



# Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Distr.: General  
28 March 2016

Original: Arabic/Chinese/English/  
French/Russian/Spanish

---

**Annual session of 2016**  
27 and 28 June 2016  
Item 1 of the provisional agenda  
**Organizational matters**

## **Report on the election of the Bureau and on the first regular session, 11 January and 9 February 2016**

### **I. Election of the Bureau**

1. On 11 January 2016, the Executive Board elected the Bureau of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) for 2016. The Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations, His Excellency Mohamed Khaled Khiari, (representing the African States), was elected as President of the Executive Board for the year 2016. The Vice-Presidents were elected from the following regional groups: (a) Asia-Pacific States: Third Secretary of the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations, Ameirah Obaid Alhefeiti; (b) Eastern European States: Minister Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations, Vesna Baus; (c) Latin American and Caribbean States: First Secretary of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Suriname to the United Nations, Miriam MacIntosh; and (d) Western European and other States Group: Deputy Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, Heiko Thoms.

2. The outgoing President, His Excellency Ib Petersen (Denmark), congratulated the incoming President and thanked the Executive Board, especially the outgoing Vice-Presidents who had served during his tenure: Bakhta Selma Mansouri (Algeria), representing African States; Barun Dev Mitra (Bangladesh), representing Asia-Pacific States; Sejla Durbuzovica (Bosnia and Herzegovina), representing Eastern European States; and Alma Bibiana Pérez Gómez<sup>b</sup> (Colombia), representing Latin American and Caribbean States.

---

<sup>a</sup> Succeeded Dragana Andelić (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

<sup>b</sup> Succeeded María Paulina Dávila (Colombia)

## II. Organizational matters

3. The first regular session of 2016 of the Executive Board was held at the United Nations Headquarters on 9 February 2016.

4. The Executive Board adopted the annotated provisional agenda and workplan for the first regular session of 2016 ([UNW/2016/L.1](#)) in addition to the annual workplan for 2016 ([UNW/2016/L.2](#)). The Board approved the provisional agenda and workplan for the annual session of 2016, to be held on 27 and 28 June 2016 (see Annex) and also adopted the report on its second regular session of 2015, held on 15 and 16 September 2015 ([UNW/2015/12](#)).

## III. Opening statements

5. The President of the Executive Board declared the session open and made an introductory statement reiterating his personal and political commitment to the mandate of UN-Women. He underscored the significance of the involvement of men and boys in the promotion of gender equality around the world. Expressing his hope of seeing the work of UN-Women becoming increasingly diversified in Tunisia, he stated that the main areas addressed in his country were women's leadership and political participation; economic empowerment of women; preventing and combating violence against women; and women, peace and security. In this vein, he took the opportunity to announce that Tunisia, a co-sponsor of General Assembly resolution 1325, would host an international conference in Tunis, on 24-25 February, entitled "Women for peace and security" ("Femmes pour la Paix et la Sécurité), to share good practices and to study and compare experiences on strengthening the role of women in peace and security efforts. He thanked UN-Women for its support with respect to this conference. In addition, the President underscored the prominent role played by UN-Women, which would host the secretariat of the High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment, and commended the Entity for all of its work in this regard.

6. The Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of UN-Women in her opening statement thanked the outgoing President and Bureau and welcomed the newly-elected President, Bureau and members of the Board. She commended the Board for its leadership and efforts towards maintaining focus on gender equality and the empowerment of women throughout the process leading to the adoption of the new 2030 Development Agenda. The Head of the Entity urged all Board Members to ensure that their governments were represented on the interactive map of the website: "Planet 50-50 by 2030: Step it Up for Gender Equality"<sup>c</sup>. Stressing the transformative nature of the 2030 Development Agenda, she called attention to the upcoming sixtieth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (14-24 March), recalling the priority theme: "Women's empowerment and its link to sustainable development"; and the review theme: "The elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls". She stated that this forum, being the single largest global forum for women's voices, should be considered as a launch of the countdown to the year 2030 for gender equality. UN-Women is looking forward to inspirational ideas on implementation and acceleration from many different stakeholders such as governments and ministers, civil society and youth alike.

---

<sup>c</sup> <http://beijing20.unwomen.org/en/step-it-up>

The Entity stands ready to present the key actions needed between now and 2020 that will build the momentum towards 2030. She assured the Board that these proposed actions would all feed into the Midterm Review of the UN-Women Strategic Plan 2014-2017. She reiterated that the review process of the Commission on the Status of Women provided an important platform through which to assess the implications of the changing global context.

7. The Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director recalled the United Nations Secretary-General's announcement of a new High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment. She explained that this Panel was designed to address the current barriers to women's economic empowerment that would limit achievement of Agenda 2030. Its inaugural meeting was expected to convene during the upcoming session of the Commission on the Status of Women. The Panel would combine the knowledge, networks and voices of representatives from government, small and big business, academia, youth and civil society, including the heads of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group. She confirmed that UN-Women, with the support of the United Kingdom, would host the independent secretariat of the Panel.

8. Speaking of some of the current initiatives to combat global challenges affecting the lives of women and girls, such as large-scale migration, the growing refugee crises, and epidemics such as the Zika virus, the Head of the Entity emphasized that UN-Women would continue to seek solutions to the extra burden and risks faced by women. Adolescent girls and young women were among the most marginalized and at-risk populations, both in situations of displacement, and in health crises.

9. She stated that transformative change would require multiple interventions at all levels, and cited as an example the intention on the part of UN-Women to engage in the creation of a new global coalition to support comprehensive action on equal pay. Resolving this issue would, however, also require change in legislation and the collective efforts of the Executive Board, parliaments, and representatives in capitals. She reiterated the intrinsic value of accountability, and therefore the importance of indicators in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals. UN-Women had actively supported countries in their choice of indicators to track the commitments of the Sustainable Development Goals and it intended to monitor the data that they would produce. In addition, the Entity would closely analyse this data with respect to the pace of progress and need for adjustment if necessary. Technical and financial support for gender statistics were urgently needed — without which, the ability of the Entity to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals would be compromised.

10. The Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director concluded her opening statement by urging more Member States to follow the lead of the Government of Colombia in considering calling for a woman to be appointed as the next United Nations Secretary-General. She stated that this was in keeping with the mandate of the Entity and of the United Nations as a whole, on promoting women's representation in higher positions and levels of decision-making.

#### **IV. Structured dialogue on financing: Briefing on financing the UN-Women Strategic Plan, including its flagship programme initiatives**

11. The Assistant Secretary-General/Deputy Executive Director for Policy and Programme led the presentation of the “Report on Financing the UN-Women Strategic Plan, including its flagship programme initiatives” (UNW/2016/CRP.1). In summary, this report was submitted pursuant to decision 2014/6 of the Board as part of its structured dialogue on the financing of the strategic plan, 2014-2017. The dialogue was held in the context of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) of operational activities for the development of the United Nations system.

12. This report presented an assessment of the current development context and its implications for the successful implementation of the UN-Women mandate. Specifically its analysis pertains to the opportunities, challenges and expectations arising from (i) the growing recognition in intergovernmental fora of the importance of gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and the realization of their human rights to sustainable development; (ii) the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals; and (iii) various intergovernmental processes, including the ECOSOC dialogue for the longer term positioning of the United Nations Development System, that aim to ensure that the United Nations Development System, as a whole, is ‘fit-for-purpose’ to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This paper also examined the changing financing landscape and its direct impact on the capacity of UN-Women to effectively and efficiently finance and implement its strategic plan.

13. The UN-Women Flagship Programme Initiatives are a response to the evolving development context and mark an evolution in programming modalities for the implementation of the UN-Women strategic plan. They are intended to: (i) enable UN-Women to scale up results through partnership to meet the considerable expectations on achieving gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and the realization of their human rights as embedded in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Sustainable Development Goals, and other internationally agreed goals; (ii) ensure that UN-Women is ‘fit-for-purpose’ to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals at national levels, particularly as they relate to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and to ensure that the Entity has the critical mass of core resources to do so; and (iii) allow UN-Women to successfully access high-quality, non-core funding to complement its core resources and achieve its strategic plan. Additional steps to operationalize the Flagship Programme Initiatives include: (i) the gradual roll-out, dissemination and localization of this new UN-Women programming modality with key partners at the national, regional and global levels; (ii) adapting policy, human resources and operational support architecture to ensure that UN-Women country offices can leverage the knowledge and know-how of the entire Entity to implement the Flagship Programme Initiatives, as a part of a Member State-led process of localizing and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals at the national level; and (iii) linking the UN-Women results management system to its financial management system (“Atlas”) to better assess financing

needs and resource gaps, and to allow a regular structured dialogue on financing based on accurate financial figures against delivery of results. These initiatives would ensure that the Entity could implement the Flagship Programme Initiatives on scope, on time, and on budget.

14. In response, there was an overall expression of appreciation for the work of the Entity from delegations and several delegations congratulated the newly-elected President of the UN-Women Executive Board and the Bureau. Several speakers commended the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of UN-Women and staff of the Entity on their achievements and emphasized their countries' own ongoing commitment to the work of the Entity. Member States reiterated their strong support and resolve to collectively strive to translate global commitments into concrete actions and stressed the key role of UN-Women in this process. There was an overall expression of welcome to the new Flagship Programme Initiatives, noting the proposed funding modalities that would allow enhanced flexibility, and the planned online reporting systems which will provide detailed information on programmes, results and respective funding were applauded. One delegation stated that these initiatives offered a valuable opportunity for donors to earmark non-core contributions and would also assist UN-Women to become more focused and coherent in its operational work. The delegation expressed the view that the comprehensive theories of change for each programme provided an excellent overview of the desired results. One Member State emphasized that the Flagship Programme Initiatives would allow UN-Women to make the best use of limited human and financial resources, by providing a clear programming direction and strategy in line with the 2030 Agenda. While underlining the importance of fiscal transparency, the delegation urged the Entity to devise strategies for disseminating and localizing these initiatives and to share these strategies with partners at all levels.

15. Another delegation opined that the Flagship Programme Initiatives would assist in addressing the root causes of gender inequality. UN-Women was urged to consider the engagement of men and boys in the implementation of flagship programmes, as an important element in the achievement of gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls, and the full realization of their human rights.

16. UN-Women was requested to outline the programmatic needs and gaps existing beyond the scope of the Flagship Programme Initiatives, in time for the Second Regular Session of the Board in 2016. Member States felt that the linkage of the results management system to the financial management system would be a great step towards better transparency, predictability and flexibility. Being able to demonstrate how resources were spent vis-à-vis the strategic plan, along with the remaining funding gaps, would be a highly valuable tool for the structured dialogue on financing.

17. Another speaker expressed the hope that the success of the Flagship Programme Initiatives would not come at the expense of core funding. The significance of core resources was reiterated, since this funding supports the full implementation of the strategic plan, the delivery of robust results and, evidently, the achievement of the UN-Women overall mandate. In this view, the delegation also spoke of the importance of providing the resources required to service normative intergovernmental processes from the regular budget approved by the General Assembly. Some delegations also highlighted the need to further broaden the donor base, including by engaging non-traditional donors and private sector partners. They mentioned the significance of strengthening the role and capacity of National Committees, while another viewed its National

Committee's partnership as a useful conduit for raising awareness about gender equality in its country's own aid and foreign policy agenda, and for promoting UN-Women at the national level. Member States announcing increases in their financial support to the Entity included Australia, Gabon, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden. They underscored the need to enable the Entity to become 'fit and funded for purpose' and also pledged to continue their non-core contributions to the Entity.

18. UN-Women was urged to engage in the reform of the United Nations Development System, particularly in the ongoing ECOSOC Dialogue on the longer-term positioning of the United Nations Development System. With respect to the comparative advantages of the system, the delegation stated that UN-Women stood for the most important comparative advantages: the work on norms and standards, the coordination work and the work in peace and security. The Entity was encouraged to capitalize more strongly on these advantages. In this regard, one delegation agreed with UN-Women that it would require stable, sustainable and predictable resources to enable the Entity to focus and further strengthen areas of comparative advantage. The speaker noted that UN-Women should continue to strive for enhanced efficiency, transparency and accountability.

19. Regarding the prospective agreed conclusions of the upcoming session of the Commission on the Status of Women, one speaker viewed this as an opportunity to provide clear and effective guidance for realigning the processes and work programme of the Commission towards oversight and review of the Sustainable Development Goals, and looked forward to the advice and support of the Entity in this process.

20. Member States acknowledged the vital role of UN-Women as lead actor on women, peace and security within the United Nations system and its ability to engage and influence high-level stakeholders in advancing this sector. One speaker cited an example of close partnership demonstrated between their government officials and the Head of UN-Women and trusted that it would be maintained, while another speaker noted significant improvement in inter-agency coordination on peace and security work since the creation of UN-Women. One delegation noted the increasing emphasis that UN-Women placed on its role in addressing women's engagement in conflict and crisis response. The speaker stated that the Entity could play an important role – one focused on advocacy, technical expertise, and on monitoring the United Nations system-wide progress. In their view, UN-Women could be an important resource and support to the United Nation's humanitarian, security and development actors, by addressing gender equality (with an approach informed by knowledge sharing and experience) and ensuring that women were engaged, their leadership and empowerment supported, and that they had access to protection during a crisis response.

## **V. Report of the joint field**

21. The former President of the UN-Women Executive Board presented the report of the joint field visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. This visit, which took place from 24 April to 2 May 2015, was undertaken by the delegation of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project

Services and the Executive Boards of the United Nations Children’s Fund, UN-Women and the World Food Programme. The former Board President provided his feedback and comments, complemented by the UN-Women Country Representative, who presented further details on the work of the Entity at the national level. The former Board President took the opportunity to thank UN-Women, its Executive Board secretariat, the United Nations country team and all involved in preparing for the mission, especially those running the programmes on the ground. He also expressed his gratitude to the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for its hospitality and for the opportunity to learn from the unique situation of the country. He reminded the Board of the purpose of these joint visits: to offer Executive Board Members the opportunity to gain insight into inter-agency collaboration and coordination, as well as the United Nations partnerships with civil society, the private sector, and with other multilateral and bilateral agencies in the country. He particularly appreciated the opportunity to observe the United Nations delivering as one, and to assess the challenges as well as successes. He highlighted, in particular, the challenges faced by the women of Jordan and the impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on both Jordanian and Syrian refugee women, and spoke of the delegation’s visit to the Za’atari camp, as well as projects run by the United Nations Population Fund and UN-Women in support of women and girls in the camp, including the “Women and Girls’ Oasis” project. He emphasized the important role played by UN-Women in humanitarian response, especially in the area of advocacy. In closing, the former President of the Executive Board recommended that a senior management representative should participate in field visits of the Board. He also recognized the high demand on resources required in the preparation of field visits on the whole, and suggested therefore that the frequency of the joint field visits, as well as the focused (UN-Women specific) field visits, could be shifted to a biennial basis. He stressed the importance of bringing Bureaus and Boards together for such missions — which, in his view, were good and necessary investments.

Building on the presentation of the former President of the Executive Board, Mr. Giuseppe Belsito, the UN-Women Country Representative in Jordan, presented a video showing UN-Women’s efforts in supporting refugees to meet their daily needs, while also working to build confidence, empowerment and equality. He further updated the Executive Board on the current situation in the refugee camp and outlined results, impacts and partnership details of UN-Women’s operations in Za’atari.

22. The representative from the Permanent Mission of the Hashemite Kingdom to the United Nations expressed his gratitude for the hard work of the entire United Nations country team in his country and congratulated all those responsible for organizing a successful field trip. He added his voice to the severe impact that the refugee crisis had had on his country, particularly on the economy, and expressed the hope that the international community would continue to provide sustainable support.

## **VI. Briefings**

### **A. Implementation of the UN-Women Coordination Mandate**

23. The Director of the UN-Women Coordination Division, in collaboration with representatives from the United Nations Development Programme and the

United Nations Environment Programme, who shared their experiences as partners, provided a briefing on the implementation of the UN-Women coordination mandate. Some of the points highlighted included the following:

The Entity's theory of change and strategic approach to its coordination mandate is built around the achievement of four key results:

1. Enhance United Nations coherence and joint action for gender equality and the empowerment of women at all levels (country, regional and global);
2. Increase system-wide gender mainstreaming in the United Nations system;
3. Apply gender-related accountability frameworks across the system; and
4. Improve gender balance and the status of women in the United Nations.

With regard to joint action, UN-Women developed a set of United Nations Joint Flagship Programmes on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. These are high-impact, scalable programmes, based on comprehensive theories of change, which articulate the causal linkages and actions required by all partners in a development context, in order to achieve transformative results. They provide an excellent opportunity to promote substantive coordination at the country and regional levels for the achievement of programmatic results, and are consistent with the 'Delivering as One' approach that UN-Women has fully endorsed.

24. The United Nations Joint Flagship Programmes reflect interventions beyond those implemented by UN-Women in a silo. Hence, these address not only what UN-Women does directly but also the contributions of key stakeholders such as the United Nations system, civil society, government partners and national women's machineries.

25. UN-Women and the United Nations Environment Programme recently launched the Joint Programme on Women's Sustainable Energy, Entrepreneurship and Access. This programme focuses on opening the energy sector to women workers and entrepreneurs by removing structural gender barriers and discrimination.

26. Globally, UN-Women continues to support the ECOSOC by monitoring the implementation of the latter's resolutions on mainstreaming gender in all policies and programmes of the United Nations system and by supporting the preparation of the annual report of the United Nations Secretary-General to inform the substantive dialogue of the ECOSOC. With respect to accountability, the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan framework systematically captures, monitors and measures performance by United Nations entities. It features the largest database on gender mainstreaming practices and performance in the United Nations system, highlighting areas of strength and weakness in mainstreaming, as well as in human, financial and knowledge resources required to propel progress. Since the start of its implementation in 2012, and while UN-Women is in the process of collecting and analysing data on 2015, achievements of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan included the following:

- A record sixty-two United Nations entities reported progress, with more than half (51 per cent) of United Nations entities meeting or exceeding United Nations System-Wide Action Plan requirements in 2014, compared with 34 per cent in 2012.

- Fifty-four per cent of entities rolled out new or updated gender-mainstreaming policies (with support provided by UN-Women).
- Thirty-five per cent of United Nations entities have mandatory gender training, with approximately 3,000 United Nations staff having taken the “I Know Gender” course, developed jointly by the UN-Women Training Centre and the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality.

27. The Entity is also working with the United Nations Development Programme — within the United Nations Development Group — to develop a United Nations System-Wide Action Plan scorecard for United Nations country teams, building on the lessons learned from the existing tool.

## **B. Operational response of UN-Women at the country level – Egypt**

28. The UN-Women Country Representative outlined the country-specific context and shared the key contents of the country-level operational response of UN-Women following the revolution in the year 2011. She explained the new approaches and methods used to maximize the relevance and contribution of the Entity and highlighted the upcoming opportunities for support to women’s empowerment in Egypt. The UN-Women Egypt Country Office was implementing an ongoing portfolio of US\$ 28.7 million, of which US\$ 12 million had been implemented between the years 2011 and 2015 (more than half of which in 2015). The activities and results had been designed to correspond to the resulting changes pursued by the relevant corporate Flagship Programmes. The programmatic implementation of UN-Women, based on the country’s own priorities, which included inclusive economic growth and social justice, focused on effecting concrete change in three main impact areas:

1. Ending violence against women: Priority attention was being given to supporting government authorities and partnering civil society organizations in the implementation of the National Strategy to End Violence against Women, in order to further strengthen legislative framework and increase capacity for adjudication;
2. Women’s political participation and leadership: Women played a significant role in the revolutionary change of regimes and in shaping the current political realities in Egypt. Recognizing the importance of building on this momentum to ensure that women’s political participation and leadership positions would be secured, UN-Women was providing various types of support to realize these objectives. One significant example cited was on-the-ground assistance at the governorates level to raise women’s awareness and actual access to citizenship rights, including through the provision of civil registration and identification cards to women across the country; and
3. Women’s economic empowerment: This being an important variable in bringing about transformational change in the lives of women and girls, assistance was being provided to the poorest women through livelihood assistance. Priority was being given to increasing employment opportunities for women and creating an enabling environment for women entrepreneurs through better access to financial and non-financial services.

29. The UN-Women Country Representative expressed her appreciation to all donors to the Egypt country programme, notably USAID and the government of

Japan who contributed significant new resources, enabling work on ending violence against women to be scaled up in 2016 and beyond (USAID), and expanding the Entity's operational response to support much needed work in the area of education (Japan), in accordance with the government's priority and needs identified on the ground.

30. The representative from the Mission of Egypt applauded the work of the Executive Director at the helm of the Entity, the UN-Women Country Representative and the entire teams for their efforts in making a significant difference in the lives of women and girls in his country, coupled with strong traditional as well as non-traditional partnerships. He stated that UN-Women had truly embraced the country's twin targets of inclusive growth and social justice.

### **C. High-level review of implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325**

31. The UN-Women Director of the Policy Division led the presentation on the "Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)". The United Nations Secretary-General was invited by the Security Council to commission a global study on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), through its resolution 2122 (2013), with a view to highlighting good practices, gaps, challenges, emerging trends, and priorities for action. UN-Women functioned as the secretariat, with the engagement of the entire United Nations system.

32. The Global Study was one of three independent reviews of the United Nations work on peace and security conducted in 2015. The Entity worked closely with the secretariats of the reviews of peace operations and peacebuilding, to ensure that all three of these reviews reflected the critical importance of women's engagement in any efforts to create a future free from insecurity and conflict.

33. Speakers who took the floor following the presentation thanked UN-Women for its work and stressed the need for the international community to continue to promote the role of women in peace and security. Delegations highlighted initiatives undertaken through their respective national action plans, as well as initiatives to assist other Member States in the development of their own action plans, including efforts to raise awareness and enhance information exchange. One speaker reiterated that the Sustainable Development Goals would not be achieved without women's active role in the promotion of peace for inclusive societies. This speaker requested more information on the Entity's internal work on women, peace and security, including areas such as monitoring and budgeting. Member States viewed the launch of this global study as a valuable opportunity for the international community to reflect on the current status of the women, peace and security agenda and to make concrete commitments on the way forward. The speakers resolved to continue to support the Entity in its system-wide coordination and implementation role played in the women, peace and security agenda, as well as in its full implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325, building on its fifteen year review.

## **VII. Closing of the session**

34. In closing, the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director expressed her gratitude for the overall continuous constructive support of the members and observers of the Executive Board to UN-Women. She noted and appreciated the overall extremely positive atmosphere of this first regular session of the Executive Board, thanked Member States for it and noted that this was the result of the past five years of confidence building and trust between the Executive Board and UN-Women. She mentioned that the ongoing advice of the Executive Board was invaluable and thanked the Member States who had declared their pledges to increase contributions to UN-Women. She also appreciated all the presenters, including the collaboration of participating agencies, and the former President of the Board for providing his impressions and recommendations on Joint Field Visits of the Boards.

35. She reiterated the significance of UN-Women being the Chair of the United Nations migration group in 2016. She finally noted that the Entity relied on the Board to support its efforts in maintaining the centrality of the issue of gender equality and women's empowerment in the development agenda. She concluded by thanking the Board for its continued close cooperation, following which the session was adjourned.

## Annex

### Proposed provisional agenda and workplan for the Annual Session 27-28 June 2016

#### Note by the Executive Board secretariat

#### Provisional agenda

1. Organizational matters
2. Annual Report of the Executive Director
3. Evaluation
4. Audit matters
5. Field visit
6. Other matters

#### Workplan

<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Subject</i>
<b>Monday 27 June</b>	10 a.m.- 1 p.m.		Opening of the session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statements by the President of the Executive Board and the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of UN-Women</li> </ul>
		1	Organizational matters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of the annotated provisional agenda and workplan for the annual session of 2016</li> <li>• Adoption of the report on the first regular session of 2016</li> </ul>
		2	Annual Report of the Executive Director <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report of the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on progress made on the Strategic Plan 2014-2017, including the Midterm Review of the Strategic Plan</li> </ul> <p><i>Informal consultations on draft decisions</i></p>
	3 p.m.- 6 p.m.	2	Annual Report of the Executive Director ( <i>continued</i> ) <p><i>Informal consultations on draft decisions</i></p>

---

<b>Tuesday 28 June</b>	10 a.m.- 1 p.m.	3	Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report on the evaluation function, 2015</li> </ul>
		4	Audit matters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report on the internal audit and investigation activities for the period 1 January to 31 December 2015</li> <li>• Report of the Audit Advisory Committee</li> <li>• Management response</li> </ul>
		5	Field visit <p>Report of the joint field visit of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund/United Nations Office for Project Services and the Executive Boards of the United Nations Children’s Fund, UN-Women and the World Food Programme.</p> <p><i>Informal consultations on draft decisions</i></p>
	3 p.m.- 6 p.m.		Special briefing on the operational response of UN-Women at the country level with beneficiaries’ participation
		6	Other matters <p><i>Adoption of draft decisions</i></p>
		1	Organizational matters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval of the provisional agenda and workplan for the second regular session of 2016</li> </ul> <p>Closing of the session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statements by the President of the Executive Board and the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of UN-Women</li> </ul>

---