

Annex III: 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 fourth year of its implementation.

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

Section	OPs
I. General guidelines	8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17
II. Contribution of UN operational activities for development	20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45
III. Funding of operational activities for development of the UN system	50, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 64, 65
IV. Governance of the UN operational activities for development	74, 77, 83
V. Functioning of the UNDS	88, 89, 91, 100, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 116
VI. Follow-up, monitoring, and reporting	116

I. General Guidelines	
Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) mandates (paras 1-18)	Progress made
Reiterates its call to the entities of the United Nations development system (UNDS) [...] to continue to mainstream the Sustainable	<p>Para. 8</p> <p>The UNDS continues efforts to mainstream the SDGs in its strategic planning and reporting. Following its launch by the Development Cooperation Office in late 2022, UN-Women has been working to support uptake of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group's Output Indicator Framework by its Country Offices. The requirement is for at least a mandatory minimum of 15 of the 64 "menu" indicators to</p>

<p>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>be incorporated in all Cooperation Frameworks. UN-Women Country Offices have been engaging with UNCTs to advocate for adoption of as many of the gender-equality related "menu" indicators as relevant and possible, given different operating contexts and conditions. These gender-related "menu" indicators are then also included in the Strategic Notes of UN-Women Country Offices and are helping to drive joint gender-responsive implementation of the SDGs by the UN system and make visible the concrete contributions of various UN agencies. UN-Women reports 100% of its expenditure in a harmonized manner with other UN agencies as part of a common UN methodology and format for tracking the financial contributions of the UN to the 2030 Agenda. The Entity is presently working to bring greater granularity to this reporting, so that it is broken down even at the SDG target level. Furthermore, the 2024 UN-SWAP data confirms that the UNDS prioritized gender-related SDG result at highest-level in the strategic plans. In particular, 13 UNDS entities linked their high-level gender-related outcomes to SDG 1 on ending poverty.</p>
<p>[...] 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)</p>	<p>Para 10.</p> <p>UN-Women effectively advances gender equality through advisory, coordination, advocacy, and financial support, especially in conflict, least developed, and landlocked countries. UN-Women’s Strategic Notes are aligned with national priorities and the main planning tool to outline the strategies for specific country needs. The Strategic Notes draw on dedicated resources, analysis and tools developed for the work in specific contexts such as conflict and post conflict. In addition to country specific work, in Africa, UN-Women is addressing bottlenecks to women’s economic empowerment by working at continental level to develop and implement the protocols for the African Continental Free Trade Area, raising awareness, investing in skills development, providing analysis and opportunities for women to benefit from implementation of this continental agreement. UN-Women supports the drafting of high impact National Action Plans on 1325 in conflict affected countries that enable a whole of government response to security needs and peacebuilding opportunities and provides special support to promote African women’s leadership and participation in peacemaking and peacebuilding through our relationships with the African Women’s Leaders Network and FEMWISE. In addition, UN-Women’s analysis and policy advice is supporting middle-income countries in West, Central and Southern Africa to address the persistent inequalities that prevent women and girls from drawing the dividends of the economic growth and social development in these contexts.</p> <p>Another notable example is UN-Women’s collaboration with regional actors African Union (AU), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) on the Sudan situation. This collaboration led to the Kampala Feminist Declaration, which addresses governance, security, and gender-based violence and the establishment of a technical committee ensuring</p>

	<p>women’s voices are prioritized in peace talks by the group of states and mechanisms supporting the peace talks (AU, IGAD, United States of America, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates and United Nations).</p> <p>UN-Women’s continuous advocacy and special attention to countries in conflict significantly raised awareness of the specific challenges women face in conflict, particularly related to conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). This sustained effort led to greater recognition of CRSV in regional and global policy dialogues, media coverage, and peace discussions. By amplifying the voices of women and spotlighting these violations, UN-Women has played a key role in shifting the discourse on gendered violence in conflict, highlighting women’s essential role in shaping a sustainable and inclusive peace in Sudan, and demonstrating the transformative power of empowering women in the pursuit of peace and justice.</p> <p>UN-Women also facilitated national focal points of Least Developed Countries to attend high level forums on gender-responsive climate finance including UNFCCC COP29 to bring gender perspectives into the discussions and negotiations and ensure gender integration in the objectives and outcome documents.</p> <p>To build shared evidence on gender and water security to inform water access policies and programmes of countries vulnerable to climate crises, UN-Women, WFP, UNICEF, CGIAR, and IGAD conducted a gender analysis of water (in)security in East Africa, examining gender and water access, usage, control, and food security in the region.</p> <p>Gender Alerts (on the gender dimensions to the crises and the urgency of addressing gender-based violence)</p>
<p>[...] 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</p>	<p>Para 11.</p> <p>Supporting national and regional priorities in line with global frameworks is a key principle for UN-Women. This principle is well defined in UNSDCF guidance and consequently in the UN-Women planning, monitoring and reporting policy. UN-Women aligns its work to key global frameworks and has contributed to the development frameworks such as the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS and contributing to the SG’s report on the Doha Programme for Action (PoA) for LDS 2022-2031¹. In January 2025, UN-Women provided input to the Secretary General’s Report on the Implementation of the PoA for LDCs for the Decade of 2022-31”, reporting against 3 of the 6 ‘Action Areas’ and its targets: I. Investing in people in least developed countries: eradicating poverty and building capacity to leave no one behind; V. Addressing climate change, environmental degradation, recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience against future shocks for risk-informed sustainable development; and VI. Mobilizing international solidarity, reinvigorated global partnerships and innovative tools: a march towards sustainable graduation. Specifically, UN-Women supported good and effective governance per ‘Action Area 1’ in LDC countries (e.g. Ethiopia and Niger) via the <i>UN-Women Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Programme</i> by supporting studies on technology facilitated Gender-Based Violence and sexual harassment to generate evidence and inform policy development. Also, per ‘Action Area I’, UN-Women supported building and sustaining peace for sustainable development via support to 1325 NAPs in LDCs (e.g. Cameroon, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire and Sierra Leone). Per ‘Action Area V’, UN-Women, together with FAO, IFAD and WFP, implements the Joint Programme <i>‘Accelerating Progress towards Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment’ (JP RWEE)</i>, which is being implemented in 6 LDC countries (e.g. Nepal, Niger, Rwanda,</p>

¹ NB: the Istanbul Programme of Action has been superseded by the Doha Programme of Action (2022-2031)

<p>which are integral to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,] fully into their operational activities for development; (para 11)</p>	<p>Kiribati and Solomon Islands, Tanzania), and represents an example of how interventions targeting women’s economic empowerment can enhance the resilience of rural communities to anticipate, adapt and respond to climate change, hazards and other shocks and build back from COVID-19. Per ‘Action Area VI’, UN-Women submitted recommendations for the SG’s report encompassing gender-sensitive concessional financing, FDI, debt relief, remittances, financing instruments as well as emphasizing the importance of gender disaggregated data for economic policy in LDCs.</p> <p>Furthermore, to support implementation of its Africa Strategy which is aligned with Agenda 2063 and the AU’s strategy for gender equality and women’s empowerment (2018-28), UN-Women has re-established a Liaison Office to coordinate these efforts to integrate gender priorities in continental processes, institutions and initiatives. UN-Women is supporting the women’s movement at a continental level to amplify the gender equality agenda in conflict situations through the African Women’s Leadership Network continental and country chapters.</p>
<p>[...] 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,</p>	<p>Para 12.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-SWAP continued to provide technical assistance to UNDS entities in progressing performance on gender equality and the empowerment of women (GEWE), where all 37 UNDS entities demonstrated a comprehensive range of actions for GEWE across the globe via the annual reporting. Some 28 entities (76 per cent) met or exceeded at least 75 per cent of all 17 Performance Indicators applicable, registering a 27 per cent increase from 2018. Four entities achieved 100 per cent of meeting or exceeding all indicators. A total of 35 UNDS entities reported having a gender policy in place; 33 reported gender-related results with sex-disaggregated data systematically integrated to their governing bodies; and 32 (same with 2022) have high-level strategic planning outcomes pertaining to GEWE, among which 16 (up from 15 in 2023) include transformative outcomes addressing root causes of gender inequality.</p> <p>The 2024 UN-SWAP report and the establishment of a baseline for the implementation of the UN-SWAP 3.0 going forward have revealed some gaps for critical intervention. Only 48% of entities established financial targets, and just 58% report having the necessary human and financial capacity to implement their gender commitments. Additionally, only 30% of gender policies include a costed action plan, and gender analysis informs resource allocation in just half of the entities, limiting evidence-based decision-making.</p> <p>To enhance impact, tools and methodologies must be strengthened to better address complex realities and diverse populations. Currently, only 50% of entities conduct intersectional gender analyses using sex-disaggregated data, and just 27% assess internal gender power dynamics to identify and remove barriers. While engagement with civil society remains strong, with 82% consulting women’s rights organizations, 85% enabling access to financing, and 79% ensuring meaningful participation, collaborations with the private sector and philanthropy are weaker (64%), reflecting missed opportunities for scaling gender-responsive investments. Gender-responsive leadership training for senior staff remains particularly low at just 33%, highlighting a critical gap in building leadership capacity for gender equality.</p> <p>In 2024, efforts to enhance accountability for resource allocation and financial tracking for gender equality advanced through broader adoption of the Gender Equality Marker (GEM) in multiple entities. A key development in 2024 was the amendment of the GEM Standard to require the publication of financial results as part of the CEB Financial Statistics beginning in 2026, reinforcing transparency and accountability in gender-responsive financing across the UN system. A total of 30 UNDS entities (83%) are currently applying the GEM, with 53% of them applying it to all budget sources. 27 UNDS entities (73%) conducted training on GEM in 2024 and 61% of UNDS entities have provided quality assurance. However, only 29% have reported this information to governing bodies or elsewhere and only 20% have developed a financial and narrative</p>

reporting and resource tracking, and drawing on available gender expertise in the system at all levels, including in UN-Women, to assist in mainstreaming gender equality in the preparation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework [...]; (para. 12)

report linking funding to specific gender-related results and ensuring there is a justification for activities considered GEM 0 (not contributing to gender equality and the rights and empowerment of women).

To enhance resource allocation for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls within the framework of the High-Level Task Force on Financing for Gender Equality, UN-Women provided GEM support to UN entities and, in collaboration with the UN Secretariat’s DMSPC and DOS, developed the e-learning course [Gender Mainstreaming Principles and the Gender Equality Marker \(GEM\)](#). The course aims to integrate the GEM into the UN Secretariat’s Integrated Planning, Management, and Reporting (IPMR) module within their ERP, Umoja. Notably, in 2024, 8,450 colleagues—out of approximately 11,000 individuals with relevant Umoja roles—had completed the course on the CDOTS campus. While the adoption of GEM is expected to enhance the quantification of financial investments in GEWE, help identify areas where resource gaps exist and ultimately increase the likelihood of securing funding for GEWE, the financial allocation of resources for gender equality has remained relatively minimal. In 2024, 16 (48%) UNDS entities met the requirements on financial allocation, with 4 entities setting a minimum target of 15% for GEWE, while others maintained tailored targets. However, 9 UNDS entities (24%) have yet to establish any financial targets on GEWE, while another 9 entities have set financial targets but have not met them. While the adoption of GEM is expected to enhance the quantification of financial investments in GEWE, help identify areas where resource gaps exist and ultimately increase the likelihood of securing funding for GEWE, the financial allocation of resources for gender equality has remained relatively minimal. In 2024, 16 (48%) UNDS entities met the requirements on financial allocation, with 4 entities setting a minimum target of 15% for GEWE, while others maintained tailored targets. However, 9 UNDS entities (24%) have yet to establish any financial targets on GEWE, while another 9 entities have set financial targets but have not met them.

In 2024, UNCTs continued to demonstrate progress in their efforts to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. With the support of UN-Women, 88% of UNCTs (116 out of 132) reported on increased action, financing, and results towards advancing gender equality and the rights of women and girls worldwide. This marked an increase of 19 country teams compared to 2023, representing a 20% annual growth and a 13-fold increase over the past seven years. Furthermore, 11 UNCTs implemented the ‘scorecard’ for the first time, while 19 UNCTs entered a second cycle after completing a full 4-year cycle aligned with the Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks agreed upon with governments, setting priorities for action.

In 2024, 50% of UNCTs that completed a comprehensive UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard (15 out of 30) met or exceeded at least 60% of the performance standards. Moreover, 1% of the UNCTs that submitted an annual progress report (1 out of 86) exceeded 75% of the performance standards. The lower result reflected in the annual reports should not be seen as a regression since it responds to the application of updated performance benchmarks in 2024 with increased thresholds for meeting minimum requirements across 8 out of 15 performance areas in addition to the fact that annual reports only reassess a minimum of 5 indicators.

The compliance of UNCTs with system-wide and intergovernmental gender accountability decisions increased through UN-Women’s support in providing technical guidance and knowledge. In 2024, the UNSDG guidance for the application of the UNCT Gender Equality Marker, which became mandatory, was updated and rolled out with UN-Women’s support. The revisions incorporated good practices and recommendations, developed in consultation with UN entities, 46 UNCTs, and UN-Women offices worldwide.

	<p>This contributed to 43% of UNCTs (46 out of 108) allocating 70% or more of their annual funding to activities with a gender equality focus in 2024, compared to 41% (37 out of 91 UNCTs) in 2023. This represents a significant achievement, especially considering the higher performance benchmarks introduced in the updated UNCT Gender Equality Marker in 2024.</p>
<p>[...] <i>Recognizes</i>, 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)</p>	<p>Para 13.</p> <p>UN-Women planning, monitoring and reporting procedures calls for the application of the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) perspective across all of UN Women’s work. As examples, as a cosponsor of the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UN-Women strengthened capacities of more than 35,000 women living with and affected by HIV to engage in decision-making in the HIV response across 36 countries.² Networks of women living with HIV were equipped with skills and resources to input and lead national and local HIV responses. In Bolivia, El Salvador, Ethiopia and the Philippines, UN-Women’s support to networks of women living with HIV has been critical in developing the networks’ strategic plans and strengthening governance and resource mobilization efforts. UN-Women also strengthened the gender capacity of national AIDS coordinating bodies in 27 countries³ to integrate gender equality into their programmes and plans, and to promote meaningful engagement of women living with HIV. Technical support to Liberia, Rwanda, and Malawi resulted in gender-responsive plans and monitoring frameworks. Liberia’s National AIDS Commission established a gender desk, to guide the implementation of the national HIV programme. With UN-Women’s support, in Kenya, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe young women increased their feminist leadership capacity and were paired with women leaders as mentors to influence the HIV responses.</p> <p>UN-Women empowered over 1,050 migrant women returnees in Ethiopia with life skills, entrepreneurship, and job readiness training, while strengthening protections for survivors of trafficking and violence. In parallel, the organization has driven systemic change—supporting gender-responsive national migration policies, leading the development of the first-ever guidance on mainstreaming gender into the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration, and advancing the collection of gender-sensitive migration data through a survey of 1,200 migrant women. In November 2024, UN-Women became a member of the UN Network on Migration Executive Committee, helping to advance the rights, resilience, and leadership of all migrant women and girls in global migration governance.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women supported Indigenous and/or minority issues in over 20 countries including Panama, where 18 women’s groups were trained in leadership and advocacy, equipping them to address the unique needs of women in Indigenous communities; in the Philippines where with local communities, religious leaders, and indigenous groups, UN-Women supported efforts to address cultural practices that perpetuate violence against women, and in a landmark achievement for women’s leadership in the Solomon Islands, 13 indigenous women leaders drove fundamental changes in national security frameworks through their participation in the December 2024 Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan Review. Through intensive capacity building efforts, leaders acquired advanced skills in policy analysis, including climate-security</p>

² Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Cote D’Ivoire, El Salvador, eSwatini, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe.

³ Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, El Salvador, eSwatini, Ethiopia, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

	<p>intersections. UN-Women supports civil society initiatives that address violence against Indigenous women and girls through its management of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women. Since its establishment in 1996, the UN Trust Fund has awarded USD242 million to 706 initiatives across 140 countries and territories. At least 5% of grants (35 out of 706) were allocated to initiatives identifying ‘Indigenous women and girls and women and girls from ethnic minorities’ as their primary beneficiaries, representing at least 5.5% (USD13.5 million) of the total investment. In 2025, at least 20% (29 out of 140) of initiatives supported by the UN Trust Fund identify ‘Indigenous women and girls and women and girls from ethnic minorities’ as their primary beneficiaries, in 22 countries in 5 regions, representing at least 20% (USD13 million out of USD63 million) of the total investment. The UN Trust Fund’s current portfolio includes 29 active Grantee Partners in 18 countries who have selected ‘Indigenous women and girls’ as Primary Beneficiaries.</p> <p>UN-Women through its LEAP programming in humanitarian and displacement settings supported crisis-affected and displaced women and girls to access emergency livelihoods and protection services; to engage in crisis response and early recovery efforts in an empowering and safe environment; and to build their resilience. UN-Women in Uganda managed a project along the HDP continuum, focused on the implementation of the WPS agenda in refugee settlements and host communities. UN-Women also continued to strengthen its strategic partnership with UNHCR at the country level. In Cox’s Bazaar, Bangladesh, joint transformative programming between the two agencies strengthened the resilience and self-reliance of the Rohingya refugees and host communities through enhanced access to quality education, food security and inclusive livelihood opportunities, and gender-responsive protection services. At the regional level, UN-Women in collaboration with UNHCR, organized the first regional meeting of women-led organizations focused on human mobility in Bogota in November 2024. This meeting brought together representatives from 15 Latin American and Caribbean countries to develop a collective plan to improve public policies, strengthen human mobility legislation, and enhance labour conditions for migrant and refugee women, thereby increasing their protection and self-reliance.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Para 14</p> <p>In 2024, Senior Management advocated for disability inclusion and the rights of women and girls with disabilities. UN-Women demonstrated leadership and important participation in inter-agency coordination mechanisms, including the United Nations Working Group on Gender and Disability Inclusion.</p> <p>With the support of the Global Disability Fund, UN-Women with UNDP completed a Joint Programme on Addressing Stigma, Discrimination, and Violence against Women with Disabilities. Pilots in Samoa, Palestine, Moldova, and Pakistan, resulted in a new measure to assess the experiences of women and girls with disabilities and to enable measurement of the impact of future anti-stigma interventions, and three related toolkits. Findings contributed to actionable policy recommendations contained in the Policy Paper on Addressing Stigma and Discrimination to Eliminate Violence Against Women with Disabilities. UN-Women collaborated with UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP, OHCHR, ILO, and UNICEF to finalize a Joint Programme on unpaid care, disability, and gender transformative approach. The Programme is being implemented in 5 countries—Panama, Colombia, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Kenya—and Headquarters.</p> <p>The entity spoke to the Arria Formula Meeting on UNSCR 2475 as part of our growing work on Women with Disabilities in conflict, post-conflict and transition settings including WPS contexts. UN-Women supported and partnered with OPDs to contribute to UNCPC reporting, and to CEDAW’s General Recommendation 40 on inclusive representation in decision-making systems. The entity collaborates with the CRPD Committee and Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, and participants in the Human Rights Council to promote the rights</p>

<p>representative organizations; (para. 14)</p>	<p>women with disabilities. For the 17th Session of the Conference of States Parties to the CRPD, UN-Women, with Women Enabled International, the CRPD Committee, and partners, co-organized a side event on "The Future of Disability Rights is Feminist."</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women also improved internal policy, guidance and processes. UN-Women incorporates the human-rights-based approach and the principle of LNOB in its Programme and Projects' Policy and Procedures, and Strategic Notes Narrative must include the context analyses data related to LNOB. Promulgated in 2024, the UN-Women Planning, Monitoring and Reporting (PMR) Policy has inclusiveness as a guiding principle, and the Country Programme PMR Procedure requires COs to have in the Country Gender Equality Profile (CGEP) disaggregated data, including on disability. In 2024, 35 countries used disaggregation by disability status in their annual reports, and 66% of evaluations reports addressed "sufficiently" the parameters of disability inclusion. To connect disability inclusion, the SDGs and the agenda to LNOB, UN-Women joined the INTOSAI Development Initiative to devise an <u>auditing framework</u> to address inequalities, a measure supporting supreme audit institutions in particular.</p> <p>UN-Women is involved in the UNDIS related procurement initiatives and working on adopting new guidelines and update of internal policies. Most UN-Women Country and Regional Offices indicated they implement an accessibility policy/strategy. Programmatic work also contributed to enhance accessibility. Increasingly, UN-Women incorporates accessibility measures in meetings.</p> <p>UN-Women also promulgated its revised Disability Inclusion Policy. Its centralized Reasonable Accommodation fund has a minimum yearly allocation of USD 50,000. All UN-Women personnel continue to access to knowledge and capacity development initiatives on Disability Inclusion through its dedicated <u>Disability Inclusion HelpDesk</u> and <u>knowledge products and services</u>. UN-Women's communications, including in thematic areas and campaigns like Beijing+30, 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence were disability inclusive.</p> <p>As part of UN-Women's global work on strengthening collaboration with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), the entity increased the number of partnerships with OPDs, both at global, regional and country levels. This includes, among others, its founding support to the establishment of Global Forum on Leadership of Women with Disabilities (GFLWD), and its collaborative relations with CSOs and OPDs at Multistakeholder Forums and Trust Funds.</p>
<p>[...] 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</p>	<p>Para 17.</p> <p>In line with QCPR paragraph 17, UN-Women has taken significant steps to strengthen results-based management (RBM) by institutionalizing a unified, outcomes-focused approach across all levels of its operations. The roll-out of the Planning, Monitoring and Reporting (PMR) Policy in 2023 marked a major milestone, establishing a harmonized results architecture that links Strategic Plans, Strategic Notes, workplans, and project-level outputs. This policy integrates results tracking with agile tools such as quarterly reviews and learning loops, enabling data-driven decision-making and adaptation. UN-Women systematically applies common methodologies for planning and reporting, including use of the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework, and continues to enhance interoperability between its Results Management System (RMS 2.0) and the UN INFO platform, including through participation in the DCO-led UN INFO interoperability pilot. To promote a strong results culture, UN-Women has invested in internal capacity-building through global webinars, learning cafés, and accessible RBM learning resources such as short video tutorials. These efforts have been complemented by updated annual reporting guidance aligned with the PMR Policy and the publication of Strategic Plan indicator progress on UN-Women's Transparency Portal. At the inter-agency level, UN-Women contributes to joint planning and results through its alignment with UNSDCF outcomes, leadership in Gender Theme Groups, and active use of common and complementary</p>

resources frameworks, where appropriate, and enhancing a results culture in the UNDS entities (para. 17)	indicators in the Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF), reinforcing its role in supporting coherent, system-wide outcomes for gender equality and women’s empowerment.
II. Contributions of United Nations operational activities for development	
QCPR mandates (paras. 19-45)	Progress made
<p>Stresses the importance of continuing to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into the work of each entity of the UNDS, [...] and in this regard urges the UNDS to: (para. 20)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Continue to allocate resources to realize the development objectives of developing countries, and to support the endeavour to reach the furthest behind first [...]; (para. 20 (a)) – Ensure a coherent approach to addressing the interconnections and cross-cutting elements across the SDGs and targets; (para. 20 (b)) – Ensure a balanced and integrated approach within the system towards its support to the implementation of the SDGs [...] taking into account new and evolving development challenges and the need to build on lessons learned, address gaps, avoid duplication and overlap and 	<p>Paras 20, 20 (a), 20 (b)</p> <p>UN-Women continues to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into its work, allocating core resources to the realization of country objectives through UN-Women country office Strategic Notes and work plans. The Entity’s Strategic Notes are aligned with the national priorities of the countries and the UNSDCF. They reflect the principle of LNOB as a key element and build on lessons learned from the implementation of previous plans and the findings emanating from programme evaluation.</p> <p>Para 20c.</p> <p>Through the UN-SWAP accountability framework, UN-Women continued to provide technical assistance to gender focal points and the strategic planning divisions of respective UNDS entities for aligning their corporate strategic priorities and results with the SDGs. In 2023, 36 UNDS entities reported addressing SDG 5 (gender equality) in their strategic plans, followed by 15 entities aligning to SDG 8 (decent work), 13 entities addressing SDG 1 (No poverty), and 11 entities addressing SDG 10 (reduced inequalities).</p> <p>Support to a data and evidence-based approach was provided by leveraging the <i>Women count programme on gender statistics</i> and also reports like the SDG Gender Snapshot. Furthermore, an inter-agency initiative between UN-Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP to assess the UN system’s collective evaluative evidence to date on achieving SDG 5 revealed a multitude of findings, including identification of evidence gaps. UN’s normative work contributed to advancing gender-responsive and non-discriminatory legislation across multiple thematic areas; integrated and inter-agency programming was effective in addressing complex gender equality issues; ongoing efforts to integrate the leave no one behind principle in programming and evaluation; programmes are not effectively engaging men and boys in programming on issues that require them to change their behaviours if SDG 5 targets are to be met. Management is considering some of the key implications, including the development of operational frameworks for implementing the leave no one behind principle; more sustained and comprehensive prioritization of the SDG 5 targets in humanitarian settings; and male engagement and broad communication campaigns hold promise for changing harmful social norms.</p> <p>UN-Women has also supported the joint independent evaluation, led by WHO, of the SDG 3 Global Action Plan (GAP) on Healthy Lives and Well-being, as one of the 13 signatory agencies (together with WHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNADP, UNAIDS, ILO, Unitaid,</p>

<p>strengthen the inter-agency approach [...]; (para. 20 (c))</p> <p>Calls upon the UNDS entities to: (para 21)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Update and build upon their unique contributions and added value to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the preparation of their strategic plans and similar planning documents, [...]; (para 21) - Elaborate on how [each entity] plans to further engage in coherent and integrated support, with a stronger focus on actions, results, coherence, progress, and impact in the field [...]; (para 21) 	<p>the World Bank, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Global Financing Facility and Gavi). Evidence from the evaluation includes a recommendation that supported a fundamental pivot away from the current GAP implementation modality. Consensus emerged to ‘sunset’ the GAP rather than develop a new framework. UN-Women supported consensus but noted a clear need to prioritize efforts to address the social determinants of health and gender inequalities to meet SDG3 targets.</p> <p>Para 21.</p> <p>Drawing from extensive in-house consultations, UN-Women piloted a simplified and integrated end-to-end strategic planning process in 2023, in line with UNSDCF’s guidelines, with the aim to test and inform the upcoming Country Office Planning, Monitoring, and Reporting Procedure launched in 2024 One of the key objectives of this revamped strategic planning process was to better synchronize UN-Women’s efforts with broader systemwide instruments and timelines, to support the UNCT in ensuring that gender equality is mainstreamed into the Common Country Analysis and the UNSDCF.</p> <p>UN-Women has also developed a set of key programming frameworks to address the most pressing challenges for the realization of the human rights of women and girls and the achievement of SDG 5. A comprehensive analysis, involving UN-Women’s vast expertise as well as key partners, was undertaken to identify root causes and the most pressing issues for women and girls. The result is 8 programming frameworks in the areas of women’s leadership and decision-making, women’s economic empowerment, ending violence against women and girls, women peace and security and humanitarian action that address specific root causes and issues identified in the analysis. The programming frameworks are aligned with Agenda 2030 and the SDGs and with UN-Women’s Strategic Plan. They will drive policy coherence and programmatic results that can be aggregated and have a strong knowledge management component, where bespoke policy guidance, tools, and training material will be made available.</p>
<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"> - Including through tailored and integrated support, to the building, development, and strengthening of national, subnational, and local institutions and capacities, to 	<p>Para 22, 23.</p> <p>UN-Women continues to provide tailored and integrated support to strengthen institutions at national and local levels. Strengthening gender analysis in national and local budgetary processes is essential to enable governments to estimate costs, allocate and spend resources for gender equality. In 2024, UN-Women worked in 20 countries to increase the proportions of national budgets allocated to gender equality while leveraging the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation to collect data on gender responsive budgeting practice from 121 countries and areas. Economic and social institutions play critical roles in developing gender responsive laws and policies. To support these efforts, UN-Women strengthened the capacities of 548 state and non-state actors to apply gender analysis in budget planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Furthermore, UN-Women continues to leverage partnerships for gender equality on a range of fronts. As a co-convenor of the Global Partnership for Action to Eliminate All Forms of HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination (together with UNDP, UNAIDS, Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Global Network of People Living with HIV) UN-Women mobilized women living with HIV to address gender-based stigma and discrimination and repeal HIV-related discriminatory laws and practices. In South Africa, UN-Women’s support to</p>

<p>support sustainable development results at the country level and to promote national ownership and leadership [...]; (para. 22)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). 	<p>Her Rights Initiative led to the UN Human Rights Committee’s recognition of forced sterilization of women living with HIV as a human rights violation, establishing a historic precedent for accountability, justice, and the right to non-discriminatory healthcare.</p> <p>Generation Equality has also been leveraged to expand key partnerships for gender equality. Evidence from the 2023 and 2024 Generation Equality Accountability Reports showcase that, supported by UN-Women, Generation Equality stakeholders partnered with national stakeholders to uphold progressive gender equality laws, mainstreamed gender equality in the development of the Pact for the Future, the Global Digital Compact, and the Declaration on Future Generations, strengthened accountability for commitments (71 per cent of all commitments were reported on in 2024), and empowered youth and adolescents to lead efforts to advance gender equality in intergovernmental spaces. Driven by shared priorities and working together, Generation Equality stakeholders are delivering high-quality results at a large scale with \$50 billion pledged, \$40 billion secured and with close to 2,000 policies, 4,500 programmes and 5,700 advocacy initiatives implemented since the launch of Generation Equality in 2021. Compact signatories reached at least 24.8 million women and girls and spent close to \$1.5 billion in 2023. The Generation Equality Gender-Based Violence and Economic Justice and Rights Action Coalitions enabled multi-stakeholder advocacy efforts to support the ratification, by 16 additional countries, of the ILO Violence and Harassment Convention (No. 190), between 2023 and 2024. The Gambia’s Resident Coordinator led joint efforts by UN-Women, UNFPA and UNICEF resulting in upholding The Gambia’s ban on Feminist Genital Mutilation in 2024 – by uniting intersecting, cross-regional, intergenerational expertise provided by the Generation Equality Action Coalition on Feminist Movements and Leadership, Gender-Based Violence and Bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights.</p>
<p>[...] Calls upon the UNDS entities to continue to provide evidence-based and integrated policy advice and</p>	<p>Para 24.</p> <p>UN-Women continued to provide evidenced-based and integrated policy advice and programmatic support to help countries implement and report on the SDGs. In 2024, UN-Women and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) produced the 7th edition</p>

<p>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>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)</p>	<p>of the annual flagship SDGs Gender Snapshot report. The report showed, based on available data, that the world is failing to achieve gender equality, making it an increasingly distant goal. Globally, none of the SDG 5 indicators and sub-indicators are at “target met or almost met”, two are “close to target” (5.5.1 and 5.6.2), nine are at a “moderate distance to target”, three are “far from target” (5.4.1, 5.6.1 and 5.b.1), one is “very far from target” (5.c.1) and four lack sufficient data to assess progress at global level. The report noted that women’s extreme poverty has declined, but at current rates, it will take an additional 137 years to end extreme poverty for women. A package of policies that includes gender-responsive social protection could reduce women’s extreme poverty by 115 million by 2050.</p> <p>UN Women advanced capacity development for individuals and institutions, policy support and financing with the aim to build enabling environments for women to secure decent work or start a business, generate and gain agency over income and/or wealth, and access social protection, in line with SDG targets 1.3, 4.4, 5.b, 8.b 8.3 and 8.5. This approach draws on UN-Women’s long experience and comparative advantage in working on gender-responsive social protection, equal pay for work of equal value and gender-responsive procurement to lift constraints on women’s economic empowerment. UN-Women built strong partnerships with national governments, women’s organizations, unions, women’s business organizations, private sector actors and international organizations and convened diverse stakeholders at different levels, generated evidence and research, provided direct technical support for business development and upskilling for women entrepreneurs and workers, and supported gender-responsive policy development and implementation through technical expertise and advice.</p> <p>To address the significant impact of disproportional care responsibilities on women's poverty and economic exclusion, UN-Women's work on transforming care systems is driving a shift in how care is valued. It promotes policies that recognize care work as a fundamental public good, rather than a private burden. By advocating for comprehensive care systems, social protection, and progressive macroeconomic reforms, UN Women aims to unlock critical financing and create synergies between the care economy and women's employment. This will accelerate progress towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, including those focused on gender equality and the recognition of unpaid care work. The Entity has built a programming framework that provides a blueprint and unified framework for UN-Women’s country and regional offices to design effective evidence-based programmes on national care systems and services.</p> <p>UN-Women led the development and coordination of the UN System Policy Guidance on Transforming Care Systems, commissioned by the Deputy Secretary-General – a landmark guidance co-written with the ILO, OHCHR, UNDP and ECLAC, and launched through a high-level event in New York with Member States, civil society, UN Agencies and the UN Deputy Secretary-General in July 2024.</p> <p>Also in July 2024, UN-Women and the ILO launched a global report detailing findings from the application of a UN-Women-ILO policy tool to estimate investment costs and evaluate the economic and social returns of investments in care services. The report showcases results from Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Nepal.</p> <p>Para 25. In 2024, UN-Women continued its joint implementation of the Joint Programme ‘Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment’ together with FAO, IFAD and WFP, with an overarching goal to secure rural women’s livelihoods, rights and resilience in the context of sustainable development. Currently in its second phase (2022–2027) with the support of Norway, Sweden and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the programme builds on each entity’s comparative advantages and adopts an integrated approach to improve the status of women in rural areas and achieve four interrelated outcomes: (a) Improved food security and nutrition; (b) Increased income, decent work and</p>
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	<p>economic autonomy; (c) Enhanced participation and leadership in rural life and institutions; and (d) More gender-responsive policy environment.</p> <p>UN-Women continues to support the System-Wide Plan of Action for the 3rd UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) by providing substantive inputs in to the to the report of the Secretary-General, A/78/239, on Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027). UN-Women’s contribution highlighted the progress made, gaps, as well as challenges faced in the eradication of poverty among women and girls, in particular in developing countries and comprehensive action-oriented recommendations to accelerate progress towards the complete eradication of poverty.</p> <p>UN-Women is also strengthening action to accelerate progress on poverty eradication under the umbrella of programming on women’s climate action & green/blue economies which builds on the successful programming on climate-resilient agriculture, which has flourished most notably in West and Central Africa (WCA) and East and Southern Africa (ESA) with a few country programmes in other regions, such as in Morocco and China. It improved women’s access to climate-resilient agriculture value chains that put women at the centre, by empowering them to participate in and contribute to food systems. The programme combines action at the policy and programmatic levels with the overall goal of empowering women and strengthening the adaptation and the resilience of rural women in a changing climate, including through improving access to land and natural resources, sustainable energy sources and technologies for productive and productive uses and to finance and markets, while increasing diversification of livelihoods and enhancing productivity. The climate-resilient agriculture portfolio has been implemented through multi-stakeholder partnerships with UN agencies, governments, financial institutions, civil society organizations, and women producer associations and farmer cooperatives.</p> <p>Para 26.</p> <p>UN-Women’s work under the Joint SDG Fund on Social Protection and leadership role in the gender working group of the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) continues to present an opportunity to move forward the agenda on gender-responsive social protection. UN-Women’s support to Member States on social protection has focused on joint research with partners, capacity development, and policy implementation, which has helped decision makers and development practitioners take ownership in building gender-responsive national social protection systems.</p> <p>Social protection has also been integrated as a key component within UN-Women's programming on Women and the World of Work which leverages social protection and gender-responsive procurement for women’s entrepreneurship, decent work, and income security, in line with SDG targets 1.3, 4.4, 5.b, 8.b, 8.3 and 8.5. The initiative draws on UN-Women’s long experience and comparative advantage in working on gender-responsive social protection to lift constraints on women’s economic empowerment, including by improving access to and control over income and assets, decreasing the gender pay gap, increasing decision-making power, supporting recognizing, reducing and redistributing unpaid care and domestic work responsibilities, and rewarding and representing paid care and domestic work.</p>
<p>Calls upon the UNDS entities, in the context of the</p>	<p>Para 27a, b, c, d.</p>

<p>coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic: (para. 27)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)) 	<p>UN-Women continues its active engagement on the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection. UN-Women, along with FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, is co-leading the coordinating group of the global Technical Support Facility (TSF), which is leading the implementation of the Global Accelerator at the country level, to ensure that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are systematically incorporated in the planning, design, and implementation of country roadmaps and calls for proposals under the various funding windows under the Global Accelerator. As a result of this work, 25 countries received funding under the Global Accelerator to implement joint programmes. UN-Women and partner agencies on the TSF are joint Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNOs) in several of the countries. The countries include Albania, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Colombia, Indonesia, Indonesia, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.</p> <p>Throughout 2023 and 2024, UN-Women worked closely with partners in the SPIAC-B gender working group to develop the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development on the theme of “Harnessing social protection for gender equality, resilience and transformation”. The report provides comprehensive guidance and concrete examples for the integration of a gender perspective into social protection from design to delivery, coordination and financing. The report has already served as a basis for the development of capacity building and training materials for the East and Southern Africa region and technical assistance in West and Central Africa and in the Caribbean. In Cote d’Ivoire, for example, UN-Women supported the rollout of the national social protection strategy with a focus on programmatic components that address unpaid care. In Barbados, UN-Women’s work on gender-responsive social protection contributed to the passing of new legislation that introduces three weeks of paternity leave and extends maternity leave from 12 to 14 weeks in line with ILO Convention 183.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women continued to lead normative, policy and programmatic work to advance progress on preventing and responding to technology-facilitated violence against women and girls (TF VAWG). UN-Women strengthened its advocacy, strategic partnerships such as with the Global Partnership for Action on Gender-Based Online Harassment and Abuse (Global Partnership) and mobilized resources. UN-Women has been working to shape a strong global and normative landscape through contributing thought leadership and technical inputs into intergovernmental processes, including the drafting of the Secretary General’s report on TF VAWG. UN-Women supported the development of both the General Assembly and Human Rights Council related resolutions. The UNGA Resolution provides a comprehensive framework for preventing and eliminating VAWG in the digital environment. To close the data and research gap, UN-Women worked with the Sexual Violence Research Initiative, the Association for Progressive Communications and the Global Partnership to develop a shared research agenda on TF VAWG to reach consensus on priority areas for research. It was launched in September and already succeeded in raising USD500,000 for research. As a result of UN-Women spearheading data collection and methodological work on TF VAWG, it was officially mandated in March by the Statistical Commission to coordinate the development of a statistical framework. Partnerships were concluded and work is in progress for the publication of key products in 2025, including a compendium of emerging practices to prevent and respond to TF VAWG, an addendum to the Handbook on VAW legislation, a study on perpetrators of TF VAWG and guidance on gender responsive policing addressing TF VAWG. The ACT to end violence against women and girls programme, also created for cross-sectoral collaboration between the violence against women and the feminist tech/digital rights fields.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 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>[...] 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>Para 28</p> <p>UN-Women’s Strategic Plan 2022-2025 aims to achieve gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and the full enjoyment of their human rights. The Strategic Plan is anchored in the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace and security (WPS), the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and other relevant intergovernmental outcomes, such as resolutions of the General Assembly and agreed conclusions of the Commission of the Status of Women. It contributes to the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as commitments to gender equality and women’s empowerment made in other relevant UN instruments and resolutions.</p> <p>In line with international norms and standards, UN-Women applies a human rights-based approach and is guided by the principle of leaving no one behind. The Entity responds to discrimination and inequalities by identifying and addressing structural barriers and unequal power relations</p>

	<p>that reproduce inequalities over generations, as well as discriminatory laws, policies, and practices. This approach is based on full respect for all human rights, including the right to development, and the recognition that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated.</p> <p>Support includes producing evidence and knowledge to support the implementation of CEDAW, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda, relevant Security Council resolutions on WPS, and other global intergovernmental normative and policy outcomes.</p> <p>In coordination with OHCHR and often with other UN entities, UN-Women continued to support the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in all regions, including support for States parties in reporting under the Convention and in preparing for the constructive dialogue with the CEDAW Committee, support for legal reforms and new policies in alignment with the Convention, and support for UNCT reporting and for the preparation of civil society reports. UN-Women continued to support the work of the Human Rights Council during its regular sessions and in relation to the Universal Periodic Review and the work of the Special Procedures to strengthen the integration of a gender perspective. UN-Women supported human rights investigations mandated by the Human Rights Council with dedicated gender expertise, to ensure that sexual and gender-based violence is documented in-line with international standards and following a survivor-centered approach.</p> <p>As co-custodians for SDG indicator 5.1.1, UN-Women, the World Bank Group and the OECD Development Centre continued to collect comparable data on legal frameworks that advance gender equality and develop tools, including an infographic on the Crucial Role of Legal Frameworks in Advancing Gender Equality. New data will be reported in 2025.</p> <p>UN-Women continued to actively participate in the Secretary-General’s Call to Action for Human Rights, including co-leading three task teams: on eliminating discriminatory laws, on temporary special measures, and on civic space. UN-Women has also been involved in inter-agency efforts to review the integration of HRBA, GEWE and LNOB in CCAs/UNSDCFs and build capacity of UNCTs, including an online foundational course with the UN Staff College for UN staff. As well as the 2nd cohort of an online moderated course primarily targeting UNSDCF roll out countries. At country level, UN-Women continued to collaborate with national human rights institutions, in particular in deepening their work on women’s human rights.</p>
<p>Calls upon the UNDS entities to (para. 29):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adopt and mainstream a more climate- and environment-responsive approach into their programmes and strategic plans [...]; (para. 29 (a)) 	<p>Para 29a.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women continued its support to Member States, the UN system and partners in the implementation of the agreed conclusions of the sixty-sixth session (CSW66) on “Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes.” The negotiated agreed conclusions include strong language on the impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters on women and girls, including indigenous women and women with disabilities. They call for the integration of a gender perspective in design, funding, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes on climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience. They commit Member States to increased gender-responsive investment in climate change, environmental and DRR policies and programmes by scaling up technology transfer, capacity-building and the mobilization of financial resources from all sources.</p>

At the Conferences of Parties (COPs) of the three Rio Conventions —the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD), the UN Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD), and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) — UN-Women raised the profile of gender equality and women’s and girls’ leadership in the context of environmental and climate action, including through providing technical support to Parties prior and during the COPs, engaging in high-level official events and organizing side events and roundtables with other UN organizations, civil society organizations and partners. Drawing upon technical briefs prepared by UN-Women on “Advancing gender-responsive synergies across the Rio conventions: Gender equality at the intersection of climate action, biodiversity protection and sustainable land management” and “Women environmental human rights defenders,” UN-Women advocated for amplifying the agency, voice and leadership of women and girls at all levels. UN-Women continued its direct technical support to the UNFCCC Gender Team in its support to Parties and relevant constituencies to discuss and debate effective approaches to integrating a strong gender perspective and the human rights of women and girls.

The Feminist Action for Climate Justice Generation Equality Action Coalition (FACJ), convened by UN-Women, is a multistakeholder partnership of governments, civil society, including youth-led organizations, philanthropy and the private sector, that seeks to initiate a transition to an inclusive and regenerative green economy that recognizes the interconnectedness of climate change with issues of gender justice. In 2024, FACJ leaders and commitment-makers participated actively in the three Rio Convention COPs as well as their preparation and follow-up.

In terms of programmatic support to Member States, UN-Women works across regions on programmes that address the gendered impacts of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters. For example, in West and Central Africa, the regional programme on *Women’s Access to the Green Economy in West and Central Africa II* supported the integration of gender perspectives into Senegal’s revised National Strategy for the Promotion of Green Jobs and revised Nationally Determined Contribution. Working with the partners, the programme also delivered capacity building workshops to policymakers, including the UNFCCC National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points and women-based grassroot organizations.

In Asia and the Pacific, UN-Women’s joint programme with UNEP, EmPower: Women for Climate-Resilient Societies, now in its second phase and supported by the Governments of Germany, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland, continues to advance gender-responsive climate change adaptation and mitigation policies and actions. The programme focused on promoting climate-resilient livelihoods for women and at-risk communities reducing emissions through access to finance and facilitating adoption of clean energy technologies in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Indonesia, the Philippines and the region.

In 2024, UN-Women officially became a member of the International Land Coalition, the largest and most diverse coalition working on land rights globally. Additionally, UN-Women continued its collaboration with the Stand For Her Land Campaign, led by Landesa, with the goal of advancing women’s land rights including through addressing emerging challenges of climate change and food insecurity towards women’s economic justice and rights. Women’s land rights are key to building resilience to climate change shocks and environmental degradation but also aligns with and supports UN-Women’s role in SDG indicator 5.a.1 (a) and (b) as a co-custodian as well as its inclusion as an indicator in UN-Women’s Strategic Plan.

<p>Advance the development of a system-wide approach, implement measures, and report regularly to their respective governing bodies to reduce their climate and environmental footprint; ensure consistency of their operations and programmes with low emissions and climate-resilient development pathways; stressing the urgency of climate action and contribute to the post-2020 global diversity framework; and (para. 29 (b))</p>	<p>Para 29b.</p> <p>UN-Women participates in the United Nations Environment Management Group to support to continue its work to promote the integration of the human right to a healthy environment into the work of the UN and ensure that collective, UN system-wide efforts promote: (a) the integration of gender perspectives and rights-based approaches for gender-responsive actions that address, and not deepen, existing gender inequalities; and (b) women’s full and equal participation in and benefits from biodiversity conservation and sustainable development to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p> <p>Furthermore, UN-Women is a member of the UN Group on Environmental and Social Sustainability in Programming and is also committed to social and environmental (SE) sustainability through the promulgation of its Policy and Procedure in December 2023 to provide a framework and guidance to its offices in ensuring integration of SE standards into Strategic Notes (SNs) and Projects. UN-Women’s SE standards are in line with United Nations standards. The promulgation was followed by a series of socialization sessions organized in 2024. Additionally, since the promulgation of the Country Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Procedure in September 2024, SE risk screening is an important exercise when developing new SNs. At the Project level, the SE eligibility check and screening is included as a required step when planning for Projects as factored in new templates for Project development which are part of the Project Initiation, Planning and Approval Procedure which is being finalized and expected to be promulgated in Q2 2025.</p>
<p>Calls upon the UNDS to strengthen its focus in supporting programme countries in developing national capacities for development planning, collection and analysis of data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, sectoral data development plans, implementation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, with an emphasis on addressing the gap in data collection and analysis and the effective integration of</p>	<p>Para 32.</p> <p>Since 2018, UN-Women has invested more than \$75 million in national, regional and global initiatives to strengthen the gender-responsiveness of statistical systems, including financing critical data collection, integrating gender statistics into national plans and strategies, and monitoring gender-related dimensions of the SDGs.</p> <p>UN-Women supported integration of gender statistics into 24 national plans and supported countries to establish 61 coordination mechanisms to improve production and use of gender statistics. In 2024, a total of 80 gender sensitive data collection initiatives were supported, including 26 surveys on violence against women, time use, and gender and the environment, contributing to increased availability of gender-related SDG data. UN-Women led the production of cutting-edge gender data and research, launching key global reports that informed policy, advocacy and accountability efforts worldwide. The Gender Data Outlook 2024, co-produced with OECD, assessed gender data capacities across 83 countries. This informed priority-setting for gender data capacity development, including new initiatives to strengthen statistical systems and enhance data collection in Ethiopia and Nigeria.</p> <p>UN-Women published Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2024, in collaboration with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. This annual report continues to be a key resource for gender equality advocates to ensure accountability for the achievement of the Goals. UN-Women also drove accountability for gender equality financing and results through the Generation Equality Accountability Report 2024. Findings included that Generation Equality is propelling operational and normative results through over 12,000 new or scaled-up policies, programmes and advocacy initiatives.</p>

<p>the economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development [...]; (para 32)</p>	<p>The World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, compiled in collaboration with United Nations agencies and bilateral donors, was launched in 2024 and featured groundbreaking new data and analysis of social protection policies for women and girls. The report has informed policy dialogues with national governments convened by three UN-Women regional and multi-country offices.</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>Para 33.</p> <p>UN-Women engages in several interagency working groups aimed at sharing knowledge and best practices in partnerships, for instance the Structured Dialogue on Financing Working Group (including UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN-Women), which has been implementing a harmonized official structured dialogue approach that includes Funding Compact reporting. In addition, UN-Women is engaged in a Donor Recognition and Visibility Working Group with the same agencies as the latter to strategize on common approaches for donor visibility and recognition of funding, and an interagency technical working group on donor conditionalities and risk. There are also occasional senior leadership meetings and ad hoc interagency task forces formed around partnership and fundraising approaches, as the needs arise.</p> <p>The 2024 Accountability Report highlights that Generation Equality, convened by UN-Women, exemplifies intergenerational solidarity and multi-stakeholder collaboration. It promotes innovative and sustainable partnerships and contributes to shaping norms and standards at national, regional, and global levels. Generation Equality has continued to foster a wave of new and innovative collaborations, reporting 3,506 new or expanded partnerships in 2024. These partnerships primarily involve civil society organizations (77 per cent) and governments (58 per cent), highlighting the broad-based engagement across sectors. Overall, progress is achieved through joint efforts that are increasingly institutionalized.</p> <p>In 2024, \$4.7 billion was pledged in collective commitments, with notable contributions like the \$3.7 billion from the Federal Republic of Germany to the Global Alliance for Care, aimed at securing legal entitlement to all-day care for primary school-age children. As an example of successful collaboration in 2024, Generation Equality stakeholders also engaged extensively with Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), ensuring gender considerations are integrated into international human rights frameworks. The Feminist Movements and Leadership Action Coalition provided recommendations to the reformulation of the General Recommendation No. 40, which would provide updated guidance to Governments on reaching equal and inclusive representation of women in decision-making processes including in the formal processes and in local consultations.</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</p>	<p>Para 34.</p> <p>UN Women is fully integrated in the UNCTs and regional mechanisms and provides support to national priorities within the UN Cooperation Framework and their support to the 2030 Agenda. This is well reflected in other parts of the report. According to the 2024 Generation Equality Accountability Report, Generation Equality is fostering multipurpose, multi-stakeholder and national or subnational-level partnerships to better advance gender equality and women’s empowerment. Collective commitments make up 41 per cent of all pledges, at the national and subnational levels, demonstrating strong localized action. Most Generation Equality partnerships occur at the national and subnational levels</p>

<p>view to achieving the scale and pace of progress needed to realize the Goals by 2030; (para 34)</p>	<p>(43 per cent), while 27 per cent take place at the regional level and 31 per cent at the global level. For example, the Young Women’s Leadership Institute, a Kenya-based youth-led organization, partners with other young feminists and grass-roots organizations through the #MyDearBody campaign, a nationwide movement against the rising cases of femicide in Kenya. The organization and its partners have facilitated policy discussions with county leaders to advance their advocacy efforts.</p>
<p>Reiterates that the UNDS entities should enhance its support to South-South and triangular cooperation (para. 35)</p>	<p>Para 35.</p> <p>UN-Women’s six Regional Offices and ASEAN and AU Liaison Offices play a key role in facilitating South-South and triangular cooperation. During 2024, UN-Women’s ASEAN Liaison office contributed significantly to developing Women Peace and Security (WPS) National Action Plans through South-South cooperation and exchange in the region among ASEAN Member States and by providing technical expertise. UN-Women contributed to better regional cooperation among ASEAN sectoral bodies and institutions and ASEAN Member States on WPS through cross-sectoral workshops and meetings of the ASEAN WPS Advisory Group composed of 11 sectoral bodies and institutions through the three community pillars of ASEAN that provides a platform for cooperation and knowledge sharing among the ASEAN Member States. In Africa, UN-Women achieved significant milestones in strengthening the capacities of 26 regional and national entities across 9 East and Southern Africa (ESA) to promote gender equality, challenge harmful practices, and advance women’s meaningful participation in governance, peace, security and ending violence against women and girls through South-South cooperation and exchanges and developing policies and frameworks aimed at reducing gender-based discrimination, combating gender stereotypes, and addressing violence against women and girls. In Europe and Central Asia, UN-Women organized a number of regional knowledge-sharing events to facilitate the exchange of experiences and best practices among gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) experts, practitioners from ministries of finance, sectoral ministries, supreme audit institutions, and parliaments from across the region. In Latin America and Caribbean region, UN-Women is playing a key role in facilitating experience-sharing, capacity-building, and multi-sectoral engagement, involving domestic workers’ organizations, the business sector, and territorial institutions and has promoted local care agendas to ensure that policies address both national and subnational realities. It has established a robust collection of best practices, diagnostic methodologies, regulations, and public policy instruments to drive care policies and systems at the local level. A total of 11 countries and more than 35 local public care policy experiences have been identified and documented and the exchange and dissemination of 27 local care policy and system experiences with over 230 participants, including representatives from governments, civil society, academia, the private sector, international organizations, and cooperation agencies from 12 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean was facilitated in 2024.</p>
<p>Calls upon the UNDS entities to (para. 36)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Leverage their comparative advantages [...] to continue to enhance cooperation, collaboration and coordination with humanitarian assistance 	<p>Para 36.</p> <p>The UN Security Council urged the UN System to ensure that gender analysis and technical gender expertise are included throughout all stages of mission planning, mandate development, implementation, review and mission transitions or drawdown in its resolution 2242 (2015). Further parallel resolutions on sustaining peace (S/RES/2282 and A/RES/70/262) call for a comprehensive approach to peacebuilding that prioritizes supporting capacities for peace across the conflict cycle, resolution on financing for peacebuilding A/RES/76/305 (2022) urges funding allocation to support women-led peacebuilding work, and S/RES/2594 (2021) requests the Secretary-General, to include gender-sensitive analysis in his conflict analysis during planning and implementation of UN transitions.</p>

<p>and peacebuilding efforts at the national level in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, including complex emergencies, and in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations [...]; (para. 36)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-emphasizes that in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, there is a need to work collaboratively to move beyond short-term assistance towards contributing to longer-term development gains, including by engaging, where possible, in joint risk analysis, needs assessments, practice response and a coherent multi-year time frame, with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability, and risk over time [...]; (para. 36 (a)) - Re-emphasizes that development is a central goal in itself and that in countries and in conflict and post-conflict situations the 	<p>Building on this mandate, a joint initiative led by UN-Women in partnership with DPPA, DPO, UNDP and PBSO to address the need for improved gender analysis across the full spectrum of the UN processes, supported with gender expertise and analysis for several processes in 2023-2024: MONUSCO, UNSOM, UNAMI transition planning, independent review of BINUH.</p> <p>As a result of long-standing partnership with UN-Women and supported by UN-Women's expertise, the SG's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) allocated 43% of its approved allocations in 2024 towards gender responsive peacebuilding, continuing the trend of exceeding its own gender funding target at 30%. UN-Women collaborated with PBF on elaboration of a new approach aimed to support local women-led peacebuilding organizations, the Gender Promotion Initiative 2.0. In 2022-2024, UN-Women led the analysis, consultations and design in 6 out of 7 pilot countries (Haiti, Niger, DRC, CAR, Guatemala and Columbia), in the Gambia UN-Women does not have presence. In 2024, UN-Women has been leading a new project design in Liberia. These projects are designed for women led peacebuilding organizations to co-create projects, access PBF project funding and benefit from institutional and capacity support, therefore strengthening the Fund's localization efforts especially as related to women peacebuilders.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women continued to partner with DPPA/PBSO to support the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in the implementation of its gender strategy. Women peacebuilders briefed the Commission in its meetings at a rate of 58.8 per cent, the Commission included gender considerations in 100 per cent of its 13 submissions to the General Assembly, Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, compared with 95 per cent of its submissions in 2023. In its advice, the Commission called for the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in decision-making and political processes, including electoral processes, mediation and government institutions. A more in-depth review will be conducted in 2025 that will also further look into the impact of these engagements.</p> <p>In 2024, the informal phase of the 2025 Peacebuilding Architecture Review commenced. UN-Women organized consultations with young women peacebuilders in Asia-Pacific region, and supported two global events in 2024: a UN-CSO Dialogue on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, and a round table to discuss the complementarity of WPS NAPs and National Prevention Strategies. The outcomes of these events and consultations planned for 2025 will contribute to the outcome of the Peacebuilding Architecture Review commenced – parallel resolutions of the UNGA and UNSC.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women continued to address the persistent challenges to gender equality and women's empowerment through visible, transformative change along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus, with a focus on building local resilience, self-reliance, and gender-responsive solutions, thereby empowering women and girls to drive their own recovery during and post-crisis.</p> <p>At the global level, UN-Women, as co-chair of the IASC Gender Reference Group (GRG) led the development of the renewed IASC Policy and Accountability Framework on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action. This marks a renewed global commitment to gender equality and emphasizes the critical importance of addressing the needs and building resilience of crisis-affected and displaced women and girls in the long term.</p> <p>UN-Women leveraged its expertise to align national efforts with global gender equality standards, ensuring that the needs of displaced women and girls, including refugees, were prioritized and addressed effectively in the response. In Latin-America and the Caribbean, UN-Women actively engaged in a set of interconnected initiatives, including the UN Issue-Based Coalition on Human Mobility, the Interagency Coordination</p>
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<p>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))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requests the Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration to conduct regular briefings with Member States on its work; (para. 36 (c)) 	<p>Platform for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela, the Quito Process, and the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework, which collectively advanced the leadership participation, and protection of refugee and migrant women and girls, as well as host communities, and ensured that their specific needs were prioritized along the HDP nexus.</p>
<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 the United Nations Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Para 37.</p> <p>UN-Women contributed to gender-responsive DRR and resilience in 60 countries through technical and policy support, provision of gender expertise to DRR mechanisms and processes, advocacy and knowledge management, and implementation of projects and programmes. In 2024, UN-Women worked with over six hundred women’s organizations focused on disaster and climate resilience as well as national governments, and 49 UN entities, resulting in 30 countries which have achieved gender-responsive DRR and related legislation, policies, strategies, plans and assessments, covering 2.5 billion people. Furthermore, UN-Women co-led the development and launch of the Gender Action Plan to Support Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai GAP) in support of member states, civil society, the UN system and other stakeholders, which included alignment with the gender focus of related frameworks and other 2030 Agenda commitments.</p>

<p>Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) [...]; (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>Para 39.</p> <p>In 2024, with UN-Women’s support, 10 countries adopted, revised or repealed laws and 14 countries advanced policies to end violence against women and girls, with a strong focus on prevention, and 25 countries implemented new multi-stakeholder initiatives to prevent and respond to sexual violence in public and/or private spaces, all of which included a focus on sexual harassment.</p> <p>UN-Women also intensified efforts to increase survivors’ access to quality, comprehensive, survivor-centered, multisectoral services, in line with standards developed jointly at the global level with UNFPA, WHO, UNODC and UNDP through the Global Joint Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence. Results of a 2024 mapping demonstrate that UN-Women’s comprehensive approach in the area of violence against women and girls’ response has made a strong contribution to increasing the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of essential services for survivors. Key findings show that the <i>Essential Services Package</i> is now being used by over 100 countries and has contributed to a shift in global norms towards providing VAWG survivor-centred services in all sectors. The mapping also demonstrated UN-Women’s role as a convening agency on work around violence against women and girls’ response to maximize impact, with sister UN agencies, multi-lateral donors, and country partners including country governments, particularly women’s machineries, non-governmental organizations, women’s civil society organizations and movements, external experts, academic institutions among others. In 2024, UN-Women supported the development and/or implementation of guidelines, protocols and standard operating procedures to strengthen essential services for survivors of violence in 29 countries. Furthermore, 3034 countries reported increases in the number of women accessing services after experiencing violence or discrimination.</p> <p>In 2024 UN-Women significantly contributed to a strengthened normative framework on ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG) at global, regional and national levels, and to the development of evidence through research and data to inform efficient policies and programmes, notably on technology-facilitated violence against women and girls (TF VAWG) and in support of women’s rights movements to ensure progress on EVAWG as well as a structured response to the backlash on gender equality.</p> <p>Notably, UN-Women informed the outcomes of the General Assembly resolutions, including through the Secretary-General's reports on intensified and accelerated global efforts to eliminate female genital mutilation (A/79/514), prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women in girls (A/79/500) and end trafficking in women and girls (A/79/322) and through support to Member States’ negotiations on the respective resolutions, in addition to the child, early and forced marriage resolution. In addition, UN-Women provided substantial technical support to the development of new resolutions of the Human Rights Council on addressing TF VAWG (A/HRC/56/L.15) and on the elimination of domestic violence (A/HRC/53/L.5/REV.1). UN-Women worked closely with the 7 entities of the Platform of Independent Expert Mechanisms on Discrimination and Violence Against Women (EDVAW Platform), including on addressing the backlash on women’s rights and gender equality, strengthening normative, legal and policy frameworks addressing emerging forms of violence, such as technology-</p>

	<p>facilitated gender-based violence and the nexus between climate change and EVAWG, as well as supporting women’s rights organizations and feminist movements.</p> <p>UN-Women’s policy and normative support further extended to the regional and country level where UN-Women leveraged its convening role and partnerships with the global and regional human rights mechanisms, UN system, CSOs through the EU-UN-Women ACT programme and the Generation Equality Action Coalition to successfully mobilize against regressive laws and supported progressive normative frameworks. In The Gambia, UN-Women successfully mobilized against the repeal of the law banning FGM. Efforts included providing financial support through the GBV Action Coalition and the EU-UN-Women ACT programme, to local Gambian organizations, such as Safe Hands for Girls to enable intensified mobilization of key actors, including members of the National Assembly, communities, and religious leaders around key National Assembly sessions. UN-Women also provided technical support in the development of the new African Union Convention on Ending Violence against Women and Girls. A groundbreaking instrument to eliminate all forms of violence that have long silenced, oppressed, and harmed women and girls across the continent.</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>Para 40.</p> <p>The Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries was held on 5-9 March 2023.</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>Para 41.</p> <p>UN-Women continues to consider vulnerability aspects including SIDS status in calibrating its country presence and assessing resource allocation models. It has provided additional guidance and clarity on the set-up and minimum standards for Multi-Country Offices (MCOs) as they relate to its presence governance guidance. UN-Women has played a pivotal role in advancing the SIDS agenda through its work in the Caribbean and the Pacific, aligning with the SAMOA Pathway, and continuing with the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS), emanating from the 4th International SIDS Conference (SIDS4) in Antigua in May 2024. This commitment was notably demonstrated by hosting the first-ever Gender Equality Forum on the sidelines of SIDS4. The two-day Forum, along with the SIDS4 Conference, provided a unique opportunity to convene a multi-stakeholder forum for continued reflection on progress and deliberation on further considerations, actions, and commitments required to ensure meaningful progress towards a gender-transformative and resilient future for SIDS. Key inputs from the forum are reflected in the ABAS which reinforced that strategic, SIDS-appropriate, gender-transformative interventions were warranted to ensure that SIDS were best positioned to transform their vulnerabilities into resilience, as they strive to attain the SDGs and honour their commitments to gender transformation through the Beijing Platform for Action and other international instruments.</p> <p>The forum underscored the necessity of acknowledging and integrating gender perspectives, and those of the affected and vulnerable populations, into discussions on sustainable development, climate change, and resilience building. A significant outcome was the initiation of the SIDS4 Caribbean-Pacific dialogues, focusing on critical areas such as the need for disaggregated data, economic empowerment, and peacebuilding initiatives. These dialogues were essential for understanding and addressing disparities in employment, education, gender-based</p>

	<p>violence (GBV) and the impacts of climate change, which are detrimental to SIDS. By utilizing both qualitative and quantitative data, SIDS can develop targeted policies and programmes to enhance women's participation in leadership roles and various sectors, leading to improved community outcomes.</p> <p>In addition, at the global level, UN-Women has raised awareness and advocated for an intersectional approach to SIDS that not only includes gender equality, but also structural racial justice, the latter having been left out of the SIDS discourse until introduced by UN-Women during the main SIDS4 discourse. Continued advocacy on this intersectional approach continues at HQ through engagement with the Mission of Antigua and Barbuda around development of the SIDS Center of Excellence, a key outcome of ABAS.</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>Para 42.</p> <p>UN-Women has enhanced its institutional capacity to implement its Africa Strategy, aligned to the AU Agenda 2063 and the gender equality strategy 2018-28, by re-establishing the Liaison Office in Addis Ababa. Other continental level work centers around the gender responsive roll out of the African Continental Free Trade Area through the production of advocacy briefs, technical support and capacity building of key actors.</p> <p>UN-Women and the African Union Commission (AUC) have deepened their collaboration to promote GEWE across Africa, embedding GEWE into policy frameworks, tracking implementation progress, disseminating best practices, and aligning efforts with the African Union's strategic priorities. UN-Women played a crucial role in developing the African Union's first Convention on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG) through a multi-pronged strategy involving political engagement, technical support, and advocacy. A key initiative was engaging non-traditional partners, such as traditional and religious leaders, in shaping the Convention. UN-Women organized consultations to build support and foster collaboration, support and buy-in of the Convention by these leaders, media outlets, and religious institutions.</p> <p><i>Evidence:</i> Proposed Approach for UN-Women AU Convention Nov2024.docx (internal only) and https://x.com/unwomenafrica/status/1861802247128015132</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 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</p>	<p>Para 44.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women continued to advance its relationship with IFIs focusing on influencing their strategies and financing decisions to support the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. UN-Women's Executive Director serves as a member of the World Bank's Advisory Council on Gender and Development, the consultative body through which UN-Women provides feedback and advice on the World Bank's work as relates to gender equality. In 2024 World Bank launched its new Gender Strategy 2024 – 2030. UN-Women provided critical engagement with the strategy, shared substantive expertise throughout the strategy development and consultation.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women became a formal member of High-Level Steering Committee on UN-World Bank partnership on fragile and conflict-affected states after being an observer since 2021 and a member of technical working group since 2017. UN-Women participated the Committee meeting organized in Haiti. The Committee discussed leveraging the UN-World Bank partnership in Haiti to help the government address systemic drivers of fragility, support the most vulnerable, and lay the foundation for sustainable peace and development. UN- Women informed the prioritization of the Bank's financial allocations to country support strategy, building on gender analysis and focusing on the implementation of WPS commitments, and advocated a broader approach that includes investing in women's participation in peace, security and humanitarian at all levels and economic empowerment as a key element of recovery and violence prevention.</p>

<p>levels, including specific attention to middle-income countries, as set out in the Secretary-General’s road map for financing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2019–2021; (para. 44)</p>	
<p>[...] encourages the United Nations development system, in partnership with Member States, civil society and the private sector, to [...] promote the conducive environment for volunteerism and volunteers to enhance the sustainability of development results; (para 45)</p>	<p>Para 45.</p> <p>UN Volunteers represent over 6% of the UN-Women workforce, with 18% of all UN Volunteers being Youth. This reflects a shared recognition of the significance of UNV modalities as a vital entry point into the UN System, offering opportunities for meaningful contributions and learning. In 2023, Offices in Bolivia, Colombia, Afghanistan, Kenya and Türkiye were the top duty Countries to employ Volunteers. Donors also acknowledge the significant contributions made by UN Volunteers in advancing Gender Equality, demonstrated by their full funding of 15% of UNVs within UN-Women.</p>
<p>III. Funding of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system</p>	
<p>QCPR mandates (paras. 46-69)</p>	<p>Progress made</p>
<p>Calls upon United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to publish timely, harmonized, and verifiable data on funding flows as well as to continue enhancing the visibility of contributors at all levels, including by making information on providers of flexible global funding available to the country representatives of the respective funds,</p>	<p>Para 50.</p> <p>UN-Women submits its financial data to the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination annually and to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) on a monthly basis. The Entity complies fully with all requirements to report against the UN Data Cube Standards and IATI 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 including UN-Women’s Transparency Portal and in its annual report.</p>

<p>programmes and specialized agencies; (para. 50)</p>	
<p>Urges the UNDS entities to: (paras 55, 56)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – continue enhancing the transparency and accountability of inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms, as well as to continue developing well-designed pooled funds, as a complement to agency-specific funds, that reflect and support common objectives and cross-cutting issues for United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, [...]; (para. 55) – [...] enhance their participation, where appropriate, in such funding mechanisms; (para. 55) 	<p>Para 55.</p> <p>Inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms can play an important role in financing the UN for purpose as part of a broader portfolio of financing instruments. Pooled Funding received by UN-Women includes Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Office funding such as the EU Spotlight Initiative, funding from UN OCHA, the Peacebuilding Fund, Joint Programmes for which UN-Women is an Administrative Agent and Joint Programmes for which UN-Women is a Participating United Nations Organization. Funding towards the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UNTF-EVAW) 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>Furthermore, inter-agency pooled funds play a critical role in fostering UN system-wide collaboration, ensuring coordinated action on gender equality and the empowerment of women. By leveraging joint resources, these funds enhance efficiency, promote alignment with shared priorities, and drive more impactful, gender-responsive programming. The integration of the Gender Equality Marker (GEM) within pooled funding mechanisms strengthens accountability, enabling a clearer assessment of financial commitments to gender equality and reinforcing collective efforts to close resource gaps. In 2024, 77% of Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs) and Joint Programmes applied GEM, improving transparency and accountability. Notably, 47% of MPTFs and 45% of Joint Programmes allocated 15% or more of their resources to programs where gender equality is the principal objective. To further institutionalize gender-responsive financing, the UNSDG Fiduciary Management and Oversight Group reinforced GEM implementation by adopting mandatory guidance in 2024.</p> <p>Moreover, leveraging collaboration with IANWGE entities, UN-Women contributed to the introduction of the GEM and associated financial targets, offering technical advice for applying GEM in more than 100 Joint Programmes across five thematic areas of the Joint SDG Fund in 2024: Digital Transformation (21 JPs), Food Systems Transformation (20 JPs), the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions (25 JPs), the Integrated Policy & Capacity Funding Track (16 JPs), and the Localization Window (29 JPs).</p> <p>UN-Women continues to contribute to the centrality of gender equality in the Joint SDG Fund through its participation in the Operational Steering Committee, the UN Food Systems Coordination Hub and the multistakeholder engagement to implement the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transition and the World Bank Social Protection and Jobs Compass.</p> <p>In 2022-2023 UN-Women organized a series of webinars on Peacebuilding programming for Country Offices, building the capacity on gender-responsive conflict analysis, programme development, monitoring and reporting. The peacebuilding programming at UN-Women includes the focus on the HDP nexus.</p> <p>In 2022-2023 UN-Women also supported the SG’s Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to develop a new phase of the Gender-promotion Initiative (GPI2.0), aimed at localization of analysis and priority setting for gender equality and women’s empowerment peacebuilding projects at the country level. UN-Women is leading the development and implementation in close collaboration with other UNCT members, government and civil society in 8 out of 9 country pilots.</p>

<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"> • Exploring options on how to incentivize donor countries, other countries in a position to do so and other contributors to ensure an adequate and predictable level of core and non-core funding on a multi-year basis, including enhancing reporting and demonstration of programme results; (para. 56 (a)) • Identifying, in the context of integrated results and resources frameworks, the 	<p>Para 56.</p> <p>UN-Women continued its efforts to address the need for sufficient core resources. In 2024⁴, the Entity received a total of USD 593.7 million in contributions. Regular resources decreased by 8.6% from USD 164.1 million in 2023 to USD 150 million in 2024. Other resources grew by 11.5% from USD 388.3 million in 2023 to USD 432.9 million in 2024, surpassing the integrated budget projections for the sixth year in a row. The ratio of regular to other resources was 25.7%, while regular resources from Member States donors represented a 32.4% share of all contributions from Member States donors, in line with the Funding Compact. This is an affirmation of support for UN-Women’s mandate during a critical period.</p> <p>Para 56a.</p> <p>Similarly, UN-Women continued to engage in the formal Structured Dialogue on Financing with its Executive Board to ensure adequate and predictable core and non-core funding of Strategic Plan result targets. The overall objective of these dialogues is that the Executive Board’s endorsed integrated budgets are fully financed to support the comprehensive implementation of the Strategic Plan. Furthermore, to complement the annual top funding partners roundtable event, UN-Women began planning for an emerging partners roundtable.</p> <p>Para 56b.</p> <p>In developing its integrated results and resources frameworks (IRRF), UN-Women carefully assessed the level of resources required to deliver the expected results in its strategic plans. This entailed considering not only the direct programmatic costs, but also the administrative, management, and programme support costs necessary to enable effective and efficient implementation. UN-Women also took into account past years' expenditure trends and the future needs of country offices as outlined in their strategic notes. Additionally, the organization factored in the resource requirements based on the typology of its offices (e.g. regional, multi-country, and country offices). By aligning resource allocation with strategic priorities and building in flexibility to adapt to evolving needs, UN-Women strengthened the integrity and effectiveness of its integrated frameworks, ensuring optimal utilization of resources to drive meaningful impact.</p> <p>Para 56c.</p> <p>UN-Women continues to pursue engagement across various donor streams to reduce the concentration of its financing. Its ability to pursue alternative funding channels, such as individual givers, has been affected by resource constraints, compounded by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy that together have limited investments in growing this segment. In 2024, 182 partners contributed to UN-Women, remaining the same as in 2023. 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 593.7 million in 2024, up from USD 562.9 million in 2023. 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 423.7 million (USD 143 million to core</p>
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⁴ Please note that 2024 contribution figures are preliminary and unaudited provided by FMS/DMA, subject to change

<p>level of resources adequate to produce the results expected in their strategic plans, including administrative, management, and programme support costs; (para. 56 (b))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)) 	<p>resources), up from USD 405.3 million in 2023 (USD 157.1 million to core resources). Despite global challenges, UN-Women received continued support from partners, with government partners committing to multi-year RR funding (USD 54 million in 2024). The Entity received USD 593.7 million in contributions, exceeding the USD 500 million baseline for the sixth consecutive year. Regular resources decreased by 8.6% from the previous year, bringing the ratio of regular to other resources to 25.7%.</p>
<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</p>	<p>Para 57.</p> <p>UN-Women continued to collaborate and harmonize its cost recovery policy that includes common cost classification categories and cost recovery methodologies. The Executive Board in the decision 2024/10 approved the joint comprehensive cost-recovery policy (DP/FPA-ICEF-UNW/2024/1), which includes cost-classification categories, methodology and rates, effective 1 January 2026 and supersedes the previous cost recovery policy approved in decision UNW/2020/8 (DP/FPA-ICEF-UNW/2020/1).</p>

<p>UN-Women, as adopted by their respective Executive Boards in 2020...]; (para. 57)</p>	
<p>Urges the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to mobilize resources for their operational activities for development to complement core resources by encouraging flexible, adequate, predictable, and less earmarked funding, including through well-designed, transparent, and accountable funding mechanisms at all levels, including at country level; (para. 59)</p>	<p>Para 59.</p> <p>To complement regular resources, UN-Women encourages all partners able to do so to contribute flexible Other Resources, as opposed to tightly earmarked Other Resources. Such loosely earmarked resources offer flexibility to direct funds to where they are most needed with greater predictability, allowing more efficient and effective responses; facilitating longer-term planning and sustainability; and generating savings in transaction, management and reporting costs. One proven approach to high-quality resources is funding for UN-Women country-level Strategic Notes. This offers flexibility through soft earmarking in support of UN-Women’s programmes at country level, aligned to the UNSDCFs and national priorities. While Strategic Note funding has generally increased since 2015, UN-Women believes this instrument remains under-used. Other proven approaches of flexible Other Resources are support to mature thematic global programmes, such as Women Count and LEAP. This will be further enhanced going forward, with resource mobilization efforts in support of new, innovative and large-scale joint approaches, such as TransformCare, a relatively new global programme.</p>
<p>Urges the UNDS entities to (paras. 61, 62)</p> <p>Further explore and implement innovative funding approaches to catalyse additional resources for sustainable development [...]; (para. 61)</p> <p>[...] 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</p>	<p>Para 61.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women continued to co-chair the Finance in Common Summit’s Coalition on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE) in Public Development Banks (PDBs), established in 2020. Three new PDBs joined the Coalition this year, bringing the total to 92 engaged members, nearly half of which have endorsed the Paris Development Banks’ Statement on GEWE under UN-Women’s co-leadership. In collaboration with the 2024 Co-Chair, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank - the second-largest multilateral development bank by membership – UN-Women convened this diverse group to exchange expertise, share knowledge, and enhance gender-responsive investment strategies, with a special focus on financing care infrastructure. UN-Women also became a global signatory to the Women’s Entrepreneurship Finance Initiative (WeFi) Code, a pioneering effort to drive systemic change in the financial ecosystem. Together with the UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), UN-Women launched new guidance to help banks integrate gender targets into portfolios, products, and services that advance women’s empowerment - developed in consultation with 2X Global, Women’s World Banking, the Financial Alliance for Women, the Inter-American Development Bank, and IFC. UN-Women continued to contribute to the UN Joint SDG Fund implementation, integrating gender into innovative finance instrument e.g. insurance.</p> <p>Para 62.</p>

<p>their regular financial reporting; (para. 62)</p> <p>[...] 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)[...]</p>	<p>In 2024, Iceland issued the world’s first sovereign gender bond, with UN-Women providing guidance on the Gender Equality Annex to Iceland’s Sovereign Sustainable Financing Framework. This €50 million bond sets a global precedent by leveraging sovereign debt to enhance services for low-income women and address unpaid care work. As a global standard-setting advisor on innovative finance for gender equality, UN-Women contributed to several key initiatives: the Luxembourg Gender Finance Task Force (Standards & Innovations Working Group), China’s Green Finance Committee (Research Working Group on Financing for Women’s Sustainable Development), and the Climate Bonds Initiative’s Resilience Taxonomy Advisory Group, integrating gender considerations into global adaptation and resilience investment classifications. In Africa, UN-Women collaborated with multilateral partners to disseminate toolkits and training materials for designing and issuing gender bonds in East and Southern Africa. This aims to build a pipeline of gender lens investment opportunities across African capital markets. With UN-Women’s advisory support, blended finance solutions—including guarantee funds—were advanced to unlock financing for women-led SMEs in Niger, Burundi, Georgia, and the Bahamas.</p>
<p>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)</p> <p>[...] requests the UNDS to provide assistance to graduating countries in the formulation and implementation of their national transition strategies and to consider country-specific support for graduated countries for a fixed period of</p>	<p>Para 64.</p> <p>UN-Women develops 4-year Strategic Notes fully aligned with the country UNSDCF. The purpose of the Strategic Note is to have a clear strategy and offer of support in line with national priorities to address upcoming issues such as graduated countries. UN-Women has a track record to work on gender responsive budgeting and will further draw on the agreed conclusions of CSW68 to further support countries in this area of work. In developing Strategic Notes, the process both assesses country needs (including LDC status) and details how the Entity will calibrate its response to ensure adequate support. In assessing the country context, the Entity reviews a basket of indicators including level of development, gender considerations, UNCT capacity, and others.</p>

<p>time and in a predictable manner; (para 64)</p>	
<p>Urges the UNDS entities to align their next integrated budgets with the present resolution and in that context to further improve the functioning and effectiveness of the structured dialogues on how to fund the development results agreed in the strategic plans including through the implementation of the Funding Compact commitments; (para. 65)</p>	<p>Para 65.</p> <p>UN-Women, conducts structured dialogues within the framework of system-wide funding and collaboration, harmonizing, as relevant, its official reporting with UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA. This includes the approach to Funding Compact reporting. In 2023, the most recent year for which UN-Women has reported on Funding Compact implementation, the Entity continued to meet all assessable indicator targets across the eight commitments that required entity-specific reporting.</p> <p>During 2024, UN-Women actively engaged and supported the revitalization and adoption of a new Funding Compact, and, with UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA is developing a harmonized entity-specific monitoring framework aligned with the new Funding Compact global monitoring framework.</p>
<p>IV. Governance of the United Nations operational activities for development</p>	
<p>QCPR mandates (paras. 70-85)</p>	<p>Progress made</p>
<p>Underscores the importance of all UNDS entities to (para. 74):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prepare and finalize their entity-specific country development programme documents in accordance with the agreed priorities of the UNSDCF and in consultation and agreement with host Governments (para. 74) – [...], in coordination with the Development Coordination Office 	<p>Para 74.</p> <p>UN-Women ensures that its country development programme documents—Strategic Notes (SNs)—are fully aligned with the agreed priorities of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and developed in consultation with host governments. As outlined in UN-Women’s Country Programme Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Procedure, SNs are prepared only after draft UNSDCF outcomes are available, and the SN outcomes must be adopted verbatim from the Cooperation Framework. Country Offices are required to obtain formal written confirmation from the Resident Coordinator (RC) that the Strategic Note aligns with the UNSDCF. This confirmation is a mandatory element of the SN submission package and is verified by both Regional Offices and Headquarters.</p> <p>The alignment of country-level programming with the UNSDCF is regularly communicated through UN system-wide reporting mechanisms, including UN INFO and contributions to Country Results Reports. In line with its commitment to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), UN-Women also makes Strategic Note data and their alignment with the UNSDCF publicly available through its Transparency Portal, reinforcing its commitment to accountability, transparency, and results-based management.</p>

<p>[...], 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 timelines⁵ (para. 74)</p> <p>[...] requests the Secretary-General and members of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) to ensure full implementation of the Management and Accountability Framework in all United Nations country teams; (para. 77)</p> <p>Calls upon the UNDS entities to abide by the relevant rules of procedure and working methods and to continue playing their part in enhancing system-wide coherence, coordination, harmonization and efficiency, reduce duplication and build</p>	<p>In line with the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF), UN-Women supports implementation of the UNSDCF under the leadership of the RC and in coordination with the UN Country Team. This includes engagement in Common Country Analysis (CCA) processes, support to Gender Theme Groups (GTGs), and other inter-agency mechanisms. At the regional level, Regional Coordination Specialists and Strategic Planning Specialists provide targeted support to Country Offices and UNCTs to ensure strategic coherence and system-wide alignment.</p> <p>UN-Women continues to align its internal policies and operational guidance with UNDS reform principles, including through the roll-out of its Planning, Monitoring and Reporting (PMR) Policy, the use of UNSDG Output Indicators, and participation in the UN INFO interoperability pilot, contributing to enhanced harmonization and joint results reporting.</p> <p>Para 77. UN-Women continues to apply the new Management and Accountability Framework (MAF) regarding performance management and ensuring its implementation by all Regional Directors and Country Representatives.</p> <p>Para 83. The Entity continues to inform its Executive Board on the implementation of the resolution 72/279, the QCPR, and the RC system, and the UNDS repositioning provisions through the Annual Report of the Executive Director and annual briefings during its formal and informal sessions. In 2024, an informal briefing to the Executive Board on update on the implementation efforts on the repositioning of the UNDS took place on 21 May and a formal briefing was part of the Executive Board’s annual session on 19 June. Both briefings were informed by a written background information note outlining the efforts and actions taken by UN-Women to align its policies, guidelines and regulations with the UNDS reforms during the period May 2023 to April 2024. The next briefing is scheduled for 19 May 2025 covering the period May 2024 to April 2025. The upcoming session will provide information to address the new request from the <u>Executive Board’s adopted decision 2023/06</u> (paragraph 6) to report on the newly required UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) checklist, enhancing system-wide coherence and reducing duplication. To this effect, UN-Women developed and applied since 2023 its first comprehensive corporate survey on the implementation of UNDS repositioning, following the practice of other UN entities such as UNFPA and UNICEF. It is now running on a yearly basis. The survey has gathered valuable insights on the implementation of the different streams of work of the UNDS reforms agenda and is featured in Executive Board briefings, on a yearly basis.</p> <p>Furthermore, UN-Women remains committed to adhering to relevant rules of procedure and working methods, including those established by the Core Group on Working Methods of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS, UNICEF, UN-Women, and WFP (2017). The Entity actively supports on-going efforts to enhance system-wide coherence, coordination, and efficiency, reduce duplication and build synergies among the Executive Boards and their Secretariats. The Board Secretariats collaborate closely to harmonize the Executive Boards’ practices, thereby strengthening governance and oversight functions in line with Board decisions, including on UNDS reform reporting. Furthermore, the</p>
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⁵ UN-Women does not present country programme documents at its Executive Board.

<p>synergies, as appropriate and in accordance with decisions of their respective governing bodies, and further requests these entities to align their policies, guidelines and regulations with the UNDS reforms; (para. 83)</p>	<p>joint activities of the Executive Boards, including meetings and field visits, provide a valuable platform for harmonized engagement on agencies' efforts to align with UNDS reforms.</p>
<p>V. Functioning of the United Nations development system</p>	
<p>QCPR mandates (paras. 86-113)</p>	<p>Progress made</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 UNSDCFs (para. 88)</p>	<p>Para 88.</p> <p>UN-Women is fully aligned with the Performance Management approach as spelled out in the new MAF and has updated the job description of the Country Representatives to reflect the new MAF. All Country Representatives share their performance goal related to their UNCT work at the beginning of the year with their respective Resident Coordinator (RC), and the Regional Director seeks feedback on the performance on this goal from the RC at the end of the year. UN-Women continues to provide feedback on the performance of the RC and UNCT as requested by DCO. In the 2024 RC Feedback exercise 69% of UN-Women UNCT members provided feedback on the leadership behaviours of 125 RCs (which was slightly above the global UNDS average of 64%). The Entity has continued to promote the RC function as a career path for its staff, with several active RC members. UN-Women also continues to nominate and add to the RC/HC Talent Pipeline.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Para 89.</p> <p>UN-Women has, since the adoption of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022-2031 (DPoA), and in alignment with its Strategic Plan 2021-2025, provided normative guidance, technical assistance, and capacity development to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), alongside UN and multi-stakeholder coordination. This support aims to protect, advance and promote the rights of women and girls in LDCs, including in key areas of the DPoA, such as poverty eradication, prevention and response to violence against women and girls, peace building and keeping, science, technology and innovation, climate action.</p>

<p>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>In 2024, UN-Women has committed alongside UN agencies partners to the DPoA roadmap, with a focus on bridging the gender digital gap and ensuring women’s and girls’ equal access to Information and communications technology (ICT) skills and decent employment.</p> <p>In addition, UN-Women is strengthening its commitment to the DPoA and will suggest further commitments, aiming to enhance its support to women and girls in LDCs, leveraging synergies across UN System and ensuring that gender equality is mainstreamed across all areas of the DPoA.</p>
<p>Urges the UNDS to align its staff capacities to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by building transformative and empowered leadership, repositioning staff capacities to respond to the cross-sectoral requirements of the 2030 Agenda, promoting inter-agency mobility and facilitating a mobile and flexible global workforce; (para 91)</p>	<p>Para 91.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women continued to implement collective leadership and inclusive co-creation practices as part of division and team development retreats / journeys to help foster transformative and empowering workplace cultures for systems change. This included leadership and team development capacity building for senior managers and some offices. In 2025, UN-Women will continue to implement leadership and team development including through seeking integrated approaches with other UN agencies including the UN System Staff College to leverage existing initiatives in light of resource constraints for learning. UN-Women continued to support the UN Secretariat’s leadership and mentoring initiatives through conducting regular capacity building trainings in coaching, mentoring, self-leadership skills for leadership and mentor networks including the UN 2.0 initiatives in transforming culture and more inclusive thinking and ways of working.</p> <p>UN-Women is implementing its Pivoting to Regions and Countries initiative, which aims to move UN-Women’s capacities closer to the women and girls we serve. UN-Women views this initiative as sitting squarely within the transformative changes for a sustainable UN system under the auspices of UN Reform and the UN80 initiative.</p>

<p>[...] encourages cooperation between the UNDS and programme countries in order to improve digital inclusion; (para 100)</p>	<p>Para 100.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women advanced global digital policy by ensuring gender equality is a core element of the United Nations’ <i>Global Digital Compact</i> (GDC). Its position paper, “<i>Placing Gender Equality at the Heart of the Global Digital Compact</i>,” highlights the critical need to address digital inequalities and build inclusive systems that benefit women and girls, who are often left behind in digital transformation.</p> <p>Through the Generation Equality Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation, UN-Women partnered with civil society and governments to host key events promoting a feminist digital future. These included side events at the Internet Governance Forum, CSW, and UNGA, where over 60 civil society organizations contributed to shaping strategies for the GDC.</p> <p>UN-Women also delivered targeted programming across regions to address TFGBV. These included election-related trainings on online violence against women in politics, regional consultations on digital media in elections, and workshops to improve trauma-informed support services. Youth were also engaged in Asia-Pacific through cross-country exchanges and training focused on online safety.</p> <p>On digital inclusion, UN-Women partnered with the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) to create a gender and financial inclusion toolkit and train 89 officials from 15 countries. In Tanzania, the African Girls Can Code Initiative equipped 110 girls with digital and entrepreneurial skills, while in Uganda, 1,500 scholarships supported women in STEM fields, alongside a national roadmap aiming for 50% digital literacy among women by 2027.</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>Para 105.</p> <p>UN-Women is firmly committed to the simplification and harmonization of programming instruments, business practices, and reporting across the United Nations Development System (UNDS). In line with this request, the organization has made significant strides in strengthening its own results management system (RMS) and leveraging digital technologies to enhance transparency and collaboration.</p> <p>UN-Women's state-of-the-art RMS enables the organization to effectively plan, monitor, and report on its programmatic interventions in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). This system facilitates the seamless integration of results frameworks, ensuring coherence between UN-Women's country-level Strategic Notes and the overarching UNSDCF outcomes.</p> <p>Furthermore, UN-Women's publicly accessible Transparency Portal provides a comprehensive repository of information on the organization's programming, budgets, and results. This platform promotes accountability and enables stakeholders to track UN-Women's contributions to the UNSDCF and the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>Building on these internal initiatives, UN-Women is currently piloting an innovative collaboration with the UN Development Coordination Office (UN DCO) to integrate its RMS with the UNInfo system. This effort aims to harmonize reporting across the UNDS, allowing for more streamlined data collection, analysis, and shared learning to support the efficient implementation of the UNSDCF.</p>

By leveraging digital technologies, strengthening its results management capabilities, and aligning its programming with the UNSDCF, UN-Women remains at the forefront of the UNDS' efforts to simplify and harmonize business practices. The organization is committed to working closely with its UN partners to further advance these initiatives, ultimately enhancing the coherence, transparency, and impact of the UN's development work.

UN-Women continues to focus on further simplifying and harmonizing agency specific instruments, business practices and processes, through key participation as the Inter-Agency Working Group on Implementing Partners and Implementing Partner Protocol (PSEA) Working Group, where UN-Women has joined the UN Partner Portal and is collaborating and streamlining its processes and practices relating to risk and capacity profile sharing among agencies; PSEA for Programme Partners (Implementing Partners and Responsible Parties), etc. UN-Women is the co-chair of the Executive Review Board of UN Partner Portal. In 2024, UN-Women has also initiated joint audits with UNHCR to streamline its assurance of Programme Partners.

UN-Women has adopted the revised Micro-Assessment Template for Implementing Partners, which was an inter-agency initiative to its Implementing Partners selection while maintaining its own Risk-based Capacity Assessment Template for Responsible Parties. UN-Women has promulgated its Programme Partner Management Policy and the following procedures, taking into account good practices from other Agencies:

- Selection of Programme Partners Procedure
- Initiate Programme Partner Project Procedure
- Monitoring of Programme Partners Procedure
- Assurance of Programme Partners Procedure
- Close and Learn from Programme Partner Project Procedure
- Fast-Tracking of Programme Actions Procedure
- Small Grants Policy and Procedure

Linked to the Secretary-General's Reform Agenda, UN-Women is to establish a network of Global Shared Service Centers (GSSCs) and a gradual creation of a marketplace for a set of services with high potential for scaling and thereby greater efficiency gains. The intention is to benefit from already existing services offered by the larger Agencies in order for smaller Agencies to avoid investments in similar infrastructure and instead pay for services that are not location dependent.

UN-Women is already benefitting from services by other Agencies at a global level by having UNDP manage UN-Women's payroll, Treasury and the new ERP system Quantum as well as OIOS manage UN-Women's investigation function. Depending on the financial viability, UN-Women is committed to further reviewing towards enhancing its use of outsourced services including services from the GSSCs (Global Shared Services). UN-Women also often benefits from the UN Fleet booking system and UN Web Buy at the country level.

Para 106.

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

<p>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)</p> <p>[...] 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)</p> <p>Stresses the need for the UNDS to: (para 107)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>Para 107.</p> <p>UN-Women has remained an active participant in the rollout of BOS 2.0. UN-Women is also co-chairing with UNDP the BOS at regional level in Europe and Central Asia. UN-Women also participates in the Common Back Office (CBO) roll-out. UN-Women expects to continue its participation both in the BOS as well as the CBO roll-out where it makes financial sense as a service recipient to further enhance work in this area. Common Premises, UN-Women is ahead of the target of 50% having approx. 80% of its field presence in common premises. The entity's goal is to maintain the achieved results of approx. 80% common premises worldwide and/or to increase this number where and if it makes financial sense.</p> <p>UN-Women participates in the data collection exercise for the SG's annual report on efficiency gains and effectiveness improvements. UN-Women reported a total of \$1,800,000 for 2020 and \$2,600,000 for 2021. 2022 data show efficiency gains of \$4,2 million. It is important to note that, in most cases, the efficiency gains cannot be interpreted as actual cash savings for redeployment. Many efficiency gains refer to cost-avoidance and in cases where time savings have been converted into USD equivalent amounts to enable aggregation, the time saved will potentially result in redeployment of capacity, but not actual cash savings.</p> <p>Para 108</p> <p>UN-Women has invested in results-based management over the past years and has developed gender sensitive guidance on the same. This is regularly being updated based on the wider UN SDG guidance as well as feedback from Ex Board meetings and assessment such as MOPAN or evaluations carried out independently.</p> <p>Para 109</p> <p>UN-Women continues to pursue synergies and inter-agency efforts to avoid duplications and overlaps through UN-Women's participation in the Inter Agency Working Group on Implementing Partners (Programme Partners) and Implementing Partners Protocol (PSEA) Working Group. UN-Women through its policies, procedures facilitate and focuses on capacity strengthening of key Programme Partners for sustainability. UN-Women benchmarks and learns from other entities in development of policies and procedure to identify and minimize duplications, as evident in UN-Women's Assurance of Programme Partners Procedure which is HACT derived.</p> <p>Para 110.</p> <p>UN-Women is headquartered in New York and is expanding its presence at the regional and country levels. The Entity's regional architecture comprises 6 regional offices and 62 country offices and serves 59 additional countries through United Nations reform presences (including non-resident forms of programme delivery and coordination for gender equality and women's empowerment).</p> <p>Paras 111 & 112.</p>
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<p>the country level, [...] (para 107)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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) <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</p>	<p>In support of the Secretary-General’s System-wide Strategy on Gender Parity, UN-Women provided guidance, advice and technical support related to gender parity to 140 UN entities, departments, and offices, including on their entity-specific implementation plans to reach parity by 2028. To ensure that working environments are inclusive and respectful of diverse personnel, especially in the context of country and regional offices, UN-Women continued to support the implementation of the Field-specific Enabling Environment Guidelines through leading and coordinating a system-wide network of more than 600 Gender Focal Points.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women continued to administer the UN System-wide Dashboard on Gender Parity that consolidates the representation of women and men by entity, grade, staff and non-staff categories, duty station including UNCT level, nationality, gender of Resident Coordinators and age group. Through the dashboard, 38 UN entities across the System and external stakeholders can monitor progress and achievements on gender parity, with data updated on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>The gender (and geographic) distribution is reviewed at every step of the selection process, including reviews by the Central Review Board and management approvals. Hiring Managers are accountable to ensure gender (and geographic) diversity of their respective Units/Offices. The percentage of UN-Women female staff among international professional and national staff is included in the UN-Women Integrated Results and Resources Framework of UN-Women Strategic Plan 2022-2025 as one of the indicators and the progress is monitored and reported on an annual basis.</p> <p>Para 113.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women continued to prioritize the prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH), implementing action at country, regional and HQ levels that resulted in robust, victim/survivor-centered policies and governance frameworks aligned with UN standards. Measures included reporting mechanisms, timely support for victims/survivors, and strengthened safeguards with implementing partners through PSEA capacity assessments as part of the Partner Selection Procedure. Systematic SEA and SH risk assessments were conducted within the organization's enterprise risk management framework, and regular meetings of UN-Women’s internal task force on SH were convened. Additionally, continuous improvements were made to prevention efforts, and UN-Women network of 118 regional and country PSEA and SH focal points received key training through webinars and brown bag series.</p> <p>UN-Women’s efforts were further reinforced by its collaboration with other UN agencies. The organization actively contributed to global and country-level coordination structures to enhance accountability, transparency, and effectiveness in UN system-wide initiatives. Through its expertise, UN-Women promoted the integration of culture change in inter-agency PSEA and SH initiatives, including the development of guidance to incorporate behavioral science into SH prevention efforts.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women implemented its entity-wide PSEA and SH action plans, informed by the results of the 2023 PSEA Perception and SH Reporting surveys, as well as inputs from technical experts across the organization. The action plans emphasized a survivor-centered approach, prioritizing the rights, dignity, and well-being of those affected. A comprehensive framework of metrics was put in place to monitor and evaluate progress at both corporate and country levels. In collaboration with UN partners such as UNOPS, UNFPA, UNICEF, and UNDP, a harmonized</p>
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<p>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>111. Stresses the need to ensure equal and fair distribution based on gender balance and on as wide a geographical basis as possible, [...] and that, as a general rule, there should be no monopoly on senior posts in the United Nations system by nationals of any State or group of States; (para 111)</p> <p>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,</p>	<p>reporting template was introduced to standardize progress tracking, including specific benchmarks and indicators for SEA prevention, ensuring consistent data collection and reporting.</p> <p>As in previous years, the UN-Women Executive Director certified to the Executive Board that all SEA allegations had been reported and appropriately addressed, as outlined in the End-of-Year Management Letter. To further strengthen leadership accountability, UN-Women conducted an annual PSEA management certification exercise for all regional directors and country representatives. This exercise ensures organization-wide compliance with PSEA and SH policies and forms the basis for UN-Women’s second Management Letter, which details actions taken to address SEA and SH.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women personnel continued to be provided with conflict resolution, mediation and conflict coaching services, to build capacity in the workplace on conflict prevention and resolution at country and regional level, UN-Women continued to participate in the “Respectful Workplace Facilitators” (RWFs) programme, under the umbrella of the Ombudsman for Funds & Programs. Furthermore, UN-Women continued to advance processes that contribute to diversity, inclusion and equality.</p> <p>In 2024, UN-Women also remained as an active member of the UN Executive Group to prevent and respond to sexual harassment, and led one of six workstreams, Workstream 1 on Knowledge-sharing and Collaboration. As part of the Workstream 1 outputs, UN-Women nurtured and strengthened the UN System-wide Knowledge Hub on Addressing Sexual Harassment, by improving its accessibility for persons with disabilities and translating the Hub into all six official UN languages. The Hub brings together UN system-wide resources, best practices and tools on preventing and addressing sexual harassment and is publicly available to key stakeholders such as UN Member States and civil society representatives. The Hub is the first of its kind and is intended to foster transparency towards external stakeholders and the UN System. The Hub received an average of over 6000 clicks per month. Furthermore, UN-Women initiated research to explore the challenges in policy implementation as well as collecting good practices and lessons learned in the context of addressing sexual harassment in the UN System and beyond. This research involved conducting three surveys targeting UN Executive Group members, UN Gender Focal Points, and UN Member States, complemented by key informant interviews with intergovernmental organizations and other stakeholders. The final report will be published in 2025.</p>
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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)

<p>– continue to implement the Secretary General’s zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse; (para 113)</p>	
<p>VI. Follow-up, monitoring and reporting</p>	
<p>QCPR mandates (paras. 114-120)</p>	<p>Progress made</p>
<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.</p> <p>UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 remains firmly grounded in the principles outlined in the 2020 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR). The Entity has consistently utilized 11 indicators from the QCPR monitoring and reporting framework as well as 8 QCPR-derived indicators which have been incorporated into its Integrated Resource and Results Framework (IRRF).</p> <p>UN-Women also contributes to system-wide coordination, joint planning, and inter-agency mechanisms, including participation in UN INFO, use of UNSDG Output Indicators, and support to Common Country Analysis (CCA) and Gender Theme Groups (GTGs).</p> <p>UN-Women will continue to uphold system-wide accountability for gender mainstreaming via the UN-SWAP and UNCT-SWAP mechanisms at both corporate and country-team levels. 2024 marked the shift from UN-SWAP 2.0 (2018–2024) to UN-SWAP 3.0, introducing 18 enhanced performance indicators to drive progress across the UN System. Informed by extensive consultations with all 75 reporting entities, this upgrade aligns with the System-wide Gender Equality Acceleration Plan and covers more than half of its actions. These improvements are expected to enhance accountability and coherence across the UN system, driving more impactful gender equality results.</p>