

**Annex V**  
**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 first year of its implementation.

<b>I. General Guidelines</b>	
<b>Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) mandates (paras 1-18)</b>	<b>Progress made</b>
<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 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)</p>	<p>(Para 9) UN-Women continued to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its work, ensuring the Entity’s new Strategic Plan (2022-2025) takes into account trends and new and evolving challenges in the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as also identified in the 25-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The Strategic Plan narrative and accompanying Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) incorporate a focus on the interplay between poverty and gender, most clearly through the inclusion of two SDG1 indicators.</p> <p>(Para 10) All UN-Women Country Offices are implementing programmes on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and humanitarian response. In partnership with the African Women Leaders Network, UN-Women worked to enhance African women's leadership role in governance, peace, stability, and the realization of Agendas 2063 and 2030<sup>1</sup>. In the Sahel region specifically, which is experiencing complex security, political and humanitarian challenges, UN-Women assumed co-leadership, in partnership with the Office of the UN Special Coordinator for the Sahel, of the advisory leadership board of the Group of Friends of Women of the Sahel which was launched in 2021 to inform discourse, policy, and practice on and in the Sahel by furthering the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in development and peace building in the Sahel.</p>

<sup>1</sup> The Network has national chapters in twenty-seven countries and works across six thematic pillars – WPS, Governance, Social Mobilization, Youth and Mentorship, Agriculture and Entrepreneurship.

[...] 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 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

(Para 10) In Mali, Guinea, Burkina Faso and Chad, UN-Women supported women’s initiatives for peaceful transition through their inclusion at the center of key planned transition processes: in different transition committees, national dialogue processes, the gender sensitive review of constitutions and the promotion of women’s participation in planned elections. The Entity also provided tailored and coordinated context specific crisis prevention and response support to the Ethiopia and Sudan crises and continued to implement its flagship “Regional programme on protecting women’s rights and promoting women’s leadership in preventing violent extremism and community conflicts in the Sahel region” focused on Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Chad and Burkina Faso.

(Para 10) UN-Women continued to play a central role in the continued success and growth of the Women’s Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF), the only multi-partner trust fund dedicated to accelerating programmatic and institutional support for local women’s organizations working in fragile settings to respond to crises and build lasting peace. Since its launch in 2016, WPHF has funded and supported the capacity of over 450 local and grassroots civil society organizations in 26 crisis-affected countries around the world. In 2021, WPHF mobilized USD 37 Million, bringing over USD 90 Million to support women civil society leaders and their local organizations working to prevent conflict, respond to crises, end sexual and gender-based violence, build back better from COVID-19, and forge lasting peace in their communities.

(Para 11) Resilience and climate change remain a pressing priority. In close cooperation with the Multi-Country Offices (MCOs) in Pacific and Caribbean the issue of the need for a Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) policy was confirmed and the work was initiated. In Barbados, UN-Women’s MCO commissioned a Impact of Climate Change and Disaster Risk and Cost of Inaction policy brief series covering nine countries, focused on gender-responsiveness of climate change policies and strategies and inclusive of a mapping of the coping adaptive capacities of key vulnerable groups.

(Para 12) In 2021, UN-Women continued to provide guidance and support acceleration of system-wide gender mainstreaming efforts, spearheading the development of guidance, provision of capacity development support, and coordinating interagency gender mainstreaming mechanisms at global, regional and country levels. Through its Technical Secretariat and global helpdesk, UN-Women ensured guidance and capacity development support to the implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP 2.0) and its country-level equivalent, the United Nations Country Team System-wide Action Plan Gender Equality Scorecard (UNCT-SWAP). In 2021, UN-Women introduced an online UNCT-SWAP reporting platform and led the establishment of a global network of UNCT-SWAP focal points representing 70 UN country teams. Altogether 61 UN country teams implemented the UNCT-SWAP in 2021, up from 38 in 2020. Implementation of the UNCT-SWAP 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 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (hereon: Cooperation Framework) processes.

(Para. 12) In 2021, the UN-SWAP 2.0 further expanded coverage with 71 entities reporting, up from 66 in 2018. Implementation of the entity-level framework is supported by a network of 400 focal points and indicator-specific business owners. UN entities have, through UN-SWAP 2.0 reporting, demonstrated a strengthened implementation of gender mainstreaming standards. The overall share of met or exceeded requirements has increased from 58 per

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 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)

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

cent in the first year of the UN-SWAP 2.0 reporting (2018) to 64 per cent in 2021. System-wide progress was registered for 13 out of 17 indicators in 2021, most notably in the areas of coherence, financial resource allocation, policy and organizational culture. Internally, UN-Women met or exceeded all relevant requirements in the UN-SWAP 2.0 accountability framework for the second consecutive year, as published in the [corporate portal](#). In parallel with other UN entities, UN-Women's progress with respect to UN-SWAP 2.0 standards will be tracked with the new Strategic Plan 2022-2025 ([indicator O 1.9](#)).

(Para. 12) UN-Women continued to actively engage in Common Country Analysis (CCA) and Cooperation Framework development processes, bringing in tools and knowledge to UN Country Teams to inform the integration of gender issues in CCAs and corresponding Cooperation Frameworks. This includes 20 Country Gender Equality Profiles developed in 2021 and various sex disaggregated data and statistics developed with UN-Women support, as well as trainings supported by UN-Women regional offices on how to develop gender responsive Cooperation Frameworks.

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

(Para 13) As a cosponsor of the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UN-Women strengthened the availability of gender expertise and knowledge in national AIDS coordinating bodies across 15 countries in 2021, resulting in more gender-responsive HIV programming. For example in Tajikistan, UN-Women facilitated opportunities for women living with HIV to inform the national HIV prevention programme and its monitoring framework, resulting in inclusion of gender-responsive actions and indicators. In 2021, over 7,000 women living

<p>enhancing a results culture in the UNDS entities (para. 17)</p>	<p>with HIV improved leadership capacity and accessed decision-making spaces with UN-Women’s support. In Ukraine, women living with HIV in 4 regions became members of regional coordinating councils on HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis, participating in the development of the local plans and budgets. In South Africa, over 5,000 young women living with and affected by HIV took part in the <i>Young Women for Life Movement</i>, participating in local election processes in 2021 demanding that candidates address HIV and gender-based violence at the community level.</p> <p>(Para 13) As part of the H6 Partnership, together with UNFPA, UNICEF and other partners, UN-Women engaged in interventions to empower women and girls to access sexual and reproductive health services and rights. In 2021, UN-Women supported 39 countries<sup>2</sup> to access sexual and reproductive health services by promoting positive gender norms and removing barriers to accessing services. In Malawi, 6,919 women and adolescent girls benefitted from increased information and referrals to sexual and reproductive health services, including maternal and new-born information and counselling services, through a national health helpline supported by UN-Women and UNFPA as part of the COVID-19 response. Through the Muskoka programme, UN-Women has changed the lives of 2,000,000 women in Niger in the last 10 years by improving their access to sexual and reproductive health through advocacy programmes and social mobilization.</p> <p>(Para 13) UN-Women continued to ensure that more women play a greater role in and are better served by humanitarian response efforts globally by extending gender expertise to humanitarian decision-making and coordination bodies, developing timely gender analyses in crisis settings, monitoring and accountability of existing gender commitments, and amplifying the voices of women’s civil society. In 2021, UN-Women contributed to humanitarian and refugee coordination mechanisms in over 40 country and regional contexts in a range of capacities including as members of the Humanitarian Country Teams and leads of Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Groups. The Entity’s support enabled 1,137 local women’s rights organizations and groups to participate meaningfully in humanitarian planning processes and improving gender-equitable outcomes across the cluster system; and lead programs that facilitated access of crisis affected women and girls to critical protection services, information and training including through the establishment of community led protection and reporting mechanisms on GBV and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).</p> <p>(Para 13) Under UN-Women’s flagship Leadership Empowerment Access and Protection programme, 562,397 crisis-affected women and girls – including refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees – directly accessed lifesaving and comprehensive humanitarian services from UN-Women, including through 149 women’s safe spaces and empowerment hubs. UN-Women’s programming in 35 countries built the self-reliance and protection of crisis-affected women and girls by addressing food insecurity, gender-based violence, supporting women’s livelihoods, advancing their leadership, and extending access to resources including cash. UN-Women responded to the high</p>
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<sup>2</sup> Albania, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Haiti, India, Kenya, Kiribati, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, the State of Palestine, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor Leste, Turkey, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

	<p>levels of Gender-based Violence (GBV) in complex humanitarian crises in Ethiopia, Myanmar, Cameroon, Colombia, Cox’s Bazar (Bangladesh) and Palestine through a new global partnership with UNFPA with support from the UN OCHA-coordinated Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). More than 200,000 crisis- affected women, girls, men, and boys have benefitted from, and 71 local women’s organizations and over 100 community protection networks and women’s groups have been supported through this partnership.</p> <p>(Para 14) UN-Women enhanced and led inter-agency coordination and collaboration to systematically address the situation of women and girls with disabilities, providing leadership to UN Partnership on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) as Chair of the Policy Board (2020) and the Management Committee (2021-22) of the UNPRPD. UN-Women offices in over 65 countries and UN Country Teams in over 45 countries were supported through knowledge and capacity generation through UN-Women’s global Disability Inclusion and Intersectionality Portfolio and inter-agency Joint Programmes that the entity led and coordinated. From 2016-2020, the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women reached some 67,439 women living with disabilities through its grantees. Including the Trust Fund’s dedicated window of allocation amounting USD 9 million to 21 grantees working to prevent and end violence against women and girls living with disabilities. In parallel, UN-Women continued to invest in becoming a more inclusive organization, including by promoting accessibility principles and adopting a human resources policy on the inclusion of persons with disabilities.</p> <p>(Para 17) Effective and robust Results-Based Management (RBM), among other key corporate priorities, is a cornerstone of UN-Women’s approach to governance, risk and compliance in the Strategic Plan 2022-2025. In its new Strategic Plan, in line with evaluation findings, UN-Women sought to strengthen its approach to RBM by better aligning with the RBM principles and terminology of the UN Sustainable Development Group. The Entity also sought a more integrated approach to development results, articulating key intermediate outcome-level results that cut across all the Strategic Plan’s thematic areas. These new outcomes translate UN-Women’s focus on securing systemic change by addressing structural barriers to the achievement of gender equality and women’s empowerment. Together with key UN partners, UN-Women has worked to harmonize methodologies and approaches to planning, monitoring and reporting, identifying key common and complementary indicators for inclusion in its IRRF 2022-2025 that contribute to inter-agency results and processes and highlight a more joined-up approach to the achievement of global goals.</p>
<b>II. Contributions of United Nations operational activities for development</b>	
<b>QCPR mandates (paras. 19-45)</b>	<b>Progress made</b>
<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>	<p>(Paras 20, 20 (a), 27 (c)) UN-Women continues to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into its work, allocating core resources for the realization of developing country objectives as part of the development of UN-Women country office Strategic Notes and work plans in respective countries. The Strategic Notes are aligned with the national priorities of the countries with Leave No One behind being a key element in the UN-Women Strategic Notes and work plans.</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> <li>- 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))</li> </ul> <p>Calls upon the UNDS entities to: (para 21)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> <li>- 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)</li> </ul> <p>[...] Calls upon the UNDS entities, where appropriate at the request of national Governments [...], to improve their support (paras 22, 23):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Including through tailored and integrated support, to the building, development, and strengthening of national, subnational, and</li> </ul>	<p>(Para 20 (b)) UN-Women’s Strategic Plan 2022-2025 includes an increased number of SDG indicators at the outcome and impact level in the Integrated Results and Resources Framework, compared to the previous strategic plan. Building on the lessons learned from the Common Chapter and fully leveraging UN reforms, UN-Women worked with UN system partners to identify a set of common and complementary indicators that are intended to focus inter-agency efforts and harness comparative advantages, and capture joint work and efforts of UN entities to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.</p> <p>(Para 20 (c)) The 2021 corporate evaluation of UN-Women’s UN System coordination and broader convening role in ending violence against women found that UN-Women’s mandate to lead, promote and coordinate mainstreaming of gender equality and the empowerment of women across the UN system is a strong, strategic asset. The evaluation recommended that UN-Women reaffirm its coordination mandate and systematically document and better articulate the value of coordination in accelerating outcomes on ending violence against women and the cost of non-coordination to the UN system, donors and national stakeholders through high level messaging, metrics and case studies. In response to this, UN-Women increased its efforts to strengthen coordination with other UN agencies as well as accountability mechanisms ensuring results in this area of work at country level. While current system-wide accountability and reporting frameworks inadequately support effective coordination across thematic areas, UN-Women successfully facilitated several coordination and collaborative efforts, including to ensure strong integration of gender perspectives in the UN system’s response to COVID-19.</p> <p>(Para 20 (c)) Moreover, the UN-Women Independent Evaluation Service (IES) continued to promote United Nations system coherence, coordination and accountability for gender equality and the empowerment of women through its engagement with system-wide evaluation and joint evaluations. The IES participated in UN system-wide efforts by joining the Evaluation Advisory Group for the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund (COVID-19 MPTF) and by contributing to the COVID-19 Global Evaluation Coalition managed by the OECD. In 2021, UN-Women collaborated on joint evaluations and initiatives and supported several Cooperation Framework evaluations at the country and regional levels, engaging in more than 17 joint evaluations across the regions, an increase from 13 joint evaluations in 2020. Over 450 UN Evaluation Group members, other international organizations, and Monitoring and Evaluation Focal Points from the UN system participated in training, working groups and/or exchanges supported by UN-Women at regional level.</p> <p>(Para 21) UN-Women’s Strategic Plan 2022-2025 is guided by the 2020 QCPR, which reaffirms the importance of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls for progress across the 2030 Agenda, and the leadership role of UN-Women in enhancing and accelerating gender mainstreaming. At the country level, UN-Women ensures through its quality assurance mechanisms that there is full alignment between UN-Women Strategic Notes and Cooperation Frameworks. Dedicated support is made available to offices developing Cooperation Frameworks to ensure that gender equality is centrally placed in the Cooperation Framework and a cross-divisional helpdesk was established in 2021 to provide integrated support to offices to support their active engagement in the development of joint programmes.</p>
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<p>local institutions and capacities, to support sustainable development results at the country level and to promote national ownership and leadership [...]; (para. 22)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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).</li> </ul> <p>[...] 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)</p> <p>[...] requests the UNDS to strengthen actions to accelerate progress on poverty eradication; (para 25)</p>	<p>(Para 21) In implementing its coordination role, UN-Women is promoting the integration of a high-level result on gender equality in UN entities' strategic plans and the development of specific gender equality policies. According to UN-SWAP reporting in 2021, 50 UN entities have included a high-level result on gender equality in their strategic plan and 57 have an updated gender policy.</p> <p>(Para 22) In 2021, UN-Women influenced the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment issues in Joint UN Plans on AIDS in 39 countries<sup>3</sup>. Leveraging its role as a cosponsor of UNAIDS, UN-Women contributed to the <a href="#">2021-2026 Global AIDS Strategy – End Inequalities, End AIDS</a> by advocating for an ambitious stand-alone result area on gender equality and gender-based violence and by mainstreaming gender equality dimensions throughout the Strategy. Additionally, the Strategy's operational plan and budget for 2022-2026 included gender-responsive actions, indicators and resources. Similarly, UN-Women supported the member states in negotiating the <a href="#">2021 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS</a> (A/RES/75/284), which was adopted with bold commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment and a target on gender equality.</p> <p>(Para 23) UN-Women leveraged global partnerships to support countries in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment. Together with UNFPA, UNICEF and other partners, UN-Women supported the global launch of the <a href="#">Education Plus</a> joint initiative, led by UNAIDS, at the Generation Equality Forum, with Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, Lesotho, and Sierra Leone making firm commitments to promote free and quality universal secondary education for girls in order to prevent new HIV infections. As a co-convenor of the <a href="#">Global Partnership for Action to Eliminate HIV-Related Stigma and Discrimination</a>, together with UNDP, UNAIDS and civil society, UN-Women created spaces for and mobilized women living with HIV to identify and reduce gender-based stigma and discrimination and repeal discriminatory laws and practices in eight countries.<sup>4</sup> In Zimbabwe, organizations of women living with HIV successfully advocated with Parliament to repeal the section of the Criminal Code criminalizing HIV transmission. UN-Women mobilized global partnerships to advance Women's Economic Empowerment through Gender Responsive procurement and supported over a thousand governments, companies and international organizations to develop or implement gender-responsive procurement policies, opening up markets for women entrepreneurs<sup>4</sup>.</p> <p>(Para 23) UN-Women works with a range of informal and formal civil society mechanisms to source innovative ideas and policy perspectives that represent diverse voices, playing a convening role, increasing the visibility of civil society organizations among policy makers and other power holders, and fostering their engagement and thought leadership in new spaces. Both levers (visibility and engagement) are actively deployed by UN-Women to lead civil society partnerships in the delivery of <i>Our Common Agenda</i> within the UN system. Convened by UN-Women, the</p>
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<sup>3</sup> Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Cote D'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

<sup>4</sup> In Guatemala, Philippines, Rwanda, South Africa, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe.

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 entities of the United Nations development system, 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 global levels and to identify gaps and challenges in order to

Generation Equality Forum (GEF) and its Action Coalitions worked together to implement an ambitious Global Acceleration Plan to advance gender equality. The innovative design and success of the event was driven by vibrant civil society and youth participation, working alongside member states, the private sector, philanthropies and many others. The Forum has driven over 1,000 gender equality financial, policy and programme commitments totaling USD 40 billion. As part of this ambitious effort, the Forum energized public and youth audiences, generating a social media reach of 2.1 billion and 9,500 media placements via a vibrant multi-stakeholder campaign infused by youth voices. Organizations representing nearly 50 thousand constituents directly engaged in the preparations for the GEF, and more than 6,000 gender equality advocates registered and engaged on a Public Conversation Platform. Youth engagement was emphasized in the GEF process through the establishment of 40 Youth Task Force members, 300 National Gender Youth Activists, 13 Action Coalition Youth Leaders, over 100 adolescents and a constituency of over 400 youth-led organizations.

(Para 24) In 2021, UN-Women continued to leverage its triple mandate 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, policies and budgets. The Entity supported 41 countries to develop and implement national action plans on gender equality and gender-responsive budgets, and supported Member States in the drafting of national development strategies to ensure that at least 39 supported by UN-Women integrated a gender equality focus. Consistent progress was maintained even during the COVID-19 pandemic, with UN-Women strengthening gender analysis in policies and plans to respond to the crisis.

(Para 24) Specifically, UN-Women continued to support governments to integrate gender into national poverty eradication strategies, national development plans, and national responses to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women. The Entity developed guidance and tools to conduct country gender equality profiles, which are in turn used by policymakers in their planning and design of national development plans. UN-Women’s programmatic emphasis is placed on policies to accelerate the transition of women from informal to formal employment, including access to decent work opportunities and social protection. In partnership with the African Development Bank, the UN Economic Commission for Africa, and the African Statistical Commission, UN-Women developed a minimum set of gender indicators to help monitor and track progress on the SDGs and the African Union 2063 Agenda and deliver training to National Statistics Offices (NSOs) from 30 Sub-Saharan African countries.

(Para 24) UN-Women launched [the Women’s Resilience to Disasters Knowledge Hub](#) - a one-stop shop for all gender-related disaster and resilience knowledge. The Hub provides critical knowledge production, curation and brokering services with more than 1,400 resources on 18 gap areas, providing evidence-based and integrated policy advice and programmatic support to countries. [The Women’s Resilience to Disasters Policy Tracker](#), which monitors progress across 193 Member States on inclusive laws, policies, and plans, identified 99 inclusive national and



<p>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))</p> <p>[...] 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)</p> <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> <li>– 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))</li> </ul> <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</p>	<p>regional policy frameworks, thus contributing to the mainstreaming of gender-responsive sustainable development into relevant policy frameworks.</p> <p>(Para 25) UN-Women recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. In this context, full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men takes on heightened importance in UN-Women’s programmatic work. In 2021, UN-Women continued to support national stakeholders through the development of applied policy tools, including a policy tool to assess the gender dimensions of economic response and recovery efforts to the COVID-19 pandemic, the impact of the COVID-19 on women’s employment, and guidance on investing in the care economy for a gender inclusive recovery. On the programmatic front, UN-Women, in partnership with the African Development Bank, provided integrated technical advice to governments to undertake gender-responsive poverty assessments and continues to strengthen the capacity of national statistics offices in the production and use of gender statistics, including statistics on poverty, access to social protection, and informal employment. The Entity continued to lead the management of several indicators as part of the UN Secretary General’s framework for immediate socio-economic responses to COVID-19. Since the start of the pandemic, the Entity has emphasized the many ways in which women and girls with disabilities are disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>(Para 26) As a member of the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board and co-lead of the Gender Working Group, UN-Women has taken a global leadership role to promote gender-responsive social protection systems and expand women’s access to social protection. UN-Women provide technical support to country teams as part of the planning and implementation of programmes in the framework of the UN Joint SDG Fund on Social Protection. UN-Women’s contributions include the delivery of training on gender and social protection in the context of COVID-19, sharing of knowledge and good practices, and the recent publication of a peer reviewed paper on UN collaboration on social protection titled <a href="#">Gender-responsive social protection post-COVID-19</a> in Science Magazine.</p> <p>(Para 27 (a)) Together with OHCHR, UN-Women continued to co-lead the Inequalities Task Team (ITT) in 2021, under the auspices of the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP). The ITT brought together 21 UN entities to increase the leadership, coordination and visibility of the UN on inequalities, through joint analysis and advocacy, strengthening knowledge-sharing and improving coordination of joint actions, including for operationalization at the country level. In 2021, the ITT organized a High level side event at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development: <a href="#">‘Building Back Fairer: Equality in a Post-COVID world’</a>, which attracted a substantial audience for an in-depth discussion on the need to ensure economic and gender equality are addressed as part of COVID recovery. ITT members also organized a three-day workshop with ITT members on ‘Operationalizing the New Social Contract at the Country Level’, bringing together over 100 UN economists, human rights advisers, development specialists and policy advisors from 13 UN entities to share country experiences and practical tools. As requested by the Chair of the HLCP, in 2021, the ITT started work on a foundational paper to consider the state of</p>
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<p>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>[...] 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)</p> <p>[...] requests the UNDS to continue supporting programme countries to leverage robust partnerships, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs, with a view to achieving the scale and pace of progress needed to realize the Goals by 2030; (para 34)</p> <p>Reiterates that the UNDS entities should enhance its support to South-South and triangular cooperation (para. 35)</p> <p>Calls upon the UNDS entities to (para. 36)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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</li> </ul>	<p>inequalities in the world and determine what efforts by the UN system needed to be stepped-up, refocused or redirected to address them, which was presented to the HLCP in March 2022.</p> <p>(Para 27 (a)) Through the <a href="#">Feminist Plan for Sustainability and Social Justice</a> developed in 2021, UN-Women presents a visionary but practical roadmap for putting gender equality, social justice, and sustainability at the centre of the COVID-19 recovery and transformation, highlighting the policy responses needed to mitigate the immediate impact of the crisis on women and girls, and to promote a gender-responsive recovery. In the Feminist Plan, UN-Women identifies three interrelated areas—livelihoods, care and the environment—where greater investments, stronger partnerships, more accountability, better gender data, and a strengthened evidence base on ‘what works’ are needed to bring about transformative change in the lives of women and girls. UN-Women has continued to support national stakeholders through the development of applied policy tools, including a policy tool developed with ILO in 2021 to assess the gender dimension of the economic response and recovery efforts to the COVID-19 pandemic, the impact of the COVID-19 on women’s employment, and guidance on investing in the care economy for a gender inclusive recovery<sup>5</sup>. Since the start of the pandemic in 2020, UN-Women has emphasized the many ways in which women and girls with disabilities are disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>(Para 27 (b)) As a member of the global WHO-led United Nations Crisis Management Team on COVID-19, UN-Women provided gender equality perspectives into the response. UN-Women with UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF and other partners, through the <a href="#">Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being</a> supported countries with a <a href="#">Guidance Note and Checklist for tackling gender-related barriers to equitable COVID-19 vaccine deployment</a> to increase equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines. Across 31 countries<sup>6</sup>, UN-Women empowered women dealing with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic by improving their access to sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services and information. In 26 countries<sup>7</sup> with UN-Women’s support women living with HIV accessed, produced and disseminated personal protective equipment and reliable COVID-19 information. Further, UN-Women has pivoted its programme portfolio in response to COVID-19 and provided evidence of the ways in which women’s rights organizations have been impacted. The Entity has raised awareness of civil society’s predicament of increased relevance and demand at the same time as civic closure, restrictive work conditions, and diminishing funding, and put forward recommendations to strengthen such women’s organizations to pave the way for a more equal post-COVID future.</p>
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<sup>5</sup> UN-Women (2021). [Assessing the gendered employment impacts of COVID-19 and supporting a gender-responsive recovery](#).

<sup>6</sup> Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, CAR, DRC, Ethiopia, Fiji, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Occupied Palestine territory, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

<sup>7</sup> Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Malawi, Moldova, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

<p>conflict and post-conflict situations [...]; (para. 36)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- Requests the Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration to conduct regular briefings with Member States on its work; (para. 36 (c))</li> </ul> <p>Requests relevant UNDS entities [...] to elaborate on disaster risk reduction in the common country analysis and in United Nations planning and programming documents, including</p>	<p>(Para 27 (b)) UN-Women has actively engaged with the private sector, including development partners, foundations, corporate, financial sector, and the investment community to enhance public-private partnerships and complement efforts to increase private and public financing. In 2021, UN-Women launched the Women’s Empowerment Principles Toolkit, which includes a call to action for the private sector to use its power, influence and resources to protect the rights and physical and mental being of employees, and emerging practices, resources and tools for the private sector to ensuring gender-responsive response and recovery, including by strengthening support to women entrepreneurs and small and medium-sized enterprises; and addressing domestic violence. In addition, the <a href="#">Unstereotype Alliance</a> hosted several panel discussions across the advertising sector on ‘reclaiming lost ground’ following the pandemic, focusing on women returning to the workplace, and regression to traditional portrayals of gender roles that was seen in advertising throughout the pandemic. Together with the International Finance Corporation and the International Capital Market Association, UN-Women developed and launched the first set of <a href="#">Global Guidelines for Gender Bonds</a> in the debt capital market. These guidelines are expected to catalyse the demand and supply for new and innovative financing instruments such as gender bond for an inclusive post-covid recovery. UN-Women is providing technical assistance and support to a number of public and private sector entities to develop gender lens investing products and aligned with the UN-Women’s Empowerment Principles and the newly launched Gender Bond Guidelines.</p> <p>(Para 27 (d)) UN-Women continued to support advancing research, data and evidence as cornerstones of evidence-based decision making for gender equality and empowerment of women. In response to COVID-19, UN-Women has supported over 70 Rapid Gender Assessment surveys to monitor the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic and the adequacy of countries’ responses through the COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker<sup>8</sup>, and documented the impact of the crisis through several reports and policy briefs. UN-Women’s research and data collection shows that COVID-19 has reversed hard-won gains made for women’s rights in the past decades by exacerbating pre-existing gender inequalities in all spheres: in <a href="#">labour force participation</a> and care work, <a href="#">economic hardship</a>, the occurrence of violence against women and girls, and the participation and leadership of decision-making. The latest annual <a href="#">Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot</a> prepared by UN-Women and the UN Statistics Division revealed that globally, out of 18 indicators for SDG 5, only one indicator is close to target: the proportion of seats held by women in local government. Use of quotas in large population countries such as India are driving this result at the global level. However, progress across countries is uneven. Only 22 countries out of 135 with data have reached 40 percent and over, while 14 countries remain under 10 percent.</p> <p>(Para 28) UN-Women continued to support implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in all regions. This included support to countries for reporting to the CEDAW Committee; in preparing for the dialogue with the CEDAW Committee; and for follow-up to the concluding</p>
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<sup>8</sup> The COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker is produced through a collaboration between UN-Women and UNDP.

<p>the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (Cooperation Framework) [...]; (para. 37)</p> <p>Encourages UNDS entities [...] to assist Governments in taking action to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, including through the strengthening of institutional mechanisms and legal frameworks, and through multisectoral and coordinated approaches, and to support Governments, upon their request, to adopt specific measures to protect the poor, women, youth and children from all forms of violence and discrimination (para. 39).</p> <p>[...] urges the UNDS entities to actively engage in the process towards the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; (para. 40)</p> <p>[...] 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)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>observations; as well as support for the preparation of civil society reports and UNCT reporting. UN-Women has also been working to strengthen the gender perspective in Human Rights Council resolutions.</p> <p>(Para 28) UN-Women co-leads a UN system wide task team on civic space alongside OHCHR that seeks to combat shrinking civic space across three key pillars: participation, protection and promotion. UN-Women has also expanded its work to enhance prevention of and reporting on acts of intimidation or reprisal for engagement with the UN. UN-Women published an internal guidance note on women human rights defenders (WHRDs) to provide strategic and practical guidance to UN Women headquarters, regional and country offices and strengthen support for and engagement with WHRDs in times of threat and crisis.</p> <p>(Para 28) As co-custodians for SDG indicator 5.1.1, UN-Women, the World Bank Group and the OECD expanded comparable data on legal frameworks that advance gender equality. Data from 95 countries in 2021 show moderate progress on the indicator. From 2018-2021, UN-Women supported over 760 legislative reform initiatives (232 in 2021); over 50 percent addressed discriminatory laws and 60 percent were adopted. UN-Women will contribute to the implementation of the Secretary-General’s Call to Action for Human Rights and Our Common Agenda by continuing this work to advance human rights protection.</p> <p>(Para 29 (a, b)) In cooperation with UNFPA and UNDRR and a wider task team of 22 UN agencies, UN-Women issued a UN joint study on the status of gender equality and women’s leadership in disaster risk reduction (DRR) in 2021 together with an accompanying action plan<sup>9</sup>, which identifies critical actions for the UN system’s support to Member States to make significant and practical progress on gender equality in DRR by 2030, and contributes to the mainstreaming of a more climate- and environment-responsive approach into the programmes and strategic plans of relevant UN development system entities. UN-Women is also developing its environmental and social standards policy in line with the aligned with the system-wide <a href="#">Strategy for sustainability management in the UN system</a> adopted by the Chief Executives Board in October 2021.</p> <p>(Para 32) UN-Women continued to support programme countries to develop capacities for development planning, collection and analysis of data disaggregated by sex, and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, addressing the gap in data collection and analysis, to help meet the SDG goals by 2030. For example, UN-Women successfully advocated for including an indicator on women’s representation in local government in the SDG Target 5.5 in the SDG monitoring framework (complementing SDG Indicator 5.5.1a on women in national parliaments). Designated in 2016 as the sole custodian agency for SDG indicator 5.5.1b (on women’s representation in local government)<sup>10</sup>, UN-Women has developed the indicator’s methodology and continued to support related global data</p>
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<sup>9</sup> [Beyond vulnerability to gender equality and women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction: Critical actions for the United Nations system](#)

<sup>10</sup> Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

Development Group, under the leadership of the Secretary-General, to develop a joint framework of collaboration with multilateral development banks to improve synergies at the regional and country levels, including specific attention to middle-income countries, as set out in the Secretary-General's road map for financing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2019–2021; (para. 44)

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

compilation, reporting on the indicator and coordinating national statistical capacity building. With UN-Women's support, data availability for SDG indicator 5.5.1b increased to three-quarters of countries with elected local governments having related data available in 2021, up from over half of countries in 2019.

(Para 32) Through UN-Women's [Women Count](#) gender data programme, UN-Women has worked with the UN System to support countries to scale-up the production and use of timely gender statistics and sex-disaggregated data to inform policies and programmes and to monitor the SDGs from a gender perspective. Since the programme's launch in 2016, UN-Women's support to over 62 countries has resulted in an increase in the availability of gender-specific SDGs data from 26 per cent to 40 per cent of SDG data. Countries are also now more than ever prioritizing gender statistics to drive gender-responsive policy action and monitoring, with over 20 countries using data produced through the programme to inform policies, including to address the impact of COVID-19. Women Count's success has stemmed also from catalytic partnerships, including with ILO to produce the first [database](#) on women's employment by marital status and presence of children; with UNDP to produce regular projections, including on the impact of COVID-19 on [extreme poverty by sex](#); collaboration with FAO is producing data on SDG indicator 5.a.1 on women's land ownership; and WHO to implement [Violence Against Women data joint Programme](#), producing estimates of intimate partner violence were updated for 158 countries; and the UN Statistics Division to produce the annual [Progress on the SDGs Gender Snapshot](#) report.

(Para 33) Throughout 2021, UN-Women engaged in a number of interagency working groups aimed at sharing knowledge and best practices in partnerships, for instance the Structured Dialogue on Financing Working Group (including UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women), which has agreed on a harmonized official structured dialogue approach that includes Funding Compact reporting. In addition, UN-Women is engaged in a Donor Recognition and Visibility Working Group with the same agencies as the latter to strategize on common approaches for donor visibility and recognition of funding.

(Para 34) UN-Women continued to leverage its partnerships to strengthen the capacity of policy makers through trainings, peer learning initiatives, and active community of practices to share knowledge and good practices on the use of existing tools and methodologies.

(Para 35) UN-Women continues to work on South-South cooperation as a modality for learning and knowledge exchange, which has been further enhanced through online modalities of collaboration boosted by the COVID pandemic. UN-Women's partnership with China in the context of the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund has been crucial in taking the implementation of the South-South cooperation forward.

(Paras 36, 36a, 36b) UN-Women has sought to ensure that more women play a greater role in and are better served by humanitarian response efforts globally by extending gender expertise to humanitarian decision-making and coordination bodies, developing timely gender analyses in crisis settings, monitoring and accountability of existing gender commitments, and amplifying the voices of women's civil society. At the global level, UN-Women monitors



adherence to gender commitments in over 30 crisis-contexts annually on behalf of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee through the Gender Accountability Framework Report.<sup>11</sup> In 2021, UN-Women was a member of the Humanitarian Country Team or its equivalent in 24 crisis-affected and extended gender expertise to the humanitarian cluster system in 20 countries through leading or co-leading the GiHA Working Group. The Entity also actively participated as a member of the gender-based violence sub-cluster and/or the protection cluster in 43 countries. UN-Women also piloted a new global virtual training programme to further expand its capacity building efforts internally and externally in response to increased demand for gender-expertise.

(Para 36b) UN-Women continued to work closely with the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and the Peacebuilding Support Office, and to participate in the Peacebuilding Strategy Group. In 2021, UN-Women supported the work of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in the implementation of its Gender Strategy and Action Plan, as well as supported women briefers in the PBC meetings. UN-Women continued to partner also with the Peacebuilding Fund, which exceeded its target of allocating 30 per cent of all investments to gender equality and women’s empowerment by approving a record 47 per cent in 2021. It also exceeded the minimum 15 per cent target for projects with gender equality as a principal objective, with 21.7 per cent approved projects in 2021. UN-Women supported gender-responsive conflict analysis in Sudan, DRC, Mali and Myanmar, outlining WPS priorities for the UN system and donors.

(Para 37) At country level, UN-Women actively engaged with the integration of disaster risk considerations, with a particular focus on gender-responsiveness, in CCAs and Cooperation Frameworks. For instance, UN-Women participated actively in the development of the United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in English and Dutch speaking Caribbean 2022-2026, including through contributing to the work of 4 results groups, with the outcome 5 specifically referring to the critical importance of gender-responsive disaster risk management, and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

(Para 39) UN-Women continued to prioritize support to government efforts to address violence against women and girls by strengthening institutional mechanisms and legal frameworks. From 2018-2021, with UN-Women’s continued advocacy, technical support, knowledge production and convening of policy dialogues, 22 countries adopted or strengthened legislation countering violence against women and girls. In this timeframe, the number of women seeking help from service providers increased, stemming in part from UN-Women, UNODC and UNDP’s collaboration on institution building. This period also brought unique opportunities to propel transformative change, particularly through UN-Women’s convening of the Generation Equality Forum and the Action Coalition on Gender-Based Violence, and to strengthen accountability and coordination across the UN system through inter-agency

<sup>11</sup> The IASC Gender in Humanitarian Action Evaluation’s recognition of this exercise as a success factor, and its call for better use of UN-Women’s mandate within the IASC further attests to UN-Women’s proven capacity to support the humanitarian system.

efforts, including in the context of covid-19. These efforts were further enhanced in 2021 with UN Trust Fund supported projects that reached 41,782,089 people across 68 countries, with grants totalling USD 74.7 million.

(Para 40) UN-Women contributed to inter-agency processes on the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the least developed countries and provided technical advice to Member States to reflect gender perspectives in the outcome document for the Fifth United Nations Conference on least developed countries, including on the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective in policies and programmes that affect women's livelihoods, well-being and resilience. In collaboration with OHCHR, UN-Women organized two side events to highlight human rights-based and gender-responsive policy options for least developed countries.

(Para 41) UN-Women calibrates its country support based on local needs and considers vulnerability aspects, including SIDS status in the calibration of its country presence and in resource allocation models. The Women's Resilience to Disasters programme implemented by UN-Women pursues a comprehensive package to strengthen women's resilience to disasters and threats, including climate change and COVID-19. This programme has a special focus on the needs of SIDS in the context of climate change.

(Para 42) In Africa, UN-Women enhanced and led inter-agency coordination and collaboration to systematically integrate the situation of women and girls into the work of the Interdepartmental Taskforce on African Affairs, Regional Monthly Reviews, Inter-Agency Task Forces, Opportunity Issue Based Coalitions (OIBCs) and Regional Collaborative Platforms.<sup>12</sup> The Entity continued to engage in Africa regional coordination platforms such as the OIBCs and the Peer Support Group, co-chairing a regional Gender Theme Group to address gaps within the UN and between the UN and other Intergovernmental organizations such as the African Union, Regional Economic Commissions for the advancement of gender equality and empowerment of women through the development and contextualization of guidelines, provision of quality assurance, advice, capacity development and knowledge management.

(Para 44) UN-Women continued to convene high-level virtual ministerial roundtables along with the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to highlight best practices and share experiences on ensuring a gender lens in stimulus packages. In 2021, UN-Women strengthened its relationships with IFIs via memoranda of understanding with the Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the African Development Bank. This engagement led to concrete areas of collaboration to support more gender-responsive lending, including strengthening data and evidence on how COVID-19 is impacting progress of the SDGs; promoting a multipronged approach to tackling violence against women; promoting gender-responsive budgeting and strengthening gender-responsive procurement to support women's businesses and jobs.

<sup>12</sup> Current and ongoing ITFs/IATFs/WGs include Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

	<p>(Para 45) UN-Women continued to strengthen collaboration with United Nations Volunteers programme, the lead UN entity on Volunteerism, as well as encouraging donors to support achievement of the gender mandate through the engagement of not only youth volunteers but specialist and experts. In January 2021, a Young Women Leaders Program (YWLP) was initiated by Human Resources in collaboration with UN Volunteers. The YWLP opened opportunities for 12 young with women from the global south to join UN-Women headquarters for one-year assignments over the course of which, each Young Women Leader participated in a newly developed learning and training programme. The learning component of the YWLP included opportunities build and develop transformational leadership and coaching skills for both the 12 participants of the YWLP and their assigned mentors/supervisors and which will form the basis of leadership and team journeys in 2022-2023.</p>
<b>III. Funding of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system</b>	
<b>QCPR mandates (paras. 46-69)</b>	<b>Progress made</b>
<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, 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)</p> <p>Urges the UNDS entities to: (paras 55, 56)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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)</li> </ul>	<p>(Para 50) UN-Women submits its financial data to the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination annually. The Entity complies fully with all requirements to report against the UN Datacube Standards, including reporting on expenditures disaggregated by geographic location and by Sustainable Development Goal. In addition, UN-Women publishes information on funding on its external website and in its annual report.</p> <p>(Para 50) UN-Women has developed differentiated approaches to various types of resource partners, including improved communication on and recognition of regular resource contributions. For example, UN-Women produces annual Regular Resources Reports with the aim of increasing transparency on the allocation and expenditure of regular resources, advocating for an increase of unrestricted funding and providing recognition of top and upgraded Regular Resource partners as an incentive for increased funding.</p> <p>(Para 50) In 2021, UN-Women launched a donor visibility campaign featuring one top contributor for a week on social media. This was intended to recognize the top donors’ contributions and generate awareness of the tangible change and concrete results around the world, that UN-Women and its partners are able to achieve thanks to the core and non-core contributions, highlighting the donor as both a champion of gender equality and an enabler of UN-Women. A similar campaign will be conducted in 2022 and subsequent years.</p> <p>(Para 55) Inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms can play an important role in financing the UN for purpose as part of a broader portfolio of financing instruments. Pooled Funding received by UN-Women includes Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office funding such as the EU Spotlight Initiative, funding from UN OCHA, the Peacebuilding Fund, Joint Programmes for which UN-Women is an Administrative Agent and Joint</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- [...] enhance their participation, where appropriate, in such funding mechanisms; (para. 55)</li> </ul> <p>[...] 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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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))</li> <li>- 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))</li> </ul> <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</p>	<p>Programmes for which UN-Women is a Participating United Nations Organization. Funding towards the UN Trust Fund is considered thematic funding and is reported on through UNTF-EVAW annual reports. UN-Women has an indicator in its current Strategic Plan 2022-2025 for tracking contributions received through pooled and thematic funding mechanisms.</p> <p>(Para 55) UN-Women continued to leverage its UN coordination role to ensure a harmonized approach to the gender equality marker across the UN System, whether at the entity or country team level or in interagency pooled funding mechanisms. Building on the experiences of the COVID-19 MPTF and the Peacebuilding Fund, in 2021, UN-Women advocated for the combined implementation of the gender equality marker and gender-specific financial targets in all inter-agency pooled funds to substantially strengthen the UN resource base for gender equality and the empowerment of women. UN-Women also worked with managers of OCHA-managed humanitarian pooled funds (CERF and Country-Based Pooled Funds) to integrate the gender equality marker and track funding for women-led organizations and women’s rights organizations in their new Grant Management System.</p> <p>(Para 56) UN-Women continued its efforts to address the need for sufficient core resources. In 2021, the Entity received a total of USD 556.3 million in contributions. Regular resources slightly declined by 0.4 per cent from USD 165.8 million in 2020 to USD 165.1 million in 2021. Other resources grew by 2 per cent from USD 373.2 million in 2020 to USD 381.2 million in 2021, surpassing the integrated budget projections for the third year in a row. The ratio of regular to other resources was 30 per cent, meeting the Funding Compact threshold.</p> <p>(Para 56 (a)) Similarly, UN-Women continued to engage in formal and informal Structured Dialogues on Financing with its Executive Board to ensure adequate and predictable core and non-core funding of Strategic plan result targets. The overall objective of these dialogues is that the Executive Board-endorsed integrated budgets are fully financed to support the comprehensive implementation of the Strategic Plan.</p> <p>(Para 56 (b)) The UN-Women Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) articulates expected results during UN-Women’s Strategic Plan cycle and defines the metrics (indicators, baselines, milestones, and targets) that will be used to measure progress and assess the effectiveness and impact of the plan. The IRRF also outlines estimated resources necessary for the achievement of each outcome. It is a key instrument for UN-Women to measure its performance, promote learning and programming adjustments, and inform decision-making to optimize the implementation of the Strategic Plan.</p> <p>(Para 56 (b)) In 2021, UN-Women presented information on actual expenditure by outcome area in the annual Structured Dialogues for the period of 2018-2020, as compared with the four-year indicative allocation. The planned expenditure (or resource gap) for 2021 was also presented. This expenditure analysis highlighted the most and least funded programme areas and was a useful touchpoint for UN-Women</p>
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respective Executive Boards in 2020è...]; (para. 57)

Urges the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to mobilize resources for their operational activities for development to complement core resources by encouraging flexible, adequate, predictable, and less earmarked funding, including through well-designed, transparent, and accountable funding mechanisms at all levels, including at country level; (para. 59)

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

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

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

[...] further explore financing strategies for the SDGs, including through innovative financing and blended finance, to respond to the unique situation of countries, especially those with special needs, and to share best practices in this regard; (para. 62)[...] urges the UNDS to continue to prioritize allocations to least developed countries, while reaffirming that the least developed countries, as the most vulnerable group of countries, need enhanced support to overcome structural challenges that they face in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, (para 64)

to work with funding partners on required investments to implement the IRRF of the Strategic Plan 2018-2021.

(Para 56 (c)) UN-Women is pursuing engagement across various donor streams including strengthening partnerships with the private sector as well as other UN agencies and intergovernmental organizations, including international financial institutions, 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 2021, 179 partners contributed to UN-Women, up from 173 partners in 2020; this demonstrates broad-based commitment to gender equality and women’s empowerment and support for the Entity among Member States, the private sector, UN agencies and National Committees, among others. UN-Women received a total of USD 556 million in 2021, up from USD 548.6 million in 2020. 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 407.3 million (USD 154.6 million to core resources), down from USD 411.3 million in 2020 (USD 155.4 million to core resources). Under UNICEF’s leadership, discussion was initiated in the Finance and Budget Network to analyse and explore options for harmonized cost-recovery policies.

(Para 59) To complement regular resources, UN-Women encourages all partners able to do so to contribute other resources of high-quality that are loosely earmarked resources and offer greater flexibility to direct funds where they are most needed with greater predictability, allowing more efficient and effective responses; facilitating longer-term planning and sustainability; and generating savings in transaction, management and reporting costs. One proven approach to high-quality other 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 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and national priorities. While Strategic Note funding has generally increased since 2015, UN-Women believes this instrument remains under-used.

(Para 61) Since January 2021, UN-Women has co-chaired the Finance in Common Summit Coalition on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in Development Banks, which started at the first global Summit of all Public Development Banks (PDBs) in Paris. In 2021, the Entity worked with its partners within the Coalition to align key frameworks and metrics which seek to assess the qualitative and quantitative development finance flows for gender equality. These metrics are: 2X Challenge criteria<sup>13</sup>, OECD-DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker and the Women’s Empowerment Principles. Through its work, UN-Women is ensuring that these are available to the industry and that both international and domestic development financiers understand how to track commonly defined gender

<sup>13</sup> For more information: <https://www.2xchallenge.org/criteria>.



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

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

investments and practices, with a view to ultimately increase and/or re-orient funding for gender equality actions and impacts. In October 2021, together with Agence Française de Développement, UN-Women launched the [Public Development Banks Driving Gender Equality: An Overview of Practices and Measurement Frameworks](#)-report. The report offers a unique perspective by providing, through case studies, numerous concrete examples of how over 30 leading PDBs with various mandates, histories and methods of engagement have committed and delivered on the gender equality agenda.

(Para 62) UN-Women’s Sustainable Finance team continued to support governments to attract private capital and investment to close gender gaps. Progress was achieved by anchoring gender dimensions in fiscal laws, policies and standards; integrating gender equality in public finance management systems; strengthening capital market infrastructure for gender lens investing; and supporting gender-focused financial instruments including gender bonds, to catalyze and increase the volume and quality of gender equality financing. Specifically, UN-Women provided technical assistance to Governments in relation to the introduction and development of sovereign gender bonds including country-level gender bond feasibility studies, support development of domestic Gender Bond Frameworks, and review National Gender Action Plans and budgets to identify gender objectives and a portfolio of programmes.

(Para 62) UN-Women, together with UNEP co-chaired the SDG Financing Task Team in 2021, which brought together the range of UN agencies to strengthen the capacity of the UN System across four key areas namely; i) integrated national financing frameworks (INFFs), (ii) sustainable financing instruments for an inclusive future, particularly sustainable debt instruments, (iii) scaling of private sector capital and investments towards the SDGs and (iv) knowledge sharing and an update of the SDG Financing platform. The work of the SDG Financing Task team will be carried forward through an inter-agency working group and UN-Women will continue to support this key area of development.

(Para 64) In reviewing its resource allocation models and in the calibration of its country presence, UN-Women considers a basket of indicators, including level of development alongside other relevant considerations. The Entity’s Strategic Note development process outlines the country context and details UN-Women’s tailored support to the specific country context.

(Para 65) UN-Women, together with UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA, continued to align approaches to structured dialogues. In 2021, a joint interagency structured funding dialogue on "Navigating Development Assistance Uncertainty and the Road Ahead for Development Financing" took place and official structured dialogue reporting was harmonized, including the approach to Funding Compact reporting. Two years into Funding Compact implementation, UN-Women is meeting all assessable indicator targets across the eight commitments that require entity-specific reporting.

<b>IV. Governance of the United Nations operational activities for development</b>	
<b>QCPR mandates (paras. 70-85)</b>	<b>Progress made</b>
<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 consideration, in accordance with relevant Executive Board processes and timelines<sup>14</sup> (para. 74)</li> </ul> <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</p>	<p>(Para 74) UN-Women’s Country Offices are required to copy Cooperation Framework outcomes verbatim into their results framework in their country planning documents, referred to as Strategic Notes within UN-Women. In addition, Strategic Notes should align their theories of change with the relevant countries’ Cooperation Framework. The final draft Strategic Notes are required to be shared with the Resident Coordinator and the Resident Coordinator’s proof of endorsement needs to be included as part of the Strategic Note submission of approval.</p> <p>(Para 77) UN-Women has fully aligned with the new Management and Accountability Framework (MAF) with regards to performance management. UN-Women has updated all Regional Directors and Country Representatives of the updated MAF to ensure its implementation.</p> <p>(Para 83) In response to the requests made by the Executive Board of UN-Women through its decisions, the Entity submits for the Board’s consideration, regular written updates on the implementation of the resolution 72/279, the QCPR, and the RC system, chiefly through the Annual Report of the Executive Director and other updates, annually. These updates outline the efforts and actions taken by UN-Women to align its policies, guidelines and regulations with the UN development system reforms.</p> <p>(Para 83) UN-Women continues to support on-going efforts to enhance system-wide coherence, coordination, and efficiency, reduce duplication and build synergies through the UNDP, UNOPS and UNFPA; as well as UNICEF, UN-Women, and World Food Programme Executive Board secretariats’ continuous joint work to ensure a harmonized approach to UNDS reform reporting to support of the oversight function of the Executive Boards, in accordance with the respective decisions of their governing bodies. UN-Women continues to adhere to and be guided by the relevant rules of procedure and working methods, including in accordance with the outcomes of the Core Group on working methods.</p>

<sup>14</sup> UN-Women does not present country programme documents at its Executive Board.

<p>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><b>V. Functioning of the United Nations development system</b></p>	
<p><b>QCPR mandates (paras. 86-113)</b></p>	<p><b>Progress made</b></p>
<p>[...] requests all UNDS entities to fully support the reinvigorated Resident Coordinator system, in particular by complying with the Management and Accountability Framework, by promoting inter-agency mobility and by ensuring that their operational activities for development at country level are supportive of the strategic objectives as laid out in the UNSDCF (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</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 has provided feedback on the performance of the RC and UNCT when requested. The Entity has continued to promote the RC function as a career path for its staff, ranking in the top three UN entities in terms of the number of candidates that passed the assessment for the RC pool in 2021.</p> <p>(Para 89) UN-Women’s Strategic Plan 2022-2025 highlights that UN-Women will support the implementation of gender equality commitments in intergovernmental outcomes, including those related to Least Developed Countries, upon the request by Member States (para 63). UN-Women’s commitment to nurturing a diverse and empowered workforce, as well as advancing an inclusive culture is at the heart of the Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency Framework of the Strategic Plan 2022-25. In so doing, UN-Women strives to be an organization that delivers results through an inclusive culture and leadership that exemplifies ethical, transformational and shared leadership principles.</p> <p>(Para 91) UN-Women reshaped its Leadership and Team Development Strategy in 2021 in line with its 2022-2025 Strategic Plan objective of an empowered and inclusive workplace. A global 360 feedback survey and executive coaching process was developed for UN-Women senior managers – its launch rescheduled from late 2021 to April 2022. Through a partnership with the United Nations System Staff College, the “Blue Line” online Leadership and Management programme was made available to all UN-Women personnel.</p> <p>(Para 91) UN-Women has continued to support inter-agency movement. Within the organization, a global rotation exercise was recently implemented for international positions, specifically for Country Representatives. In response to the staffing challenges resulting from the pandemic and other crises, a virtual deployment roster was also launched</p>

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

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

[...] calls upon these UNDS entities to ensure that graduation-related capacity development and activities are coordinated and demand-driven and to encourage an ambitious and flexible approach to help Governments to mitigate the impact of graduation; (para 101) Requests the UNDS to further simplify and harmonize agency-specific programming instruments, business practices, processes, common business operations and reporting as well as leverage and utilize, as appropriate, digital technologies solutions in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, including by taking necessary steps at the headquarters level, as appropriate; (para 105)

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

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

and implemented, which enabled the organization to fill staffing gaps and offer development opportunities to its workforce.

(Para 100) UN-Women continued to foster collaborative initiatives to enhance women’s digital inclusion as a critical component of women’s empowerment. In Americas and the Caribbean, UN-Women partnered with Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to establish the Regional Alliance for Digitalization, an initiative led by Chile to promote women’s access to digital inclusion through the creation of national ‘Digital Basic Baskets’, free online training and business development opportunities to women in Chile, Panama and Uruguay. In partnership with UNCDF, UN-Women continued to support women farmers’ resilience through knowledge of and access to digital disaster risk reduction and risk transfer (microinsurance) mechanisms and other digital or mobile-enabled financial products and services, targeting rural women and other vulnerable or underserved segments stakeholders in Haiti, Liberia, Malawi, Senegal, and Mali.

(Paras 105, 108) To ensure that the UN-Women Strategic Plan is implemented in a timely and effective manner by all business units across the entity, UN-Women has embarked on the development of a comprehensive set of revised or new policies, procedures and guidance on strategic planning, monitoring and reporting, aiming to simplify and streamline internal processes at all levels as well as better align with the UN development system reform efforts. This undertaking began with a revised work planning process in 2021 and is intended to be completed by the end of 2023.

(Para 106) UN-Women has signed on to the Mutual Recognition Statement and is part of the working group under the Business Innovations Group (BIG) that discusses implementation. The Entity has remained an active participant in the rollout of BOS 2.0. UN-Women is also co-chairing with UNDP the Business Operation Strategy (BOS) at regional level in Europe and Central Asia. UN-Women also participated in the Common Back Office (CBO) roll-out in August 2020 for nine countries selected for Phase 1 and most recently in Phase 2 in 2021. UN-Women expects to continue its participation both in the BOS as well as the CBO roll-out where it makes financial sense as a service recipient and takes note of the Road Map to further enhance work in this area.

(Para 106) UN-Women was one of the thirteen UN entities that participated in the data collection exercise for the “first of its kind” annual report on efficiency gains and effectiveness improvements covering 2019-2020. Results were comprised of headquarter and field efficiencies (the latter through the BOS modality). The result of this first report is a good step in the right direction regarding the ambitious Secretary-General’s annual efficiency gain target of USD 310 million as the report reflected roughly USD 100 million in efficiency gains across thirteen Agencies while still awaiting the full benefits of BOS and CBO in years to come. UN-Women reported a total of USD 1.361 million for 2019-2020. It should be noted that the efficiency gains cannot be interpreted as actual cash savings that can be redeployed, many refer to cost-avoidance and in cases where time savings have been converted into USD

<p>Stresses the need for the UNDS to: (para 107)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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)</li> <li>– 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)</li> </ul> <p>Invites the UNDS to review and update results-based management guiding documents, including taking into consideration feedback from Member States, including programme countries [...]; (para 108)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Requests the UNDS to continue to support all programme countries [...]; (para 110)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>equivalent amounts to enable aggregation, the time saved will potentially result in redeployment of capacity, but not actual cash savings.</p> <p>(Para 110) UN-Women supports country level results through its network of 6 Regional Offices, 61 Country Offices and serves a further 46 countries through UN Reform presence, including non-resident forms of programme delivery and coordination for gender equality and women’s empowerment.</p> <p>(Para 111) In support of the Secretary-General’s System-wide Strategy on Gender Parity, UN-Women provided gender parity advice or technical support to 120 UN entities, departments and offices on their entity-specific implementation plans. To ensure that working environments are inclusive and respectful of diverse personnel, especially in the context of field duty stations, UN-Women continued to support the implementation of the Field-specific Enabling Environment Guidelines through leading and coordinating a system-wide network of nearly 450 Gender Focal Points. In 2021, UN-Women, in collaboration with UNDP, developed the UN System-wide Dashboard on Gender Parity which consolidates the representation of women and men by entity, grade, staff category, duty station and age group. It enables all the UNDS entities to monitor progress and achievements on gender parity, with data updated on a quarterly basis. The dashboard presents the gender parity progress of nearly 40 entities from across the UN system, in support of the Secretary-General’s System-wide Strategy on Gender Parity.</p> <p>(Para 112) Internally, UN-Women follows a gender focused approach in recruitment and aims to have diversity in terms of gender and geographic distribution both in selection panels and selection pools and makes every effort to recruit staff with due regard to geographical and gender diversity. With the 2022-2025 Strategic Plan, gender and representation from programme countries are also included in the Strategic Plan key performance indicators.</p> <p>(Para 113) The prevention of and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and sexual harassment (SH) continue to be of highest priority for UN-Women. In 2021, UN-Women achieved the complete implementation of all 12 recommendations of the independent, victim-centred review of its policies and procedures on tackling SEA and SH, undertaken in 2019, through targeted actions that strengthened its governance, policy, and accountability structures, while ensuring an effective operationalization thereof at country, regional and global levels, which included the coordination of UN-Women’s network for 82 regional and country office PSEA and SH focal points and the active participation in the CEB Taskforce on Address SH and the UN-wide SEA Working Group by providing technical advice and input based on its expertise and experience.</p> <p>(Para 113) In 2021, UN-Women undertook targeted efforts to strengthen its workplace culture, which included the facilitation of an event series entitled ‘Conversations on Living our Values; the strengthening of the capacities of senior managers to cultivate and practice leadership that is transformational, feminist, and agile; the promotion of coaching skills and culture through peer networks; the developing of the capacities of teams and managers through co-creation; as well as the continued collaboration with the Office of the Ombudsman for United Nations Funds and Programmes. Furthermore, UN-Women included in its 2022-2025 Strategic Plan the advancement of an inclusive</p>
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on senior posts in the United Nations system by nationals of any State or group of States; (para 111)

Calls upon the UNDS entities to continue efforts to achieve gender balance in appointments within the United Nations system at the global, regional and country levels for positions that affect operational activities for development, including appointments to Resident Coordinator and other high-level posts, with due regard to the representation of women from programme countries, in particular developing countries, while keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographic representation; (para. 112)

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

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

culture and the nurturing of a diverse and empowered workforce within UN-Women as a key pillar for its high impact business model, which will guide its efforts for the coming 4 years.

(Para 113) To ensure a safe and inclusive working environment across the UN System, UN-Women continued to strengthen the implementation of the Enabling Environment Guidelines and the Field-specific Enabling Environment Guidelines with focus on Standards of Conduct. In 2021, UN-Women provided technical support in addressing sexual harassment and bystander intervention, in collaboration with Office of the Victims' Rights Advocate and external service providers. Additionally, UN-Women continued to assume an active role in the promotion of a change in culture across the UN system that eliminates SEA and SH, at the inter-agency level, as a member of Leadership and Culture workstream of the Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB) Task Force on SH.

(Para 113) UN-Women is wholeheartedly committed to implementing the Secretary-General’s zero-tolerance policy on SEA, as well as SH, using the Entity’s unique experience and expertise stemming from its triple mandate. In 2021, UN-Women asked all regional directors and country representatives to provide annual certification to the Executive Director that they have fulfilled their SEA, as well as SH related duties, complementing UN-Women’s corporate certifications of the completion of the required responsibilities for the organization to the Secretary-General and the Executive Board in the management letters that the Executive Director submits every year. Additionally, UN-Women designed an automated process for each region to vet all potential candidates using the UN-wide screening database, Clear Check, to ensure a streamlined completion of the mandatory vetting procedure for all UN-Women candidates and to prevent the rehiring of individuals with established allegations related to SEA and SH against them within the UN system.

(Para 113) To support the Secretary-General’s efforts to implement a zero-tolerance approach towards sexual harassment, UN-Women continued to lead the outreach and knowledge sharing efforts of the CEB Task Force on Addressing Sexual Harassment within the Organizations of the UN System. In 2021, UN-Women convened five peer-to-peer learning dialogues with key stakeholders from both inside and outside of the UN, reaching over one thousand participants, on the basis of which UN-Women co-led with the UN Secretariat the development of a publication capturing key messages and concrete recommendations from the dialogues<sup>15</sup>, developed with the UN Secretariat, which was endorsed by Member States, particularly the Group of Friends to Eliminate Sexual Harassment. The Focal Point for Women in the UN System at UN-Women has also continued to represent 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.

<sup>15</sup> [Making Zero Tolerance a Reality: Peer-to-Peer Learning to Prevent and Eliminate Sexual Harassment in the UN and Beyond](#)

<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 and accompanying Integrated Resource and Results Framework (IRRF) are firmly anchored in the 2020 QCPR, including concrete commitments to the implementation of the 2020 QCPR, including through the absorption of 11 indicators from the QCPR monitoring and reporting framework into the IRRF 2022-2025.</p> <p>(Para 116) UN-Women will continue to prioritize its partnerships with other UN entities, ensuring alignment of planning and programming. In line with the 2020 QCPR resolution and the UN development system reforms, UN-Women will further leverage its UN system coordination role to advance UN-system-wide coherence, results and accountability for gender equality, including by supporting gender mainstreaming within the UN system at regional, multi-country and country levels, through the implementation of the systemic outcome on coordination included in its IRRF 2022-2025 aimed at enhanced capture of the development results of its UN coordination work.</p>