

Regular Resources Report — Data and case studies from 2018



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 and security, decent work and economic autonomy; all women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence; and 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 on advancing gender equality.



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Cover: **Guatemala - Rural Women Diversify Incomes and Build Resilience**

Indigenous women of Guatemala's Polochic valley are feeding their families, growing their businesses and saving more money than ever before, with the help of a joint UN programme that's empowering rural women.

Puente Viejo is a mostly agrarian indigenous community that relies on wooden canoes to transport their products or to access services. The women of the village are part of a joint programme by UN Women, World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which is empowering more than 1,600 rural women to become economically self-reliant across the department of Alta Verapaz and the municipalities of Tukurú, La Tinta and Panzos.

Pictured: Kemberly Gonzalez, a part of the local promoter team for UN Women arrives in Puente Viejo.

Read More: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/7/feature-guatemala-saving-for-a-rainy-day>

Photo: 2018, UN Women/Ryan Brown

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Produced by: the Strategic Partnerships Division / Resource Mobilization, in collaboration with Regional and Country Offices; Policy, Programme and Intergovernmental Division; UN System Coordination Division; Civil Society Division; and Management and Administration Division.

Production team: Nuria Felipe Soria, Leona Barusya, Megan Williams, Rhonda de Freitas, Madison Bailey, Peter Rizov, Sijia Cheng

Overall coordination: Fernando Gutierrez-Eddy

Editor: Gretchen Luchsinger

Photo editor: Stephanie Montoya, Ryan Brown

Design: Stephanie Montoya

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FOREWORD

Regular Resources are the lifeblood of UN Women. These unrestricted, flexible funds allow us to play our central role as the only global institution fully dedicated to the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment. Regular Resources are key to allowing us to respond to rapid changes in country priorities, invest in innovation and ensure efficiency and value for money. This second report on Regular Resources closely examines how UN Women has allocated these most critical resources in 2018, and to what effect those resources enabled results for women and girls.

In 2018, UN Women grew its Regular Resources for the third year in a row, generating over USD 149 million in those contributions from 115 partners, including 102 Member States. As a result, more than 40 million women enjoy increased legal protections and the reversal of discriminatory laws in 25 countries; over 75 million people benefit from disaster risk reduction measures that address the specific needs of women and girls; and 28 UN entities now track and report on allocations and expenditures using gender markers.

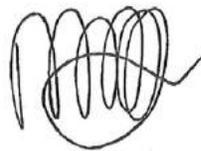
This report shows the many faces that are behind these results; women and girls like Celine Moulare from Côte d'Ivoire who was trained on international organic certification by UN Women, allowing her small business to access international markets, or Ichrak Rhouma, whose training on women's rights and gender-responsive budgeting at the Women's Political Academy in Tunisia gave her vital skills for her elected position in the Sidi Hassine Council. Regular Resources, together with flexible and predictable Other Resources, enabled these results and made possible many other positive changes in the lives of women and girls.

The report recognizes the vital contributions of all our partners. I particularly acknowledge those partners providing predictable Regular Resources every year, partners increasing their contribution from previous years, and new and returning financing partners. Thank you!

LEFT: A joint UN-African Union (AU) delegation travels to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in July 2017 to urge action to strengthen meaningful participation of women in peace and security and elections. UN Women Executive Director, Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, visits an Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camp in the North Kivu province, one of the regions affected by several years of civil war. The conflict dramatically affected the population there, especially women and girls, who faced the brunt of sexual exploitation and forced displacement. Photo: UN Women

Yet more progress can and must be made. In 2020 – the year of multiple anniversaries for gender equality, including the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 20th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 – the world will be looking to UN Women for strong leadership on advancing gender equality and women's rights through our multigenerational campaign, Generation Equality. Strong support for Regular Resources will ensure that UN Women can leverage the enormous potential of 2020 to bring irreversible progress for gender equality around the world and remain a stalwart advocate for women and girls in the Decade of Action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Every investment made in women and girls drives us towards a more sustainable and equal world. Now more than ever, we must build on the momentum that UN Women has built in collaboration with our partners. I invite you to invest in us, ensuring the adequate levels of flexible and predictable resources that will enable UN Women to continue scaling up our proven interventions and transforming the lives of women, girls and societies worldwide, especially for those most marginalized.



Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka

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

A VALUE PROPOSITION



Invest in Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

The SDGs depend on it

From poverty reduction to climate resilience to peaceful societies to the realization of human rights, gender equality is the most fundamental driver of change in our world.¹ Investing in gender equality is essential to the fifth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), which is dedicated to that end. It will also accelerate progress across all 17 SDGs and uphold the main promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – to leave no one behind.

Gender equality benefits women and girls, and everyone else, across every issue.

Yet despite all the evidence of the value of investing in gender equality, and many firm commitments to do so, global and national efforts are chronically underfunded, particularly compared to other priorities of the 2030 Agenda.

In 2016-2017, less than 4 per cent of financing from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) designated

LEFT: In commemoration of International Women's Day 2018, UN Women, with the support of the Embassy of Australia to Viet Nam and the Embassy of Canada to Viet Nam organized "A photo contest on Rural Women & Sustainable Development" with the aim to recognize rural women's contribution to growth and prosperity in Viet Nam.
Photo: UN Women Viet Nam/Nguyen Van Xuan

gender equality and women's empowerment as a main goal.² Within the UN development system, just 2 per cent of expenditure goes explicitly to gender equality and women's empowerment.³ Among countries, only a meagre 19 per cent carry out gender-responsive budgeting.⁴ Of countries with national policies and programmes to address gender gaps, only 43 per cent provide enough resources to implement them.⁵

Achieving sustainable development depends on women and girls everywhere having equal rights, equal opportunities, equal

resources and equal responsibility. They must live free of violence and discrimination, and be heard within households, and in public and private decision-making.

Increasing investments in gender equality would go a long way in closing gender gaps and accelerating progress across the SDGs. This investment must come from all levels and sources: public and private, domestic and international, including official development assistance, foreign direct investment, innovative sources of financing, trade and domestic public resources.

Regular Resources as the best investment

UN Women is the only United Nations entity fully dedicated to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women. It must be adequately resourced to be fit for this purpose. The 2020-2021 budget estimated voluntary contributions of USD 970 million, including Regular (unearmarked) Resources of USD 200 million per year. The budget was endorsed by UN Women's Executive Board as the minimum for achieving the entity's Strategic Plan, which is fully aligned with the 2030 Agenda.

Among all categories of investment, Regular Resources go furthest in making UN Women a strong global champion of gender equality. Because they are flexible and reliable, Regular Resources mean that UN Women can continuously advocate for gender equality standards, pursue innovations in improving the lives of women and girls, and keep the UN system on track in meeting commitments to gender equality.

Since Regular Resources underpin the management and leadership of the organization as a whole, they make all of UN Women's results possible, including those funded by earmarked Other Resources.

In 2018, Regular Resources backed substantive support to 29 intergovernmental processes, including advances in linking gender equality to actions on climate change. The Gender Innovation Principles debuted as the first global standards for gender equality in innovation design, implementation, evaluation, scale and sustainability. UN Women continued its unique global leadership in closing major gaps in sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics as imperative to tracking progress on the SDGs.

At the country level, in Cabo Verde, UN Women drew on Regular Resources to help the Association of Domestic Employees develop standards for work hours, salaries and vacation time, improving working conditions in jobs largely done by women. In Liberia, collaboration with other UN agencies led to landmark

legislation criminalizing female genital mutilation. Globally, UN Women's constant push to integrate gender in country-level UN development assistance frameworks resulted in 70 per cent featuring a gender-specific objective.

With Regular Resources, UN Women can sustain its worldwide reach and work in over 100 countries. High-quality programmes can build on new knowledge developed through cutting-edge research. New opportunities can be explored, including to respond to underfunded and emergency needs, and to reach women and girls left furthest behind. With Regular Resources as a foundation, UN Women can act quickly on changing priorities while maintaining a strategic, long-term perspective. It can leverage other investments, multiplying their impact many times over.

Regular Resources ensure UN Women's neutrality and independence in supporting UN Member States to set and uphold global standards on gender equality. They give UN Women the clout to call on other often much larger UN entities to make gender equality central to the way they work, which scales up results and maximizes limited funds.

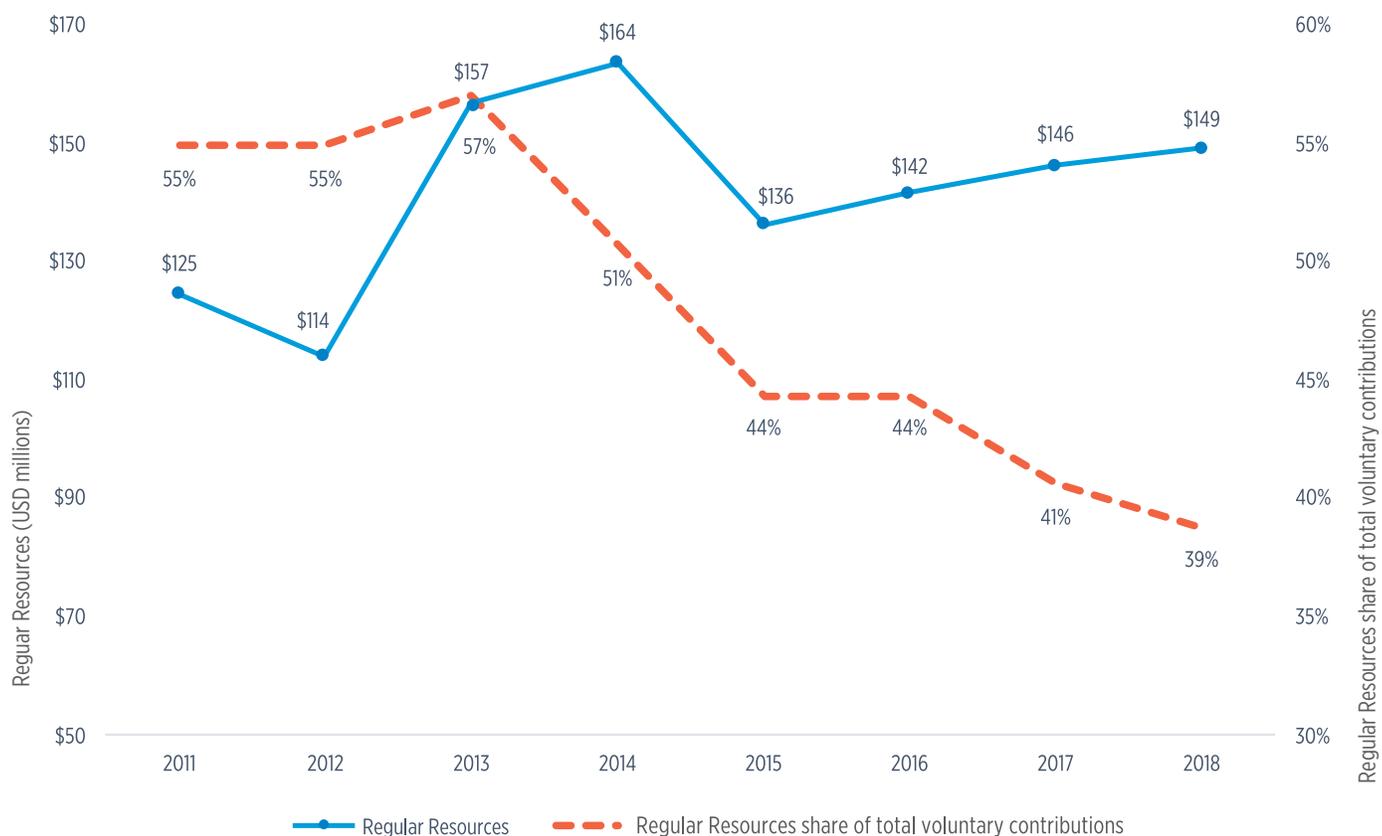
When resources are fragmented, unpredictable and conditional, development effectiveness immediately suffers. Regular Resources overcome these constraints, strengthening oversight, accountability and transparency, and enabling continuous improvement of results-based management. Particularly when provided as multi-year funding, they lower costs through long-term planning, strategic procurement and streamlined resource management.

As the best investment in UN Women, Regular Resources are a benchmark of commitment – to gender equality and the empowerment of women, to the 2030 Agenda as a whole, and to a future where development is inclusive and sustainable.

RESULTS BY THE NUMBERS

Regular Resources increased in 2018, for the third consecutive year, reaching USD 149 million. Although these resources have been growing steadily, their share of total voluntary contributions has been declining. In 2018, Regular Resources represented 39 per cent of voluntary contributions to UN Women, compared with 51 per cent five years earlier, in 2014.

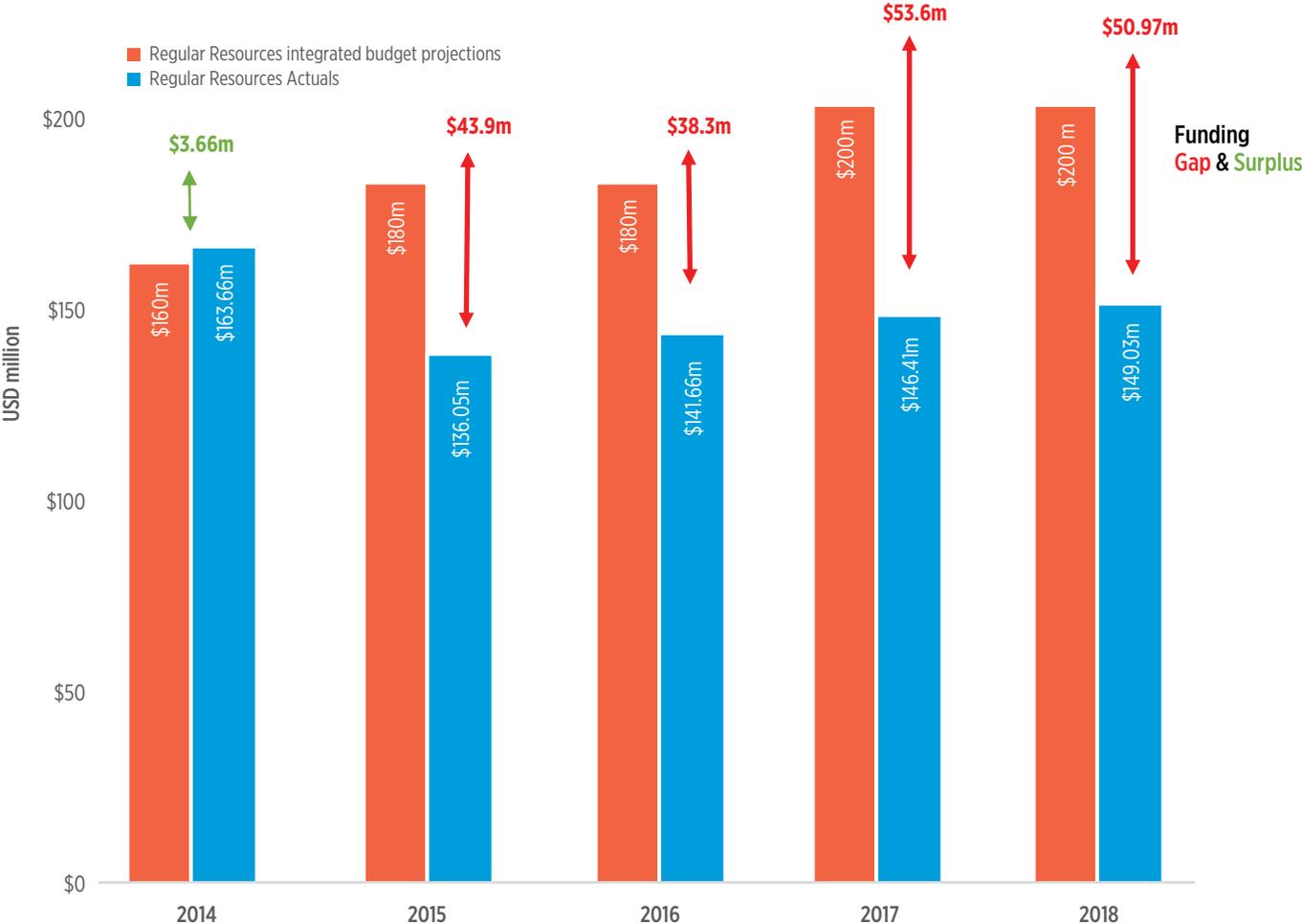
FIG. 1 CONTRIBUTIONS TO REGULAR RESOURCES, 2011-2018



Computer classes provide women with computer skills, at the SADA Women Empowerment and Solidarity Center, in Gaziantep, Turkey. Strengthening the Resilience of Syrian Women and Girls and Host Communities in Turkey Programme is being implemented by UN Women with the financial contribution of the European Union and the Governments of Japan and Iceland. Photo: Diego Cupolo, 2019

In 2018, the Regular Resources revenue shortfall was USD 50.9 million or 25 per cent of the projection for Regular Resources for 2018 as endorsed by the Executive Board. In the period from 2014 to 2018, the integrated budget projection for UN Women Regular Resources was met only in 2014. In subsequent years, Regular Resources contributions fell short of the integrated budget projections that were presented to the Executive Board as the financing required to fully implement the Strategic Plans of UN Women.

FIG. 2 FUNDING GAP IN REGULAR RESOURCES, 2014–2018



In Nepal, the Rural Women’s Economic Empowerment Joint Programme, implemented by UN Women, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development and World Food Programme, and funded by a consortium of donors seeks to improve women farmers’ agricultural production and income, but also changed gender-discriminatory attitudes of their male counterparts. Photo: UN Women/Narendra Shrestha, 2016

COMMITTED TO THE CORE

FIG. 3 TOP 20 REGULAR RESOURCES PARTNERS, 2018
(IN USD MILLION)

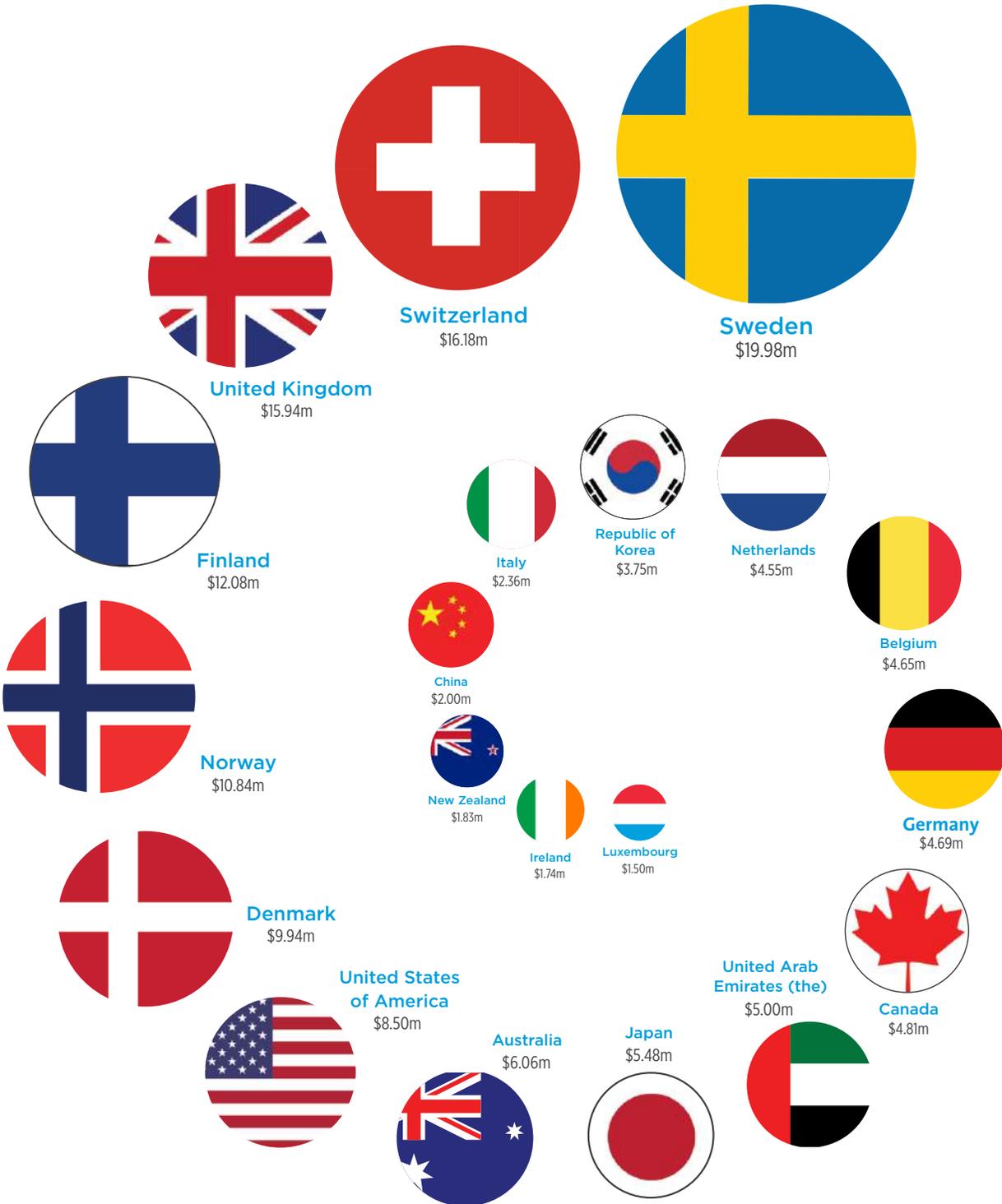


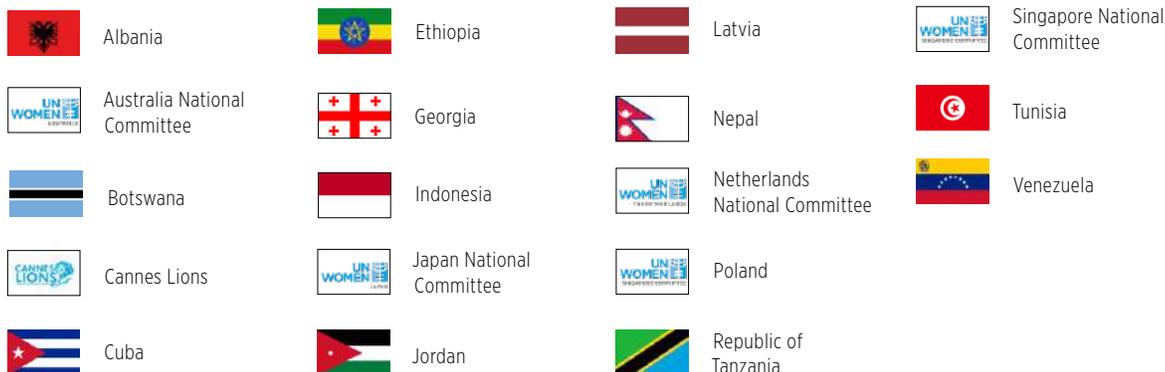
FIG. 4 REGULAR RESOURCES MULTI-YEAR COMMITMENTS, 2018



FIG. 5 PARTNERS THAT INCREASED THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO REGULAR RESOURCES, 2018



FIG. 6 NEW AND RETURNING REGULAR RESOURCE PARTNERS, 2018



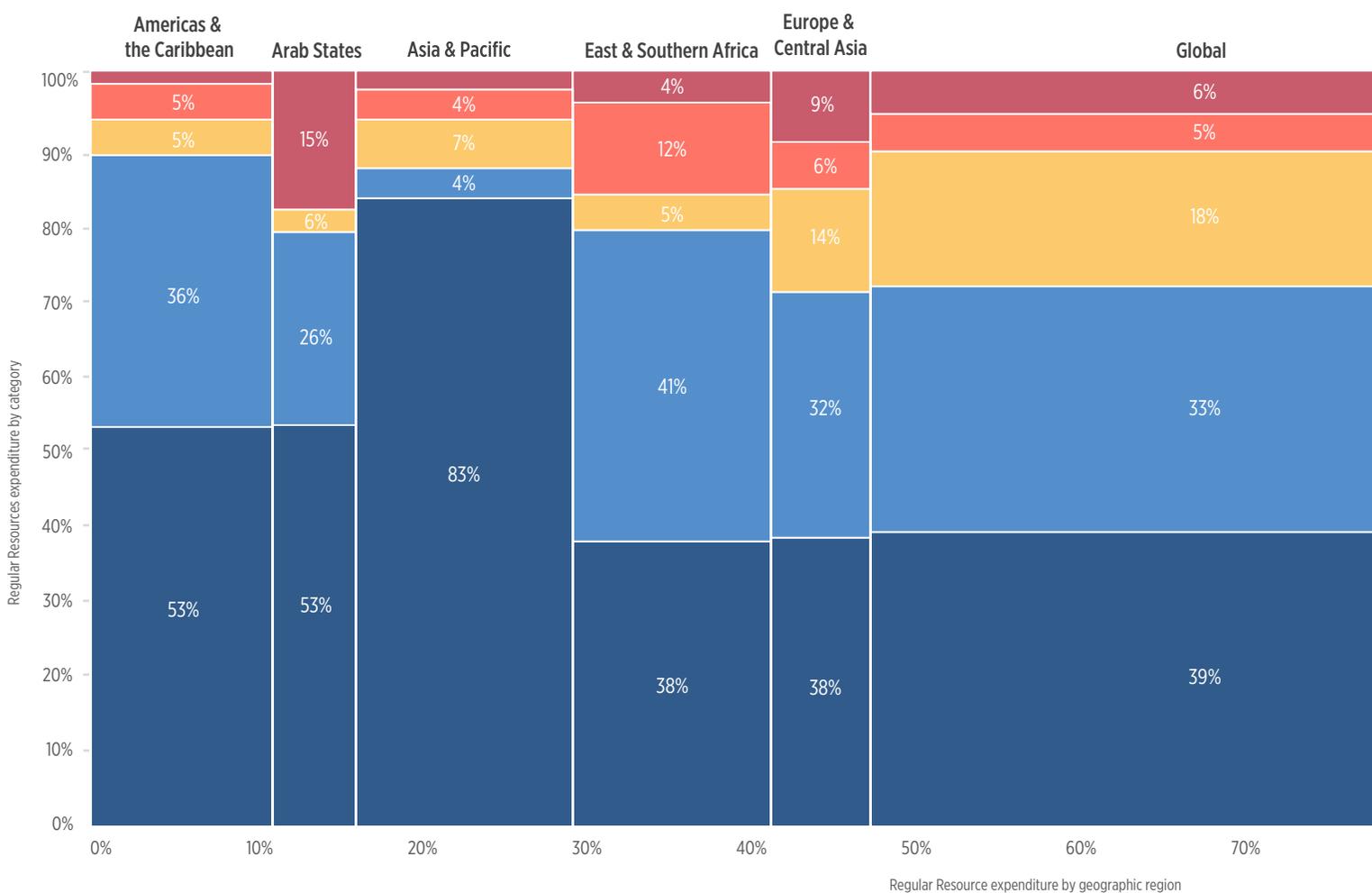
EXPENDITURE OF REGULAR RESOURCES, 2018

Regular Resource expenses in 2018 totaled USD 158.73 million.

Fig. 7 to the right, shows spending was greatest on programme implementation, technical support and stewardship, at 47 per cent of the total, followed by leadership on normative and coordination work as well as management, at 29 per cent. A smaller share went to partnership, communication and resource mobilization activities at 13 per cent; UN, intergovernmental and civil society coordination; and policy, knowledge and results management, stood at 5 per cent each.

The chart on spending by region (Fig 8 below) presents each region along the horizontal axis, while each coloured vertical bar represents the total share of programmatic expenditure within the region. For example, expenditure in the Americas and the Caribbean was 11 per cent of total Regular Resources expenditure in 2018. The region's expenditure on programme implementation, technical support and stewardship accounted for 53 per cent of this amount.

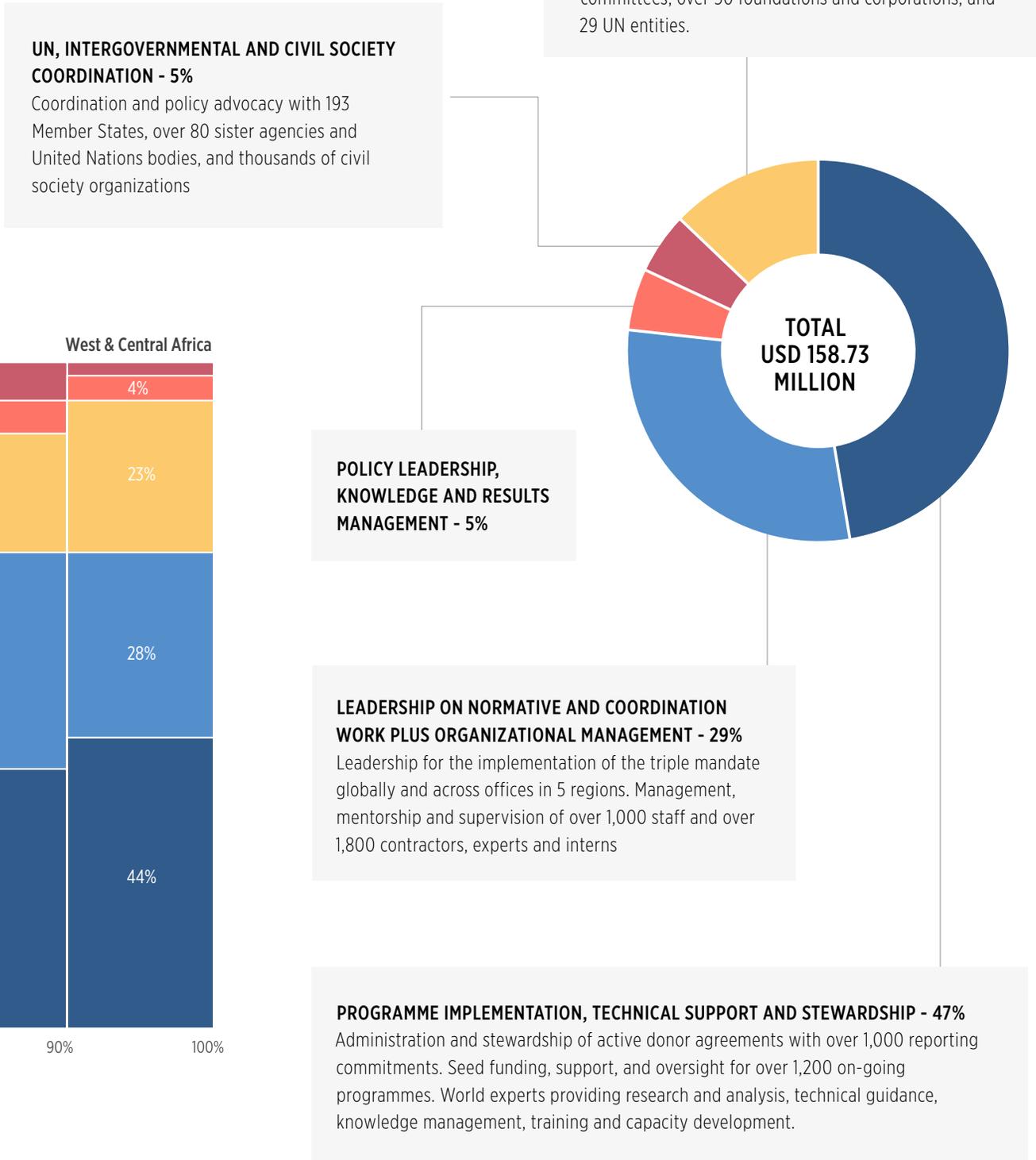
FIG. 8 REGULAR RESOURCES SPENDING BY REGION AND PROGRAMMATIC CATEGORY



KEY

- Programme Implementation, Technical Support and Stewardship
- Leadership on normative and coordination work plus organizational management
- Partnerships, Communications and Resource Mobilization
- Policy Leadership, Knowledge and Results Management
- UN, Intergovernmental and Civil Society Coordination

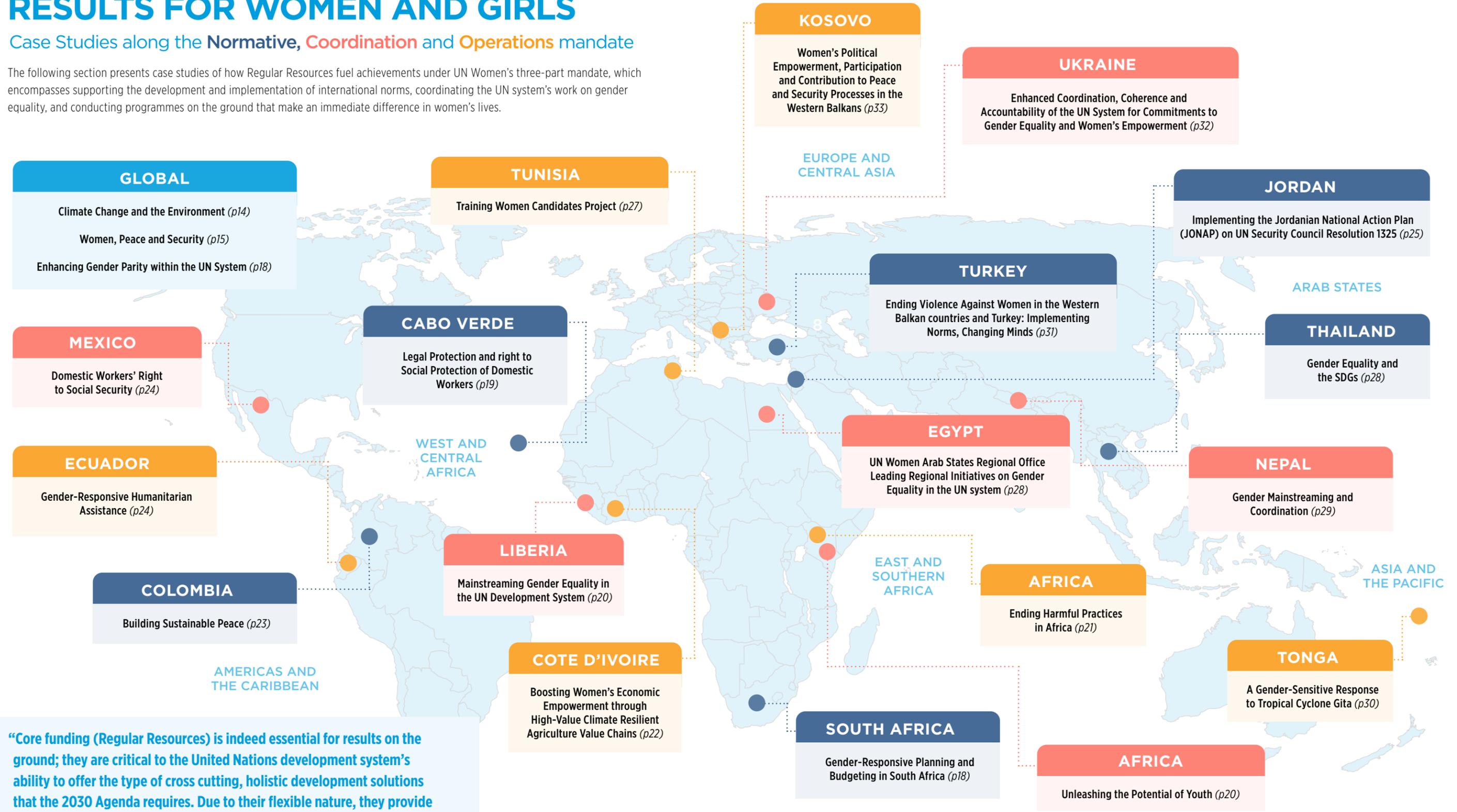
FIG. 7 REGULAR RESOURCES EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY



RESULTS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

Case Studies along the Normative, Coordination and Operations mandate

The following section presents case studies of how Regular Resources fuel achievements under UN Women's three-part mandate, which encompasses supporting the development and implementation of international norms, coordinating the UN system's work on gender equality, and conducting programmes on the ground that make an immediate difference in women's lives.



“Core funding (Regular Resources) is indeed essential for results on the ground; they are critical to the United Nations development system’s ability to offer the type of cross cutting, holistic development solutions that the 2030 Agenda requires. Due to their flexible nature, they provide the means to bridge siloes across SDG responses.”

— Report of the Secretary-General on “Funding Compact.”⁶



GLOBAL

Regular Resources play a critical role in sustaining UN Women's global reach, underpinning the global management and leadership that are the backbone of the organization. Regular Resources are also vital in supporting the setting of international norms and standards, which create a framework for advances on women's rights and gender equality in countries around the world. Through global UN coordination, UN Women ensures that the system moves towards gender equality at all levels, from headquarters through country offices.

Climate Change and the Environment

THE NEED

Women and men experience climate change differently. Effective adaptation and mitigation measures need to respond accordingly, yet have often fallen short of this goal. Women, especially those in the most vulnerable situations, mostly remain marginalized in climate change programmes.⁷ Since many are at the helm of often innovative responses to climate change, this results in missed opportunities to accelerate progress on the issue, among other consequences.

RESULTS TO DATE

UN Women's ongoing advocacy has advanced the full integration of gender in climate policies, programmes and finance, from the national to the global level. Regular Resources, supplemented by assessed contributions (regular budget), have funded engagement in key intergovernmental processes such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the High-level Political Forum, the UN General Assembly and the Human Rights Council, among others. At each of these meetings, UN Women has drawn attention to gender perspectives and evidence showing how women are left out, and the urgency of equality and inclusion.

For example, at the 24th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in 2018, UN Women backed eight technical experts to attend and share their knowledge. Partially as a result, the Katowice climate package—providing implementation guidelines for the Paris climate agreement—mandated the integration

UN Women complements its international climate advocacy with programmes that help women around the world become agents of change and providers of solutions. A few highlights:

- In the 10 most climate-vulnerable districts of **Bangladesh**, UN Women has trained more than 19,000 women on disaster response.
- In **Bolivia, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Myanmar** and **Senegal**, UN Women and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) promote women's entrepreneurship in sustainable energy.
- In **Malawi**, women's beekeeping cooperatives are both restoring local forests and increasing the production of honey to improve livelihoods.
- In **Mali**, rural women are harnessing solar energy to power water pumps that irrigate their fields and boost productivity.
- In rural **Mozambique**, women have learned about relationships between climate change and increases in violence against women and the persistence of child marriage. With the help of UN Women, some have left early marriages and gone back to school.
- In **Rwanda**, the Buy from Women project has connected women farmers to information on climate-resilient agricultural techniques as well as finance and new markets.

of a gender perspective in nationally determined contributions to emissions reductions.⁸

In 2017, with Regular Resources, UN Women worked with Member States in drafting and adopting the first UNFCCC Gender Action Plan. It aims to ensure that women can influence climate change decisions, and that both women and men are represented equally in all aspects of the Convention. In the first year of implementation, major gains included strengthened commitment to gender issues among the chairs and members of bodies in the Convention's various thematic areas.⁹ Thirty-six countries have appointed national gender and climate change focal points.

UN Women has drawn on Regular Resources to host a series of capacity-building workshops for delegates to climate-related negotiations. This has improved understanding of gender as a central concern. In 2018, UN Women collaborated with the secretariat for the Convention on Biological Diversity to hold a workshop on gender for delegates just before the 14th Conference of Parties to the Convention. Participants made a proposal for integrating gender perspectives in the talks that was widely shared. Early advocacy by UN Women helped prompt governments to agree that developing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be a gender-responsive process.



In rural Cambodia, Sok Sopheap used to spend the bulk of her time on household chores and care, but thanks to a sustainable solution, she now has time to make handicrafts and mobilize fellow women. Photo: UN Environment and UN Women/Prashanthi Subramaniam

“Your technical analysis and proposed elements of work for the gender action plan constituted the core of the documents submitted by Costa Rica on behalf of The Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean.”

— EDGAR E. GUTIÉRREZ-ESPELETA, Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica and President of the United Nations Environment Assembly, in a letter appreciating UN Women’s support to the Government of Costa Rica during negotiations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

FUTURE INVESTMENT

The Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) has noted that although UN Women undertakes activities related to climate change, it still needs a more systematic approach. In response, UN Women has begun taking stock and developing strategic guidance. Increased Regular Resources would advance this process, including to develop a MOPAN-recommended corporate strategy for environmental sustainability.

Women, Peace and Security

THE NEED

Women’s leadership and involvement can make peace agreements more likely and durable, accelerate recovery after a war, and help prevent conflict altogether. At the same time, when conflict occurs, women and girls face acute risks from sexual violence, food insecurity, higher maternal mortality, and loss of livelihoods and land.

RESULTS TO DATE

In its work on women, peace and security, UN Women builds on its longstanding, pioneering leadership in calling on the international community to take gender on board in all aspects of peace and security. These include peace negotiations, peacekeeping operations, human rights investigations and international tribunals, as well as efforts to prevent conflict, counter violent extremism and rebuild societies after war. With Regular Resources, UN Women prepares the annual report of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security, which tracks progress on indicators agreed by the Security Council in 2010. This provides an essential global reference point affirming advances in all areas, despite significant pushback.

A multi-year investment of Regular Resources backed a partnership with the UN Peacebuilding Support Office that helped the UN Peacebuilding Commission become the first intergovernmental body to develop and adopt a gender strategy. In 2018, partnership with the UN Secretary-General Peacebuilding Fund led to a USD 50 million investment in gender-responsive peacebuilding programmes. By applying gender-responsive performance-based financing, the Fund allocated 40 per cent to projects promoting women’s empowerment, surpassing the UN system-wide target of at least 15 per cent. Funding subsequently channelled through UN Women resulted in progress on inclusive peacebuilding in Liberia, transitional justice in Guatemala, and the empowerment of young women in Yemen, among many other initiatives.

“It is critical for gender expertise and architecture within entities to be strengthened and for UN-Women to continue to participate across key decision-making and strategic planning mechanisms and processes on peace and security and humanitarian responses so as to further integrate gender considerations in a consistent, quality and rights-based manner.”

— Report of the Secretary General on Women, Peace and Security, 2019.

FUTURE INVESTMENT

Through a series of landmark resolutions advocated by UN Women, the Security Council has realigned its work and decisions to take gender equality considerations fully on board. It established the Informal Experts Group on Women, Peace and Security, led by UN Women, and regularly invites women from civil society to provide briefings on situations in specific countries. Sustained engagement has meant that 75 per cent of Security Council decisions now address women, peace and security or gender issues. The share is up dramatically from 15 per cent in 2005.

So far, UN Women's work with the Security Council has been sustained by Other Resources. Additional Regular Resources would help fully implement decisions on the ground. UN Women would be better positioned to advocate that countries use their political capital to champion the women, peace and security agenda on the biggest stage for international policymaking.

Enhancing Gender Parity Within the UN System

THE NEED

Gender parity at all levels in the United Nations is a commitment that is now two decades old, reflecting the Organization's core values. While fundamentally a right, parity is an imperative for UN efficiency, impact and credibility.

RESULTS TO DATE

UN Women supports entities across the UN system to achieve gender parity and improve the status of women. The Office of the Focal Point for Women in the UN System, located at UN Women, is central in assisting the UN Secretary-General in achieving the General Assembly-mandated goal of 50:50 gender balance at all levels in the UN system. The Office leads a network of over 200 gender focal points who propel change across the entire UN system. A global annual meeting has convened focal points to solve problems and share best practices in reaching gender parity and an enabling environment.

FUTURE INVESTMENT

The UN Secretary-General has clearly stated that the greatest challenges to gender parity are in field locations, where obstacles from challenging physical environments to the absence of flexible working arrangements can hamper progress. With further Regular Resources, tailored global meetings could engage gender focal points in these offices to define solutions to field-specific issues. Hands-on field visits would strengthen follow-up on the implementation of the Enabling Environment Guidelines.

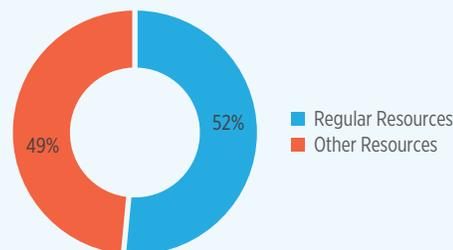


AFRICA

NORMATIVE

Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting in South Africa

Fig. 9 Share of South Africa Multi-Country Office expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰



THE NEED

South Africa has made great strides in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, yet still faces relatively low female labour force participation and a prevalent gender pay gap. Women still bear a disproportionate share of unpaid care work. In rural areas, many women remain trapped in an unrelenting cycle of poverty and gender discrimination.

RESULTS TO DATE

With Regular Resources, UN Women partnered with South Africa's Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities; Department of Public Service and Administration; Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation; and the National Planning Commission to hold a summit on gender-responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation and auditing. Participants deliberated how to integrate gender across institutional budgeting. They committed to ensuring that both Parliament and provincial legislatures include performance and expenditure on women's empowerment and gender equality within their oversight functions.

In early 2019, in a major milestone, the Cabinet formally approved a system of accountability to ensure that all government entities meet gender equality and women's empowerment



Former Minister in the Presidency for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation – Minister Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma speaking at the Gender-Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing Summit, November 2018.

targets. The approach could spur economic transformation by ensuring that all departments adequately invest in women and girls, in ways that can be tracked against expectations for organizational performance.

“We cannot talk of economic transformation and job creation without enforcing policies in place to ensure that these sectors meaningfully benefit. In this regard, we are going to enforce the Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting Framework approved by Cabinet on the 27th of March 2019.”

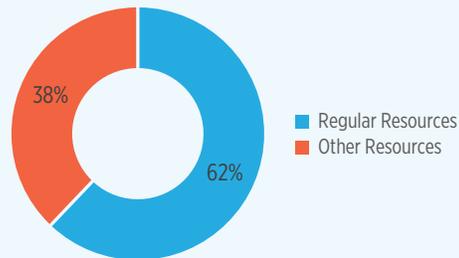
— HON. MAITE NKOANA-MASHABANE, South Africa Minister in the Presidency for Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities in her budget vote speech on 9 July 2019.

FUTURE INVESTMENT

A misconception remains that the new framework is only about setting aside funding for women’s empowerment programmes, rather than mainstreaming gender in all aspects of budgeting, planning, monitoring, evaluation and auditing. Both decision-makers and technical officials need to understand the implications and practical applications of the framework. Additional Regular Resources would support training officials to better embed the concept, along with the development of a guidance tool for implementation and monitoring.

Legal Protection and Right to Social Protection of Domestic Workers in Cabo Verde

Fig. 10 Share of Cabo Verde Programme Office expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰



THE NEED

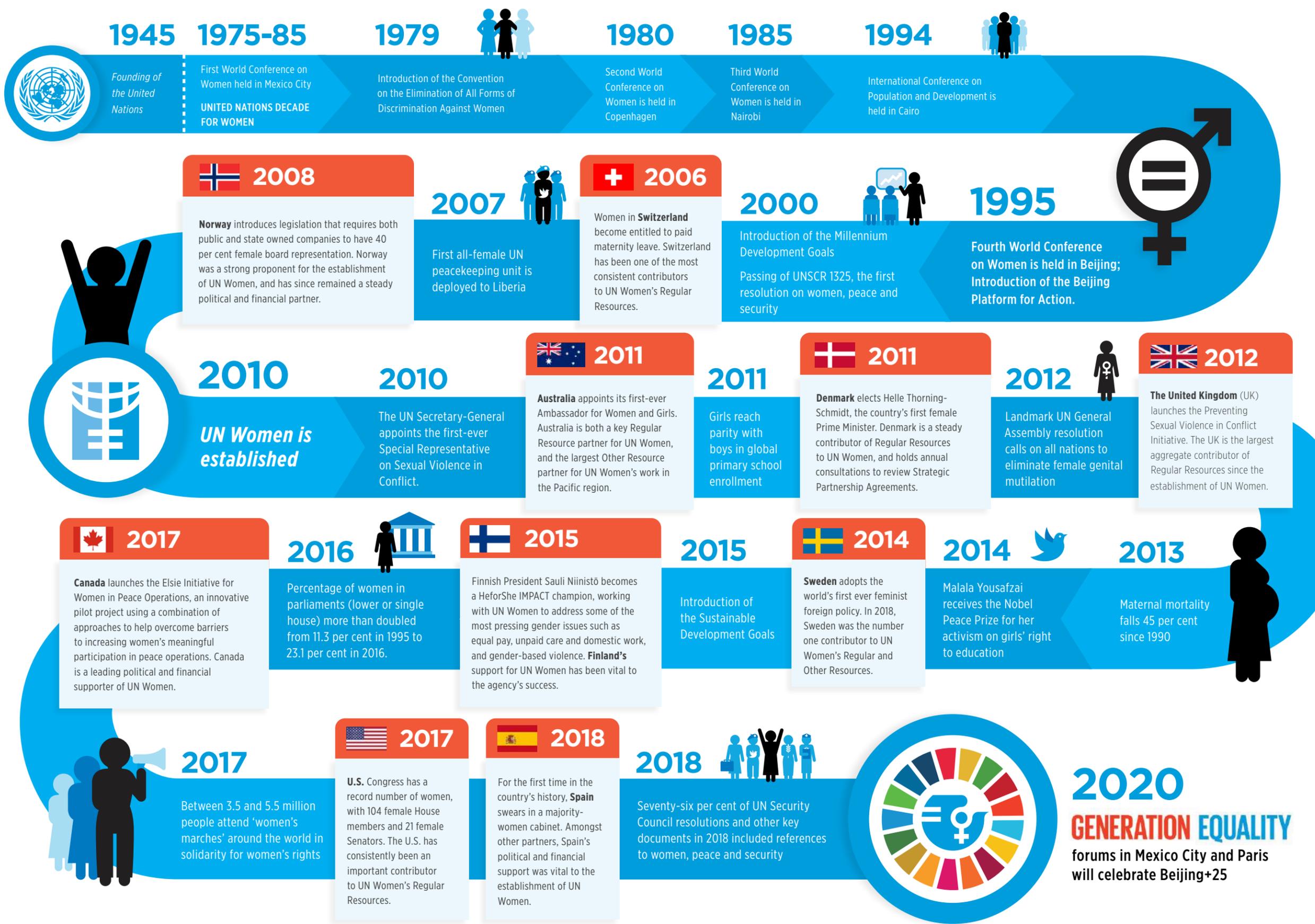
In Cabo Verde, more than a quarter of employed women struggle to get by as domestic workers. Most lack contracts or social protections such as pensions. Although the country has had progressive labour laws, it has been challenging to translate these into action, particularly for domestic workers.

RESULTS TO DATE

Recognizing the economic and social contribution of domestic workers to human development, and to reduce the risks they face, UN Women invested Regular Resources to develop a roadmap to guarantee that labour laws uphold labour rights and access to decent work. The Association of Cabo Verdean Domestic Employees formed, representing about 13,000 employees across the country; strives to improve working and living conditions for all domestic workers. In 2018, the Association drew on UN Women’s support to work closely with government officials on developing regulations for domestic workers in line with international commitments under CEDAW and the conventions of the International Labour Organization. The draft legal document specifies what should be considered as domestic work, establishes rules for contracts and compulsory registration in social security, and calls for regulations on work hours, probationary periods, salaries and vacation time. Once the document is adopted, the Association and its members will have a powerful tool to negotiate better working conditions and claim their rights. *[continued on page 20]*

“Respecting the labour rights of those who work in our home and caring for our family is to respect ourselves.”

— First Lady of Cabo Verde DRA LÍGIA FONSECA celebrating the first anniversary of the Association of Domestic Workers in 2019.



ROADMAP TO BEIJING+25

It has been a long road towards gender equality since 1975, when the First World Conference for Women was held in Mexico City. One particularly important waymark was the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in 1995. There, representatives from 189 governments established the historic Beijing Platform for Action, a set of comprehensive commitments under 12 critical areas of concern for advancing women's rights. Since that moment, progress on women's empowerment has accelerated, galvanized by the establishment of UN Women in 2010. This roadmap highlights a number of key accomplishments in the collective global drive for gender equality.

Since UN Women's success would not be possible without the support of its valued partners, this roadmap also highlights gender equality achievements among the top 10 donors to Regular Resources from 2010 to 2018. These governments have provided substantial political and financial contributions and championed the rights of women and girls, both domestically and internationally.

2020 marks twenty-five years of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. On this anniversary, the visionaries of the Beijing Declaration must mobilize alongside the new generation of youth activists in order to build solidarity and embrace an intersectional and intergenerational feminist movement. This imperative is the foundational logic of the Generation Equality Forum, which will kick-off in Mexico City and culminate in Paris. The Forum is a civil society-centred, multi-stakeholder global gathering for gender equality which will galvanize leaders and all people to take action for irreversible progress towards the empowerment of all women and girls everywhere, in our lifetime.



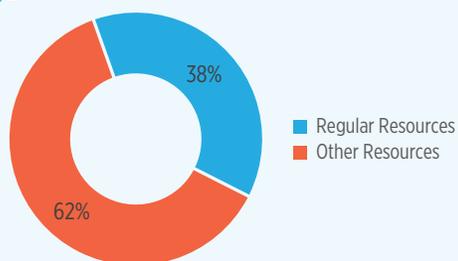
FUTURE INVESTMENT

The Domestic Workers Association has quickly become an important avenue to reach women in advocating for their rights. More Regular Resources would help UN Women further build the capacity of the association to make members aware of their rights and employer responsibilities, advocate for better policies and negotiate better working conditions. UN Women would have more scope to track implementation of the labour law code and to train relevant institutions accordingly, including the National Social Security Institute.

COORDINATION

Unleashing the Potential of Youth

Fig. 11 Share of Africa region expenditure by funding type, 2018.^{10, 11}



THE NEED

Africa has the youngest population of any continent. Nearly 50 per cent of people are under the age of 19. Although this opens a profound opportunity to engage youth in realizing sustainable development, little attention has been paid to developing leadership and employment opportunities for young people. This is particularly the case for young women. Potent gender discrimination still makes it harder for them to gain meaningful employment and participate in decision-making.

RESULTS TO DATE

UN Women conceptualized the Africa Youth Conference, organized “for the youth by the youth”, to open spaces for young people of all genders to contribute to inclusive and equitable development and the SDGs. A diverse array of representatives from youth groups, governments, the UN system, the private sector and civil society met to develop and agree on policy, programme and investment options centred on young people. Around 350 young people from Africa and the Arab States took part; 60 per cent were women. Their recommendations led to agreement on a joint UN programme to galvanize scaled-up national and regional investments in young women and girls.

“I have gained relevant ideas from this experience as well as innovative approaches to foster actualization of my planned projects. I have also been motivated by stories shared by other participants. I am determined now more than ever to take action towards fulfilling my planned projects.”

—ZAINAB YUNUSA, youth delegate from Nigeria



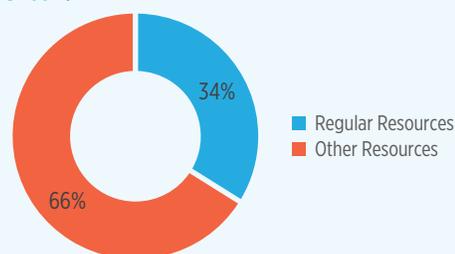
Zainab Yunusa, a youth participant from Nigeria captures the intergenerational dialogue session during the first Africa Youth Conference organized by UN Women ESARO on 22nd – 25th October 2018 in Nairobi, Kenya. Photo: UN Women ESARO

FUTURE INVESTMENT

Additional Regular Resources would support UN Women in rolling out a long-term, comprehensive Joint Africa Youth Programme, based on the conference’s recommendations. This would systematically back the adoption of policies and investments across Africa to empower and tap the vast potential of young women and girls.

Mainstreaming Gender Equality in the UN Development System in Liberia

Fig. 12 Share of Liberia Country Office expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰



THE NEED

The United Nations Mission in Liberia ended in 2018, leaving the United Nations country team to address remaining development. Amid the many challenges of a fragile, post-conflict country, UN Women supports the team to remain on track to realize commitments to gender equality and women’s empowerment.

RESULTS TO DATE

Leveraging Regular Resources, UN Women has strengthened UN accountability for gender equality and women's empowerment in Liberia. In 2018, the country team piloted the UNCT-SWAP Scorecard to measure progress against stated goals and enhance performance. With initial seed investments from UN Women's Regular Resources, the team subsequently took up scorecard recommendations to harmonize the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of gender-related programming and strengthen the gender-related capacities of staff. A retreat of gender practitioners across the country team improved collaboration and defined an action plan include gender in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.¹² With UN Women's guidance, gender considerations now feature in all pillars of the framework.

A combination of Regular and Other Resources allowed UN Women to effectively lead and coordinate joint UN programmes on sexual and gender-based (with Other Resources from Sweden) and women's economic empowerment (with Other Resources from Norway and Sweden). These initiatives have produced numerous on gender equality results, notably the passage of three important pieces of gender-responsive legislation: the Land Rights Act, the Local Governance Act and Executive Order No. 92 criminalizing female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C).

“The role of UN Women in mainstreaming gender equality and women's empowerment into the common and joint work of the UN development system in Liberia has been critical. It is now common practice for all joint work to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment are integral to planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting.”

— **MICHAEL NZAU MUSILI**, Gender Theme Group Member and the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist in the Resident Coordinator's Office.

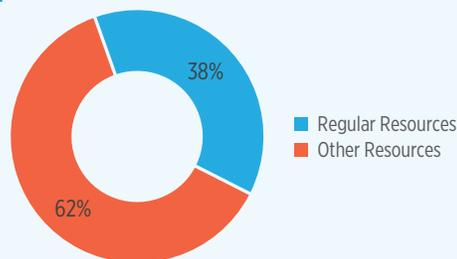
FUTURE INVESTMENT

With greater and more stable funding from Regular Resources, UN Women would be better positioned to continued leading advances on gender equality and women's empowerment in Liberia. Additional Regular Resources would support a knowledge management hub for government partners, civil society, academia, media, the private sector and UN entities that would continue to deepen understanding and answer questions that arise. Further, despite progress in adopting relevant policy frameworks and action plans, implementation lags behind. Additional Regular Resources would support greater capacities among both State and non-State actors to act on and own these instruments, and apply best practices.¹³

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Ending Harmful Practices in Africa

Fig. 13 Share of Africa region expenditure by funding type, 2018.^{10, 11}



THE NEED

Child marriage and female genital mutilation cause devastating harm to women and girls across Africa. Of the estimated 700 million women worldwide married before age 18, an estimated 125 million are African. Two out of every three women affected by female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) live in four countries in East and Southern Africa: Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan. These countries also have the highest child marriage rates in the world.

RESULTS TO DATE

UN Women partnered with the African Union Commission in 2018 to update the compendium on marriage laws for the continent, adding 10 countries.¹⁴ The compendium helps track marriage laws and reforms, and identify best practices that can be advocated in countries that still require reform. Complementary UN Women analysis showed that while many countries have developed laws setting a minimum age for marriage and banning FGM/C, enforcement remains hampered by socio-cultural norms as well as customary laws and practices that diverge from state laws.¹⁵

In 2018, UN Women also engaged over 300 traditional and cultural leaders from more than 40 African countries in comprehensive dialogues on ending child marriage and FGM/C. These leaders committed to ending harmful practices, promoting gender equality, aligning customary laws and practices with state laws. With UN Women's assistance, the leaders established the continent-wide Council of Traditional Leaders of Africa to sustain dialogue and partnerships that can accelerate progress.

FUTURE INVESTMENT

Additional Regular Resources can help drive forward the one of the three pillars of the Africa Strategy; to child marriage and FGM/s through a pan-African movement of traditional leaders

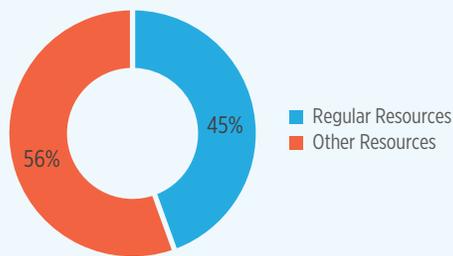
“There is need for traditional leaders to engage with each other. Culture is good but bad cultural practices should be brought to an end [...] traditional leaders play an important role in their communities beyond just being consulted. They promote, preserve and enhance culture which is a big part of their job.”

— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS - CHIEF MFUMU of the Democratic Republic of Congo thanking UN Women for involving traditional leaders in ending child marriage.

and facilitate the harmonization of laws in line with regional and global human rights standards. With these funds, UN Women could scale up advocacy for the full ratification and implementation of regional and global legal and policy instruments that prohibit child marriage and FGM/C without any exceptions based on cultural or religious considerations.

Côte d'Ivoire - Boosting Women's Economic Empowerment Through High-Value Climate Resilient Agriculture Value Chains

Fig. 14 Share of Côte d'Ivoire Country Office expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰



THE NEED

Women represent over 60 per cent of the agricultural workforce in Côte d'Ivoire. Yet they face persistent problems in moving up agri-business value chains compared to male counterparts.

RESULTS TO DATE

With Regular Resources, UN Women has joined the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to help women shea nut producers access international markets and develop climate-resilient agriculture. More than 1,900 women learned organic standards that allowed 1,800 to become ECOCERT certified, a pathway to European and North American markets. Regular Resources were catalytic in securing high-level technical assistance and reaping quick results for

women in the programme. UN Women has also trained hundreds of women in cooperatives in northern Côte d'Ivoire on better manufacturing practices, and has improved shea butter production equipment so that products meet competitive standards.

“Organic certification allows us to open ourselves to others and will enable us to prove that we have respected the norms and that our products comply with international standards. It facilitates access to US and EU markets.”

— CELINE MOULARE, CEO of Caaaline karitesthetique.

FUTURE INVESTMENT

Additional Regular Resources could deepen and sustain the impact of the climate-resilient agriculture initiative in Côte d'Ivoire, moving beyond training and certification. Other essential supports entail expanding access to land and finance, including through more supportive policies and financial products adapted to women's needs.



Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, December 2018 - UN Women-supported FIKA-Ci federation, obtains ECOCERT Certification: Celine Moulare 52, CEO of Caaaline karitesthetique. Photo: UN Women/Alpha Ba

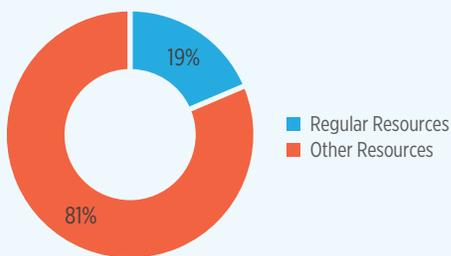


AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN

NORMATIVE

Building Sustainable Peace in Colombia

Fig. 15 Share of Colombia Country Office expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰



THE NEED

Women make powerful, transformative contributions to peacebuilding, but programmes to support them continue to be under-resourced. This hinders the implantation of peace agreements, even where these contain strong commitments to gender equality.

RESULTS TO DATE

In 2016, the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People’s Army (FARC-EP) signed the world’s first peace agreement with a comprehensive approach to gender.¹⁶ All points of the agreement reflected international standards. UN Women, together with the Government of Sweden, the Women’s International Democratic Federation and the UN Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, played key roles in this achievement. Drawing on Regular Resources, UN Women took part in a collaboration that drove a strategic case for gender equality as a prerequisite for sustainable peace. Follow-up has encompassed rigorous monitoring



Through a UN Women project implemented by Corporation for the Social, technological and economic development of Colombia (CORPDESARROLLO), funded by the Government of Sweden, Cielo learned about her right to land, developed leadership and business skills. Photo: UN Women/Ryan Brown

of the agreement, including in 2018 the publication of the first joint report on the implementation of gender-specific measures, prepared with the Kroc Institute. By detailing achievements and gaps, the report contributed to accountability and has strengthened advocacy for agreed actions that remain unfinished. The UN Secretary-General has referred to it in reports to the UN Security Council to encourage further progress, including on reintegration as well as security guarantees for women leaders.

As another core element of implementation, UN Women has also achieved a major breakthrough in closing financing gaps. Its advocacy resulted in a boost in resources for gender equality under the United Nations Post-Conflict Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Colombia. In 2018, the share of its programme budget committed to gender-specific activities rose from 15 per cent to 30 per cent.

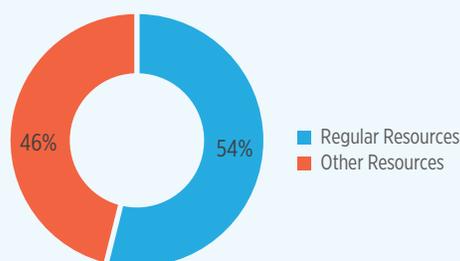
FUTURE INVESTMENT

With more Regular Resources, UN Women would be able to further strengthen monitoring of the funding commitment to ensure full compliance, which in turn would result in greater support for capacity-building and programmes related to gender equality. One priority would be to collaborate with the Colombian Government to conduct impact evaluations on the implementation of the gender measures in the peace agreement. This would yield data-based evidence on how resources have been used to change women’s lives, and which policies and other actions should be priorities moving forward.

COORDINATION

Domestic Workers' Right to Social Security in Mexico

Fig. 16 Share of Mexico Country Office expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰



THE NEED

Paid household work is an economic sector of considerable importance in Mexico, with more than 2 million workers contributing to the informal economy. This workforce primarily comprises women who in many cases do not have contracts and are excluded from national social security systems, denying them essential social and health rights.

RESULTS TO DATE

Through a strategic alliance with the International Labour Organization (ILO), UN Women has advocated the rights of domestic workers and the ratification of the ILO Convention 189.¹⁷ Joint advocacy, media outreach and events, and inputs for policy decisions have all largely been possible through senior and specialized staff funded by Regular Resources. Their technical advice to the Supreme Court, for example, led to a 2018 ruling establishing mandatory social security for domestic workers. Following this decision, the Mexican Social Security Institute established in 2019 a pilot programme to incorporate domestic workers in the social security program. It is expected to expand to a permanent programme in 2020.

“This is the first time that the Mexican State recognizes us for what we are: workers with rights.”

—MARCELINA BAUTISTA, founder of the Center for Support and Training for Domestic Workers (CACEH) and Mexico’s first domestic workers’ union, SINACTRAHO.

FUTURE INVESTMENT

An increase in Regular Resources would strengthen inter-agency work and increase UN Women’s capacity to assist the further harmonization of the legal framework and the implementation

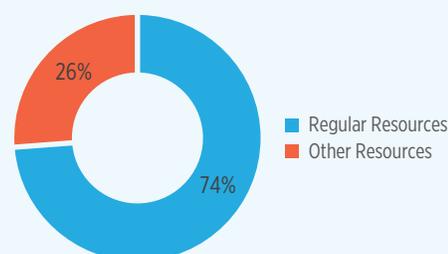
of policies ensuring decent work for domestic workers. Important adjustments still need to be made in the Labour Law and the Social Security Law to align them with the ILO Convention 189 and ensure they support the new social security programme.

Advocacy behind ratifying Convention 189 must also continue, as recommended by the Concluding Observations on the Ninth Periodic Report on Mexico made by the CEDAW Committee in 2018. Advocacy, political dialogue and technical assistance are also key to supporting both the further design and implementation of a universal social protection system fully based on human rights, and equipped to integrate diverse sectors and institutions. Protections need to be extended to the most vulnerable women, incentives devised to bring workers into the social protection system.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Ecuador – Gender-Responsive Humanitarian Assistance

Fig. 17 Share of Ecuador Country Office expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰



THE NEED

After the 2016 earthquake and amid migration linked to Venezuela’s humanitarian crisis, Ecuador needed to strengthen its humanitarian and emergency response efforts. An indispensable element: upholding rights of women and girls.

RESULTS TO DATE

In partnership with the country’s humanitarian team, UN Women drew on Regular Resources to call for incorporating gender in each area of assistance. A special emphasis on preventing violence against women and girls was coupled with ensuring women had access to livelihoods. Through detailed evidence on and analysis of the situation of women, pilot interventions and training models for first responders, UN Women fortified interventions at the northern border to strengthen protection and support for women at risk of sexual and gender-based

violence and sexual exploitation. Updated response models to stop these violations drew on a detailed study shedding the first light on routes of access, risk factors, knowledge and attitudes, and potential interventions. Recommendations for protection emphasized the increased risk of sexual exploitation for disabled women in the country.

With Regular Resources, UN Women also conducted a rapid needs evaluation of shelters for women to ensure they were providing the most essential services. This led to measures to strengthen women’s professional and income-generating capacities, and work with host communities to reduce discrimination. UN Women also helped develop a cash transfer model specifically targeted to women.

FUTURE INVESTMENT

Regular Resources allowed UN Women to bring the needs of women and girls to the forefront of humanitarian action, based on clear evidence of the risks of trafficking and sexual exploitation, and strategies to reduce these threats. An increase in Regular Resources would guarantee that UN Women could reach a larger number of women, continue to provide lifesaving information and services throughout migration pathways, maintain and reinforce human rights training for officials, and advance the social and economic inclusion of displaced people, victims of conflict and emergencies, and vulnerable women. It could build on what has been achieved to support more permanent gender mainstreaming within public and non-state strategies. It could also reinforce interventions requiring a stronger presence in outlying territories, more knowledge and data about women’s situation in conflict and emergencies, and more widespread and demand-oriented communication and training material. It could increase alliances with co-funding agencies especially on the issues of economic empowerment, and strengthening women’s leadership as peacebuilders and humanitarian crisis responders.



Women working on the reconstruction of Las Gilces, Ecuador, 2016.
Photo: UN Women/Romina Garzón

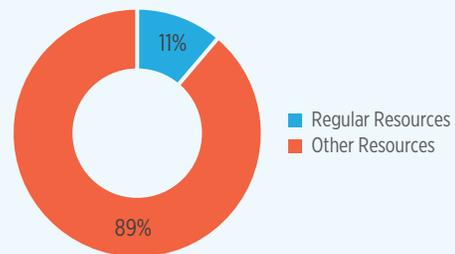


ARAB STATES

NORMATIVE

Implementing the Jordanian National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325

Fig. 18 Share of Jordan Country Office expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰



THE NEED

A 2015 global study on implementing Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security underscored the vital role of national action plans. In Jordan, the National Commission for Women first began developing a plan in 2010, but it was not until 2015 that work began in earnest. It was fuelled by renewed government commitment and leadership, cemented in a pledge to UN Women’s Step It Up campaign, to accelerate the adoption of a national action plan. The reinvigorated coordination by the National Commission further bolstered the process.

RESULTS TO DATE

UN Women’s technical and financial support to the Government of Jordan backed a two-year development process that led to the result of the Jordanian National Action Plan in 2018. In line with international standards and best practice, the process stressed inclusion and broad participation as a means of ensuring it will be owned by diverse actors and implemented in the future. It became the first national action plan of its kind globally to have a dedicated pillar on preventing violent extremism, aligned with the national strategy on this issue. With support from UN Women, the Government has also conducted a realistic



Dr. Salma Nims, Secretary General of the Jordanian National Commission for Women, at the launch of the implementation of the Jordanian National Action Plan in Dead Sea, Jordan on 6 February 2019. Photo: UN Women/Lauren Rooney

costing of the National Action Plan as a first step towards financing and implementation. Mobilized by UN Women, key international partners have established a pooled fund of USD 8 million, almost 75 per cent of the estimated budget, for taking forward the plan from 2019 to 2022. The Government has also committed national financing. The plan is expected to transform security and justice institutions, and provide improved services. New measures include strengthening the gender-related institutional capacity of security agencies, and increasing women’s meaningful participation and representation in security and peacekeeping missions. More accountable and gender-responsive justice institutions will ensure that women access justice and realize their rights.

“The sense of ownership and commitment across all stakeholders has made this process a pioneering model to follow. The inclusive consultation process as well as its participatory nature created a positive rapport where a harmonious relationship and a mutual understanding of the roles, responsibilities and challenges was developed between the Government, civil society and security sector representatives. It also accelerated the drafting, political buy-in and adoption of the JONAP (National Action Plan).”

— DR. SALMA NIMS, Secretary General, Jordanian National Commission for Women.

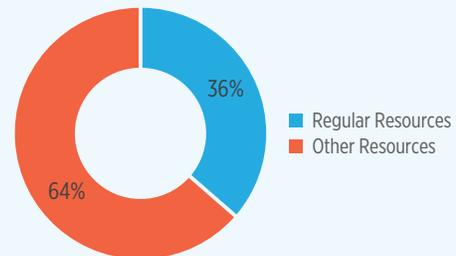
FUTURE INVESTMENT

The investment of additional Regular Resources for technical staff would allow UN Women to provide continuous support to national counterparts in implementing the plan. Ongoing technical support and strategic policy advice assist national partners with institutional capacity-building, trainings and on-the-job coaching; gender analysis of programmes and budgets; strategic policies and frameworks; robust M&E mechanisms and strengthened accountability; communications and advocacy; and international and regional exchanges and learning visits.

COORDINATION

UN Women Arab States Regional Office Leading Regional Initiatives on Gender Equality in the UN system

Fig. 19 Share of Arab States Regional Office expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰



THE NEED

UN Women’s coordination work in the Arab States relies on Regular Resources, including to fund the position of a coordination specialist to further strengthen UN Women’s coordination mandate in the Arab States.

RESULTS TO DATE

In 2018, coordination efforts led to a partnership with the United Nation’s Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to convene a special session on mainstreaming gender in national SDG action plans during the Arab Forum for Sustainable Development.

UN Women co-chairs the United Nations Regional Gender Theme Group with UNFPA. In 2018, the group coordinated a public awareness campaign for the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence. An event hosted by the League of Arab States and a joint statement issued by the League and the United Nations kicked off the campaign. Several regional UN Goodwill Ambassadors participated to show solidarity with survivors of violence. Sixteen social media cards drew broad attention to different facts and figures on violence against women

“The Ministry has introduced the National Strategy for Gender Equality, which includes 12 major axes that intersects with the 17 goals of sustainable development, in order to achieve the goals of this strategy. Based on this strategy the ministry has worked on amending the laws lacking gender equality...The focus is on the integration of gender in all national policies associated with all sustainable goals.”

— H.E. MR. JEAN OGASAPIAN, Minister of State for Women’s Affairs of Lebanon, and panellist at the Arab Forum for Sustainable Development special session on mainstreaming gender equality.



Youth volunteers engaged in the HerStory 'editathon' held during the regional launch of the 16 Days of Activism on 25 November 2018 at the League of Arab States. Photo: UN Women/Emad Karim

and girls in the Arab States, while an Arabic language translation of #HearMeToo (#Ismaani) galvanized public engagement throughout the 16 Days.

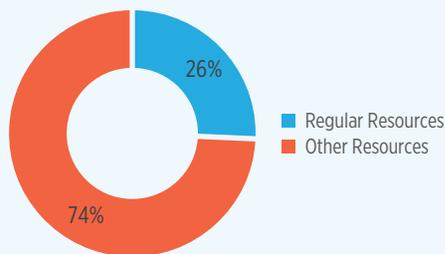
FUTURE INVESTMENT

Further Regular Resources provide seed funds to develop a joint programme under the auspices of the Regional Gender Theme Group to address other priority issues.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Training Women Candidates Project

Fig. 20 Share of Tunisia Programme Office expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰



THE NEED

Following the 2011 revolution in Tunisia and four years after the adoption of a new Constitution, UN Women supported women's participation and leadership at all levels. Women's presence in parliament was about 23 per cent in 2007 and 32.8 per cent in municipal councils in 2010.

RESULTS TO DATE

Through partnership with women's rights organizations, UN Women established the Women's Political Academy project in 2017/2018 to train women candidates on local governance, the roles of municipal councils and media relations. Research on women's expectations of municipal councils in five regions informed candidates' electoral campaigns and shaped regional development planning.

Other support went to improving the gender-responsiveness of the election observation manual and training 75 election observers on the importance of women's participation in elections and how to observe gender-related issues during voting.

Collaboration with the Tunisian League of Women Voters backed awareness-raising campaigns to increase voter participation, especially areas with the lowest rates of voting in the 2012 election. In the 2018 elections, not only did voter participation rates soar, but a record number of women were elected to local councils. Their share of seats reached 47 per cent.

Furthermore, and in response to the municipal elections, Regular Resources made it possible for UN Women to respond to this urgent need from CSOs and women candidates.

“The Women's Political Academy project allowed us to deepen our knowledge on women's rights in general, but also to learn new concepts such as gender-sensitive budgeting.”

— **ICHRAK RHOUMA**, participant in the Women's Political Academy Project.

FUTURE INVESTMENT

With more Regular Resources, UN Women could broaden the reach of capacity-building for women political candidates across Tunisia. It could fill a current critical gap in support through providing expert support to women who have already been elected so they can be fully effective in advancing the integration of gender equality in local development planning.



Ichrak Rhouma participated in the Political Academy Project. She was elected on 6 May, 2018 in Sidi Hassine council, Tunis. Photo: Aswat Nissa

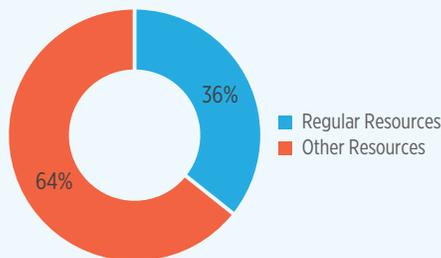


ASIA & THE PACIFIC

NORMATIVE

Gender Equality and the SDGs

Fig. 21 Share of Asia and the Pacific Regional Office expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰

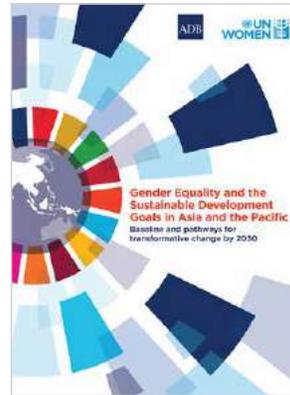


THE NEED

Four years into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the Asia and the Pacific region continues to see persistent and newly emerging development challenges. These include multidimensional inequalities, climate change and natural disasters, rising urbanization, demographic shifts, disruptive technologies, and the emergence of extremist groups and ideologies. Understanding how these trends can impede or enable progress towards gender equality and sustainable development is vital to effectively implement actions to achieve the SDGs.

RESULTS TO DATE

In 2018, UN Women joined the Asian Development Bank to issue “Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific”, the first comprehensive regional assessment of the situation of women and girls in Asia and the Pacific, in relation to SDG targets related to gender equality. The publication established a baseline for governments and policymakers to monitor and accelerate progress towards gender equality commitments, while also identifying data gaps and underscoring the heightened urgency to improve production and use of gender statistics for evidence-based SDG localization. The report



highlighted that data are not available or comparable for over 41 per cent of gender-related SDG indicators in Asia and the Pacific as of 2018. It called for governments in the region to accelerate actions.

Action-oriented policy recommendations attuned to the priorities of the region have become a valued resource for policymakers, civil society

and gender advocates to accelerate gender-responsive SDG measures. This report guides UN Women’s support particularly on issues concerning gender-responsive climate change and disaster risk reduction, women’s economic empowerment, ending violence against women, and gender and statistics.

Regular Resources, complemented by Other Resources from the Korean Women’s Development Institute, supported the extensive regional level consultations (including in four subregions: South Asia, East Asia, South-east Asia and the Pacific) that informed the report. The consultations included key national stakeholders from planning ministries, national women’s machineries, statistical offices, academia and civil society, and UN entities. Given the flexibility of Regular Resources, UN Women was able to recruit experts to assure the quality and timely completion of the report, complementing the work of UN Women staff also funded by Regular Resources.



Launch of the “Gender Equality and the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific” report on 25th October 2018.

“Gender equality must be addressed in its own right and as a catalyst of progress across the SDGs. The findings and recommendations in the report provide an opportunity to overcome deeply entrenched gender inequality through transformative change and support progress towards sustainable development in all dimensions: economic, social and environmental.”

—MR. BAMBANG SUSANTONO, Asian Development Bank Vice-President for Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development

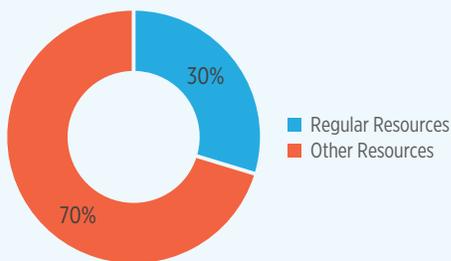
FUTURE INVESTMENT

UN Women took a bold step to develop the flagship report despite limited funding and human resource capacity. Moving forward, more Regular Resources would allow the allocation of sufficient staff time to monitor and evaluate progress made on the findings and recommendations, all of which are critical for the region to realize the SDGs by 2030.

COORDINATION

Gender Mainstreaming and Coordination in Nepal

Fig. 22 Share of Nepal Country Office expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰



THE NEED

Despite having made impressive progress in recent years on gender equality, including through a landmark election sending historic shares of women into local and national elected offices, Nepal still struggles with deeply embedded patriarchal norms and harmful practices that undercut women’s health, livelihoods, lives, dignity and personal integrity. It is therefore vital to mainstream gender across UN support in Nepal, so that all organizations work collaboratively to deliver results that steadily lead to gender equality and women’s empowerment.

RESULTS TO DATE

To improve gender mainstreaming and coordination in the UN country team in Nepal, UN Women led the UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard exercise. Largely funded by Regular Resources, the scorecard involved a comprehensive review of achievements and gaps in gender equality and women’s empowerment commitments by all UN organizations in the country.

Going beyond the standard guidance, discussions took place in all UN inter-agency working groups and included the participation of heads of agencies, deputy representatives, communication specialists, operations managers, gender specialists and other technical specialists. A 2018 report and action plan put forward recommendations for annual monitoring to achieve gender parity, a gender and social inclusion mainstreaming strategy for the UN Development Assistance Framework, and a stronger focus on social norm change.

The country team is now taking forward gender-transformative programming and advocacy under the 2018-2022 development assistance framework, and implementing measures aimed at gender parity. The UN has also taken up gender-responsive joint communications, to a more powerful voice for equality. Since the action plan feeds into the annual work plans of relevant inter-agency working groups, it facilitates ongoing gender mainstreaming.

Throughout the scorecard exercise, Regular Resources allowed flexibility in bringing in specialized expertise to ensure the quality of the results. Regular Resources meant UN Women could dedicate adequate staff time and take a comprehensive approach to incorporating inputs from various agencies. With the political weight given by Regular Resources, UN Women could take the scorecard forward as an imperative. Efficient and thorough implementation increased UN Women’s credibility as a leader of coordination and brokered a framework that now impels deeper discussions on gender in spaces such as the Operations Management Group.

“The UNCT System-wide Action Plan Gender Equality Scorecard allows us to [...] comprehensively and critically examine to what extent we, as the UN, are fulfilling our commitments to gender equality and empowerment of women and the principle of leaving no one behind; to recognize both our strengths and shortcomings; and to identify how best we can improve.”

— MS. VALERIE JULLIAND, United Nations Resident Coordinator, Nepal

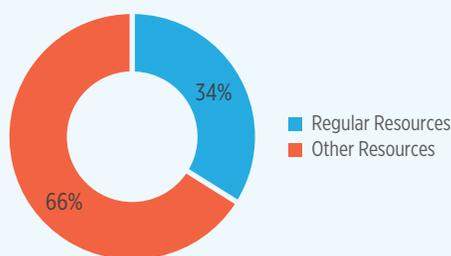
FUTURE INVESTMENT

In carrying out this exercise, UN Women was fortunate to have sufficient Regular Resources and a dedicated Coordination Officer through direct funding to the Nepal office's Strategic Note, which highlights coordination. It was able to go beyond the basic framework of the Gender Scorecard to engage the entire UN country team in deeper discussions on gender mainstreaming. With additional Regular Resources, Nepal Country Office would be able to rollout of recommendations of the 2018 report and key activities under the 2018-2022 development assistance framework, faster.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

A Gender-Sensitive Response to Tropical Cyclone Gita in Tonga

Fig. 23 Share of Fiji Multi-Country Office expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰



THE NEED

Tropical Cyclone Gita was one of the worst storms to make landfall in Tonga in the last 60 years. It impacted 75 per cent of the country's population, yet in early stages of the humanitarian response, key issues specific to women and girls were not identified.

RESULTS TO DATE

Upon a request from the Government of Tonga, and drawing on Regular Resources and support from UN Women's Australian National Committee, UN Women rapidly deployed a team of international experts to assist in ensuring that gender dimensions featured across the humanitarian response, including to prevent gender-based violence. Technical assistance helped the Women's Affairs Division of Tonga to plan and carry out a qualitative assessment on 'Eua, Tonga's second largest island. The assessment defined key areas for support, resulting in steps to ensure that food relief as well as sanitation, hygiene and dignity kits reached women and girls. Protection from gender-based violence included expanded access to counselling and psychosocial support.

As recovery got underway, UN Women also deployed a gender and protection specialist, and provided direct support to local organizations assisting survivors of gender-based violence. Members of the UN Women team also returned to Tonga to support a lessons learned workshop with the national safety and protection cluster.

“TC Gita has brought not only damage to the physical settings, infrastructures and agriculture, it poses potential risks to the lives of women, girls and other minority groups. As a result their rights to endurance, economic independence, to safety and security, food and nutrition and more remains in severe threat if not properly addressed. The survey noted and hereby acknowledges the efforts of the people of ‘Eua in rebuilding their lives and the work of key partners and Government to support this.”

— Women's Affairs Division, Government of Tonga

FUTURE INVESTMENT

Cyclone season comes every year in Tonga and throughout the Pacific. Each year, UN Women budgets Regular Resources for disaster response, which has enabled a diverse range of humanitarian interventions that take gender on board. Increased Regular Resources would make these interventions even more efficient, effective and wide-reaching, an imperative to meet immediate needs and prepare for a future where climate change may result in cyclones and other natural disasters occurring with increased frequency and intensity.



Ministry of Internal Affairs, Women Affairs Division held focus group discussions with women from 'Eua, Tonga after the disaster. Photo: UN Women/Mele Maualaivao

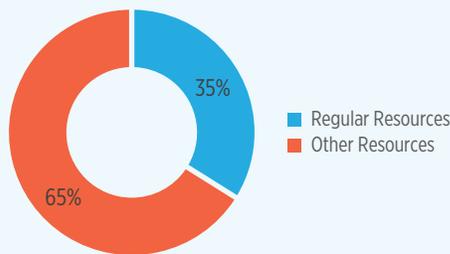


EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

NORMATIVE

Ending Violence Against Women in the Western Balkan Countries and Turkey: Implementing Norms, Changing Minds

Fig. 24 Share of Western Balkans and Turkey expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰



THE NEED

In the Western Balkans and Turkey, discriminatory gender norms persist alongside low political commitment to gender equality and high levels of violence. The landmark Istanbul Convention presents a key opportunity and framework for addressing violence against women throughout the region, but there has been ongoing backlash against the Convention and women's rights overall.

RESULTS TO DATE

UN Women's regional drive to end violence against women has achieved a broad reach by combining Regular Resources with Other Resources provided by the European Union. Efforts have included supporting 14 networks of women's civil society organizations to monitor and report on implementation of CEDAW, the Istanbul Convention, and national strategies on ending violence against women in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey.¹⁸ Civil society advocacy for legislative reforms contributed in 2018 to

an amendment of the domestic violence law in Albania and an adoption of a National Action Plan in North Macedonia to implement the Istanbul Convention.

A regional research study, "A Thousand Ways to Solve Our Problems", amplified the issues and voices of marginalized and disadvantaged women. It was accompanied by a process of mobilization, in local communities and beyond, that saw religious leaders dissecting harmful gender stereotypes in Albania, Roma communities learning about the risks and consequences of arranged child marriages in Montenegro, and Turkish media outlets identifying the negative impacts of gender discriminatory language against refugee women. Mappings of gender stereotypes and public perceptions of gender roles and attitudes towards violence against women took place in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey.

With Regular Resources support, UN Women convened a high-level regional intergovernmental forum on the Istanbul Convention for partner civil society organizations, government representatives and regional institutions in late 2018. The forum reaffirmed commitments to accelerate action and dialogue across the region. It led Bosnia and Herzegovina to draft a new law on protection from domestic violence, and North Macedonia to conduct a gap analysis of its Criminal Code in line with the Istanbul Convention. Montenegro developed and accredited a training programme on implementing its new Protocol on Treatment, Prevention and Protection from Domestic Violence and Violence against Women. Efforts across the region to enhance knowledge on gender discrimination, women's rights and access to support services for survivors of violence have reached over 13,600 women, girls, men and boys from disadvantaged groups.

"The need to create and nurture partnerships in order to put an end to violence against women is enshrined in the Istanbul Convention. When they join forces, law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, civil society organizations, service providers, health services, child protection agencies and other relevant partners can achieve better results and provide a safety net for victims and survivors."

—**DANIELE CANGEMI**, head of the Human Dignity and Gender Equality Department of the Council of Europe

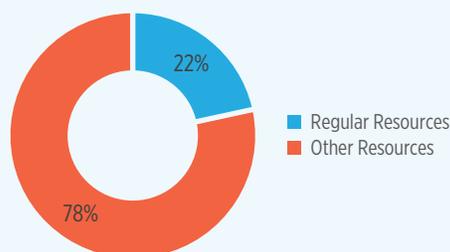
FUTURE INVESTMENT

With increased Regular Resources, UN Women could continue to expand awareness and encourage compliance with laws and policies, reaching both enforcement agencies and the general population. In addition, UN Women could strengthen multisectoral support services to meet standards set forth by the Istanbul Convention. Increased funding would also help UN Women systematically advocate for government funding for essential, high-quality services for survivors of violence, especially for vulnerable women from minority groups.

COORDINATION

Ukraine: Enhanced Coordination, Coherence and Accountability of the UN System for Commitments to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Fig. 25 Share of Ukraine Country Office expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰



THE NEED

Ukraine faces many gender equality challenges, including those exacerbated by ongoing crisis and development shortfalls. Effective UN coordination and coherence on gender equality and women's empowerment is essential to helping to meet these challenges. The UN Partnership Framework (2018-2022) opens opportunities to integrate gender equality in supporting the State to address the consequences of conflict, pursue recovery and peacebuilding, and take forward an ambitious national reform agenda.

RESULTS TO DATE

Regular Resources have been instrumental in positioning UN Women as the lead UN organization on gender equality and women's empowerment in Ukraine, allowing it to convene and coordinate multiple efforts to ensure that key development, recovery and peacebuilding interventions address gender equality and the needs and priorities of women and girls. UN Women has strengthened UN support for gender equality in a comprehensive fashion, including through joint programmes with UN entities, leadership of the UN SWAP-Scorecard assessment action plan, and enhanced monitoring of commitments to gender equality across the country team.

In 2018, UN Women mobilized the UN country team as well as government organizations, development partners and civil society to put gender equality and women's empowerment at the forefront of recovery and peacebuilding efforts in conflict-affected areas of Eastern Ukraine. It provided a gender analysis and expertise to the Joint UN Programme on Recovery and

Peacebuilding and facilitated engagement with women's groups and organizations as key partners, among other interventions.

Under the UN Partnership Framework, UN Women has led the roll out of an intensive internal UN capacity development plan to enhance gender mainstreaming in all operations in Ukraine. The process increased knowledge of gender equality markers to keep activities and budgets on track, and the use of gender mainstreaming in results-based management. A joint analysis of gender equality gaps in the implementation of human rights mechanisms and agreed international norms covered CEDAW, Universal Periodic Review recommendations, ILO conventions, UN Security Council resolutions and the SDGs. The process deepened conceptual understanding of how the UN country team can act collectively across diverse gender concerns. The findings subsequently informed planning and implementation of different organizational country programmes.

Through the UN Gender Theme Group, UN Women engaged the Government, civil society and women's groups in an SDG MAPS (Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support for the 2030 Agenda) mission. As a result, Ukraine became one of three countries in Europe and Central Asian to identify gender equality as an accelerator of progress on the SDGs, with an emphasis on closing still striking gaps in women's economic and political participation, and eliminating discriminatory gender stereotypes.

Since 2016, UN Women Ukraine has been providing “...invaluable technical guidance and support to the Government’s policy, reforms and legislation work... By signing this agreement, we count on more fruitful and enhanced support and partnership of UN Women in the struggle for social justice and improvement of the lives of every woman and girl in our country.”

—H.E. IVANNA KLYMPUSH-TSINTSADZE, Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine on European and Euro-Atlantic Integration, during the Host Country Agreement signing ceremony.



Ms. Ivanna Klympush-Tsintsadze (left), Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration and Anastasia Divinskaya, UN Women Country Programme Manager/Head of Office in Ukraine sign the Host Country Agreement. Photo: Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

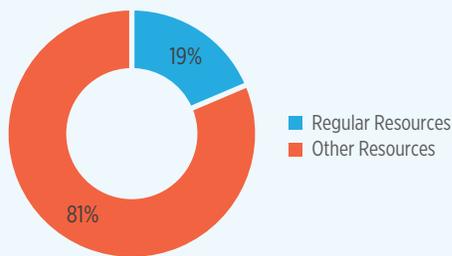
FUTURE INVESTMENT

Increased and more stable funding through Regular Resources would further UN Women's leadership on gender equality in Ukraine. UN Women could help galvanize greater national ownership of the UN Partnership Framework, and foster better understanding by all stakeholders of the importance of gender equality within all UN operations. More robust coordination and engagement would translate gender equality commitments into results, including through expanded scope for multisectoral partnerships and joint actions.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Kosovo: Women's Political Empowerment, Participation and Contribution to Peace and Security Processes in the Western Balkans

Fig. 26 Share of Kosovo Country Office expenditure by funding type, 2018.¹⁰



THE NEED

In the Western Balkans, progress on women, peace and security has been slow. To accelerate it, UN Women has helped the Regional Women's Lobby for Peace, Security and Justice in South East Europe (RWLSEE) become a unique regional force propelling women's expanded participation in peace processes and opening new spaces for dialogue.

RESULTS TO DATE

With Regular Resources as a supplement to Other Resources, UN Women has supported the RWLSEE to become a unique model for women leaders to work together for a better future, despite past wars and conflicts. Members of the Lobby come from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo and Serbia.¹⁹ By providing platforms for dialogue and engagement, the RWLSEE has spotlighted women's priority issues related to post-conflict reconstruction, peace and trust building, and reconciliation. It has reinforced the critical importance of women's participation in political and peace processes at all levels, including in light of

European and Euro-Atlantic integration and UN Security Council resolution 1325.

Platforms have taken diverse forms, comprising two regional roundtables, as well as an international conference with female politicians from Kosovo and Serbia, members of parliament, diplomats and civil society representatives from across the Western Balkans. Interethnic dialogues in Kosovo have convened women from different communities to meet and establish common ground by discussing the similar problems they experience. Dialogue between women and representatives of local and national authorities on obstacles hindering peacebuilding have fostered agreement on joint actions for reconciliation. South-South exchanges between women members of parliament from Belgrade (Serbia) and Pristina (Kosovo) deepened cooperation on common priorities related to advancing peace, stability and prosperity.

Joint conclusions and declarations by the RWLSEE and participants in the dialogues have rethought strategies for women's long-term role in decision-making, peacebuilding and security, and raised concerns around women's underrepresentation in peace processes and at negotiating tables. The Lobby has advocated for local women's increased visibility and engagement in implementing peace agreements, greater cooperation between women politicians and civil society, more participation of women in political parties and in municipal decision-making bodies, enhanced access to justice for women, and transitional justice for women survivors of conflict-related sexual violence.

“We still do not see women as part of the peace negotiation table globally, and that is a huge challenge. If leaders of countries, together with the international community, realized the importance of women and what they can bring to the negotiation table, every peace negotiation would go smoothly. When women are involved, the main topics cover the real situation of people and their well-being”

—IGBALLE ROGOVA, a women's rights activist.

FUTURE INVESTMENT

A need for funding and continued support to the RWLSEE Secretariat remains crucial to further the women, peace and security agenda in the region. RWLSEE remains a complex organization due to a fragile political and security context. This is shaped by unfinished peace processes, the incomplete normalization of neighbourly relations, and the insufficient progress in democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights, women rights and ethnic minority rights, and socio-economic issues as well as the slow pace of EU reforms. rule of law, respect for human rights, women rights and ethnic minority rights, and socio-economic issues and slow pace of EU reforms.

UN WOMEN REGULAR RESOURCE PARTNERS

FIG. 27 REGULAR RESOURCES (USD) CONTRIBUTIONS RESOURCE PARTNER, 2018

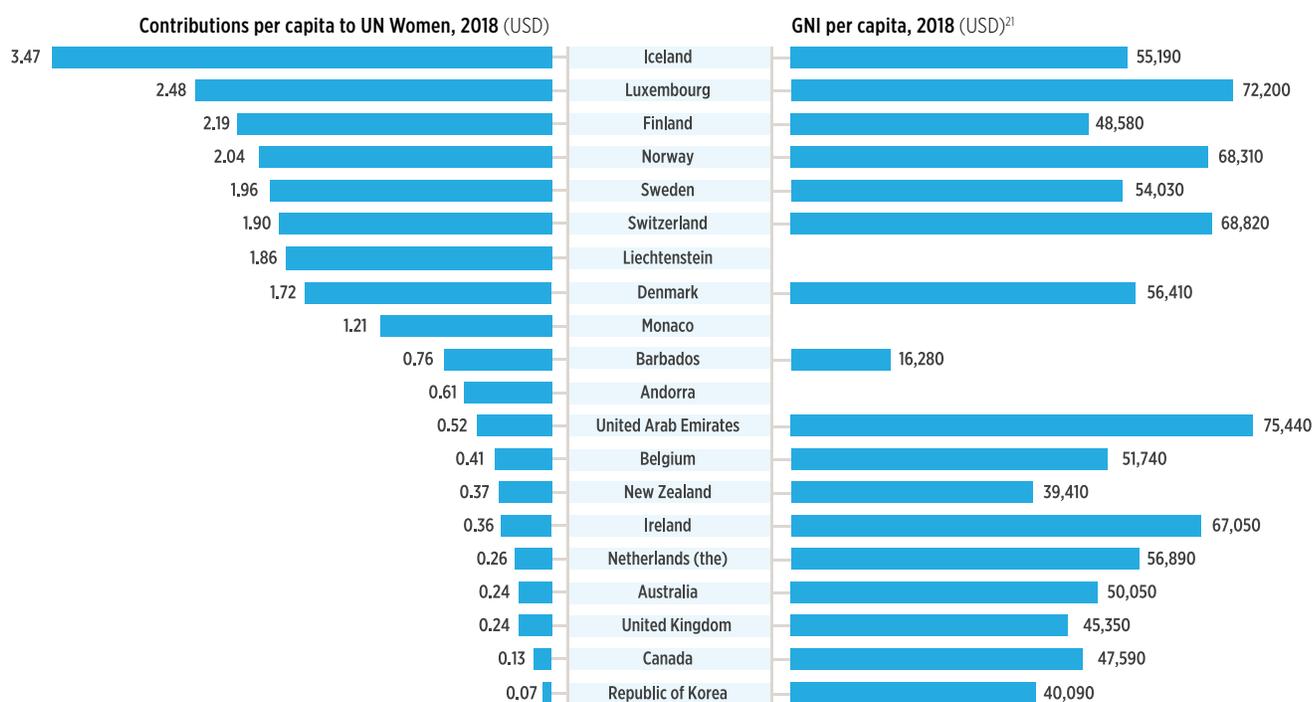
| RESOURCE PARTNERS | REGULAR RESOURCES (CORE) |
|---|--------------------------|
| GOVERNMENTS AND MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS | |
| Albania | 500 |
| Andorra | 47,294 |
| Argentina | 30,000 |
| Armenia | 2,500 |
| Australia | 6,063,720 |
| Austria | 306,748 |
| Bangladesh | 28,200 |
| Barbados | 217,113 |
| Belgium | 4,645,761 |
| Bhutan | 500 |
| Botswana | 12,588 |
| Burundi | 1,000 |
| Cambodia | 5,000 |
| Canada | 4,807,656 |
| Central African Republic (the) | 250 |
| Chile | 100,000 |
| China | 2,000,000 |
| Colombia | 1,500 |
| Congo (Republic of the) | 10,481 |
| Costa Rica | 10,000 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 26,348 |
| Cuba | 1,000 |
| Cyprus | 11,400 |
| Czech Republic | 13,095 |
| Denmark | 9,949,267 |
| Dominican Republic (the) | 72,270 |
| Estonia | 94,787 |
| Ethiopia | 5,000 |
| Fiji | 23,578 |
| Finland | 12,077,295 |
| France | 736,196 |
| Gambia (the) | 10,000 |
| Georgia | 10,000 |
| Germany | 4,685,369 |
| Grenada | 1,000 |
| Guyana | 4,850 |
| Iceland | 1,228,153 |
| Indonesia | 294,000 |
| Iraq | 1,000 |
| Ireland | 1,736,111 |
| Israel | 30,000 |
| Italy | 2,358,491 |
| Jamaica | 2,990 |
| Japan | 5,484,189 |
| Jordan | 19,942 |
| Kazakhstan | 28,327 |
| Kuwait | 50,000 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic (the) | 1,000 |
| Latvia | 22,727 |
| Liechtenstein | 70,550 |
| Luxembourg | 1,504,630 |
| Malaysia | 50,000 |
| Malta | 227 |
| Mauritius | 1,250 |
| Mexico | 80,300 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 1,000 |
| Monaco | 46,620 |

| RESOURCE PARTNERS | REGULAR RESOURCES (CORE) |
|---|--------------------------|
| Mongolia | 7,000 |
| Montenegro | 5,735 |
| Morocco | 19,950 |
| Mozambique | 5,000 |
| Nauru | 100 |
| Nepal | 4,000 |
| Netherlands (the) | 4,550,626 |
| New Zealand | 1,828,750 |
| Nicaragua | 5,000 |
| Niger (the) | 150 |
| Nigeria | 28,791 |
| Norway | 10,840,454 |
| Palestine | 200 |
| Panama | 15,050 |
| Paraguay | 500 |
| Poland | 40,365 |
| Republic of Korea (the) | 3,751,508 |
| Republic of Moldova (the) | 6,307 |
| Rwanda | 10,000 |
| Samoa | 6,740 |
| Senegal | 587,655 |
| Serbia | 24,000 |
| Seychelles | 1,000 |
| Sierra Leone | 12,500 |
| Singapore | 50,000 |
| Slovakia | 117,925 |
| Solomon Islands | 1,000 |
| South Africa | 57,268 |
| Spain | 568,828 |
| Sweden | 19,983,236 |
| Switzerland | 16,177,958 |
| Thailand | 20,000 |
| Timor-Leste | 72,000 |
| Tonga | 5,001 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 5,000 |
| Tunisia | 6,222 |
| Turkey | 154,400 |
| United Arab Emirates (the) | 5,000,000 |
| United Kingdom | 15,943,878 |
| United Republic of Tanzania (the) | 10,000 |
| United States of America (the) | 8,500,670 |
| Uruguay | 6,000 |
| Vanuatu | 200 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 3,000 |
| Viet Nam | 56,907 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 147,514,648 |
| NATIONAL COMMITTEES | |
| Australia | 96,172 |
| Finland | 492,432 |
| France | 45,662 |
| Germany | 43,231 |
| Iceland | 538,182 |
| Japan | 9,095 |
| Netherlands | 3,502 |
| Singapore | 3,804 |
| Sweden | 8,309 |
| United Kingdom | 33,795 |
| United States of America | 170,000 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 1,444,185 |
| FOUNDATIONS, PRIVATE DONORS & OTHERS | |
| Cannes Lions | 5,794 |
| Miscellaneous Donors | 66,725 |
| SUB-TOTAL | 72,519 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 149,031,352 |

FIG. 28 DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE (DAC) REGULAR RESOURCES RECEIVED BY UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA AND UN WOMEN, 2018

| PARTNER | UNDP | | UNICEF | | UNFPA | | UN WOMEN | |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | USD\$ millions | % of total |
| Australia | 9.1 | 1.5% | 13.5 | 2.3% | 7.4 | 1.9% | 6.1 | 4.1% |
| Austria | 1.8 | 0.3% | 1.3 | 0.2% | 0.2 | 0.1% | 0.3 | 0.2% |
| Belgium | 12.3 | 2.0% | 18.7 | 3.2% | 10.8 | 2.8% | 4.6 | 3.1% |
| Canada | 30.8 | 4.9% | 12.2 | 2.1% | 11.8 | 3.1% | 4.8 | 3.2% |
| Czech Republic | 0.1 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Denmark | 18.2 | 2.9% | 9.1 | 1.6% | 37.1 | 9.8% | 9.9 | 6.7% |
| Finland | 1.2 | 0.2% | 6.6 | 1.1% | 20 | 5.3% | 12.1 | 8.1% |
| France | 10.7 | 1.7% | 4.2 | 0.7% | 0.7 | 0.2% | 0.7 | 0.5% |
| Germany | 45.5 | 7.3% | 57.8 | 9.9% | 25.2 | 6.7% | 4.7 | 3.1% |
| Greece | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Hungary | 0 | 0.0% | 2.9 | 0.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Iceland | 0.1 | 0.0% | 1.4 | 0.2% | 0.3 | 0.1% | 1.2 | 0.8% |
| Ireland | 8.9 | 1.4% | 8.3 | 1.4% | 4.2 | 1.1% | 1.7 | 1.2% |
| Italy | 5.9 | 0.9% | 5.9 | 1.0% | 2.5 | 0.7% | 2.4 | 1.6% |
| Japan | 66.5 | 10.7% | 18.9 | 3.2% | 19 | 5.0% | 5.5 | 3.7% |
| Luxembourg | 3.2 | 0.5% | 3.2 | 0.5% | 3.2 | 0.8% | 1.5 | 1.0% |
| Netherlands | 34.1 | 5.5% | 35.3 | 6.1% | 37.5 | 9.9% | 4.6 | 3.1% |
| New Zealand | 5.7 | 0.9% | 4.4 | 0.8% | 5.3 | 1.4% | 1.8 | 1.2% |
| Norway | 70.6 | 11.3% | 53.3 | 9.2% | 63.8 | 16.8% | 10.8 | 7.3% |
| Poland | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Portugal | 0.1 | 0.0% | 0.1 | 0.0% | 0.1 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Republic of Korea | 8.6 | 1.4% | 4 | 0.7% | 0.1 | 0.0% | 3.8 | 2.5% |
| Slovakia | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.1 | 0.1% |
| Slovenia | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Spain | 0.6 | 0.1% | 0.6 | 0.1% | 0.6 | 0.2% | 0.6 | 0.4% |
| Sweden | 75.8 | 12.1% | 92.6 | 15.9% | 83 | 21.9% | 20.0 | 13.4% |
| Switzerland | 49.3 | 7.9% | 22.6 | 3.9% | 16 | 4.2% | 16.2 | 10.9% |
| The United Kingdom | 70.2 | 11.2% | 51 | 8.8% | 25.5 | 6.7% | 15.9 | 10.7% |
| United States of America | 79.6 | 12.8% | 132.5 | 22.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 8.5 | 5.7% |
| Total DAC | 608.8 | 97.5% | 560.4 | 96.2% | 374 | 98.7% | 137.9 | 92.5% |
| Total Non-DAC | 15.3 | 2.5% | 21.8 | 3.8% | 4.8 | 1.3% | 11.1 | 7.5% |
| Total Contributions | 624.1 | | 582.2 | | 378.8 | | 149.03 | |

FIG. 29 REGULAR RESOURCES CONTRIBUTIONS PER CAPITA TO UN WOMEN AND GROSS NATIONAL INCOME PER CAPITA, 2018²⁰



ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------------------|---|
| AFSD | Arab Forum for Sustainable Development |
| ASEAN | Association of Southeast Asian Nations |
| AU | African Union |
| CBD | Convention on Biological Diversity |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women |
| CERF | Central Emergency Reference Fund |
| COP | Conference of Parties |
| COTLA | Council of Traditional Leaders of Africa |
| CONATA | Conseil des Autorites Traditionnelles D'Afrique |
| CSA | Climate Resilient Agriculture |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| CSW | Commission on the Status of Women |
| DV | Domestic Violence |
| ECA | Europe and Central Asia |
| ESA | East and Southern Africa |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FARC-EP | Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia- People's Army |
| FGE | Fund for Gender Equality |
| FGM/C | Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting |
| FIKA-CI | Federation of Women in Shea Butter Value Chain in Cote d'Ivoire |
| GAP | Gender Action Plan |
| GEM | Gender Equality Markers |
| GEWE | Gender equality and women's empowerment |
| GFPs | Gender Focal Points |
| GNI | Gross National Income |
| GRB | Gender-Responsive Budgeting |
| GREVIO | The Group of Experts on Action Against Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence |
| GRPBMEA | Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation and Auditing |
| GTG | Gender Themed Group |
| IATI | International Aid Transparency Initiative |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| ILO | International Labor Organization |
| INGOs | International Non-governmental Organizations |
| IPSAS | International Public Sector Accounting Standards |
| JNCW | Jordanian National Commission for Women |
| JONAP | Jordanian National Action Plan |
| JP | Joint Programme |
| KWDI | Korean Women's Development Institute |
| LAC | Latin American Countries |
| LET | Tunisian League of Women Voters |
| LRA | Land Rights Act |
| MPTF | Multi-Partner Trust Fund |
| NAP | National Action Plan |
| ODA | Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| OECD- DAC | Development Associate Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-Operation |
| MINUSTAH | United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti |
| MOPAN | Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network |
| MPTF | Multi-Partner Trust Fund |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| PBF | Performance-based Financing |
| PVE | Preventing Violent Extremism |
| RC | Resident Coordinator |
| RCO | Resident Coordinator's Office |
| R-GTG | Regional Gender Theme Group |
| R-UNSDG | Regional United Nations Sustainable Development Group |
| RWLSEE | Regional Women's Lobby in South East Europe |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SDG MAPS | Sustainable Development Goals main-streaming, acceleration and policy support |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| TC | Tropical Cyclone |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNCT-SWAP | United Nations Country Team System Wide Action Plan |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | UN Environment Programme |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Plan |
| UNFCCC | UN Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNMIL | United Nations Mission in Liberia ECA |
| UNOCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| UNPF | United Nations Partnership Framework |
| UNSCRs | United Nations Security Council Resolutions |
| UNSDCF | United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework |
| UNSSC | United Nations System Staff College |
| UNTFHS | United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security |
| UPR | Universal Periodic Review |
| VAW | Violence Against Women |
| VAWG | Violence Against Women and Girls |
| WCA | Workers' Compensation Act |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WPS | Women, Peace, and Security |

ENDNOTES

- 1 [UNDP and UN Women \(2019\): Gender Equality as an Accelerator for Achieving the SDGs: Discussion Paper.](#)
- 2 Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. See: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/Aid-to-gender-equality-donor-charts-2019.pdf>
- 3 Report of the Secretary-General on "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system", [E/2019/54](#)
- 4 13 countries out of 69 countries and areas analysed in 2018.
- 5 [Progress on The Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2019](#)
- 6 [A/74/73/Add.1-E/2019/4/Add.](#)
- 7 This includes rural women, indigenous women, women in poverty and women with lack of formal education.
- 8 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) identify the post-2020 voluntary national climate targets, including mitigation and adaptation, which countries committed to and which will become a binding Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) when a country ratifies the Paris Agreement.
- 9 Technical subsidiary bodies with limited membership (referred to in practice as the constituted bodies) established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.
- 10 Total Regular Resources (RR) expenditure of a particular office or region as a proxy of the share of RR for a programme in the said office or region
- 11 Expenditure data combined for East and Southern Africa and West and Central Africa.
- 12 The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) is an instrument for planning and implementation of the UN development activities at country level in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda)
- 13 Interventions undertaken by UNW-LBR include: the National Gender Policy 2018-2022, Children and Social Protection Policy, the National Strategic Policy for Food Security and Nutrition, the National Agricultural Policy, the Domestic Violence Act, the Affirmative Action Bill, the Rape Law, the Inheritance Law and the Local Government Act.
- 14 Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Egypt, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria and Tanzania
- 15 [UN Women \(2018\) Multi-Country Analytical Study of Legislation, Policies, Interventions and Cultural Practices on Child Marriage in Africa](#)
- 16 The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People's Army (Spanish: Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia—Ejército del Pueblo, FARC-EP and FARC)
- 17 The Convention on Domestic Workers is the 189th ILO convention and was adopted during the 100th session of the International Labour Organization. It is a convention setting labour standards for domestic workers.
- 18 All references to Kosovo are in line with Security Council resolution 1244.
- 19 All references to Kosovo are under Security Council resolution 1244.
- 20 Sourced from: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNPP.CAPP.CD>
- 21 Data not available for Liechtenstein, Monaco and Andorra.

www.unwomen.org
www.facebook.com/unwomen
www.twitter.com/un_women
www.youtube.com/unwomen
www.flickr.com/unwomen
www.instagram.com/unwomen

220 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017, USA
Tel: 646-781-4400
Fax: 646-781-4444

