a balanced and integrated approach within
the system towards its support to the
implementation of the SDGs [...] 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. 20 (c))

# Progress made

(Paras 20, 20 (a), 27 (c)) UN-Women continues to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into its work, allocating core resources for the realization of developing country objectives as part of the development of UN-Women country office Strategic Notes and work plans. The Entity's Strategic Notes are aligned with the national priorities of the countries and the UNSDCF. They reflect the principle of LNOB as a key element and build on lessons learned from the implementation of previous plans and the findings emanating from programme evaluation.

(Para 20 (b)) UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 includes an increased number of SDG indicators at the outcome and impact level in the Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF), compared to the previous strategic plan (14 compared to 11). UN-Women contributed a first year of results under the common and complementary indicators that had been identified with UN system partners to help focus inter-agency efforts and harness comparative advantages and capture joint work and efforts of UN entities to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. Fully leveraging UN reforms, in 2022 UN-Women worked with UN system partners to support DCO to develop the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework, further clarifying contributions to the SDGs and inter-agency efforts and joint work of UN entities to contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A mapping of UN Women's IRRF indicators against the UNSDG Output Indicator framework demonstrates potential contribution to 109 SDG indicators, and uptake of the indicators among UN Women early adopter countries will do so even more directly.

(Para 20 c) In line with its coordination mandate, UN Women effectively supports the UNDS in its efforts to mainstream gender equality and be accountable for gender related results. In this capacity, UN Women supports all UNDS entities to address evolving challenges related to gender equality and women's empowerment as a contribution to the achievement of SDG 5 and of the entire 2030 Agenda. This is manifested most clearly in our technical support and guidance to the UNDS in the development and implementation of the UN-SWAP that tracks performance on a regular basis, builds on lessons learned and informs decision-making regarding priorities and action needed to address existing gaps. UNDS entities registered progress in 2022 UN-SWAP performance by prioritizing gender-related SDG results at both strategic planning and programmatic levels. In total, 32 out of 37 UNDS entities have achieved or are on track to achieve their high-level gender-related results in their strategic plans, two more entities compared with 2021. Regarding specific SDG focus, most UNDS entities (35 entities) aligned their results to SDG 5, followed by 13 entities aligning to SDG 8 (decent work), and 10 entities aligning to SDG 1 (No poverty) and SDG 3 (health) respectively. UNDS entities also demonstrated higher concentration of results in areas related to engagement and participation of women in public life (25 entities), women's economic empowerment (18 entities) and the production of knowledge products (15 entities). As a continued effort, over the 2022 period, UN Women contributed to the UN-Secretariat guidance for elaborating programme budgets through the inclusion of a recommendation to integrate

Calls upon the UNDS entities to: (para 21)

- Update and build upon their unique contributions and added value to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the preparation of their strategic plans and similar planning documents, [...]; (para 21)
- Elaborate on how [each entity] plans to further engage in coherent and integrated support, with a stronger focus on actions, results, coherence, progress, and impact in the field [...]; (para 21)

gender equality concerns in their high-level results. UN Women also implemented an ad-hoc inter-agency working group on improving the achievement and reporting over gender-related results.

UN Women has increased its engagement in system-wide evaluations and joint evaluations to promote system-wide coherence and inform collaborative programming and initiatives in recent years. In 2022, UN Women participated in 33 joint evaluations. Among these, 7 joint evaluations were completed under the leadership or co-management of UN Women, accounting for 17% of the total UN Women evaluations completed in 2022. At the global level, UN Women initiated an inter-agency synthesis of UN system evaluations related to SDG 5, jointly with the evaluation offices of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP to contribute to the wider body of knowledge on progress towards SDG 5. UN Women participated in the evaluation advisory group of the system-wide evaluation of the United Nations Development System response to the social and economic impacts of COVID-19. UN Women also continued to provide technical support for UNSDCF evaluations implemented in various regions.

(Para 21) In 2022, in the context of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025 roll-out, UN Women introduced a new multi-year strategic planning exercise in Headquarters (HQ) to further strengthen how different parts of HQ contribute to UN Women's priorities and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and provide integrated demand-driven support to regional and country offices in support of these priorities.

At the country level, UN-Women ensures through its quality assurance mechanisms that there is full alignment between UN-Women Strategic Notes and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF). Dedicated support is made available to offices developing UNSDCFs to ensure that gender equality is centrally placed in the framework. The cross-divisional helpdesk established in 2021 continued to operate in 2022 to provide integrated support to offices to support their active engagement in the development of joint work plan.

(Para 21) In implementing its Coordination role, UN Women is promoting the integration of a high-level result on gender equality in UN entities' strategic plans. In 2022, thirty-two UNDS entities prioritized and were on track on achieving the high-level gender-related results in their strategic planning documents (two more than in 2021. Furthermore, 14 entities reported transformative results (five more than in 2021) on account of work addressing root causes of gender inequalities. 30 UNDS entities, three more than in 2021, reported gender-related results to their governing bodies and used sex-disaggregated data systematically.

At the regional level, UN Women and UN regional commissions assist efforts to uphold agreed gender equality norms, working through regional coordination mechanisms and UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) teams. Across the regions, the Entity chairs/co-chairs dedicated interagency working groups on gender equality and the empowerment women, which focus on promoting joint action at the regional level in support of the implementation of the SDGs and supports the work of UN Country Teams (UNCTs) on gender mainstreaming. At the country level, UN Women works with Resident Coordinators (RCs) and other UN entities through UNCTs, leading Gender Theme Groups (GTGs), and actively engaging in joint results groups and joint programmes to strategically address gender-based inequalities and advance gender-responsive implementation of the SDGs.

(Para 22) Strong institutional capacities are essential for gender mainstreaming in policies, plans and programmes to contribute to sustainable change. In 2022, UN-Women provided contextualized technical support and capacity

- [...] Calls upon the UNDS entities, where appropriate at the request of national Governments [...], to improve their support (paras 22, 23):
- Including through tailored and integrated support, to the building, development, and strengthening of national, subnational, and local institutions and capacities, to support sustainable development results at the country level and to promote national ownership and leadership [...]; (para. 22)
- Including, where appropriate, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, with regard to strengthening the mobilization of the means of implementation of the SDGs from all sources, [...] including through capacity-building, integrated policy advice and programmatic support, technical assistance, high-quality, timely, reliable, and disaggregated data, normative support, support to national institutions, leverage partnerships, and the leveraging of science, technology, and innovation [...]; (para. 23).

development to strengthen national, sub-national and local institutions in gender responsive policy design, planning and budgeting. The Entity supported 254 partners to integrate gender equality into fiscal laws, policies and standards, developing financing frameworks to align resources with national gender equality objectives. Additionally, 854 partner state and non-state institutions developed new knowledge and technical skills to apply gender analysis at each stage of budget planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation. By enhancing capacities in gender responsive planning and budgeting, countries can target and spend public resources to achieve gender equality results.

Greater participation of women in local governance is also key to sustainable development results. UN Women continued to advance international measurement standards on women's political participation as voters, candidates and office holders and provide technical support to countries to ensure more and better-quality data are produced and used for policymaking and programming. As a result, three-quarters of countries with elected local governments are now able to regularly produce data for SDG indicator 5.5.1b to track women's representation in local government. Knowledge on electoral gender quotas at local level and their impact was expanded and shared through the <u>Women in Local Government</u> website; and new innovative survey on prevalence of violence against women locally elected tools were developed and implemented leading to a first set of globally comparable data on five countries.

(Para 23) As convener of Generation Equality, UN Women continues to leverage multi-stakeholder partnerships to accelerate progress towards gender equality and the Sustainable Development Goals. Since 2021, UN Women has more than doubled the number of commitments mobilized across the 6 Action Coalitions from 1,000 to over 2,700 and reporting on these commitments has demonstrated that Generation Equality is catalyzing and energizing partnerships: 15% of commitments are joint commitments and 52% result from new Generation Equality-driven partnerships. Strong efforts have been advanced to ensure accountable progress that is aligned with the 2030 Agenda. The global indicator framework for monitoring the targets of the Generation Equality Action Coalitions was finalized in March 2022 via a global consultation and at least 33% (21 out of 64) of the indicators being used to monitor the targets for the Generation Equality Action Coalitions are SDG indicators.

UN entities have successfully been mobilized around this unprecedented system-wide opportunity to accelerate progress on gender equality during the Decade of Action. UN entities are represented among Generation Equality Action Coalition Leaders (11), Commitment Makers (13) and Compact Board Members/Signatories (10), with over 100 commitments. Generation Equality is also reflected in the Strategic Plans of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women and WPF. In addition, building on the Generation Equality commitments of UN Agencies, UN Women has convened the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth and seven UN Agencies to address meaningful engagement, safeguarding, and intergovernmental participation with young people. Furthermore, UNFPA and ITU are members of the Generation Equality Multi-Stakeholder Leadership Group, which supports UN Women in driving forward the Generation Equality agenda.

UN-Women continued to leverage the partnerships within the UNAIDS Joint Programme to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the HIV response. As a co-convener of the Global Partnership for Action to Eliminate All Forms of HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination (together with UNAIDS, UNDP and civil society), UN-Women supports countries to implement action to end gender-based stigma and discrimination. Thirty-three countries joined the Global Partnership since its launch in 2018. In partnership with the International Community of Women Living with HIV-Eastern Africa, UN-Women piloted approaches to address HIV-related stigma and discrimination against

women in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in Senegal, South Africa, and Uganda. UN-Women is also collaborating with UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA and others on the Education Plus initiative to prevent new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women in sub-Saharan Africa through secondary education. At the end of 2022, thirteen countries have committed to undertake actions in support to Education Plus.

As part of the Secretariat for and founding member of the Equal Pay International Coalition (EPIC), UN-Women worked with ILO and the OECD and other stakeholders to promote SDG target 8.5 on equal pay for work of equal value. EPIC collaborates with and supports stakeholders including governments, workers, employers and the private sector and other organizations to reduce the gender pay gap by 2030. In 2022, UN Women HQ and the Eastern and Central Europe Regional Office continued its engagement in the Women's Entrepreneurship Accelerator, a collaboration between 6 UN agencies and Mary Kay, Inc. to empower 5 million women entrepreneurs by 2030. Building on UN Women's "Policy support tool for estimating care deficits, investment costs, and economic return tool on care," in 2022 UN-Women worked with governments, civil society and other development partners in 26 countries, including as the co-lead of the Interagency Task teams on informality, social protection and the care economy, to advance the policy agenda to cost care needs and estimate the employment and fiscal returns of investing in care. As part of its work under the Joint SDG Fund, and the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board, UN Women continues to strengthen the capacity of decision makers to build gender-responsive national social protection systems.

The Joint Programme 'Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment' is a global initiative, jointly implemented by FAO, IFAD, UN Women and WFP, with an overarching goal to secure rural women's livelihoods, rights and resilience in the context of sustainable development. Currently in its second phase (2022–2027) with the support of Norway, Sweden and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the programme builds on each entity's comparative advantages and adopts an integrated approach to improve the status of women in rural areas and achieve four interrelated outcomes: (a) Improved food security and nutrition; (b) Increased income, decent work and economic autonomy; (c) Enhanced participation and leadership in rural life and institutions; and (d) More gender-responsive policy environment.

(Para 24) UN Women is finalizing the implementation of its Flagship Programme Initiative (FPI), Stimulating Equal Opportunities for Women Entrepreneurs at the Global level as well as in the UAE and South Africa. The FPI has contributed to SDGs 4, 5 and 8. The programme provided global policy support and generated tools and evidence to solidify UN Women as a thought leader in women's entrepreneurship and gender-responsive procurement. In the last year, UN Women published Procurement's strategic value: Why gender-responsive procurement makes business sense an evidence-based advocacy tool undergirded by engagement with over 350 stakeholders to promote the practice of gender-responsive procurement in the private sector. Building gender-responsive procurement: Lessons from research and practice, another key publication produced as part of the FPI, synthesizes findings across seven countries and provides recommendations for programming, policy and advocacy.

(Para 25) UN-Women recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. In this context, full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men takes on heightened importance in UN Women's

[...] Calls upon the UNDS entities to continue to provide evidence-based and integrated policy advice and programmatic support to help countries in the implementation of, follow-up to and reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly by mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans, including by promoting sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection, and ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions [...]; (para. 24)

[...] requests the UNDS to strengthen actions to accelerate progress on poverty eradication; (para 25)

programmatic work. The tools and methodologies developed by UN Women continue to provide a blueprint<sup>1</sup> for governments to cost care system needs, assess coverage gaps, and estimate the employment and fiscal returns of investment in care infrastructure. In 2022, 26<sup>2</sup> UN-Women country offices were working with government, civil society, and other development actors to advance the policy agenda to transform the care economy. In partnership with the African Development Bank, UN-Women provided integrated technical advice to governments to undertake gender-responsive poverty assessments and continues to strengthen the capacity of national statistics offices in the production and use of gender statistics, including statistics on poverty, access to social protection, and informal employment. As an example, in **Morocco**, key policy prescriptions from a UN Women assessment of the fiscal stimulus response in 2022 were incorporated by the Ministry of Economy and Finance into the annual national gender report to be presented to the parliament.

UN Women is strengthening action to accelerate progress on poverty eradication through its Flagship Programme on Empowering Women Through Climate-Resilient Agriculture. The Programme targets smallholder farmers through engendering climate-smart policies and increasing women's land rights and land tenure security; increasing women farmers' access to climate-smart information; closing the gap to access finance to invest in climate-smart agriculture; and increasing women's access to markets and higher value chains in food systems. In West and Central Africa, UN Women, in collaboration with governments, private sector and development partners, has supported rural women to access agriculture value chains, land and natural resources and energy under its programme Women in Agriculture Value Chains. Work on climate-resilient agriculture to increase women's access to livelihoods, rights and resilience is also implemented in East and Southern Africa, where for example, in Kenya the programme mobilized 2,755 beneficiaries (2,365 women and 390 men), including young women and persons with disabilities.

In China, UN Women's strong policy advocacy and coordinated UN efforts have led to strategic partnership and new programming opportunities to advance gender equality and poverty reduction through climate-resilient agriculture. Partnering with IFAD, the Hunan Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, and Hunan Women's Federation, the Entity began implementing *Hunan Rural Revitalization Demonstration programme on* rural women's economic empowerment 2022 targeting over 320,000 rural population to build their resilience through climate smart agriculture and livelihoods. A gender-disaggregated survey of 1,500 households was conducted to design gender-responsive interventions and 26,824 rural women have so far benefited from climate-smart infrastructure and public services.

(Para 26) In the area of social protection, UN Women's work under the Joint SDG Fund on Social Protection and leadership role in the gender working group of the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) continues to present an opportunity to move forward the agenda on gender-responsive social protection. UN Women's support to Member States on social protection has focused on joint research with partners, capacity development, and policy implementation, which has helped decision makers and development practitioners take ownership in building gender-responsive national social protection systems. This work has been critical for the response and recovery efforts to the COVID-19 pandemic. As part of this partnership with the SPIAC-B, UN Women helped deliver workshops and meetings, including a global conference on "Social Protection in the context of the COVID-19 Recovery".

Requests the UNDS to support programme countries in implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including social protection floors, and by 2030 to achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable; (para 26)

<sup>1</sup> UN Women and ILO, 2021. "A guide to public investments in the care economy: Policy support tool for estimating care deficits, investment costs, and economic returns".

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Albania, Argentina, Barbados (MCO), Bangladesh, Chile, Côte D'Ivoire, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Palestine, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Calls upon the UNDS entities, in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic: (para. 27)

- To achieve and work towards building back better and a sustainable inclusive and resilient recovery which is people-centred, gendersensitive and respects human rights, has a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind and protects the planet, achieves prosperity and universal health coverage by 2030; (para. 27 (a))
- To support and work with programme countries in a coherent and collaborative manner in implementing, with urgency, sustainable solutions and catalysing partnerships, leveraging digital technologies where appropriate including with financial institutions and the private sector for achieving the SDGs in the post-COVID-19 era; (para. 27 (b))
- To give particular attention to the specific challenges of developing countries, in particular countries in special situations; (para. 27 (c))
- To analyse the lessons learned from the response plans to the pandemic at the national, regional, and global levels and to identify gaps

Social protection has also been integrated as a key component within UN-Women's Signature Initiatives. UN-Women's Signature Initiative on Decent Work and Entrepreneurship leverages social protection and gender-responsive procurement for women's entrepreneurship, decent work, and income security, in line with SDG targets 1.3, 4.4, 5.b, 8.b and 8.3. The initiative draws on UN Women's long experience and comparative advantage in working on gender-responsive social protection to lift constraints on women's economic empowerment, including by improving access to and control over income and assets, increasing decision-making power, supporting unpaid care and domestic work responsibilities, and changing the unequal gender division of labor in the household.

(Para 27 (a)). UN Women participated in an inter-agency review on levels of integration of human rights, LNOB, and gender in 44 CCAs and 40 UNSDCFs developed between 2019 and mid-2021. The findings were turned into a checklist for UNCTs in 2022.

(Para 27 (a) 27 (c)) As a member of the global WHO-led United Nations Crisis Management Team on COVID-19, UN-Women provided gender equality perspectives into the response. UN-Women continued to advocate for domestic violence services and shelters to be regarded as "essential" during lockdowns. In Papua New Guinea, outreach services for survivors of gender-based violence organized by UN-Women across three largest markets also offered HIV counseling and testing for women and men, with all those who tested positive being linked to HIV treatment and care. UN-Women also empowered women living with HIV in 26 countries to access, produce and disseminate personal protective equipment and reliable COVID-19 information. As part of its global programme on Preventing the spread of COVID-19 among women and girls: integrating gender perspectives in the COVID-19 response, UN-Women increased women's awareness of and access to accurate information on COVID-19 at community level in Mozambique, Niger and Nigeria. UN-Women addressed the high levels of misinformation on COVID-19 prevention, particularly the vaccine up-take, and engaged government partners, especially the health sector, women's organizations and groups and local leaders in these initiatives.

(Para 27 (b)) – UN-Women collaborated with UNWTO on a joint pilot project aimed at placing gender equality at the heart of tourism sector's recovery in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The project was successfully implemented in Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Jordan, and Mexico. UN Women's support was particularly instrumental in the development of the 'Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines for the Tourism Public Sector' and the 'Gender Inclusive Strategy for Tourism Businesses' endorsed by the UNWTO Executive Council consisting of 35 member states. Other notable results of the collaboration included an online gender equality in tourism course as well as a survey report on the gendered impact of COVID-19 on employment in the tourism sector.

(Para 27 (d)) As shown in the system-wide evaluation of the UNDS response to COVID published in 2022<sup>3</sup>, UN Women played an instrumental role in introducing and applying the Gender Equality Marker (GEM) into the COVID-19 MPTF. The financial target to allocate 30% of the funds for programmes with a score of GEM3 during the Second Call for proposals incentivized gender-responsive programming across UN Country Teams. The target was widely surpassed reaching a 64% of funds allocation to GEM 3 programmes. One significant result is that 98% of joint programmes had a GEM score of 2 or 3 with a significant or principal contribution to gender equality and the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> https://unsdg.un.org/resources/system-wide-evaluation-unds-socio-economic-response-covid-19-final-report

and challenges in order to better prepare and provide assistance, upon request, for possible related future shocks including through contingency planning, risk information and early warning systems, where appropriate; (para. 27 (d))

[...] Calls upon all UNDS entities [...] to assist Governments [...] to respect and fulfil their human rights obligations and commitments under international law, as a critical tool to operationalize the pledge to leave no one behind; (para. 28)

Calls upon the UNDS entities to (para. 29):

Adopt and mainstream a more climate- and environment-responsive approach into their programmes and strategic plans [...]; (para. 29 (a))

empowerment of women. The focus on key vulnerabilities of women has been evidenced, and successfully highlighted in ensuring a gender-responsive socio-economic response plan to the pandemic from national governments.

Although significant progress was made, the systemwide evaluation of the UNDS response to COVID-19 revealed continuous work is needed for full operationalization of the gender equality principle. The level of attention paid to gender equality varied across countries. The strength of responses at the country level is related to capacities and the gender architecture at the UNCT, including but not limited to specific staff focusing on Gender mainstreaming in RCOS, the establishment of empowered interagency groups, and the presence of key entities with coordination mandates on gender equality and women's empowerment, such as UN Women.

(Para 28) In coordination with OHCHR and often with other UN entities, UN Women continued to support the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in all regions, including support for States parties in reporting under the Convention and in preparing for the constructive dialogue with the CEDAW Committee, support for legal reforms and new policies in alignment with the Convention, and support for UNCT reporting and for the preparation of civil society reports. UN Women continued to support the work of the Human Rights Council during its regular sessions and in relation to the Universal Periodic Review and the work of the Special Procedures to strengthen the integration of a gender perspective. UN Women also supported human rights investigations mandated by the Human Rights Council with dedicated gender expertise, to ensure that sexual and gender-based violence is documented in-line with international standards and following a survivor-centered approach. As co-custodians for SDG indicator 5.1.1, UN Women, the World Bank Group and the OECD Development Centre continued to collect comparable data on legal frameworks that advance gender equality.

(Para 29a.) As Secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women, UN Women was responsible for the substantive preparation of the sixty-sixth session (CSW66) which for the first time considered the priority theme "Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes." The negotiated agreed conclusions include strong language on the impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters on women and girls, including indigenous women and women with disabilities. They call for the integration of a gender perspective in design, funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes on climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience. They commit Member States to increased gender-responsive investment in climate change, environmental and DRR policies and programmes by scaling up technology transfer, capacitybuilding and the mobilization of financial resources from all sources. At the COP27 on climate change, UN-Women raised the profile of gender equality and women's and girls' leadership in the context of climate action and responses, including through technical support to Parties during the negotiations of the draft decision on gender and climate change and the intermediate review of the Enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and through its engagement in several high-level and other events. As a result, the revised action plan proposes a new activity with the support of UN-Women to enable dialogue between national gender and climate change focal points and other relevant stakeholders on how their work contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the gender action plan.

The Feminist Action for Climate Justice Action Coalition, convened by UN Women, is a multistakeholder partnership that seeks to initiate a transition to an inclusive and regenerative green economy that recognizes the interconnectedness of climate change with issues of gender justice. UN Women has led the coordination of the Action Coalition resulting

in Key Messages that were widely disseminated and informed high level event discussions at CSW66. This coordination also resulted in a Feminist Action for Climate Justice Youth Engagement Roundtable Report, which outlines recommended actions to support the full engagement of youth in the decision-making processes. The Action Coalition convened a diverse multistakeholder group to formulate an approach to UNFCCC COP27 participation, collaboration, and advocacy at COP27 and in collaboration with the UN Women team. This led to a set of COP 27 engagements that advanced the language and thinking around the linkages between climate change and gender equality and mobilized additional stakeholders, including governments, in support of the goals of the Action Coalition.

In terms of programmatic support to Member States, under the umbrella of its new Women's Climate Action & Green/Blue Economies Signature Initiative, UN Women coordinated a pilot programme on Transformative Approaches to Recognize, Reduce and Redistribute Unpaid Care Work in Women's Economic Empowerment Programming (3R Programme) in Rwanda, Senegal and South Africa with the support of Global Affairs Canada. The Programme constitutes an innovative component of the Women's Economic Empowerment Pillar of UN Women's Strategic Plans of 2018-2021 and 2022-2025 and complements its existing programmes on climate-resilient agriculture and rural women's economic empowerment by developing a care component aiming to recognize, reduce and redistribute women's unpaid care and domestic work and address overall time poverty for women's economic empowerment. The 3R Programme built partnerships that are collectively working to transform unequal power relations, systemic discrimination, and harmful norms and practices that underpin gender inequalities in unpaid care work. The partnerships and the work of the programme have raised awareness of women's burden of unpaid care work through policy dialogues and capacity development initiatives in the context of climate-resilient agriculture programming.

In Asia and the Pacific, UN Women's joint programme with UNEP in Asia and the Pacific, EmPower: Women for Climate-Resilient Societies, funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, contributed to building resilience of women in one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change, with a particular focus on Bangladesh, Cambodia, and Vietnam. In collaboration with government and civil society partners the programme strengthened national and local capacities of women's rights and civil society organizations and facilitated their collective engagement in climate and DRR decision-making processes. It increased the commitment and recognition of national statistics offices and relevant ministries to gender statistics for evidence-based decision-making in climate change and DRR and enabled gender-responsive climate change, DRR, and renewable energy policy processes, including preparation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans. It also supported women's economic empowerment through renewable energy-based livelihood development and creation of an enabling environment for women entrepreneurship. Finally, it improved regional mechanisms through strengthening partnerships and co-developing knowledge on climate change and disaster risk reduction to advance gender equality and human rights.

(Para 29 (b) UN Women participates in the annual UN Greenhouse Gas exercise. It purchases Certified Emission Reduction Credits (CERs) to offset the unavoidable emissions through operations and travel in order to be climate neutral. In 2022, work continued to develop a UN Women policy on Sustainability, in line with the CEB approved UN wide sustainability policy and a procedure to guide the programmatic work on environmental and social standards that follow the UN model approach.

Advance the development of a system-wide approach, implement measures, and report regularly to their respective governing bodies to reduce their climate and environmental footprint; ensure consistency of their operations and programmes with low emissions and climate-resilient development pathways; stressing the urgency of climate action and

contribute to the post-2020 global diversity framework; and (para. 29 (b))

Calls upon the UNDS to strengthen its focus in supporting programme countries in developing national capacities for development planning, collection and analysis of data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, sectoral data development plans, implementation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, with an emphasis on addressing the gap in data collection and analysis and the effective integration of the economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development [...]; (para 32)

- [...] calls upon the UNDS entities to share knowledge and best practices in partnership approaches with a view to improving transparency, coherence, due diligence, accountability and impact; (para 33)
- [...] requests the UNDS to continue supporting programme countries to leverage robust partnerships, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs, with a view to achieving the scale and pace of progress needed to realize the Goals by 2030; (para 34)

UN Women participates in the United Nations Environment Management Group to support to continue its work to promote the integration of the human right to a healthy environment into the work of the UN and ensure that collective, UN system-wide efforts promote: (a) the integration of gender perspectives and rights-based approaches for gender-responsive actions that address, and not deepen, existing gender inequalities; and (b) women's full and equal participation in and benefits from biodiversity conservation and sustainable development to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

(Para 32) Through UN-Women's Women Count gender data programme, UN-Women has worked with the UN System to support countries to scale-up the production and use of timely gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data to inform policies and programmes and to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective. Since the programme's launch in 2016, UN-Women's support to over 70 countries has resulted in an increase in the availability of gender specific SDGs data from 26 to 50% of SDG data. In 2022, UN-Women influenced 23 national plans and strategies to mainstream gender data and statistics; engaged over 27 inter-agency gender statistics coordination mechanisms; and supported 39 gender data collection initiatives. As a result, about half of the data required to monitor progress on the SDG gender indicators are available. All SDG5 indicators are now routinely included in SDG monitoring, including indicators 5.2.1 (violence against women) and 5.5.1b (women in local government). Significant progress has also been made on other indicators for which UN Women is custodian such as 5.1.1 (legal frameworks), 5.4.1 (unpaid care work), 5.c.1 (gender-responsive budgeting). Over 30 countries have used the data generated for policy and decision making. For example, in Vietnam, the availability of disaggregated data allowed UN Women to provide emergency cash grants to flood-affected women-headed households to rebuild their livelihoods. In Uganda, the first-ever standalone National Survey on Violence against Women and Girls, supported by UN Women's Women Count programme, has informed several pieces of legislation, including a Sexual Offences Bill, a Marriage Bill and an Employment Amendment Bill that addresses sexual harassment in the workplace, all of which are now before Parliament.

(Para 33) Throughout 2022, UN-Women engaged in several interagency working groups aimed at sharing knowledge and best practices in partnerships, for instance the Structured Dialogue on Financing Working Group (including UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women), which has agreed on a harmonized official structured dialogue approach that includes Funding Compact reporting. In addition, UN-Women is engaged in a Donor Recognition and Visibility Working Group with the same agencies as the latter to strategize on common approaches for donor visibility and recognition of funding.

(Para 34) Implementation of Generation Equality commitments at the national level has generated promising evidence of progress and impact. For example, the Government of Kenya has made 12 commitments that aim to end all forms of gender-based violence and female genital mutilation in the country by 2026. In the first year of implementation, Kenya has collected data on gender-based violence and established an emergency toll-free line for assistance with gender-based violence and general emergencies. 54 private shelters and rescue centres now operate in 18 counties. Tanzania's President, Samia Suluhu Hassan, has launched a National Advisory Committee on implementation of the country's Generation Equality commitments, alongside a national programme for implementation of Tanzania's commitments to the Economic Justice and Rights Action Coalition. Furthermore, Tanzania has stepped up to co-host the Midpoint Moment, which will take place in September 2023. At the close of 2022 UN Women finalized the Generation Equality Phase II Roadmap and Action Plan, outlining how Generation Equality will continue leveraging

Reiterates that the UNDS entities should enhance its support to South-South and triangular cooperation (para. 35)

Calls upon the UNDS entities to (para. 36)

- Leverage their comparative advantages [...] to continue to enhance cooperation, collaboration and coordination with humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts at the national level in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, including complex emergencies, and in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations [...]; (para. 36)
- Re-emphasizes that in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, there is a need to work collaboratively to move beyond short-term assistance towards contributing to longer-term development gains, including by engaging, where possible, in joint risk analysis, needs assessments, practice response and a coherent multi-year time frame, with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability, and risk over time [...]; (para. 36 (a))
- Re-emphasizes that development is a central goal in itself and that in countries and in conflict and post-conflict situations the development work of the UNDS entities can contribute to peacebuilding and sustaining peace, [...] and stresses in this regard the need to improve inter-agency coordination and

localization, strengthened UN Coordination and support for civil society organizations, adolescent girls and youth to accelerate progress on gender equality and the SDGs.

(Para 35) UN-Women continues to work on South-South cooperation as a modality for learning and knowledge exchange., The work to support centers of excellence around the world has clear knowledge exchange and South-South exchange component. The most recent center of excellence was set up in the Republic of Korea in 2022. The Centre is a 'knowledge hub' to facilitate research, education & training, the sharing of innovations and lessons learned, networking, and the development of multi-stakeholder partnerships. The UN Women Centre of Excellence for Gender Equality is the first of its kind in the Asia-Pacific region. Leveraging UN Women's technical and operational capacities as well as existing networks and platforms, the Centre provides specialized training programmes to diverse stakeholders from government entities, academia, civil society organizations and the private sector; conducts research and promotes gender statistics; and facilitates multi-stakeholder partnerships at national and regional levels.

(Para 36, 36 a, 36 c) Gender analysis is a necessary pre-requisite to ensure that root causes are identified and addressed across the triple nexus. UN Women has taken a lead across the system to promote better gender-responsive conflict analysis including through supporting joint UN planning exercises in Sudan, Haiti and beyond. This experience has been documented in a guidance note on gender-responsive conflict analysis that was published and disseminated in 2022. This guidance will help all UN actors to improve how they analyze security threats and peacebuilding opportunities and turn analysis into better programming and planning. In Haiti, UN Women produced a "Gendered Conflict Profile" to inform women, peace and security priorities in the assessment of the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH) mandate, as mandated by the Security Council in resolution 2600 (2021).

(Para 36a) In Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) contexts as well as in other emergency, crisis, and displacement contexts, UN-Women country offices have produced assessments and analysis on the gendered impacts and needs of crises. In 2022, 35 UN-Women country offices report having conducted gender analysis and assessments that contributed to a joint planning exercise (such as Refugee Response Plan, Humanitarian Response Plan, Emergency Response Plan). In nine crisis contexts, UN Women offices initiated the use of standardized gender analysis and advocacy templates to inform the development of UN-coordinated humanitarian response plans. While gender analysis and assessments from UN-Women continue to be strengthened and utilized in humanitarian and refugee coordination and planning exercises, the need for joint gender analysis remains. The 2021 Gender Accountability Framework Report – developed by UN-Women on behalf of the IASC Gender Reference Group – found that only 40% of IASC contexts reported that a joint gender analysis informed the development of key humanitarian planning documents in 2021.

As a member of the IASC since October 2022, UN-Women is well-positioned to facilitate linkages across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. UN-Women remains actively involved in the IASC's efforts to strengthen its engagement in anticipatory action and early warning; and enhance collaboration among humanitarian-development and peace actors to advance normative commitments to women's leadership, protection, access to livelihoods and learning opportunities with focus on the priorities of those women and girls displaced/affected by conflicts, disasters, climate change and political crises (for example, in Afghanistan, Ukraine, Nigeria, Ethiopia, oPt, Colombia, DRC and other settings). Recognizing the importance of addressing gaps and challenges that go beyond immediate humanitarian needs, UN-Women's new Humanitarian Strategy recognizes empowering and amplifying the work of local and

synergy with the aim to maximize the sustainable impacts, results and effectiveness of support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development [...]; (para. 36 (b))

 Requests the Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration to conduct regular briefings with Member States on its work; (para. 36 (c)

Requests relevant UNDS entities [...] to elaborate on disaster risk reduction in the common country analysis and in United Nations planning and programming documents, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) [...]; (para. 37)

national women's organizations – even beyond delivery of humanitarian aid – as the primary cross-cutting priority in its work. Of the two approaches presented in the Strategy, one focuses on supporting women and girls in all their diversity to meet their needs in times of crisis, recover from crisis, build resilience, and strengthen countries' abilities to rebuild better and in more gender-equal ways.

(Para 36 b) UN Women is one of key actors in UN's work on peacebuilding and sustaining peace. Its long-standing partnership with the Peacebuilding Support Office/DPPA has successfully led to effective support of the UN Peacebuilding Commission in the implementation and monitoring of its Gender Strategy and Action Plan, and the increase in women civil society briefers at the Commission's meetings. Close work with the SG's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) is also a part of this partnership, which led to sustainable exceeding by the Fund of its 30% gender funding target. Thus, in the last two years the Fund allocated 47% of its funds towards projects supporting gender equality and women's empowerment, up from 40% in 2020. This result has been possible due to effective coordination between UN Women, PBSO, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP on the PBF's annual Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative, including strategizing and prioritization of annual themes for proposals, joint capacity development of the UN and CSO partners, and continued support for analysis and programme design. In 2021, the Fund piloted a new Gender Promotion Initiative in Guatemala, Haiti, Niger, and the Gambia, allocating resources for dedicated gender-responsive peacebuilding projects. UN Women led on three of them, coordinating the analysis, consultations and programme development at country level.

UN Women led the partnership with the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC), UNICEF, and UNFPA, and with support from the Australian Government, launched the pilot initiative, "Strengthening Young Women Peacebuilders' Capacity in Complex Crises". The initiative aims to provide capacity-building for a pool of young women-led organizations from conflict or crisis-affected countries to strengthen their fundraising skills, and to create a space for peer exchange, networking, the sharing of best practices, and lessons learned. The initiative arose from UN Women's policy brief "Assessing the Impact of COVID-19 on Young Women Peacebuilders", which highlights the need to pay specific attention to nurturing and supporting young women peacebuilders and young women-led organizations, through accessible and flexible funding, paid peacebuilding opportunities, and accessible in-person capacity-building and learning opportunities.

(Para 37) At country level, UN-Women actively engaged with the integration of disaster risk considerations in CCAs and Cooperation Frameworks, with a particular focus on gender-responsiveness. For instance, UN-Women participated actively in the development of the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in English and Dutch speaking Caribbean 2022-2026, including through contributing to the work of four results groups, with one outcome specifically referring to the critical importance of gender-responsive disaster risk management, and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

As an implementing partner of the project "Enabling Gender-Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean" (EnGenDER), led by UNDP, UN Women has contributed to further joint understanding by the United Nations of country landscapes and planning and programming. This has been possible through key information gathering and sharing on gendered impacts of climate change and disaster risk reduction, gender responsiveness of climate change policies and strategies and the mapping of coping adaptive capacities of vulnerable groups, the inequality of risk, and the cost inaction for countries across the region. The development of the

Encourages UNDS entities [...] to assist Governments in taking action to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, including through the strengthening of institutional mechanisms and legal frameworks, and through multisectoral and coordinated approaches, and to support Governments, upon their request, to adopt specific measures to protect the poor, women, youth and children from all forms of violence and discrimination (para. 39).

[...] urges the UNDS entities to actively engage in the process towards the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; (para. 40)

[...] calls upon the relevant UNDS entities to ensure the mainstreaming of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and issues related to small island developing States in their work; (para. 41)

Calls upon the United Nations system to strengthen the quality of its partnership and Caribbean Model for Resilient, Inclusive, Smart and Safe Cities by UN Women also provides important guidance to participatory and inclusive planning across a range of actors that focuses on integrating climate responsive design and construction for disaster risk resilience.

At the global level, UN-Women launched the Women's Resilience to Disasters Knowledge Hub - a one-stop shop for all gender-related disaster and resilience knowledge. The Hub provides critical knowledge production, curation and brokering services with almost 1,600 resources on 18 gap areas, providing evidence-based and integrated policy advice and programmatic support to countries, including analysis that can be applied for UNSCDF development. The Women's Resilience to Disasters Policy Tracker, which monitors progress across 193 Member States on inclusive laws, policies, and plans, identified 114 inclusive national and regional policy frameworks, thus contributing to the mainstreaming of gender-responsive sustainable development into relevant policy frameworks.

(Para 39) Growing opposition to gender equality is apparent through the 'normalization' of violence, including the pushback against global normative frameworks. UN Women is addressing these challenges by strengthening institutional capacity and legal frameworks working alongside women's organizations. In 2022, with UN Women's support, 16 countries advanced policies to end violence against women and girls, with a strong focus on prevention, and 34 countries established new multi-stakeholder initiatives to prevent and respond to sexual violence in public and/or private spaces.

In addition, UN Women intensified efforts to end violence against women, to change social norms, prevent violence, and increase survivors' access to comprehensive, multisectoral services. In collaboration with UNDP and UNFPA, UN Women supported the development and/or implementation of guidelines, protocols and standard operating procedures to strengthen essential services. As a result, 29 countries reported increases in the number of women accessing services after experiencing violence or discrimination. Through the UN system, efforts were further accelerated to combat intersecting forms of violence, including in the context of climate change, social protection measures and the digital landscape through global programmes, the Generation Equality Action Coalitions on Gender-based Violence, and UN multi- partner trust funds. For example, in 2022, UN-Women launched over 140 global advocacy and resource mobilization campaigns and disbursed \$59 million, including through the UN Trust Fund, the Spotlight Initiative and the Women Peace and Humanitarian Fund, in support of civil society organisations working to advance the rights of women, youth and adolescent girls.

(Para 40) UN Women followed the informal negotiations and provided technical support during the negotiations of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022-2031. In collaboration with OHCHR, two side events were organized in the lead up to the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to raise awareness on the importance of integrating human rights and gender-responsive approaches to the development and implementation of relevant laws, policies and programmes.

(Para 41) UN Women continues to consider vulnerability aspects including SIDS status in calibrating its country presence and assessing resource allocation models. It has provided additional guidance and clarity on the set-up and minimum standards for Multi-Country Offices (MCOs) as they relate to its presence governance guidance.

coordinated regional efforts in Africa and to align its support for the region to the specific needs and priorities of Africa [...]; (para 42)

Also calls upon the UNDS to continue to develop their support to middle-income countries facing specific challenges in all their diversity [...] and invites the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, under the leadership of the Secretary-General, to develop a joint framework of collaboration with multilateral development banks to improve synergies at the regional and country levels, including specific attention to middle-income countries, as set out in the Secretary-General's road map for financing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2019–2021; (para. 44)

[...] encourages the United Nations development system, in partnership with Member States, civil society and the private sector, to [...] promote the conducive environment for volunteerism and volunteers to enhance the sustainability of development results; (para 45)

(Para 42) The recently launched Africa Strategy 2022-2025 is expected to improve alignment and integration of UN Women's technical advisory and policy support to its partnerships with member states, the African Union, civil society organizations and other regional institutions. The Strategy will enable UN Women to address issues facing women and girls in Africa at a continental scale focusing on priorities related to women's economic empowerment, women's leadership in political governance and peacebuilding as well as ending violence and discrimination against women and girls. UN Women will continue to coordinate the UN system's efforts on advancing gender equality in the region through co-chairing of Regional Gender Working Groups; integrating priorities of women and girls into the work of the Interdepartmental Taskforce on African Affairs, Regional Monthly Reviews, Inter-Agency Task Forces, Opportunity Issue Based Coalitions (OIBCs), the Peer Support Group and Regional Collaborative Platforms.

(Para 44) In 2022, UN women continued to advance its relationship with IFIs focusing on influencing their strategies and financing decisions to support the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. For example, UN Women contributed to the development of the first-ever IMF Gender Strategy and began working with the World Bank on their forthcoming Gender Strategy Update. UN Women further strengthened its relationship with IFIs via memorandum of understanding with the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) and continued to implement the Memoranda of Understanding with Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank (including through its role as co-chair of the Finance in Common Gender Equality Coalition) and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. This engagement led to concrete areas of collaboration to support more gender-responsive lending, including strengthening data and evidence on how COVID-19 is impacting progress of the SDGs; promoting a multipronged approach to tackling violence against women; promoting gender-responsive budgeting and strengthening gender responsive procurement to support women's businesses and jobs.

(Para 45) Together with UNV, UN Women continues to explore the possibility of increasing the use of volunteers not only for rapid deployment to Support Emergency and Humanitarian responses in places like Türkiye and Ukraine but as a means of entry to the UN system like in Colombia where the number of Volunteers has increased over 220% over the past 5 years. After the successful launch of the Young Women Leaders Program (YWLP) with UN Volunteers in 2021, UN Women continues to support the professional development of 4 UN Volunteers (UNV), and 2 YWLP participants who have successfully been retained on new contracts with UN Women.

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

# QCPR mandates (paras. 46-69)

Calls upon United Nations funds, programmes, and specialized agencies to publish timely, harmonized, and verifiable data on funding flows as well as to continue enhancing the visibility of contributors at all levels, including by making information on providers of flexible global funding available to the country representatives of the

# Progress made

(Para 50) UN-Women submits its financial data to the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination annually. The Entity complies fully with all requirements to report against the UN Data Cube Standards, including reporting on expenditures disaggregated by geographic location and by Sustainable Development Goal. In addition, UN-Women publishes information on funding on its external website and in its annual report.

UN-Women has developed differentiated approaches to various types of resource partners, including improved communication on and recognition of regular resource contributions. For example, UN -Women produces annual Regular Resources Reports with the aim of increasing transparency on the allocation and

respective funds, programmes and specialized agencies; (para. 50)

Urges the UNDS entities to: (paras 55, 56)

- continue enhancing the transparency and accountability of inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms, as well as to continue developing well-designed pooled funds, as a complement to agency-specific funds, that reflect and support common objectives and cross-cutting issues for United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, [...]; (para. 55)
- [...] enhance their participation, where appropriate, in such funding mechanisms; (para. 55)

- [...] continue taking concrete steps to address on a continuous basis the decline of core contributions and the growing imbalance between core and non-core resources including by, but not limited to (para. 56):
  - Exploring options on how to incentivize donor countries, other countries in a

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. In regard to flexible global funding 2022, UN-Women was successful in efforts to add a donor to the Strategic Partnership Framework, which funds the UN Women Strategic Plan

In 2022, UN-Women continued for the second year a donor visibility campaign featuring one top contributor for a week on social media. This recognized the top donors' contributions and generated awareness of the tangible change and concrete results around the world, that UN-Women and its partners can achieve thanks to the core and non-core contributions, highlighting the donor as both a champion of gender equality and an enabler of UN-Women.

(Para 55) Inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms can play an important role in financing the UN for purpose as part of a broader portfolio of financing instruments. Pooled Funding received by UN-Women includes Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office funding such as the EU Spotlight Initiative, funding from UN OCHA, the Peacebuilding Fund, Joint Programmes for which UN-Women is an Administrative Agent and Joint Programmes for which UN-Women is a Participating United Nations Organization. Funding towards the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women is considered thematic funding and is reported on through UNTF-EVAW annual reports. UN Women has an indicator in its current Strategic Plan 2022-2025 for tracking contributions received through pooled and thematic funding mechanisms.

Pooled funding mechanisms have proven to be an important driver for collective UN action to support the gender mainstreaming in the achievement of the SDGs. 71% of MPTFs and 76% of Joint Programs apply a Gender Equality Marker for 'quality at entry' and access to resources according to how significantly a programme contributes to gender equality. Regarding financial targets for gender equality and the empowerment of women, only 42% of the Funds include benchmarks related to gender equality. This rate falls to 30% for Funds that are global. In terms of financial investments, 42% of Funds and 55% of Joint Programs are allocating 15% or more of their resources to programmes with gender equality as their principal objective, a decline from last year's reported data. 73% of peace funds report allocating at least 15% of resources to advance gender equality as the primary objective. It is also noteworthy that around 80% of MPTFs and Joint Programs reported having a Theory of Change addressing gender equality. However, only 6% of MPTFs and 33% of JPs include in their reports information on financial contributions to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls based on the gender equality marker or financial targets, making it difficult to assess to what extent established financial targets and GEM allocations are achieved. This in turn limits a reflection about the reasons behind the results obtained.

(Para 56) UN-Women continued its efforts to address the need for sufficient core resources. In 2022, the Entity received a total of USD 545.4 million in contributions. Regular resources declined by 7.1% from USD 165.1 million in 2021 to USD 153.3 million in 2022. Other resources grew by 0.4% from USD 381.2 million in 2021 to USD 382.7 million in 2022, surpassing the integrated budget projections for the fourth year in a row. The ratio of regular to other resources was 28.1%, while regular resources from Member States donors represented a 36% share of all contributions from Member States donors, in line with the Funding Compact.

(Para 56 a) Similarly, UN-Women continued to engage in formal and informal Structured Dialogues on Financing with its Executive Board to ensure adequate and predictable core and non-core funding of Strategic plan result

position to do so and other contributors to ensure an adequate and predictable level of core and non-core funding on a multi-year basis, including enhancing reporting and demonstration of programme results; (para. 56 (a))

- Identifying, in the context of integrated results and resources frameworks, the level of resources adequate to produce the results expected in their strategic plans, including administrative, management, and programme support costs; (para. 56 (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. 56 (c))

Reiterates its request to the UNDS to analyse and explore in a collaborative manner options for harmonized cost-recovery policies, based on common cost classification and cost-recovery methodologies, noting in this regard the good practice established through the common cost-recovery policy of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and UN-Women, as adopted by their respective Executive Boards in 2020è...]; (para. 57)

Urges the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to mobilize resources for their operational activities for development to complement core resources by encouraging flexible, targets. The overall objective of these dialogues is that the Executive Board's endorsed integrated budgets are fully financed to support the comprehensive implementation of the Strategic Plan.

(Para 56b) UN-Women's IRRF articulates expected results during UN-Women's Strategic Plan cycle and defines the metrics (indicators, baselines, milestones, and targets) that will be used to measure progress and assess the effectiveness and impact of the plan. The IRRF also outlines estimated resources necessary for the achievement of each impact area of the Strategic Plan. It is a key instrument for UN-Women to measure its performance, promote learning and programming adjustments, and inform decision-making to optimize the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

(Para 56 (c)) UN-Women continues to pursue engagement across various donor streams to reduce the concentration of its financing. Its ability to pursue alternative funding channels, such as individual givers, has been affected by resource constraints, compounded by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy that together have limited investments in growing this segment. In 2022, 188 partners contributed to UN-Women, up from 179 partners in 2021. This demonstrates broad-based commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment and support for the Entity among Member States, the private sector, UN agencies and National Committees, among others. UN-Women received a total of USD 545.2 million in 2022, down from USD 556 million in 2021. Member States continue to be UN-Women's most significant donor segment, particularly OECD -DAC countries. Contributions from OECD-DAC countries were a total of USD 394.9 million (USD 143.2 million to core resources), down from USD 407.3 million in 2021 (USD 154.6 million to core resources). Despite global challenges, UN-Women received continued support from partners, with 21 government partners committing to multi-year funding (17 in 2021). The Entity received USD 545.2 million in contributions, exceeding the USD 500 million baseline for the fourth consecutive year, but still short of the 2022 milestone. Regular resources decreased by 7% from the previous year, bringing the ratio of regular to other resources to 28.1%. This is an alarming downward trend that needs to be reversed.

(Para 57) UN Women continues to use the harmonized cost recovery policy that reflects a harmonized approach on the implementation of the Cost Recovery and cost classification decisions reflected in the UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women 'Joint comprehensive proposal on the Cost Recovery Policy' (DP/FPA-ICEF-UNW/2020/1) approved by the respective agency Executive Boards (UN Women Executive Board decision UNW/2020/8).

(Para 59) To complement regular resources, UN-Women encourages all partners able to do so to contribute other resources of high-quality that are loosely earmarked resources and offer greater flexibility to direct funds where they are most needed with greater predictability, allowing more efficient and effective responses; facilitating longer-term planning and sustainability; and generating savings in transaction, management and reporting costs. One proven

adequate, predictable, and less earmarked funding, including through well-designed, transparent, and accountable funding mechanisms at all levels, including at country level; (para. 59)

Urges the UNDS entities to (paras. 61, 62)

Further explore and implement innovative funding approaches to catalyse additional resources for sustainable development [...]; (para. 61)

[...] share knowledge and best practices on ways to incentivize innovative funding, taking into account the experiences of other multilateral institutions, and to include this information in their regular financial reporting; (para. 61)

[...] further explore financing strategies for the SDGs, including through innovative financing and blended finance, to respond to the unique situation of countries, especially those with special needs, and to share best practices in this regard; (para. 62)

[...] urges the UNDS to continue to prioritize allocations to least developed countries, while reaffirming that the least developed countries, as the most vulnerable group of countries, need enhanced support to overcome structural challenges that they

approach to high-quality resources is funding for UN Women country-level Strategic Notes. This offers flexibility through soft earmarking in support of UN-Women's programmes at country level, aligned to the UNSDCFs and national priorities. While Strategic Note funding has generally increased since 2015, UN Women believes this instrument remains under-used

(Para 61) UN-Women has continued to co-chair the Finance in Common Summit's Coalition on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Public Development Banks established in 2020. In 2022, the African Development Bank joined UN Women as a co-chair. Through its work with Public Development Banks (PDBs) and key partners within the Coalition, UN-Women is seeking to ensure, among other objectives, that international and domestic development financiers understand how to track gender investments and practices, with a view to ultimately increase and/or reorient funding to gender equality actions and impacts. During the reporting year, UN Women worked with partners within the Coalition and Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) to update the Paris Development Banks Statement on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. UN Women, as co-chair, organized eight Coalition meetings, exchanging knowledge and good practices on such topics as: green economy and gender-responsive funding; Gender Lens Investing in PDBs; funding and digitalization. The best examples were combined into a synthesis report of promising practices, entitled Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Public Development Banks and Development Finance Institutions. The report provides a collection of gender equality practices among PDBs and DFIs from different regions and on different themes that can contribute to embedding a gender lens in their workplace, marketplace, and community. Moreover, during the Finance in Common Summit 2022, the Coalition organized the Women CEOs Breakfast event entitled 'Financing for Gender Equality and Leadership in Financial Institutions'. The event provided an opportunity to reflect on financing for gender equality, and women's leadership in financial institutions, and how to root gender-responsive action plans in women's equal access to productive resources, such as finance.

(Para 62) In Kyrgyzstan, UN-Women collaborated with public and private sector stakeholders through strategic partnerships aimed at developing innovative financing instruments that can support the National Gender Equality Strategy, as well as the National Programme on women's entrepreneurship for 2022-2026. The partnerships culminated in the issuance of the first gender bonds in the country by the Bank of Asia, a private sector financial institution. The bonds were subscribed by domestic investors and will be used to support women's economic participation. In Morocco, UN-Women and the Ministry of Finance organized a conference on sustainable finance for gender equality that resulted in the signature of an MoU on financing equality by the Ministry of Finance and Economy, Women's machinery, the Moroccan Banking Association and a public guarantee fund (Tamwilcom). The goal of the MoU is to accelerate the realization of governmental objectives on women's economic empowerment and engage the private sector to commit to increasing women's economic inclusion in the country. The MoU constitutes an integrated multi-partner framework (PPP) for promoting financing for gender equality and will be operationalized in 2023 by developing a gender-sensitive guarantee mechanism as well as a gender-sensitive financial debt instrument.

(Para 64) UN Women provides tailored support to specific country contexts via its revised Strategic Note process. This process both assesses country needs (including LDC status) and details how the Entity will calibrate its response to ensure adequate support. In assessing the country context, the Entity reviews a basket of indicators including level of development, gender considerations, UNCT capacity, and others. As detailed in para 74, Strategic Notes are aligned to country Cooperation Frameworks which ensures predictability.

face in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, (para 64)

[...] requests the UNDS to provide assistance to graduating countries in the formulation and implementation of their national transition strategies and to consider country-specific support for graduated countries for a fixed period of time and in a predictable manner; (para 64)

Urges the UNDS entities to align their next integrated budgets with the present resolution and in that context to further improve the functioning and effectiveness of the structured dialogues on how to fund the development results agreed in the strategic plans including through the implementation of the Funding Compact commitments; (para. 65)

(Para 65) UN-Women, with UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA, conducts structured dialogues within the framework of system-wide funding and collaboration. In 2022, a joint interagency structured funding dialogue on "Prioritizing Development Financing Amidst Multiple Crises" took place and official structured dialogue reporting was harmonized, including the approach to Funding Compact reporting. UN-Women continued to meet all assessable Funding Compact indicator targets across the eight commitments that required entity-specific reporting.

### IV. Governance of the United Nations operational activities for development

#### QCPR mandates (paras. 70-85)

Underscores the importance of all UNDS entities to (para. 74):

- Prepare and finalize their entity-specific country development programme documents in accordance with the agreed priorities of the UNSDCF and in consultation and agreement with host Governments (para. 74)
- [...], in coordination with the Development
  Coordination Office [...], make the relevant
  UNSDCF and/or its outcome matrix available to
  Member States and the governing bodies when
  the draft country programme document is
  presented for consideration, in accordance with

#### Progress made

(Para 74) UN Women Country Strategic Notes are the main strategic planning documents for UN Women Country Offices (COs) to articulate their strategy and main results in line with UNSDCFs. UN Women's Strategic Notes are required to adopt the Cooperation Framework outcomes verbatim in the results framework to which UN Women contributes. The outcomes and results from UN Women SNs in line with the Cooperation Frameworks are made available to Member States and the governing bodies on UN Women's Transparency Portal (open.unwomen.org) on dedicated country pages in the 'Our Reach' section. The Transparency Portal was launched in October 2022 and is an interactive and data-driven public platform that makes UN Women's results and resources data visible to partners and the general public based on the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standard.

relevant Executive Board processes and timelines<sup>4</sup> (para. 74)

[...] requests the Secretary-General and members of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) to ensure full implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework in all United Nations country teams; (para. 77)

Calls upon the UNDS entities to abide by the relevant rules of procedure and working methods and to continue playing their part in enhancing system-wide coherence, coordination, harmonization and efficiency, reduce duplication and build synergies, as appropriate and in accordance with decisions of their respective governing bodies, and further requests these entities to align their policies, guidelines and regulations with the UNDS reforms; (para. 83)

(Para 77) UN Women has fully aligned with the new Management and Accountability Framework (MAF) regarding performance management. UN Women has updated all Regional Directors and Country Representatives of the updated MAF to ensure its implementation.

(Para 83) In response to the requests made by the Executive Board of UN-Women through its decisions, the Entity submits for the Board's consideration, regular written updates on the implementation of the resolution 72/279, the QCPR, and the RC system, and the UNDS positioning provisions, chiefly through the Annual Report of the Executive Director and other updates, annually. These updates outline the efforts and actions taken by UN-Women to align its policies, guidelines and regulations with the UN development system reforms.

UN-Women continues to support on-going efforts to enhance system-wide coherence, coordination, and efficiency, reduce duplication and build synergies among the UNDP/UNOPS/UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, and WPF Executive Board and their Secretariats. The Board Secretariats work closely together to harmonize the Executive Boards' practices, in line with their Governing Bodies' decisions including on the UNDS reform reporting, for strengthening their oversight function. UN-Women continues to adhere to and be guided by the relevant rules of procedure and working methods, including the outcomes of the Core Group on Working Methods (2017).

#### V. Functioning of the United Nations development system

#### QCPR mandates (paras. 86-113)

[...] requests all UNDS entities to fully support the reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system, in particular by complying with the Management and Accountability Framework, by promoting interagency mobility and by ensuring that their operational activities for development at country level are supportive of the strategic objectives as laid out in the UNSDCFs (para. 88)

Calls on the UNDS entities to actively engage in the preparation of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and in reviews of the next Programme of Action for least developed countries

## **Progress made**

(Para 88) UN Women is fully aligned with the Performance Management approach as spelled out in the new MAF and has updated the job description of the Country Representatives to reflect the new MAF. All Country Representatives share their performance goal related to their UNCT work at the beginning of the year with their respective Resident Coordinator (RC), and the Regional Director seeks feedback on the performance on this goal from the RC at the end of the year. UN-Women has provided feedback on the performance of the RC and UNCT when requested. The Entity has continued to promote the RC function as a career path for its staff, with several active RC members. UN Women also continues to nominate and add to the RC/HC Talent Pipeline.

(Para 89) UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 highlights that UN-Women will support the implementation of gender equality commitments in intergovernmental outcomes, including those related to Least Developed Countries, upon the request by Member States.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> UN-Women does not present country programme documents at its Executive Board

at the national, subregional, and regional and global levels, in close cooperation and partnerships with the World Bank and the international financial institutions, and to integrate the next programme of action into their strategic plans and annual work programmes (para. 89)

[...] further calls on UNDS entities to support the Resident Coordinators in the least developed countries and to assist them in the mainstreaming of the next Programme of Action into development planning at the country level in a coordinated and cohesive manner; (para. 89)

Urges the UNDS to align its staff capacities to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by building transformative and empowered leadership, repositioning staff capacities to respond to the cross-sectoral requirements of the 2030 Agenda, promoting inter-agency mobility and facilitating a mobile and flexible global workforce; (para 91)

[...] encourages cooperation between the UNDS and programme countries in order to improve **digital inclusion**; (para 100)

(Para 91) In 2022, UN Women embarked on a global 360 feedback exercise based on UN Women's leadership charter and the UN System leadership framework together with executive coaching for senior managers as part of its strategy to build transformative and empowered leadership. In 2023, further to initial pilots, UN Women plans to implement team development and leadership journeys to foster collective leadership practices, self-leadership, cocreation and inclusive, empowering workplace cultures for systems change. UN Women is supporting the UN Secretariat's system-wide Together Mentor Programme through conducting regular capacity building trainings in coaching, mentoring and self-leadership skills for mentors and mentees.

UN-Women continues to support inter-agency movement. In 2023, UN Women is promulgating a revised policy on inter-organization staff mobility. In response to the staffing challenges resulting from the pandemic and other crises, UN Women continues to use the virtual deployment roster which enables the organization to fill staffing gaps and offer development opportunities to its workforce. UN Women continues to use the Inter-Agency agreement for both incoming staff (8 in 2022) outgoing staff (7 released in 2023 to date) to support career growth. Through its organizational priority of Pivot to the Field, UN Women is striving to move personnel capacity closer to country level where it is most needed.

(Para 100) UN Women is supporting digital inclusion of women through multiple initiatives. The Entity supported building digital literacy and fluency and digital skills of women and policy advocacy for digital inclusion in 26 countries so that women can access and use digital technology to avail of more information and services, find new economic and job opportunities as well as navigate the digital space safely. More than 18,000 women entrepreneurs were trained across 15 countries to enhance digital presence of their business and strengthen their business skills (e.g., business development, management, costing profits/expenses and marketing, including digital marketing). For example, in Bosnia-Herzegovina, women artists were supported in creating and selling their art on the global market using NFT (non-fungible tokens)/Blockchain technology through learning about digital assets, digital wallets, minting, and NFTs. UN Women continued to support women in Africa harness technology to enhance their agricultural production. In Liberia and Senegal, women farmers were equipped to use a digital platform to access information, finance and markets. In Tanzania, UN Women supported one District establish a digital land use management system and IT infrastructure for efficient data processing and trained the land governance institutions to undertake issuance of land certificates in a gender responsive manner. UN Women also supported efforts to make the digital space safer. In Asia and the Pacific region, UN Women generated evidence on the implications of emerging issues in cyberspace

Requests the UNDS to further simplify and harmonize agency-specific programming instruments, business practices, processes, common business operations and reporting as well as leverage and utilize, as appropriate, digital technologies solutions in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, including by taking necessary steps at the headquarters level, as appropriate; (para 105)

Reiterates that entities within the UNDS should operate according to the principle of mutual recognition of best practices in terms of policies and procedures, with the aim of facilitating active collaboration across agencies and reducing transaction costs for Governments and collaborating agencies, (Para. 106)

[...] urges the UNDS entities that have not yet done so to sign on to the [Mutual Recognition Statement of the Chief Executives Board]; (Para. 106)

Stresses the need for the UNDS to: (para 107)

 strengthen and improve the ongoing design and implementation of harmonized business practices in order to optimize opportunities for collaboration, including the Business
 Operations Strategies, Common Back and findings have led to strengthening capacities and digital literacy skills of women CSOs and women cyber-defenders, and to support a regional network of women CSOs across South East Asia, focusing on gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive cybersecurity policy and digital peacebuilding efforts. In Liberia, in addition to training women activists and human right defenders on online violence against women, UN Women's advocacy led to the UN Fact-Finding mission for Libya addressing online violence against women as a primary concern in Libya. At the global level, UN Women convened an expert group meeting on technology-facilitated violence against women to arrive at a common definition and also released a policy brief on the issue.

(Para 105, Para 108) UN Women is taking proactive steps to develop an overarching Planning, Monitoring and Reporting policy on Strategic Plans (SP), Strategic Notes (SN), Work Plans (WP) and Projects. This policy will be supported by four procedures, SP planning, monitoring and reporting procedure and country office, regional office and headquarters divisions SN and WP planning, monitoring and reporting procedure. The policy and procedures aim to simplify, streamline, harmonize and standardize the business process for SN, WP and Project Planning, Monitoring and Reporting at all levels of the organization. The key objective is also to ensure user-friendliness and usage of the Policy, Procedures and Guidance framework as well as better align with the UN development system reform efforts. The development of guidance and tools and use of UN Women's Results Management System (RMS) for finalizing annual results underwent significant streamlining in 2022 (alongside inherent implications of changing from one SP to another).

(Para 105) In the area of Program Partner management, UN women has progressed in working with the inter-agency working group in harmonizing and streamlining common business practices and reporting, including joining the UN Partner Portal to leverage digital technologies.

(Para 106) UN Women has signed the Mutual Recognition Statement and the Entity is a member of the inter-agency Task Team on Mutual Recognition. UN Women is aligned with the Key Actions identified by the Mutual Recognition Task team to operationalize Mutual Recognition based on inter-agency guidance.

(Para 107) UN Women has remained an active participant in the rollout of BOS 2.0. UN Women is also co-chairing with UNDP the BOS at regional level in Europe and Central Asia. UN Women also participates in the Common Back Office (CBO) roll-out. UN Women expects to continue its participation both in the BOS as well as the CBO roll-out where it makes financial sense as a service recipient and takes note of the Road Map to further enhance work in this area. Common Premises, UN Women is ahead of the target of 50% having more than 80% of its field presence in

**Offices and Common Premises** at the country level, [...] (para 107)

 to strengthen its reporting processes on impact in terms of efficiency gains resulting from these new business practices, while recognizing progress in this regard, in order to free up more funding for development activities, including coordination; (para 107)

Invites the UNDS to review and update **results-based** management guiding documents, including taking into consideration feedback from Member States, including programme countries [...]; (para 108)

Reiterates the call to the UNDS to further its synergies and inter-agency efforts to maximize the efficient use of the offices and resources on the ground and to avoid duplications and overlaps, including between the United Nations development system, national institutions and other relevant stakeholders, while also strengthening support for capacity-building to national institutions in order to improve their use and sustainability, [...]; (para 109)

Requests the UNDS to continue to support all programme countries [...]; (para 110)

Stresses the need to ensure equal and fair distribution based on **gender balance and on as wide a geographical basis** as possible, [...] and that, as a general rule, there should be no monopoly on senior posts in the United Nations system by nationals of any State or group of States; (para 111)

Calls upon the UNDS entities to continue efforts to achieve gender balance in appointments within the United Nations system at the global, regional and country levels for positions that affect operational activities for development, including appointments to

common premises. The entity's goal is to maintain the achieved results of approx. 80% common premises worldwide and/or to increase this number where and if it makes financial sense.

(Para 107) One of the main elements of the Efficiency Roadmap 2022-2024 led by DCO and BIG (the Business Innovation Group), linked to the SG's Reform Agenda is to establish a network of Global Shared Service Centers (GSSCs) and gradual creation of a marketplace for a set of services with high potential for scaling and thereby greater efficiency gains. The intention is to benefit from already existing services offered by the larger Agencies so that smaller Agencies avoid investments in similar infrastructure and instead pay for services that are not location dependent. UN Women is already benefitting from Global Shared Services by having UNDP manage UN Women's payroll, Treasury and the new ERP system, Quantum, as well as OIOS manage UN Women's investigation function. Depending on the financial viability, UN Women would be interested in further reviewing and enhancing its use of GSSC services in the already identified areas provided that the GSSCs are subject to the same Principles of Client Satisfaction and Costing & Pricing as the Local Shared Services Centers/Common Back Offices.

(Para 109) UN women has further strengthened its synergies and inter-agency efforts to maximize efficient use of project resources, though the inter-agency working group on implementing partners, by for example joining the UN Partner Portal, which reduced duplication in the selection and management of programme partners, joint audits and harmonized practices. UN Women has also embedded capacity building of national and other institutions as a key requirement to support sustainability of the relevant institution.

(Para 110) UN Women supports country level results through a network of 6 Regional Offices, 62 Country Offices, and serves a further 43 countries through UN Reform presence, including non-resident forms of programme delivery and coordination for gender equality and women's empowerment.

(Para 111) Internally, UN-Women follows a gender focused approach in recruitment and aims to have diversity in terms of gender and geographic distribution both in selection panels and selection pools and makes every effort to recruit staff with due regard to geographical and gender diversity. The percentage of UN-Women female staff among international professional and national staff as well as percentage of IP staff from programme countries is included in the UN Women Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency Framework of the UN Women Strategic Plan 2022-2025 as the indicators and the progress is monitored and reported on an annual basis. Based on the current UN Women Selection Guidelines, the shortlists for vacant positions must be gender and geographically balanced. The same applies to the composition of the Interview Panels.

Resident Coordinator and other high-level posts, with due regard to the representation of women from programme countries, in particular developing countries, while keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographic representation; (para. 112)

[...] calls upon the UNDS entities to: (para 113)

- continue efforts and focus on preventing and taking immediate action on tackling sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment, including by ensuring that policies and procedures deliver impact and are resourced sufficiently, and that proposed actions are implemented at the country, regional and global levels, (para 113)
- take measures to ensure that its workplaces are free from discrimination and exploitation, including sexual exploitation and abuse, violence and sexual harassment, (para 113)
- continue to implement the Secretary
   General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse; (para 113)

In support of the Secretary-General's System-wide Strategy on Gender Parity, UN-Women provided guidance, advice and technical support related to gender parity to 126 UN entities, departments, and offices, including on their entity-specific implementation plans to reach parity by 2028. To ensure that working environments are inclusive and respectful of diverse personnel, especially in the context of field duty stations, UN-Women continued to support the implementation of the field-specific Enabling Environment Guidelines through leading and coordinating a system-wide network of more than 400 Gender Focal Points.

(Para 111) In 2022, UN-Women enhanced the UN System-wide Dashboard on Gender Parity that consolidates the representation of women and men by entity, grade, staff category, duty station and age group, by adding a parameter to present UNCT level data. Thanks to the dashboard, 38 UN entities across the System and external stakeholders can monitor progress and achievements on gender parity, with data updated on a quarterly basis. The year 2022 marked the fifth anniversary of the SG's System-wide Strategy on Gender Parity, and in this regard UN Women published a booklet called How can we reach gender parity at the United Nations by 2028? The booklet presents 70 good practice examples on how to reach parity and create enabling working environments.

(Para 112) Internally, UN-Women follows a gender focused approach in recruitment and aims to have diversity in terms of gender and geographic distribution both in selection panels and selection pools and makes every effort to recruit staff with due regard to geographical and gender diversity. With the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan, gender and representation from programme countries is also included in the Strategic Plan key performance indicators.

(Para 113) The prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH), using a victim/survivor-centered approach, have also in 2022 continued to be of highest priority for UN Women. More concretely, in an effort to continuously strengthen its work to tackle SEA and SH within UN Women and across the UN system, UN Women undertook a set of targeted actions in 2022 to further enhance its PSEA and SH frameworks and their operationalization at country, regional, and HQ levels, as well as to expand its engagement with system-wide initiatives. These included, inter-alia: the expansions of its regional and country office PSEA and SH focal point network from 82 to 96 appointees, through which it is coordinating the effective implementation of its internal framework to tackle sexual misconduct, while ensuring inter-agency collaboration with the in-country PSEA strategy overseen by the respective UNCT/HCT; the creation of a dedicated Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment Specialist position, responsible for the provision of technical support and guidance on matters related to the internal prevention of and response to SEA and SH; the development of a continuous data collection strategy for metrics, in alignment with relevant indicators of the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and those of other United Nations development system agencies, to measure progress on tackling SEA and SH; as well as UN Women's provision of technical advice and input to all key deliverables of the CEB Taskforce on Addressing SH and the UN-wide SEA Working Group.

Furthermore, in 2022, UN Women also continued its efforts to address these root causes of SEA and SH through targeted actions to strengthen its workplace culture and promote a work environment that is free from discrimination and exploitation, including sexual exploitation and abuse, violence and sexual harassment. For this purpose, it implemented phase 2 of the "Respectful Workplace Facilitators" (RWFs) pilot programme, under the umbrella of the Ombudsman for Funds & Programs, which provides an informal, confidential, trustworthy, and readily accessible source of early assistance regarding workplace concerns. It hosted a dialogue event entitled "Ask Me Anything about

our Diversity, Inclusion and Shared Leadership Work". Moreover, it kicked off its learning journey for senior managers, which incorporates a module on accountable conduct that is free from SEA, SH, as well as other forms of discrimination.

To realize its unwavering commitment to implementing the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on SEA and SH, UN Women continued in 2022 to prioritize accountability across the organization. UN Women asked all regional directors and country representatives to provide certification to the Executive Director that they have fulfilled their SEA, as well as SH related duties for the year 2021, complementing UN Women's corporate certifications of the completion of the required responsibilities for the organization to the Secretary General and the Executive Board in the management letters that the Executive Director submits every year. Furthermore, UN Women's scenario-based PSEA and SH trainings, which the entity continued to roll-out in country and regional offices as well as at HQ, includes an explanation of what a zero-tolerance policy to sexual misconduct means and the thus resulting rights and obligations for its personnel. Moreover, UN Women continued to put in place robust safeguards that ensure the effectively tackling of SEA and SH, within UN Women as well as for its work with implementing partners through its consistent usage of the UN-wide candidate screening and vetting database Clear Check, the inclusion of SEA and SH risk labels within its enterprise risk framework, and the requirement of PSEA capacity assessments as part of the UN Women's Partner Selection Procedure.

UN-Women continued to lead the coordination and knowledge sharing efforts of the CEB Task Force on Addressing Sexual Harassment within the Organizations of the UN System. In 2022, UN-Women convened three peer-to-peer learning dialogues with key stakeholders. UN-Women developed a publication capturing key messages and concrete recommendations from the dialogues, developed together with the UN Secretariat. UN Women started the development of the UN system-wide knowledge hub on addressing and eliminating sexual harassment. The hub will bundle UN system-wide resources and will be accessible to key stakeholders such as UN Member States and civil society representatives. The hub will be the first of its kind and is intended to foster transparency towards external stakeholders and the UN System.

The Focal Point for Women in the UN System at UN-Women has since 2018 represented the system-wide Gender Focal Point Network at the High-Level CEB Task Force on Addressing Sexual Harassment within the Organizations of the UN System. Gender Focal Points are key stakeholders to mainstream policies of the Task Force, including a victim-centered approach. In that regard, the Office of the Focal Point for Women has collaborated with the Victim's Rights Advocate to provide capacity building develop targeted communications to on how to implement a victimcentered approach to sexual harassment.

#### VI. Follow-up, monitoring and reporting

| QCPR mandates (paras. 114-120)                         | Progress made  |
|--|--|
| operational activities for development should continue | (Para 116) UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 and accompanying Integrated Resource and Results Framework (IRRF) are firmly anchored in the 2020 QCPR. The Entity continued to use the 11 indicators (also shared with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF) from the QCPR monitoring and reporting framework absorbed into the Organizational |

appropriate action [...] for the full implementation of the present resolution; (para. 116);

Effectiveness and Efficiency (OEE) part of the Integrated Resource and Results Framework (IRRF) of its Strategic Plan 2022-2025, and the 8 QCPR-derived indicators integrated into the development results part of the IRRF, as part of the entity's concrete commitments to the implementation of the 2020 QCPR.

(Para 116) UN-Women will continue to promote a coherent, harmonized approach in the implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy across the UNDS and in ensuring the accountability of the UN system at corporate and country levels supports the achievement of stronger, more coordinated GEWE results. With the first year of implementation of the UN Women Strategic Plan, where UN coordination has a prominent place as one of the 7 cross cutting outcomes, this is showing great potential. Outcome 7 will facilitate results reporting on UN Women's support to the UN system on mainstreaming gender in key programming processes and support member states in the acceleration of achievement of SDG 5.