United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Annex III: Report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 79/226 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 79/226 on the QCPR in first year of its implementation.

Overview of the entity-specific mandates from the 2024 QCPR resolution

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I. General Guidelines	
Quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) mandate paras.	**Progress made**

Reiterates its call to the entities of the United Nations development system, within their respective mandates, to continue to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals in their **strategic planning and, where applicable, in their regional and country programme 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 is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development and should therefore continue to be the highest priority for and overarching objective of the operational activities of the United Nations development system;	**Para. 9** Building on the strong SDGs orientation of the Strategic Plan 2022-2025, UN-Women continued to maintain its focus on the SDGs in the new Strategic Plan 2026-2029 with 12 SDG indicators incorporated at Impact and Outcome levels in the Strategic Plan Integrated Results and Resources Framework 2026-2029. Regional and Country programmes are focused on operationalizing the Strategic Plan and, therefore, similarly oriented towards SDGs attainment. More broadly in the wider UN system, in 2025, 69 per cent of UN-SWAP reporting UNDS entities reported including at least one high-level transformative gender equality result linked to SDG achievement in their strategic plans, reflecting continued progress in mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda in line with QCPR paragraph 9. This demonstrates increasing alignment of institutional planning with SDG priorities, although further efforts are needed to ensure consistent and system-wide integration, particularly in relation to poverty eradication.
Reiterates the call to the United Nations development system to continue to support developing countries in their efforts to achieve internationally agreed development goals and their development objectives, and requests the system to address, within existing resources and mandates, 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, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development21 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;**	**Para. 11** 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. Furthermore, against a backdrop of widening development financing gaps, UN-Women's technical advice leading up to the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development contributed to the Compromiso de Sevilla outcome document, which includes commitments to gender-responsive budgeting, progressive taxation and the care economy.

Urges the United Nations development system to continue to enhance its support for the implementation of t**he Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries,22 the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity and the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034, as well as the African Union Agenda 2063 and its second 10-year implementation plan, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development,** all of which are integral to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to integrate and mainstream them fully into their operational activities for development;	**Para. 12** UN-Women continued through the AU Liaison Office and the two Regional Offices for East and Southern Africa and West and Central Africa, to support Agenda 2063 engaging in high level political dialogue with the AU leadership in Addis and New York; supporting the adoption, ratification and domestication of regional normative frameworks on gender equality and women's rights as well as extending support for operational activities. Participation in the Director and Principal level college-to-college meetings ensured gender is a key consideration in efforts to improve the coordination between the UN and the AU. The annual interactive session between UN-Women's Executive Director and African Ministers for Gender during CSW further strengthened dialogue and cooperation with African member states on advancing gender equality during intergovernmental processes and countering the gender backlash at global level. At the operational level, UN-Women support is focused on the ratification and domestication of the newly adopted AU Convention on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (AUCEVAWG). Operationally UN-Women continues to coordinate continental initiatives on digital inclusion of young girls; seconding experts to the AU Commission to strengthen their institutional capacity on gender equality; engaging in joint advocacy with the AU Political Affairs, Peace and Security (PAPS) department, the Office of the AU Special Envoy to draw attention to the WPS agenda and the impact of conflicts on women in Sudan and other countries as well as improving tracking and implementation of regional commitments such as the WPS Continental Results Framework (CRF), Windhoek+25 and Tunis Declarations.
Emphasizes that realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda, and reiterates the calls upon all entities of the United Nations development system 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**	**Para. 13** UN-Women's coordination mandate is vital for promoting gender equality within the UN system and ensuring effective delivery. It involves establishing norms and standards on behalf of Member States and overseeing their implementation across the UN to boost accountability for gender equality. The gender scorecards are a component of this framework, with UN-Women providing technical guidance and system oversight at the global, regional, and national levels to ensure quality and relevance. The UN Secretary General's UN system-wide Gender Equality Acceleration Plan further strengthens UN-Women's coordination role in advancing gender equality. It collaborates with other parts of the UN system, and its progress report directly builds on efforts like the UN and UNCT-SWAP, as well as tools such as the Gender Parity Dashboard.

Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), as well as the United Nations country team performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women (the UNCT SWAP "scorecard") in particular with regard to gender-responsive performance management and strategic planning, and to enhance the collection, availability and use of sex-disaggregated data, reporting and 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, through a gender equality outcome, where appropriate and relevant in the country context and ensuring that gender equality expertise is available throughout the United Nations development system at all levels;	The United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-SWAP), coordinated by UN-Women, remains the central accountability framework for advancing gender equality across the United Nations system, ensuring systematic tracking of progress and strengthening institutional commitments. In 2025, the formal launch of UN-SWAP 3.0 (2025–2030) marked a significant evolution in system-wide accountability. Building on the institutional gains of UN-SWAP 2.0, the updated framework introduces strengthened performance indicators with a sharper focus on gender-related SDG results, financial accountability, senior leadership responsibility and institutional capacity, including alignment with key Gender Equality Acceleration Plan (GEAP) actions and new areas such as stakeholder engagement. This transition reflects a strategic shift from compliance-driven reporting to a more integrated, results- and finance-oriented accountability model. In 2025, 37 UN entities reported under UN-SWAP 3.0, maintaining universal system-wide participation in the development system. Performance analysis indicates that 69 per cent of all UN entities' ratings met or exceeded requirements, compared with 82 per cent under UN-SWAP 2.0 in 2024, reflecting continued progress under more rigorous standards while also highlighting current system-wide capacity constraints. System-wide trends in 2025 continue to demonstrate progress in core institutional areas. Results show sustained integration of gender equality into strategic planning, with 69 per cent of entities meeting or exceeding requirements under strategic planning (Performance Indicator 1 or PI 1) and 100 per cent under results delivery (PI 3). Internal policy frameworks remain strong, with 74 per cent of entities meeting or exceeding requirements under gender policy (PI 6). Gender architecture is also largely established, with 68 per cent of entities meeting or exceeding requirements (PI 11), although some adjustments are observed in the consolidation of dedicated gender units and institutional arrangements. Financial transparency has expanded, with the Gender Equality Marker (GEM) applied by 67 per cent of UNDS entities (PI 9), reinforcing alignment between commitments and resource tracking. However, only 19 per cent of entities meet or exceed requirements on financial targets (PI 10), indicating persistent challenges in translating commitments into adequate financial allocations. Capacity development remains uneven, with only 29 per cent of entities meeting or exceeding requirements (PI 12), reflecting system-wide constraints, including reduced funding for training and institutional strengthening. Despite these advances, structural gaps persist. Equal representation of women stands at 32 per cent of entities meeting or exceeding requirements (PI 15), with the majority still approaching parity. Organizational culture also remains an area requiring further attention, with 35 per cent of entities meeting or exceeding requirements (PI 13). Findings on stakeholder engagement indicate that 85 per cent of entities regularly consult civil society organizations

	promoting gender equality and the rights and empowerment of women and girls and engage with them for their meaningful participation in activities led or supported by UN entities, while 53% report structured engagement with private sector and philanthropic partners, underscoring opportunities to scale impact through broader partnerships (PI 18), demonstrating increasing but still uneven engagement with civil society and external partners. Overall, the launch of UN-SWAP 3.0 in 2025 consolidates a more strategic, system-wide approach to accountability, reinforcing coherence across UNDS entities and strengthening the United Nations development system's collective contribution to SDG 5 and the broader 2030 Agenda. At the same time, results underscore the need to further strengthen financial commitments, institutional capacity and leadership accountability to accelerate progress and translate system-wide commitments into sustained, measurable impact. Furthermore, 125 UNCTs implemented the UNCT-SWAP Gender Scorecard which also included reporting on Gender Equality Acceleration Plan (GEAP) (117 in 2024). Under the leadership of Gender Theme Groups and RC at the country level and under the guidance of the secretariat, UN-Women provided support to the 125 UNCTs across development, humanitarian, and crisis contexts to implement the Scorecard standards. These teams prioritized gender equality in joint planning and programming, leadership, advocacy, communications, partnership, financing and results. Half of the Country Teams (14 out of 28) that conducted a comprehensive assessment of gender equality mainstreaming across joint UN action in 2025 met or exceeded at least 60% of the global gender equality standards, demonstrating comparable performance with regard to the previous year. This progress was enabled by the Global Secretariat and Helpdesk, managed by UN-Women, which provided policy, advisory and technical support, delivered 18 capacity-building sessions, and fostered collaboration through a Community of Practice of over 500 focal points.
Recognizes that, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 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 United Nations development system to continue to have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind;	**Para. 14** The empowerment of all women and girls, including the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind is central to UN-Women's core mandate. These include, among others, rural, Afro-descendant, Indigenous women, women with disabilities, women living with HIV and AIDS, and migrant women. In 2025, UN-Women strengthened gender-responsive HIV responses by expanding the voice, leadership, and participation of women and girls living with or affected by HIV at global, national, and community levels. Through collaboration with the UNAIDS Secretariat and co-sponsors, UN-Women enabled networks of women living with HIV, adolescent girls and young women (AGYW), and women's organizations to meaningfully contribute to consultations on the Global AIDS Strategy 2026–2031, ensuring that gender inequality and the lived realities of those

	most affected by HIV were reflected in global priorities. UN-Women introduced an e-learning course on Integrating Gender Equality in HIV Policies and Programming, providing practical guidance for policymakers and implementers to strengthen gender-responsive national HIV strategies and programmes. The following examples illustrate selected ways in which UN-Women contributed to advancing gender responsive HIV responses in 2025 and ensuring efforts reach those being left behind in the HIV response, including women living with HIV. UN-Women contributed to advancing legal and policy reforms to eliminate gender-based stigma and discrimination linked to HIV, Her Rights Initiative in South Africa engaged the Portfolio Committee on Health on the forced sterilization of women living with HIV, prompting a commitment by the Committee to ensure accountability, amplify survivors' voices, and oversee implementation through to the realization of justice. At the community level, UN-Women built peer leadership among marginalized groups, including HIV-affected women, LGBTQI+ persons, and informal and entertainment sector workers in Nepal, resulting in 1,975 people accessing sexual and reproductive health services, HIV and STI testing and counselling, psychosocial support, and legal assistance. In Guatemala, gender equality, ethno-cultural inclusion, and human rights considerations were incorporated into HIV plans and budgets in two departmental governorates, establishing a foundation for scale-up and replication in 2026. UN-Women advanced efforts to reach adolescent girls and young women in sub-Saharan Africa, as they are a key cohort that are disproportionately at risk of HIV. Through feminist leadership initiatives in Kenya, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania UN-Women empowered 55 AGYW to influence HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support agendas, and carve spaces for young women's contribution to engagement in the HIV responses. Across all regions, UN-Women worked with women with disabilities and their representative organizations, to support their empowerment and participation. In Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, UN-Women supported multi-stakeholder events on care systems, unpaid care work, while enabling the meaningful participation of women with disabilities; disability rights groups increased capacities and knowledge to defend their political rights, run for office and promote gender equality agendas, plans and policies at national and local level; women, including with disabilities, increased their capacities through the Atenea-FLACSO-CLADEM-DIAKONIA Parliaments for gender equality: theoretical and practical tools course) aimed to mainstream gender equality, intersectionality and human rights in parliaments. Across Asia and the Pacific, UN-Women contributed to the political participation and leadership of women, including through policy dialogue, normative discussions, and regional and national platforms addressing inclusive governance and the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, particularly for women from marginalized groups, including women with disabilities. In the Arab States region, UN-Women placed particular emphasis on women and girls with disabilities, ensuring their inclusion in regional EVAW and WPS agendas, and further strengthened by its long-standing collaboration with the Arab Organization of Persons with Disabilities (AOPD). With UN-Women's support, women with disabilities led change in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus.

	At country level, for example, by leading the technical coordination between humanitarian agencies and government bodies in Senegal and the Sahel, UN-Women ensured the adoption of the Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) Guide, institutionalizing gender data within the National Committees for Disaster Risk. In Paraguay, UN-Women strengthened UNCT capacity to integrate gender equality and human rights, including key normative results such as the confidential UNCT report to the CEDAW Committee, UPR contributions, the UNCT-SWAP report and two capacity assessments on youth and disability. In Viet Nam, an amendment to the Public Procurement Law incorporated preferential conditions for contractors employing female workers, war veterans, people with disabilities and ethnic minorities.
Requests the entities of the United Nations development system, within their respective mandates and where applicable, to consider **using the multidimensional vulnerability index, including the vulnerability-resilience country profiles, in their relevant programmes of work and reporting,** focusing on the countries interested in its use, as a complement to existing measures, in line with General Assembly resolution 78/322;	**Para. 15** UN-Women engages with the multi-dimensional vulnerability index including the resilience country profiles as it applies in coordination with the UNCTs and other UN entities at country level always with the aim to ensure that gender equality is integrated and analyzed. This is part of the coordination mandate on gender equality. UN-Women participated in the Expert Roundtable *"Embedding Human Rights in Metrics of Progress an contributing to the High-Level Expert Group on Beyond GDP*" co-organized by OHCHR; UNRISD; UNCTAD; UNOG Beyond Lab; UN Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights to further explore how human rights principles and norms can inform the development of new indicators and frameworks in view of contributing to SG-mandated High Level Expert Group and future negotiations in the Inter-governmental process, establishes as mandated in the Pact for the Future.
Requests the United Nations development system to support, as appropriate and within existing mandates, the independent high-level expert group on measures that complement and go beyond gross domestic product, to be established by the Secretary-General, and subsequently the United Nations-led intergovernmental process on measures that complement and go beyond gross domestic product;	**Para. 16** UN-Women's key impact area of work is around economic empowerment and under this, it provides regular data and analysis of areas where the contribution of women to the economy is not well represented, Current GDP calculations primarily measure market transactions, failing to capture critical areas where women are disproportionately active, such as unpaid care work. In this regard, it leads the implementation of the UN Care Economy Policy and relevant advocacy, contributing to the Beyond GDP discourse.

Calls upon the United Nations development system entities as well as United Nations country teams, within their respective mandates, to continue to work collaboratively to accelerate the full and effective **mainstreaming of disability inclusion into the United Nations system, including by mobilizing and budgeting resources, and implementing and providing measurable reporting on the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy** across its programmes and operations, and stressing the need for country-level support and capacity-development efforts aimed at empowering and learning from persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, by selecting senior disability inclusion focal points from existing staff within the United Nations development system entities;	**Para. 17** In 2025, UN-Women worked closely with partners to accelerate the full and effective mainstreaming of disability inclusion and empowerment of women and girls with disabilities. While building on its coordination mandate and leading the inclusion of gender equality in the UN Disability Inclusive Strategy, the entity expanded its policy engagement on disability inclusion across thematic areas including care systems, assistive technologies, artificial intelligence, and peace and conflict contexts. It improved access to assistive technologies, promoted disability inclusion in peace and conflict contexts. In support of SDG implementation, UN-Women's flagship report, Gender Snapshot 2025, includes information and evidence on women and girls with disabilities, as does the Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly. Through its Civil Society Division, UN-Women operationalized inclusion through accessible meeting formats and targeted outreach, including the provision of International Sign Language interpretation during meetings and major convenings to support the participation of young women with disabilities, and focused efforts to engage adolescent girls and young women from rural and low-income communities. Based on information from 51 field offices, in 2025, 47 per cent of offices meet or exceed requirements of 50 per cent or more UNDIS indicators. UN-Women updated / promulgated in 2025 the Project initiation, planning and approval procedure, and incorporated disability inclusion in the end-to-end draft procedures of the project life cycle which are being finalized and scheduled to be promulgated in 2026. The Updated Draft Project Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting Procedure will be promulgated in 2026. In 2025, UN-Women Independent Evaluation Service developed a new guidance on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in evaluations. This resource supports the meaningful participation of persons with disabilities throughout the evaluation cycle and provides practical tools, resources, and good practices for disability-inclusive evaluations. Of the 45 evaluations completed in 2025, independent external GERAAS reviewers assessed that 60 per cent (27 reports) addressed the disability inclusion parameters sufficiently. Policy reforms currently underway, including revisions to the Procurement and Contracts Management Policy and associated procedures, the development of the GRP Procedure, and the forthcoming Official Travel Policy and Procedure together with related operational guidance and templates are expected to strengthen provisions that promote engagement with disability-inclusive suppliers and reinforce accessibility requirements in future procurement processes.

	Its 2026-2029 Strategic Plan indicates that "UN-Women is committed to non-discrimination as the foundation for inclusive development that leaves no one behind. The Entity recognizes that women experience multiple forms of discrimination and that these experiences intersect, creating higher risks and vulnerabilities" (paragraph 28). This includes mainstreaming intersectional disability inclusion throughout its work, in line with corporate policy, its global strategy on disability inclusion, the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other internationally agreed instruments" (paragraph 94). The 2026-2029 Strategic Plan maintained the QCPR indicator on UNDIS (indicator O4.2). Starting in 2026, UN-Women will apply the Disability Inclusion Marker. The established results framework at Strategic Notes ensures that projects are able account and report against the disability marker, enabling UN-Women to track, aggregate and demonstrate progress on disability inclusion across the organization. UN-Women works in collaboration with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, particularly women-led OPDs. Through the Beijing+30 processes UN-Women has engaged youth-led, women-led, civil society organizations working with persons with disability in the Beijing+30 processes. The entity continues to strengthen its partnership with organizations of persons with disabilities, especially where UN-Women has a country presence, to ensure that specific needs and demands of women and girls with disabilities are integrated in the work of UN-Women and the United Nations country teams. The UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women and Girls, managed by UN-Women, prioritizes an intersectional approach to programming supporting its civil society partners to design and deliver EVAW/G initiatives according to UN-Women's EVAW Programming Principles (of which intersectionality is a key principle. On senior disability inclusion focal points, UN-Women has a Global Adviser and Team Leader on Gender, Disability Inclusion and Intersectionality, UN-Women has a Global Adviser and Team Leader, Gender, Disability Inclusion, and Intersectionality that promotes and supports the entity's work on disability inclusion and intersectionality recognizing the diversity of women and girls with disabilities. In 2025, over 24 field offices in all regions received advice and technical assistance on coordination, gender mainstreaming, and disability inclusion. The entity implemented its revised Disability Inclusion Policy and Reasonable Accommodation procedure and continued to collate and share good practices on reasonable accommodation guidelines and tools.
Urges Member States and the United Nations development system to explore and promote concrete	**Para. 18**

new avenues for the full, effective, structured and sustainable participation of **young people in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;**	In 2025, UN-Women significantly advanced structured and sustainable participation of young people particularly young women and adolescent girls through institutional processes, youth-led accountability mechanisms, regional and global platforms, and targeted investments in youth-led organizations. UN-Women shifted youth engagement beyond consultation towards co-leadership, shared responsibility and measurable contribution to SDG implementation. These efforts aligned closely with Youth2030 Phase II (2025–2030) and the Beijing+30 Action Agenda, positioning young people as indispensable partners in accelerating progress towards gender equality and SDGs. UN-Women also anchored youth participation within its corporate results architecture by aligning its youth engagement initiatives with the UN Youth Strategy (Youth2030 Phase II) and UN-Women's Strategic Plan. Youth engagement was reframed as a structural element of SDG delivery, particularly SDG 5, while also contributing to SDGs on climate action, peace and security, economic inclusion and governance within the Generation Equality framework. Youth participation mechanisms were designed to be continuous, resourced, and accountable, replacing fragmented or ad-hoc engagement approaches. As a result, youth participation became institutionalized across UN-Women's normative, programmatic and coordination functions, strengthening the sustainability and consistency of youth engagement across regions and thematic areas. Generation Equality remained UN-Women's primary platform for scaling youth participation in 2025, particularly through the National Gender Youth Activists (NGYA) initiative, adolescent girl leadership programmes and the Beijing+30 Youth Steering Committee. Youth activists were supported to engage at local, national, regional and global levels not only as advocates, but as contributors to policy design, implementation and accountability processes. Their engagement extended to intergovernmental forums, SDG-related reviews, and Beijing+30 follow-up mechanisms. As a result, youth leaders influenced gender equality commitments and accountability discussions at multiple levels. Youth-led initiatives generated tangible contributions including in climate justice, feminist economic recovery and civic participation. Multiple engagement platforms strengthened intergenerational dialogue and policy responsiveness. Regional platforms for country-specific youth engagement were created where regional offices established context-responsive youth participation platforms. Across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Arab States, Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, UN-Women supported regional youth consultations, leadership programmes and partnerships with youth-led organizations. These platforms enabled young people to co-create policy inputs relevant to Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), gender equality strategies and national development plans. This led to youth programmes becoming geographically inclusive, locally grounded and aligned with national SDG implementation pathways.

Recognizes the positive role that sustainable development can play in **mitigating drivers of conflicts, disaster risks, humanitarian crises and complex emergencies,** and also recognizes that a comprehensive whole-of-system response, including greater cooperation, coherence, coordination and complementarity among development, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian action and sustaining peace, is fundamental to most efficiently and effectively addressing needs and attaining the Sustainable Development Goals;	**Para. 19** UN-Women continued leading the UN system around the gender-responsive humanitarian response and actively engages at all levels of the IASC and the various inter-agency platforms to ensure gender equality is central. UN-Women advanced gender-responsive disaster risk reduction by supporting implementation of the Sendai Gender Action Plan and contributing to system wide coherence through engagement in the UN Focal Points Group on disaster risk reduction and the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience. In 2025, 18 UN entities reported that more than 40 per cent of their disaster risk reduction support integrated gender equality, women's empowerment and leadership considerations. Through the Women's Resilience to Disasters (WRD) Programme, UN-Women delivered global public goods, including the WRD Knowledge Hub and Policy Tracker, enabling the tracking of 266 gender responsive disaster risk reduction and climate change frameworks and reaching over 61,000 practitioners with tools and guidance for risk-informed decision making. UN-Women also strengthened the production and use of sex-, age- and disability- disaggregated data, contributing to more inclusive, community led early warning systems and preparedness planning under the Early Warnings for All initiative. This is part of UN-Women's UN System coordination work and includes leading the UN system in mainstreaming more effectively gender equality and deliver for women and girls at country, regional and global level.
Underscores **the importance of results-based management,** within and across entities and at all levels of the United Nations development system, as an essential element of accountability that can, inter alia, contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and requests the United Nations development system and its individual entities to continue to strengthen results-based management, focusing on long-term development outcomes, developing common methodologies for planning and reporting on results, including on agency-specific activities, and on inter-agency and joint activities, improving integrated results and resources frameworks, where appropriate, and enhancing a results-oriented culture in the entities of the United Nations development system;	**Para. 20** UN-Women continued its commitment to improving the RBM culture across the organization through targeted trainings at all levels, building on the gender-responsive RBM e-learning modules, available in UN-Women's training website in multiple UN languages. Additionally, building on the Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Policy which was developed with the new standardized corporate results architecture to strengthen results management and communication, the Entity developed a new comprehensive training package on the new PMR Policy and procedures that seek to drive greater alignment of and contributions to the new Strategic Plan, which is oriented towards SDGs attainment. The new Strategic Plan and accompanying Integrated Results and Resources Framework were developed in collaboration with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, through a harmonized approach and methodologies, geared towards the achievement of joint results under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. UN-Women plays a critical role in supporting efforts on RBM at global, regional and mainly country level with UNCTs where technical leadership is provided in integrating gender equality into planning processes together with HRBA. Capacity building, webinars and guidance is being used to further expand on this important inter-agency role UN-Women plays, as part of its coordination mandate.

II. Contributions of United Nations operational activities for development	
QCPR mandate paras.	**Progress made**
Reiterates the call to the United Nations development system to continue to support countries, upon their request, in the acceleration of the implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially in the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development, including by focusing on addressing the gaps and challenges, including those identified by voluntary national reviews, bearing in mind that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account the different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities, and in this regard urges the United Nations development system: – (a) To continue to allocate resources to **realize the development objectives of developing countries, and to support the endeavour to reach the furthest behind first, while taking into account** the universal and inclusive nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; - (b) To ensure a coherent, balanced and integrated approach within the system towards its support to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, including their interconnections and cross-cutting elements, in accordance with each entity's mandate and bearing in mind their comparative advantages, **taking into account new and evolving**	**Paras. 22, 22 (a), 22 (b)** **Para. 22** The work of UN-Women's Country and Regional Offices in 2025 was guided by the Strategic Plan 2022-2025 with its strong SDGs orientation and focused on localizing the SDGs through the Cooperation Frameworks. Support to countries was provided in consultation with a wide breadth of national partners from government, civil society and the United Nations system, focused on addressing gaps and challenges, and in line with national priorities and realities as well as capacities. UNSDG entities continued to support countries, upon their request, in accelerating the implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by addressing gaps identified through Voluntary National Reviews and advancing integrated approaches to sustainable development. In line with its UN system coordination mandate, UN-Women has played a central role in strengthening the system-wide integration of gender equality as a cross-cutting driver of SDG implementation, including through the UN-SWAP and UNCT-SWAP. They provide a common accountability framework that supports entities in embedding gender-responsive approaches across strategic planning, policy advice, programming and results reporting, thereby contributing to more targeted and inclusive support to countries, particularly in reaching those furthest behind first. **Para. 22 (a)** UN-SWAP evidence indicates growing alignment of resources with gender equality objectives across the system, including through strengthened use of gender markers, gender-responsive budgeting and tracking of financial allocations. At country level, this has contributed to increased prioritization of gender equality within Cooperation Frameworks and joint programming, including the expansion of gender-tagged resources and the integration of gender equality outcomes across sectors. For example, system-wide coordination efforts supported by UN-Women have contributed to 44 per cent of joint programme budgets allocating resources to gender equality and to the application of gender markers across UN entities and UN Country Teams, strengthening the targeting of resources towards inclusive development outcomes. **Para. 22 (b)**

development challenges and the need to build on lessons learned, address gaps, avoid duplication and overlap and strengthen the inter-agency approach in this regard;	UN-Women, through UN-SWAP and its broader coordination role, has strengthened coherence and system-wide integration by aligning normative frameworks, analytical tools and operational practices across entities. UN-SWAP reporting demonstrates that entities are increasingly adopting integrated approaches that link gender equality to multiple SDGs, including economic transformation, peace and security, climate action and social development. Promising practices include intergovernmental and regional platforms such as ECLAC's Regional Conference on Women, which connects SDG implementation with regional policy commitments, and ESCAP's work on the care economy, which integrates gender equality into macroeconomic and social policy frameworks. Similarly, coordinated efforts between entities such as DPPA and UN-Women on the Women, Peace and Security agenda demonstrate how inter-agency collaboration can advance participation, leadership and inclusive governance outcomes across mandates. Through its coordination mandate, UN-Women has also contributed to reducing fragmentation and duplication by promoting common standards, such as the Gender Equality Marker, shared methodologies and system-wide learning, including through professional networks and inter-agency platforms. UN-SWAP plays a critical role in this regard by enabling comparability of performance, identifying systemic gaps and supporting continuous improvement across entities. Together, these efforts demonstrate that UN-Women, through UN-SWAP and its broader coordination function, acts as a key system integrator, helping to ensure that UN support to countries is coherent, balanced and aligned with the integrated and indivisible nature of the 2030 Agenda, while also highlighting the need to further strengthen the translation of system-wide analysis into programmatic and financing decisions at country level. As reported in the UN-SWAP 3.0, UNDS entities also strengthened countries' capacity for integrated SDG implementation and reporting through normative, analytical and technical support. DESA supported intergovernmental and country follow-up to the 2030 Agenda through policy analysis, gender-responsive statistical work and support to Voluntary National Reviews, including review of 35 VNRs presented at the 2025 High-level Political Forum where SDG 5 was reviewed. Other entities provided mandate-specific tools and systems that support implementation and monitoring at country level, including UNRWA's sex-disaggregated strategic plan monitoring, UNV's SDG-linked volunteer reporting platform, and UNDRR's support to governments through the Sendai Framework Monitor. Through UN-SWAP, UN-Women systematically consolidates and analyses system-wide evidence on gender mainstreaming, including in strategic planning, results and data, thereby strengthening coherence, comparability and accountability of UN system support to Member States. Together, these efforts demonstrate continued progress in mobilizing the expertise, tools and platforms of the UN development system in

	support of national SDG implementation under Resident Coordinator leadership, while also underscoring the need to further strengthen coherence and translation of analysis into programming decisions. UN-Women also supports Member States to accelerate progress on the Sustainable Development Goals from a gender equality perspective. One key contribution to this effort is the publication of UN-Women's annual flagship report, in partnership with UNDESA, Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot. The report translates the latest available global gender data into concise, accessible and policy-relevant insights on progress and setbacks across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Drawing on the SDG indicator database, reprocessed household surveys, administrative data and humanitarian and conflict datasets, the SDG Gender Snapshot applies an intersectional lens to highlight disparities in SDG outcomes by income, location, age and other characteristics where data permit. Recent editions have also incorporated innovative costing, projections and policy-scenario analysis to demonstrate both the scale of investment required and the returns of accelerating action on gender equality in the run up to 2030.
Calls upon the United Nations development system entities, while respecting their respective roles and mandates, to 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,** and in this regard requests each individual entity to elaborate on how it plans to further engage in coherent and integrated support, with a stronger focus on actions, results, coherence, progress and impact in the field, as called for in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, under the guidance of and in close consultation with their respective governing bodies, taking into account, inter alia, lessons learned from their midterm reviews, the outcome of the present resolution, and the efforts of the United Nations development system to address the needs, priorities and challenges of programme countries;	**Para. 23** UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2026-2029, endorsed by the Executive Board in September 2025, was developed through extensive consultations with all key stakeholders, including the Executive Board, a multi-stakeholder survey, and drawing on lessons learned from the Midterm Review of the Entity's Strategic Plan 2022-2025, corporate and independent evaluations, assessments and reviews as well as audit observations and recommendations. The Plan, developed in collaboration with UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, draws on the Entity's added value and comparative advantages and, as with its predecessor, focuses on integrated actions and reaffirms its unique contributions to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with 12 SDG indicators included in its accompanying Integrated Results and Resources Framework. UN-Women, under its coordination mandate, plays a vital role in developing the CCAS and UNSCDF at the country level, with a particular emphasis on integrating gender equality. It leads the UN system in mainstreaming gender or even secures agreements with Member States to establish a dedicated outcome, as seen in the recent QCPR resolution at paragraph 13. This effort involves various activities and roles, including capacity building, training, providing guidance, leadership or co-leadership of GTGs, acting as gender advisor to RCs, managing the secretariat of the UNCT-SWAP, and ensuring quality assurance for over 120 countries, as well as overseeing the gender marker. All these initiatives aim to assist UNCTs in better integrating gender equality into the UN Cooperation

	Framework, which serves as the primary instrument for guiding and implementing UN development efforts at the country level. While leading the UN Secretary General's Gender Equality Acceleration Plan (GEAP), UN-Women has produced guidance for country-level implementation, with a focus on increased data and analysis on gender equality (see the Country Gender Equality Profiles – 11 in 2025 already) as well as a convening role with multi-stakeholders, in support of national priorities for gender equality.
Also calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to continue to **provide evidence-based and integrated policy advice and programmatic support** to help countries in the implementation of, follow-up to and reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly by mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans, including by promoting sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection, and ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, **and requests, in this regard, the United Nations country teams, under the leadership and coordination of the Resident Coordinators, to contribute their expertise, tools and platforms** in line with their respective mandates and strategic plans and as agreed in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks in consultation and coordination with national Governments;	**Para. 24** UN-Women, as the lead entity on gender equality in the UN system, works closely with UN Resident Coordinators and UNCTs to advance this important commitment and integrate it into various programming and analytical frameworks. This includes leading or co-leading GTGs and working with the rest of the UN system to jointly advance gender equality as per national priorities under the UN Cooperation Framework and its implementation. This is done through contribution and support of expertise, tools and platforms managed and funded by UN-Women at global, regional and country level. UNDS entities continued to provide evidence-based and integrated policy advice and programmatic support to assist countries in implementing, following up on and reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including through stronger mainstreaming of the Sustainable Development Goals in national and United Nations planning frameworks. In 2025, the Development Coordination Office, under the leadership of Resident Coordinators, with the strong support of UN-Women country and regional offices, supported UN Country Teams to anchor Cooperation Frameworks in comprehensive Common Country Analyses integrating sex-disaggregated data, intersectional gender analysis, human rights and leave-no-one-behind considerations. Of 132 UN Country Teams assessed, 107 completed a gender equality and women's rights analysis for the CCA, and 66 identified gender equality and the empowerment of women as part of their Cooperation Frameworks. In line with its UN system coordination mandate, UN-Women supports and tracks these efforts through the UN-SWAP and UNCT-SWAP which provide a common accountability framework to institutionalize gender-responsive analysis, planning and results across entities, including at country level.
Recognizes that **eradicating poverty** in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for	**Para. 25**

sustainable development, as set out in the 2030 Agenda, notes with concern the rise in global poverty, which disproportionately impacts women and girls, and requests the United Nations development system to strengthen actions to accelerate progress on eradicating poverty;	UN-Women's approach to poverty eradication is anchored in its Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy, which recognizes that transforming the economic systems that trap women in poverty requires work at multiple levels, from individual agency and access to resources, to gender-responsive macroeconomic policies, care systems and social protection. Drawing on its triple mandate and comparative advantage, UN-Women works with governments, UN partners, civil society and the private sector to build enabling environments in which women can exercise genuine economic autonomy and resilience. Its leadership of the UN system on gender equality provides a strategic space to convene and guide the UN system in ensuring gender responsive approaches and accountability such as around the UN policy on care economy and others. UN-Women's work on transforming care systems is one avenue through which it contributes to poverty eradication, promoting the recognition of care as a fundamental public good rather than a private burden. In November 2025, the UN General Assembly Second Committee adopted the resolution The Care Economy and its Contribution to Sustainable Development (A/RES/80/152) — the first UN resolution to explicitly link the care economy to poverty reduction and macroeconomic outcomes. UN-Women served as Secretariat to the process, with the Economic Empowerment Care Team providing sustained technical support throughout drafting and negotiations led by Chile. UN-Women also continued joint implementation of the Joint Programme 'Accelerating Progress Towards Rural Women's Economic Empowerment' (JP RWEE) together with FAO, IFAD and WFP, currently in its second phase (2022–2027). Through its participation in the Technical Advisory Committee and a global MEAL technical support component, UN-Women contributed to strategic direction alignment, improved technical standards and enhanced capacities of national stakeholders to translate evidence into policy advocacy. This support contributed to strengthened quality and coherence of JP RWEE interventions and to progress on gender equality outcomes in food systems across six countries. In addition, in Niger, Ethiopia and South Africa, UN-Women contributed to strengthening gender-responsive migration policies and practices in support of expanding pathways for migrant women to access decent work and economic opportunities. Furthermore, UN-Women recognizes that access to decent employment is the most effective way to address women's intergenerational transmission of poverty. UN-Women continued to advance capacity development for institutions, policy support and financing to build enabling environments for women to secure decent work, start businesses and gain agency over income and productive resources, including land, in line with SDG targets 1.3, 5.a, 8.3 and 8.5. Drawing on its comparative advantage in gender-responsive social protection, equal pay for work of equal value and

	gender-responsive procurement, UN-Women built partnerships with national governments, women's organizations, unions, the private sector and international organizations to generate evidence, provide technical support and advance gender-responsive policy development in support of women's equal participation in economic systems. On the issue of women's access to decent jobs, UN-Women and the ILO have jointly developed tools/assessment guidelines[1] to conduct the analysis of the gender dimension of labour markets, the macroeconomic impact of specific policies on women, or the employment effects of investing in the care economy. We hope to continue leveraging these tools to guide our support to country/regional offices, and well as governments, and other development partners. At the global, regional, and country levels, UN-Women regularly convenes the UN system and other development partners on poverty related issues, to promote greater gender equality. It also provides advice on mainstreaming gender into policies and implementation programs and advocates for further integration of gender equality. This is part of its coordination mandate under the Women's Economic Empowerment impact area of the Strategic Plan 26-29.
Requests the entities of the United Nations development system to enhance coordination to support the efforts on the **eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at all levels,** in accordance with the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;	**Para. 26** UN-Women continues to leverage its unique convening mandate and position within the UN system to support coordinated, integrated strategies for poverty eradication, bringing together governments, international financial institutions, civil society and private sector actors around shared priorities on gender-responsive macroeconomic policy, care systems and financing for gender equality. UN-Women, as the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women, has a key role to play as a member of the Technical Support Facility (TSF) of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection. As a global champion for women and girls, UN-Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their rights and needs worldwide. UN-Women's triple mandate (Coordination, Intergovernmental, and Programmatic) aligns with the key objectives of the Global Accelerator. The role of UN-Women on the TSF is to ensure that the implementation of Global Accelerator is grounded in global gender equality norms and UN-Women is thus leveraging its expertise to develop and apply global policy tools, which will help drive national policy changes and global normative commitments to promote women's access to decent jobs and delivering on gender-responsive social protections systems and policies. Recognizing the gendered differentiated aspects of access to decent jobs and social protection, UN-Women has a long history of working on these issues, along with partners, including other Agencies such as FAO, ILO, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, and the World Bank.

	UN-Women's Transforming Care Systems Global Programming Framework provides a unified blueprint for country and regional offices to design and implement evidence-based programmes on national care systems and services, linking global normative gains to coordinated action at regional and national levels. Global care commitments were strengthened through the outcome documents of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4) and the Second World Summit for Social Development (WSSD2, Doha, November 2025), to which UN-Women provided technical inputs and engaged Member States through targeted briefings during drafting processes. Under the Sevilla Platform for Action, UN-Women co-led two approved initiatives: "Financing Gender Equality" and "Investing in Care for Equality and Prosperity." The Tlatelolco Commitment was adopted by the Member States of ECLAC at the XVI Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico City and organized by ECLAC in coordination with UN-Women and the Government of Mexico. The Commitment establishes a Decade of Action (2025–2035) to accelerate substantive gender equality and the care society in Latin America and the Caribbean. As part of its coordination mandate, UN-Women also helped establish a UN inter-agency Working Group on Transforming Care Systems, co-chaired with ILO and ECLAC and housed within IANWGE, to coordinate the UN system's efforts on the care agenda and support operationalization of the UN System Policy Guidance on Transforming Care Systems. The Working Group brings together DESA, ESCWA, OHCHR, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNRISD and WHO.
Requests the United Nations development system to strengthen actions to accelerate progress on **ending hunger and malnutrition** in all its forms, and to contribute in a coherent manner to achieving food security and building inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems;	**Para. 27** Across its triple mandate, UN-Women promotes the realization of women's right to food and women's and girls' food security and nutrition, livelihoods, resilience and well-being, including in the context of climate change and environmental degradation. UN-Women's Climate-Resilient Agriculture programming combines innovative approaches and promotes women's economic empowerment and addressing ending hunger and malnutrition including through promoting women's land rights and tenure security, access to markets and information as well as time- and labour-saving technologies. This requires UN-Women to actively engage in inter-agency mechanisms and advice, and to lead on the gender equality integration in collaboration with key entities and with a UN system approach. As part of its global programming on Gender-responsive climate and environmental action, UN-Women contributed to efforts to end hunger and malnutrition and build inclusive, resilient and sustainable food systems through its work

	on rural women's economic empowerment, gender-responsive climate and environmental action, food security and nutrition. Through the Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE), implemented jointly with FAO, IFAD and WFP, UN-Women contributed to a gender-transformative agenda in food systems across six countries through a proven holistic approach to secure rural women's livelihoods, rights and resilience in the context of sustainable development, including improved food security and nutrition. UN-Women continued to support the uptake and implementation of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition (CFS VG-GEWGE) together with partners. Further, UN-Women serves on the International Steering Committee of the International Year of the Woman Farmer (IYWF) and engages in the IANGWE Working Group on Rural Women and Girls both of which are platforms to promote implementation of the Guidelines and promote collaboration and promotion of the empowerment of women farmers and rural women. A climate-resilient agriculture toolkit aligned with the CFS Voluntary Guidelines is being finalized for 2026. As a new member of the International Land Coalition, a solidarity network of nearly 300 organizations including UNEP, FAO, IFAD, UNCCD and the World Bank, UN-Women strengthened its advocacy for women's land rights in the context of a changing climate for food insecurity and nutrition, including through engagement at the Global Land Forum in Colombia.
Also requests the United Nations development system to strengthen actions to accelerate progress on Sustainable Development Goal 6 in programme countries, upon request, in line with national priorities, needs and plans, acknowledging that **water and sanitation are critical** for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty;	**Para. 28** UN-Women recognizes water access and sanitation as integral to women's economic empowerment and unpaid care burdens, and approaches SDG 6 through the lens of its Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy's Gender-Responsive Climate Action framework, which emphasizes women's equal access to and control over natural resources as a precondition for resilience and economic participation. At the same time, UN-Women as the gender equality lead in the UN system has ensured a strong advocacy and technical leadership in successfully integrating more predominantly in the water agenda. Specifically, UN-Women contributed to efforts to advance progress on SDG 6 through its engagement at the intersection of water governance, gender equality and climate resilience. UN-Women provided a chapter on Feminist Water Governance to the 2026 World Water Development Report and provided substantive support to its development, advocating for a feminist and human rights-based focus across the water-gender-climate nexus. Through UN-Water, UN-Women co-led the development of the 2026 World Water Day campaign together with UNICEF, coordinating a dedicated task force of over 30 UN-Water Members and Partners, and contributing to the promotion of gender-responsive and rights-based approaches to water governance, access and conservation.

	Through its country and regional offices, UN-Women continues to engage in interagency platforms and to support program countries in integrating gender-responsive approaches into water governance, climate adaptation, and national planning, while engaging civil society and other key stakeholders. In its technical support to countries on gender-responsive climate action, UN-Women recognized water access and sanitation as integral to women's unpaid care burdens and economic exclusion in climate-vulnerable contexts. The toolkit Financing Gender Equality in the Green Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa, jointly developed by UN-Women ESARO and WCARO, addresses the water sector as a key area for identifying gender-climate co-benefits in nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans, providing checklists and guidance for decision-makers at national level.
Emphasizes the essential role of inclusive and sustainable **industrial development as part of a comprehensive strategy of structural economic transformation** in eradicating poverty and supporting sustained economic growth and thus contributing to sustainable development in developing countries, and invites the relevant entities of the United Nations development system to support efforts in this regard in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals;	**Para. 29** Achieving meaningful structural transformation and the achievement of gender equality will require sustained investment in national development priorities. However, despite the clear economic and social dividends, sustainable and adequate financing for gender equality remains profoundly lacking, and even when resources are available, their prioritization, effective and efficient allocation are often misaligned with national gender priorities. Furthermore, declining revenue, regressive tax structures, and fiscal leakage from illicit financial flows further diminish the capacity of governments to invest in gender-responsive policies. Rising debt burdens crowd out fiscal space for investments in gender equality. Fifty countries, home to 3.3 billion people, face significant underinvestment in critical sectors such as health and education, due to increasing debt service payments.[1] In Rwanda, UN-Women is working with the government to undertake a fiscal space assessment to identify alternative sources of financing to invest in care, drawing on UN-Women's policy tool on Engendering Fiscal Space.[2]
Recognizes that, in a demographically diverse world, **population dynamics,** including differences in the pace of population growth or decline, changing population age structures, urbanization and international migration, will continue to shape the world for present and future generations, and requests the United Nations	**Para. 30** In 2025, UN-Women advanced a gender-responsive and life-course approach to population ageing as an emerging priority for the UN development system, securing durable normative gains and strengthening inter-agency coordination on older women's rights, as part of its triple mandate.

[1] A world of Debt Report 2024: A Growing Burden to Global Prosperity, UNCTAD Geneva, 2024
[2] UN-Women, 2025. Engendering Fiscal Space: A policy framework for financing gender equality. UN-Women New York, 2025

development system to support Member States, upon their request and in line with national priorities, taking into account the needs of women and children, in their response to demographic trends and realities, such as rapid population growth, declining birth rates and ageing populations, as well as in addressing the interlinkages between population issues and development across all regions, including by helping to build capacity and strengthen statistical systems in programme countries;	At the intergovernmental level, UN-Women supported the designation of the CSW70 emerging issue on "Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all older women", the first time the Commission dedicated a ministerial focus to older women, with 49 ministers taking the floor. The ministerial round table produced a Chair's Summary with concrete recommendations on achieving gender equality and the empowerment of older women, providing a normative foundation for follow-up across intergovernmental and inter-agency processes. Life-course and ageing-responsive language was also secured in key negotiated outcomes, including the Doha Political Declaration adopted at the Second World Summit for Social Development and the ECOSOC resolution on gender mainstreaming (E/RES/2025/4). At the inter-agency level, UN-Women established the IANWGE Working Group on Ageing and sustained technical engagement in the HLCP Task Team on Demographic Change, contributing to CEB-endorsed Common Messaging on demographic change, reflecting a system-wide commitment to gender-responsive approaches to demographic change. UN-Women also maintained active participation in the Inter-Agency Group on Ageing (IAGA) and OHCHR processes related to the forthcoming legally binding instrument on the rights of older persons. Institutionally, UN-Women formalized collaboration with HelpAge International through a Memorandum of Understanding, reinforcing joint advocacy, knowledge generation and intergovernmental engagement. The life-course approach and older women's rights were integrated into UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2026–2029, anchoring this agenda as a core and enduring gender equality priority. To support operationalization at country level, UN-Women developed dedicated guidance for Strategic Notes on integrating ageing and the life-course approach and delivered regional webinars to strengthen knowledge and advocacy capacity across UN-Women offices. UN-Women also deepened partnerships with regional commissions, including UNECE, ESCAP, ECLAC and ESCWA, to advance gender-responsive approaches to ageing in regional policy frameworks.
Requests the United Nations development system to continue to support programme countries in developing and 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, and takes note with appreciation of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions;	**Para. 31** Through its leadership role in the gender working group of the Social Protection Inter-Agency Cooperation Board (SPIAC-B) and the UN Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, UN-Women continues to leverage opportunities for advancing gender-responsive social protection at global, regional and country level. In 2025, revisions to the Joint SDG Fund and the World Bank's Rapid Response Fund, led by UN-Women, strengthened gender-responsive resource allocation criteria for joint social protection programmes across 24 countries. UN-Women's support to Member States on social protection has focused on mainstreaming gender

	into national plans and strategies, including roadmaps under the Global Accelerator for Jobs and Social Protection in 20 pathfinder countries. The organization also advanced capacity development at national and subnational level and supported policy implementation, supporting development practitioners to take ownership in building gender-responsive social protection systems.
Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to **promote partnerships to achieve universal health coverage, which includes primary healthcare, ensure affordable and equitable access for developing countries to health products and technologies and promote other health measures** necessary to deal with future health-related challenges and countermeasures needed to respond to pandemics and other health emergencies, including through financing, health systems strengthening, building capacity, technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and know-how for local and regional manufacturing and production of medical countermeasures, including medicines, vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics, health technologies and other health products in developing countries;	**Para. 32** In 2025, UN-Women led inter-agency efforts to integrate gender equality and women's rights across global health policy and programming. UN-Women remained actively engaged in the implementation and closing phase of the SDG 3 Global Action Plan (GAP) on Healthy Lives and Well-being for All, contributing to follow-up actions based on the 2024 GAP Progress Report and supporting the conclusion of the plan in 2025. UN-Women's inputs helped ensure continued prioritization of gender-responsive and equity-based approaches in global health cooperation. UN-Women also served on the UN Interagency Task Force on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), where it helped elevate the gender dimensions of NCDs emphasizing the need for integrated and rights-based responses that address the specific vulnerabilities of women and girls. UN-Women contributed to the Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS advocacy to expand equitable access for women and girls particularly AGYW to new HIV prevention and treatment technologies. This included a statement at the 57th UNAIDS PCB thematic segment on long-acting antiretrovirals, calling for affordable, gender-transformative HIV services and access to long-acting prevention and treatment options. UN-Women engaged with the Women's Health Innovation Equity Forum, convened by the Gates Foundation and the National Institutes of Health (US government), and contributed to the working group on women's health data harmonization pilot towards developing a draft research impact checklist of data elements for adoption by the women's health R&D ecosystem. As convenor of the Generation Equality Action Coalition on Bodily Autonomy and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, UN-Women continued to advance advocacy and actions to support women's health through this multistakeholder partnership – with governments, civil society, UN partners, private sector, and philanthropy. Actions included convening joint events, as well as releasing a Solidarity Statement Standing Strong and Together for the World's Women, Girls, Human Rights Defenders and Champions of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights to serve as a unified front to build on successes of partners and celebrate action, to activate movements for collective action and to boldly defend human rights, international cooperation, civic space, gender equality, and feminist action.
Recognizes the United Nations contribution to the promotion of all human rights for sustainable	**Para. 33**

development, and calls upon all entities of the United Nations development system, in accordance with their respective mandates, to assist Governments, upon their request and in consultation with them, in their efforts 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**;	As the primary entity within the UN system focused on gender equality, UN-Women holds a strategic role in promoting and guiding the integration of gender equality and human rights across all UN programming, planning, and policy frameworks. At global, regional, and country levels, it leads the system in this process and applies norms and standards to encourage and facilitate the implementation of these commitments. UN-Women advances the United Nations' commitment to promoting all human rights for sustainable development by supporting governments to integrate international human rights obligations into national laws, policies and institutions, ensuring that no one is left behind. Since 2022, UN-Women has supported the adoption or amendment of 394 national laws to advance gender equality and women's empowerment (69 in 2025), a significant result amid shifting global priorities and reduced funding. UN-Women also leads the Secretary-General's Task Team on Combatting Discrimination in Law, working with governments to identify and repeal discriminatory legislation and to adopt legal frameworks that advance substantive equality. In 2025, the partnership between UN-Women, the World Bank Group and the OECD supported 131 countries to confirm data for Sustainable Development Goal indicator 5.1.1, up from 120 in 2023 and demonstrating growing participation in global monitoring of legal frameworks for gender equality. UN-Women also strengthens United Nations system-wide alignments with CEDAW, with 99 percent of United Nations country teams submitting reports since 2022, reinforcing accountability for women's rights. Through its Human Rights and Non-Discrimination portfolio, UN-Women additionally provides technical assistance and policy guidance to strengthen national capacities to respect, protect and fulfil women's and girls' rights across intersecting identities. This includes dedicated support on disability inclusion and intersectionality; gender-responsive health and HIV/AIDS responses; the rights of Indigenous women; racial justice; and the protection of the human rights of people of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics. Across these areas, UN-Women works in close consultation with national authorities to embed human rights-based approaches in development planning, strengthen accountability mechanisms, and ensure that national implementation of the 2030 Agenda is grounded in equality and non-discrimination.
Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to **support programme countries that are parties to the Paris Agreement in their implementation of the Agreement,** as appropriate and in accordance with their national development policies, plans, priorities and needs, in particular their nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans,	**Para. 34** UN-Women contributed to supporting programme countries in implementing the Paris Agreement in line with their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). UN-Women's Gender-Responsive Climate Action and Green/Blue Economies Global Programming Framework guides its approach to supporting programme countries and regional offices in implementing the Paris Agreement, with a focus on ensuring that NDCs and NAPs reflect women's priorities, protect their rights and expand their economic opportunities in the

as well as the decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, including all decisions adopted under the "UAE Consensus";	context of climate action and just transitions to low-emission, sustainable economies. UN-Women continues to provide its leadership and technical support to Parties, regional bodies and civil society, and to deepen partnerships with the Secretariats of the Rio Conventions to advance gender-responsive climate governance. At the UNFCCC COP30, the Belém Political Package included a new Gender Action Plan and Just Transitions decisions with language on care systems, women environmental human rights defenders, and gender-responsive coherence strategies among the Rio Conventions, outcomes to which UN-Women contributed through technical support to Parties, through the National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points, the UNFCCC Secretariat, and grassroots, Indigenous and rural women. The Feminist Action for Climate Justice (FACJ) Action Coalition, convened by UN-Women, was formally recognized as a solution to accelerate climate action within high-level COP30 processes through a partnership with the UN High-Level Climate Champion's team and the Brazilian COP30 Presidency. UN-Women launched the Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard, an innovative monitoring tool that assesses how effectively national climate policies address gender inequalities, with a particular focus on NDCs. The Scorecard tracks progress across 50 indicators spanning six gender dimensions and is complemented by an online repository of policy commitments that highlights promising practices and supports learning, replication and scale-up. It also provides a platform to generate and share emerging insights with country teams and partners, informing ongoing support to governments on integrating gender equality into climate policy frameworks. The first set of analysis, released at COP30, covered 32 NDCs from a diverse set of countries across regions.[3] The Entity plans to complete assessments of at least 100 NDCs by the end of 2026, significantly expanding the evidence base on gender-responsive climate policy. At regional and national levels, UN-Women provided technical support to advance NDC 3.0 processes. In East and Southern Africa, UN-Women's technical support contributed to the integration of gender in the NDCs of Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Rwanda, and to the operationalization of Kenya's National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan as a framework embedding women's leadership in climate adaptation and mitigation. In West and Central Africa, UN-Women's support contributed to gender equality integration in the NDC 3.0 processes of Liberia, Nigeria and Senegal, with Liberia's NDC including a provision to earmark 20 per cent of climate finance for women and women-led businesses during implementation. A joint toolkit on Financing Gender Equality in the Green Transition

[3] Countries included: Andorra, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Cuba, Ecuador, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, New Zealand, Niue, Norway, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, St. Lucia, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Zambia, Zimbabwe

	in Sub-Saharan Africa, co-developed by UN-Women ESARO and WCARO, was made available to support governments in integrating gender equality into NDCs and NAPs.
Also calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system **to adopt and mainstream a more climate- and environment-responsive approach into their programmes and strategic plans,** where appropriate, as well as in cooperation frameworks and their policy advice to programme countries, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs, and continue to advance a system-wide approach, implement measures and report regularly to their respective governing bodies, through existing reporting and mandates, on their efforts to reduce their climate and environmental footprint, and ensure consistency of their operations and programmes with low emissions and climate-resilient development pathways and addressing pollution, halting biodiversity loss and restoring, conserving, protecting and sustainably using the environment;	**Para. 35** UN Women has operationalized a climate and environment-responsive approach through its Social and Environmental Sustainability Policy and Procedure (effective December 2023). The Procedure institutionalizes the integration of social and environmental sustainability considerations across strategic planning, programmes and operations, in alignment with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs. UN-Women is a member of the Network of United Nations Focal Points for the Environmental and Social Sustainability of Programmes (UNESSnet). At the programme level, mandatory social and environmental scanning is undertaken during the development and revision of Strategic Notes, ensuring that climate, environmental, biodiversity, pollution and resilience considerations are identified early and addressed through documented design responses as part of quality assurance processes. At the project level, all eligible initiatives are subject to a standardized social and environmental risk screening, with proportionate mitigation and management measures applied based on risk classification. Projects assessed as moderate or high risk implement ongoing risk management actions, including mitigation plans, updates and stakeholder engagement, to ensure consistency with low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways and to support pollution prevention, biodiversity protection, ecosystem restoration and sustainable resource use. UN Women advances a UN system-wide approach by embedding these requirements across headquarters, regional and country operations and by applying common tools, templates and reporting mechanisms, and keeps abreast of interagency updates and knowledge sharing through the UNESSnet. Monitoring and reporting on social and environmental risks and mitigation measures are undertaken through existing governance, oversight and mandate-based channels, including strategic planning reviews, risk registers, project monitoring, evaluation and internal accountability processes. Collectively, these measures support coherence between UN Women's programmes, operations and broader climate and environmental sustainability objectives. Beyond its internal operational framework, UN-Women advanced a climate- and environment-responsive approach across its programmes, inter-agency coordination and policy engagement.

	UN-Women works within and across the UN system to advance and lead the implementation of coherent, gender-responsive and human rights-based approach to environmental action, including on biodiversity protection, addressing pollution and supporting the transition to low-emissions and climate-resilient development pathways, in close collaboration with civil society and Member states. Specifically, UN-Women continued to mainstream a climate- and environment-responsive approach across its programmes and strategic plans. The Gender-Responsive Climate and Environmental Action Global Programming Framework is fully embedded in UN-Women's Strategic Plan 2026–2029. A UN-Women Climate Change and Environment Strategy is under development, with contributions from headquarters, regional and country offices, and will be finalized in 2026 to provide a coherent, rights-based approach to gender-responsive climate and environmental action. At the inter-agency level, UN-Women advocated for the establishment of an Issues Management Group on Gender and Environment within the UN Environment Management Group, which was formally endorsed at the 31st Senior Officials Meeting in October 2025. UN-Women will co-convene this group in 2026 with the aim of integrating gender equality into the UN system's environmental work and ensuring synergies across the system on a gender-responsive and human rights-based approach to environmental action. UN-Women also convened the UNCBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC Secretariats for a workshop on Gender-Responsive Synergies Across the Rio Conventions: How to Advance Progress Towards 2030, in support of coherent implementation of the Gender Action Plans under each of the three Rio Conventions. At the resumed CBD COP16 in Rome in February 2025, UN-Women contributed to discussions on the need for gender-responsive approaches in planning, monitoring, reporting and review processes under the Global Biodiversity Framework, though these priorities were not fully reflected in the final decisions, highlighting the need for continued engagement. Through UN-Water, UN-Women contributed to the 2026 World Water Development Report and co-led development of the 2026 World Water Day campaign with UNICEF, supporting gender-responsive approaches to water governance consistent with low-emissions and climate-resilient development pathways.
Further calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system, at the request of national Governments and taking into account their respective mandates, to improve their support, including, where appropriate, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, with regard to strengthening the **mobilization of the means of implementation of the Sustainable**	**Para. 36** UN-Women continued to provide leadership and integrated support to strengthen institutions in advancing financing for gender equality, in line with the 2030 Agenda. This included support, at the request of Member States, to strengthen gender-responsive budgeting approaches across public financial management systems, enabling governments to better cost, allocate and track domestic resources for gender equality. Through its role as co-custodian of SDG indicator 5.c.1, UN-Women contributed to the collection of high-quality data, with 123 countries and areas reporting on systems

Development Goals from all sources, in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, 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, the leveraging of partnerships and the leveraging of science, technology and innovation, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs;	to track and make public allocations for gender equality. UN-Women also engaged in intergovernmental processes, including the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4), where gender-responsive budgeting, the care economy and progressive taxation were reflected in the Compromiso de Sevilla outcome document. As part of its coordination mandate, its ensured regular convening and coordination of Un system on funding for gender equality and in the context of its coordination mandate (also aligned with the UN System wide GEAP) has further advocated and advanced on integration of gender markers in financial reporting across the UN system and others.
Underscores the importance of localization of the Sustainable Development Goals, and calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system, where appropriate at the request of national Governments, and in line with national development policies, plans and priorities, to improve their **support to the building, developing and strengthening of national, subnational and local institutions and capacities, and to continue to also support locally driven development approaches and pathways** in coordination with national Governments, including through tailored and integrated support and by incorporating appropriate capacity development and strengthening in programmes and projects;	**Para. 37** UN-Women supported the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals by strengthening the capacities of national and subnational institutions to integrate gender equality into planning and budgeting processes, in line with national development priorities. In 2025, UN-Women supported capacity development on gender-responsive budgeting, reaching over 1027 partners, including government and non-government actors.
Emphasizes the need for **country-driven enhanced capacity-building for sustainable development,** in this regard calls for the strengthening of cooperation in science, technology and innovation, including through promoting an open, fair, inclusive and non-discriminatory environment as well as equity, collaboration and openness in the development and	**Para. 38** UN-Women supported country-driven capacity development for sustainable development through South–South cooperation and knowledge exchange. In 2025, this focused on laying the groundwork for structured peer-to-peer learning on gender-responsive budgeting, including initial engagements with India and Nigeria to facilitate the sharing of experiences and approaches among countries.

dissemination of research and innovation, so that scientists, innovators and policymakers everywhere can access and contribute to the latest science and evidence, as well as through North-South, South-South and triangular, regional and international cooperation, and reiterates the importance of human resources development, including training, the exchange of experience and expertise, knowledge-sharing and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacities, including planning, management, monitoring and evaluation capacities, in a sustained manner;	UN-Women also engaged in regional efforts to promote collaboration including the Regional Forum on Financing Equality held in Morocco, which brought together stakeholders from the Maghreb and other Arab States to exchange good practices and identify common challenges in advancing gender-responsive budgeting.
Encourages the entities of the United Nations development system, within their respective mandates, to support programme countries, upon request and in line with national priorities, needs and plans, to **harness digital technologies** to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and to close all digital divides by, inter alia, promoting universal, affordable and meaningful connectivity, scaling up digital capacity development, supporting resilient, safe, inclusive and interoperable digital public infrastructure, promoting digital public goods and information integrity and harnessing artificial intelligence, for sustainable development, while considering relevant commitments in the Global Digital Compact and recognizing the need to scale up international cooperation and financing for digital capacity development and promoting digital readiness, particularly in developing countries;	**Para. 39** In 2025, UN-Women advanced gender-responsive digital governance by supporting the translation of global commitments into country-level action, in line with national priorities and development needs. Building on frameworks such as the Global Digital Compact (GDC), WSIS+20, and the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), UN-Women contributed to strengthening coherence across digital governance processes while promoting inclusive and equitable digital transformation. A key initiative was the development of a unified roadmap on gender equality and digital governance, consolidating global frameworks—including the Beijing Platform for Action, CSW Agreed Conclusions, the GDC, and WSIS Action Lines—into a practical tool to support coordinated implementation, monitoring, and accountability at global and national levels. The roadmap, to be finalized in 2026, aims to support programme countries in advancing digital inclusion, closing gender digital divides, and strengthening digital readiness. UN-Women further supported multi-stakeholder engagement to accelerate progress on digital inclusion and capacity development. Through convening governments, UN entities, civil society, youth, and private sector partners, UN-Women facilitated dialogue and knowledge-sharing to promote universal, meaningful connectivity and inclusive digital ecosystems. Engagements during global platforms, including CSW69, supported dissemination and uptake of GDC and WSIS+20 outcomes, while reinforcing Generation Equality commitments as a driver for implementation.

	At the country level, UN-Women promoted localization and capacity-building to strengthen national digital ecosystems. Through UN coordination mechanisms, including the Working Group on Digital Technologies, UN-Women contributed to analytical work and peer learning to advance rights-based, inclusive, and interoperable digital public infrastructure, as well as digital public goods. These efforts supported programme countries in harnessing digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, to accelerate progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, while emphasizing information integrity, safety, and inclusion. UN-Women also contributed to strengthening international cooperation and partnerships to scale up digital capacity development and support digital transformation pathways in developing contexts.
Calls upon the United Nations development system to encourage the **safe development and deployment of new and existing technologies for the global good,** sharing the benefits while managing the risks, and to ensure that the products and technologies developed are affordable, available and accessible to those most in need, including the most vulnerable;	**Para. 40** In 2025, UN-Women supported the safe, inclusive, and equitable development and deployment of emerging and existing technologies, with a focus on ensuring that their benefits are accessible to those most in need. Through engagement in global policy processes, including contributions to discussions on artificial intelligence such as the Paris AI Action Summit, UN-Women provided advisory input to promote gender-responsive approaches to safe and secure AI, inclusive innovation ecosystems, and the future of work. These efforts contributed to strengthening the integration of gender equality considerations into global technology governance frameworks. UN-Women also advanced efforts to advocate for managing risks associated with digital technologies, including technology-facilitated violence against women and girls (TFVAWG), by supporting capacity-building, knowledge-sharing, and policy dialogue. UN-Women leveraged UN-system coordination to fill gaps in global guidance, through advancing the development of a supplement to the handbook on laws on violence against women on technology-facilitated violence against women and girls with UNFPA, and global guidance for the police to address technology-facilitated violence against women and girls, together with UNDP and UNODC. UN-Women also coordinated the UNSG campaign UNiTE to end violence against women and girls, focusing on digital violence, further amplifying global and local advocacy. This resulted in strengthened global and regional normative frameworks and national policy responses to emerging digital harms. In parallel, partnerships with stakeholders such as the Global Cybersecurity Forum (GCF) aimed to strengthen inclusive approaches to cybersecurity by promoting women's participation, leadership, and access to skills in the sector. This work including UN-Women's joint activities with the Digital Cooperation Organization (DCO) highlighted the importance of ensuring that digital technologies are not only safe and secure but also accessible, affordable, and responsive to the needs of marginalized groups.

	Through its knowledge generation, advocacy, and multi-stakeholder engagement, UN-Women contributed to ensuring that digital products and technologies are developed and deployed in ways that share benefits equitably, address structural barriers, and support inclusive and sustainable development outcomes.
Also calls upon the United Nations development system to strengthen its focus on supporting programme countries in a coherent and integrated manner in **developing national capacities for research, development planning, collection and analysis of data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, sectoral data development plans,** implementation, reporting, of sustainable development, and in this regard recognizes that the resources of the United Nations development system, including the knowledge base and expertise of all resident and non-resident agencies, should be available for access by developing countries, and welcomes efforts of the United Nations development system to take a more coherent approach to supporting national data and statistical systems; monitoring and evaluation, with an emphasis on addressing the gap in data collection and analysis and the effective integration of the economic, environmental and social dimensions;	**Para. 41** In 2025, UN-Women continued to support programme countries in strengthening national capacities for the collection, analysis, use and coordination of gender-responsive and disaggregated data in support of sustainable development. Sustained support in over 70 countries contributed to a more than 60 per cent increase in the availability of data for monitoring the SDGs from a gender perspective, including through more than 500 national data collection and statistical production initiatives, as well as support to planning, reporting and policy processes. UN-Women also supported efforts to strengthen national data and statistical systems by promoting closer linkages between data producers, users and policymakers, including through more than 270 coordination mechanisms and institutional collaboration across sectors. Gender data generated through these efforts informed more than 50 policies, plans, and programmes in areas such as women's economic empowerment, care, violence against women, humanitarian action, disaster risk reduction, and climate action, thereby contributing to more integrated consideration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Through its technical assistance, methodological support, coordination and normative work, UN-Women further contributed to broader United Nations system efforts to strengthen coherent support to national data and statistical systems and to address persistent gaps in the availability and use of gender data.
Further calls upon the United Nations development system to enhance its capacities in supporting programme countries to **embed the needs and interests of future generations and long-term thinking in policymaking processes by fostering cooperation and facilitating greater use of anticipatory planning and foresight, based on science, data and statistics;**	**Para. 42** In 2025, UN-Women continued to focus on the needs and interests of future generations of women and girls using foresight based on science, data and statistics. In this regard, the SDG Gender Snapshot Report's 2025 edition focused on the Beijing+30 action agenda, and specifically on the benefits of closing the gender digital divide by 2050. This was done using the International Futures Model by the Pardee Center at the University of Denver. The report included forward-looking modelling on the Beijing+30 priority areas, with concrete forecasting on closing the gender digital

	divide, showing that targeted investment could benefit 343 million women and girls and generate USD 1.5 trillion in global GDP by 2030. It also models a package of interventions, spanning social protection, the green economy, education, and labour markets, that could cut global female extreme poverty from 9.2 per cent in 2025 to 2.7 per cent by 2050. Through this foresight analysis, UN-Women was able to draw attention to two critical needs of the future generations of women and girls – i,e, economic security and digital skills.
[…] requests the United Nations development system to continue supporting programme countries to leverage robust partnerships, in accordance with national development policies, plans, priorities and needs, with a view to achieving the scale and pace of progress needed to realize the Goals by 2030;	**Para. 43** In 2025, through Generation Equality, UN-Women supported programme countries in leveraging partnerships as a core delivery mechanism to address financing and implementation gaps for gender equality and accelerate progress towards the SDGs. At the country level, partnership-based approaches translated financing into tangible results, including Finland's USD 60 million investment to increase the use of gender-lens investing in technology and innovation, and Canada's USD 15.1 billion investment supporting the construction of 3,472 new housing units and the repair of 2,760 units for survivors of gender-based violence. Targeted investments under Generation Equality, including through the Women and Youth Democratic Engagement (WYDE) programme, strengthened partnerships with civil society organisations to advance women's participation and leadership in national decision-making processes, reinforcing locally owned and sustainable outcomes. At the global level, Generation Equality advanced partnership-driven normative agenda setting by spearheading the inclusion of multistakeholder hearings in the revitalization of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/RES/2026/2), ensuring systematic participation of diverse and local actors in intergovernmental deliberations. Cumulatively, these partnership approaches supported over 12,000 new or scaled-up policies and programmes, reaching nearly 25 million women and girls, demonstrating how Generation Equality enables coordinated partnerships to act as a force multiplier at a time of constrained resources.

Reiterates that the entities of the United Nations development system should **enhance its support to South-South and triangular cooperation,** at the request and with the ownership and leadership of developing countries, through a system-wide approach, bearing in mind their respective mandates and comparative advantages, taking into account that South-South cooperation is a complement to, rather than a substitute for, North-South cooperation, in line with the Nairobi26 and Buenos Aires27 outcome documents of the High-level United Nations Conferences on South-South Cooperation, held in 2009 and 2019, respectively;	**Para. 44** UN-Women supports South–South and triangular cooperation through demand-driven capacity development and regional knowledge exchange. In 2025, a total of 404 participants (293 women and 111 men) took part in training programmes organized by the Centre of Excellence based in the Republic of Korea, with strong representation from government (258 participants), alongside private sector (38), academia (37), military (24), development organizations (23), and civil society (19). The trainings covered key thematic areas including Women's Economic Gender Statistics and Women, Peace and Security. Designed in close collaboration with UN-Women Country and Regional Offices, these programmes were tailored to national priorities such as care systems transformation, technology-facilitated gender-based violence, and AI integration while simultaneously enabling cross-country learning and exchange of policy experiences, including from the Republic of Korea, thereby reinforcing triangular cooperation.
Calls upon the United Nations development system entities to further **integrate, as appropriate, South-South and triangular cooperation** into their strategic frameworks and planning instruments, and urges them to allocate sufficient financial resources dedicated to supporting and facilitating South-South and triangular cooperation;	**Para. 45** UN-Women further operationalizes SSC through regional platforms that convene policymakers, practitioners, and partners to exchange experiences and build collective capacity. The 2025 Asia-Pacific Care Learning Week in Kathmandu, co-organized with partners including UNICEF, brought together stakeholders from across the region, with the TransformCare Training engaging 19 participants from 14 countries. This initiative strengthened regional momentum for care system transformation and enhanced participants' ability to apply a UN system-wide approach, demonstrating how shared learning can accelerate policy uptake across contexts. By facilitating dialogue among diverse actors and countries, these platforms deepen mutual understanding and foster communities of practice that sustain ongoing collaboration beyond individual events. In addition, large-scale multi-stakeholder convenings such as the International Migrants Day 2025 Symposium in Bangkok, which engaged over 350 stakeholders, further illustrate UN-Women's role in advancing SSC. The symposium promoted dialogue on gender-responsive migration, strengthened collaboration among governments, private sector, and development partners, and provided a platform for emerging regional networks such as the Asian Network on Migration Research and Policy Development to coordinate future efforts. Across these initiatives, UN-Women plays a catalytic role in connecting countries, facilitating peer learning, and building partnerships ensuring that South–South and triangular cooperation translate into concrete, context-responsive gender equality outcomes.

Also calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to leverage their comparative advantages, in full compliance with their respective mandates, to continue to enhance cooperation, collaboration and coordination with **humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding efforts at the national level in countries facing humanitarian emergencies, including complex emergencies, and in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations,** including through agency-specific actions and inter-agency collaboration at the country level, in order to foster greater self-reliance and resilience and promote development, in accordance with national plans, needs and priorities, and in this regard: - (a) 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, coherent and complementary planning, learning and knowledge exchange, needs assessments, practice response and a coherent multi-year time frame, with the aim of reducing need, vulnerability and risk over time, in compliance with international law, and in line with General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the annex thereto and all subsequent General Assembly resolutions on the subject, including its resolution 78/119 of 8 December 2023, fully respecting humanitarian principles in the provision of humanitarian assistance, and in accordance with national plans	**Paras. 46, 46 (a), 46 (b) and 46 (c)** Data and evidence are foundational to UN-Women's Core Commitments in Humanitarian Action and its Humanitarian Strategy, which position gender-responsive analysis as essential for effective, accountable humanitarian response. Beyond immediate life-saving action, this evidence base also supports more coherent pathways toward durable solutions and informs UN-Women's engagement across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) by linking humanitarian analysis to longer-term structural and systemic change. In 2025, UN-Women produced over 60 data and evidence–based knowledge products in 35 countries, including 19 Rapid Gender Analyses, 10 Gender Alerts, and 9 situation reports. These directly informed 19 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plans (HNRPs), six Flash Appeals, seven Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) gender strategies, and four refugee response plans. In Sudan, gender alerts and regional humanitarian analysis strengthened the 2026 Humanitarian Response Plan by deepening gender analysis, improving the use of sex- and age-disaggregated data, and elevating protection risks, including gender-based violence, across multiple sectors. In Central African Republic, analysis highlighting that 63 per cent of households are female-headed was integrated into the 2026 HNRP and informed a dedicated gender result area within the Protection Cluster Strategy, supporting more targeted and sustainable response planning. This body of gender data and analysis also contributes to longer-term solutions by ensuring that recovery, resilience, and peacebuilding efforts are grounded in an understanding of structural gender inequalities. By making visible the gendered drivers of vulnerability—such as barriers to services, livelihoods, participation, and protection—UN-Women's humanitarian evidence supports alignment between humanitarian action and development planning, including nationally led strategies that aim to reduce dependency on aid over time. In 2025, UN-Women launched the Complex Risk Analytics Fund (CRAFd) programme to strengthen anticipatory and action-oriented gender analytics in crisis and conflict settings. Implemented across six pilot contexts (including CAR, Myanmar, Lebanon, Haiti, Sudan, and the occupied Palestinian territory), the programme focuses on producing action-oriented datasets and analytics, supporting open-access gender analysis, and building national and local capacity to use data for decision-making across the HDPN. In 2025, CRAFd enabled knowledge and capacity-building initiatives reaching 75 participants, primarily from crisis-affected settings, supporting sustained use of gender data beyond immediate response cycles.

and priorities, stressing that this should not adversely affect resources for development; - (b) Also re-emphasizes that **development is a central goal in itself and that in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations the development work of the entities of the United Nations development system can contribute to peacebuilding and sustaining peace,** in accordance with national plans, needs and priorities and respecting national ownership, and stresses in this regard the need to improve inter-agency coordination and synergy, including through the comprehensive review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture, with the aim to maximize the sustainable impacts, results and effectiveness of support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, stressing that this should not adversely affect resources for development; - (c) Requests the Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration to conduct briefings with Member States on its work at least twice a year;	System-wide accountability for gender data and analysis is also monitored through the IASC Gender Accountability Framework (GAF), led by UN-Women. The 2024 GAF cycle covered 22 countries, with 201 organizations and 485 individuals participating in country-led consultations. Findings show that 68 per cent of contexts presented gender analysis to coordination bodies and 84 per cent of HNRPs used sex- and age-disaggregated data across most clusters, reinforcing the role of strong gender data as a bridge between humanitarian action, recovery, and longer-term development outcomes. The understanding of gendered realities, risks, and needs in counter terrorism contexts—particularly for women and girls affected by detention settings—was significantly strengthened within UN policy and intergovernmental discussions, contributing to more informed, gender responsive approaches to counter terrorism and the implementation of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.' UN-Women advanced this result through its leadership role in UN counter terrorism policy and coordination, including as Chair of the Gender Working Group of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Compact and through close collaboration with UNOCT, CTED, and OHCHR to integrate Women, Peace and Security commitments across UN supported counter terrorism interventions. In 2025, UN-Women published the first UN led, in depth analysis based on primary data on the population of Al Hol camp in northeast Syria. Conducted as part of UN-Women's lead role in implementing Recommendation 4 of the All of UN Taskforce on Al Hol, Roj, and related detention facilities, the study responded to a system wide mandate to recognize and communicate the diverse experiences of women and girls in these settings. Launched at a high-level event in New York in October 2025, the analysis was commended by UN and Member State participants for its evidence-based contribution to shared understanding and policy dialogue. UN-Women's partnership with PBPSO resulted in strong support for the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in the implementation of its Gender Strategy and Action Plan. In 2025, UN-Women directly supported one ambassadorial-level meeting and three expert-level meetings through targeted coordination, substantive inputs, and advocacy for stronger gender-responsive peacebuilding. This contributed to the efforts of the PBC Chair and co-facilitators of the 2025 Peacebuilding Architecture Review and resulted in: (1) PBC written advice to the UNSC for the Open Debate on WPS in October; (2) WPS language in the twin resolutions of the UNSC and UNGA on review of peacebuilding architecture. Across the year, 80 women briefed in 34 PBC meetings (ambassadorial and expert level), representing 57 per cent of all PBC briefers. UN-Women's close collaboration with the UN Peacebuilding Support Office has exemplified the spirit of UN coordination including in ensuring the UN Peacebuilding Fund maintained its delivery on gender-focused funding targets even when faced with overall stark funding cuts.

	In 2025, UN-Women leveraged its triple mandate to ensure the Peacebuilding Architecture Review (PBAR) reflected the priorities and lived experiences of women peacebuilders and young women, keeping meaningful participation central to sustaining peace. It convened four consultations with women peacebuilders, young women and security actors, generating consolidated gender-responsive inputs. This reinforced entry points for women's full, equal, meaningful and safe participation, and youth engagement. PBAR resolutions adopted on 26 November by the Security Council and General Assembly reaffirmed these commitments and underscored the role of peacebuilding architecture and financing in advancing inclusive peace, strengthening institutional and financing avenues through the Peacebuilding Commission, Peacebuilding Fund, international financial institutions and system-wide coordination.
Calls upon the United Nations development system, including United Nations country teams under the leadership of Resident Coordinators, within their respective mandates, to assist programme countries, upon their request and in line with their national policies and priorities for development, in addressing the development needs of **internally displaced persons and to find durable solutions for them;**	**Para. 47** Amidst the humanitarian reset, funding cuts and transitions from humanitarian to development coordination mechanisms, UN-Women supported programme countries to address internal displacement through localized, gender-responsive approaches that strengthened the leadership of internally displaced women and women-led organizations, while advancing durable solutions in partnership with governments and United Nations actors across the humanitarian–development–peace continuum. Building on its Humanitarian Strategy and Core Commitments, UN-Women prioritized enabling the direct and meaningful participation of women leaders and local women-led organizations in relevant decision-making, planning and operational fora to ensure that responses to internal displacement reflected national priorities and the lived realities of internally displaced women and girls. Across crisis settings, UN-Women worked with governments and Humanitarian Country Teams and UN Country Teams to strengthen the production and use of gender data and to embed women's leadership and protection priorities within displacement-related humanitarian response, recovery and stabilization frameworks. Through collaboration with **IOM**, **UNHCR, OCHA** and other partners, UN-Women supported programming and coordination efforts that bridged humanitarian assistance, recovery and peacebuilding in displacement and refugee response settings. In 2025, through UN-Women's support, over 1.9 million of women and girls -including IDPs and crisis affected- accessed services, goods, resources and information. This support was channeled primarily through local women-led and women's rights organizations. Across contexts, UN-Women's leadership of over 90 percent Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Groups provided a platform to promote localization and collective accountability on internal displacement, ensuring that the priorities, rights and leadership of internally displaced women and girls were systematically reflected across humanitarian, development and peace interventions. Women-led civil society

	platforms, including Women's Advisory Groups, in Afghanistan, Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic became a best practice for inclusive, locally-led responses to internal displacement and humanitarian crises. Country examples include: In **Sudan**, UN-Women worked with women-led organizations operating in displacement-affected and return contexts to link gender-based violence services, livelihoods support and women's community leadership across humanitarian and recovery phases. Through collaboration with OCHA and other UN partners, this continuum approach supported women's role in local recovery, social cohesion and peacebuilding processes, aligning humanitarian action with nationally led pathways towards durable solutions despite ongoing conflict and displacement. In **Ukraine**, UN-Women worked alongside UN partners to support the inclusion of internally displaced women's priorities within recovery and local development processes, reinforcing nationally led approaches to durable solutions that combine protection, economic recovery and social cohesion. In **Syria**, UN-Women supported local women-led organizations engaged with internally displaced communities to connect humanitarian assistance with early recovery and social cohesion initiatives. Working alongside UN partners, UN-Women helped embed women's leadership within coordination mechanisms and recovery planning, ensuring that internally displaced women were engaged not only as recipients of aid, but as contributors to community-level stabilization and longer-term reintegration efforts aligned with national and local priorities. In **Lebanon**, where internal displacement intersects with protracted crisis dynamics and pressure on host communities, UN-Women supported partnerships with women-led organizations to strengthen protection, livelihoods and local dialogue involving displaced women. In cooperation with UN agencies and national counterparts, this work helped link humanitarian support with longer-term economic recovery and social cohesion initiatives, reinforcing women's participation in locally driven solutions that benefit both displaced and host communities.
Recognizes progress made in **mainstreaming disaster risk reduction** into the United Nations development system's integrated policy and operational support to Governments, and requests relevant entities of the United Nations development system, in consultation with host Governments and in line with national policies, priorities and needs, to elaborate on disaster	**Para. 48** Across 60 countries, UN-Women contributed to the adoption of gender-responsive disaster risk reduction laws, policies and systems in at least 44 countries, benefiting up to 2.3 billion women and girls. By supporting implementation of the Sendai Framework Gender Action Plan, in partnership with UN agencies, UN-Women strengthened institutional capacities for inclusive DRR through capacity support, integrating gender and social inclusion into national and regional DRR policies, plans and coordination mechanisms across Asia and the Pacific.

risk reduction in the common country analysis and in United Nations planning and programming documents, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, and to understand disaster risk, strengthen disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience, and enhance disaster preparedness for effective response and to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, taking note of the ongoing efforts of the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure, the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership, the Early Warnings for All initiative and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative, and encourages the United Nations development system to support programme countries in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, including multi-hazard early warning systems, taking note of the political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–203029 and the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development;	UN-Women provided technical support to governments to enhance disaster risk governance and operationalise inclusive preparedness systems, including strengthening the production and use of sex-, age- and disability-disaggregated data for risk analysis, early warning and decision-making. These efforts informed the development of inclusive, community-led multi-hazard early warning systems under the Early Warnings for All initiative, improving last-mile communication and the reach of risk information to women and marginalised groups. In 2025, support to gender-responsive anticipatory action and preparedness systems was expanded across multiple country contexts, including the Pacific, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines and Malawi, embedding gender and disability inclusion, as well as considerations on gender-based violence and access to essential services, within early warning frameworks. Through the Women's Resilience to Disasters (WRD) Programme, global public goods, including the WRD Knowledge Hub and Policy Tracker, enabled tracking of 266 gender responsive disaster risk reduction and climate change frameworks across 193 countries and reached over 61,000 practitioners with tools and guidance for risk informed decision making. UN-Women also strengthened gender-responsive recovery and "build back better" approaches through a comprehensive revision of the 2013 Post Disaster Needs Assessment Gender Guide, in collaboration with UNDP and the European Union, providing practical methodologies and tools to identify gender-differentiated impacts and integrate gender analysis into recovery planning and implementation.
Encourages United Nations development system entities, in accordance with their respective mandates, to assist Governments in taking action to **prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against all 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,	**Para. 50** In 2025, UN-Women continued to assist Governments, in accordance with its mandate, to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls by strengthening legal and policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms, and through coordinated, multisectoral approaches. Working with Governments, coordinating United Nations system action and leveraging strategic partnerships with feminist movements, UN-Women supported whole-of-society approaches that link laws and policies, prevention, survivor-centered services, data and movement-building, amid intersecting crises and continued pushback against women's rights.

women, youth and children from all forms of violence and discrimination;	UN-Women continued to ensure effective intergovernmental support through production of relevant knowledge and data and provision of technical assistance in response to Member States' prioritization of efforts to address violence against women and girls. The Secretary-General's report on Beijing+30 reported that, for 88 per cent of governments, ending violence against women and girls is a top priority for action. In September, at the General Assembly high level event on the Beijing +30 Action Agenda, more than a third of actions announced by Member States focused on zero violence. UN-Women ensured all these measures were captured in the GA-mandated Global Database on Violence against Women and Girls to allow progress to be tracked towards the SDGs. Additional data was produced in coordination with sister UN Agencies, including the release of the new estimates of physical and sexual partner violence and non-partner sexual violence through the violence against women inter-agency group on estimation and data and new global and regional estimates on femicide with UNODC. In 2025, UN-Women's support strengthened and enabled the implementation of legal and policy frameworks on ending violence against women, contributing to the adoption or revision of 32 laws, and 98 strategies, policies and action plans aligned with international standards. During this period, multisectoral, survivor-centered services across protection, justice and social sectors were supported in 49 countries. Advocacy and standard-setting to prevent and respond to technology-facilitated violence against women and girls remained a priority. UN-Women leveraged its UN-system coordination mandate to fill gaps in global guidance, through advancing the development of a supplement to the handbook on laws on violence against women on technology-facilitated violence against women and girls with UNFPA, and global guidance for the police to address technology-facilitated violence against women and girls, together with UNDP and UNODC. UN-Women also coordinated the UNSG campaign UNiTE to end violence against women and girls, focusing on digital violence, further amplifying global and local advocacy. This resulted in strengthened global and regional normative frameworks and national policy responses to emerging digital harms. UN-Women further strengthened Government capacities to deliver quality, survivor-centered and rights-based services through evidence-based guidelines, protocols and standard operating procedures aligned with global standards on essential services, alongside targeted capacity-building of justice, policing, health and social service institutions. UN-Women is Secretariat, and coordinates with other UN Advisory Members to provide technical support to the High-Level Network on Gender-Responsive Policing. I In 2025, the Network expanded from an initial three Member States the previous year to 22 Member States, strengthening the integration of justice and law-enforcement responses for survivors, with a special focus on addressing technology-facilitated violence against women and girls.

	In parallel, the European Union–UN-Women ACT to End Violence Against Women programme, in partnership with the UN Trust Fund to End violence against Women and Girls, reinforced the leadership, advocacy and institutional capacities of 757 women's rights organizations, including direct funding to 60 organizations, enabling sustained feminist engagement in national, regional and global policy processes.
Notes with appreciation the support provided to the least developed countries by the entities of the United Nations development system in the implementation of the **Doha Programme of Action, and** urges the entities of the development system to continue to mainstream the Programme of Action into their work;	**Para. 51** UN-Women's Strategic Plan for 2026-2029 aligns with the key priorities of the Doha Programme of Action in key areas such as poverty reduction, LNOB and building capacity on technology. These shared priorities are also included in the guidance for the development of UN-Women Strategic Notes that inform the work undertaken at the country level, which is also aligned with national priorities.
Recognizes that small island developing States remain a special case for sustainable development, and in this regard calls upon the relevant entities of the United Nations development system **to ensure the mainstreaming of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States and issues related to small island developing States in their work,** including at the national, regional and global levels, and to continue to support small island developing States, upon their request, in addressing their particular economic, social and environmental vulnerabilities, as outlined in the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda, by strengthening technical assistance initiatives, policy guidance and programme development, in line with their respective mandates and in cooperation with relevant institutions, funds and facilities;	**Para. 52** UN-Women remains committed to assisting small island developing States (SIDS) by addressing their unique economic, social and environmental challenges. This is achieved through customized development cooperation strategies tailored to the specific capacity development needs and economic realities of SIDS, while also supporting the implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS). These efforts ensure that development approaches are relevant and effective, enhancing resilience and sustainable growth in these regions. In Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, the UN-Women Fiji Multi-Country Office collaborated with governments, civil society, academics and regional organizations to strengthen national and local capacities for integrating gender equality and disability inclusion into climate and disaster risk reduction systems. This support led to wider use of disaggregated data, improved access to gender- and disability-responsive tools and clearer opportunities for women, LGBTQIA+ groups, organizations of persons with disabilities and other civil society actors to participate meaningfully in climate and DRR decision-making. Practitioners across the four countries increasingly adopted inclusive DRR tools, and 155 stakeholders 128 of them women—built practical skills in risk analysis, inclusive communication, and preparedness governance. These enhanced capacities increased women's leadership and enabled women-led organizations and sub-national actors to contribute significantly to resilience planning. Additionally, in Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu, UN-Women supported women's economic resilience by improving access to productive and digital resources, strengthening links to formal financial and social

	protection systems and fostering crisis-resilient livelihoods. Over 2,000 market vendors especially women in informal, climate-exposed settings benefited from enhanced business skills, leading to more stable trading and enterprise growth. Capacity building in climate-smart agriculture and value-addition reduced spoilage and reinforced climate-resilient livelihoods, while investments in safe, climate-resilient market facilities lowered exposure to extreme weather and improved trading conditions. In the Caribbean, one of the world's most climate-vulnerable regions, UN-Women's Multi-Country Office plays a central role in embedding gender equality within resilience frameworks, recognizing that women and girls are disproportionately affected by overlapping climate, economic, and social shocks. Guided by the Gender Equality Forum Communiqué and the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS), the MCO collaborates with 22 member states and key partners to advance gender-responsive approaches in national and regional strategies. Through the Build Back Equal (BBE) Project, implemented with UNFPA and the Government of Canada, UN-Women is dismantling barriers to women's economic empowerment in Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. BBE's integrated, evidence-based approach shapes gender-responsive public policy, strengthens national dialogue on sexual and reproductive health and rights, and supports legislative reforms. The project has strengthened women-led MSMEs through capacity-building and improved access to finance and markets, while also enhancing national responses to gender-based violence with better coordination and social protection for at-risk groups. Regionally, UN-Women continues its strategic leadership as Co-Lead of the Protection Thematic Working Group under CDEMA, ensuring that protection for women and girls is systematically integrated into all areas of emergency preparedness and response. This coordination strengthens regional coherence and builds the adaptive capacity of SIDS to withstand climate and other external shocks. Together, these initiatives affirm that gender equality and women's empowerment are fundamental to building resilient SIDS. These efforts enable SIDS not only to effectively manage crises, but also to sustain inclusive, long-term development in the face of global uncertainty.
Also recognizes that Africa has special challenges and development needs, **calls upon the United Nations system to strengthen the quality of its assistance, partnership and coordinated regional efforts in**	**Para. 53** UN-Women continues to engage in efforts to strengthen AU-UN relations participating regularly in Principal and Director level college-to-college meetings; hosting the annual interaction between the Executive Director and African

Africa and to align its support for the specific needs and priorities of the African region, with a special focus on, inter alia, improving data and statistics, enhancing economic transformation and diversification, harnessing the demographic dividend, strengthening quality education and health systems, leveraging new technologies for inclusive development, achieving universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, promoting investment in climate action, financing climate change mitigation and adaptation in Africa, and the implementation of the African Union-United Nations Framework on the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in this regard invites the United Nations development system to support the second 10-year implementation plan (2024–2033) of the African Union Agenda 2063;	Ministers for Gender during CSW. With the adoption in 2024 of the AU Convention on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (AUCEVAWG), support is being provided to increase ratification and domestication in the eight countries that have ratified. The continental African Girls Can Code programme strengthened quality education succeeding in creating an enabling ecosystem for girls' digital inclusion across multiple African countries; serving as reference for the AU Model Law on Online Child Safety and broadening access for girls in rural areas. Through the partnership with the AU Political Affairs, Peace and Security (PAPS) department, the Office of the AU Special Envoy on WPS, and UN-Women Regional Offices (ESAR, WCAR, and ROAS) the African Union's accountability and monitoring mechanisms for the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda were strengthened resulting in enhanced implementation and reporting under the WPS Continental Results Framework (CRF), integration of gender-responsive commitments into the Windhoek+25 and Tunis Declarations, and increased institutional capacity across AU department to track WPS outcomes. UN-Women has worked closely with the AU on coordinating and supporting women's participation and engagement in peace processes for Sudan including undertaking joint solidarity missions. Expanded access to care services, care-supportive infrastructure and care-related employment enabled women to reallocate time spent on unpaid care work and increase participation in paid work, livelihoods and community life. With UN-Women's technical support to several governments, care-related rights, services and protections have been extended to an estimated 28.6 million women in East and Southern Africa, through operationalization of national care-related policies and strategies. Across the East and Southern Africa region, country-level programmes supported by UN-Women and partners expanded access to essential care services for over 300,000 people, improved income security and economic participation for nearly 17,000 women through care-related entrepreneurship and employment pathways, and strengthened institutional and community capacity through engagement of more than 73,000 women and men across government, civil society and women-led organizations, contributing to strengthened household resilience and inclusive economic growth. In West and Central Africa reforms as well, care reforms are increasing, including adoption of Social Protection Strategies; legal reforms to provide parental leave, care strategies and inclusion of care in local development plans to support women's participation in paid work. By supporting analysis such as economic assessments, UN-Women enabled countries such as Morocco, Egypt and Tunisia to make the case for investing in care. In North Africa UN-Women is supporting advocacy initiatives such as the Hand in Hand campaign to help shift social norms around caregiving – engaging millions of people and encouraging men's active involvement in unpaid care.

	In the area of climate action, with UN Support, gender equality considerations continue to receive increasing attention. For example the technical support provided to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) processes in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal which resulted in the integration of gender equality considerations in the voluntary commitments toward reducing national emissions and adapting to the impacts of climate change, as foreseen by the Paris Agreement. UN-Women provided government and private sector support to mobilize gender-responsive climate finance, increase the flow of finances to women-led green enterprises and rural based cooperatives and climate action for example supporting Senegal to elaborate a framework to guide public and private investments toward activities that deliver climate mitigation and adaptation outcomes alongside green growth and gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) benefits. On data and statistics UN-Women has been providing technical support to governments in Africa among them, Ethiopia, Kenya and Senegal which have enhanced SDG monitoring and data quality assurance through stronger methodological approaches on the use of gender-related citizen data. for SDG monitoring and data quality assurance.
Looks forward to the convening of the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries and the full implementation of the new Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034, which is integral to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims to accelerate sustainable development and resilience in landlocked developing countries, **calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to actively engage in the implementation and reviews of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels,** in close cooperation and partnership with all relevant stakeholders, and to integrate the Programme of Action into their strategic plans and work, and further calls upon the United Nations development system to mainstream the new Programme of Action into the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, developed under the coordination of the Resident	**Para. 54** UN-Women is very committed to working with Landlocked Developing Countries and as such ensures through country and regional offices, regular guidance on gender equality to RCs and UNCTs. In line with UN development System reform, UN-Women is developing Strategic Notes (SNs) that are fully aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and national priorities. In 2025 UN-Women developed SNs in 16 countries out of which 4 are land locked; Kazakhstan, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Uganda. In all these countries, in close coordination with UN RCs, UN-Women leveraged its UN coordination mandate and processes and mechanisms such as Gender Theme Groups, UNCT SWAP gender scorecard and the SG's Gender Equality Acceleration Plan. Which were all localized and contextualized in line with national priorities.

Coordinators at the country level, in a coordinated and cohesive manner;	
Calls upon the United Nations development system to **continue to develop and provide tailored support to middle-income countries in a manner that addresses their specific challenges** while mindful of their diversity, and recognizes that a shift from a traditional model of direct support and service provision towards a greater emphasis on accurate and multidimensional assessment of each country's specific needs and support for the leveraging of partnerships and financing is needed, also calls upon the United Nations development system to advance the elaboration of a specific inter-agency, comprehensive, system-wide response plan for middle-income countries, taking note of the mapping exercise conducted by the Secretary-General and his recommendations, that is aimed at better addressing the multidimensional nature of sustainable development and facilitating sustainable development cooperation and coordinated and inclusive support to middle-income countries, and invites the Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to consider filling leadership gaps on middle-income countries' issues within existing resources, such as through the appointment of a focal point on middle-income countries;	**Para. 55** UN-Women has a universal mandate, which means that the organization plays a role in all country settings. The UN-Women Strategic Plan for 2026-2029 provides the strategic direction for the work of the organization. UN-Women has further developed strategic programmatic frameworks, which will help to operationalize the vision of the strategic plan. The implementation of UN-Women's SNs and strategic programmatic frameworks will align with national priorities, including priorities expressed by Middle-Income Countries.
Calls upon the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to further strengthen its **collaboration with international financial institutions, including multilateral development banks,** to improve synergies at the regional and country levels, with a view to	**Para. 56** In 2025, UN-Women further strengthened collaboration with international financial institutions (IFIs) and multilateral development banks (MDBs) to enhance synergies and accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda. As co-chair of the Finance in Common Summit's Coalition (FiCS) on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, UN-Women

accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through enhanced operational effectiveness and efficiency;	expanded membership to 93 institutions, including a new signatory - the ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development, with nearly half endorsing the Paris Development Banks' Statement on gender equality under its co-leadership. It also deepened collaboration with MDBs —including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, African Development Bank, Central American Bank for Economic Integration and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank—to operationalize guidance and scale investments in care infrastructure. Building on its role as a trusted partner, UN-Women advanced technical exchanges with the International Development Finance Club's Gender Working Group. It also contributed to the development of 2X Global certification frameworks, ensuring alignment with UN standards, while supporting implementation of the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) Code as a global signatory—both key IFI-aligned initiatives driving systemic change and expanding financing for women-led enterprises. At the country level, UN-Women secured its first partnership with the Islamic Development Bank, in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development, under the USD 30 million HOPE programme in Jordan to improve women's access to finance, productive assets and rural employment.
Recognizes that **volunteerism can be a powerful and cross-cutting means of implementation** of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and encourages the United Nations development system, in partnership with Member States, civil society and the private sector, to continue supporting such efforts and promoting the conducive environment for volunteerism and volunteers, in particular those from developing countries, to enhance the sustainability of development results;	**Para. 57** UN-Women continues to contribute to advancing volunteerism as a cross-cutting means of implementing the 2030 Agenda by systematically integrating volunteers particularly youth and volunteers from developing countries across its global, regional, and country-level programmes. Through its partnership with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme, UN-Women hosts national and international UN Volunteers in programme delivery, research, monitoring, advocacy, and community engagement roles, with a strong emphasis on gender equality and SDG 5. Regional offices, including Africa and Asia-Pacific, continued to work with young UN Volunteers to support field-level implementation on issues such as ending violence against women, women's economic empowerment, electoral participation, and humanitarian response, helping to localize the SDGs and strengthen sustainability of results by embedding skills and leadership in national institutions and civil society In addition, UN-Women continue to position youth volunteerism as a pathway for leadership development in the Global South through initiatives such as the 2024 UN-Women UNV Young Women Leaders Programme, which placed young women from developing countries in professional volunteer assignments within UN-Women offices. Broader global initiatives convened by UN-Women such as Generation Equality explicitly seek to harness youth activism and volunteering to accelerate SDG implementation, while regional offices promote an enabling environment for volunteerism through partnerships with governments, civil society, and the private sector. Together, these efforts

	demonstrate UN-Women's contribution to recognizing volunteerism as a powerful implementation tool, expanding access to volunteering for young people in developing contexts, and reinforcing inclusive, locally rooted development outcomes aligned with the 2030 Agenda.
III. Funding of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system	
QCPR mandate paras.	**Progress made**
Reiterates the call for the enhancement of accountability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness in the funding of the United Nations operational activities for development in order to incentivize contributions by donor countries and other contributors, and **calls upon United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to continue to publish timely, harmonized and verifiable data on funding flows, including annual data disaggregated by the level of earmarking in line with the funding compact, as well as to continue to enhance the visibility of contributors at all levels, including by making information available on providers of flexible global funding and the results they helped to achieve**;	**Para. 62** UN-Women is transitioning to a new results management system that will strengthen data quality, data linkages and automation, supporting improvements in its transparency score as published through the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). UN-Women's Transparency Portal, now in its fourth phase of development, is and will continue to be a key avenue for the Entity for showcasing results, enhancing the visibility of contributors and timely, harmonised and verifiable data on funding flows. Phase IV focuses on expanding and deepening transparency at the programme partner, project, joint programme and Strategic Note direct funding levels, improving traceability from contributions to results achieved across global, regional and country contexts. These enhancements further strengthen the visibility of providers of flexible global funding, reinforce accountability and trust and incentivize contributions through clearer evidence of impact.
Urges the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to **ensure that funds targeted at and budgeted for development programmatic activities are not diverted to unnecessary overhead costs,** to maximize funds available for development purposes;	**Para. 63** UN-Women ensures that funds targeted at and budgeted for development programme activities are not diverted to unnecessary overhead costs through the consistent implementation of its cost recovery policy, harmonized with UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA, that provides a framework of cost classifications to ensure that funds budgeted for development programmatic activities are distinctly identified both from a planning and implementation perspective. The cost recovery policy defines direct and indirect costs, in addition to providing the methodology and cost classification categories. Furthermore, the policy defines the type of costs that are indirect (overhead) costs and applicable funding sources, presented in UN-Women Institutional Budget and approved by the EB. UN-Women complies with the implementation of the approved support cost rates charged on non-core donors to ensure that

	indirect costs of the organization are charged to the correct funding sources, thus safeguarding development programme resources and maximizing the availability of funds for direct development results. In 2025 UN-Women approved and launched its Planning and Budgeting Project Cost Guidance and its procedure and annexes (templates, checklist, etc.). Beyond policy and procedural advances in this sense, UN-Women enforced travel austerity and other cost-containment initiatives, freeing funds for programs in 2025 with a clear focus on prioritizing development programmatic activities.
Encourages the United Nations development system entities **to ensure that their business models are structured in a manner that supports the accelerated, comprehensive and balanced implementation of the 2030 Agenda;**	**Para. 64** UN-Women develops 4-year Strategic Notes fully aligned with the country UNSDCFs which express the Entities Business model and are geared towards the balanced implementation of the 2023 Agenda. The purpose of the Strategic Note is to have a clear strategy and offer of support in line with national priorities. In developing Strategic Notes, the process both assesses country needs but also reflects corporate priorities as outlined in the UN-Women Strategic Plan. The strategic plan articulates the Business Model for the Entity, while Strategic Notes confirm this Business Model for the country level – all of course aligned with and in full support of the 2030 Agenda.
Notes that non-core resources represent an important contribution to the overall resource base of United Nations operational activities for development as a complement to, and not a substitute for, core resources, and that they should support and be aligned with programme priorities regulated by intergovernmental bodies and processes, and also notes that non-core resources pose their own challenges by potentially increasing transaction costs, fragmentation, unproductive competition and overlap among entities and/or providing disincentives for pursuing system-wide priorities, strategic positioning and coherence, and in this regard: - (b) Urges the entities of the United Nations development system to continue **to take active steps to strengthen their accountability to Member States and build their trust by, inter**	**Paras. 67, 67 (b)** UN-Women is strengthening accountability and transparency through the systems integration. As UN-Women's integrated corporate system for planning, monitoring and reporting across the Strategic Plan, Strategic Notes, workplans and projects, the development and roll-out of PRISM is central to this effort. As it is progressively integrated with Quantum, UN-Women's ERP system, it is to strengthen the link between results and resources, improve comparability of data, and enhance visibility on how resources are allocated and used against Strategic Plan priorities as well as each Strategic Note of Country Office and Regional Office. At the same time, the Transparency Portal remains the organization's main external platform for publishing results and financial information. UN-Women's Transparency Portal brings together data on strategy, results and resources across global, regional and country levels, including dedicated views for funding partners and regular resources as well as non-core resources.

alia, strengthening transparency of results and clear reporting of funding needs and expenditures, giving clear visibility to outcomes and impact achieved through core and flexible funding, in particular with regard to entities' contributions to the United Nations system-wide results, including those achieved through joint programming, and deepening the achievement of efficiencies within and across entities to increase resources for programmes instead of administrative costs;	
Urges the entities of the United Nations development system to **continue enhancing the transparency and accountability of inter-agency pooled funding mechanisms,** including by continuing the **application of the gender equality marker, 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, and urges the entities of the United Nations development system to enhance their participation, where appropriate, in such funding mechanisms;	**Para. 69** 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 2025, the proportion of Multi-Partner Trust Funds (MPTFs) applying the Gender Equality Marker (GEM) increased to 83 per cent, while Joint Programmes (JPs) reached 85 per cent, reflecting a modest improvement compared to 77 per cent (for both) in 2024. Notably, 51 per cent of MPTFs and 50 per cent of Joint Programmes allocated 15 per cent or more of their resources to programs where gender equality is the principal objective, up from 42 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively, in 2024. To further institutionalize gender-responsive financing, the UNSDG Fiduciary Management and Oversight Group, with extensive UN-Women's support, reinforced GEM implementation by including the GEM in their data collection templates. The Inter-Agency Pooled Funding Training Series led by the FMOG included a module on the UN GEM led by UN-Women and reached 132 countries and 1,300+ participants across five workshops.
Also urges the entities of the United Nations development system, through their governing bodies, to continue **taking concrete steps to address on a**	**Paras. 70, 70 (a), 70 (b), 70 (c)** **Para. 70**

continuous basis the decline of the share of core contributions and the growing imbalance between core and non-core resources, including by, but not limited to: - (a) 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 by enhancing the quality of reporting and the demonstration of the links between expenditures and programme results; - (b) Identifying, in the context of integrated results and resources frameworks, **the level of resources adequate to produce the results expected in their strategic plans, including administrative, management and programme support costs**; - (c) Exploring options to broaden and **diversify the donor base** in order to reduce the reliance of the system on a limited number of donors;	The development financing context has changed dramatically, with ODA facing its largest annual contraction on record and a second consecutive year of decline in 2025. This contraction poses a direct threat to gender equality financing. UN-Women demonstrated relative resilience in 2025 despite a sharply constrained global financing context. Total contributions reached USD 530.4 million, marking the seventh consecutive year above USD 500 million. While this represented a 10 per cent decline from 2024, the contraction was materially less severe than the broader declines observed across ODA and core contributions to the UN system. At the same time, in 2024, core funding to the UN development system continues to remain under sustained pressure, accounting for only 18 per cent of total contributions and 11.8 per cent of total voluntary contributions to the UNDS. OECD reported that multilateral ODA declined by 12.7 per cent. The steepest decline was in core contributions to the UN system, which fell by 27 per cent. Regular Resources broadly held steady in 2025 despite significant pressure, reaching USD 141.1 million, a 7 per cent reduction from 2024. Other Resources remained significant, though also under pressure, reaching USD 382.1 million, an 11 per cent decline from 2024. UN-Women's Regular Resources/Other Resources ratio stood at **27:73 in 2025**, below the **30 per cent core funding target** under the UN Funding Compact, marking the fourth consecutive year in which the threshold was not met. While this continued trend remains a concern, UN-Women continues to perform comparatively strongly on core funding ration relative to peer entities (UNFPA at **24:76** and UNICEF at **19:81** in 2025). **Para. 70 (a)** In line with the Funding Compact, UN-Women continues to strengthen the quality, transparency and results-orientation of its reporting, clearly demonstrating the Organization's contribution to Sustainable Development Goal results and the linkages between the use of flexible resources and measurable development outcomes. UN-Women also engages with Member States on an ongoing basis and through various channels and mechanisms to communicate and build understanding on the importance of predictable contributions of regular resources (including through multi-year commitments) and the advantages of flexible other resources (including through UN-Women's Strategic Note funding modality and pooled funds). This includes, inter alia: Executive Board sessions; bilateral briefings between UN-Women senior management and Member State counterparts on UN-Women's funding situation and the results achieved through regular resources; Annual Consultations/high-level strategic dialogues with top funding partners; the production and dissemination on an annual basis of the UN-Women's Regular Resources Report, which gives visibility to results achieved with regular resources and transparently shows the allocation of these resources in line with the Strategic Plan; Funding Compact annual reporting; a strengthened Transparency Portal; and

	partner recognition activities that acknowledge and bring attention to the partnership with top contributing Member States. **Para. 70 (b)** UN-Women's draft Strategic Plan Integrated Results and Resources Framework 2026-2029, developed in 2025 and submitted to the Executive Board in September 2025 as an annex to the Strategic Plan 2026-2029, includes indicative allocations to the development results at Impact and Outcome levels based on expenditure trends from the previous Strategic Plan cycle and emerging priorities across the Entity's regional and country presences. These estimates Will be monitored and refined over the duration of the Strategic Plan period. **Para. 70 (c)** UN-Women recognizes donor concentration as a material institutional and financial risk, particularly in the current constrained financing environment. In 2025, the share of Regular Resources provided by the top 10 donors rose from 70 per cent in 2024 to 78 per cent, increasing the Entity's exposure to shifts in political priorities, fiscal pressures, and exchange-rate volatility. To address this, UN-Women is pursuing a more deliberate approach to broadening and diversifying its donor base. This includes strengthening engagement with existing partners, deepening relationships with non-traditional and emerging donors, expanding partnerships with the private sector and philanthropic foundations, exploring opportunities with multilateral development banks and international financial institutions, and further developing individual giving. In 2026, UN-Women is preparing a refresh of its previous public and private sector partnership strategies through a more integrated public-private approach. This will focus on adapting and strengthening UN-Women's engagement with existing, new and emerging partners in light of the current political and financial landscape affecting international assistance allocations. In addition, UN-Women is implementing a dedicated Strategy on Partnerships with Institutional Philanthropic Foundations for 2026–2029, aimed at deepening engagement with this growing funding segment and converting partner interest into funded, scalable partnerships aligned with UN-Women's mandate and Strategic Plan priorities. At the same time, UN-Women continues to emphasize that diversification is not only about increasing the number of funding partners, but also about improving the quality of funding. The Entity is therefore encouraging partners to

	increase direct funding to Strategic Notes, as well as flexible, multi-year and softly earmarked contributions, in order to improve predictability, reduce transaction costs and strengthen alignment with country-level priorities. These efforts are supported by stronger internal coordination, donor intelligence, pipeline analysis, and forecasting, including through the Resource Mobilization and Partnerships Network. UN-Women also remains committed to developing benchmark financial targets to define what constitutes a well-resourced UN-Women, and to ensuring that the 2026–2027 Integrated Budget reflects a sustainable and resilient funding model.
Reaffirms the principle of full cost recovery, proportionally from core and non-core resources, thereby avoiding the use of core or regular resources to subsidize activities financed by non-core or extrabudgetary resources, and **reiterates its request to the United Nations development system to analyse and explore in a collaborative manner options for harmonized cost-recovery policies, based on common cost classification and cost-recovery methodologies, and invites relevant governing bodies of United Nations development system entities that have not yet done so to review evidence-based proposals for updated and more harmonized cost-recovery policies, including cost classifications, from their respective entities, and urges relevant entities of the United Nations development system, Member States and other contributors to comply with agreed cost-recovery policies;**	**Para. 71** The Joint Executive Board of UN-Women, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP has approved a cost recovery policy that is harmonized across the four entities both in the context of cost recovery methodology and cost classification categories.
Urges the United Nations development system to **mobilize multiple funding sources, further explore and implement innovative funding approaches to mobilize additional resources for sustainable development, and deepen partnerships with other relevant stakeholders, including with the private sector and international financial institutions, with a**	**Para. 73** UN-Women continues to engage and strengthen partnerships with diverse stakeholders, including the private sector and international financial institutions with the strategic objective to achieve transformative change for all women and girls through leveraging the reach, position and resources, including mobilizing financial support for UN-Women initiatives and enabling collaborations to advance responsible business practices for the benefit of all women and girls, boosting capacity for mobilizing individual, employee and corporate giving, and through influencing financial flows

view to diversifying potential sources of quality funding, especially core funding, for operational activities for development, in alignment with the provisions of the present resolution and with the priorities and plans of the programme countries, and **encourages in this regard the entities of the United Nations development system to share knowledge and best practices on ways to incentivize innovative funding,** taking into account the experiences of other multilateral institutions, and to include this information in their regular financial reporting;	and reorienting financing priorities of international financial institutions in support of the achievement of SDG 5. Engagement with Member States and other funding partners focuses on expanding and prioritizing regular resources essential for delivering the Strategic Plan. As part of the planned update of its resource mobilization strategy in 2026, UN-Women aims to enhance approaches towards stabilizing and securing predictable, quality funding, including through strategic engagement, strategic partnerships, and enhanced visibility of results.
Recognizes the need to further support the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework by substantially increasing joint resource mobilization and distribution for joint programmes at the country level, including through incentives for joint resource mobilization and programming, **and stresses the need for efforts leading towards an integrated funding approach at the country level, where applicable, while paying due respect to different organizational mandates and modalities**;	**Para. 74** UN-Women supports the objective of strengthening the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and actively contributes to joint programming and joint resource mobilization at country level through its engagement in the United Nations Country Team, under the leadership and coordination of the Resident Coordinator. UN-Women collaborates with other United Nations entities to design, implement and resource joint programmes that advance collective results in line with UN-Women's mandate to lead, coordinate and promote accountability for gender equality and the empowerment of women across the United Nations system. This engagement also reflects UN-Women's commitment to advancing the objectives of the Funding Compact, including through strengthened collaboration, pooled and flexible financing, and improved alignment between resources and collective results at country level.
Expresses its serious concern at the fact that the share of expenditure for operational activities for development of the United Nations system in the least developed countries is at just 50.7 per cent of total allocations, **urges the United Nations development system to continue to prioritize allocations to least developed countries, while reaffirming that the least developed**	**Para. 75** 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, 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

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, and requests the United Nations development system to provide assistance to graduating countries in the formulation and implementation of their national transition strategies and to consider country-specific support for graduated countries for a fixed period of time and in a predictable manner;	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. It should be noted that UN-Women is not a "funding" programme and that its normative, programmatic and intergovernmental contributions are catalytic and transformative in nature. At the country level UN-Women articulates its support to LDCs through its Strategic Notes which are built on national priorities as they are articulated in the UNSDCF.
IV. Governance of the United Nations operational activities for development	
QCPR mandates paras.	**Progress made**
Requests the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to review the current reporting requirements for its members on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review and related reporting on United Nations development system reform, and to make a proposal for further streamlining of the reporting requirements to reduce the burden on United Nations Sustainable Development Group members and Member States, and to, where applicable and required, submit proposed streamlining options to the relevant governing bodies;	**Para. 81** UN-Women appreciates the efforts to further streamline and reduce reporting, and to focus more on impact and change rather than process. It has engaged throughout the process, as a member of the UN SDG, with the relevant parts of the system and has provided guidance and suggestions. It looks forward to maintaining gender equality at the highest standards at the core of the QCPR and to discussing ways to further reduce reporting to UNDESA and the Executive Boards, with the aim of combining it into one report.
Calls upon United Nations Sustainable Development Group entities to further strengthen their internal oversight mechanisms, and encourages the governing bodies of the members of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to strengthen the execution of their governance and oversight functions, building on best practices and in close collaboration with their respective entities and other governing bodies;	**Para. 82** UN-Women is a highly active and engaged participant in the UN SDG, strongly backing the governance and oversight roles of the Executive Boards to promote accountability and efficiency, especially regarding common indicators and reporting across entities. It collaborates closely with other UN entities due to its coordination role and focuses on encouraging, incentivizing, and leading joint UN efforts.

Recognizes the progress made by the reinvigorated resident coordinator system and the reconfigured United Nations country teams, **requests all United Nations development system entities to strengthen their efforts to prepare and finalize their entity-specific country development programme documents, according to their entity-specific mandates, and in accordance with and aligned with the agreed priorities and outcomes of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and in consultation and agreement with host Governments**, underlines that members of United Nations country teams should share their country programme documents with the Resident Coordinators to confirm alignment with United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework priorities, and **requests relevant development system entities, in coordination with the Development Coordination Office, to make the relevant United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and/or its outcome matrix available to Member States and the governing bodies when the draft country programme document is presented for consideration, in accordance with relevant Executive Board processes and timelines;**	**Para. 85** UN-Women was established under the same resolution as part of the UN DS reform process. For this reason, it centrally positions the RCs and the UNCTs as integral parts of its triple mandate. Guided by global normative frameworks and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), UN-Women Country Offices implement the UN-Women Strategic Plan through the development of Strategic Notes, known as Country Programmes. In accordance with UN-Women's Planning, Monitoring and Reporting (PMR) Policy, UN-Women Country Office ensure its SN is strategically aligned to national priorities and the UNSDCF or equivalent. In accordance with the PMR Policy, UN-Women Country Offices adopt relevant UNSDCF Outcomes verbatim in the SN. Strategic Note must include all Indicators from the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework to which UN-Women contributes through the UNSDCF and to which UN-Women contributes Reporting in UN Info. The duration of Strategic Note at the country level is harmonized with the UNSDCF cycle. In accordance with the Management and Accountability Framework of the United Nations development and RC system, UN-Women Country Offices formally submit the draft Strategic Note narrative and Results Framework to the RC to formally solicit feedback on their alignment with the UNSDCF. Once the RC agrees that the SN derives from the UNSDCF, the RC sends written confirmation to the respective Regional Director of UN-Women. Proof of the RC's agreement (letter or email) is mandatory for the approval of the Strategic Note. Once the Strategic Note is approved, SN information and data become available in the dedicated country page of UN-Women's Transparency Portal.
Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to ensure that their country offices utilize the UN-Info platform in a timely and consistent manner to ensure the availability of information on the work of United Nations country teams, facilitate monitoring of the implementation of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation	**Para. 88** UN-Women works very closely with DCO, given its coordination mandate and its advice to RCs and UNCTs, among others. It collaborates across many of the work streams both in terms of its UN SDG membership as well of its coordination mandate.

Frameworks and improve accountability for delivery to national Governments, as well as to enable reporting on the system-wide contribution to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals;	UN-Women fully supports the call to ensure timely and consistent use of the UN INFO platform across all country offices and recognizes its critical role in enhancing transparency, coordination, and accountability within the UN development system. The organization is strengthening internal procedures related to country planning document (Strategic Notes), monitoring mechanisms, and capacity-building support to ensure that country offices regularly update high-quality and complete data on UNSDCF planning, implementation, and results. Efforts are also ongoing to improve interoperability between corporate systems and UN INFO to streamline reporting and reduce duplication. Through these measures, UN-Women aims to enhance data quality and validation, strengthen system-wide reporting on SDG contributions, and ensure greater visibility and accountability for results delivered in partnership with national governments and UN Country Teams.
Underscores the importance of coherence, accountability and transparency for implementing reforms at the country level, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General and members of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group **to ensure full implementation of the management and accountability framework in all United Nations country teams;**	**Para. 89** 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.
Calls upon the United Nations development system entities **to complete the United Nations development system reform checklist for United Nations entities' governing bodies,** and invites the governing bodies to use the checklist as a tool to facilitate their oversight role in support of full implementation of the relevant reform mandates contained in General Assembly resolution 72/279;	**Para. 90** In 2025, during its Annual Session, and as per Executive Board decision 2023/6, the Executive Board received an update on the implementation of the United Nations Development System (UNDS) including through a background note and the completion of the UNSDG checklist on UNDS repositioning, developed to strengthen governing bodies' oversight role and facilitate the full implementation of the mandates set out in General Assembly resolution 72/279. Now institutionalized the checklist generates valuable insights into the implementation of the various streams of work under the UNDS reform agenda and continues to inform Executive Board briefings on a yearly basis.
Calls upon the United Nations development system entities **to abide by the relevant rules of procedure and working methods and to continue playing their part in enhancing system-wide coherence,**	**Para. 96** UN-Women remains fully committed to adhering to all relevant rules of procedure and established working methods. The Entity actively contributes to ongoing efforts to enhance system-wide coherence, coordination, harmonization,

coordination, harmonization, efficiency, transparency and impact for development, reduce duplication and build synergies, as appropriate and in accordance with decisions of their respective governing bodies and, where appropriate, guidance from the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, and **further requests these entities to align their policies, guidelines and regulations with the United Nations development system reforms**;	efficiency, transparency and development impact, while reducing duplication and fostering synergies among the Executive Boards and their Secretariats, including those of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS and WFP. The decisions of the UN-Women Executive Board are, as much as possible--fully aligned with relevant similar decisions from the UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS, UNICEF and WFP Executive Boards. To achieve this, close collaboration among Board Secretariats resulted in strong alignment of Executive Board practices, thereby reinforcing horizontal governance and oversight functions in accordance with Executive Board decisions, including those related to United Nations development system (UNDS) reform reporting. Joint activities of the Executive Boards, such as the Joint Meeting of the Boards and Joint Field Visit, further provide important opportunities for coordinated engagement on agencies' efforts to advance UNDS reforms. Additionally, UN-Women is an active contributor to the United Nations Governing Body Secretariats (UNGBS) Network: an informal yet influential platform that convenes annually to facilitate the exchange of experiences and the discussion of working methods across approximately 40 governing bodies within the UN system and associated entities. In 2025, UN-Women hosted the Network's annual meeting in New York, reaffirming its commitment to inter-agency collaboration. The network plays an informal but efficient critical role in advancing harmonization, fostering alignment of practices, and promoting more coherent and effective approaches across Governing Bodies and their Secretariats.
V. Functioning of the United Nations development system	
QCPR mandate paras.	**Progress made**
Reiterates the importance of empowered, strategic, effective and impartial leadership through the resident coordinator system to foster coordination and collaboration at the country level and facilitate integrated support to host Governments, in consultation with them, **calls upon all entities of the United Nations development system to fully support the reinvigorated resident coordinator system, in particular by complying with the management and accountability framework and ensuring that their operational activities for development at the country**	**Para. 100** 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 2025 RC Feedback exercise 77.45 per cent of UN-Women UNCT members provided feedback on the leadership behaviours of 125 RCs (which was above the global UNDS average of 66 per cent). 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.

level are aligned with and supportive of the strategic objectives as laid out in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, and further calls upon their governing bodies to reinforce within the respective entities the need for continued cooperation with the Resident Coordinators;	UN-Women's country programmes and work are fully embedded in Cooperation Frameworks and Joint Work Plans developed under the leadership of Resident Coordinators and in collaboration with all members of the United Nations country teams. In accordance with the Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Policy, UN-Women Country Offices adopt relevant UNSDCF Outcomes verbatim in the SN. The duration of Strategic Note at the country level is harmonized with the UNSDCF cycle. In accordance with the Management and Accountability Framework of the United Nations development and RC system, UN-Women Country Offices formally submit the draft Strategic Note narrative and Results Framework to the RC to formally solicit feedback on their alignment with the UNSDCF. Once the RC agrees that the SN derives from the UNSDCF, the RC sends written confirmation to the respective Regional Director of UN-Women. Proof of the RC's agreement (letter or email) is mandatory for the approval of the Strategic Note.
Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system **to actively continue to support the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, in close cooperation and partnership with the World Bank and the international financial institutions, and to integrate the Doha Programme of Action into their strategic plans and annual work programmes**, and also calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to support the Resident Coordinators in the least developed countries and to assist them in the mainstreaming of the Doha Programme of Action into development planning at the country level in a coordinated and cohesive manner;	**Para. 101** A key principle in the guidance for the development of UN-Women strategic notes at country, regional and global level is to align with relevant inter-governmental frameworks such as the Doha programme of action. A key part is also to align the programme with a range of funding partners IFIs and innovative financing sources.
Emphasizes the need to continue to reduce the burden on the entities of the United Nations development system **by promoting more efficient and streamlined processes by seeking to harmonize donor requirements, in line with the funding compact;**	**Para. 102** UN-Women supports Funding Compact Member State commitments that calls for enhanced donor coordination, and work towards reducing individual visibility, reporting, assessment and partnership requirements. UN-Women tracks Member State progress against the associated Funding Compact indicators through its entity-specific Funding Compact monitoring framework, drawing on the Global Monitoring Framework (i.e. common visibility standards

	developed for contributors to use with all UN development contributions; the number of Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) conducting an assessment of UN entities, which have been assessed by MOPAN in the last 3 years). UN-Women internal policies and measures facilitate harmonization and reduce transaction costs, including the use of standard donor agreements and reporting templates.
Urges the United Nations development system **to align its staff capacities to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including by building transformative and empowered leadership, repositioning staff 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. 104** In 2025, UN-Women advanced collective leadership and inclusive co-creation through division and team development retreats and structured learning journeys, fostering transformative and empowering workplace cultures that support systems change and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These efforts build on ongoing reporting to the Executive Board on organizational culture and anti-discrimination, which emphasize leadership behaviours, inclusive workplace practices and workforce systems as key enablers of results. This included targeted leadership and team development capacity-building for senior managers and selected offices, with a focus on strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration and systems leadership. UN-Women also supported the UN Secretariat's leadership and mentoring initiatives by delivering regular training in coaching, mentoring and self-leadership, including contributions to UN 2.0 efforts to strengthen inclusive thinking, adaptability and new ways of working required for the 2030 Agenda. To support implementation of the Pivot to Regions and Countries, UN-Women delivered career support webinars and individual coaching for staff in transition, while equipping managers to lead teams through change and reposition capacities closer to country-level delivery. These efforts contribute to building a more mobile, flexible and responsive global workforce aligned with programmatic priorities, in line with Executive Board guidance. In 2026, UN-Women will continue to strengthen leadership and team development through more integrated, system-wide approaches with other UN entities, including the UN System Staff College, and through learning and career networks. This will support inter-agency collaboration, promote mobility and maximize existing learning investments, while reinforcing alignment of workforce capacities with the cross-sectoral demands of the 2030 Agenda and forthcoming results-based reporting to the Board. In 2025, UN-Women continued to engage in various inter-agency modalities, including loaning two staff members to the EOSG to support the UN80 initiative and a Senior Gender Advisor to the Office of the President of the General Assembly (OPGA). In addition, UN-Women facilitated 22 Inter-agency staff movements, both incoming and outgoing

	through secondments and transfers, supporting continuous professional growth, strengthening inter-organizational collaboration, and upholding the commitments outlined in these agreements.
Encourages the United Nations development system to consider options for **improving the efficiencies of coordination and reporting processes at the country team level;**	**Para. 110** UN-Women's corporate timelines for annual reporting are supportive of and complement the timeline for reporting on Cooperation Frameworks, so annual reports can be used as the basis for all the Entity's reporting obligations at the country level. System integration between UNINFO and the Entity's new results management system presently in development continue to be explored to enhance efficiencies.
Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to **engage in country team configuration discussions facilitated by the Resident Coordinators and finalized through open and inclusive dialogue between the host Government and the United Nations development system, to support the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework by ensuring that their presence at the country level is tailored to meet the specific challenges, priorities and needs of programme countries and that the necessary skills, capacities and expertise are available, and requests that efforts be taken to ensure that this expertise is accessible whether or not an entity has presence in a country;**	**Para. 111** UN-Women actively engages in country team configuration discussions led by Resident Coordinators, contributing to transparent and inclusive dialogue with host Governments to ensure that UN Country Team configurations are tailored to national priorities and the implementation needs of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Through its normative mandate and operational presence, UN-Women ensures that gender equality expertise and advisory capacity are available at country level, including through regional and global support arrangements where it does not maintain a physical presence. This enables programme countries to access the necessary technical skills and policy advice required to advance the 2030 Agenda in line with national development priorities.
Requests the United Nations development system **to accelerate efforts to simplify and harmonize programming instruments by entities, business practices, processes, common business operations and reporting, as well as leverage and utilize, as appropriate, digital technologies solutions in support of the United Nations Sustainable Development**	**Para. 118** UN-Women's reporting processes are continually being streamlined and simplified and in 2025 this proceeded on two tracks. One track sought to make process enhancements including through more intensive socialization of annual reporting policies, procedures and guidance. The second track invested significant time and effort in developing business requirements for a reporting module for the Entity's new results management system to be more user-friendly and intuitive, increase efficiencies and provide better support for the finalization of annual reports under the new Strategic Plan 2026-2029.

Cooperation Framework, including by taking necessary steps at the headquarters level, as appropriate;	UN-Women reaffirms its commitment to simplifying and harmonizing project management, programming instruments, business processes and reporting, in support of United Nations development system reform and the effective implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. UN-Women's project management framework is anchored in PRISM, which provides standardized, end-to-end functionality across the project cycle, including project formulation, appraisal, results and indicators, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring and reporting. PRISM supports the application of common project structures, aligned results frameworks and consistent reporting requirements, enhancing comparability of data, strengthening results-based management and reducing transaction costs across headquarters, regional and country levels. PRISM's project management capabilities are linked to Quantum to ensure integrated financial management. Through this linkage, approved project structures, budgets and funding arrangements established in PRISM are reflected in Quantum for financial execution, expenditure monitoring and financial reporting. This enables alignment between programme delivery and financial data, strengthens internal controls, and supports timely, accurate and transparent reporting to governing bodies and partners. For implementation of its programme and projects, UN-Women engages Programme Partners (Government Entities, Intergovernmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and other UN Entities). Over the last few years, UN-Women has been implementing close to 34 per cent of its other resources through Programme Partners. UN-Women has established the Programme Partner Management lifecycle in place which focus on risk-based selection, monitoring, assurance and closure of programme Partnerships. This is strengthened by two systems – the Partner and Grants Agreement Management System (PGAMS) and the upcoming end-to-end Assurance Module for end-to-end Programme Partner management and key information/analysis. In addition, UN-Women relies on active UN Partner Portal for verification of potential Programme Partners. Other advances in this sense and operational simplifications developed and implemented in 2025 include: UN-Women has led the institutionalization of Gender-Responsive Procurement (GRP) across the United Nations system. As Chair of the GRP Task Force under the HLCM – Procurement (Supply Chain) Network's Sustainable Working Group -with the World Bank, IMF, and IFAD among its members -UN-Women developed the GRP Model Policy Framework, subsequently endorsed by the full HLCM Procurement (Supply Chain) Network, encompassing regional development banks and other international financial institutions, for adoption across all UN entities. This established a shared normative foundation for integrating gender equality into procurement and supply chain decision-making at

	the organizational level. Translating this normative commitment into operational practice, UN-Women developed practical implementation guidelines and common indicators to support consistent application and system-wide monitoring of the GRP framework across diverse institutional contexts. Building on its established partnership with the Chartered Institute of Procurement and Supply (CIPS), UN-Women developed joint online GRP training programmes, leveraging digital platforms to extend knowledge and capacity to both UN procurement professionals and the broader global community. Foundational and awareness modules are available free of charge and open to the public -an intentional design choice that maximizes accessibility and directly supports the harmonization objectives central to the Cooperation Framework. Further strengthening market integrity for the UN and beyond, UN-Women -in partnership with credible external entities with the requisite global networks and expertise -established a Women-Owned and Led Entities (WOLE) online certification programme to independently verify genuine standards of women's ownership and leadership. This mechanism addresses the risk of tokenistic compliance -where formal representation obscures the absence of substantive women's economic agency -while providing legitimately women-owned and led enterprises with recognized credentials for meaningful access to UN and public procurement markets. Complementing this normative leadership, UN-Women has operationalized system-wide procurement simplification through concrete and measurable changes to its own sourcing and tendering practices. UN-Women has adopted harmonized UN solicitation documents and standard tendering templates -including Invitations to Bid (ITBs), Requests for Proposals (RFPs), and Requests for Quotations (RFQs)- aligned with common UN approaches, reducing procedural variability, strengthening compliance, and lowering the burden on suppliers preparing bids across multiple UN organizations. Where pre-competed arrangements exist, UN-Women prioritizes Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) established by other UN agencies, as well as joint and outsourced procurement arrangements, in preference to initiating duplicative competitive processes. This reliance on shared LTAs has reduced end-to-end procurement and travel processing timelines by an estimated 70 per cent compared to full competitive processes, while simultaneously lowering transactional workload, administrative costs, and duplication of effort across the system. For vendor management, UN-Women relies on the United Nations Global Marketplace (UNGM) as its common prospective supplier registration and vendor database, providing suppliers with a single-entry point to UN procurement opportunities. This is complemented by the application of UN-wide vendor eligibility and sanction frameworks, and active participation in inter-agency coordination mechanisms on vendor sanctions and integrity -ensuring that simplification and efficiency gains are not achieved at the expense of risk management and accountability.

	Collectively, these efforts -spanning normative leadership, capacity development, market integrity, and operational harmonization- reflect UN-Women's dual role as both an institutional driver and a practitioner of procurement reform, contributing to a more inclusive, accountable, and efficient UN development system. In 2025 DFA identified a set of corporate simplifications prioritized and monitored on a regular basis. These simplifications strengthened governance and policy foundations through a new DoA policy increasing delegation to regions and countries, delivered cost savings and resource optimization across all operational areas. This included savings from travel-containment and travel planning optimization measures and strategic BAC allocations, as well as a new security and safety accountability framework. UN-Women advanced efficiency through increased digitalization and automation, including a Co-Pilot pilot (260 users; 93 per cent time savings ≈ 15,200 hours); Automated DoA system (≈ 6,400 hours saved annually; eliminates manual letters); Procurement and security automation yielding thousands of hours in annual savings.
Reiterates that **entities within the United Nations development system 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,** and takes note of the Mutual Recognition Statement of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination;	**Para. 119** UN-Women has a lean operational structure and operates according to the principle of mutual recognition, through the use of UN existing solutions, capacities and global shared services increasing its capacity to focus on mandate and delivery. UN-Women is strongly engaged in further consolidation of policies, procedures, and UN wide-global shared services as an active user and contributor to ongoing assessment of UN80 global shared services to strengthen UN impact and reduce transaction costs. Moreover, in response to new policies' requirements recommended by diverse audit and evaluation processes, any new policy or procedure responding to these observations and recommendations is developed based on other UN agencies' benchmark analysis and building on existing tested policies to build on UN best practices, increasing alignment and coherence. UN-Women operational model relies on a decentralized model for programmes' implementation, an internal virtual hub on travel and procurement, global shared services in finance and corporate services provided through other agencies' global shared services building on their instruments and consolidated capacities in HR, Finance, ICT, including ERP service, Logistics, Facilities and administrative services.

	At the country and regional level, UN-Women offices play an active role in UNCTs, OMTs and chairing GIGs as part of UN-Women triple mandate, promoting UN coordination and mutual recognition on the ground through common solutions and best practices' exchanges and leverage. UN-Women offices rely on other agencies operational services and are active partners in inter-agency programmes and joint efforts under UNSDCFs with a strong record facilitating active collaboration across agencies and reducing transaction costs for Governments and collaborating agencies.
Stresses the need for the United Nations development system **to strengthen and improve the ongoing design and implementation of harmonized business practices, including the Business Operations Strategies, Common Back Offices, Common Premises and Global Shared Services in order to optimize opportunities for collaboration, maximize efficiency gains and strengthen its reporting processes on impact in terms of efficiency gains resulting from these business practices, so that funding freed up by such gains is redeployed to development activities, including coordination;**	**Para. 120** UN-Women continued to promote simplification and operational efforts to advance cost-effectiveness and increase mutual recognition, the use of Common services, Common Back Office and Business Operations Strategy solutions across the world. In 2025 more than 76 per cent of UN-Women offices are in common premises. All country offices reported BOS cost-efficiencies and gains from common efforts at the country level in the 2025 BOS annual review. In addition, in 2025, thanks to cost containment measures, pivot to countries and regions, corporate and bilateral innovations with other UN partners, UN-Women generated USD 15.23 million in cost savings (as per 2025 UN Secretary-General's annual Efficiency Initiatives Reporting Exercise methodology), 3.8 times the cost saving efficiencies realized in the prior reported year.
Requests the United Nations development system **to continue to support all programme countries, regardless of which modality for the delivery of assistance they prefer to adopt**, in accordance with their national development plans and priorities;	**Para. 121** UN-Women supports all programme countries in advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women in line with national development plans and priorities. As smaller player in the UN, UN-Women does not have a physical presence in all countries and UN-Women's mandate is also not limited to programme countries only. However, regardless of physical presence in country, the Entity - grounded in its normative mandate supports all countries. UN-Women provides policy guidance, standards and evidence-based support derived from internationally agreed gender equality commitments, ensuring that countries can integrate GEWE across national policies, strategies and UN-supported initiatives in support of the 2030 Agenda.
Stresses the need to ensure equal and fair distribution based on gender balance and on as wide a geographical	**Para. 122**

basis as possible, and in this regard recalls its resolutions 46/232 of 2 March 1992 and 51/241 of 31 July 1997, adopted without a vote, which contain the principles that the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity are the paramount **considerations in the recruitment and performance of international civil servants** 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;	UN-Women fully upholds the principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 101, as well as General Assembly resolutions 46/232 and 51/241. In this context, the organization promotes equitable geographical representation (and gender balance) across all posts, while ensuring that no single nationality or group of States holds a disproportionate share of positions, including at senior levels. At the same time, and in accordance with UN Staff Regulation 4.2, which states that "the paramount consideration in the appointment, transfer or promotion of the staff shall be the necessity for securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, and that due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible," UN-Women continues to apply a rigorous merit-based approach in all recruitment and selection decisions, ensuring that efficiency, competence and integrity remain the decisive factors. UN-Women monitors workforce composition and integrates gender parity and geographical diversity considerations throughout recruitment, outreach and succession planning, including through targeted outreach efforts to broaden and diversify applicant pools in line with UN system-wide recruitment principles. The geographic (and gender) distribution is reviewed at every step of the selection process, including reviews by the Senior Review Group and Central Review Bodies and management approvals. Hiring Managers are accountable to ensure geographic (and gender) diversity of their respective Units/Offices. The percentage of International Professional staff from programme countries is included in the Revised 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.
Calls upon the entities of the United Nations development system to **continue efforts to achieve gender balance in appointments within the United Nations system at the global, regional and country levels for positions that affect operational activities for development, including appointments to Resident Coordinator and other high-level posts, with due regard to the representation of women from programme countries, in particular developing countries, while keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographic representation**;	**Para. 123** In support of General Assembly resolution A/RES/78/182 and the Secretary-General's System-wide Strategy on Gender Parity, UN-Women strengthened accountability and accelerated progress across the UN system through targeted guidance, advisory services, and technical support. This included enabling more than 50 UN entities and departments to update entity-specific gender parity implementation plans and leading the preparation of the Secretary-General's 2025 Report on the Improvement in the Status of Women in the United Nations System, based on data from nearly 80 UN entities and 10 UN Country Teams. The recommendations of the Secretary-General's report informed the deliberations of the Third Committee and the subsequent adoption of General Assembly resolution A/RES/80/186, with UN-Women providing intergovernmental support throughout the process. UN-Women advanced inclusive and respectful working environments by implementing the Field-specific Enabling

	Environment Guidelines through leading and strengthening a system-wide network of over 550 Gender Focal Points. UN-Women also administered the UN System-wide Gender Parity Dashboard, developed jointly with UNDP, providing workforce data across 38 UN entities to support evidence-based recruitment and workforce planning decisions. UN-Women monitors workforce composition and integrates gender parity and geographical diversity considerations throughout recruitment, outreach and succession planning, including through targeted outreach efforts to broaden and diversify applicant pools in line with UN system-wide recruitment principles. The gender (and geographic) distribution is reviewed at every step of the selection process, including reviews by the Senior Review Group and Central Review Bodies and management approvals. Hiring Managers are accountable to ensure geographic (and gender) diversity of their respective Units/Offices. The percentage of female staff among the International Professional and National staff categories is included in the Revised 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. Going forward, UN-Women will continue to track this data in accordance with the Integrated Results and Resources Framework of UN-Women Strategic Plan 2026-2029.
Notes with concern the continued system-wide incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, **and in this regard calls upon the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to increase prevention and response efforts to address this matter, at all levels, acknowledges the efforts made by the United Nations development system entities to, inter alia, improve the safety of their operations and service delivery, sufficiently resource their protection measures, ensure that their policies and procedures deliver impact, support system-wide efforts and a more joined-up approach with implementing partners, and ensure that their workplaces are free from discrimination and exploitation, including sexual exploitation and abuse, violence and sexual harassment, and urges them to accelerate efforts to**	**Para. 124** In 2025, UN-Women remained an active member of the United Nations Executive Group to prevent and respond to sexual harassment and led Workstream 1 on Knowledge sharing and Collaboration, one of the Group's six workstreams. UN-Women strengthened the UN System-wide Knowledge Hub on Addressing Sexual Harassment by enhancing its accessibility for persons with disabilities and translating the platform into all six official UN languages. Engagement with the Hub reached record levels in 2025, averaging 20,000 monthly clicks, with UN Gender Focal Points and practitioners increasingly relying on its expanding library of more than 230 resources. As one of the outputs of the workstream UN-Women led, it conducted a comprehensive cross-sectoral review examining the practicability and challenges of common UN system tools to prevent and address sexual harassment. The analysis also highlighted promising practices from beyond the UN system, generating actionable insights to inform future strategic actions and collective efforts across the system. In 2025, UN-Women continued to prioritise the prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and sexual harassment (SH) across its policies, procedures, and operations, as well as within the broader United Nations system. Grounded in its mandate to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, the key areas of focus include safe, victim/survivor-centred reporting mechanisms and investigations; the timely provision of quality support to victims/survivors; consistent safeguards with implementing

implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse;	partners; and the systematic integration of SEA and SH risk assessments within the organization's enterprise risk management framework. Additionally, UN-Women's internal task force on SH has expanded its participation to include global representation from country offices (PSEA and EVAW focal points), while the organization continues to engage with and build capacity of its network of 127 regional and country PSEA and SH focal points. In line with its commitment to strengthening recruitment processes and safeguarding measures, UN-Women launched ClearCheck 2.0 in 2025, which expands the scope of misconduct screening and vetting beyond SEA and SH to include racism, racial discrimination, or other forms of serious misconduct. In parallel, UN-Women will be piloting the Misconduct Disclosure Scheme (MDS) in 2026, which complements ClearCheck 2.0 by aiming to prevent the hiring or re-hiring of individuals with a history of committing SEA or SH outside of the UN system. UN-Women actively contributed to inter-agency efforts by providing technical expertise through its memberships in the SEA Working Group, the IASC-Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and the UN Executive Group (UNEG) to prevent and respond to sexual harassment. In 2025, UN-Women implemented its entity-wide PSEA and SH action plans, informed by the results of the 2024 PSEA Perception and SH Reporting survey, and the SEA and SH comprehensive framework of metrics and indicators. 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. In addition, confidential and informal conflict resolution services, such as mediation and coaching, including from the Ombudsman and Respectful Workplace Facilitators (now expanded from 16 to 24 countries), as well as formal reporting and investigative channels, remain available to personnel to address workplace concerns promptly.
VI. Follow-up, monitoring and reporting	
QCPR mandate paras.	**Progress made**
Reaffirms that **all entities of the United Nations development system carrying out operational**	**Para. 125**

activities for development should continue to align their planning and activities, including through their governing bodies where applicable, to take appropriate action consistent with each entity's mandate, role and expertise for the full implementation of the present resolution;	UN-Women's Strategic Plans are developed in close collaboration with the Executive Board. The Strategic Plan 2026-2029 was developed through a multi-stakeholder survey shared with Executive Board members as well as through consultations, formal and informal sessions and workshops with Board members. The Plan leverages all components of UN-Women's unique triple mandate, consistent with its founding resolution and in line with the guidance articulated in the QCPR resolution. UNSDG entities demonstrate a high level of alignment with QCPR para. 125, supported by UN-SWAP 3.0 evidence showing that gender equality is increasingly embedded in strategic planning, costed action plans and corporate reporting, and regularly reported to governing bodies through established mechanisms. In several entities, particularly those with strong results-based management systems and intergovernmental structures, reporting is supported by sex-disaggregated data and linked to SDG results, reflecting a mature accountability framework. Through the application of the Gender Equality Marker (GEM), entities are increasingly able to track, validate and report financial investments in gender equality to governing bodies and system-wide mechanisms such as the CEB. This represents a significant shift toward evidence-based accountability, enabling governing bodies to assess not only what entities commit and achieve, but also what they invest. However, while reporting on policies, results and financial data is now largely institutionalized, the use of this information by governing bodies to influence decision-making, resource allocation and corrective action remains uneven.