

## 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

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.

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

Section	OPs
I. General guidelines	8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17
II. Contribution of UN operational activities for development	20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 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
<p>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 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</p>	<p>(Para 8) Following its launch by the Development Cooperation Office in late 2022, UN-Women has been supporting the uptake of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group's Output Indicator Framework at country level by requiring that a mandatory minimum of 15 of the 64 "menu" indicators be incorporated in all Cooperation Frameworks. UN-Women Country Offices have been engaging with UNCTs to advocate for the adoption of as many relevant gender-equality related "menu" indicators as possible, given different operating contexts and conditions. These indicators, which are subsequently also included in the Strategic Notes of UN-Women Country Offices, are helping to drive joint gender-responsive implementation of the SDGs by the UN system and make the concrete contributions of various UN agencies more visible. UN-Women reports 100% of</p>

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)

[...] Calls upon all the UNDS entities to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by enhancing and accelerating gender mainstreaming through the full 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

its expenditure in a harmonized manner with other UN agencies as part of a common UN methodology and format for tracking the financial contributions of the UN to the 2030 Agenda. The Entity is presently working to bring greater granularity to this reporting, so that it is broken down even at the SDG target level.

(para 10) UN-Women’s Strategic Notes at the country level are aligned with national priorities and represent the main planning tools to outline the strategies for specific country needs. Strategic Notes draw on dedicated resources, analyses and tools developed for specific contexts, such as conflict and post-conflict situations. In addition to its country-specific work in Africa, UN-Women is addressing bottlenecks to women’s economic empowerment by working at continental level to develop and implement the protocols for the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), raising awareness, investing in skills development, providing analysis and opportunities for women to benefit from implementation of this continental agreement. UN-Women supports the drafting of high impact National Action Plans on 1325 in conflict affected countries that enable a whole of government response to security needs and peacebuilding opportunities and provides special support to promote African women’s leadership and participation in peacemaking and peacebuilding through our relationships with the African Women’s Leaders Network and FEMWISE. UN-Women’s analysis and policy advice is supporting middle-income countries in West, Central and Southern Africa to address the persistent inequalities that prevent women and girls from drawing the dividends of the economic growth and social development in these contexts.

(para 11) UN-Women is actively contributing to the SIDS agenda via the MCOs’ work in the Caribbean and the Pacific in line with the SAMOA pathway. There is active engagement in the preparations for the 4<sup>th</sup> international SIDS conference taking place in Antigua in May 2024 with dedicated sessions on gender and SIDS, and the specific vulnerabilities faced by women. To support implementation of its Africa Strategy which is aligned with Agenda 2063 and the AU’s strategy for gender equality and women’s empowerment (2018-28), UN-Women has re-established a Liaison Office in Addis Ababa to coordinate these efforts to integrate gender priorities in continental processes, institutions and initiatives. UN-Women is supporting the women’s movement at a continental level to amplify the gender equality agenda in conflict situations through the African Women’s Leadership Network continental and country chapters.

(Para 12) In 2023, UN-SWAP reporting showed that they continued to provide technical assistance to UNDS entities in progressing performance on GEWE. Whereas all 37 UNDS entities undertook a comprehensive range of actions to advance GEWE across the globe, 28 entities (76 per cent) met or exceeded at least 75 per cent of all 17 Performance Indicators, registering a 6 per cent increase since 2022, 11 per cent since 2021 and 27 per cent since 2018. Four entities met or exceeded all indicators. 35 UNDS entities reported having a gender policy in place; 33 (up from 30 in 2022) reported gender-related results, with sex-disaggregated data systematically integrated, to their governing bodies; and 32 have high-level strategic planning outcomes pertaining to gender equality and women’s empowerment, among which 15 (up from 14 in 2022) include transformative outcomes

equality and the empowerment of women (the UNCT SWAP “scorecard”) in particular with regard to gender-responsive 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)

[...] *Recognizes*, after the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, that **people who are vulnerable must be empowered**; further recognizes that those whose needs are

contributing to changes in the root causes of gender inequalities and discrimination. Despite the increased investments in gender architecture, where 78 percent of UNDS entities (29 out of 37) reported a resourced gender unit compared to 62% (23 out of 37) in 2022, the lack of sufficient human and financial resources was highlighted by several entities as a key factor stalling the holistic promotion of GEWE. Over half of UNDS entities (19 out of 37) reported having gender units assigned other cross-cutting issues, notably LGBTQI+ (16 entities); Disability (13 entities) and Racism (8 entities). 7 of these entities reported that no additional human and financial resources were allocated, contributing to the dilution of the gender equality mandate.

The gender equality marker (GEM) was adopted in 2023 as a UN Data Standard for system-wide reporting of financial information, with a 3-year transitional period for entities to adapt. In this context, 26 of 36 UNDS entities (70%) conducted training on GEM in 2023. A total of 28 UNDS entities are applying the GEM, with 16 of them applying to all budget sources. While the adoption of GEM will enhance the quantification of financial investments on GEWE (and the likelihood of securing funding for GEWE), financial allocation of resources remained stagnant in the last three years. In 2023, only 17 UNDS entities had established a financial target for GEWE and only 5 had set a 15 per cent minimum financial target for GEWE, while others maintained tailored targets.

At country level, UN-Women continued to manage the online UNCT-SWAP reporting platform and global network of UNCT-SWAP focal points representing 113 UN country teams. Altogether 91 UNCTs implemented the UNCT-SWAP in 2023, up from 76 in 2022. 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. 8 out of 15 (53 per cent) UNCTs that developed a UNSDCF in 2023 included a dedicated gender equality outcome. 8 out of the 15 (53 per cent) mainstreamed gender in all their outcomes. 41% 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). Overall, 92% of all UN activities in Joint Work Plans at country level (sub-outputs) were tagged using the UNCT-GEM, representing a significant effort of UN personnel to systematically address gender mainstreaming as a criteria in programming.

(Para 13) As a co-sponsor of the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), between 2022 and 2023, 30,000 women living with HIV across 34 countries<sup>1</sup> have directly benefited from UN-Women’s work to increase

<sup>1</sup> Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Cote D’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, eSwatini, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe

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)

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)

advocacy skills and opportunities, expand access to decision-making spaces, and improve uptake of HIV treatment and care services and livelihood support. In [partnership with the United States President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief \(PEPFAR\)](#), UN-Women [built feminist leadership skills of 185 young women across 15 sub-Saharan African countries](#),<sup>2</sup> matching young women in mentoring relationships with established women leaders. In 2022, UN-Women convened several Ministers of Health, Ministers of Gender and/or women’s affairs, representatives of National AIDS Commissions, and young women leaders. The convening resulted in an unanimously agreed set of actions. In an effort to ensure sustainability of the effort, [UN-Women’s Executive Director launched a multisectoral, cross-country, intergenerational collective](#) to address the increasing rates of HIV among adolescent girls and young women in sub-Saharan Africa.

In 2022-2023, UN-Women strengthened gender equality expertise and increased availability of, and access to, gender analysis and knowledge on gender dimensions of HIV epidemic among AIDS coordinating bodies and HIV programmes across 35 countries.<sup>3</sup> This resulted in the identification of actions to address persisting inequalities driven by unequal gender norms. These actions were integrated in national HIV strategies and plans, budget allocations, and included the development of relevant gender-responsive indicators to track progress. In Botswana, eSwatini, Malawi and Uganda, UN-Women mobilized networks of women living with HIV to engage in the mid-term review of the national HIV strategic frameworks to ensure that gender equality priorities were included in programming and resource allocations. As a result of UN-Women’s technical guidance, the new National Strategic Plans for HIV until 2027 in Burundi and Lesotho prioritized outcomes on ending gender-based discrimination and violence against women.

(Para 14) Considerable strides have been made to mainstream disability inclusion and intersectionality across all areas of UN-Women’s work, as evidenced by reporting against the UN-wide disability inclusion accountability framework (UNDIS). In 2023, UN-Women met/exceeded the requirements of 50% of the UNDIS indicators entity accountability framework. This included elevated levels of corporate messaging, including public statements and internal messages from the Executive Director; more embedded accessibility standards; and greater integration of disability perspectives through a range of plans, briefings, annual reporting guidance, guides, joint programs, inter-agency collaboration, and communication resources. The HQ Disability Inclusion and Intersectionality Helpdesk provided technical support and resource mobilization guidance for country-level

<sup>2</sup> Botswana, Rwanda, South Africa, Cote d’Ivoire, Cameroon, Mozambique, Eswatini, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Tanzania, Lesotho, Malawi, Uganda, Namibia, Zambia

<sup>3</sup> Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte D’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, eSwatini, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, India, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe

<p>[...] requests the UNDS and its individual entities to continue to strengthen <b>results-based management</b>, 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)</p>	<p>programming. It also hosted a Project Knowledge Forum for Innovation and Inclusion on thematic joint programmes to promote cross-regional exchange and collaboration.</p> <p>UN-Women facilitated collaboration among UN entities and organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) through Joint Programmes involving 11 UN-Women COs. These programs have created new opportunities for engagement by local actors, addressing the intersection of gender and disability in Bangladesh, Colombia, Nepal, Panama, Rwanda, and Tanzania. They have mainstreamed disability-inclusive and gender-responsive humanitarian responses to the Ukrainian refugee crisis in Moldova and Georgia, involving UN-Women, WHO, OHCHR, UNFPA, and UNICEF in Moldova and Georgia. The programs aim to strengthen behavioural insights and intersectional approaches to confront stigma and discrimination, with UN-Women and UNDP involved in Pakistan, Samoa, Moldova, and Palestine.</p> <p>UN-Women also supported the Youth2030 Young people with the disabilities Task Team; the Office of the Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth; and conducted research on the meaningful participation of youth (including young women) with disabilities in decision-making in 11 of 40 target countries; partnered with the INTOSAI Development Initiative to develop an audit framework for a disability inclusive and intersectional implementation of LNOB principle by governments; contributed to an inter-agency statement on addressing sexual violence and abuse against women and girls with disabilities; and ensuring disability inclusion in the unpaid care agenda.</p> <p>Several UN-Women offices participate or lead interagency mechanisms related to disability inclusion. In Somalia UN-Women co-leads a working group that mainstreams disability inclusion in a gender equality initiative; in Rwanda, UN-Women is part of a UN system disability and inclusion taskforce; the Asia Pacific Regional Office was among entities that started a joint inter-agency working group that addresses disability inclusion and gender equality; and the East and Southern Africa Regional Office participates in a regional disability working group, and as co-chair of the UN Network working on gender, collaborating with CRPD Committee members.</p> <p>(para 17) In October 2023, UN-Women introduced its new Planning, Monitoring, and Reporting Policy, emphasizing Results-Based Management (RBM) as its central tenet. By embracing RBM, UN-Women underscores its dedication to ensuring accountability and transparency in pursuing the achievement of GEWE.</p> <p>UN-Women has also strengthened its efforts around knowledge management and communications to ensure all personnel have easy access to relevant RBM learning resources, including learning events and short video tutorials dedicated to strengthening certain aspects of planning, monitoring and reporting.</p>
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	<p>UN-Women has also started phasing-in strengthened procedures and guidance focusing on adoption of common methodologies for planning and reporting on results, including on agency-specific activities, and on inter-agency and joint activities, and uptake of global integrated results and resources frameworks (like the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework), to harmoniously encompass UN Info and UN-Women’s entity specific Results Management System in our RBM approach.</p>
<p><b>II. Contributions of United Nations operational activities for development</b></p>	
<p><b>QCPR mandates (paras. 19-45)</b></p>	<p><b>Progress made</b></p>
<p>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)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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))</li> <li>– Ensure a coherent approach to addressing the interconnections and cross-cutting elements across the SDGs and targets; (para. 20 (b))</li> </ul>	<p>(Paras 20, 20 (a), 27 (b)) UN-Women continues to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into its work, allocating core resources to the realization of developing country objectives through 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 from programme evaluations.</p> <p>UN-Women continued to support the inclusion of gender equality priorities in the implementation of the SDG 3 Global Action Plan on Healthy Lives and Well-being (together with WHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNADP, UNAIDS, ILO, Unitaid, the World Bank, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Global Financing Facility and Gavi), particularly in supporting countries to respond to the recommendations outlined in the 2023 Progress Report, that provide the pathway to improve joint efforts to accelerate progress towards health-related SDGs. Furthermore, UN-Women contributed to the implementation plan for SDG 3 GAP, which includes key actions related to advancing gender equality in health and development efforts, including actions UN-Women will lead in response to the Progress Report recommendations. UN-Women convenes and chairs the Gender Equality Working Group within the SDG 3 GAP and supported the development of the Group’s workplan.</p> <p>In 2023, UN-Women supported health policy and programming for women’s, children’s and adolescents’ health, including sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) as part of the H6 Partnership together with WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS and the World Bank. In 2023, UN-Women contributed to the development and roll-out of the second edition of the Global Accelerated Action for the Health of Adolescents (AA-HA!): guidance to support country implementation, led by WHO in collaboration with other UN agencies (UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP and PMNCH). Building on the voices of adolescents and young adults around the world, this multi-agency product incorporates valuable learnings from implementation of SDG 3 on Health and its intersections with SDG 5 and other Goals on the ground, including the COVID-19 pandemic’s</p>

- 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))

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)

[...] 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)

impacts, and provides a cutting-edge resource for policy makers in the area of planning, implementing, and evaluating adolescent health and well-being with a prominent focus on GEWE.

(Para 20c.) Support to a data and evidence-based approach was provided by leveraging the Women Count programme on gender statistics and reports such as the SDG Gender Snapshot. Via the implementation the UN-SWAP accountability framework, UN-Women continued to provide technical assistance to gender focal points and the strategic planning divisions of UNDS entities to align their respective corporate strategic priorities and results with the SDGs. In 2023, all 37 (up from 35 in 2022) UNDS entities reported addressing SDG 5 (gender equality) in their strategic plans, with 14 entities aligning to SDG 8 (decent work), 12 entities addressing SDG 1 (no poverty), and 11 entities addressing SDG 3 (health) and SDG 4 (quality education) . Key results concentrated on Women’s engagement and participation (27 entities), and Women’s economic empowerment (20 entities).

(Para 21) Drawing from extensive in-house consultations, UN-Women piloted a simplified and integrated end-to-end strategic planning process in 2023, in line with UNSDCF’s guidelines, with the aim to test and inform the upcoming Country Office Planning, Monitoring, and Reporting Procedure (to be launched in 2024). One of the key objectives of this revamped strategic planning process was to better synchronize UN-Women's efforts with broader systemwide instruments and timelines, to support the UNCT in ensuring that gender equality is mainstreamed into the Common Country Analysis and the UNSDCF.

(para 22) Strengthening gender analysis in national and local budgetary processes is essential to enable governments to estimate costs, allocate and spend resources for gender equality. In 2023, UN-Women produced comprehensive analysis of gender-responsive budgeting practice based on data reported by 105 countries and areas. Through this analysis, the Entity put forward strategic policy recommendations for mainstreaming gender equality in national public finance management systems to better align public budgets with gender equality objectives. Economic and social institutions play critical roles in developing gender responsive laws and policies. To support these efforts, UN-Women strengthened the capacities of 236 partner institutions to integrate gender

- 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).

[...] 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)

equality into fiscal laws and policies, and enhanced the capacities of 646 state and non-state actors to apply gender analysis in budget planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation.

(para 23) As co-convenor of the Global Partnership for Action to Eliminate All Forms of HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination (together with UNDP, UNAIDS, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Global Network of People Living with HIV), UN-Women created spaces for, and mobilized, women living with HIV, to identify and reduce gender-based stigma and discrimination and repeal HIV-related discriminatory laws and practices in Indonesia, Malawi, Papua New Guinea, Tajikistan, Uganda and Viet Nam. In Tajikistan, UN-Women supported the network of women living with HIV and other partners to advocate for reform of the country's criminal code and its article 125, which criminalizes HIV transmission. While not removing the article, a new Supreme Court resolution calls for a more objective application of the article in alignment with international standards, including promotion of HIV treatment adherence as prevention. To meet unique HIV-related needs and priorities of transgender people, UN-Women collaborated with the Ministry of Health of Viet Nam and other partners to draft and promote the new Gender Affirmation Law. UN-Women is collaborating with UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNICEF and UNFPA on the Education Plus initiative to prevent new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women in sub-Saharan Africa by promoting secondary education. Within the Education Plus initiative, UN-Women is prioritizing actions to increase young women's leadership, end gender-based violence, and support school to work transitions. As of 2023, 15 countries have committed to undertake actions in support of Education Plus.<sup>4</sup> In Uganda, UN-Women led a regional campaign to promote the importance of secondary education for girls as a protective factor from HIV, child marriage and early pregnancies. Over 15,000 community members, including faith-based and traditional leaders, engaged in the campaign, supporting advocacy and actions towards realizing young women's sexual and reproductive health and rights.

(para 24) UN-Women and UN-DESA produced the 6<sup>th</sup> edition of the annual flagship SDG Gender Snapshot report, which highlights that globally, no SDG 5 indicator is at the "target met or almost met" level. Moreover, only two Goal 5 indicators are close to target; 8 are at a moderate distance from the target; and 4 are far or very far from the 2030 targets. It affirms the need for increased funding for gender equality, revealing a critical annual funding gap of approximately \$360 billion across 48 developing economies. UN-Women and UNDP published The Paths to Equal report, highlighting global challenges faced by women and providing a roadmap for targeted interventions and policy reforms. The report introduced two new indices, the Women's Empowerment Index (WEI) and the Global Gender Parity Index (GGPI), which offer a comprehensive assessment of national progress in achieving gender equality. The report shows that less than 1 per cent of women and girls live in a country with

<sup>4</sup> Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, eSwatini, Gabon, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Senegal, Sierra-Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia



high women’s empowerment and a small gender gap. Globally, women are empowered to achieve, on average, only 60 per cent of their full potential, as measured by the WEI, and women achieve, on average, 28 per cent less than men across key human development dimensions, as measured by the GGPI. UN-Women partnered with UN-Water to produce a report on SDG 6, titled From commodity to common good: A feminist agenda to tackle the world’s water crisis. The report revealed how far the world is from realizing the right to water and sanitation for many women and girls and emphasized the need for a feminist approach to addressing the global water crisis.

UN-Women continued to provide evidenced-based and integrated policy advice and programmatic support to help countries implement and report on the SDGs including through its Gender Equality Accelerators. For example, through its Gender Equality Accelerator, “Women’s Resilience to Disasters”, UN-Women contributed to gender-responsive disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience in 61 countries through technical and policy support, provision of gender expertise to DRR mechanisms and processes, advocacy and knowledge management, and implementation of projects and programmes. UN-Women works with 1045 women’s organisations focused on disaster and climate resilience as well as national governments, resulting in 34 countries which have achieved gender responsive DRR and related legislation, policies, strategies, plans and assessments, covering 810 million people. UN-Women also co-led the development of the Gender Action Plan for the Sendai Framework in support of Member States, civil society, the UN system and other stakeholders, which included alignment with the gender focus of related frameworks and other 2030 Agenda commitments. Through its Gender Equality Accelerator on “Transforming Care Systems”, UN-Women has continued to promote economic and social policies that include care work as a fundamental contribution to economic well-being, social cohesion and human capabilities. Recognizing that care responsibilities are a major driver of women’s poverty, this Accelerator aims to foster comprehensive care and social protection systems coupled with progressive macroeconomic policy reforms that unlock critical financing. This means shifting the narrative from treating care as a commodity, a personal choice or a family obligation, to treating care as a public good. Harnessing UN-Women’s comparative advantage through this Gender Equality Accelerator will help build synergies and complementarity between the care economy, women’s employment, and macroeconomic policies to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, in particular Goal 1 on poverty, Goal 2 on ending hunger, Goal 5 on gender equality, Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation, Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth, and Goal 10 on reduced inequalities. Finally, and in line with SDG targets 1.3, 4.4, 5.b, 8.b and 8.3, the Gender Equality Accelerator on “Women and the World of Work” focuses on capacity development for individuals and institutions, policy support, and financing with the aim of building enabling environments for women to secure decent work or start a business, generate and gain agency over income and/or wealth, and access social protection. This Accelerator draws on UN-Women’s long-standing experience and comparative advantage working on gender-responsive social protection and gender-responsive procurement to advance women’s economic

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

empowerment. The entity has built strong partnerships with national governments, women’s organizations, unions, women’s business organizations, private sector actors and international organizations; has convened diverse stakeholders at different levels; generated evidence and research; provided direct technical support for business development and upskilling for women entrepreneurs and workers; and supported gender-responsive policy development and implementation through technical expertise and advice.

In 2023, UN-Women continued its joint implementation of the Joint Programme ‘Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment’ together with FAO, IFAD 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 25) UN-Women continues to support the System-Wide Plan of Action for the 3rd UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) by providing substantive inputs in to the to the report of the Secretary-General, A/78/239, on Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027). UN-Women’s contribution highlighted progress made, gaps, as well as challenges faced in the eradication of poverty among women and girls, particularly in developing countries. The entity also provided comprehensive action-oriented recommendations to accelerate progress towards the complete eradication of poverty.

UN-Women is also strengthening action to accelerate progress on poverty eradication under the umbrella of UN-Women’s Gender Equality Accelerator on Women’s Climate Action & Green/Blue Economies covers the flagship programme initiative on climate-resilient agriculture, which has flourished most notably in West and Central Africa and East and Southern Africa with a few country programmes in other countries, such as Morocco and China. It has improved women’s access to climate-resilient agriculture value chains that place women at the centre by empowering them to participate in and contribute to food systems. The programme combines action at the policy and programmatic levels with the overall goal of empowering women and strengthening the adaptation and resilience of rural women in a changing climate, including through improving access to land and natural resources, sustainable energy sources and technologies for productive and productive uses and to finance and markets, while increasing diversification of livelihoods and enhancing productivity. The climate-resilient agriculture portfolio has been implemented through multi-stakeholder partnerships with UN agencies, financial institutions, governments, civil society organizations, and women producer associations and farmer cooperatives.

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)

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, gender-sensitive 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

(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 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.

UN-Women, in partnership with FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, and WFP are jointly implementing the Global Accelerator for Jobs and Social Protection. UN-Women continues to bring its global expertise on gender equality to ensure that policy makers and partners have the tools to identify existing gender gaps and ensure that policy implementation addresses identified gender gaps. UN-Women, along with partner agencies on the Technical Support Facility of the Global Accelerator, provided technical support to Albania, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam to develop their country roadmaps. Thanks to these efforts, these countries are on course to benefit by applying for funding for a joint programme under the Joint SDG Fund. Together, these efforts are helping accelerate progress on SDG 1, 2, 5, 8, and 10.

(Para 27a, b, c, d) UN-Women’s programme on ‘Preventing the spread of COVID-19 among women and girls: integrating gender perspectives in the COVID-19 response’ supported by the Government of Japan increased women’s access to accurate information on COVID-19 in Mozambique, Niger and Nigeria. As a result, more than 4,600 women and girls were vaccinated against COVID-19 due to increased awareness and access to correct and accurate COVID-19 information, prevention and mitigation services and tools; more than 800 women were trained on personal protective equipment (PPE) production and other income generating activities to reduce the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19; more than 20,000 PPEs, including hygiene kits, masks and soaps were produced and distributed to the most affected communities; and over 500 stakeholders (healthcare workers, women’s groups, community leaders and media) strengthened their capacity on gender-responsive COVID-19 service provision and the intersections of stigma, discrimination, violence against women and health-seeking behaviour and access to essential service. Through multi-stakeholder Situation Rooms, UN-Women supported women’s engagement, as well as their contribution to the development of policy recommendations to ensure that women’s priorities and needs were addressed in the COVID-19 response, particularly those of hard-to-reach and at-risk population groups (e.g. women and girl IDPs and refugees from ethnic/religious minorities, women with disabilities; and pregnant women).

UN-Women has leveraged the opportunity presented by African governments’ investment in gender responsive social protection mechanisms in the post-COVID-19 recovery context, to position priorities such as the care economy, in their policy agenda. UN-Women is scaling up home-grown approaches to the care economy in

global levels and to identify gaps 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)

Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, and Nigeria while continuing advocacy and institutional strengthening of actors across the policy value chain. UN-Women is providing financial and technical support for the development of the Kenya Care Policy (the second Care Policy initiated by a government in sub-Saharan Africa); supporting time-use surveys and sub-national analyses by National Statistical Office; and generating evidence on the intersection of women's care work responsibilities and their wages in 9 countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda) to influence policy decisions.

(para 28) As a framing vision, the Strategic Plan aims to achieve gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and the full enjoyment of their human rights. The Strategic Plan is anchored in the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security (WPS), the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and other relevant intergovernmental outcomes, such as General Assembly resolutions and agreed conclusions of CSW. It contributes to the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as commitments to GEWE made in other relevant UN instruments and resolutions.

In line with international norms and standards, UN-Women applies a human rights-based approach and is guided by the principle of leaving no one behind. The Entity responds to discrimination and inequalities by identifying and addressing structural barriers and unequal power relations that reproduce inequalities over generations, as well as discriminatory laws, policies, and practices. This approach is based on full respect for all human rights, including the right to development, and the recognition that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated.

Support includes producing evidence and knowledge to support the implementation of CEDAW, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda, relevant Security Council resolutions on WPS, and other global intergovernmental normative and policy outcomes.

In coordination with OHCHR and often with other UN entities, UN-Women continued to support the implementation of 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

<p>Calls upon the UNDS entities to (para. 29):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Adopt and mainstream a more climate- and environment-responsive approach into their programmes and strategic plans [...]; (para. 29 (a))</li> </ul>	<p>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 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.</p> <p>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. New data was reported on 120 countries in 2023.</p> <p>UN-Women continued to actively participate in the Secretary-General’s Call to Action for Human Rights, including co-leading three task teams: on eliminating discriminatory laws, on temporary special measures, and on civic space. UN-Women has also been involved in inter-agency efforts to review the integration of HRBA, GEWE and LNOB principles in CCAs/UNSDCFs and build capacity of UNCTs, including launching an online course with the UN Staff College for UN staff. At country level, UN-Women continued to collaborate with national human rights institutions, in particular in deepening their work on women’s human rights.</p> <p>(Para 29a.) UN-Women’s Gender Equality Accelerator for disaster and climate risk reduction and resilience drives the entity’s DRR work, building on the Women’s Resilience to Disasters (WRD) programme implemented in the Pacific (Fiji, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Solomon Islands). In response to significant governance and system-level gaps at global, regional, and country levels that act as a barrier to building the climate and disaster resilience of women and girls, WRD aims to render the lives and livelihoods of women and girls resilient to disasters, including climate related disasters and pandemics, to contribute to sustainable, secure, and thriving communities.</p> <p>In 2023, UN-Women continued its support to Member States, the UN system and partners in the implementation the agreed conclusions of CSW66 on “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 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, capacity-building and the mobilization of financial resources from all sources.</p> <p>At the UNFCCC COP28 on climate change, UN-Women raised the profile of gender equality and women’s and girls’ leadership in the context of climate action, including through technical support to Parties prior and during</p>
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the Global Stocktake and draft Decision on Gender and Climate Change drawing upon technical briefs prepared by UN-Women on “A gender-responsive just transition for people and planet” and “The climate–care nexus: Addressing the linkages between climate change and women’s and girls’ unpaid care, domestic, and communal work”. Further, UN-Women launched its first installment of the Progress of the World’s Women report through a paper outlining a conceptual framework on feminist climate justice, which lays out a roadmap for advancing gender equality through climate action. UN-Women continued its direct technical support to the UNFCCC Gender Team in its support to Parties and relevant UNFCCC constituencies to discuss and debate effective approaches of integrating a strong gender perspective and the human rights of women and girls. As a result of UN-Women and partners’ continued advocacy and technical support, the Stocktake incorporated references to "gender-responsiveness", Indigenous and local women and girls.

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. The Action Coalition convened a diverse multistakeholder group to formulate an approach to UNFCCC COP28 participation, collaboration, and advocacy at COP28 and in collaboration with the UN-Women team. This led to a set of COP 28 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 Gender Equality Accelerator on Women’s Climate Action & Green/Blue Economies, UN-Women works across regions on programmes that integrate approaches to address the gendered impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters. For example, 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 this context, UN-Women also contributed to the emerging discourse on the intersections between gender, climate change and care through publishing “The climate–care nexus: Addressing the linkages between climate change and women’s and girls’ unpaid care, domestic, and communal work,” which was presented to climate negotiators in advance of COP 28 to build their awareness and capacity on this nexus.

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,

<p>– 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))</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>In 2023, UN-Women officially became a partner of the Stand For Her Land Campaign led by Landesa with the goal to advance women’s land rights including by addressing emerging challenges of climate change and food insecurity towards women’s economic justice and rights. Women’s land rights are key to building resilience to climate change shocks and environmental degradation, but also aligns with UN-Women’s role as co-custodian of SDG indicator 5.a.1 (a) and (b) as well as its inclusion as an indicator in UN-Women’s Strategic Plan.</p> <p>(Para 29b) UN-Women participates in the United Nations Environment Management Group 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. In line with the CEB sustainability framework and the UN model approach, in 2023 UN-Women promulgated its policy and procedure on social and environmental standards tailored to the agency mandate. There is comprehensive roll out plan for 2024 to build internal capacity in this area.</p> <p>(Para 32 ) Since 2018, UN-Women has invested close to \$70 million in national, regional and global initiatives to strengthen the gender-responsiveness of statistical systems, including financing critical data collection, integrating gender statistics into national plans and strategies, and monitoring gender-related dimensions of the SDGs. UN-Women supported integration of gender statistics into 19 national plans and supported countries to establish 63 coordination mechanisms to improve production and use of gender statistics. In 2023, a total of 76 gender sensitive data collection initiatives were supported, including 21 nationally representative household surveys, contributing to increased availability of gender-related SDG data. The data was used in over 40 countries in 2023, including to influence 15 policies (such as on care work, ending violence against women and</p>
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[...] 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

constitutional amendments). UN-Women also increased its focus on analysing gender statistics with an intersectional approach. In Eastern and Southern Africa, the Entity collaborated with the Washington Group on Disability Statistics to help develop and test a mental health and disability survey module, with potential for scale-up. With UNDESA and other partners, UN-Women co-convened a new Collaborative on Citizen Data, which is spearheading global efforts to enhance citizen participation in evidence generation and government decision-making while filling critical data gaps for marginalized groups. In response to the rise of technology-facilitated violence against women, both existing and emerging forms, UN-Women led global efforts to develop standard methods for measurement, in partnership with UNFPA, WHO and national statistical offices.

(para 33) Throughout 2023, UN-Women engaged in several interagency working groups aimed at sharing knowledge and best practices in partnerships, including the Structured Dialogue on Financing Working Group (including UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women), which has been implementing 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, and an interagency technical working group on donor conditionalities and risk. There are also occasional senior leadership meetings and ad hoc interagency task forces formed around partnership and fundraising approaches, as the needs arise.

UN-Women produced and launched the 2023 Generation Equality Accountability Report in September 2023, which collected data from Generation Commitment makers and shows that Generation Equality is working. Of 1,271 reported Action Coalition commitments from 83 countries, 10 per cent have been completed and 84 per cent are on track. The initiative is spurring new financial commitments and encouraging commitment makers to adopt new feminist funding approaches. Collectively, commitment makers reported \$47 billion in financial commitments, with \$20 billion already secured and \$9.5 billion spent. In 2022, Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action Compact signatories alone spent an estimated \$958 million in conflict and crisis settings, reaching 22.1 million women and girls. As a multistakeholder, intergenerational platform for collective action for gender equality, Generation Equality is fostering strong alliances across sectors and between stakeholders. 82 per cent of all reported Generation Equality commitments have resulted in new partnerships or strengthened existing ones. Generation Equality is being localized with national government leadership and investments in a range of priority issues. Young people see Generation Equality as an opportunity to connect with stakeholders who share their goals, however their meaningful engagement is yet to be achieved. More systematic means of tracking financial investments is also needed.



and pace of progress needed to realize the Goals by 2030;  
(para 34)

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))

(para 34) The Generation Equality Midpoint Moment was featured as a Special Session during the SDG Action Weekend convened by the UN Secretary General at the UNHQ in September 2023, showcasing the Generation Equality's contribution to SDG acceleration through its multi-stakeholder approach driving change at local, national, regional, and global levels. Bosnia and Herzegovina, with UN-Women and the Agency for Gender Equality of BiH as co-convenors, has successfully localized the coordinated multistakeholder model with a total of 23 commitment makers and partners across governmental institutions, private sector, non-governmental and youth organizations, creative media platforms and UN Agencies. An example of specific results is seen in the care economy, where a baseline study has led to ministerial engagement and joint programming. In the Global South, Kenya has the highest number of commitments from a single country (51). The Government established a national steering committee comprised of international partners and donors, civil society, youth-led organizations, and private sector. The Government's commitment has been championed by the President, through Kenya's 12-point plan on gender-based violence, which meant prominence despite changes in government and aid to prioritization in national budgets. For example, the allocation of 23 billion Kenyan shillings (around \$169 million) for the implementation of a policare policy.

(Para 35) UN-Women actively contributes to and facilitates knowledge exchange in areas of the UN-Women Strategic Plan between countries and regions. For example, together with other UN entities, UN-Women facilitated a meeting in Chad on women's participation in political transitions with Ministers of gender from neighboring countries that have experienced military coups in West Africa, and a virtual solidarity mission was organized between the African Women's Leadership Network and women in conflict situations such as in Sudan. (Para 36) The UN Security Council urged the UN System to ensure that gender analysis and technical gender expertise are included throughout all stages of mission planning, mandate development, implementation, review and mission transitions or drawdown in its resolution 2242 (2015). Further parallel resolutions on sustaining peace (S/RES/2282 and A/RES/70/262) call for a comprehensive approach to peacebuilding that prioritizes supporting capacities for peace across the conflict cycle.

Building on this mandate, UN-Women led a joint initiative and partnered with DPPA, DPO, UNDP and PBSO to address the need for improved gender analysis across the full spectrum of the UN processes, such as identification of mandates, planning, implementation, reviews, and transition/drawdowns as well as other planning processes such as the Result Based Budgeting Framework, Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments, and UNSDCF's. Moreover, focusing not only on drivers of conflict, but also drivers of peace and conflict prevention enables strategic development planning as this would apply to all contexts, including humanitarian, peace/security, and development. In 2022-2023, UN-Women led gender and conflict analyses in transition

- 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 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)

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

settings (DRC, Sudan, Haiti), and leads the SG’s Peacebuilding Fund’s Gender Promotion Initiative in South Sudan, Colombia, DRC, Liberia, Haiti, and Niger.

(Para 36b) UN-Women has contributed to the Review of Peacebuilding Architecture since 2020, in partnership with DPPA/PBSO. With UN-Women’s support, the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) increased its efforts to support women, peace and security in line with the commitments set out in its gender strategy. The Commission made an effort to promote gender-responsive peacebuilding through more systematic engagement with women peacebuilders, and better mainstreaming of the gender dimensions of peacebuilding into its analysis and advice. In addition to leading the development of the annual SG report on WPS, UN-Women is a member of two core groups working on the SG report on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, and the SG report on youth peace and security. UN-Women contributed to the development of the Peacebuilding Funding Dashboard that was created to display public information on peacebuilding allocations. This initiative is an important contribution to the implementation of the UN Data Strategy across the peace and security pillar. Through its long-standing partnership with the SG’s Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), UN-Women has gained ample evidence and examples of the profound impact that dedicated funding can make. Throughout the reporting period, UN-Women continued to partner with the PBF, which has a gender funding target of 30% in its Strategic Plan. In 2020-2023, the PBF continuously exceeded allocations for gender-responsive projects through allocating 40% in 2020, 47% in 2021 and 2022, and 47.35% in 2023.

(Para 37) UN-Women co-led the UN joint study “Beyond Vulnerability to Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and Leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction: Critical Actions for the United Nations System”, which included nine key recommendations for gender-responsive DRR which were unanimously adopted in 2022 by the 50 entities implementing the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience. One of the key recommendations was the creation of a Gender Action Plan for the Sendai Framework (Sendai GAP), which UN-Women supported the coordination and development of in 2023. This achievement was complemented by UN-Women’s support to the adoption of the UN Plan of Action Recommendation 4.2 in November 2023 which brings the UN system’s work on gender-responsive disaster and climate resilience strategically together from 2023-2030 under the overall guidance of the Senior Leadership Group on DRR for Resilience.

(para 39) In 2023, with UN-Women’s support, 6 countries advanced policies to end violence against women and girls, with a strong focus on prevention, and 32 countries implemented new multi-stakeholder initiatives to prevent and respond to sexual violence in public and/or private spaces, all of which included a focus on sexual harassment. UN-Women also intensified efforts to increase survivors’ access to quality, comprehensive,

poor, women, youth and children from all forms of violence and discrimination (para. 39).

[...] 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 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

survivor-centered, multisectoral services, in line with standards developed jointly at the global level with UNFPA, WHO, UNODC and UNDP through the Global Joint Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence. UN-Women supported the development and/or implementation of guidelines, protocols and standard operating procedures to strengthen essential services for survivors of violence in 29 countries. Furthermore, 34 countries reported increases in the number of women accessing services after experiencing violence or discrimination.

In 2023, in response to the rise of technology-facilitated violence against women, both existing and emerging forms, UN-Women prioritized addressing this form of violence as part of its comprehensive approach to ending violence against women, by fostering multistakeholder, transformative partnerships, including through the Global Partnership for Action on Gender-Based Online Harassment and Abuse. This included contributions to global standard-setting such as the CSW67 Agreed Conclusions and the Global Digital Compact; supporting alliances as the convener of the Generation Equality Action Coalitions and promoting partnerships with the UN Statistical Commission, regional economic commissions and national statistics offices, women's machineries and women's rights organizations as well as academia to fill gaps in the definition and measurement of technology-facilitated violence against women.

At the Generation Equality midpoint moment in September, UN-Women mobilized new catalytic commitments to address gaps in line with the advocacy priorities of the Action Coalition on GBV including an investment of 22 million Euros on behalf of the European Commission in a new joint commitment with UN-Women to strengthen women's rights movements and coalitions at the global and regional levels (with a focus on Latin America and Africa) as well as to enhance global advocacy.

(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 MCOs as they relate to its presence governance guidance.

(para 42) UN-Women has enhanced its institutional capacity to support implementation of the Africa Strategy, aligned to the AU Agenda 2063 and the gender equality strategy 2018-28, by re-establishing the Liaison Office in Addis Ababa. Other continental level work centers around the gender-responsive roll out of the African Continental Free Trade Area through advocacy briefs, technical support and capacity building of key actors.

<p>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)</p> <p>[...] 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)</p>	<p>(para 44) In 2023, 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. UN-Women’s Executive Director serves as a member of the World Bank’s Advisory Council on Gender and Development, the consultative body through which UN-Women provides feedback and advice on the World Bank’s work as relates to gender equality. Throughout 2023, UN-Women has provided formal consultation on the World Bank’s new Gender Strategy 2024 – 2030 and has held a series of technical thematic discussions on specific areas, such as the care economy. UN-Women has provided critical engagement with the strategy, shared substantive expertise, and advocated for ways in which the Strategy could be strengthened to ensure it is grounded in solid gender equality and human rights.</p> <p>UN-Women is a member of High-Level Steering Committee on UN-WB partnership on fragile and conflict-affected states. In 2022-2023, UN-Women partnered with PBSO who leads the partnership on behalf of the UN, and undertook analysis of gendered conflict drivers and their impact on socio-economic situation in Chile, and collaborated with the WB to identify gender-responsive approaches for Risk and Resilience Assessments. In 2023, UN-Women contributed to the mid-term review of the WB’s Fragility, Conflict and Violence Strategy and proposed stronger linkages with the WPS commitments.</p> <p>(para 45) UN Volunteers represent over 6% of the UN-Women workforce, with 18% of all UN Volunteers being Youth. This reflects a shared recognition of the significance of UNV modalities as a vital entry point into the UN system, offering opportunities for meaningful contributions and learning. In 2023, Offices in Bolivia, Colombia, Afghanistan, Kenya and Türkiye were the top duty Countries to employ Volunteers. Donors also acknowledge the significant contributions made by UN Volunteers in advancing Gender Equality, demonstrated by their full funding of 15% of UNVs within UN-Women.</p>
<p><b>III. Funding of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system</b></p>	
<p><b>QCPR mandates (paras. 46-69)</b></p>	<p><b>Progress made</b></p>
<p>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,</p>	<p>(para 50) UN-Women submits its financial data to the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination annually and to International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) on monthly basis. The Entity fully complies with all requirements to report against UN Data cube and IATI standards, including reporting on expenditures</p>

including by making information on providers of flexible global funding available to the country representatives of the 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)

disaggregated by geographic location and by SDG. In addition, UN-Women publishes information on funding on its external website, including UN-Women’s Transparency Portal, and in its Annual Report.

(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 PBF, Joint Programmes for which UN-Women is an Administrative Agent and Joint Programmes for which UN-Women is a Participating UN 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’s current Strategic Plan 2022-2025 includes an indicator 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 gender mainstreaming in the achievement of the SDGs and UN-Women continues to track allocation of funds for gender equality within inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms as a means to enhance accountability for gender equality. 71% of MPTFs and 76% of Joint Programmes 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 GEWE, 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 Programmes 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 Programmes reported having a Theory of Change addressing gender equality. However, only 6% of MPTFs and 33% of Joint Programmes include in their reports information on financial contributions to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls based on the GEM 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 on the reasons behind the results obtained.

In 2022-2023 UN-Women organized a series of webinars on Peacebuilding programming for Country Offices, building the capacity on gender-responsive conflict analysis, programme development, monitoring and reporting. The peacebuilding programming at UN-Women includes a focus on the HDP nexus, although it may not always use exact terminology. In 2022-2023 UN-Women supported the SG’s PBF to develop a new phase of Gender-promotion Initiative (GPI2.0), aimed at localization of analysis and priority setting for GEWE peacebuilding projects at the country level. UN-Women is leading the development and implementation in close collaboration with other UNCT members, government and civil society in 8 out of 9 country pilots.

– [...] 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 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))

(para 56) UN-Women continued its efforts to address the need for sufficient core resources. In 2023, the Entity received a total of USD 545.4 million in contributions. Regular resources increased by 7.1% from USD 153.3 million in 2022 to USD 153.3 million in 2023. Other resources grew by 0.4% from USD 382.7 million in 2022 to USD 382.7 million in 2023, surpassing the integrated budget projections for the fifth year in a row. The ratio of regular to other resources was 29.1%, while regular resources from Member States donors represented a 36% share of all contributions from Member States donors, in line with the Funding Compact. Regular resources growth outpaced growth in Other Resources for the third time in the history of UN-Women.

(para 56(a)) 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 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 56(b)) In developing its integrated results and resources frameworks, UN-Women carefully assessed the level of resources required to deliver the expected results in its strategic plans. This entailed considering not only the direct programmatic costs, but also the administrative, management, and programme support costs necessary to enable effective and efficient implementation. UN-Women also took into account past years' expenditure trends and the future needs of Country Offices as outlined in their Strategic Notes. Additionally, the organization factored in the resource requirements based on the typology of its offices (e.g. regional, multi-country, and country offices). By aligning resource allocation with strategic priorities and building in flexibility to adapt to evolving needs, UN-Women strengthened the integrity and effectiveness of its integrated frameworks, ensuring optimal utilization of resources to drive meaningful impact.

(para 56c) 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 2023, 188 partners contributed to UN-Women, up from 188 partners in 2022. This demonstrates broad-based commitment to GEWE 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 2023, up from USD 545.2 million in 2022. 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), up from USD 394.9 million in 2022 (USD 143.2 million to core resources). Despite global challenges, UN-Women received continued

<p>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 2020...]; (para. 57)</p> <p>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, adequate, predictable, and less earmarked funding, including through well-designed, transparent, and accountable funding mechanisms at all levels, including at country level; (para. 59)</p> <p>Urges the UNDS entities to (paras. 61, 62)</p> <p>Further explore and implement innovative funding approaches to catalyse additional resources for sustainable development [...]; (para. 61)</p>	<p>support from partners, with 21 government partners committing to multi-year funding (21 in 2022). The Entity received USD 545.2 million in contributions, exceeding the USD 500 million baseline for the fifth consecutive year, but still short of the 2022 milestone. Regular resources increased by 7% from the previous year, bringing the ratio of regular to other resources to 28.1%. This is an affirmation of support for UN-Women’s mandate during a critical period.</p> <p>(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’ (<a href="#">DP/FPA-ICEF-UNW/2020/1</a>) approved by the respective agency Executive Boards (UN-Women Executive Board decision <a href="#">UNW/2020/8</a>).</p> <p>(para 59) To complement regular resources, UN-Women encourages all partners able to do so to contribute flexible Other Resources, as opposed to tightly earmarked Other Resources. Such loosely earmarked resources offer flexibility to direct funds to 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 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 UNSDCF’s and national priorities. While Strategic Note funding has generally increased since 2015, UN-Women believes this instrument remains under-used. Other proven approaches of flexible Other Resources are support to mature Gender Equality Accelerators, such as Women Count and LEAP. This will be further enhanced going forward, with resource mobilization efforts in support new, innovative and large-scale joint approached, such as TransfromCare.</p> <p>(para 61) UN-Women has continued to co-chair the Finance in Common Summit’s Coalition (FiCS) on GEWE in Public Development Banks (PDBs) established in 2020. In 2023, 30 new PDBs participated in the activities of the FiCS coalition on GEWE, and two joined as new signatories to the Paris Development Banks’ statement on GEWE. This brings the total to forty-four signatories that have signed on during UN-Women’s time as Co-Chair. Since signing the Statement, seven PDBs have raised capital exclusively or partially for gender equality</p>
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[...] 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. 62)

[...] 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

investments via sustainable bond issuances, mobilizing over USD 21 billion between 2020 and year-end 2023. These include the African Development Bank, the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) (France), FIRA (Mexico), BANOBRAS (Mexico), Development Bank of Rwanda, Finnfund (Finland), and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (Japan). During the reporting year, UN-Women convened 89 development banks and partners via regular meetings to share expertise and best practice. In 2023, activities have focused on the role of PDBs in advancing women’s financial inclusion and access to finance for women-owned SMEs. UN-Women collaborated with the Inter-American Development Bank on a survey and a report on PDBs’ work in this area. Open reflections and discussions of new approaches were shared amongst PDBs and development finance institutions (DFIs) at the 2023 FiCS Summit in Cartagena.

(para 62) During the reporting year, UN-Women provided technical advice to Iceland’s Ministry of Finance to develop a Gender Equality Annex to its Sustainability Finance Framework, paving the way for Iceland to utilize sovereign debt to advance gender equality. Another successful milestone includes the support provided by UN-Women on the development and launch of Mexico’s sustainable taxonomy – a critical policy tool for directing public investment towards sustainability goals, and the first taxonomy in the world to consider gender objectives in its design. In China, UN-Women worked with academic partners to develop a landscape analysis on the gender finance market for policymakers and market players in the country. The key recommendation was endorsed by China Green Finance Committee, the advisory body of China’s Central Bank for sustainable finance regulation and strategy. This subsequently spurred the inception of the first high-level policy working group focused on financing women’s sustainability within the Committee in 2024. In Africa, UN-Women has collaborated with multilateral partners throughout 2023 to develop a toolkit and training materials for the design and issuance of gender bonds in Africa. The toolkit is expected to contribute to building a pipeline of credible gender lens investing opportunities within African capital markets.

(Para 64) UN-Women develops 4-year Strategic Notes fully aligned with the country UNSDCF. The purpose of the Strategic Note is to have a clear strategy and offer of support in line national priorities to address upcoming issues such as graduated countries. UN-Women has a track record to work on gender responsive budgeting and will further draw on the agreed conclusions of CSW68 to further support countries in this area of work. In developing Strategic Notes, the 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.



<p>they face in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, (para 64)</p> <p>[...] 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)</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>(para 65) UN-Women, with UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA, conducts structured dialogues within the framework of system-wide funding and collaboration. In 2023, a joint interagency structured funding dialogue on "the core issues about core funding" 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.</p>
<p><b>IV. Governance of the United Nations operational activities for development</b></p>	
<p><b>QCPR mandates (paras. 70-85)</b></p>	<p><b>Progress made</b></p>
<p>Underscores the importance of all UNDS entities to (para. 74):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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)</li> <li>– [...], 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</li> </ul>	<p>(para 74) UN-Women Country teams have remained actively involved in the formulation of UNSDCF. The Entity has ensured that its Strategic Notes (i.e. Country Programme) closely align with the established priorities of the UNSDCF and are developed in close consultation with host governments. This collaborative process includes directly incorporating relevant UNSDCF Outcomes as explicit outcomes within UN-Women's own country programme. By tightly aligning its country-level programming with the broader UNSDCF, UN-Women has strengthened the coherence and synergy of the UN development system's support to national development priorities. This approach has enabled UN-Women to leverage the collective strengths and resources of the UN family, while also ensuring that its interventions directly contribute to the achievement of shared UNSDCF results. Furthermore, the integration of UNSDCF Outcomes into UN-Women's Strategic Notes has enhanced the organization's ability to track and report on its contribution to the overarching UN system goals outlined in the Cooperation Framework. This has improved the transparency and accountability of UN-Women's work at the country level. Moving forward, UN-Women remains committed to maintaining this strategic alignment and close collaboration with host governments and UN partners in the formulation and implementation of the UNSDCF and its own country-level programming.</p>

<p>consideration, in accordance with relevant Executive Board processes and timelines<sup>5</sup> (para. 74)</p> <p>[...] 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)</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>(Para 77) UN-Women continues to apply the new Management and Accountability Framework (MAF) regarding performance management and ensuring its implementation by all Regional Directors and Country Representatives, with 80% of country offices surveyed in 2023 responding that they are “familiar” or “very familiar” with the new MAF.</p> <p>(Para 83) UN-Women continues to inform its Executive Board on the implementation of resolution 72/279, the QCPR, and the RC system, and the UNDS repositioning provisions through the Annual Report of the Executive Director and annual briefings during its formal and informal sessions. In 2023, an informal briefing to the Executive Board on an update on the implementation efforts on the repositioning of the UNDS took place on 26 May, and a formal briefing was part of the Executive Board’s annual session on 20 June. Both briefings were informed by a written background information note outlining the efforts and actions taken by UN-Women to align its policies, guidelines and regulations with the UNDS reforms between May 2022 and April 2023. The next briefing is scheduled for 21 May 2024 covering the period May 2023 to April 2024. The upcoming session will provide information to address the new request from the <u>Executive Board’s adopted decision 2023/06</u> (paragraph 6) to report on the newly required UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) checklist, enhancing system-wide coherence and reducing duplication. To this effect, UN-Women developed and applied in July-August 2023 its first comprehensive corporate survey on the implementation of UNDS repositioning, following the practice of other UN entities such as UNFPA and UNICEF. The survey has gathered valuable insights on the implementation of the different streams of work of the UNDS reforms agenda and will be featured in the briefing scheduled for 21 May 2024.</p> <p>(para 83) UN-Women remains committed to adhering to relevant rules of procedure and working methods, including those established by the Core Group on Working Methods of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS, UNICEF, UN-Women, and WFP (2017). The Entity actively supports on-going efforts to enhance system-wide coherence, coordination, and efficiency, reduce duplication and build synergies among the Executive Boards and their Secretariats. The Board Secretariats collaborate closely to harmonize the Executive Boards’ practices, thereby strengthening governance and oversight functions in line with Board decisions, including on UNDS reform reporting. Furthermore, the joint activities of the Executive Boards,</p>
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<sup>5</sup> UN-Women does not present country programme documents at its Executive Board

	including meetings and field visits, provide a valuable platform for harmonized engagement on agencies' efforts to align with UNDS reforms.
<b>V. Functioning of the United Nations development system</b>	
<b>QCPR mandates (paras. 86-113)</b>	<b>Progress made</b>
<p>[...] requests all UNDS entities to <b>fully support the reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system</b>, in particular by <b>complying with the Management and Accountability Framework</b>, by promoting <b>inter-agency mobility</b> and by ensuring that their operational activities for development at country level are <b>supportive of the strategic objectives as laid out in the UNSDCF</b>s (para. 88)</p> <p>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 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)</p> <p>[...] 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)</p> <p>Urges the UNDS to align its staff capacities to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by building <b>transformative and empowered leadership</b>, repositioning staff capacities to</p>	<p>(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 continues to provide feedback on the performance of the RC and UNCT as 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.</p> <p>(para 89) UN-Women has, since the adoption of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022-2031 (DPoA), and in alignment with its Strategic Plan 2021-2025, provided normative guidance, technical assistance, and capacity development to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), alongside UN and multi-stakeholder coordination. This support aims to protect, advance and promote the rights of women and girls in LDCs, including in key areas of the DPoA, such as poverty eradication, prevention and response to violence against women and girls, peace building and keeping, science, technology and innovation, climate action. In 2024, UN-Women has committed alongside UN agencies partners to the DPoA roadmap, with a focus on bridging the gender digital gap and ensuring women's and girls' equal access to Information and communications technology (ICT) skills and decent employment. In addition, UN-Women is strengthening its commitment to the DPoA and will suggest further commitments, aiming to enhance its support to women and girls in LDCs, leveraging synergies across UN System and ensuring that gender equality is mainstreamed across all areas of the DPoA.</p> <p>(Para 91) In 2023, UN-Women continued to provide executive coaching to senior managers as part of its follow up to the 2022 global 360 feedback exercise based on UN-Women's leadership charter and the UN System leadership framework to build transformative and empowered leadership. Collective leadership and inclusive co-creation practices were implemented as part of division and team development retreats / journeys to help foster</p>

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)

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)

transformative and empowering workplace cultures for systems change. UN-Women will continue in 2024 to run regular leadership and team development capacity building for managers and teams. UN-Women continued to support the UN Secretariat's leadership and mentoring initiatives through conducting regular capacity building trainings in coaching, mentoring, self-leadership skills for leadership and mentor networks.

In 2023, UN-Women introduced the 'Inter-Organization Staff Mobility Policy' to ensure equitable and consistent application of the Inter-Organization Agreement which recognizes continuous service and facilitates movement between organizations. Additionally, as part of our commitment to internal mobility, the next Rotation Exercise is under discussion for implementation in 2024. 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) The CSW67 agreed conclusions on innovation, technological change and education in the digital age expanded the global normative framework for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in relation to digital technology. The conclusions provide a roadmap for UNDS to support policy change and technical cooperation in programme countries. In China, UN-Women, in partnership with China International Centre of Economic and Technical Exchanges, with Ant Foundation's financial support, 4114 women-led MSMEs and inspiring young women entrepreneurs-to-be in Chengdu and Hunan benefitted from a series of training salons, which equipped them with knowledge and digital skills to improve their access to markets and financial services. A [virtual women MSMEs training hub](#) with eleven online training modules on gender equality and entrepreneurial skills was developed with government partners for women MSMEs to learn at their own pace. Over 363,000 people participated in the digital training activities and opportunities for knowledge exchange. In Liberia and Mali, UN-Women supported rural women farmers to access a cloud-based enterprise and e-commerce platform and comprehensive training programmes that empowered women in navigating e-commerce, managing enterprises, and accessing financial services. In Liberia, the platform generated a substantial revenue of \$163,376.30 which directly benefited rural women farmers engaged in agriculture across 17 farming cooperatives. UN-Women has partnered with the Government of Egypt since 2020 on the national programme on women's digital financial inclusion which will eventually reach 160,000 women across 10 governorates by 2025.

(para 105) UN-Women is firmly committed to the simplification and harmonization of programming instruments, business practices, and reporting across the UNDS. In line with this request, the organization has made significant strides in strengthening its own Results Management System (RMS) and leveraging digital technologies to enhance transparency and collaboration. UN-Women's state-of-the-art RMS enables the organization to effectively plan, monitor, and report on its programmatic interventions in alignment with the UNSDCF. This system facilitates the seamless integration of results frameworks, ensuring coherence between UN-Women's country-level Strategic Notes and the overarching UNSDCF outcomes. Furthermore, UN-Women's publicly accessible Transparency Portal provides a comprehensive repository of information on the organization's programming, budgets, and results. This platform promotes accountability and enables stakeholders to track UN-Women's contributions to the UNSDCF and the Sustainable Development Goals.

<p>Reiterates that entities within the UNDS should operate according to the principle of <b>mutual recognition of best practices in terms of policies and procedures</b>, with the aim of facilitating <b>active collaboration</b> across agencies and <b>reducing transaction costs</b> for Governments and collaborating agencies, (Para. 106)</p> <p>[...] urges the UNDS entities that have not yet done so to sign on to the [<b>Mutual Recognition Statement</b> of the Chief Executives Board]; (Para. 106)</p>	<p>Building on these internal initiatives, UN-Women is currently piloting an innovative collaboration with the UN Development Coordination Office (UN DCO) to integrate its RMS with the UNInfo system. This effort aims to harmonize reporting across the UNDS, allowing for more streamlined data collection, analysis, and shared learning to support the efficient implementation of the UNSDCF. By leveraging digital technologies, strengthening its results management capabilities, and aligning its programming with the UNSDCF, UN-Women remains at the forefront of the UNDS' efforts to simplify and harmonize business practices. The organization is committed to working closely with its UN partners to further advance these initiatives, ultimately enhancing the coherence, transparency, and impact of the UN's development work.</p> <p>UN-Women continues to focus on further simplifying and harmonizing agency specific instruments, business practices and processes, through key participation as the Inter-Agency Working Group on Implementing Partners, where UN-Women has joined the UN Partner Portal and is collaborating and streamlining its processes and practices relating to PSEA for Programme Partners (Implementing Partners and Responsible Parties). UN-Women has also adopted the revised Micro-Assessment Template for Implementing Partners, which was an inter-agency initiative to its Implementing Partners selection while maintaining its own Risk-based Capacity Assessment Template for Responsible Parties. UN-Women is in the process of revising procedures relating to programme and project management for further simplification.</p> <p>Linked to the SG's Reform Agenda is the establishment of a network of Global Shared Service Centers (GSSCs) and a 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 in order for smaller Agencies to avoid investments in similar infrastructure and instead pay for services that are not location dependent. UN-Women is already benefitting from services by other Agencies at a global level by having UNDP manage UN-Women's payroll, Treasury and the new ERP system Quantum, as well as OIOS managing UN-Women's investigation function. Depending on financial viability, UN-Women is committed to further reviewing towards enhancing its use of outsourced services including services from the GSSCs. UN-Women also benefits from the UN Fleet booking system and UN Web Buy at country level.</p> <p>(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.</p>
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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 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)

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)

(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 to further enhance work in this area. In respect of Common Premises, UN-Women is ahead of the target of 50% having approximately 80% of its field presence in common premises. The entity's goal is to maintain the achieved results of approximately 80% common premises worldwide and/or to increase this number where and if it makes financial sense. UN-Women participates in the data collection exercise for the SG's annual report on efficiency gains and effectiveness improvements. UN-Women reported a total of \$1,800,000 for 2020 and \$2,600,000 for 2021. 2022 data shows efficiency gains of \$4,2 million. It is important to note that, in most cases, the efficiency gains cannot be interpreted as actual cash savings for redeployment. Many efficiency gains refer to cost-avoidance and in cases where time savings have been converted into USD equivalent amounts to enable aggregation, the time saved will potentially result in redeployment of capacity, but not actual cash savings.

(para 109)

UN-Women continues to pursue synergies and inter-agency efforts to avoid duplications and overlaps through UN-Women's participation in the Inter Agency Working Group on Implementing Partners (Programme Partners). UN-Women through its policies, procedures facilitate and focuses on capacity strengthening of key Programme Partners for sustainability. UN-Women benchmarks and learns from other entities in development of policies and procedure to identify and minimize duplications.

(Para 110) UN-Women is headquartered in New York and is expanding its presence at the regional and country levels. The Entity's regional architecture comprises 6 regional offices and 62 country offices and serves 59 additional countries through United Nations reform presences (including non-resident forms of programme delivery and coordination for gender equality and women's empowerment).

(Para 111) 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 130 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 country and regional offices, 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 500 Gender Focal Points. In 2023, UN-Women made enhancements to the UN System-wide Dashboard on Gender Parity that consolidates

<p>Calls upon the UNDS entities to continue efforts to achieve gender balance in appointments within the United Nations system at the <b>global, regional and country levels</b> for positions that affect operational activities for development, including <b>appointments to Resident Coordinator and other high-level posts</b>, with due regard to the representation of women from programme countries, in particular developing countries, while keeping in mind the principle of <b>equitable geographic representation</b>; (para. 112)</p> <p>[...] calls upon the UNDS entities to: (para 113)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– continue efforts and focus on <b>preventing and taking immediate action on tackling sexual exploitation, abuse and sexual harassment</b>, 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)</li> <li>– take measures to ensure that its workplaces are free from discrimination and exploitation, including sexual exploitation and abuse, violence and sexual harassment, (para 113)</li> <li>– continue to implement the Secretary General’s zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse; (para 113)</li> </ul>	<p>the representation of women and men by entity, grade, staff category, duty station including UNCT level and age group, by adding parameters to present non-staff personnel data, nationality and gender of Resident Coordinators. Through 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.</p> <p>(Para 112) The gender (and geographic) distribution is reviewed at every step of the selection process, including reviews by the Central Review Board and management approvals. Hiring Managers are accountable to ensure gender (and geographic) diversity of their respective Units/Offices. The percentage of UN-Women female staff among international professional and national staff is included in the UN-Women Integrated Results and Resources Framework of UN-Women Strategic Plan 2022-2025 as one of the indicators and the progress is monitored and reported on an annual basis.</p> <p>(Para 113) In 2023, UN-Women remained steadfast in prioritizing the prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH), employing a victim/survivor-centered approach. Specifically, UN-Women took decisive steps throughout the year to bolster its work to address SEA and SH, both internally and across the UN system. This included strengthening policy and governance structures, enhancing victim/survivor-centered frameworks, and reinforcing accountability and leadership. Key actions taken in that regard encompass, inter-alia: The development and implementation of the 2023 entity-level PSEA and SH Action Plans, based on the results of the 2022 PSEA Perception Survey and the 2022 SH Reporting surveys and with inputs from all technical experts across UN-Women; the update of UN-Women’s network of in-country PSEA and SH focal points, made up of 118 appointees by 31 December 2023; the continued facilitation of scenario-based PSEA and SH trainings in selected duty stations, in close collaboration with the regional Human Resources Business Partners; the quarterly orchestration of UN-Women’s regional focal point capacity building brown bag series; the convening of 4 meetings of UN-Women’s internal taskforce on addressing SH; the prompt provision of assistance for victims/survivor of SEA and SH, in line with a victim/survivor-centred approach; the administration of UN-Women’s annual PSEA and SH management certification exercise for its regional directors and country representatives; the inclusion of SEA and SH within the 2023 risk review exercise for all risk units; the launch of UN-Women’s comprehensive indicators and metrics framework to measures PSEA and SH progress; as well as UN-Women’s provision of technical advice and input to all key deliverables of the CEB Taskforce on Addressing SH, the UN-wide SEA Working Group; and the IASC PSEAH Technical Advisory Group.</p> <p>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 and the requirement of PSEA capacity assessments as part of the UN-Women’s Partner Selection Procedure.</p>
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	<p>In 2023, UN-Women continued to prioritize the promotion of organizational culture change to address the underlying root causes of SEA and SH. This included taking targeted actions to foster a work environment free from discrimination and exploitation. To achieve this, UN-Women developed an interactive, scenario-based organizational culture training, piloted in different regions and continuously rolled out. Additionally, conflict resolution, mediation, and conflict coaching services were provided to build capacity in conflict prevention and resolution. UN-Women also participated in the "Respectful Workplace Facilitators" program and advanced processes promoting diversity, inclusion, and equality.</p> <p>Furthermore, in 2023, UN-Women played a leading role in enhancing cooperation through the CEB Task Force on Addressing Sexual Harassment within the Organizations of the UN System. The organization developed and launched the UN System-wide Knowledge Hub on Addressing Sexual Harassment, which consolidates resources, best practices, and tools on preventing and addressing sexual harassment. This publicly accessible Hub aims to foster transparency towards external stakeholders and the UN System. UN-Women also facilitated peer-to-peer learning dialogues with key stakeholders to enhance collaboration across the UN in fostering organizational culture change and addressing sexual harassment. A publication capturing key messages and recommendations from these dialogues was jointly developed by UN-Women, the UN Secretariat, and UN OCHA.</p> <p>Moreover, 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 implementing a victim/survivor-centered approach. In that regard, the Office of the Focal Point for Women collaborated with the UN Victims' Rights Advocate to provide capacity building to Gender Focal Points on how to practically implement a victim/survivor-centered approach to sexual harassment.</p>
<b>VI. Follow-up, monitoring and reporting</b>	
<b>QCPR mandates (paras. 114-120)</b>	<b>Progress made</b>
<p>Reaffirms that all the UNDS entities carrying out operational activities for development should continue to align their planning and activities [...] to take appropriate action [...] for the full implementation of the present resolution; (para. 116);</p>	<p>(para 116) UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 remains firmly grounded in the principles outlined in the 2020 QCPR. The Entity has consistently utilized 11 indicators from the QCPR monitoring and reporting framework as well as 8 QCPR-derived indicators which have been incorporated into its Integrated Resource and Results Framework (IRRF).</p>



	<p>(para 116) UN-Women will continue to uphold system-wide accountability for gender mainstreaming via the UN-SWAP and UNCT-SWAP mechanisms at both corporate and country-team levels. In 2024, UN-Women aims to upgrade the UN-SWAP performance indicator framework to the UN-SWAP 3.0.</p>
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