



**GLOBAL
ACCOUNTABILITY
FRAMEWORK ON
GENDER
EQUALITY AND
WOMEN'S
EMPOWERMENT**

GLOBAL NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK

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Charter of United Nations (1945)	In the preamble, the founders reaffirmed faith '... in the equal rights of men and women'. Among the purposes of the UN declared in Article 1 of its Charter is <i>"To achieve international co-operation ... in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."</i>
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979), and its Optional Protocol (1999)	Convention defines discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination and for the practical realization of the principle of the equality of men and women. The Optional Protocol sets forth an individual right to petition, as well as an inquiry procedure.
Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (1994)	Fulfilling the rights of women and girls and achieving gender equality and women's empowerment is central to development. Centrality of sexual and reproductive health and rights to both health and development, including the right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on SRH, free from violence and coercion. Special focus on men's shared responsibility for sexual and reproductive health.
Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)	Sets out a blueprint for women's empowerment, with actions to be taken by Governments and other stakeholders. Called on all UN entities to dedicate adequate resources and support to follow-up implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. These efforts should be well integrated into overall policy, planning, programming and budgeting. https://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/pfa_e_final_web.pdf
Security Council resolutions on Women, Peace and Security	In addition to the first-ever resolution, 1325 (2000), these resolutions are: 1820 (2009); 1888 (2009); 1889 (2010); 1960 (2011); 2106 (2013); 2122 (2013); 2242 (2015), and 2467 (2019). They make up the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.

	<p>They guide work to promote gender equality and strengthen women's participation, protection and rights across the conflict cycle, from conflict prevention through post-conflict reconstruction</p> <p>https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/women-peace-and-security/</p> <p>https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/1/poster-security-council-resolutions#view</p>
A/RES/64/289, System-wide coherence, 2010	<p>Establishes UN Women with a mandate to, among other functions, lead, coordinate and promote the accountability of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women; to undertake operational activities, and to support normative intergovernmental processes.</p> <p>https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/64/289</p>
A/RES/69/313, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, 2015	<p>The AAAA outlines transformative policy and financing actions to accelerate implementation of existing commitments in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and to meet new commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of the post-2015 development agenda.</p> <p>https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/69/313</p>
A/RES/70/1, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals, 2015	<p>The 2030 Agenda has at its core the protection of human rights, gender equality, and leave no one behind. The 17 SDGs include SDG 5 to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls and has gender equality targets and indicators in many of the other Goals. In addition, the Agenda explicitly states that the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in its implementation is crucial.</p> <p>https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/70/1</p>
A/RES/71/243, Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (QCPR), 2016	<p>Calls upon the UN system to adhere to GEEW commitments, in particular requesting; (i) UNCT's to implement the Gender Scorecard; (ii) continued increase in collaboration and coordination of GEEW activities for greater impact; (iii) enhanced</p>

	<p>gender responsive data collection, analysis and research to inform programming and policy-making processes; (iv) implementation of the UN SWAP; (v) the inclusion of intergovernmental agreed gender equality results and gender-sensitive indicators in agency specific and inter-agency strategic frameworks and; (vi) increased gender responsive evaluations and reviews.</p> <p>https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/71/243</p>
Paris Climate Agreement, 2016	<p>Call for improving the representation of women in all of the bodies established under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement and promote gender mainstreaming as core perspective.</p> <p>https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf</p>
ECOSOC Agreed Conclusions 1997/2	<p>Provides a definition of gender mainstreaming. The UN system is called to ensure that, based on gender analysis, gender concerns are addressed in all planning activities when setting priorities, allocating resources and identifying actions and activities. Gives the definition of Gender Mainstreaming.</p>
ECOSOC Resolution E/RES/2019/2	<p>Reaffirming further that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and constitutes a critical strategy in the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.</p>
Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)	<p>Consisting of Member States, CSW is the principal global policy-making body dedicated exclusively to gender equality and empowerment of women. Monitors the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and expands the global normative framework through adoption of agreed conclusions on annual priority themes. Calls on the UN system to support Member States in implementation.</p> <p>https://www.unwomen.org/en/csw https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2019/02/a-short-history-of-the-commission-on-the-status-of-women</p>

UN SYSTEM DOCUMENTS

<p>United Nations Chief Executives Board for coordination (CEB), United Nations system-wide policy on gender equality and the empowerment of women: focusing on results and impact (2006)</p>	<p>Call for acceleration of gender mainstreaming in all policies and programs in the UN system.</p>
<p>UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN-SWAP 2.0) (2018)</p>	<p>Accountability framework which defines commonly-agreed standards and coordinated approaches for each entity in the UN System. The rating system consist of five levels and allow UN entity to self-assess and report on their standing with respect to each indicator, and to move progressively toward excellent performance. As such, the rating system is intended as an aid to promote leadership and direction and enhance coherence.</p>
<p>UNSDCF (2019) Guidance to promote the new generation of Cooperation Framework at the Country level</p>	<p>Gender equality is one of the 6 programming principles and must be integrated at every single step of the process. CCA is the first and the most important step where gender analysis should be included.</p>