Annual Report 2013

Presentation to informal session of the UN Women Executive Board
Starting with normative, coordination and cross-cutting areas.

Then moving to specific thematic areas.

Better captures link between different aspects of the mandate.

We have retained trajectory charts from last year + added traffic light tables to summarize progress against MRF targets.

QCPR integrated through the report
Context

UN Women’s normative role and how we work with the UN system, our partnerships and advocacy, RBM and evaluation.

UN-Women’s results: SP priority areas 1-5

Organisational effectiveness and institution building: structural reform + improvements in operations and business processes.

Income and expenditure
Reporting on the QCPR is integrated through the report.

The QCPR is central to the Entity’s approach to coordination and to strengthening system-wide delivery on gender equality and women’s empowerment.

In 2013 UN-Women prioritized alignment between its new strategic plan, 2014-17 and the QCPR.

Throughout 2013, UN-Women contributed to timely follow-up to the resolution through the UNDG and its various mechanisms. This included contributing to an action plan on QCPR implementation and contributing to the M&E framework.

From next year the Entity will report on the new Strategic Plan 2014-17 which is a fuller reflection of the integration of QCPR priorities into UN Women’s work.
COUNTRY COVERAGE
DEVELOPMENT RESULTS BY PRIORTY AREA
Political Participation and Leadership

Number of countries which incorporate temporary special measures

Number of countries in which political parties put forward increased number of female candidates

Number of countries where election management bodies establish measures to promote women’s leadership and participation in politics

Number of countries that put processes in place (e.g. ID cards) to ensure that marginalized women have the means to vote

CEB adoption of joint guidance note on Temporary Special Measures
Economic Empowerment

Number of countries that have adopted policies to ensure women’s equal access to productive assets

Number of countries where policies and strategies are in place to protect the most economically vulnerable groups of women

Number of companies where CEOs signed support for Women’s Empowerment Principles

Number of countries that replicate models of gender-responsive services (transport, utilities, water, solar energy, etc.)

Adoption by CEB of UN Women strategy and action plan on women’s economic empowerment

Extent to which initiatives in the Global Migration Group (GMG) Plan of Action and GFMD outcomes on Empowering Women Migrant Workers integrate a gender equality and empowerment of women perspective on migration
Ending Violence against Women

Number of countries that have adopted legislation, policies and strategies to address Violence Against Women and Girls

Number of countries that implement standards for service delivery to respond to VAWG

Number of countries in which women from excluded groups influence policies to make special provisions for such groups

Number of countries that adopt National Action Plans (NAPs) on ending violence against women and girls
Women, Peace and Security

Percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls*

Percentage of formal peace negotiations that include women as mediators, negotiators and technical experts*

Percentage of transitional justice processes supported by the UN that include provisions to address the rights and participation of women and girls*

Number of countries in which peace talks, recovery/peace building planning processes and transitional justice processes incorporate demands of gender equality advocates

Joint UN system data collection on indicators on women, peace and security is in place and is operational

Number and types of measures for detecting and preventing sexual violence in conflict (SVC)
Percentage of countries supported by UN Women whose national planning documents incorporate priorities and budgets on gender equality and women’s empowerment

Number of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment

Number of countries supported by UN Women and its collaborative partnerships which produce gender budget analysis, e.g., Public Expenditure Reviews (PERS)/Public Expenditure Tracking focused on gender equality, beneficiary assessments such as citizen report cards, joint reviews of joint programmes

Percentage of countries supported by UN Women where women living with HIV participate (and have the capacity to influence) formal planning and review mechanisms of the national response to HIV

Evidence of efforts to increase quality and comparability of data on financing for gender equality within UN agencies
Normative Frameworks

- Security Council resolution 2122 – strengthening language from SCR 1325
- 4 GA Resolutions on gender equality
- ECOSOC ministerial declaration – Science, technology and innovation for MDGs
- 5th Tokyo International Conference on African Development – gender equality
- Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals
- Declaration by the Peacebuilding Commission and Arms Trade Treaty
UN Coordination

- UN System Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (SWAP)
- Support to QCPR
- Coordinated UN System support on gender to Rio+20, CSW, and post-2015
- Active participation in Delivering as One
- Leadership/Participation in 91 UNCT Gender Theme Groups
- Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics
Percentage of entities meeting or exceeding requirements, 2012 and 2013

- PI 1: Gender Policy
  - 2012: 42%
  - 2013: 49%
- PI 2: Performance Management
  - 2012: 41%
  - 2013: 59%
- PI 3: Strategic Planning
  - 2012: 36%
  - 2013: 55%
- PI 4: Monitoring/Reporting
  - 2012: 39%
  - 2013: 50%
- PI 5: Evaluation
  - 2012: 36%
  - 2013: 45%
- PI 6: Audit
  - 2012: 13%
  - 2013: 70%
- PI 7: Programme Review
  - 2012: 30%
  - 2013: 47%
- PI 8: Resource Tracking
  - 2012: 23%
  - 2013: 22%
- PI 9: Resource Allocation
  - 2012: 7%
  - 2013: 14%
- PI 10: Gender Architecture/Parity
  - 2012: 13%
  - 2013: 19%
- PI 11: Organizational Culture
  - 2012: 15%
  - 2013: 37%
- PI 12: Capacity Assessment
  - 2012: 15%
  - 2013: 24%
- PI 13: Capacity Development
  - 2012: 15%
  - 2013: 25%
- PI 14: Knowledge Generation
  - 2012: 34%
  - 2013: 52%
- PI 15: Coherence
  - 2012: 77%
  - 2013: 88%
MANAGEMENT RESULTS
Organizational Effectiveness

- Strengthening the field: 6 MCOs, 6 Ros and 48 COs.
- Recruitment of 14 new Representatives.
- Full Delegation of authority issued to 38 offices.
- IPSAS implementation
- Improved guidance and oversight tools and processes
Key Challenge in 2013 and ahead

- Funding targets missed
- 11% increase in the number of donors compared to 2012
- 18 governments increased their contributions
- 1 new national committee (France)
## Revenue and expenses as at 31 December 2013

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Regular resources</th>
<th>Other resources</th>
<th>Assessed resources</th>
<th>Elimination*</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>156,959</td>
<td>118,465</td>
<td>8,004</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>283,428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment income</td>
<td>1,338</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenue</td>
<td>1,726</td>
<td>9,514</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(8,044)</td>
<td>3,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total revenue</strong></td>
<td>160,023</td>
<td>128,522</td>
<td>8,004</td>
<td>(8,044)</td>
<td>288,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenses</strong></td>
<td>138,850</td>
<td>125,086</td>
<td>8,213</td>
<td>(8,044)</td>
<td>264,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Surplus/(deficit) for the year</strong></td>
<td>21,173</td>
<td>3,436</td>
<td>(209)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The elimination column represents indirect costs charged by UN-Women on programme funds received from donors in relation to the management of other resources. The indirect costs charged have been recognized during the year as an increase in support-cost income. At year end, that income is eliminated to show the actual revenue recognized.
Expenses by geographical region and UN-Women headquarters departments as at 31 December 2013

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>31 December 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>63,735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>24,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab States</td>
<td>16,051</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asia and Pacific</td>
<td>45,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>14,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total geographic regions</strong></td>
<td><strong>164,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures are unaudited and subject to change.
Challenges

- Resources
- Expectation are high, pressure for immediate impact
- Ensuring there is no push-back on the normative agenda
- Ensuring GEWE is robustly addressed in post-2015 development agenda
Our mandate and role make us uniquely positioned to deliver for women.

Achieved a great deal in 2013.

Will continue to build capacity and ability to leverage normative and operation roles.

Beijing+20 is an important opportunity to look at achievements and challenges.