

REGULAR RESOURCES REPORT 2023

Harnessing Regular Resources for Gender Equality

UN WOMEN'S TRIPLE MANDATE IN ACTION



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FOREWORD FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Today, one in ten women lives in extreme poverty, facing barriers to accessing opportunities and resources. Discriminatory gender norms, hardwired into economic, political, and social systems fuel poverty and women's financial exclusion. The path to empowerment is impeded by organized pushback against gender equality. And at the current rate of progress, as many as 342 million women will still be living in extreme poverty by 2030. That is why we urgently need targeted interventions to address gender disparities.

The recent 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women—dedicated to making progress on gender equality by addressing poverty and financing—made this very clear with a call to action on the need to drive financial resources, policy support, and commitments towards achieving gender equality.

Investing in women and girls is also key to Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality, and to the 2030 Agenda as a whole. More than 100 million women and girls could be lifted out of poverty if governments prioritized investments in education, healthcare, fair and equal wages, and expanded social benefits. That is the transformative potential of properly funding gender equality and women's empowerment.

Regular resources funding is a small part of that funding for gender equality, but it is crucial for UN Women. We rely on regular resources to navigate complex, uncertain, and at times hostile situations. Regular resources afford us the ability to drive the implementation of internationally agreed norms and standards forward, reshape regressive social norms, deliver crucial support and services for women and girls, promote women's leadership,

invest in women's movements and local women's organizations, and support data, evidence, and analysis that informs and strengthens everyone's efforts for gender equality.

Regular resources are also a reflection of the trust our partners have in us and our shared vision. They are a tangible acknowledgment of commitment to our mandate, and we do not take that for granted. We are deeply grateful to the 90 funding partners that contributed USD 164.1 million in regular resources in 2023. Together, we have advanced women's leadership, empowered women economically, prevented and addressed violence against women, and centred gender equality in peace, security, and humanitarian action contexts.

I am grateful for your partnership. It fuels our mission and helps align UN Women's funding with the achievement of transformative results for women and girls on their path to empowerment.

Sima Bahous

United Nations Under-Secretary-General
and Executive Director, UN Women

1

IMPLEMENTING UN WOMEN'S MANDATE WITH REGULAR RESOURCES

Regular resources (RR) allow UN Women's work to leverage the strengths of our normative, coordination, and operational roles, also known as our triple mandate for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE). This is at the heart of how UN Women achieves the greatest impact for women and girls.

UN Women's mandate envisages these three roles being complementary and mutually reinforcing. This results in a multiplier effect, with the three aspects reinforcing each other for more cohesive, profound, and enduring changes for women and girls. This report provides examples of what that means in practice.

Normative: UN Women supports improvements in global norms and standards that accelerate the realization of GEWE.

Coordination: UN Women leads and coordinates the UN system's work on gender equality and promotes accountability through regular monitoring of system-wide progress.

Operational: UN Women works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes, and services needed to ensure that norms and standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide.

Fig 1. UN Women cumulative result highlights from 2022-2023



248

laws across **39 COUNTRIES**, home to **1.4 BILLION WOMEN AND GIRLS**, were adopted, revised or repealed with UN Women's support



>9.5

MILLION WOMEN, across **79 COUNTRIES**, including many survivors of violence and internally-displaced women and refugees, **ACCESSED INFORMATION, GOODS, RESOURCES AND/OR SERVICES** with support from UN Women



>13,600

partner organizations in **92 COUNTRIES** have increased capacities to **SAFEGUARD WOMEN'S RIGHTS**, including **DELIVERING QUALITY GOODS, SERVICES, AND RESOURCES** for women in humanitarian and development settings

RR are especially crucial for the implementation of UN Women’s normative and coordination roles, which are primarily delivered through RR given that these functions are not easily or usually funded by project-based other resources and are led through the strategic engagement of UN Women staff. UN Women’s most powerful tool is influence. That is why our normative and coordination work is at the heart of what we do.

Fig 2. Normative and coordination result highlights 2023



SUPPORTED BOTSWANA’S

ratification of **THE PROTOCOL TO THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES’ RIGHTS ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN AFRICA**, which includes provisions on harmful traditional practices, reproductive health and rights, and roles in political processes.



10-FOLD INCREASE

in the number of **UN COUNTRY TEAMS (UNCTS)** implementing the **SYSTEM-WIDE ACTION PLAN (SWAP) ON GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN** between 2018-2023.



CONTRIBUTED TECHNICAL ADVICE

to **INTEGRATE GENDER, RACIAL EQUALITY, AND THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION** in the Government of Brazil’s Pluriannual Plan 2024-2027.



Led development of revised **UNCT GENDER EQUALITY MARKER**

guidance, updated the **UNCT-SWAP GENDER EQUALITY SCORECARD PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**, and co-developed online training for the UN Secretariat to apply the Gender Equality Marker.

Jordan

Investing regular resources for normative and coordination results

UN Women works within the UN Country Team to lead and convene national government stakeholders, funding partners, UN entities, and international financial institutions to develop and implement integrated solutions to advance women’s rights, in line with national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals.

In Jordan, expert staff like the RR-funded Country Representative and the partially RR-funded Deputy Representative champion and guide this work, leading the efforts of programme-funded technical staff.

In 2023, this meant that UN Women could provide coordinated support to the Jordanian Government to ensure GEWE was central to the country’s new 10-year Strategic Planning Framework, including through the adoption of an Engendered Strategy under the Economic Modernization Vision to support the goal of doubling women’s labour force participation by 2033. The UN Women Country Office coordinated with UN agencies, facilitating agreement to prioritize joint efforts to support the economic empowerment of women and youth in Jordan within the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027. It also worked with development partners, such as the World Bank, to focus GEWE aid on increasing women’s employment.

2

REGULAR RESOURCES RESULTS ACROSS UN WOMEN'S MANDATE

RR underwrite all UN Women results.

In 2023, 90 partners contributed USD 164.1 million¹ in voluntary RR contributions to UN Women to implement its triple mandate.

This enabled UN Women to operate at the heart of the UN system and the global architecture for gender equality. It ensured dedicated, ongoing GEWE expertise and collaboration in partnership with women-led organizations, governments, UN agencies, civil society, and the private sector.

A Zaatari Oasis beneficiary taking notes. Photo: UN Women/Bashar Al-Jabari

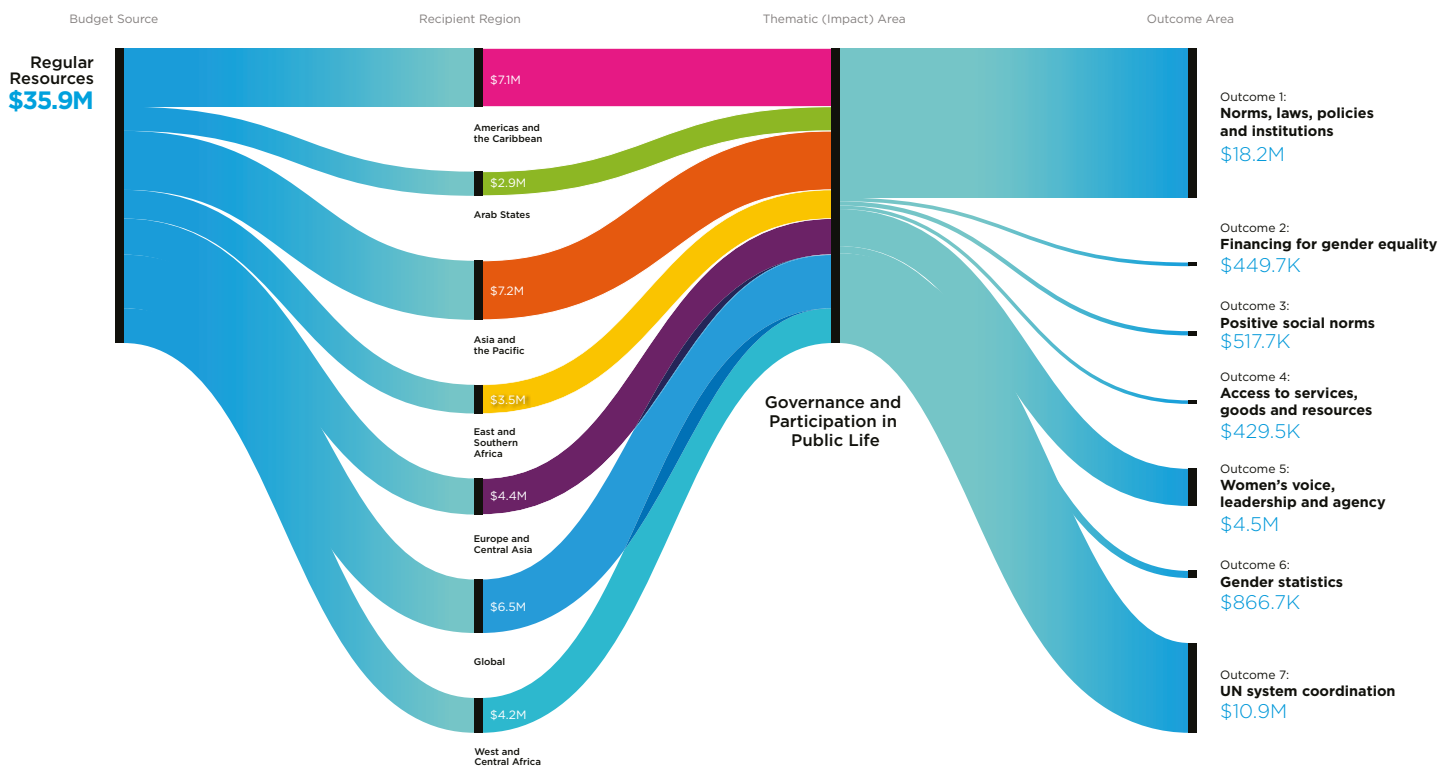


IMPACT 1

Governance & Participation in Public Life

Women fully and equally participate in leadership and decision-making and women and girls benefit from gender-responsive governance.

Fig 3. Impact Area 1 RR expenses by region and outcome



Expense figures in this report reflect direct and enabling regular resources investments in support of the UN Women Strategic Plan Impact Areas.

Direct contribution support through regular resources: regular resources directly allocated to Strategic Plan Impact areas that provide crucial support for the delivery of specific programmatic outcomes. These resources are directly utilized in programme implementation.

Enabling contribution support through regular resources: apportioned regular resources (core programmable), classified under Strategic Plan Impact areas represent indirect support through organizational efficiency and effectiveness areas of work. These resources play a critical role in enabling and enhancing the organization's capacity to deliver strategic plan programme goals by ensuring efficient and effective operations.

Reshaping the Political Landscape in Sierra Leone by Increasing Women's Political Representation



After the 2023 elections, Sierra Leone topped West Africa as the country with the highest number of women in elected and appointed government positions. Targeted RR investments made it possible for UN Women to help level the political playing field for women.



Women candidates from the Western Area participate in a training on how to effectively run an election campaign. Photo: UN Women/Faisal Lewally

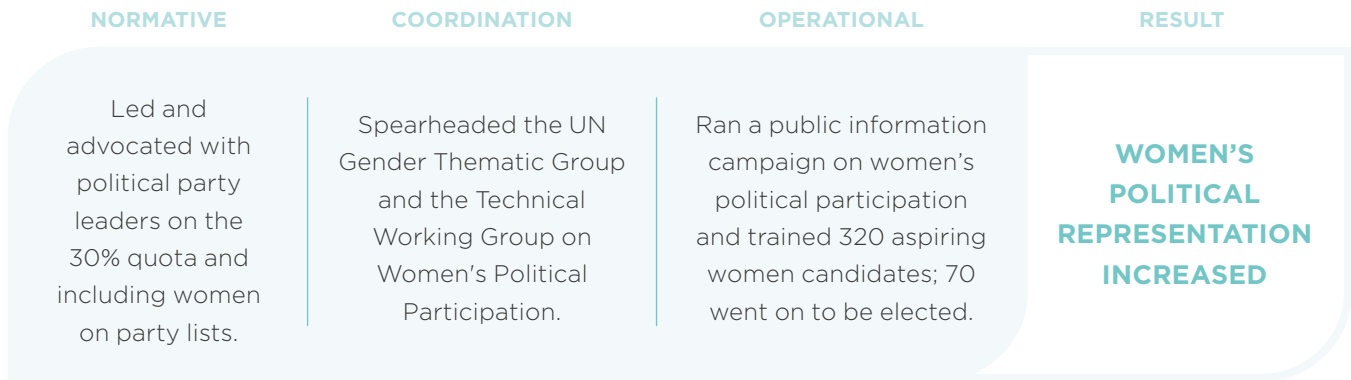
Investing RR in UN Women meant that the Country Office in Sierra Leone was able to carry out its mandate and provide sustained leadership and technical advice that coordinated UN and partner efforts to support the Government of Sierra Leone to develop, enact, and implement the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Act 2022.

This was not a quick process. UN Women has been working to increase women's political participation and representation in the country for over a decade and began working intensively with the Government to develop the GEWE Act in 2021. RR-funded staff worked with members of parliament, government agencies, and civil society to help formulate the content of the bill and enact it into law.

In a country grappling with some of the highest levels of gender inequality in the world, the GEWE Act 2022 was a historic leap forward.

In addition to promoting equality for women in employment and training, providing for implementation of gender mainstreaming and budgeting, and improving women's access to finance, the law established a 30 per cent quota for women's participation in appointed positions, including cabinet, ministry, and ambassador roles, and elected positions, such as parliamentary and local council seats. The GEWE quota went into effect ahead of Sierra Leone's presidential, parliamentary, mayoral, and local council elections on 23 June 2023.

Operationalizing the GEWE Act



Prior to the elections, women held 12 percent of parliamentary seats and 12.5 percent of cabinet positions. With the GEWE Act 2022 as a driver, Sierra Leone now leads the way in West Africa on women’s representation, with a ground-breaking 32.6 percent of elected seats held by women.

UN Women used RR to work with the Political Party Regulation Commission to engage 20 political leaders from a range of parties to support implementation of the GEWE Act 2022 by including women’s names on political party lists. Discussions—co-led by the UN Women Country Representative, the Chair of the Political Party Regulation Commission, and the President of the All Political Parties Women’s Association—focused on the advantages of promoting women’s leadership, obstacles women face in accessing political rights, and the actions political parties could take to support women’s political participation in the country.

RR investments in skilled staff, including the Country Representative and Women’s Political Participation Programme Specialist, allowed the Country Office to lead gender equality coordination within the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2018-2024, spearheading initiatives like the UN Technical Working Group on Women’s Political Participation and co-chairing the Gender Development Partners Group. Forming coordination groups with key organizations working on women’s

political participation enhanced accountability and support for implementation of the GEWE Act 2022 and supported a clear direction and division of labour. For example, all partners agreed that politically motivated violence should be reported as part of the Government’s early warning GBV (gender-based violence) Information Management System.

At the programme level, RR helped UN Women challenge traditional views. RR supported a television and print media campaign aimed at raising public awareness about women’s political participation and representation, and allowed the Country Office to engage 120 traditional leaders, such as Paramount Chiefs, tribal leaders, and headmen, to sign up as HeForShe Champions. Those leaders went on to work within their communities to raise awareness about the GEWE Act 2022, aiming to shift societal attitudes towards viewing women as capable and successful political leaders. Complementing this, with support from UNDP, UN Women trained 320 aspiring women candidates in the run-up to the elections, with 10 elected to Parliament and 60 elected to Local Councils.

While critical challenges persist for women and girls in Sierra Leone, women’s agency, backed by the Government’s commitment to implement the 30 per cent quota in the lead-up to the elections, has transformed the face of leadership in the country.

“My party paid my candidature fee; this was not so for other parties and this severely constrained women in participating in the elections. I believe my party did this because they understood the barriers women candidates face when standing for public office.”

Councillor Maya Bangura, Western Rural



Stakeholders discuss the legal review. Photo: Resident Coordinator Office Albania/Guri Daco

Transforming the Legal Landscape for Gender Equality in Albania

Using RR, UN Women joined forces with the Resident Coordinator's office and the Center for Legal Civic Initiatives to lead a review of Albania's legal codes. The review provides a roadmap for Albanian legislators on the reforms required to address barriers to women's rights in the lead-up to the country's updates to the Criminal Code in 2024 and planned updates to the Family and Civil Codes in 2025.

UN Women coordinated the legal review, convening the UN Gender Thematic and Results Group, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Albanian State Police, National Human Rights Institutions, and more than 40 civil society organizations.

The Ministry of Justice's new draft Criminal Code, is expected to be approved in 2024, reflects recommendations from the review on crucial aspects like defining rape and sexual violence in the workplace. As Nadia Guni a Jurist at the Center for Legal Civic Initiatives, said, "[the legal review has] already proven to be an essential tool for us to advocate for critical legal changes in the Albanian law, which will help all women and girls enjoy their rights."

Legal Review: A Path to Progress

Redefining Rape: Advocates for a comprehensive understanding in line with the Istanbul Convention.

Workplace Dignity: Recommends compliance with ILO Convention 190, ensuring safe and respectful environments for women.

Marriage Age: Calls for protective measures, safeguarding young girls from early unions.

Property Rights: Champions equal property rights between men and women.

Agricultural Family: Proposes redefinition of the term to better protect women's property rights.



In 2023, RR enabled UN Women to advance the SDGs through its work on governance and participation in public life.

UN Women works with partners to ensure that women can participate equally in decision-making, and benefit from gender-responsive laws, policies, budgets, services, and accountable institutions.



\$35.9M

regular resources
(core)



\$60.9M

other resources
(non-core)



\$99.7M

total resources
contributing to SDGs



Bolivia

Brought more than **250,000 women** together through the **Extreme Women Initiative** to challenge gender stereotypes and biases in professions and sports that are typically exclusive to men.



Libya

Increased capacities of **82 women aspiring candidates** on democracy, political rights, and political violence against women, with 89 per cent reporting good or excellent knowledge after trainings conducted jointly with the High National Elections Commission.



El Salvador

Established a **Political Violence Observatory** and formulated an institutional coordination protocol to **respond to cases of political violence against women** that is slated to be implemented during the 2024 general elections.



Moldova

Provided technical assistance and expertise on **mainstreaming gender equality** in the Public Finance Management Strategy adopted in 2023 and for developing the Gender Equality Programme 2023-2027 that will **reduce structural gender inequalities through gender-sensitive policies and budgets**.

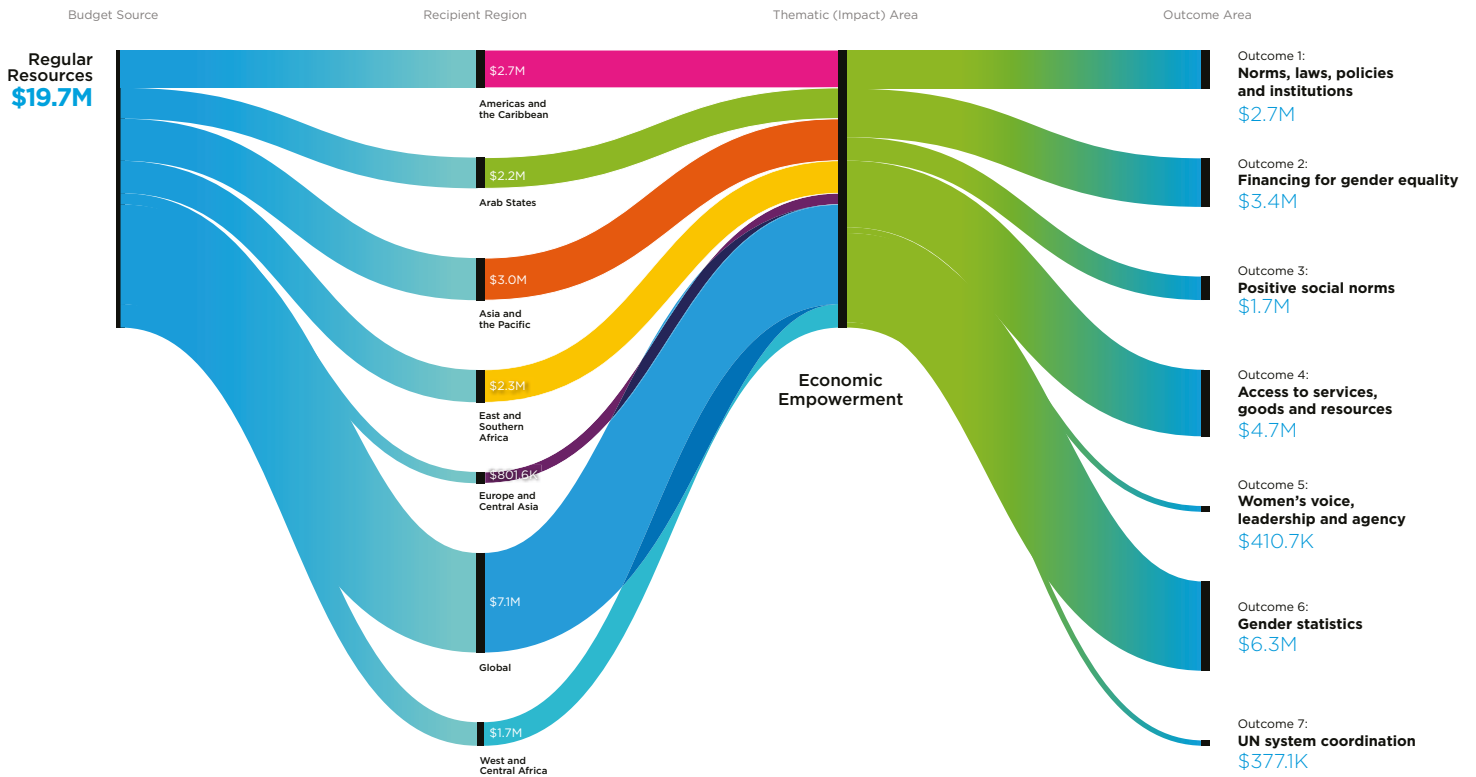
The grand total amount of \$99.7M includes \$35.9M Regular Resources, \$60.9M Other Resources and \$2.9M Assessed Resources.

IMPACT 2

Women's Economic Empowerment

Women have income security, decent work, and economic autonomy.

Fig 4. Impact Area 2 RR expenses by region and outcome



The ambitious goal of increasing women’s employment in the region by 5 per cent by 2030 was backed by RR that support UN Women’s specialized leadership and expertise in building coalitions, increasing political commitment, and making tangible advancements towards women’s economic empowerment and employment opportunities in the region.

From Commitment to Action, Surging Women’s Employment in the Arab States Region



RR-funded UN Women staff, including the Regional Director, Deputy Regional Director, and thematic specialists, alongside RR investments in regional Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) meetings, made it possible for UN Women to engage Member States in the region through the League of Arab States, providing technical advice and guidance that led to increased political commitment for women’s economic empowerment.

UN Women contributed to draft Regional Declarations on CSW, aligning the content to international standards, and advocating for Member State buy-in and engagement on increasing women’s employment. As a result, in 2022 the 22 Members States of the League of Arab States agreed, through the CSW 66 Regional Declaration, to “*examine the possibility of the Arab League’s adoption of a joint regional initiative with UN Women on empowering women’s participation in green and blue economies and climate-resilient agriculture*”. The outline of a joint regional initiative, “*Surging Women’s Employment by 5% before 2030*,” was announced in late 2022 at the Conference of Parties 27 in Egypt. In 2023, League Members strengthened their active commitment through the CSW 67 Regional Declaration to “*strengthen regional cooperation to support the regional initiative on women’s economic empowerment which requires the use of digital solutions*”. UN Women then mobilized USD 9 million to roll-out the initiative.

UN Women’s coordination efforts rely on RR. In 2023, as co-chair with UNFPA of the UN Arab States Regional Collaborative Platform’s Issue-Based Coalition, UN Women secured the agreement of more than 20 UN agencies to focus on data cohesion, advocacy, and unified policy support to Resident Coordinators in the Arab States region on women’s economic empowerment and ending violence against women (EVAW).

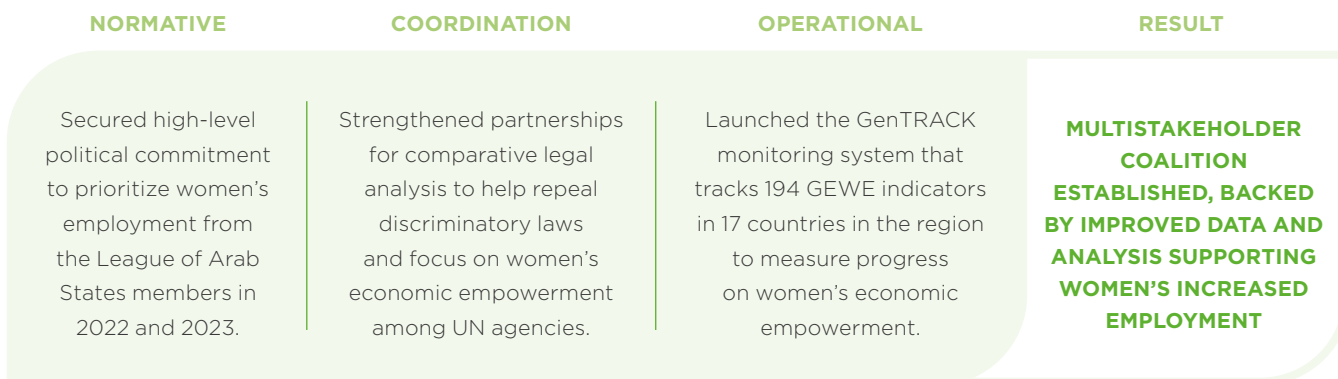
This agenda was taken forward through the Gender Justice and the Law initiative with UNFPA, UNDP, and the Economic and Social Commission for West Asia. Through the initiative, Member States jointly review legal advancements, areas of regression, and the need to achieve GEWE.



Abeer Abu-Rizeq is seen during a tailoring class at UN Women’s Madaba Oasis Centre. Photo: UN Women/Bashar Al-Jabari

COUNTRIES
IN THE REGION
ARE ESTIMATED
TO LOSE OUT ON
**USD 575
BILLION**
IN GDP ANNUALLY
DUE TO WOMEN’S
UNDEREMPLOYMENT

Increasing women's employment



Backed by RR-funded staff, and with an RR investment of just USD 30,000 alongside contributions of UN sister agencies, UN Women was able to join forces to provide national analysis, technical level consultations, and legal research on labour, family, nationality, and penal laws. Laws were reviewed against international standards, noting advancements through the issuance of 39 legal texts enhancing the situation of Arab women. The initiative will be sustained through an annual survey of Member States on GEWE legal reform updates. This unique legal comparative reflection helps inform UN system programming.

RR were also invested to create GenTRACK, an advanced digital solution launched by UN Women in 2023. GenTRACK monitors GEWE in the Arab States region by offering data and trends from 2000-2022 for 17 countries and territories on 194 gender indicators. Member States, policymakers, and stakeholder are now better able to shape policies, propose reforms, and advance global commitments through data and evidence accessed on GenTRACK. RR also enabled UN Women to respond to requests for training to use the tool by Member States, national human rights institutions, civil society, and the UN Economic and Social Commission for West Asia's Committee on Gender Equality.

These RR-backed efforts are complemented by other programmes that are advancing social norm change, engaging men and boys, gender-sensitizing the private sector, and increasing women's access to financial services.

For example, in 2023, under the Oasis programme, more than 1,700 women and men were directly engaged in cash for work activities, with 589 Jordanian and Syrian women also completing the centres' business training programme. About 70 per cent of these women started businesses upon graduation². UN Women's work with the private sector has generated a commitment to women's employment and retention in the region, with investments to implement the Women's Empowerment Principles leading to 520 private-sector companies signing on by 2023, from a baseline of zero in 2019. Whether it is the 160,000 rural women in Egypt who accessed financial services like bank accounts, microloans, and savings groups by 2023; the coalition of 14 national and two regional banks that are supporting women's economic empowerment in the region; or the 100,000 women in Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, and Iraq reached with protection services, cash assistance, job placements, and entrepreneurial support, UN Women is moving the needle on women's employment in the region.



A Myanmar migrant worker harvests sugar cane, in Mae Sot, Tak province. Workers are paid by weight of cane harvested, and many labour from before sunrise to after dusk each day to earn enough for their families' survival.

Photo: UN Women/Piyavit Thongsa-Ard

WOMEN MIGRANTS
OFTEN FACE POOR
WAGES, EXCESSIVE
WORKING HOURS, AND
EXPOSURE TO LABOUR
AND HUMAN RIGHTS
VIOLATIONS.

BETWEEN 2000 AND
2017, THE NUMBER OF
WOMEN MIGRANTS
WITHIN ASIA INCREASED
**FROM 23 MILLION
TO 34 MILLION.³**

Sparking Action on Safe Labour Migration Across South and Southeast Asia

Through the Colombo Process policy discussion platform on the management of overseas employment and contractual labour among labour-sending countries in South and Southeast Asia, UN Women's RR-funded WEE Advisor and Migration Lead co-organized technical meetings that strengthened capacities to integrate gender issues in labour migration management. This contributed to the Government of Bangladesh's decision to license recruitment actors, with licensing contingent on meeting specific conditions and criteria. The result was complemented by UN Women project-funded efforts to localize gender-responsive employment contract and recruitment agency guidance tools.

RR also enabled UN Women to provide sustained technical support to integrate gender, including gender-responsive tools and balanced gender representation, in the programme activities of the joint programme "Governance of Labour Migration in South and Southeast Asia". Through these efforts, gender advocates became more actively engaged in labour migration discussions, fostering connections with policymakers, worker organizations, employer groups, and recruitment agencies.

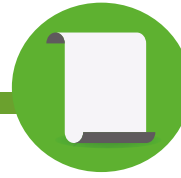


In 2023, RR advanced the SDGs through interventions by UN Women on women's economic empowerment so that they have income security, decent work, and economic autonomy.



\$19.7M

regular resources
(core)



\$60.1M

other resources
(non-core)



\$83.3M

total resources
contributing to SDGs



Nigeria

Helped to reduce women's unpaid care work collecting fuel through clean energy technology pilot project that the Government of Nigeria has committed roughly USD 200,000 to scale up, with UN Women's support.



Kyrgyzstan

Undertook analysis and capacity-building on care services to expand opportunities for women's entrepreneurship that supported 32 new preschools to open in Bishkek in 2023, reaching over 5,000 children, including through preschools operated by women entrepreneurs.



Chile

Provided regulatory support for the passage of Law 21645 on the protection of maternity, paternity, and family life that advances work-family balance, including by establishing the right to telecommute or telework for workers responsible for care work.



Pacific

Consolidated updated data and statistics in a Women's Economic Empowerment Brief covering 14 countries and territories in the Pacific Region that provides easily accessible information to inform national priorities, that was endorsed by national gender coordinating agencies.

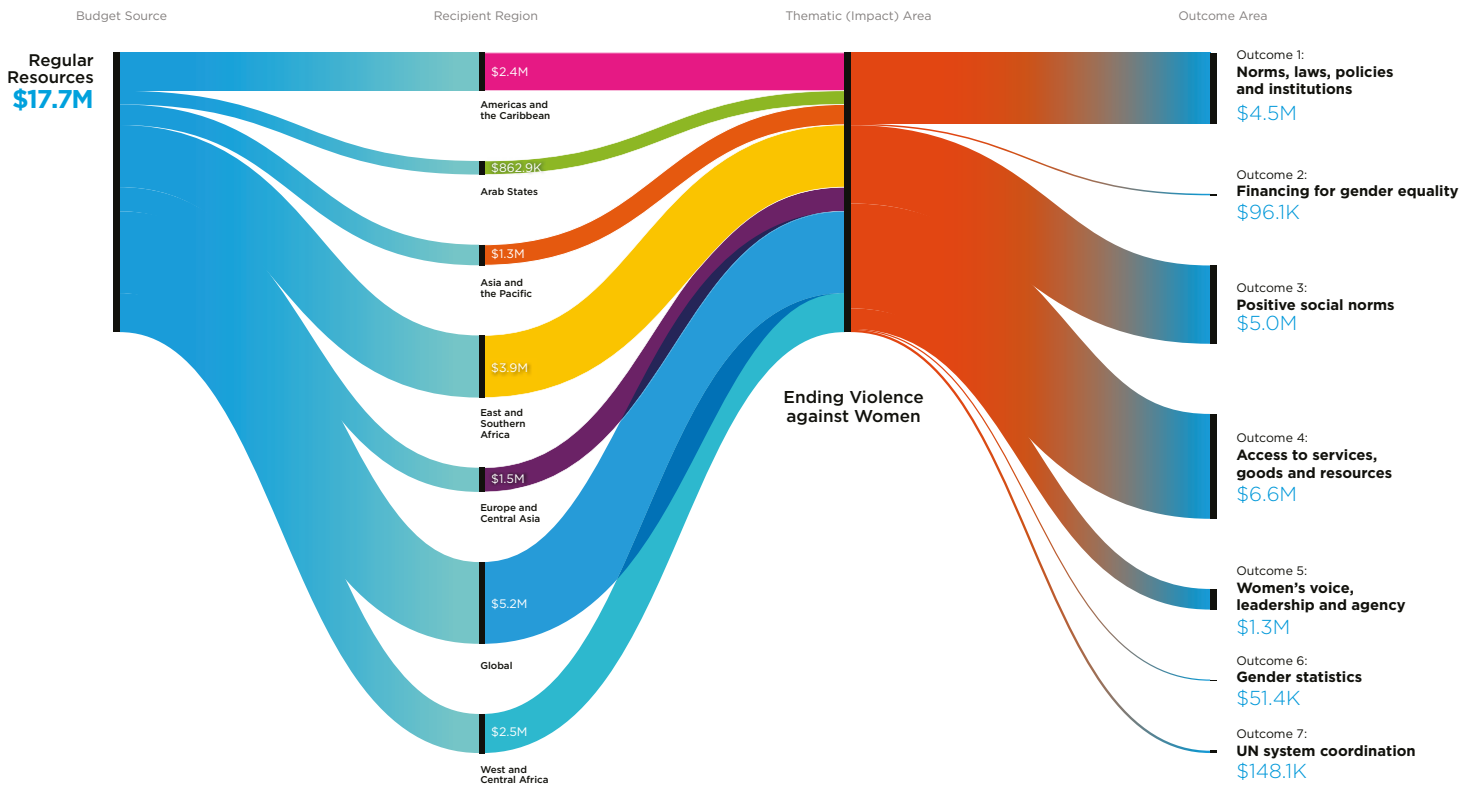
The grand total amount of \$83.3M includes \$19.7M Regular Resources, \$60.1M Other Resources and \$3.5M Assessed Resources.

IMPACT 3

Ending Violence against Women

All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence.

Fig 5. Impact Area 3 RR expenses by region and outcome



UN Women leveraged RR to address the emerging and growing threat of technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TF GBV). These investments are playing a crucial role in shaping global standards, legislation, and measurement practices, building partnerships, and generating knowledge to create safer digital spaces for women and girls globally.

Protecting Women and Girls Around the World from Violence in the Digital Age



[30 for 20](#). A youth network of gender equality champions driving dialogue, action and positive change.

As digital technology becomes more commonplace, online violence against women and girls is rapidly increasing, contributing to new and heightened forms of TF GBV that threaten women's safety and well-being both online and off. RR have been the primary funding source over several years supporting UN Women to address TF GBV as part of its comprehensive approach to ending violence against women (EVAW). In 2023, with RR, significant progress was achieved to advance TF GBV standards, establish multistakeholder partnerships, and drive transformative change.

RR enabled UN Women's EVAW technical specialists to help develop global standards, including legislation, drawing on UN Women's innovative practices on preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, including during the COVID-19 pandemic, and from programming such as the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative and multi-stakeholder platforms like the Generation Equality Action Coalition on Gender-Based Violence.

Prevalence of TF GBV: What do recent studies show?⁴

85% of women who spend time online have **WITNESSED DIGITAL VIOLENCE AGAINST OTHER WOMEN.**

54% of women who personally experienced TF GBV **KNEW THE PERPETRATOR.**

38% of women have had **PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF ONLINE VIOLENCE.**

Setting Standards on TF GBV



In 2023, RR allowed us to contribute to:

- The [Global Digital Compact](#) prioritizing women and girls’ safety and human rights in digital spaces (to be adopted in September 2024), following the consolidation of inputs from 80 participants worldwide in a submission to the UN Secretary-General’s Envoy on Technology.
- Strengthening the capacities of partners to negotiate on TF GBV issues at [CSW 67](#). The Commission’s [Agreed Conclusions](#) recognized “*the continuity and interrelation between offline and online violence, harassment and discrimination against women and girls*” and called for a policy of zero tolerance for all forms violence against women in the digital environment, offering clear recommendations to governments and other stakeholders to be implemented at international, regional, national, and local levels.
- The first-ever EU law on violence against women and domestic violence, adopted in February 2024, includes a legal instrument to combat gender-based cyber-violence and offences such as cyber-stalking, cyber-harassment, and non-consensual sharing of intimate images. The RR-funded UN Women Chief of EAW suggested language and provided sustained support for deliberations on the law in 2022 and 2023.
- The 54th session of the UN Statistical Commission, which “*took note of the need for methodological work to measure technology-facilitated violence against women and existing efforts to address this gap and asked for this item to be included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session*”. The 55th

session, in 2024, welcomed this progress and requested UN Women and partners to advance measurement standard setting.

- Analysis and mapping of laws and policies addressing TF GBV that are informing the development of a new model law on TF GBV being led by MESCEVI (the monitoring mechanism of the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women).

To improve coordination and cooperation among the UN, governments, the technology sector, civil society, and women’s rights organizations to address TF GBV, UN Women supported alliance-building as the convener of the [Generation Equality Action Coalitions](#) on Technology and Innovation and on Gender-Based Violence, and as policy/technical lead of the [Global Partnership for Action on Gender-Based Online Harassment and Abuse](#).

What is technology-facilitated gender-based violence?

TF GBV is any act that is committed, assisted, aggravated, or amplified by using information communication technologies or other digital tools, that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological, social, political, or economic harm, or other infringements of rights and freedoms.

Through these platforms, diverse women’s voices informed the development and use of safe digital tools and spaces free of violence. UN Women’s RR-funded EAW specialists promoted [partnerships](#) with the [UN Statistical Commission](#), regional economic commissions, national statistics offices, women’s agencies and women’s rights organizations, and academia, to fill critical gaps in the [definition](#) and [measurement](#) of TF GBV with UN system partners in joint programmes.

At operational level, RR helped increase understanding of the different entry points for preventing TF GBV and on adapting existing prevention and response frameworks to address it.

In 2023, UN Women EAW technical specialists, along with programme funding, developed guidance on strengthening police responses to TF GBV. The guidance will complement the ongoing rollout of the UN Women, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and International Association of Women Police [Handbook on Gender-Responsive Police Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence](#) in five regions. RR are also supporting

exploratory studies to pilot test innovative methods in the collection of data on TF GBV, including web-based multi-country surveys complemented by qualitative and legal research, and non-conventional data sources, such as big data from online search engines and social media networks.

The impact of digital violence can be as harmful as offline violence, affecting women and girls in all their diversity, with women who face multiple forms of discrimination disproportionately affected. UN Women will continue to address the issue by scaling up prevention programming, boosting survivor services, and providing support to feminist organizations.

Pioneering a Protocol to Investigate and Litigate Cases of Sexual Violence in Argentina

An initial RR investment of roughly USD 47,000 in Latin America supported the development of a Regional Protocol to Combat Sexual Violence against Women. The Regional Protocol was approved in November 2023 by the Gender Specialized Network of the Iberoamerican Association of Public Ministries. Building on it, UN Women channelled RR to spearhead a similar process in Argentina.

Since 2021, the Specialized Prosecutor’s Office in Argentina has received support through the Spotlight Initiative from UN agencies, including UN Women. Leveraging insights and partnerships from the UN Women-led UN Interagency Group on Human Rights and Gender, vital additional technical support was provided to the Specialized Prosecutor’s Office for Violence against Women. RR-funded staff helped craft the protocol to investigate and litigate cases of sexual violence from a gender perspective. Recently adopted by the province of Chaco, the protocol will help Argentinian women like Maria Maldonado who expressed “It’s a miracle I’m alive” having survived years of abuse from an intimate partner.⁶ The protocol strengthens prosecutorial action and due diligence; provides a standard framework for handling cases of sexual violence from a victim-centred approach; and incorporates consent as part of the definition of sexual violence.



Cecilia Alemany, Deputy Regional Director, UN Women Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office, and Eduardo Casal, acting Attorney General of Argentina, discuss the Protocol. Photo: UN Women/Demian Marcelo

1 IN 3 WOMEN
EXPERIENCE PHYSICAL
OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE
AT LEAST ONCE
IN THEIR LIFE, A
FIGURE THAT HAS
REMAINED LARGELY
UNCHANGED OVER
THE LAST DECADE.⁵

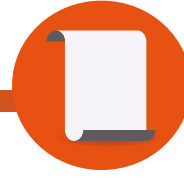


In 2023, RR made it possible for UN Women to advance work on EAW by strengthening prevention and response measures, working with women's organizations, guiding new legal and policy frameworks, and developing data collection standards.



\$17.7M

regular resources
(core)



\$88.2M

other resources
(non-core)



\$105.7M

total resources
contributing to SDGs



Liberia

Contributed to the public pronouncement of a ban on female genital mutilation in 2023 and trained 40 journalists on gender-sensitive reporting on the topic, leading to an upsurge in media reporting on a taboo topic.



Guatemala

Planned, piloted, and implemented the first ever VAW household data collection process in the country in collaboration with the Government.



Georgia

Trained more than 2,000 schoolteachers, principals, and resource officers on VAW and domestic violence that supported a 400 per cent increase in the reporting of cases of violence from 2021 to 2023.

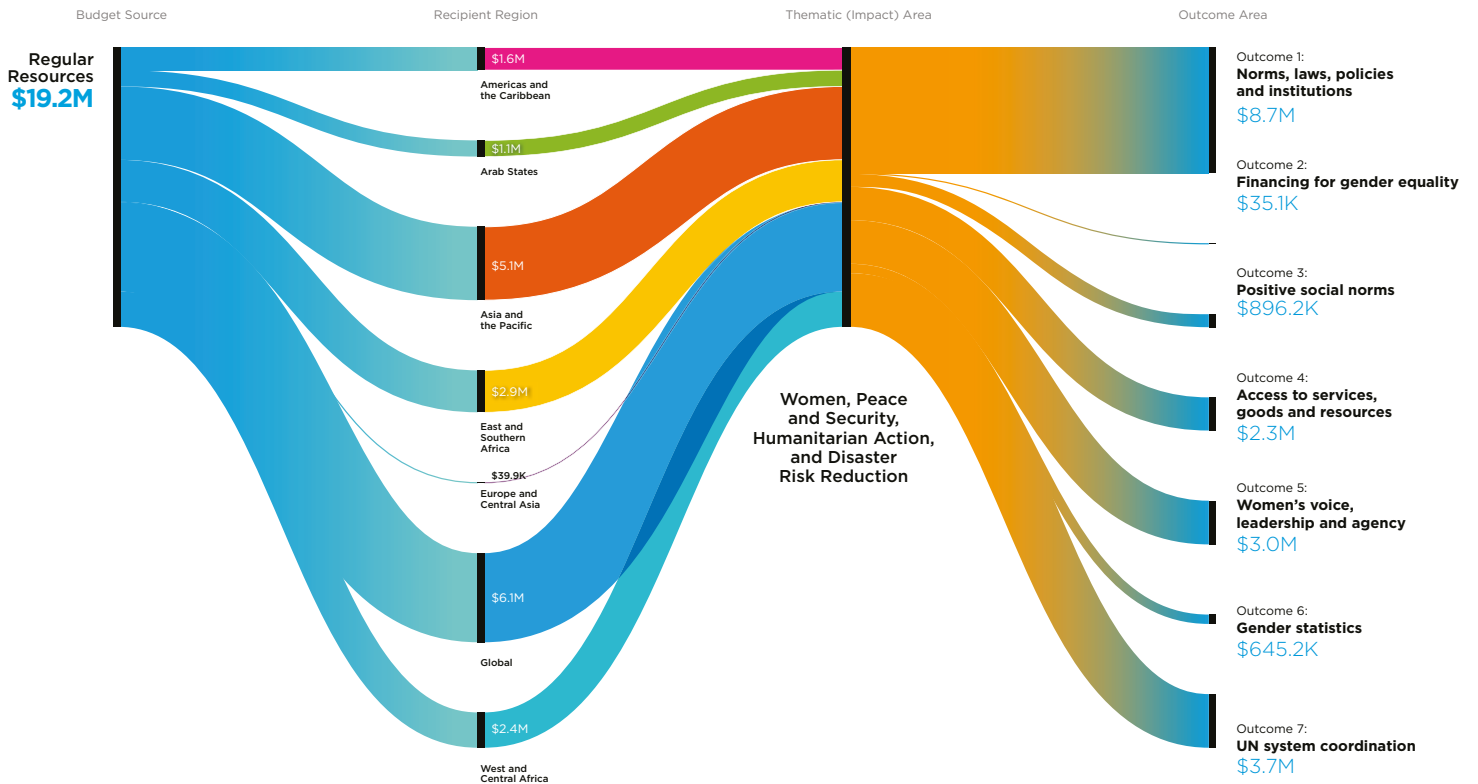
The grand total amount of \$105.7M includes \$17.7M Regular Resources, \$88.2M Other Resources and \$-171.0K Assessed Resources.

IMPACT 4

Women, Peace and Security, Humanitarian Action, and Disaster Risk Reduction

Women and girls contribute to, and have influence in, building sustainable peace and resilience and benefit equally from the prevention of conflicts and disasters, and from humanitarian action

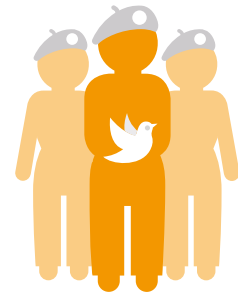
Fig 6. Impact Area 4 RR expenses by region and outcome



After the devastating earthquakes in Türkiye, UN Women immediately deployed RR to assist women and girls and integrate their rights, priorities, and differential needs into emergency responses.

Same Crises, Different Impacts:

Meeting the Needs of Women and Girls in Türkiye's Earthquake Response



UN Women in Türkiye is assessing the situation of women and girls in the regions affected by the crisis and addressing their immediate needs for essential non-food items, protection, and psychosocial support in partnership with national and local authorities, civil society organizations, including women's organizations and by mobilizing its private sector partners. Photo: UN Women/Nilüfer Baş

In February 2023, Türkiye was struck by two earthquakes, resulting in widespread devastation in the south-east region of the country. The disaster was unprecedented, affecting 11 provinces with a population of about 14 million people. More than 50,000 lives were lost, countless injured, and more than 3 million were displaced, and millions seeking refuge in makeshift camps and container settlements.

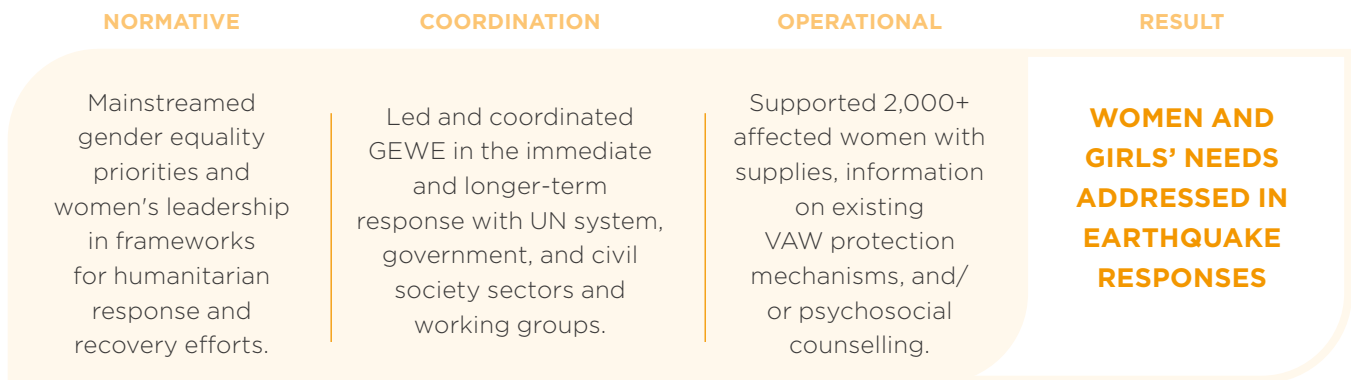
The Government, development partners, and emergency responders began mobilizing immediately in the aftermath to provide lifesaving responses. Because of RR, UN Women was able to be a part of this essential response, making sure that women and girls were central in recovery efforts.

Using RR, key staff stepped in to deploy a Gender Adviser to the Humanitarian Coordinator and the Humanitarian Country Team. Having an RR-funded Gender Adviser located within the overall response was essential to bring gender equality-based considerations into the planning frameworks that govern recovery actions.

UN Women's coordination mandate and role in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee meant that we needed to steer the UN system and wider efforts to bring women and girls into the response.

We were able to play this role quickly because of RR, which enabled us to establish a broad-based coordination mechanism to guide the UN and others and provide technical assistance to

UN Women’s Earthquake Response Approach



UN partners, conducting surveys, assessments, and monitoring to determine how best to respond. RR supported data collection and [assessments](#) of our own.

RR made it possible to start procuring essential supplies for women within days of the earthquakes, with distribution taking place through UN Women civil society partners. Some 2,000 supply kits were distributed to women in temporary shelters. The kits included 23 hygiene and self-care items, as well as information on sexual exploitation and abuse and VAW support services, including hotlines, service centres, and a link to the mobile app KADES, which offers an emergency response with a single tap. The supplies and information provided were identified by women’s groups through a needs assessment and in coordination with UN and other organizations to address service gaps.

RR support to the UN Women partner Foundation for Women’s Solidarity strengthened their counselling centre in Ankara to better cope with the legal and psychosocial needs of women earthquake survivors. This meant that the Foundation was able to hire a lawyer to work directly with women survivors and organize empowerment sessions for women in temporary shelters. From July to December 2023, 164 women received legal and psychosocial support and took part in social cohesion activities. One of these women, after enduring over a decade of physical and psychological abuse in her marriage, found the courage to seek help. Despite facing threats and coercion from her husband, including having her phone and money taken away, she began working with the Foundation to rebuild her life away from her abuser.



Photo: UN Women / Sena Şar

Integrating GEWE in Türkiye's Emergency Response

1. The [Türkiye Flash Appeal](#) (February-May 2023) addressed women's immediate needs, including:

- Access to safe, dignified, and segregated shelters and WASH facilities.
- Access to safe spaces, services and psychosocial support for women and girls exposed to violence.
- Access to sexual and reproductive health information and services.
- Care support for injured and sick dependents and children.
- Dignity kits, hygiene materials, soap, clothes, and household/kitchen equipment.

2. The Government's [Türkiye Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment](#) reflected the inclusion of and support for women, including to:

- Create safe spaces and centres for women and girls, including those at risk of various forms of violence.
- Establish women-friendly community infrastructure and accessible day care centres.
- Prioritize women entrepreneurs and women's cooperatives.
- Support women's vocational training to ensure the continuity of their livelihoods and promote women's participation in the labour force.

3. UN Women established and chaired the Women's Empowerment in Humanitarian Action Working Group (WEHA) that brought 17 sectors and working groups together under the Türkiye Earthquake Response Structure. The WEHA developed GEWE in Humanitarian Action checklists for nine priority sectors and working groups and trained 155 staff from 50 UN agencies and civil society groups on how to use them, making sure earthquake responses were based on gender-focused needs assessments and sectoral gender analysis. Because of this:

- Shelters and WASH facilities had improved lightening, sex-segregated facilities, and locks.
- Food item distribution included baby formula and non-food items included menstruation pads and women's underwear.
- Cash assistance prioritized female headed households, and WASH sector partners included women in cash for work programmes.



Photo: UN Women/Mehtap Tatar

“Women bear a heavy burden. As women’s organizations, we work to make their voice louder. The way to protect women is to ease their care responsibilities for the disabled, elderly, and children, to make household chores easier, and to provide spaces where they can express their needs comfortably.”

Nilgün Yeniocak, Women’s Coalition member, a psychologist and an earthquake survivor.

4. Through the WEHA, UN Women convened local women's organizations to increase their access to humanitarian and early recovery programmes at a meeting that brought together representatives from 60 national and local women's organizations operating in the 11 earthquake-affected provinces, along with UN agency representatives from 17 sectors and working groups within the Türkiye Earthquake Response Coordination Structure.

RR helped to catalyse additional funding. In the months following the emergency, because of our specialized gender expertise, relationships with local women's movements, and coordination role, we leveraged about USD 2.2 million from other organizations and governments.

With some of these funds, UN Women is working with the Union of Turkish Bar Associations that has already helped 2,000 women in five earthquake-affected provinces receive legal information and advice. The project is strengthening lawyers' ability to provide gender-sensitive counselling, with more than 100 lawyers participating in legal refreshers on women's rights related to VAW, housing, land, and property, and 100 staff from Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centres across the country and women's shelters in the earthquake zone trained on women's access to justice.

UN Women is committed to leading gender-responsive humanitarian efforts and advocating for women's rights and empowerment before, during, and after an emergency.

Forging a Gender-Inclusive Transitional Justice Process in Ethiopia

UN Women's RR-funded Country Director secured other resources funding to deploy a gender expert to help draft Ethiopia's Transitional Justice Policy. Through the leadership of the Country Director and the gender expert, UN Women consulted women, including conflict-related sexual violence survivors, bringing their experiences into the policymaking process. **"We need to consider women as part of the solution in peace making and transitional justice processes"**, said Inku Asnake, a member of the Transitional Justice Working Group of Experts.⁷ UN Women was recognized by the Ministry of Justice for its contributions. As of May 2024, a gender-sensitive draft policy awaits adoption. It includes reparations for sexual and gender-based crimes and provisions on incorporating women's rights in traditional mechanisms of transitional justice.

RR, with other resources funding, allowed UN Women to establish a presence in the Tigray region for the first time, improving collaboration with UN sister agencies, where UN Women integrated gender into the interagency framework for peacebuilding and stabilization in the context of the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration. The injection of roughly USD 200,000 in RR was also pivotal in reaching 200 women ex-combatants with hands-on skill building training for livelihood opportunities as they reintegrate into society. This initiative generated significant interest in scale-up, with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the United States Department of State committing almost USD 1.5 million to expand the reach to 800 more women ex-combatants, demonstrating the tangible impact and scalability of interventions supported by RR.

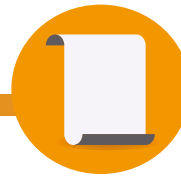


Inku Asnake is a member of the Transitional Justice Working Group of Experts formed by the Ministry of Justice in Ethiopia to draft a Transitional Justice Policy. UN Women Ethiopia is closely working with the group to ensure the policy document is gender-sensitive and inclusive. Photo: UN Women/Bethlehem Negash

BY 2022,
6.7 MILLION
PEOPLE IN
ETHIOPIA NEEDED
GBV SERVICES,
UP FROM 3.5
MILLION IN 2021⁸



\$19.2M
regular resources
(core)



\$107.5M
other resources
(non-core)



\$127.4M
total resources
contributing to SDGs

In 2023, RR anchored UN Women’s work on women, peace, and security, humanitarian action, and disaster risk reduction in support of the SDGs. UN Women supported peacebuilding processes and strengthened capacities to deliver and monitor essential services, goods, and resources for women and girls in humanitarian and development settings.



Timor Leste

Helped to integrate non-traditional issues like disaster-risks, climate change, cybercrimes, trafficking, and women’s access to services in the second-generation National Action Plan on 1325 that was adopted by the Government.



Bangladesh

Secured the establishment of women-friendly spaces and breastfeeding corners in Cox’s Bazar—the largest refugee settlement in the world—and facilitated over 98,000 Rohingya refugees to receive information on available GEWE support services.



Trinidad and Tobago

Supported Cabinet approval of a Women, Peace, and Security Advisory Group that will develop the first women, peace, and security National Action Plan in the Caribbean.

The grand total amount of \$127.4M includes \$19.2M Regular Resources, \$107.5M Other Resources and \$702.8K Assessed Resources.

3

REGULAR RESOURCES INVESTMENTS 2023

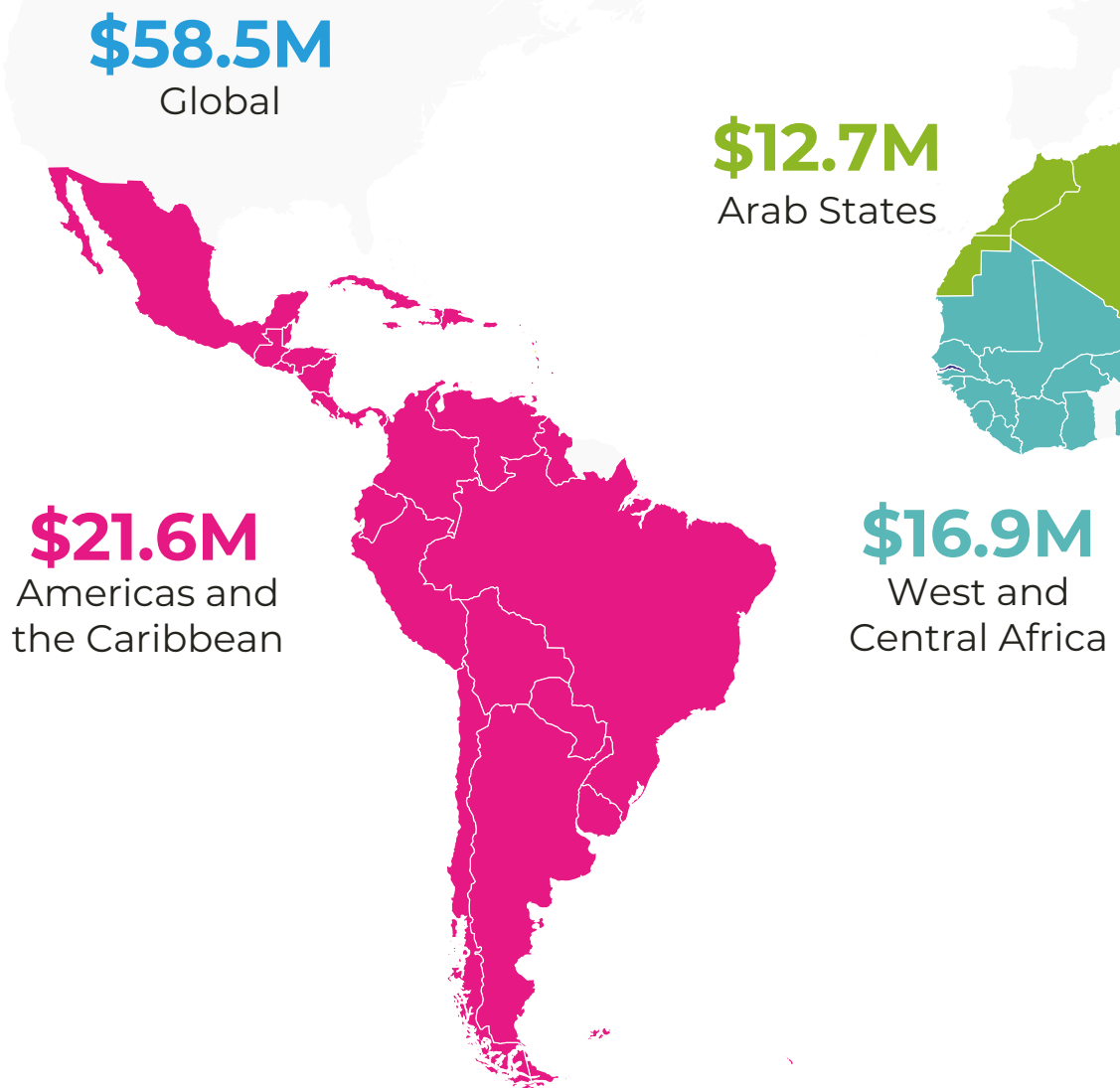


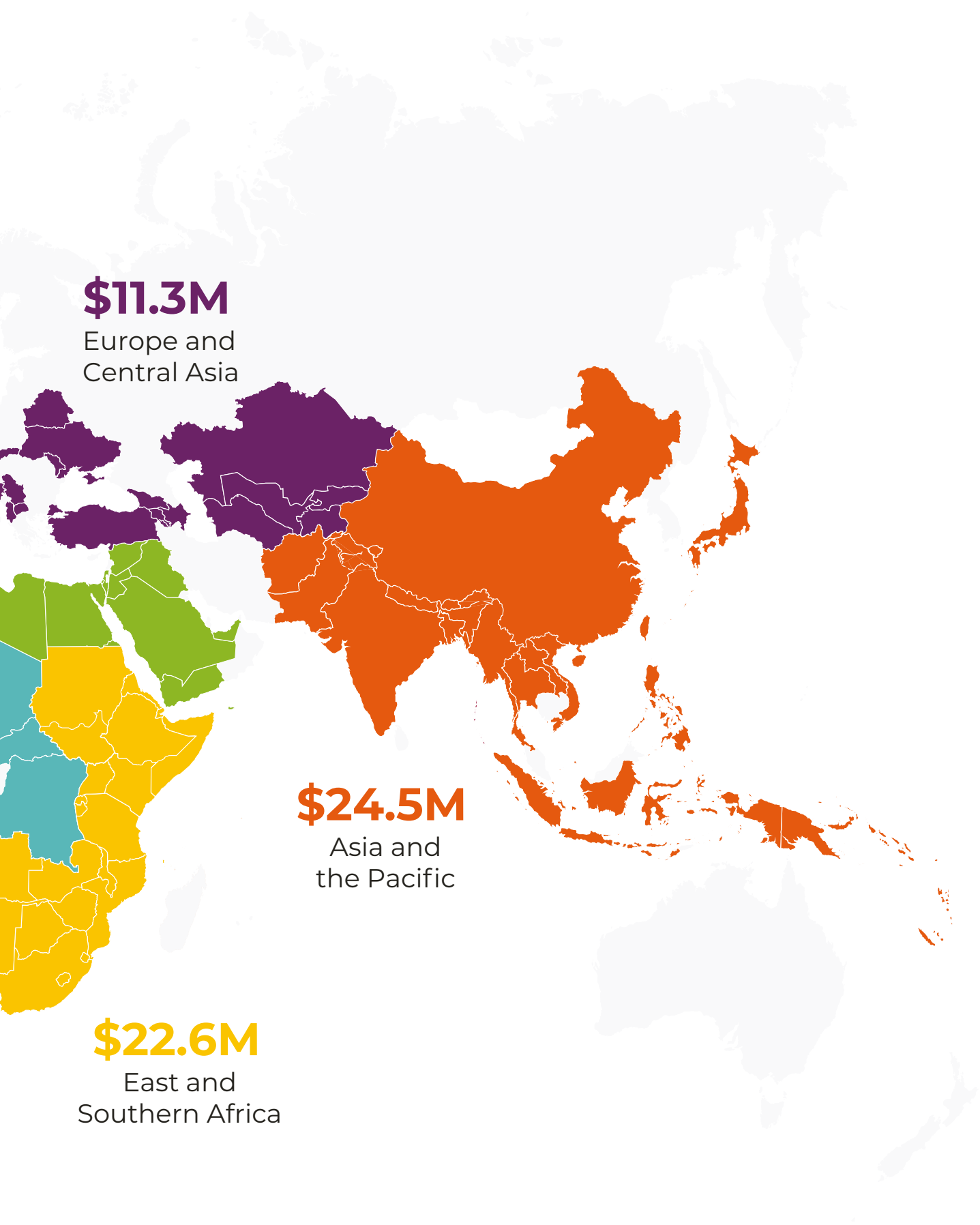
Poipet Village, O Chov Commune, Krong Poipet, Banteay Mean Chey Province, Cambodia. Women Migrant Workers participate in the group session about awareness raising for Safe Migration and Gender- Responsive, COVID-19 Prevention and Response which lead by UN Women in Poipet Village. Photo: UN Women/Nicholas Axelrod

Partners that give RR ensure that UN Women has the institutional capacity and global presence required to fulfil its mandate, enabling work across 83 countries and presences and making results across UN Women's triple mandate possible.

Fig 7. Total RR expenses by region, 2023

In 2023, UN Women spent USD 168.1 million in RR, a 5 percent increase over 2022 (USD 160.2 million).





\$11.3M

Europe and
Central Asia

\$24.5M

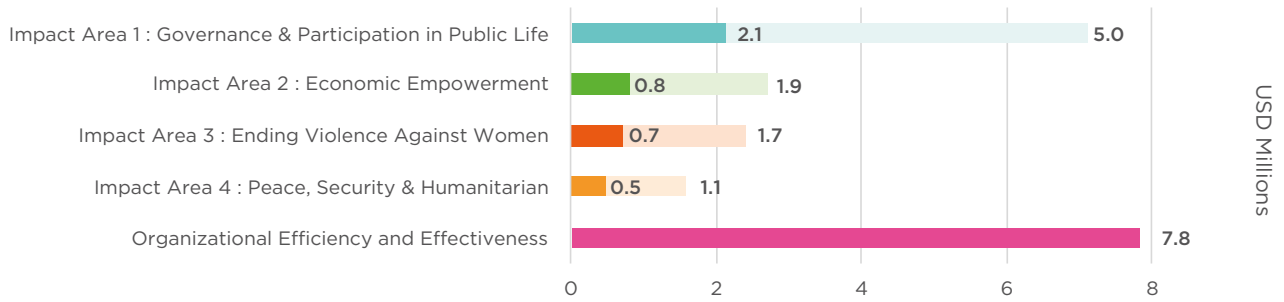
Asia and
the Pacific

\$22.6M

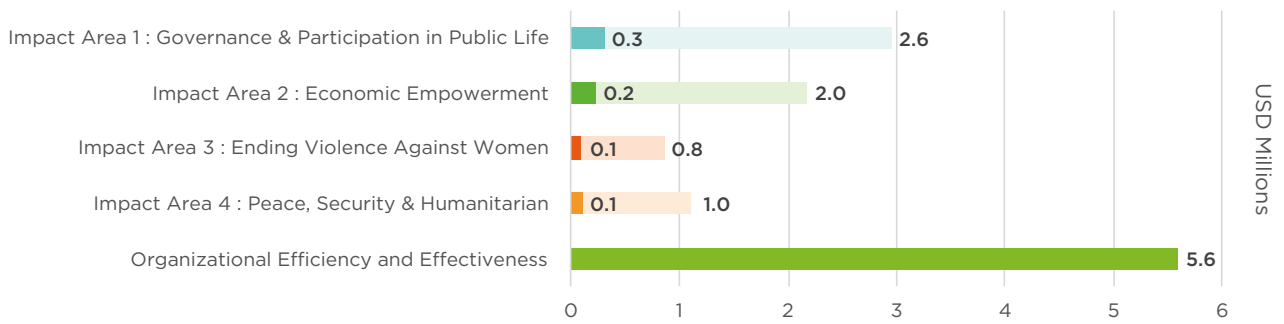
East and
Southern Africa

Fig 8. RR expenses by region, impact area and organizational efficiency and effectiveness

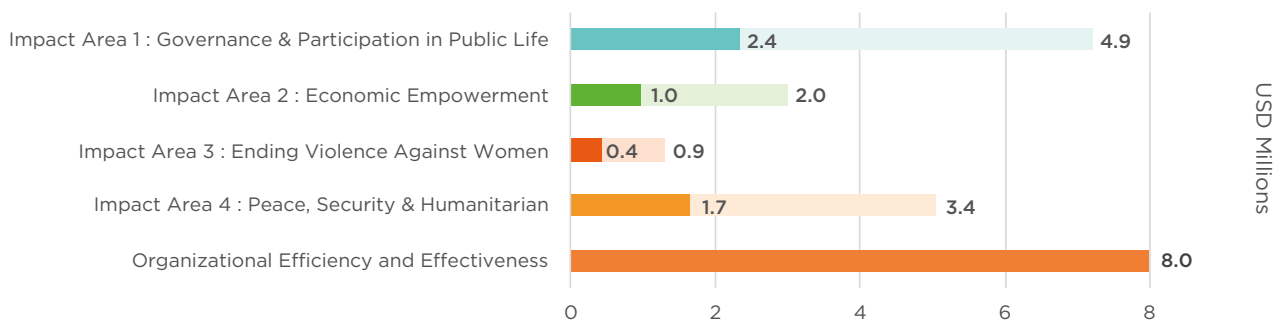
Americas and the Caribbean



Arab States

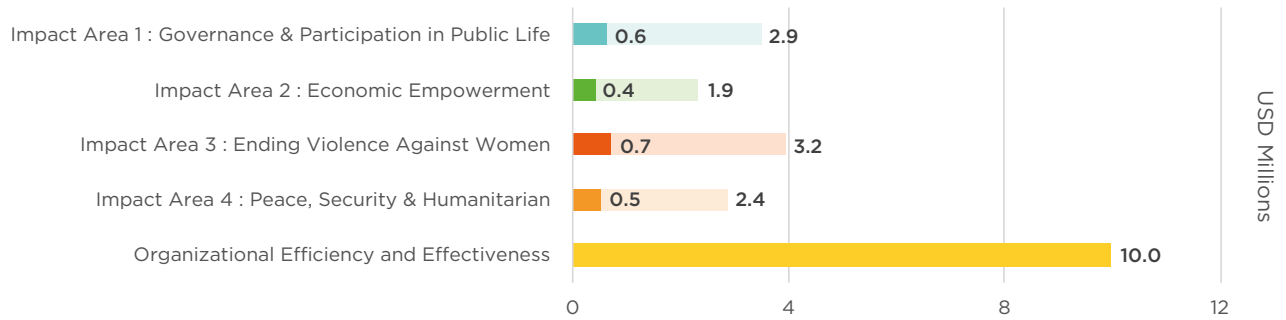


Asia and the Pacific

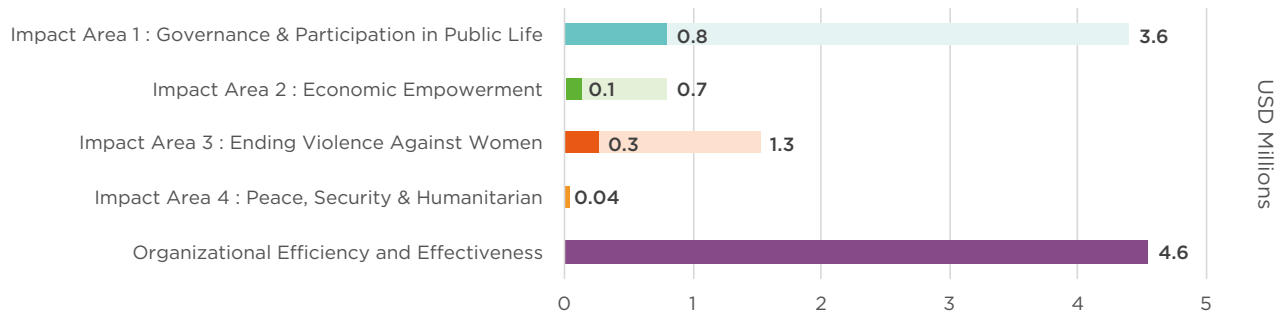


Direct RR (programmable)⁹
 Enabling RR (indirect programmable)¹⁰

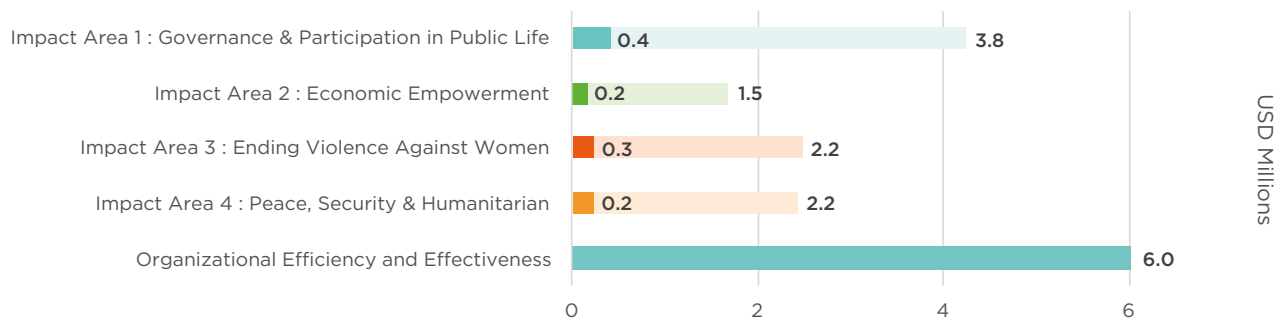
East and Southern Africa



Europe and Central Asia



West and Central Africa



Direct RR (programmable)
 Enabling RR (indirect programmable)

4

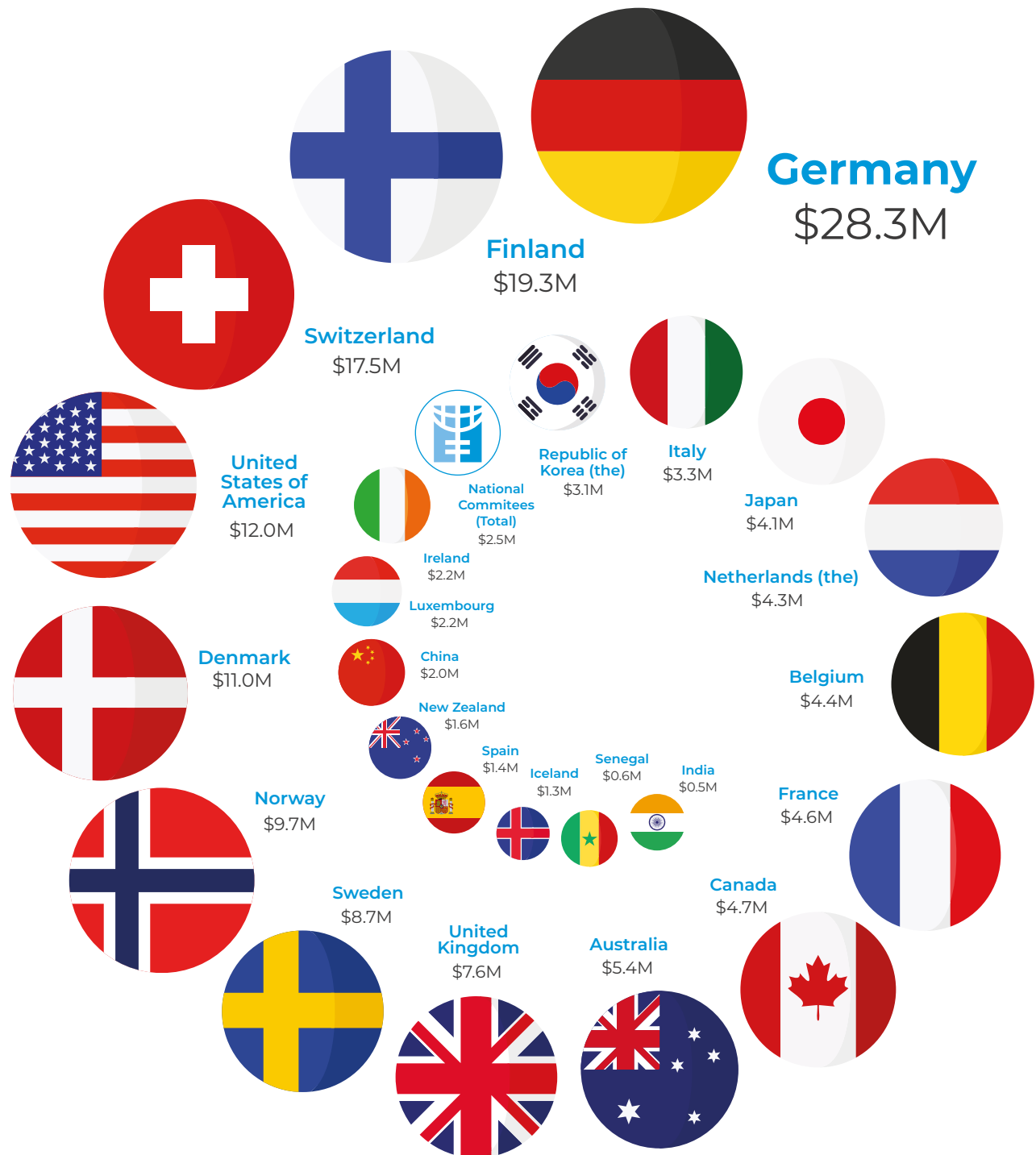
REGULAR RESOURCES PARTNERS 2023



Florence Driciru, a farmer and a mother of five, has improved her crop yield using climate smart agriculture. Photo: UN Women/Jeroen van Loon

UN Women received a total of USD 562.9 million in contribution revenue, with RR representing a 29 percent share or USD 164.1 million. UN Women expresses its thanks to all partners in 2023 who gave RR to the Entity. The top 25 regular resource partners shown in the figure contributed a total of USD 162.1 million or 98.8 percent of the total.

Fig 9. Top 25 Regular Resources¹¹ Partners, 2023 (millions of USD)



¹¹Grand total amount of RR contributions from 12 National Committees for UN Women that contributed RR for FY2023

Fig 10. Regular Resources multi-year commitments 2023

The number of multi-year commitments** in 2023 reduced from 15 in 2022 to 12 in 2023.

Gov Funding Partner	Period	Local Currency	Contribution for 2023 in USD*
Angola	2020-2023	USD 20,000	5,000
Australia	2022-2025	AUD 31,160,000	5,356,873
Belgium	2021-2024	EUR 16,000,000	4,405,286
Cote D'Ivoire	2021-2024	USD 27,033.89	6,758
Denmark	2023-2025	DKK 225,000,000	10,988,935
Luxembourg	2023-2025	EUR 8,000,000	2,167,102
Malta	2020-2023	EUR 4,000	3,278
Netherlands (the)	2022-2025	EUR 16,000,000	4,314,995
New Zealand	2022-2024	NZD 7,500,000	1,573,000
Paraguay	2021-2024	USD 2,000	550
Sweden	2022-2025	SEK 442,500,000	8,721,776
Switzerland	2022-2024	CHF 48,000,000	17,505,470

*Amount excluding in-kind contributions; revenue recognition per Management Accounts Reporting (as per Revenue Management Policy)

**Agreements with a lifetime of two years or more are defined as multi-year agreements.

Fig 11. Partners that increased their contribution to Regular Resources, 2023

Andorra	Malta	United States of America
Czech Republic (the)	Mexico	Austria National Committee
Dominican Republic (the)	Montenegro	Finland National Committee
Estonia	Philippines (the)	Germany National Committee
Fiji	Portugal	Iceland National Committee
Germany	Republic of Korea (the)	Japan National Committee
Guyana	Spain	Netherlands National Committee
Iceland	Türkiye	New Zealand National Committee

*Amount excluding in-kind contributions; revenue recognition per Management Accounts Reporting (as per Revenue Management Policy)

Fig 12. Returning and new Regular Resources partners, 2023

Cyprus	Jordan	Lithuania	Pakistan	Poland	Slovak Republic (the)	United Kingdom**	Uruguay	Spain National Committee***
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*Amount excluding in-kind contributions; revenue recognition per Management Accounts Reporting (as per Revenue Management Policy)

** The Regular Resources intended for both FYs 2022 and 2023 by the United Kingdom were received in and applied for the FY 2023

*** First-time Regular Resources partners

Fig 13. Regular Resources contributions (1) to UN Women in 2023

From governments and other funding partners (expressed in USD). Revenue recognition per UN Women's Management Accounts Reporting (as per Revenue Management Policy).

Partner	Regular Resources (Core)	Partner	Regular Resources (Core)
MEMBER STATES			
Andorra	43,753	Italy	3,285,871
Angola	5,000	Japan	4,063,895
Argentina	63,665	Jordan	19,972
Armenia	5,000	Kazakhstan	37,280
Australia	5,356,873	Kuwait	50,000
Austria	275,330	Latvia	15,907
Barbados	131,178	Lithuania	10,787
Belgium	4,405,286	Luxembourg	2,167,102
Brazil	10,000	Malaysia	50,000
Bulgaria	15,000	Malta	3,278
Canada	4,720,983	Mexico	57,770
China	2,000,000	Micronesia (Federated States of)	1,000
Costa Rica	10,000	Monaco	21,413
Côte d'Ivoire	6,758	Montenegro	5,000
Cyprus	11,000	Nepal	2,000
Czech Republic	20,328	Netherlands (the)	4,314,995
Denmark	11,033,638	New Zealand	1,573,000
Dominican Republic (the)	9,870	Nicaragua	5,000
Estonia	85,288	Nigeria	21,372
Fiji	23,702	Norway	9,657,231
Finland	19,313,305	Pakistan	10,017
France	4,578,313	Panama	7,500
Germany	28,343,371	Paraguay	550
Georgia	10,000	Peru	1,448
Grenada	6,184	Philippines (the)	20,000
Guyana	9,710	Poland	50,000
Iceland	1,279,045	Portugal	26,969
India	500,000	Republic of Korea (the)	3,047,807
Ireland	2,195,390	Senegal	573,654
		Serbia	24,000

Fig 13. Regular Resources contributions (1) to UN Women in 2023 (cont.)

Partner	Regular Resources (Core)	Partner	Regular Resources (Core)
Singapore	50,000	New Zealand NC	8,162
Slovak Republic (the)	54,765	Spain NC	1,095
Slovenia	21,482	Sweden NC	26,634
South Africa	61,822	United Kingdom NC	134,321
Spain	1,353,718	United States NC	4,803
Sri Lanka	3,910	Total National Committee Contributions	2,476,030
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	13,130		
Sweden	8,721,776	FOUNDATIONS, PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERS & OTHERS	
Switzerland	17,505,470	<i>Miscellaneous Donors (2)</i>	<i>40,487</i>
Thailand	20,000	Total Contributions	40,487
Timor L'Este	64,800		
Trinidad and Tobago	9,410		
Türkiye	201,800		
United Arab Emirates (the)	136,126	TOTAL 2023 Regular Resources	164,080,560
United Kingdom (3)	7,616,320		
United States of America	12,000,000		
Uruguay	27,000		
Viet Nam	109,728		
Total Member States	161,564,044		
NATIONAL COMMITTEES (NC)			
Australia NC	518,150		
Austria NC	15,311		
Finland NC	515,751		
Germany NC	228,634		
Iceland NC	951,839		
Japan NC	11,106		
Netherlands NC	60,225		

Notes:

(1) The amounts included Regular Resources received both in cash and in-kind.

(2) Miscellaneous Donors include online and individual giving donations.

(3) The amount included RR intended for FYs 2022 and 2023 by the United Kingdom both received in and applied for the FY 2023

ENDNOTES

- 1 Reflects USD 1.4 million of in-kind contributions.
- 2 UN Women, [Women rise from poverty and gain economic independence through Oasis Centres in Jordan](#), 4 March 2024.
- 3 UN Women. [Empowering South Asian women migrant workers through improved contracts](#). July 2019.
- 4 UN Women. FAQs: [Trolling, stalking, doxing and other forms of violence against women in the digital age](#). (accessed May 2024)
- 5 UN Women documentary series: [“UNSILENCED: Stories of Survival, Hope and Activism”](#)
- 6 UN Women documentary series: [“UNSILENCED: Stories of Survival, Hope and Activism”](#)
- 7 UN Women. [From Where I Stand](#). 22 November 2023
- 8 UN Women. [In Ethiopia, a rapidly changing humanitarian crisis demonstrates the need for a flexible response](#). October 2023. iMMAP. [Gender-based violence area of responsibility; Ethiopia Secondary Data Review](#). February 2023
- 9 **Direct contribution support through regular resources:** The regular resources directly allocated to Strategic Plan Impact areas that provide crucial support for the delivery of specific programmatic outcomes. These resources are directly utilized in programme implementation.
- 10 **Enabling contribution support through regular resources:** The apportioned regular resources (core programmable), classified under Strategic Plan Impact areas represent indirect support through organizational efficiency and effectiveness areas of work. These resources play a critical role in enabling and enhancing the organization's capacity to deliver strategic plan programme goals by ensuring efficient and effective operations.
- 11 The amounts included Regular Resources received both in cash and in-kind.

**UN WOMEN IS THE UN ORGANIZATION
DEDICATED TO GENDER EQUALITY
AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN. A
GLOBAL CHAMPION FOR WOMEN AND
GIRLS, UN WOMEN WAS ESTABLISHED
TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS ON
MEETING THEIR NEEDS WORLDWIDE.**

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit women and girls worldwide. It works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls and stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on four strategic priorities: Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems; Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy; All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence; Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and humanitarian action. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.



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