

OVERVIEW OF GENDER IN RESOLUTIONS

UN SYSTEM		UNODC	
Gender Parity	Gender Mainstreaming	Gender Parity	Gender Mainstreaming
<p>UN Charter Article 1.3. Page 3 (LINK)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>The purposes of the United Nations are...To achieve international cooperation...in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.</i></p> </div>	<p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 1979 (LINK)</p>	<p>Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) Resolution 62/9 – “Budget for the biennium 2020–2021 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme” Paragraphs 19 Page 5 (LINK)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>19. Also requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to include in such reporting, as well as in the dialogue within the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the Office, disaggregated data on the composition of staff by geographical area and gender, including the staff of the Division for Management and locally recruited staff, as well as updates on measures taken to improve the geographical distribution of, and ensure gender parity among, its staff, including a description of its internal and external recruitment processes, such as measures in place to ensure transparency;</i></p> </div>	<p>E/RES/2018/17 – Resolution adopted by ECOSOC on 2 July 2018 “The rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of the SDGs” Paragraphs 6, 7, 9 Pages 4 & 5 (LINK)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>6. Urges Member States to mainstream crime prevention strategies with a gender perspective that are aimed at children and youth into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, including those addressing education, health, civic participation, socioeconomic opportunities, information and communications technology and public safety and security, in order to protect children and youth from social marginalization and exclusion and to reduce their risk of becoming victims or offenders, and to this end to strive to achieve all relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 3 to 5, 8 to 11, 16 and 17;</i></p> <p><i>7. Also urges Member States to adopt integrated and comprehensive responses to violence against women in order to reduce risks of gender-related killing through early intervention and risk assessment, exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish gender-related killing of women and girls, ensure equal protection of women under the law and equal access to justice, consider adopting an integrated, multidisciplinary and gender-sensitive approach to the prevention,</i></p> </div>

			<p><i>investigation, prosecution and punishment of gender-related killing of women and girls to minimize the risk of secondary victimization in the criminal justice system, develop appropriate mechanisms and enhance capacities for forensic investigations to identify human remains and missing persons and, to these ends, strive to achieve all relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 5 and 16;</i></p> <p><i>9. Also invites Member States to intensify, in line with their domestic legal frameworks, national and international efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racism, religious intolerance, xenophobia and gender-related discrimination by, inter alia, raising awareness, developing educational materials and programmes and considering, where appropriate, drafting and enforcing legislation against discrimination and, to these ends, to strive to achieve all relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including Goals 4, 5, 8, 10 and 16;</i></p>
<p>Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 2 Page 2 (LINK)</p> <p><i>Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.</i></p>	<p>The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action 1995 (LINK)</p>	<p>Report of the Executive Director to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) on gender balance and geographical representation within UNODC (LINK)</p>	<p>Guidance note for UNODC staff – Gender Mainstreaming in the work of UNODC (LINK)</p>
<p>General Assembly Resolution 65/247 of 24 December 2021 “Human Resources Management” Paragraphs 68 & 69 Page 9</p>	<p>2030 Agenda – SDG 5: “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” SDG Goal 5 Page 20 (LINK)</p>	<p>UNOV/UNODC Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2018-2021) (LINK)</p>	<p>General Assembly Resolution 71/211 – “International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem” Paragraph 14 Page 7</p>

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68. Expresses serious concern that progress towards the goal of 50/50 gender balance in the United Nations system, especially at senior and policymaking levels, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter, has been slow

69. Requests the Secretary-General to increase his efforts to attain and monitor the goal of gender parity in the Secretariat, in particular at senior levels, and in this context to ensure that women, especially those from developing countries and countries with economies in transition, are appropriately represented within the Secretariat, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session;

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in

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14. Reiterates its call to mainstream a gender perspective into and ensure the involvement of women in all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of drug policies and programmes, to develop and disseminate gender-sensitive and age-appropriate measures that take into account the specific needs and circumstances faced by women and girls with regard to the world drug problem and, as States parties, implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

	<p><i>accordance with national laws</i></p> <p>5.b <i>Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</i></p> <p>5.c <i>Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</i></p>		
<p>General Assembly resolution 69/251 of 29 December 2014 “United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission”</p> <p>Section II - Conditions of service of staff in the Professional and higher categories - A. Gender balance in the United Nations common system</p> <p>Page 2</p> <p>(LINK)</p> <p><i>Notes with disappointment the insufficient progress made with regard to achieving the goal of 50/50 gender balance in the United Nations common system, especially in the Professional and higher categories, requests the Commission to encourage the organizations of the common system to fully implement existing gender balance policies and measures, and encourages the Commission to continue to monitor progress in achieving gender balance and to report thereon in compliance with the decision contained in paragraph 137 of the report of the Commission</i></p>	<p>UN-SWAP 2.0</p> <p>(LINK)</p>	<p>The Bangkok Rules – “the United Nations rules for the treatment of Women Prisoners and non-custodial measures for women offenders”</p> <p>(LINK)</p> <p>and Resolution 18/1 - “Supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings”</p> <p>(LINK)</p>	<p>UNOV/UNODC Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2018-2021)</p> <p>(LINK)</p>
<p>The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action 1995</p> <p>(LINK)</p>	<p>A/RES/64/141 – “Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration</p>	<p>Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) Resolution 55/5 – “Promoting strategies and measures addressing specific needs of</p>	<p>General Assembly Resolution 70/182 – “International cooperation against the world drug problem”</p>

	<p>and Platform of Action 2010” (LINK)</p>	<p>women in the context of comprehensive and integrated drug demand reduction programmes and strategies” (LINK)</p>	<p>Paragraphs 7 & 41 Pages 7 & 12 (LINK)</p> <p><i>7. Calls upon Member States to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes related to the world drug problem;</i></p> <p><i>41. Welcomes the further collaboration, within their mandates, between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, which provides leadership and guidance to further strengthen public health as part of a comprehensive and balanced approach to drug demand reduction based on scientific evidence, including by intensifying efforts to mainstream gender perspectives into all policies and programmes related to the world drug problem;</i></p>
<p>2030 Agenda – SDG 5: “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” SDG Goal 5 Page 20 (LINK)</p> <p><i>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</i></p> <p><i>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</i></p> <p><i>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</i></p> <p><i>5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and</i></p>	<p>Report of the Secretary-General to ECOSOC on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system. 8 April 2016 (LINK)</p>	<p>Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) Resolution 52/1 – “Promoting international cooperation in addressing the involvement of women and girls in drug trafficking, especially as couriers” (LINK)</p>	<p>General Assembly Resolution 70/176 – “Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls” (LINK)</p>

domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 *Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life*

5.6 *Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences*

5.a *Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws*

5.b *Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women*

5.c *Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels*

<p>ECOSOC Resolution 11(II) of 21 June 1946 – established the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) Article 11 Page 525 (LINK)</p> <div data-bbox="96 296 584 459" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>The Economic and Social Council... Decides to confer upon the Sub-Commission the status of a full commission to be known as the Commission on the Status of Women.</i></p> </div>	<p>ECOSOC Agreed Conclusions 1997/2 – “Mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the UN system” (LINK)</p>	<p>Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) Resolution 28/4 – “Budget for the biennium 2020-2021 for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund” Paragraph 16 Page 5 (LINK)</p> <div data-bbox="1133 360 1624 919" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>16. Also requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to include in such reporting, as well as in the dialogue within the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the Office, disaggregated data on the composition of staff by geographical area and gender, including the staff of the Division for Management and locally recruited staff, as well as updates on measures taken to improve the geographical distribution of, and ensure gender parity among, its staff, including a description of its internal and external recruitment processes, such as measures in place to ensure transparency</i></p> </div>	<p>General Assembly Resolution 65/228 – “Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women” (LINK)</p>
<p>UN-SWAP 2.0 (LINK)</p>	<p>Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security 2000 (LINK) and subsequent Resolutions:</p> <div data-bbox="611 1054 1102 1382" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>SCR 1820: Passed in 2008, Resolution 1820 recognizes that conflict-related sexual violence is a tactic of warfare and calls for the training of troops on preventing and responding to sexual violence, deployment of more women to peace operations, and enforcement of zero-tolerance policies for peacekeepers with regards to acts of sexual exploitation or abuse.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="611 1382 1102 1479" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>SCR 1888: Passed in 2009, Resolution 1888 strengthens the implementation of Resolution 1820 by calling for leadership</p> </div>	<p>CAT/C/GC/2 – Committee against Torture, General Comment No. 2 (Jan. 24, 2008) Paragraph 18 (LINK)</p> <div data-bbox="1133 1054 1624 1318" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>18. In clarifying State responsibility for torture by non-state actors, the Committee specifically cited “States parties’ failure to prevent and protect victims from gender-based violence, such as rape, domestic violence, female genital mutilation, and trafficking” as a violation of CAT.</i></p> </div>	<p>General Assembly Resolution 72/194 – “Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism” Paragraph 15 Page 4 (LINK)</p> <div data-bbox="1648 1158 2139 1479" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>15. Encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States, upon request, in mainstreaming gender perspectives into criminal justice responses to terrorism, in full compliance with human rights law, in order to prevent the recruitment of women and girls as terrorists and promote the full protection of women and girls from any form of exploitation or violence</i></p> </div>

	<p>to address conflict-related sexual violence, deployment of teams (military and gender experts) to critical conflict areas, and improved monitoring and reporting on conflict trends and perpetrators.</p> <p>SCR 1889: Passed in 2009, Resolution 1889 addresses obstacles to women’s participation in peace processes and calls for development of global indicators to track the implementation of Resolution 1325, and improvement of international and national responses to the needs of women in conflict and post-conflict settings.</p> <p>SCR 1960: Passed in December 2010, Resolution 1960 calls for an end to sexual violence in armed conflict, particularly against women and girls, and provides measures aimed at ending impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence, including through sanctions and reporting measures.</p> <p>SCR 2106: Passed in 2013, it provides operational guidance on addressing sexual violence and calls for the further deployment of Women Protection Advisers.</p> <p>SCR 2122: Passed in 2013, it calls on all parties to peace talks to facilitate equal and full participation of women in decision-making; aims to increase women’s participation in peace-making by increasing resources for women in conflict zones; acknowledges the critical contributions of women’s civil society organizations.</p> <p>SCR 2242: Passed in 2015, it marks the 15th anniversary and reaffirms commitment to Resolution 1325; highlights the role of women in countering violent extremism and</p>		<p><i>perpetrated by terrorists.</i></p>
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	<p>addresses the differential impact of terrorism on the human rights of women and girls.</p> <p>SCR 2467: Passed in 2019, it recognizes that sexual violence occurs on a continuum of violence against women and girls and stresses the responsibility of addressing root causes of sexual violence, specifically structural gender inequality and discrimination.</p> <p>SCR 2493: Passed in 2019, it urges U.N. member states to commit to implementing the nine previously adopted Women, Peace, and Security resolutions.</p>		
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A/RES/64/141 – “Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action 2010”

[\(LINK\)](#)

General Assembly Resolution 48/104 – “Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women”

[\(LINK\)](#)

General Assembly Resolution 55/25 of 8 January 2001– United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Articles 6 & 10

Pages 34 & 36

[\(LINK\)](#)

4. Each State Party shall take into account, in applying the provisions of this article, the age, gender and special needs of victims of trafficking in persons, in particular the special needs of children, including appropriate housing, education and care.

2. States Parties shall provide or strengthen training for law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking in persons. The training should focus on methods used in preventing such trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the rights of the victims, including protecting the victims from the traffickers. The training should also take into account the need to consider human rights and child- and gender-sensitive issues and it should encourage cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) Resolution 62/6 – “Promoting measures to prevent transmission of HIV attributable to drug use among women and for women who are exposed to risk factors associated with drug use, including by improving access to post-exposure prophylaxis”

[\(LINK\)](#)

Resolution 71/263 adopted by the General Assembly on 23 December 2016

Paragraphs 19, 20 & 32-34

Pages 3 & 5

[\(LINK\)](#)

19. Expresses serious concern about the slow pace of progress towards the goal of 50/50 gender balance in the United Nations system, especially in senior, policymaking and field positions, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter;

20. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to implement a comprehensive strategy to intensify efforts to ensure greater representation of women in the Secretariat, particularly in senior leadership positions, including through active recruitment and retention policies, and requests the Secretary-General to provide an update in his next overview report on progress towards the goal of gender balance, including on the adequate representation of women from developing countries, as a matter of priority, and on how managers have been held to account for contributing to gender targets;

32. Notes with concern that the Secretary-General has failed to present a proposal for a comprehensive review of the system of desirable ranges, and in this regard requests him to present to the General Assembly, no later than at its seventy-third session, proposals for a comprehensive review of the system of desirable ranges, including by retaining or widening the current base number of Professional posts, with a view to establishing a more effective tool for

Istanbul Convention 2011

[\(LINK\)](#)

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) Resolution 64/7 (and the equivalent CCPCJ Resolution 30/3 [\(LINK\)](#)) - "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime"

Paragraphs 14, 15 & 22-24

[\(LINK\)](#)

Improving gender balance and geographical representation

14. Recalls that the working group has been discussing the question of geographical representation and gender balance in the composition of the staff of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as part of its efforts to improve the governance of the Office;

15. Requests the working group to:

(a) Continue addressing the issue of gender balance and, in line with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, equitable geographical representation and diversity and its evolution in order to discuss possible measures for further improvement in this area by, inter alia, intensifying outreach efforts;

(b) Continue receiving comprehensive updates, including in a disaggregated form, on the composition of the staff and the recruitment policies of the Office and on steps taken to achieve further improvements in this area;

Enhancing the strategic response of the

Resolution 61/4 – "Promoting measures for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis among women who use drugs"

[\(LINK\)](#)

ensuring equitable geographical distribution within the Secretariat in relation to all posts financed through the regular budget;

33. *Notes with concern the upward shift in the grade structure of the Secretariat and the relatively low number of junior-level posts, and requests the Secretary-General to take concrete measures to reverse this trend, including a review of all existing positions at the levels of Director, Under-Secretary-General and Assistant Secretary-General, with a view to identifying any overlapping functions and responsibilities and reducing the overall number of posts at these levels, and to report thereon in his next budget submission;*

34. *Reiterates its concern over the increase in the use of consultants, especially in the core activities of the Organization, stresses that the use of consultants should be governed by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular section VIII of its resolution 53/221, and that they should be drawn from the widest possible geographical basis, and requests the Secretary-General to make the greatest possible use of in-house capacity and to report to the Assembly at its seventy-third session on the measures taken to that effect*

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including in relation to, among others, research, scientific evidence-based policies and gender mainstreaming

22. *Recalls that the working group has been discussing research activities and publications of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the related timelines, including the criteria and methodology underlying those research activities;*

23. *Also recalls that the working group has been discussing the question of gender mainstreaming in the policies and programmes of the Office, including the development and implementation of the strategy for gender equality and the empowerment of women of the United Nations Office at Vienna and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as part of its efforts to align its work with the guidance note on gender mainstreaming in the work of the Office;*

24. *Requests the working group to:*

- (a)** *Continue discussing issues related to advancing the research and analysis capacity of the Office, so as to ensure the formulation and implementation of scientific evidence-based responses and services, and to continue receiving updates, on a regular basis, on ongoing and future research activities and publications of the Office;*
- (b)** *Continue addressing the question of gender mainstreaming in the policies and programmes of the Office at the strategic level in order to discuss possible measures for further improvement in this area.*

General Assembly resolution 74/128 of 13 January 2020 “Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the 23rd special session of the General Assembly”

[\(LINK\)](#)

2019 ECOSOC Resolution 16 – “Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies”

Paragraph 5

[\(LINK\)](#)

5. Also encourages Member States to emphasize and advance the use of sport as a vehicle to promote crime prevention and criminal justice and the rule of law, to realize gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, to ensure the participation of everyone without discrimination of any kind and to promote tolerance, mutual understanding and respect, which in turn reinforce peaceful and inclusive societies;

Kyoto Declaration

Paragraphs 27, 28 & 43, 44

Pages 5 & 8

[\(LINK\)](#)

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into crime prevention

27. Mainstream a gender perspective into crime prevention policies, programmes, legislation and other actions to, inter alia, prevent all forms of gender-related violence, crime and victimization, including gender-related killings, by undertaking an analysis of gender-related specific needs and circumstances, as well as by soliciting contributions from impacted groups;

28. Prevent and counter domestic violence, and to that end, take effective measures within our domestic legislation, such as ensuring appropriate handling of cases, coordinating the role of welfare and criminal justice institutions and providing a safe environment for victims;

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into criminal justice systems

43. Develop and implement appropriate and effective policies and plans to achieve gender equality and remove impediments to the advancement of women and women’s empowerment in law enforcement and other criminal justice institutions at all levels, and in this regard pledge to take further concrete action to ensure the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and of the outcome documents as adopted at the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;

44. Mainstream a gender perspective into the criminal justice system by promoting gender-responsive measures that address

			<p><i>the gender-specific needs of both offenders and victims, including the protection of women and girls from revictimization in criminal justice proceedings;</i></p>
<p>UN System-wide Strategy on Gender Parity (LINK)</p>		<p>2019 Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) Resolution 62/6 – “Promoting measures to prevent transmission of HIV attributable to drug use among women and for women who are exposed to risk factors associated with drug use, including by improving access to post-exposure prophylaxis” Paragraph 1 (LINK)</p> <p><i>1. Urges Member States, in the context of addressing and countering the world drug problem, in particular the specific needs of women who use drugs, to strengthen their efforts and take measures to promote healthy lives and well-being for all and achieve gender equality, by contributing to ending the AIDS epidemic and eliminating viral hepatitis B and C, eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, and strengthening the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁴ in particular its Goals 3 and 5;</i></p>	<p>The Conference of the State Parties (CoSP) to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) Resolution 9/4 of December 2021 - “Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption at regional levels” Paragraph 7 (LINK)</p> <p><i>7. Acknowledges that United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime regional platforms should consider including mainstreaming a gender perspective into their activities, while continuing to promote the role of women in preventing and combating corruption, including in relevant legislation, policy development, research, projects and programmes, as appropriate and in accordance with the fundamental principles of the domestic law of States parties</i></p>
		<p>2017 Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) - Resolution 60/3 – “Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime” Paragraph 11 & 12 (LINK)</p> <p><i>Continuous support for strengthening human resources governance to improve</i></p>	<p>General Assembly Resolution – “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem: Operational recommendations on cross-cutting issues: drugs and human rights, youth, children, women and communities” Page 13 (LINK)</p> <p><i>(g) Mainstream a gender perspective into and ensure the involvement of women in all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of drug policies and</i></p>

		<p>gender balance and geographical representation</p> <p>11. Recalls that the working group has been discussing the question of geographical representation and gender balance in the composition of the staff of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as part of its efforts to improve the governance of the Office;</p> <p>12. Requests the working group to:</p> <p>(a) Continue addressing the issue of gender balance and wide geographical representation and its evolution in order to discuss possible measures for further improvement in this area by, inter alia, intensifying outreach efforts;</p> <p>(b) Continue receiving comprehensive updates, including in a disaggregated way, on the composition of the staff and the recruitment policies of the Office and on steps taken to achieve further improvements in this area;</p> <p>(c) Invite the Office to provide to the working group updates on best practices and recruitment policies within the United Nations Secretariat aimed at improving geographical representation and gender balance;</p>	<p>programmes, develop and disseminate gender-sensitive and age- appropriate measures that take into account the specific needs and circumstances faced by women and girls with regard to the world drug problem and, as States parties, implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</p>
			<p>Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) Resolution 59/5 – “Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes” (LINK)</p>
			<p>Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) Resolution 26/3 – “Mainstreaming a gender perspective into crime prevention and criminal justice</p>

			<p>policies and programmes and into efforts to prevent and combat transnational organized crime”</p> <p>(LINK)</p>
			<p>General Assembly Resolution 2021 – “Integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies”</p> <p>Paragraphs 6 & 10</p> <p>(LINK)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>6. Emphasizes the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective into sports-based crime prevention programmes and the need to provide a wide range of safe and accessible sports programmes for women and girls that reinforce their empowerment and gender equality;</i></p> <p><i>10. Also requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue supporting Member States, through technical assistance and the development of tailored guidance materials, with regard to the effective use of sport in the context of the rehabilitation and social reintegration of offenders, in prison and community settings, the empowerment of girls, the prevention of gender-based violence, and the safeguarding of participants in sports and sports-based interventions, in particular individuals in vulnerable situations, including children and women, from violence and abuse;</i></p> </div>
			<p>2021 General Assembly Resolution - “Strengthening criminal justice systems during and after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic”</p> <p>Paragraph 7</p> <p>(LINK)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>7. Further encourages Member States to</i></p> </div>

			<p><i>mainstream a gender perspective into their criminal justice systems and to take into account the specific needs of women prisoners and women offenders when developing, monitoring and evaluating responses to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to the criminal justice system;</i></p>
			<p>2021 Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) Resolution 64/2 – “Promoting alternative development as a development-oriented drug control strategy, including in the context of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and its consequences” Paragraph 6 (LINK)</p> <p><i>6. Encourages Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into, and ensure the involvement of women in, all stages of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of alternative development programmes, and to develop and disseminate gender-sensitive and age-appropriate measures that take into account the specific needs of and circumstances faced by women and girls with regard to the illicit cultivation of drug crops and other illicit drug-related activities in urban and rural areas;</i></p>
			<p>2021 Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) Resolution 30/1 – “Strengthening international cooperation in addressing the smuggling of migrants” Paragraph 5 (LINK)</p> <p><i>5. Encourages Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into migrant smuggling prevention policies, programmes, legislation and other actions to, inter alia, more effectively counter this crime and protect the rights of migrants,</i></p>

			<p><i>by undertaking an analysis of gender-specific needs and circumstances, as well as by soliciting contributions from impacted groups;</i></p>
			<p>2019 ECOSOC Resolution 20 – “Countering child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online” Paragraph 12, 13 & 15 (LINK)</p> <p>12. <i>Encourages Member States to produce, where appropriate, information and analyses to inform risk assessments on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online and the development of effective mitigation measures, including by collecting relevant quantitative and qualitative data, disaggregated by age, gender and other relevant factors, as appropriate, and also encourages Member States to mainstream a gender perspective into their research on and analysis of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online;</i></p> <p>13. <i>Urges Member States to establish and implement public policies and to proactively share information on best practices, including on support programmes for victims and the mainstreaming of a gender perspective, in order to protect and defend children from child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including online, and the non-consensual, exploitative circulation of material depicting victims;</i></p> <p>15. <i>Requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States, upon request, in developing and implementing measures to increase access to justice and protection, including through domestic legislative and other measures for victims of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online,</i></p>

			<p><i>bearing in mind child-and gender-sensitive procedures, to obtain a just and timely remedy for violations of their rights;</i></p>
			<p>2019 ECOSOC Resolution 21 – “Technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime related to counter-terrorism” Paragraph 25 (LINK)</p> <p><i>25. Encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with relevant United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities, to assist Member States, upon request, in mainstreaming gender perspectives into criminal justice responses to terrorism in order to prevent the recruitment of women and girls as terrorists and to promote the full protection of women and girls from any form of exploitation or violence perpetrated by terrorists, consistent with their obligations under human rights law, taking also into account, as appropriate, inputs from relevant stakeholders, including civil society, and welcomes, in this regard, the Handbook on Gender Dimensions of Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism, in which, inter alia, the challenges faced by families of foreign terrorist fighters are addressed;</i></p>
			<p>2017 Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) - Resolution 60/3 – “Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime” Paragraph 13 & 14</p>

			<p>(LINK)</p> <p>Continuous support for gender mainstreaming in the policies and programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</p> <p>13. Recalls that the working group has been discussing the question of gender mainstreaming in the policies and programmes of the Office as part of its efforts to align its work with the Office’s guidance note on gender mainstreaming;</p> <p>14. Requests the working group to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Continue addressing the question of gender mainstreaming in the policies and programmes of the Office in order to discuss possible measures for further improvement in this area; (b) Continue receiving updated and comprehensive information on the ways in which gender is mainstreamed into the policies and programmes of the Office.
			<p>2016 ECOSOC Resolution 18 - “Mainstreaming holistic approaches in youth crime prevention”</p> <p>Paragraph 1</p> <p>(LINK)</p> <p>1. Urges Member States to mainstream crime prevention strategies aimed at children and youth with a gender perspective into all relevant social and economic policies and programmes, including those addressing education, health, civic participation, socioeconomic opportunities, information and communications technology and public safety and security, in order to protect children and youth from social marginalization and exclusion and to reduce their risk of becoming victims or</p>

			offenders;
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Gender Strategies

OTHER UN AGENCIES

UNOG

UNOG Policy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2016-2020) ([LINK](#))

UNIDO

UNIDO Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2020-2023) ([LINK](#))

UNDP

UNDP Gender Equality Strategy (2018-2021) ([LINK](#))

UNEP

UNEP Gender Equality and the Environment Policy and Strategy ([LINK](#))

UNFPA

UNFPA Gender Equality Strategy (2018-2021) ([LINK](#))

UN-HABITAT

UN-HABITAT Policy and Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Urban Development ([LINK](#))

UNICEF

UNICEF Gender Action Plan (2022-2025) ([LINK](#))

UNESCO

UNESCO Priority Gender Equality Action Plan (2014-2021) ([LINK](#))

UNAIDS

UNAIDS Gender Action Plan (2018-2023) ([LINK](#))

UNHCR

UNHCR Policy on Age, Gender and Diversity 2018 ([LINK](#))

UNIDIR

UNIDIR Gender and Diversity Action Plan (2021-2022) ([LINK](#))

UNOPS

UNOPS Gender Parity Strategy 2018 ([LINK](#))

ESCWA

ESCWA Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2019-2023) ([LINK](#))

UNITAR

UNITAR Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women Policy ([LINK](#))

ILO

ILO Action Plan for Gender Equality 2018-2021 ([LINK](#))

WFP

WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020 ([LINK](#))

UNODA

UNODA Gender Policy 2021-2025 ([LINK](#))

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS**OECD**

Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET) as a subsidiary body of the OECD ([LINK](#))

OSCE

OSCE Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality ([LINK](#))

EU

A Union of Equality: Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 ([LINK](#))

ASEAN

ASEAN Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Framework 2021-2025 ([LINK](#))

African Union

African Union Strategy for Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment 2018-2028 ([LINK](#))

Latin American and the Caribbean

Latin American and the Caribbean Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030 ([LINK](#))