

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

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

I. General Guidelines	
Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) mandates (paras 1-15)	2020 progress
<p>Calls upon the entities of the United Nations Development System...to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals in their strategic planning documents and their work at all levels (para. 8) ● Continue to strengthen results-based management, focusing on long-term development outcomes, developing common methodologies for planning and reporting on results, improving integrated results and resources frameworks (para. 12) ● Continue to promote women's empowerment and gender equality by 	<p>A. Mainstreaming Sustainable Development Goals into strategic planning documents</p> <p>1. UN-Women Strategic Plan 2018-2021</p> <p>(para 8) UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 is based on the premise that achieving gender equality and women's empowerment will lead to progress on gender equality and empowerment of women across the entire 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. SDG indicators have been incorporated in the Integrated Results and Resources Framework with thirty-seven per cent of indicators for development results at the impact and outcome levels being SDG indicators (11 out of 30 indicators), out of which seven indicators are under SDG 5.</p> <p>The mid-term review of UN-Women's current Strategic Plan revealed that while the Entity's Plan remains relevant in the context of the SDGs and the findings of the Beijing+25 review and appraisal report, further efforts are needed to improve programmatic focus, address the structural causes of gender inequality, expand and deepen partnerships and coordination work and continue optimizing its presence and structure – all to support greater impact and the achievement of results at scale. Many of these findings were already actioned in 2020 and will be comprehensively integrated into the next Strategic Plan 2022-2025. The Beijing+25 review and appraisal report also underscored that</p>

enhancing gender mainstreaming through the full implementation of the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (para. 13)

while important gender equality gains have been made over the past couple of decades, progress has stalled and even regressed in some areas and regions. The devastating impact of COVID-19, which has disproportionately affected women and girls, has further underscored the need to push for transformative and sustainable changes to the lives of women and girls. In this context and given that Goal 5 is the “docking station” of all the goals, UN-Women’s work on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls has never been more urgent. Accelerated efforts on all fronts and a whole-of-UN-system and whole-of-society approach are imperative to set the foundations for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

2. UN-Women Strategic Plan 2022-2025

Like its predecessor, the next Strategic Plan will be rights-based and anchored in the 2030 Agenda, especially Goal 5, and other normative commitments to gender equality, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security. The new Plan will be evidence-based, including being informed by a set of broad-based and inclusive global, regional and country consultations with all key stakeholders. As part of this consultative approach, a multi-stakeholder survey was disseminated to key partners in November 2020 to inform the new Strategic Plan, soliciting perspectives from roughly 1,100 respondents¹. A draft Strategic Plan and Integrated Results and Resources Framework will be submitted to the Executive Board for the annual session in June 2021.

3. Strengthening results-based management

(para 12) UN-Women continued to invest in strengthening and advancing a results culture, strengthening staff capacities on results-based management. In 2020, quick adjustments in planning at the field and headquarters levels, following both a midterm review and a risk-informed COVID-19 related business impact analysis and reprogramming exercise, demonstrated the entity’s capacity for adaptive results-based management and allowed the organization to nimbly respond to a shift in needs and priorities. These exercises resulted in adjustments to the Integrated Results and Reporting Framework of several milestones and targets and indicators, most notably the incorporation of 5 indicators (for which UN-Women is co-custodian) from the UN system’s monitoring framework of the Secretary-General’s UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19. Strategic planning, risk management and resource management were consolidated under one division, to promote effective decision-making, transparency and accountability. The new Strategic Plan 2022-2025 is expected to further deepen results-based management practice

¹ [Key Stakeholders’ Perspectives on UN Women’s Next Strategic Plan. Findings from UN Women Survey on the Development of the Next Strategic Plan 2022-2025.](#)

across the organization. Common planning and reporting methodologies are in place with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF and continued to be enhanced throughout the year.

B. Enhancing gender mainstreaming

In 2020, UN-Women continued to provide guidance and technical support to the implementation of the 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). Altogether 39 entities, 98 per cent of the UN Development System, reported on UN-SWAP and 38 United Nations Country Teams reported on UNCT-SWAP, reflecting further validation of the acceptance and usefulness of the standardized system-wide accountability mechanisms.

76 per cent of UN Development System entities met or exceeded more than 75% of UN-SWAP requirements. Over 80 percent of reporting entities registered exceeding or meeting requirements ratings for performance indicators in the areas of Audit, Performance Management, Evaluation, Policy and Strategic Planning results. Compliance ratings were significantly lower for indicators measuring human and financial resource tracking (49 percent) and allocations (31 percent) and for the equal representation of women (15 per cent). Analysis of 2020 UN-SWAP reporting shows that entities paid less attention to integrating a gender lens into work related to infrastructure or consumption, concentrating more on socioeconomic and human rights SDG areas. A similar pattern emerged in reporting on SDG 5 targets: more than half of all entities highlighted women’s participation in leadership, while less than a quarter targeted the use of technology for women’s empowerment. Further analysis on the main thematic areas on which the entities focus their gender equality work revealed that in 2020, as in 2019, entities focused on women’s engagement and participation, but also on combatting gender-based violence and on women’s economic empowerment and access to gender responsive services, reflecting the prioritization of socio-economic responses during the pandemic.

Results of reporting on UN-SWAP and UNCT-SWAP for 2020 are captured in the 2021 report of the Secretary-General on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the UN system².

UN-Women continued to play a key role in advising and supporting the implementation of the gender equality marker at the entity and country levels, and in promoting the establishment of gender equality criteria and financial targets in multi-partner trust funds. In 2020, UN-Women launched a global helpdesk to support UN Country Teams (UNCTs) to implement the gender equality marker in UN INFO Joint Work Plans and led inter-agency capacity development efforts to build related awareness and skills, reaching over 1,000 UNCT members.

At global, regional and country levels, UN-Women continued to leverage inter-agency coordination mechanisms – including the UNSDG Gender Equality Task Team, regional gender equality focused Issue-Based Coalitions (IBCs), and regional and country UN Gender Theme Groups (GTGs) – to address specific gender equality considerations in joint planning and programming processes, including in the context of COVID-19. Key results in

² Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system. Report of the Secretary-General. [E/2021/52](#)

	<p>2020 include checklists as well as guidance informed by gender analysis on how to integrate gender equality perspectives in UNCT Socio-Economic Impact Assessments of COVID-19 and UNCT Socio-Economic Response Plans (SERPs)³, advocacy briefs⁴. At country level, UN-Women leveraged its leadership role in UNCT Gender Theme Groups and engagement in UNCTs to achieve strong gender integration across SERPs and Cooperation Frameworks⁵.</p>
<p>II. Contributions of United Nations operational activities for development</p>	
<p>QCPR mandates (paras. 16-24)</p>	
<p>Stresses the importance continuing to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development...and urges the United Nations development system to (para. 17):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to allocate resources to realize the development objectives of developing countries, and to support the endeavour to reach the furthest behind first (para. 17(a)) • Ensure a coherent approach to addressing the interconnections and cross-cutting elements across the Sustainable 	<p>A. Importance of mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>1. Allocating resources to reach the furthest behind</p> <p>(17a) UN-Women’s Strategic Plan 2018-2021 (and Strategic Plan 2022-2025 under development) are firmly grounded in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, among other normative commitments. The principle of leaving no one behind is reflected as a guiding principle in the Strategic Plan and in Strategic Notes and Results Frameworks developed by country offices. All UN-Women field offices reported on initiatives that reached vulnerable groups furthest behind, including youth, older women, women living in rural areas, women living in urban slums, women with disability, women living with HIV, women migrants, internally placed persons and refugees, in alignment with the Cooperation Framework and Strategic Note.</p>

³ For example:

Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (2020). [Minimum requirements checklist for integrating gender equality in the implementation of the UN Framework for the Socio-Economic Response to COVID-19](#).

UNSDG (forthcoming). Technical Note on Gender Mainstreaming in the UNCT Response to COVID-19.

[Gender Equality and the COVID-19 Outbreak: Key messages and advocacy points from the Europe and Central Asia Regional Issue-Based Coalition on Gender Consideration of Gender in the Framework of the Response to COVID-19 Pandemic in West and Central Africa](#)

⁴ For example: [Promoting Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in ECA. Advocating for the ratification and implementation of the Istanbul Convention](#)

⁵ For example in Albania, UN-Women leveraged its leadership in the GTG and engagement in the UNCT to ensure solid gender analysis in the new Common Country Analysis (CCA), building on the findings of the UNCT-SWAP and the Country Gender Equality Brief, led by the Country office. This resulted in positioning a stand-alone gender equality outcome level result in the new Cooperation Framework.

<p>Development Goals and targets (para. 17 (b))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a balanced and integrated approach within the system towards its support to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals taking into account new and evolving development challenges and the need to build on lessons learned, address gaps, avoid duplication and overlap and strengthen the inter-agency approach (para. 17 (c)) <p>Calls upon the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies at the request of national Governments to improve their support to the building, development and strengthening of national capacities by (para. 21)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing evidence-based and, where appropriate, integrated policy advice to support countries by mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans, including by promoting sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental 	<p>Sixty-seven offices supported initiatives to empower women and girls with disabilities by providing normative guidance, integrated policy advice, operational support and capacity development⁶. Over 28,000 women living with HIV directly benefitted from UN-Women’s support as a cosponsor of the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), resulting in increased advocacy and leadership skills, expanded participation in decision-making spaces in the HIV response, and increased access to HIV services⁷.</p> <p>2. Integrated approach across the Sustainable Development Goals and targets</p> <p>(17b) Through technical support and guidance on gender mainstreaming, and coordination support to gender equality mechanisms at all levels of the UN system, UN-Women continued to promote coherent approaches across the UN system to address the gender dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Entity continued to promote the UNSDG Interim Guide on Leave No One Behind (LNOB) and played a leading role in inter-agency fora to ensure gender equality and intersectional perspectives inform UN and partners’ work, inter alia, providing substantive inputs to the Secretary-General’s policy brief, Disability-Inclusive Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic, leading to the inclusion of intersectionality as a guiding principle of the Policy Brief. UN-Women also played a key role in incorporating gender equality and advancing the rights of women and girls with disabilities as one of the guiding principles of the UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 5-year Operational Strategy (2020-2025).</p> <p>(17b, c) In 2020, UN-Women’s support to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda was heavily driven by the COVID-19 pandemic, which presented an unprecedented threat to progress achieved in recent decades on gender equality and empowerment of women⁸. Together with UN partners, UN-Women responded immediately at the onset of the pandemic to ensure that the gender dimensions of the pandemic were brought to the attention of the global community and informed the response of the United Nations at the highest levels. UN-Women contributed to ensure a strong focus on gender equality in the UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19.</p> <p>UN-Women serves on the WHO-led United Nations Crisis Management Team at Principal level and provided a gender analysis of the WHO Preparedness and Response Plan, which resulted in a more gender-responsive update of</p>
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⁶ For example, UN-Women’s Uruguay office conducted consultations with organizations and networks of women with disabilities and developed knowledge products on the interaction of gender, disability and violence, highlighting the need for accessible information and services to ensure inclusion in COVID-19 response and recovery efforts. The UN-Women Regional Office for East and Southern Africa conducted a regional analysis on trends and emerging issues related to Women with Disabilities in the region, focusing on the COVID-19 pandemic. The study projected how the pandemic has brought about economic hardships and stress, that has exposed women and girls with disabilities in the region to more forms of direct and structural violence occasioned by the lockdowns, social distancing and confinement measures.

⁷ For example, in Bangladesh, with UN-Women support, 32,748 Rohingya women and girls, including LBTI, pregnant women and women affected by HIV, benefitted from sexual reproductive health and rights knowledge and services across 10 refugee camps.

⁸ For further details, see UN-Women (February 2021). [Report on the UN-Women Global Response to COVID-19](#).

protection, and ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions (para. 21 (a))

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

Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to enhance coordination with humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts by (para. 24):

- Working collaboratively to move beyond short-term assistance towards contributing to longer-term development gains, including by engaging, as appropriate, in joint risk analysis, needs assessments,

the plan in 2020. In September, UN-Women and UNDP launched the COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker⁹ to spur action and monitor national responses to protect women and girls from the negative impacts of the pandemic.

B. Improving support to national capacities

1. Improving support to national capacities in the COVID-19 context

(21a) From the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic, UN-Women mobilized itself to respond to the pandemic in a comprehensive manner across its mandate and functions, supporting the development of national capacities for gender responsive policies and programming in the context of COVID-19 through convening, policy advocacy, service delivery and technical assistance in 88 countries and through its six regional offices. Sixty-eight UN-Women country offices provided support to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, the largest area of the Entity’s response; followed by support to women’s economic resilience and gender-responsive social protection in 64 offices. Fifty-five offices supported evidence, data and gender mainstreaming in national COVID-19 response mechanisms, and 48 country offices convened women leaders in government and civil society to ensure that their voices informed national policy. UN-Women supported a range of actions to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 in humanitarian settings across 18 countries.

2. Strengthening of data and statistical capacity

(21a, c) UN-Women continued to collect data for SDG 5 indicators (5.1.1, 5.2.2, 5.4.1, 5.5.1b and 5.c.1), for which it is a co-custodian, and significantly expanded its work in the area of gender statistics in 2020, to respond to the needs created by the pandemic and to help countries to prioritize the rights of women and girls. Together with the United Nations Statistics Division, UN-Women developed the annual Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2020¹⁰. The report brings together the latest available evidence on gender equality across all 17 Goals, underscoring the progress made, but also taking stock of areas where progress has been disrupted, as a result of COVID-19.

The Women Count Data Hub¹¹, launched in 2019 and already accessed by users in 228 countries, includes a dedicated section on COVID-19, providing the latest gender data and evidence to deliver a more accurate picture of the gender dimensions of the pandemic. Its ‘COVID-19 and gender monitor dashboard’, comprised of gender indicators, including on health and health-care vulnerabilities, social, labor and macroeconomic impacts and many other relevant areas, is being used to drive better data-driven responses to the gender dimensions of the COVID-19 crisis.

UN-Women continued to lead advances on measurement of intersecting inequalities from a gender perspective, acknowledging that women and girls experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are often the

⁹ [COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker](#)

¹⁰ [Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2020](#)

¹¹ [Women Count Data Hub](#)

<p>practice response and a coherent multi-year time frame (para. 24 (a))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving coordination and synergy to maximize the impacts, results and effectiveness of support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (para. 24 (b)) 	<p>furthest behind. In collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division, UN-Women organized the ‘Counted and Visible: Conference on the Measurement of Gender and Intersecting Inequalities’, which contributed to creating a common understanding among data users and producers on how to measure intersecting inequalities from a gender perspective in order to “leave no one behind”.</p> <p>3. Providing guidance to governments on the basis of normative outcomes</p> <p>(21.b) UN-Women supports the development of global norms and standards relating to gender equality and the empowerment of women and the realization of their human rights in the General Assembly, ECOSOC, including the Commission on the Status of Women, and the High-Level Political Forum, as well as the Security Council, and other intergovernmental processes across the development, humanitarian and peace nexus. In 2020, the Commission undertook the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and this alignment was reflected in the support provided by UN-Women to national governments in the preparation of national reviews. In 2020, UN-Women supported Volunteer National Review (VNR) processes in 19 countries, developed a guidance note to facilitate UN-Women’s country-level engagement and dialogue with UN entities, UN Country Teams, governments, and civil society to promote coordinated action for gender equality and the empowerment of women throughout the VNR process¹².</p> <p>In coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UN-Women supported the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in all regions. This included support for States parties in reporting under the Convention. UN-Women supported five out of six (83 per cent) of United Nations country team reports submitted to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women for its seventy-fifth session in February 2020, including in coordinating and leading the process of preparing the reports (the constructive dialogues for the subsequent two sessions in 2020 were postponed due to the pandemic). The Entity also offered support in connection with the preparation of shadow reports by civil society organizations.</p> <p>The 2020 CEDAW reports included a focus on the pandemic. During the Committee’s seventy-sixth session, in June 2020, UN-Women convened a virtual dialogue with the Committee on the impact of the pandemic on women and girls across the Europe and Central Asia region, discussing key approaches to integrate gender analysis and programming into national responses to the pandemic and long-term recovery plans. UN-Women provided technical support on Human Rights Council resolutions on the elimination of female genital mutilation (Council resolution 44/16) and on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls (Council resolution 44/17). It also provided technical support for resolutions on the safety of journalists (Council resolution 45/18), on promoting and protecting the human rights of women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) (Council resolution 45/28) and on promoting,</p>
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¹² [Guidance note on preparations for gender-responsive Voluntary National Reviews for UN Women country and regional offices.](#)

protecting and respecting the full enjoyment of human rights by women and girls in humanitarian situations (Council resolution 45/29).

Results of UN-Women’s support to normative work on gender equality and empowerment of women is captured in UN-Women report on the normative aspects of its work¹³.

4. Assisting Governments with leveraging partnerships

21 (d) UN-Women prioritizes partnerships as the means to implement programmes in support of national priorities. Like in the previous year, one hundred per cent of the regional and country strategic notes developed in 2020 had a dedicated partnership strategy. The Entity supported a total of fourteen countries in the development and implementation gender equality national action plans. UN-Women helped ensure that gender equality in women’s health was prioritized, particularly through the H6 Partnership (together with UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank), contributing to the implementation of the Secretary General’s Global Strategy on Women’s, Children’s, and Adolescents Health across 38 countries. UN-Women, a partner in the Global Action Plan (GAP) on Health and Well-being to implement SDG 3 together with other 11 health and financing institutions, has ensured a strong commitment to gender equality throughout the GAP, given the influence of unequal gender norms on health systems, structures, and individual’s access to health-services, and support to accelerating the country-level implementation of SDG 3. UN-Women has established and leads the GAP Gender Working Group and has prioritized support for gender-responsive COVID19 vaccine roll-out.

5. Supporting North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

In 2020, forty per of cent field offices supported South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives, including around the twentieth anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325. In South Africa, UN-Women collaborated with the Embassy of Ireland and the Global Network of Women Peacebuilders to study COVID-19 impacts on women peacebuilders in Colombia, Ireland, South Africa and Uganda.

6. Enhancing coordination with humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts

UN-Women improved the gender-responsiveness of COVID-19 responses through the provision of gender expertise to humanitarian coordination mechanisms in 18 countries. At the global level, UN-Women led the development of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC) COVID-19 Gender-Alert to provide centralized guidance on integrating gender into the humanitarian response to the pandemic. This included a focus on the heightened risk to socio-economic wellbeing of at-risk women and girls due to the pandemic impact on livelihood and employment sectors dominated by women, including healthcare and gig economy employment. Through its Gender

¹³ [Normative aspects of the work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women Report of the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.](#)

	<p>Accountability Framework, UN-Women monitored adherence to gender commitments in 30 crisis-contexts. The IASC Gender in Humanitarian Action Evaluation’s recognition of the UN-Women-led Gender Accountability Framework as a success factor, and its call for better use of UN-Women’s mandate within the IASC attested to UN-Women’s proven capacity to support the humanitarian system. In addition, UN-Women published research on Funding for Gender Equality in Humanitarian Programming, presenting its findings on the global gaps on funding for gender in humanitarian action and its impact on crisis affected populations.</p> <p>In countries with UN-Women presence, 86 per cent of humanitarian cluster systems had gender expertise through UN-Women. Among publicly available 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overviews, 100 per cent included sex- and age-disaggregated data and some gender analysis, often drawing from UN-Women-led assessments and analyses. In 38 countries, UN-Women built the self-reliance of crisis-affected women and girls by addressing food insecurity, gender-based violence, and supporting women’s livelihoods, leadership and access to education¹⁴.</p>
III. Funding of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system	
QCPR mandates (paras. 25-43)	
<p>Urges the entities of the United Nations development system to continue enhancing the transparency and accountability of inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms, as well as to continue developing well-designed pooled funds (para. 33)</p> <p>Also urges the entities of the United Nations development system, through their governing bodies, to take concrete steps to address on a continuous basis the decline of core contributions and the growing imbalance between core and non-core resources including by, but not limited to (para. 34)</p>	<p>A. Enhancing inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms</p> <p>1. UN-Women engagement with pooled funds</p> <p>(33) In 2020, UN-Women secured \$152.8 million through joint programmes, corresponding to a 7.5% increase from 2019. As ex officio member of the Steering Committee of the COVID-19 multi-donor trust fund (MPTF), UN-Women successfully advocated for the second Call for Proposals to establish a 30 per cent funding target for proposals with gender equality as their primary objective, based on the gender equality marker. On par, UN-Women supported the development of the COVID-19 MPTF Gender Equality Marker Guidance Note¹⁵ and provided an integrated package of support encompassing a global helpdesk service to UNCTs, and trainings and technical support for UNCT members facilitated jointly by UN-Women regional offices and headquarters, and through an inter-agency team at headquarters. As a result, 65 per cent of the funding was allocated to gender equality proposals, surpassing the 30 per cent target.</p> <p>B. Addressing the imbalance between core and non-core resources</p>

¹⁴ This included a Second-Chance Education programme which provided improved livelihood opportunities for 12,000 women in Cameroon and Jordan.

¹⁵ [COVID-19 MPTF Gender Equality Marker Guidance Note](#).

- Exploring options...to ensure an adequate and predictable level of core and non-core funding on a multi-year basis (para. 34 (a))
- Identifying, in the context of integrated results and resources frameworks, the level of resources adequate to produce the results expected (para. 34 (b))
- Exploring options to broaden and diversify the donor base in order to reduce the reliance of the system on a limited number of donors (para. 34 (c))

Urges all entities of the United Nations development system to comply with existing cost recovery policies and report annually on their implementation to their respective governing bodies (para. 35);

Urges the entities of the United Nations development system to align their next integrated budgets with the present resolution and to improve the functioning and effectiveness of the structured dialogues on how to fund the development results agreed in the strategic plans (para. 43)

1. Continued structured funding dialogues

(34a) UN-Women engages in formal and informal Structured Dialogues on Financing with its Executive Board to explore options to ensure adequate and predictable core and non-core funding of the result targets in the Entity's Strategic Plan 2018-2021. 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 2018-2021. The most recent structured dialogue focused on better demonstrating alignment of resources with the expected results in the Strategic Plan 2018-2021, considering recommendations to improve the quality of structured dialogues on financing and steps taken to harmonize approaches to structured dialogues on financing and Funding Compact reporting by UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women.

2. Increasing quality funding to UN-Women

In 2020, UN-Women saw a growth in both core and non-core funding. Non-core resources increased by 4% from \$357.43 million in 2019 to \$373.15 million. Core resource contributions grew by 16% from \$142.96 million in 2019 to US\$165.76 million in 2020. The share of core resources to total voluntary contributions increased slightly from 29% to 31%. The annual value share of core resources multi-year commitments on the other hand, reduced slightly from 54 % in 2019 to 50% in 2020.

(34c) 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 however been affected by resource constraints, compounded by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy that have limited investments in growing this segment. In 2020, 173 partners contributed to UN-Women, demonstrating broad-based commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment and support for the organization among Member States, the private sector, UN agencies and National Committees, among others. While the number of contributing partners declined in 2020, largely due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on resource mobilization priorities, total resources to the entity increased to \$548.6 million in 2020 from \$510.6 million in 2019. Member States continue to be UN-Women's most significant donor segment, particularly OCED-DAC countries. Contributions from OECD-DAC countries to core resources were a total of \$411.3 million in 2020, a 9% increase compared to \$378 million in 2019.

(34b) The UN-Women integrated results and resources framework articulates expected results during UN-Women's Strategic Plan cycle of 2018-2021 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 Integrated Results and Resources Framework also outlines estimated resources necessary for the achievement of each outcome and is a key instrument for UN-Women to measure performance, promote learning and programming adjustments, and inform decision-making to optimize the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

	<p>C. Complying with and reporting on existing cost-recovery policies</p> <p>UN-Women continued to report on compliance with the cost recovery policy included as an Annex in the UN-Women Executive Director’s Annual Report 2018-21¹⁶. Furthermore, UN-Women, along with UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA, presented a joint policy premised on a harmonized cost classification framework adopted by the agencies, and a harmonized cost recovery framework¹⁷. These were approved by the UN-Women Executive Board in 2020¹⁸.</p> <p>(43) The 2020-2021 Integrated Budget is aligned with the 2016 quadrennial comprehensive policy review. The 2022-2023 Integrated Budget will also be aligned with the updated cost recovery policy, as approved by the Executive Board.</p>
<p>IV. Strengthening the governance of the United Nations operational activities for development</p>	
<p>QCPR mandates (paras. 44-46)</p>	
<p><i>Stresses</i> the need to improve the governance of the United Nations development system including (para. 45):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing the transparency of the activities of...the United Nations Development Group to ensure their effective interaction with and improve their responsiveness to Member States (para. 45 (c)) <p>Further stresses the need to enhance system-wide coherence and efficiency, reduce duplication and build synergy across governing bodies of the entities of United Nations development system (para. 46) to adopt and abide by clear rules, including on</p>	<p>A. Transparency, including through the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)</p> <p>(45c) UN-Women's commitment to be open and transparent has been demonstrated by continuous efforts to scale up the quality, comprehensive and timeliness of the programme and financial data released to the public. This commitment was acknowledged in the latest 2020 IATI score of 88 (IATI Common Standard and Humanitarian Data dashboard) and ranked 5th out of all UN agencies publishing programme and financial data to IATI. This is substantive improvement from being ranked at 25 with score of 37 few years back. UN-Women is now publishing country programme data including results of better quality and depth in its monthly-updated IATI datasets. This has made UN-Women one of the top-ranking organizations on the IATI Common Standard and Humanitarian Data dashboard, as well as one of the few organizations publishing SDG information to IATI.</p> <p>B. Adopting and abiding by clear rules of the governing bodies</p> <p>(46c) Oversight by UN-Women Executive Board was ensured and strengthened in 2020 through an extensive intergovernmental process called “the Working Methods of the Executive Boards” with the UN-Women Executive</p>

¹⁶ [Annex 3. Update on 2019 Cost Recovery Waivers.](#)

¹⁷ [UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women \(2020\). Joint comprehensive cost recovery policy.](#)

¹⁸ [Decisions adopted by the Executive Board of UN-Women at its 2020 sessions. UNW/2020/9.](#)

<p>the dissemination of all documents and draft decisions (para. 46 (c))</p>	<p>Board and the Executive Boards of UNDP, UNFPA, UNOPS and UNICEF. This process lasted over a year under the leadership of a Core Group of member states reporting to the Executive Boards, and with extensive collaboration with all the respective Executive Board Secretariats. This culminated in a joint Executive Boards’ decision endorsing a joint proposal for harmonization of Executive Boards agendas, processes and procedures, as much as possible, and agreed by Member States¹⁹.</p>
<p>V. Improving the functioning of the United Nations development system</p>	
<p>QCPR mandates (paras. 47-75)</p>	
<p><i>Recognizes</i> that the presence of the entities of the United Nations development system at the country level should be tailored to meet the specific challenges and needs of programme countries...and requests the United Nations country teams (para. 50) to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthen the use of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework or equivalent (para. 50 (a)) ● Improve the focus on results, including common results, and the division of labour and enhance the inter-agency approach within the United Nations development system at the country level (para. 50 (b)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use the common United Nations Development Assistance Framework guidance, and, where appropriate, the standard procedures of the United Nations Development Group and the business operations strategies (para. 50 (d)) 	<p>A. Tailored country presence</p> <p>1. United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks</p> <p>(50a, d) UN-Women have taken deliberate steps to ensure that UN-Women Country Programming Document (Strategic Notes) processes and guidance have been recalibrated, to ensure their derivation from and alignment with the Cooperation Framework, and UN-Women remains a steadfast supporter and strong contributor to the Cooperation Framework. All UN-Women Strategic Notes (Mali, Liberia, Mexico, Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Georgia, Bosnia and Herzegovina) approved following the roll-out of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework guidance in June 2019, are fully aligned with the principles and requirements laid down in the Cooperation Framework guidance.</p> <p>(para 50b)) UN-Women continued to strengthen its collaboration with other UN agencies, to identify opportunities, establish and articulate stronger and more integrated means of planning and reporting on joint results based on commonalities across their respective results frameworks. UNDP, UNICEF, UNDP and UNOPS jointly reported to the Executive Board on these advancements in a common report annexed to their respective Annual Reports as well as through a joint informal in August 2020. Going forward, it is expected that the agencies will integrate common and complementary results and indicators into the results frameworks of their next Strategic Plans, drawing from the 2020 QCPR, thereby further harmonizing the way they plan and report on joint results.</p> <p>(50e) In line with the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF), the respective Representative of UN-Women ensures that the Resident Coordinator has the opportunity to review and comment on Strategic Notes, particularly on their alignment to the Cooperation Framework as part of the submission and approval processes of</p>

¹⁹ Decision 2020/1 <https://undocs.org/en/UNW/2020/9>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplify the United Nations Development Assistance Framework processes in order to reduce fragmentation, overlaps and the transaction costs and workload of the entities of the United Nations development system, as well as the workload of national Governments and other stakeholders, including by decreasing the time necessary for the preparation of relevant documents; (para. 50 (e)) • Present annual reports to the programme country Governments on the results achieved by the United Nations country team as a whole, structured around the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, or equivalent planning framework, and linked to national development results, and make such comprehensive, country-level, system-wide reports publicly available, with the consent of the national Governments (para. 50 (f)) • Strengthen joint programming processes and the use of joint programmes at the country level, where appropriate (para. 50 (g)) • Provide joint support for capacity-building on data collection, with a particular focus on disaggregated data collection and analysis (para. 50 (h)) • Avoid new and significantly reduce the number of existing parallel project 	<p>Strategic Notes. Through recalibrated processes and guidance, flexibility is provided to UN-Women country offices to align their Strategic Note submission and approval processes with Cooperation Framework approval cycle. At country level, UN-Women country offices work with UNCT members to unpack Cooperation Framework outcomes into Joint Work Plan outputs and activities, pursuing joint approaches to implementation, monitoring and reporting on results. This process is instrumental to the joint alignment of resources and planning for the realization of the Cooperation Framework’s shared results.</p> <p>(50f) UN-Women country offices work closely with RC office to ensure that annual reporting data in UN INFO (in countries where UN INFO is fully rolled out) is updated on regular basis.</p> <p>2. Use of business operations strategies</p> <p>(50d) UN-Women has remained an active participant in the rollout of BOS 2.0. UN-Women is also co-chairing with UNDP Business Operations Strategy at the regional level in Europe and Central Asia. As a UNCT member, UN-Women participated in the initial Common Back Office roll-out in August 2020 for the countries selected for phase 1. As a recipient of services, UN-Women continues to look forward to ensuring consolidated efficiency gains and cost reductions from shared business operations.</p> <p>3. Joint programmes and joint programming</p> <p>(50g) In line with the United Nations reform objectives, UN-Women’s Strategic Plan aims for 25 per cent of UN-Women programming to be executed through joint programmes. The percentage share of UN-Women programming executed through joint programming increased in 2020, to 28 per cent at the end of 2020, doubling from 14 per cent in 2019. UN-Women has set up a one-stop shop and the helpdesk to provide immediate guidance and support to offices on effective engagement in joint programme development and implementation, equipping offices with required knowledge and best practices through number of webinars organised on UN joint programmes .</p> <p>4. Capacity building on data collection</p> <p>(50h) In 2020, UN-Women’s programme initiative, ‘Women Count’, delivered over 35 trainings for over 1,100 gender data users and 930 gender data producers in 11 countries to build their capacities on how to produce and use gender data, with an additional 35 countries benefitting from technical support provided through the programme. Developed in collaboration with Paris21 as part of the Women Count initiative, the e-learning course</p>
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<p>implementation units in programme countries, as a means of building and strengthening national capacities, reducing transaction costs and avoiding overlaps, including by strengthening inter-agency efforts and building upon different coordination mechanisms (para. 50 (i))</p> <p>Stresses the importance of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the resident coordinator system (para. 57) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further enhance the planning and coordination function of the resident coordinators by empowering them within the United Nations country teams to make final decisions on the strategic objectives in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, or equivalent planning framework, in consultation with national Governments, as well as to substantially increase common resource mobilization and distribution at the country level where appropriate, including pooled resource (para. 57 (a)) • Ensure that the entities of the United Nations development system at the country level periodically provide the resident coordinator with sufficient information on their activities in the field (para. 57 (b)) 	<p>Communicating on Gender Statistics²⁰ aims to guide statisticians and journalists to use statistics to report on the situation and needs of women and men.</p> <p>Teaming up with national and international partners, UN-Women rolled out Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA) surveys in nearly 50 countries, using a variety of phone and online methods. Based on UN-Women monitoring efforts, at least 7 countries used the findings of the RGA in their COVID-19 response plans.</p> <p>5. Strengthening inter-agency efforts, building on coordination mechanisms</p> <p>(50i) To advance coherent support to national gender equality priorities, UN-Women together with UNICEF and UNFPA led the development of guidance on standards and procedures for UN Gender Theme Groups at country level, based on consultations with over 100 UN staff at country level, including managerial staff and Gender Theme Group focal points. The standards and procedures identify Gender Theme Groups as a key entry point for host governments for engagement with UNCT members on national gender equality priorities. With UNDP, UN-Women led the analysis of UNCT responses to COVID-19, inclusive of analysis of 108 Socio-Economic Impact Assessments and e-consultations with over 180 UN staff at country level. The findings of these analyses and of the e-consultations will inform guidance aiming to strengthen joint efforts to address gender equality considerations in UNCT programming moving forward.</p> <p>B. Improving the efficiency of the Resident Coordinator system</p> <p>(57b, c) UN-Women has fully aligned itself with the Management and Accountability Framework, including ensuring that the Resident Coordinator has a matrix manager responsibility and as such provides feedback on the performance assessment of the UN-Women Country Representative. As part of the Job Description of the Country Representative as well as the annual performance goals, the Country representative is expected to work closely with the RC and UNCT, including on resource mobilization and communication, informing the Resident Coordinator of important activities as well as other aspects as laid out in the MAF.</p> <p>C. Flexible, cost-effective and collaborative models for field presence</p> <p>1. Reviewing structures and the profile of country offices</p> <p>(68) To ensure that UN-Women can be present and capacitated at the right level where it is most needed and in order to make strategic and aligned use of its resources, the Entity defined the typologies of presence for physical and</p>
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²⁰ [Communicating gender statistics for gender equality](#)

- Ensure the full implementation of the management and accountability system of the United Nations development and resident coordinator system (para. 57 (c))

Requests the United Nations development system in that regard to adopt flexible, cost-effective and collaborative models for its field presence, as appropriate (para. 68)

Calls upon the United Nations development system to introduce or strengthen knowledge management strategies and policies (para. 70)

Calls for greater efforts in this regard by the entities of the United Nations development system at both the country level and globally to share data and develop joint needs assessments and planning frameworks based on joint analysis and comparative advantages (para. 71)

Stresses the need to ensure equal and fair distribution based on gender balance and on as wide a geographical basis as possible (para. 72)

Urges the United Nations development system to align its staff capacities to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by building transformative and empowered leadership, repositioning staff

non-physical modalities, setting out clear rationale, criteria and funding principles for its field presence. As part of the framework, UN-Women is continually developing and refining its offer for each presence type, including nonresident modalities which ensure close collaboration between UN-Women and the UNDS.

2. Strengthening knowledge management

(70) UN-Women continued to implement its Knowledge Management Strategy focusing on strengthening knowledge production and sharing across the organization. Corporate guidance was rolled out to standardize and enhance development of knowledge products, including quality assurance criteria and processes. UN-Women established the Knowledge Profiles tool as internal corporate expertise locators to strengthen knowledge-sharing and exchange and facilitate identification of capacities and resources needed. Given the virtualization of work imposed by COVID-19 restrictions, Communities of Practice continued to grow and were instrumental in facilitating access to knowledge, good practices and lessons learnt for an efficient response to the pandemic.

(71) The global network of knowledge management focal points expanded to advance integration of knowledge management in workplans. Roll out of a knowledge management workplan template (Strategic Notes annex) facilitated this process at country level. Key performance indicators for knowledge management supported mainstreaming of knowledge management in performance development.

3. Data sharing

(71) UN-Women is currently in the process of harmonizing its corporate planning and reporting system, namely the Results Management System with UN INFO to allow UN-Women country teams to better align its country programmes (Strategic Notes) with Cooperation Framework and reduce the reporting burden of separately reporting in UN INFO and in our corporate planning system.

Twelve UN-Women led Country Gender Equality Profiles were finalized in 2020 in partnership with UNCTs and other development organizations. These in-depth, national-level analyses of the status of women and men based on statistical and qualitative data support the integration of Gender Equality in CCA and Cooperation Framework.

D. Equal and fair distribution based on gender

In support of the Secretary-General's system-wide Strategy on Gender Parity, UN-Women produced the Field-specific Enabling Environment Guidelines to increase the representation of women in the field and accelerate efforts to reach parity in the UN system. In 2020, the system-wide Gender Focal Point network nearly doubled its membership from 200 to 400 Focal Points. UN-Women provided gender parity advice or technical support to 120 UN entities.

<p>capacities...and promoting inter-agency mobility and facilitating a mobile and flexible global workforce (para. 74)</p>	<p>E. Transformative and empowered leadership, repositioning staff capacities and promoting inter-agency mobility</p> <p>1. Learning and capacity building (74 & 57c) UN-Women values and competencies are aligned with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The entity’s learning and development initiatives focus on transformative and empowered leadership. Through our Presence Governance Framework and Country Typology methodology we are working towards further strengthening our staff capacities to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>2. Flexible working arrangements and mobility UN-Women continued to promote flexible working arrangements for all personnel irrespective of contract type. This included staggered working hours, compressed work week, breaks to use for learning activities, telecommuting, teleworking and part-time work.</p> <p>As a response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the executive leadership asked managers to speak to their teams to fund additional solutions to facilitate better work/life integration, taking into account individual circumstances and also ensuring that colleagues were taking full advantage of the flexible working arrangements. The executive leadership also asked teams to restrict internal virtual meetings and work-related communications after workhours to ensure the right to disconnect after working hours</p> <p>As many colleagues had to work from home due to the Covid-19 caused Alternate Working Arrangements, UN-Women introduced a one-time reimbursement of office equipment for home, up to \$200 to allow colleagues to buy the necessary equipment needed to work from home.</p> <p>UN-Women continued to promote staff mobility within the UN system, with a total of 10 staff members moving between organizations in 2020.</p>
<p>VI. Follow-up, monitoring and reporting</p>	
<p>QCPR mandates (paras. 76-84)</p>	
<p>Reaffirms that all entities of the United Nations development system carrying out operational activities for development</p>	<p>A. Aligning planning and activities</p> <p>1. UN-Women Strategic Plan 2018-2021, including Mid-Term review and Common Chapter reporting</p>

should align their planning and activities to take appropriate action consistent with each entity’s mandate, role and expertise for the full implementation of the present resolution (para. 78);

Requests the entities of the United Nations development system carrying out operational activities for development to ensure that their planning and activities, and strategic plans build synergies and reduce overlap across the system, and identify the entity’s specific contribution to the system-wide support, including how staff are incentivized to work towards system-wide goals (para. 79).

(78) At the global level, UN-Women's Strategic Plan and the Integrated Results and Resources Framework were developed in consultation with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. The four New York-based entities collaborated throughout 2020 including through the midterm reviews (MTRs) of their respective Strategic Plans, to continue harmonization in three main ways (process; methodology; and analysis), in support of broader coherent success under their mandates.

(79) In 2020, together with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, UN-Women prepared a joint results report on the Common Chapter as an annex to their respective Executive Director’s Annual Reports. As part of the preparations of their respective Strategic Plans 2022-2025, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS and UN-Women have met regularly to continue to cross fertilize findings and lessons learned to strengthen their plans and accelerate progress on achieving the SDGs in the Decade of Action. A joint-briefing to the Executive Boards was organized in December to present areas for deeper collaboration, gender-equality and women’s empowerment being a central element of foreseen collaborations, in addition to joint work on data, climate change, and health among others. Additionally, for the first time, a joint online multi-stakeholder consultation was launched (also in December) to solicit feedback and ideas for greater collaboration and coherence going forward, the result of which will inform the development of the new Strategic Plans.

2. New quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

UN-Women appreciates the direction that the new QCPR provides for the reformed development system, and the clear provisions on gender equality and gender mainstreaming, as well as on disability inclusion, youth participation, environmental protection, climate change and human rights. These are of critical importance to progress across the SDGs, and to addressing gender equality as a cross-cutting issue and as a standalone priority.

UN-Women is drawing on the new QCPR in the design of the Entity’s new Strategic Plan. The new QCPR monitoring framework will inform the new Integrated Resource and Results Framework.

Shared QCPR indicators

QCPR Indicator Number ²¹	Common Chapter Annex Reference Number	QCPR indicator	2018 Result	2019 Result	2020 Result	Data Source
Alignment of planning processes						
82	QCPR 9.a	Fraction of the United Nations country teams (UNCT) with: (i) joint National/United Nations Steering Committee chaired by the Government; (ii) signed United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) at the outcome level, with legal text as appropriate or equivalent	(i) 72 of 130 countries (55.4%) (ii) 99 of 130 countries (76.2%)	(i) 79 of 130 countries (60.8%) (ii) 102 of 130 countries (78.5%)	(i) 96 of 130 countries (73.8%) (ii) 119 of 130 countries (91.5%)	DCO IMS 2020 ²²
84	QCPR 11.c	% of UNCTs with Result Groups aligned with national coordination mechanisms	104 of 130 countries (80.0%)	97 of 130 countries (74.6%)	116 of 130 countries (89.3%) ²³	DCO IMS 2020
85	QCPR 11.d	% of UNCTs with Joint Workplans (of Results Groups) that are aligned with the UNDAF and signed by all involved entities	71 of 130 countries (54.6%)	75 of 130 countries (57.7%)	85 of 130 countries (65.3%)	DCO IMS 2020
Funding						

²¹ As per the QCPR monitoring and reporting framework of 30 November 2018 in which QCPR indicator 18.b cited in the Common Chapter Annex is no longer included.

²² The four agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women) agreed to use the Development Coordination Office's Information Management System (DCO IMS) for indicators concerning the UN Development System country level results (130 UN Country Teams) (<https://ims.undg.org>). All data collected through this system is based on a self-assessment by the UN Country Teams and reported through the Office of the Resident Coordinator.

²³ Due to significant changes to the data collection methodology in the DCO/IMS during the reporting cycle, this indicator is no longer trackable as is. This value therefore represents the % of UNCTs with Results Groups.

55c	QCPR 15.d	Fraction of United Nations entities that receive over [(i) 10%; (ii) 15%; and (iii) 20%] of their non-core resources from inter-agency pooled funds	In 2018, UN-Women received \$32.3 million of its non-core resources from inter-agency pooled funds, which is 13.7% of total non-core resources.	In 2019, UN-Women received \$106.6 million of its non-core resources from inter-agency pooled funds, which is 29.8% of total non-core resources	In 2020, UN-Women received \$119.9 million of its non-core resources from inter-agency pooled funds, which is 32.1% of total non-core resources	UN-Women
57	QCPR 15.f	Funding channelled to thematic funds: (i) Total; (ii) % of total non-core	In 2018, UN-Women received: (i) \$16.7 million in thematic funds (ii) 7.1% of total non-core	In 2019, UN-Women received: (i) \$41.2 million in thematic funds (ii) 11.5% of total non-core	In 2020, UN-Women received: (i) \$17.7 million in thematic funds (ii) 4.7% of total non-core	UN-Women
62	QCPR 18.a	Funding from programme countries: (i) Core; (ii) Non-core (excluding local resources); and (iii) Local resources	In 2018, UN-Women received from programme countries: (i) \$9.3 million in core contributions (ii) \$1.1 million in non-core contributions	In 2019, UN-Women received from programme countries: (i) \$12.8 million in core contributions (ii) \$4.9 million in non-core contributions	In 2020, UN-Women received from programme countries: (i) \$7.6 million in core contributions (ii) \$3.9 million in non-core contributions	UN-Women
63a	QCPR 18.c	Total funding received from non-State partners: (i) Core; and (ii) Non-core	In 2018, UNWOMEN received from non-State partners: (i) \$1.5 million in core contributions (ii) \$29.3 million in non-core contributions	In 2019, UN-Women received from non-State partners: (i) \$2.4 million in core contributions (ii) \$34.8 million in non-core contributions	In 2020, UN-Women received from non-State partners: (i) \$2.6 million in core contributions (ii) \$22.3 million in non-core contributions	UN-Women

63b	QCPR 18.d	% share of total funding coming from non-State partners	In 2018, 8% of total funding to UN-WOMEN came from non-State partners.	In 2019, 7% of total funding to UN-Women came from non-State partners	In 2020, 5% of total funding to UN-Women came from non-State partners	UN-Women
66a	QCPR 20.a	Fraction of the United Nations development system (UNDS) entities reporting resources generated from ‘innovative funding modalities’ as part of their regular financial reporting	Data not available.	Data not available.	Data not available.	N/A
67	QCPR 21.a	% of UNCTs with a Joint Resource Mobilization strategy that is approved by the UNCT as well as monitored and reported against the United Nations Country Results Report	27 of 130 countries (20.8%)	27 of 130 countries (20.8%)	28 of 130 countries (21.5%)	DCO IMS 2020
72a	QCPR 21.b	% of UNCTs that have a Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) that is: (i) Medium-term and aligned to the UNDAF/One Programme; (ii) Updated annually (i.e. annual CBF)	(i) 86 of 130 countries (66.2%) (ii) 60 of 130 countries (46.2%)	(i) 82 of 130 countries (63.1%) (ii) 56 of 130 countries (43.1%)	(i) 43 of 130 countries (33%) ²⁴ (ii) 73 of 130 countries (56%)	DCO IMS 2020
Implementation of full cost recovery						
77c	QCPR 22.b	% of total core/non-core expenditures directed to programme activities	Core expenditures: 47% Non-core expenditures: 100%	Core expenditures: 46% Non-core expenditures: 100%	Core expenditures: 43% Non-core expenditures: 100%	UN-Women

²⁴ UNCTs are transitioning from medium-term common budgetary frameworks to multi-year funding frameworks, and from annual common budgetary frameworks to annual funding frameworks. These values therefore represent UNCTs that have either in place or are currently developing the new funding frameworks.

74a	QCPR 25	Fraction of United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies publishing data as per the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) data standard	UN-Women publishes data as per the IATI data standard.	UN-Women continues to publish data as per the IATI data standard.	UN-Women continues to publish data as per the IATI data standard. UN-Women IATI score was 88 output 100 in 2020	UN-Women
Cross-cutting dimensions						
25	QCPR 42.i	Fraction of UNDS entities that have high-level posts (D1 and above) filled by nationals of programme countries, disaggregated by gender: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <25%; - Between 25% and 50% - >50% 	44% of D1 and above filled by nationals of programme countries 35% of D1 and above filled by female nationals of programme countries	43% of D1 and above filled by nationals of programme countries 34% of D1 and above filled by female nationals of programme countries	41% of D1 and above filled by nationals of programme countries 37% of D1 and above filled by female nationals of programme countries	UN-Women
19a	QCPR 42.b	Fraction of UNDS entities that meet or exceed United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on gender equality and women's empowerment minimum standards	58% of UN system entities meet or exceed UN-SWAP 2.0 minimum standards	60% of UN system entities met or exceeded UN-SWAP 2.0 minimum standards 20/39 UNDS entities met or exceeded UN-SWAP 2.0 minimum standards in 2019	62% of UN system entities met or exceeded UN-SWAP 2.0 minimum standards in 2020 22/39 UNDS entities met or exceeded UN-SWAP 2.0 minimum standards in 2020	2020 UN-SWAP 2.0 reporting to UN-Women
21	QCPR 42.e	% of UNDS entities that track and report on allocations and expenditures using gender markers	37% of UN system entities meet or exceed the UN-SWAP 2.0 standards on financial resource tracking	41% of UN system entities met or exceeded the UN-SWAP 2.0 standards on financial resource tracking in 2019	37% of UN system entities met or exceeded the UN-SWAP 2.0 standards on financial resource tracking in 2020	2020 UN-SWAP 2.0 reporting to UN-Women

				20/39 (51%) UNDS entities met or exceeded the UN-SWAP 2.0 standards on financial resource tracking in 2019	19/39 (49%) UNDS entities met or exceeded the UN-SWAP 2.0 standards on financial resource tracking in 2020	
24	QCPR 42.h	Percentage female staff among: (a) International Professional staff: (i) P1; (ii) P2; (iii) P3; (iv) P4; (v) P5 (b) National Staff: (i) NO-A; (ii) NO-B; (iii) NO-C; (iv) NO-D; (v) NO-E (c) High-level Posts (i) D1; (ii) D2; (iii) ASG; (iv) USG; (d) General Service Staff: (i) G2; (ii) G3; (iii) G4; (iv) G5; (v) G6; (vi) G7	Percentage female staff among: (a) International Professional staff: (i) P1 50%; (ii) P2 87%; (iii) P3 79%; (iv) P4 83%; (v) P5 80% (b) National Staff: (i) NO-A 77%; (ii) NO-B 71%; (iii) NO-C 75%; (iv) NO-D 100%; (c) High-level Posts (i) D1/P6 83%; (ii) D2/P7 86%; (iii) ASG 50%; (iv) USG 100% (d) General Service Staff: (i) G2 20%; (ii) G3 7%; (iii) G4 100%; (iv) G5 83%; (v) G6 79%; (vi) G7 63%	Percentage female staff among: (a) International Professional staff: (i) P1 50%; (ii) P2 87%; (iii) P3 78%; (iv) P4 83%; (v) P5 81% (b) National Staff: (i) NO-A 76%; (ii) NO-B 67%; (iii) NO-C 76%; (iv) NO-D 100%; (c) High-level Posts (i) D1/P6 87%; (ii) D2/P7 78%; (iii) ASG 100%; (iv) USG 100% (d) General Service Staff: (i) G2 33%; (ii) G3 6%; (iii) G4 50%; (iv) G5 76%; (v) G6 77%; (vi) G7 66%	Percentage female staff among: International Professional staff: (i) P1 100%; (ii) P2 84%; (iii) P3 76%; (iv) P4 83%; (v) P5 82% (b) National Staff: (i) NO-A 76%; (ii) NO-B 74%; (iii) NO-C 79%; (iv) NO-D 100%; NO-E 100% (c) High-level Posts (i) D1/P6 87%; (ii) D2/P7 67%; (iii) ASG 100%; (iv) USG 100% (d) General Service Staff: (i) G2 20%; (ii) G3 6%; (iii) G4 33%; (iv) G5 80%; (v) G6 78%; (vi) G7 66%	UN-Women
23	QCPR 42.g	Percentage of UNDAFs (now Cooperation Frameworks) that feature gender results at the outcome level	88 out of 126 UNDAFs in 2018 (69.8%)	94 of 130 countries (72.3%)	85 out of 129 in 2020 (66%)	DCO IMS 2020

158d	QCPR 43.d	% of programme countries indicating that the United Nations has undertaken activities in that country to support South-South or triangular cooperation	No data is available for this indicator at the moment. This is an indicator collected by DESA through the programme country survey. DESA intends to collect data summer 2019.	No data is available for this indicator at the moment. This is an indicator collected by DESA through the programme country survey.	86 per cent of programme countries that engaged in South-South cooperation report that the United Nations development system has undertaken in country South-South cooperation activities.	https://undocs.org/a/75/79
Resident Coordinator system						
70c	QCPR 61.a	Fraction of UNDG entities paying their full contribution of the UNDG Resident Coordinator (RC) system cost-sharing arrangement	UN-Women paid its full contribution of the UNDG Resident Coordinator (RC) system cost-sharing arrangement for 2018 and 2019.	UN-Women paid its full contribution to the UNDG Resident Coordinator (RC) system cost-sharing arrangement for 2019 and 2020	UN-Women paid its full contribution to the UNDG Resident Coordinator (RC) system cost-sharing arrangement for 2019 and 2020	UN-Women
70a-b	QCPR 61.c	Total contributions in cash paid to the UNDG RC system cost-sharing arrangement (and % shortfall)	In 2018, UN-Women paid \$1.3m for 2018 and \$2.6m for 2019.	For 2019 contribution to UNDG RC system cost-sharing arrangements UN-Women paid \$2.6 million	For 2020 contribution to UNDG RC system cost-sharing arrangements UN-Women paid \$2.6 million	UN-Women
Harmonization and simplification of business practices						
143	QCPR 74	% of UNCTs that have: (i) a Country Communications Group (chaired by a Head of Agency); (ii) a joint communication strategy approved by the UNCT and monitored and reported against in the United Nations Country Results Report;	(i) 105 of 130 countries (80.8%) (ii) 89 of 130 countries (68.5%) (iii) 31 of 130 countries (23.8%)	(i) 99 of 130 countries (76.2%) (ii) 90 of 130 countries (69.2%) (iii) 33 of 130 countries (25.4%)	(i) 119 of 130 countries (91.5%) (ii) 95 of 130 countries (73%) (iii) *Due to significant changes to the data collection methodology in the DCO/IMS during	DCO IMS 2020

		(iii) operations costs and budgets integrated in the overall medium-term CBF			the reporting cycle, this sub-indicator is no longer trackable as is.	
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