



# Analysis of 2019 Joint Programmes from a gender equality/ SDG perspective

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Cristina Álvarez Pascual

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## 1. Introduction

In the second quarter of 2021, UN Women conducted a research analysis of UN Joint Programmes (JPs) from an overall perspective and with a focus on gender equality and SDG results.

This document is, therefore, divided into two parts: the first part provides an overview of the JPs at the national level; the second part helps us to better understand JPs from a gender equality and SDG perspective.

The main source of this analysis comes from data included in the Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 and collected through the UNSDG Information Management System (IMS). The data were extracted on 25 March 2021 (Excel format), data from 2020 were not available on that date.

This is not a depth-analysis of each Joint Programme, since we have not examined the JPs one by one, nor have we consulted the joint programme documents. Instead, we have examined the objective information on JPs collectively<sup>1</sup>, as provided by the IMS database. The methodology followed consists of a descriptive analysis of the IMS data, studying the combination of different variables (e.g. UN entities, Sustainable Development Goals, etc.) to answer questions such as: Which entities partnered on gender-related JPs, including with UN Women? Which entities have participated in the highest number of JPs? Which countries have the highest concentration of gender-related JPs? What was the regional distribution of gender-related JPs? The answers to these questions can help us reflect on gender-related results through joint programming in the UN system and UN Women's engagement.

To better understand the structure of JPs in 2019, this analysis is focused primarily on the interaction of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (with special reference to SDG 5), participating UN agencies, JP budgets, country-level implementation and the specific participation of UN Women.

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<sup>1</sup> For a more detailed analysis, see Thematic Evaluation Joint Evaluation of Joint Programmes on gender equality in the United Nations System. Final Synthesis Report. November 2013.  
<https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/admin-resource/JGP%20Evaluation%20Synthesis%20Report.pdf>

Analysing JPs from a gender perspective presents some limitations: First, the tagging done at the SDG level does not provide information on the SDG targets, making it impossible to identify JPs that address gender-related SDG targets other than SDG 5<sup>2</sup>. Second, since individual JP budget information is not disaggregated per SDG, it is not possible to measure the financial investment on SDG 5. Finally, Joint Programme budget information is not disaggregated by participating UN entities, meaning that it is not possible to determine, for example, whether the participation of UN Women in a particular Joint Programme has been meaningful.

Taking into account these limitations, this report is based on the assumption that JPs working towards Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (GEWE) should meet at least one of the following conditions:

- JPs are tagged with SDG 5.
- UN Women is one of the participating agencies.

An attempt to identify some additional JPs addressing GEWE will be explained in section 3.3 (page 17).

## 2. Overview of Joint Programmes

This section looks at JPs clustered according to four categories: the distribution of SDGs, the country-level implementation, the participating UN entities by number and budget of JPs, and the number of SDGs addressed by JPs, paying attention to the JPs with either a single or two SDGs.

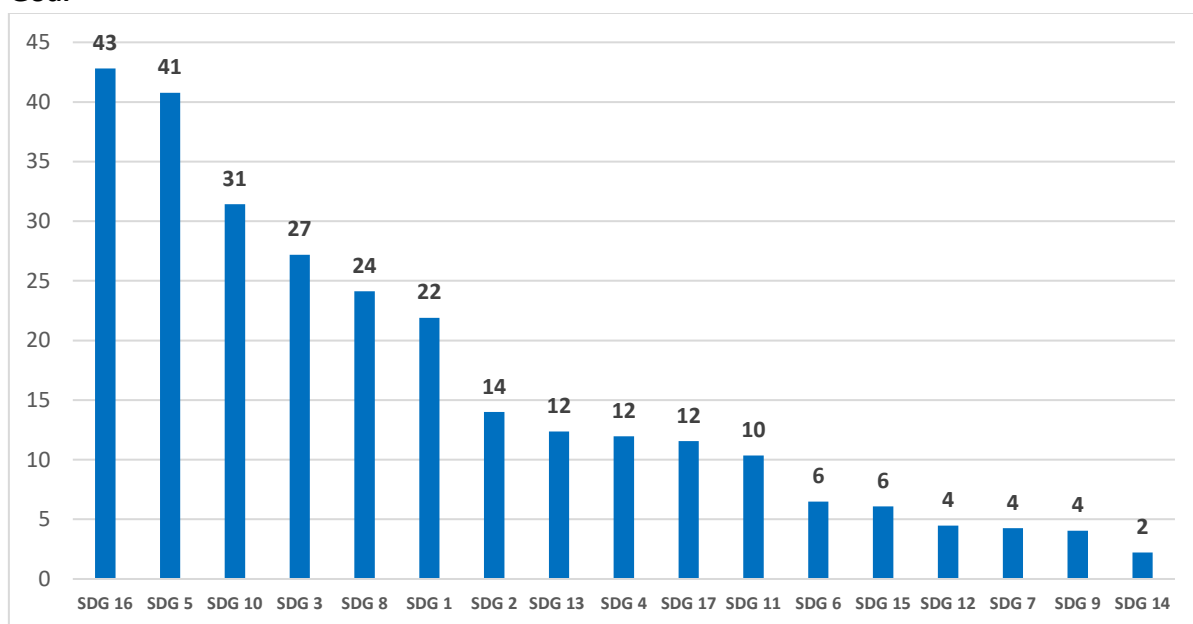
### 2.1. Distribution of Sustainable Development Goals

In 2019 a total of 493 JPs were in place. Considering that a Joint Programme may work towards several SDGs, Figure I shows that SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) was the SDG that JPs were most frequently engaged with, followed by SDG 5, gender equality, and SDG 10 on reducing inequalities.

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<sup>2</sup> There are relevant SDG targets related to gender equality (e.g. SDG target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations). However, Joint Programmes are tagged at the SDG level, not at the SDG target level, which implies that these Joint Programmes are unlikely to be accounted as contributing to gender equality, except those with UN Women as participating agency or working towards SDG 5. For more information on gender equality and SDG targets please see **Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2019** <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2019/09/progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-gender-snapshot-2019> and **Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2020** <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/09/progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-gender-snapshot-2020>

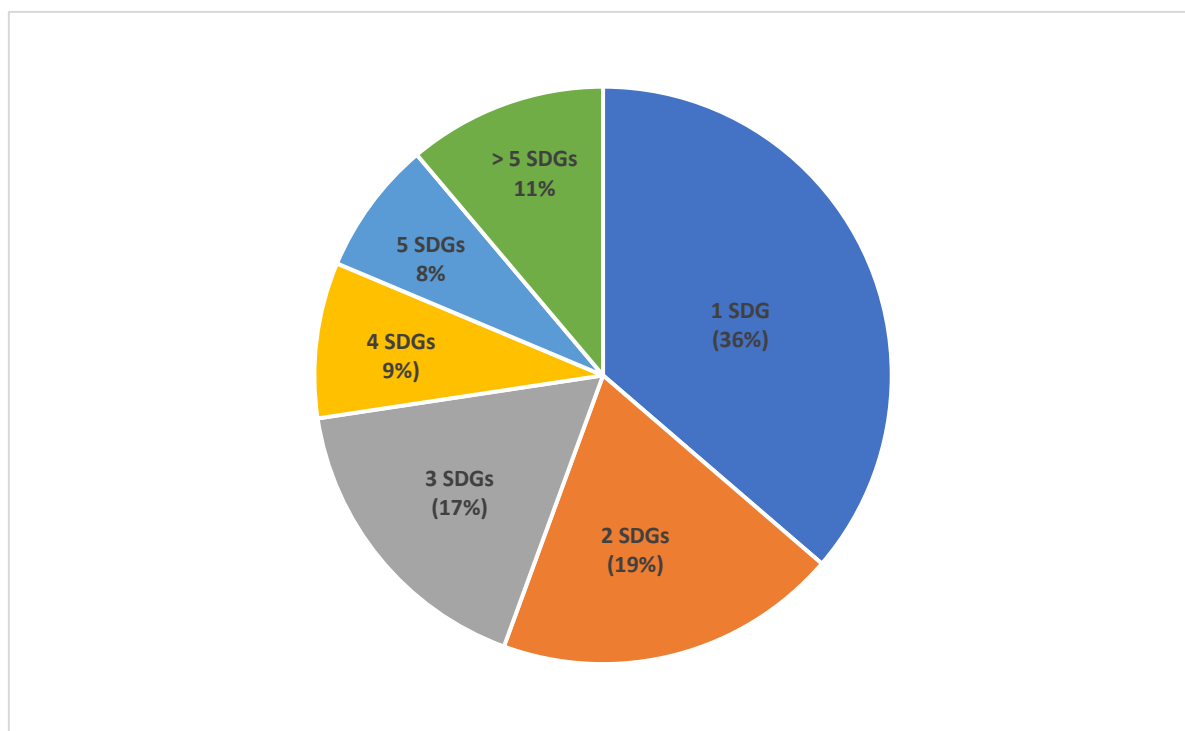
**Figure I: Percentage of Joint Programmes contributing to each Sustainable Development Goal**



Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

As mentioned above, a single Joint Programme may work towards several SDGs. It is therefore important to analyze JPs by number of SDGs, as shown in Figure II.

**Figure II: Percentage of Joint Programmes by number of Sustainable Development Goals**



Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

Figure II shows that 36 per cent (179) of JPs contributed to one SDG, followed by 19 per cent (95) working towards two SDGs. JPs contributing to three SDGs come in third position. These three categories together accounted for 72 per cent of the total number of JPs in 2019. 11 per cent of JPs contributed to more than five SDGs, the maximum SDG number was 17 (three JPs).

## 2.2. Country-level implementation

In 2019, 493 JPs were implemented in 109 countries, with an average of 4.52 JPs per country.

Countries with the highest number of JPs were Colombia (20), Myanmar (19), Somalia (17) and Guatemala (15). This information should lead us to think about what these higher number of JPs imply: Are they related to UN strategic frameworks? Is it about the security and stability of these countries? Is donor interest a major factor driving the number of JPs in a given country or the type of funding (for example pooled funds requesting joint proposals)?

The following table illustrates the distribution of countries by number of JPs.

**Table I: Distribution of countries by number of Joint Programmes**

Number of JPs	Countries	Number of countries
>10	Colombia, Guatemala, Myanmar, Somalia	4
6 - 10	Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Burundi, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Georgia, Guinea, Haiti, India, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia	33
3 - 5	Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chile, Comoros, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Kosovo*, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Palestine, Philippines, Samoa, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe	37
2	Afghanistan, Belarus, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, China, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritania, The Gambia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen	18
1	Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Ghana, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Republic of North Macedonia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Venezuela	17
Total number of countries		109
Average number of JPs by country		4.52

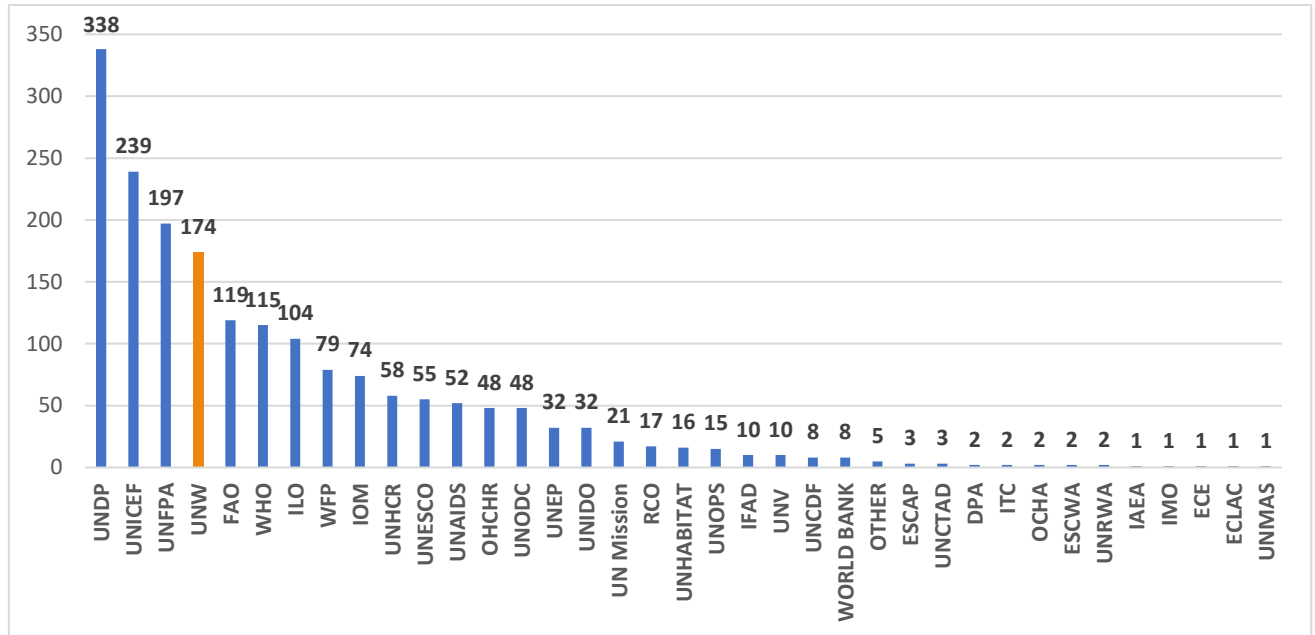
\*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

Table I shows that four countries implemented more than ten JPs each in 2019, while 33 were engaged in 6 to 10 JPs. This is followed by 37 countries implementing between three and five JPs.

### 2.3. Participating UN entities and budget

**Figure III: Number of Joint Programmes per participating UN Organization**



Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

Figure III ranks UN entities according to the number of Joint Programmes they are engaged in. UNDP ranked first with 338 JPs (68%), followed by UNICEF and UNFPA, with 239 and 197 respectively. UN Women was in fourth place with 174 JPs (35% of all JPs).

It is also interesting to compare the top ten entities in terms of number of JPs (in Figure IV, extracted from Figure III) in which they are engaged with the top ten entities in terms of total budget of the JPs in which they are

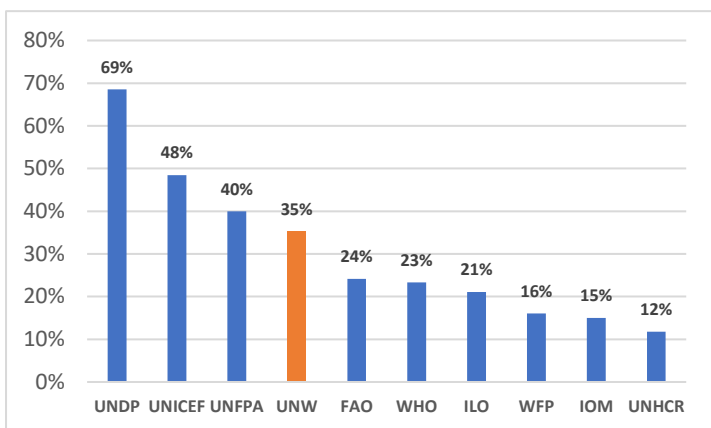
Figures IV and V compare top UN entities performers considering the number of JPs in which they participated versus the total budget allocated to the JPs in which these entities participated. participating (Figure V). This comparison indicates whether there is correlation between UN entities participating in a higher number of JPs and UN entities participating in the highest-funded JPs.

To better understand these two figures, it is necessary to know that in 2019 the 493 JPs' aggregated budgets amounted to US \$10.5 billion (\$10,585,241,099) in total.

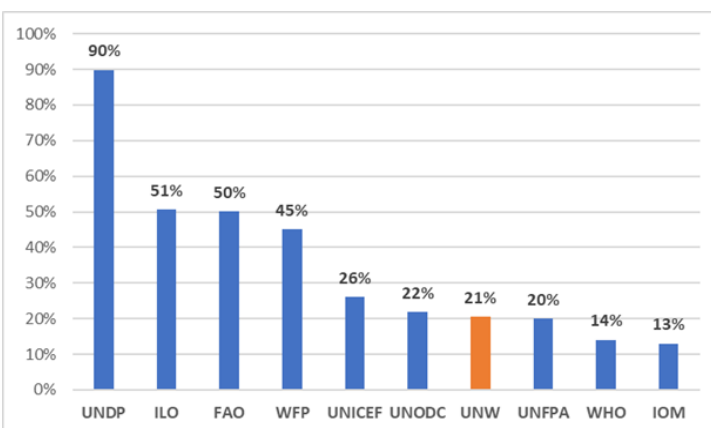
UNDP ranked first in both number of JPs and budget allocated to the programmes in which UNDP participated, while UNW dropped from 4<sup>th</sup> place in terms of number of JPs 7<sup>th</sup> position in terms of budget of those JPs, participating in 174 JPs (35% of JPs) accounting for a budget of US\$ 2,182,643,190 (21% of the total budget for all JPs).

Figure V also shows that UNODC, which was not among the UN entities with the greatest number of JPs, ranked fifth in terms of budget. UNHCR, which was among the top ten entities with JPs, is not among the top ten in terms of budget.

**Figure IV: Top ten UN entities by percentage of JPs in which relevant UN entities are participating**



**Figure V: Top ten UN entities by funding of JPs (percentage) in which relevant UN entities are participating**



Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

It is necessary to clarify that the budget figures contained in this report refer to the whole budget of a Joint Programme, not to the percentage of the Joint Programme’s budget allocated to each participating UN entity. This is due to the lack of access to data on JPs’ budgets disaggregated by participating UN entities.

For example, we can affirm that UNDP has participated in 69 % of JPs (figure IV) whose budgets accounted for 90 per cent of the total budget of JPs in place in 2019 (figure V) according to the IMS in March 2021. It does not mean that 90 % of the total budget of JPs was allocated to UNDP. It means that UNDP was a participating agency in the highest number of JPs but also in those best funded as 338 JPs amount to 68% of the total number of 2019 JPs analyzed but their budgets represent 90% of the total budget of all 493 JPs.

Table II provides detailed information of the JP budget in which the top ten UN entities included in Figure V were participating. Once again, it should be made clear that the total budget amount refers to the whole JP budget not to the individual entity participating in that JP. The percentage of total budget by entity refers to the aggregated budget of all JPs in which that entity is involved. It does not mean that these amounts of money (in absolute or in percentage terms) are allocated to each individual entity.

Table II shows that UN Women participated in 35 per cent of 2019 JPs (174 out of 493) that accounted for the 21 per cent of the total budget of all 2019 JPs. Conversely, ILO participated in 21% of the 2019 Joint Programmes whose budget represented 51% of all aggregated JPs budgets. While research limitations do not allow for analysis of entity- specific budget allocations, this finding can indicate that UNDP, UNODC or ILO participate in JPs with larger budgets than those in which UN Women participates.



**Table II. Main entities by Joint Programmes' budget (US\$), percentage of total budget and percentage of JPs**

Participating Entity	Total budget (US\$) of JPs in which the relevant entity is participating	Percentage of total budget of JPs in which the relevant entity is participating	Percentage of Joint Programmes in which the relevant entity is participating
UNDP	9,509,598,425	90%	69%
ILO	5,361,181,463	51%	21%
FAO	5,300,780,639	50%	24%
WFP	4,764,647,711	45%	16%
UNICEF	2,762,063,738	26%	48%
<b>UNW</b>	<b>2,182,643,190</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>35%</b>
UNFPA	2,113,835,183	20%	40%
WHO	1,491,834,102	14%	23%
IOM	1,380,432,418	13%	15%
UNHCR	1,245,701,408	12%	12%

Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

## 2.4. Categories of Joint Programmes by number of Sustainable Development Goals

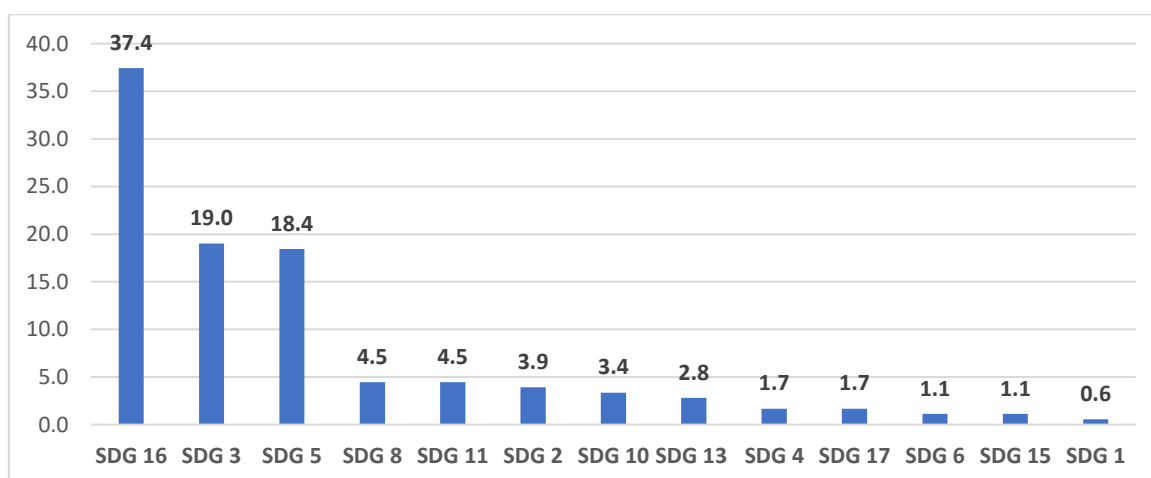
This section discusses the two most frequent categories of JPs: JPs with a single SDG and JPs with two SDGs.

### 2.4.1. Joint Programmes with a single Sustainable Development Goal

In 2019, 179 JPs out of 493 (36%) contributed to a single SDG.

Figure VI shows that SDG 16, peace and security, ranked first with 67 JPs (37.4 % of the total), followed by SDG 3 (health) and SDG 5 (gender equality).

**Figure VI: Percentage of Joint Programmes working on a single SDG, by SDG**



Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

## 2.4.2. Joint Programmes with two Sustainable Development Goals

It is also interesting to observe how SDGs interact. Looking at the 95 projects addressing two SDGs (Table III), SDG 16 again predominates, as it is included in 39 out of 95 JPs, followed by SDG 5 (34 JPs) and SDG 10 (28 JPs).

**Table III: Most frequent combinations of SDGs in Joint Programmes with two SDGs**

	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 14	SDG 15	SDG 16	SDG 17	Number of JPs
<b>SDG 16</b>	0	1	2	1	<b>14</b>	0	0	5	0	<b>13</b>	0	0	0	0	0	-	3	39
<b>SDG 5</b>	0	0	<b>8</b>	1	-	0	0	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	<b>14</b>	0	34
<b>SDG 10</b>	2	0	5	0	5	0	0	2	0	-	0	0	1	0	0	<b>13</b>	0	28
<b>SDG 3</b>	0	2	-	1	<b>8</b>	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	20
<b>SDG 8</b>	2	1	0	1	5	0	0	-	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	17

*\*In blue the most frequent combinations.*

Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS)

If we look at the combinations of SDGs, **SDG 16**, the most often implemented SDG, was most frequently combined with SDG 5 (14 JPs), SDG 10 (13 JPs) and SDG 8 (5 JPs).

Secondly, **SDG 5** was present in 34 JPs, and was addressed in conjunction with SDG 16 in 14 JPs and with SDG 3 in 8 JPs.

## 3. Analysis of Joint Programmes from a gender perspective

This section analyses the combination of SDG 5 with other SDGs and is divided into three parts: an analysis of SDG 5's inclusion in JPs, an overview of the role of UN Women and an estimate of the number of JPs related to GEWE.

### 3.1. Inclusion of SDG 5 in Joint Programmes

In 2019, 201 JPs worked towards SDG 5, which amounted to 41 % of the total JPs. The breakdown for countries in Table IV shows the degree to which SDG 5 is being implemented through JPs. The table also shows that these 201 JPs were implemented in 90 countries, with Myanmar ranking first with 13 JPs. More than half of the countries -61 out of 90- developed one or two JPs.

**Table IV: Distribution of countries according to the number of Joint Programmes that included SDG 5**

Number of JPs	Countries	Number of countries
>10	Myanmar	1
3-10	Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chile, Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uganda, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe	28
2	Albania, Botswana, Brazil, Chad, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Kosovo*, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uzbekistan	20
1	Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Philippines, Republic of North Macedonia, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Gambia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen	41
Total number of countries with Joint Programmes including SDG 5		90

\*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

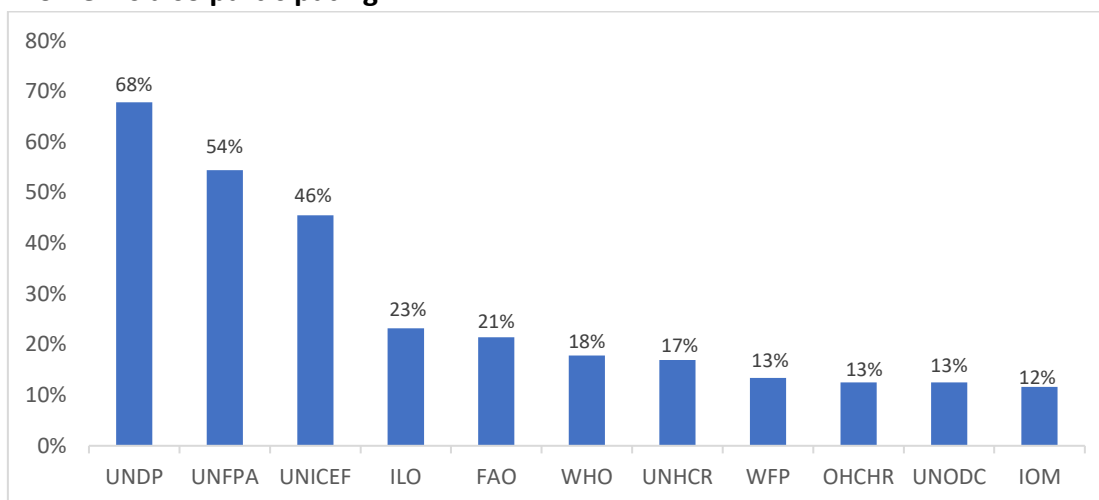
The following sections (3.1.1. and 3.2.2) will analyse JPs with SDG 5 based on the participation of UN Women and the participation of other UN entities. In particular, we are interested in knowing the main partners of UN Women in JPs addressing SDG 5 but also knowing what agencies leading JPs addressing SDG 5 in which UN Women is not participating. Are these the same entities in both cases? Let us look at this below.

### 3.1.1. Joint Programmes with SDG 5 in which UN Women participated

Figure VII shows the participation of the main UN agencies in JPs addressing SDG 5 in which UN Women is also participating.

In 2019 UN Women participated in 112 out of 201 JPs addressing SDG 5. Of these 112, UNDP was the agency participating in the highest number of JPs, 68% of them, followed by UNFPA and UNICEF, with 54% and 46%, respectively.

**Figure VII: UN agencies with the highest participation in JPs addressing SDG 5 in which UN Women is also participating**

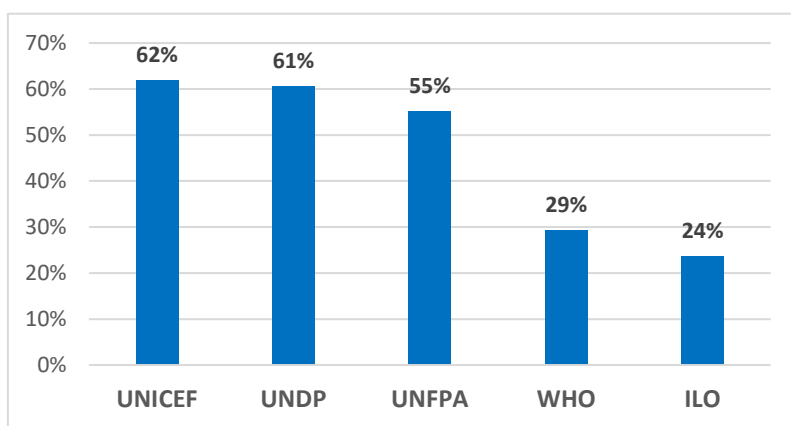


Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

### 3.1.2. Joint Programmes with SDG 5 in which UN Women did not participate

Of the 89 JPs related to SDG 5 in which UN Women did not participate, Figure VIII shows that UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA participated in more than half of these JPs. UNICEF participated in 62% of the JPs, followed by UNDP at 61% and UNFPA at 55%. WHO and ILO also participated in a significant number of JPs related to SDG 5.

**Figure VIII: Main UN Agencies according to the percentage of Joint Programmes addressing SDG 5 and in which UN Women is not participating**



Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

### 3.2. UN Women as a participating agency

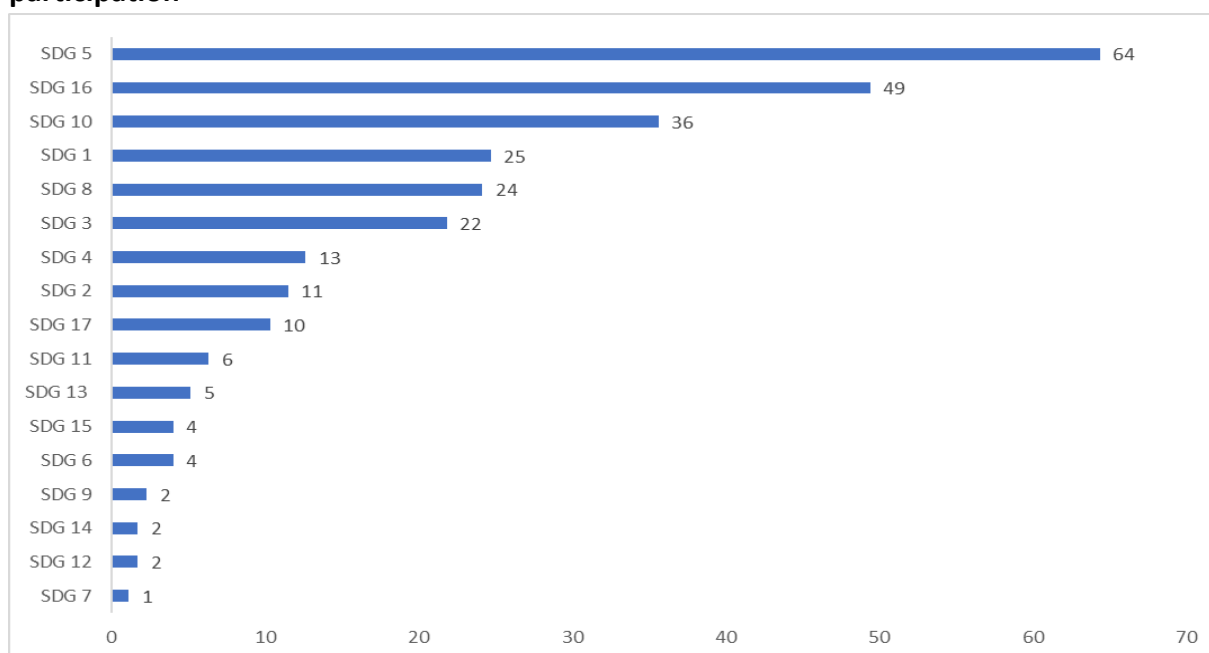
This section looks at the distribution of SDGs and the country implementation of all JPs in which UN Women participates; second, it provides a comparison with similar entities, paying attention to budget and regions; third, it highlights the main UN entities partnering with UN Women; and lastly, it focuses on the SDGs included in those JPs in which UN Women participates, but which are not related to SDG 5.

Disaggregated data in this way can help us to have a full picture of JPs in which UN Women participated in 2019 (according to IMS). This, in turn, can serve as a basis for thinking about the future engagement of UN Women in JPs.

### 3.2.1. Sustainable Development Goals and country implementation

In 2019, UN Women participated in 174 JPs, 112 of them, as noted, relating to SDG 5. Figure IX shows the predominance of SDG 5, present in 64% of the JPs, followed by SDG 16 and SDG 10.

**Figure IX: Percentage of Joint Programmes working towards SDGs with UN Women’s participation**



Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

At the country level, Table V shows that UN Women participated in 174 JPs implemented in 72 countries. Almost half of the countries had one Joint Programme in place. The country with the highest number of JPs was Guatemala (with ten JPs), followed by Albania (with seven JPs) and Colombia, Myanmar and Guatemala (all of them had six JPs in place). In this regard, an interesting question is to find out why UN Women took part in a number of JPs in these countries in particular.

**Table V: Distribution of countries by number of Joint Programmes with UN Women’s participation**

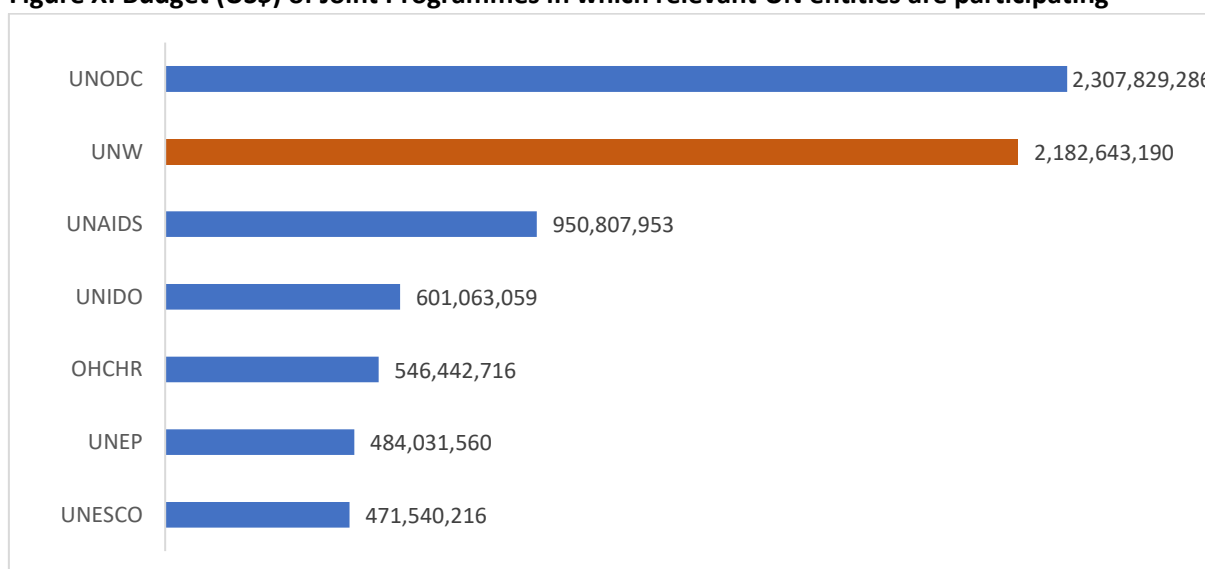
Number of JPs	Countries	Number of countries
5-10	Albania, Colombia, Guatemala, Liberia, Morocco, Myanmar, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	9
3-4	Argentina, Barbados, Central African Republic, Egypt, Georgia, Haiti, Kosovo*, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Zimbabwe	19
2	Argentina, Botswana, Burundi, Chile, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Malawi, Moldova, Pakistan, Palestine, Serbia, Timor-Leste	13
1	Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Mexico, Philippines, Republic of North Macedonia, Samoa, Senegal, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay	31
	Total number of countries	72

\*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).  
Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

### 3.2.2. Comparison among similar entities

This section compares UN Women’s participation in JPs with similar entities in terms of mandates and staff number, citing OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO and UNODC.

**Figure X: Budget (US\$) of Joint Programmes in which relevant UN entities are participating**



Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

Figure X ranks seven entities, similar in size to UN Women, according to the budget of all JPs in which they participate.

A more detailed analysis by region concerning the distribution of JP budget in which the relevant entities are involved can be seen in Table VI. The percentages refer to the total budgets of JPs in which the relevant entity is participating, not to the budgets allocated to each individual entity.

Taking the example of UN Women, Figure X shows that UN Women participated in JPs with a total budget of US\$ 2,182,643,190. It does not mean that this amount was allocated to UN Women. Table VI shows that this budget was distributed in the five regions and was mainly concentrated in Africa (58%) and Latin America and the Caribbean (22%).

Table VI includes additional UN entities (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and ILO) to see whether there are differences between these entities and the ones similar to UN Women (in Figure X) in terms of regional presence.

**Table VI: Percentage of Joint Programmes' budget in which relevant UN entities are participating by region<sup>3</sup>**

Entities	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia Pacific	Africa	Arab States	Total budget of JPs
ILO	2%	8%	2%	22%	66%	100%
OHCHR	6%	9%	5%	36%	44%	100%
UNAIDS	12%	4%	1%	83%	0%	100%
UNDP	3%	10%	4%	21%	62%	100%
UNEP	23%	5%	11%	19%	43%	100%
UNESCO	23%	5%	5%	61%	4%	100%
UNFPA	11%	9%	9%	67%	4%	100%
UNICEF	9%	8%	14%	63%	6%	100%
UNIDO	19%	1%	3%	75%	2%	100%
UNODC	5%	1%	1%	4%	88%	100%
UNW	9%	22%	8%	58%	3%	100%

Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

Table VI also shows that some entities were mainly concentrated in one specific region, with at least 75 per cent of their budget allocated to that region. This is the case for OHCHR, UNAIDS and UNIDO in Africa and UNODC in Arab States.

A second group of entities participated in JPs whose budgets were concentrated in at least two regions (with the 50% of the budget in one of the two regions). This is the case with ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women.

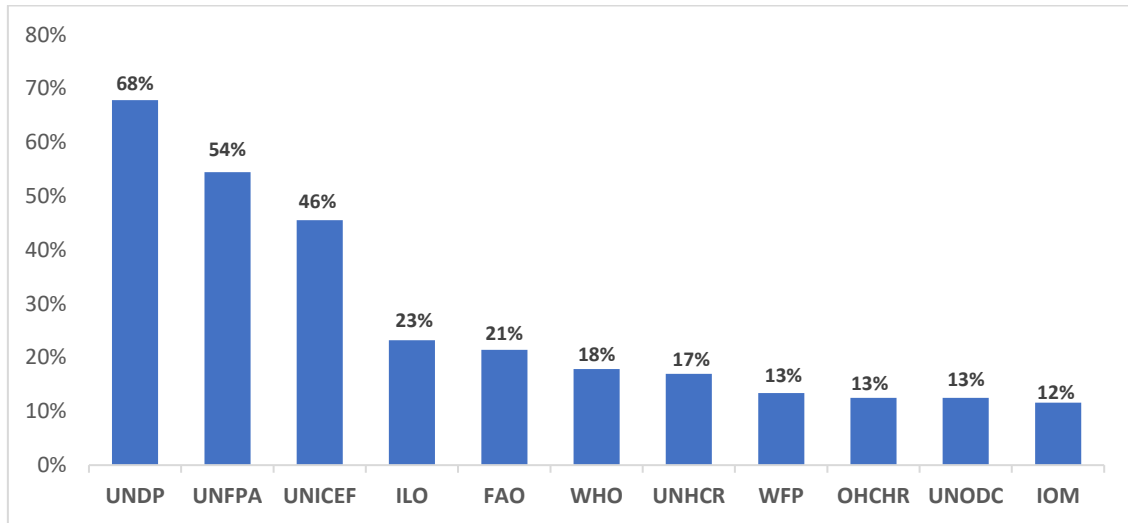
UNEP was the entity that participated in JPs whose budgets were more evenly distributed among the five regions.

### 3.2.3. Main UN entities partnering with UN Women

Figure XI shows the main entities that partnered with UN Women in JPs addressing SDG 5 in 2019 while Figure XII looks at JPs in which UN Women participated that were not related to SDG 5.

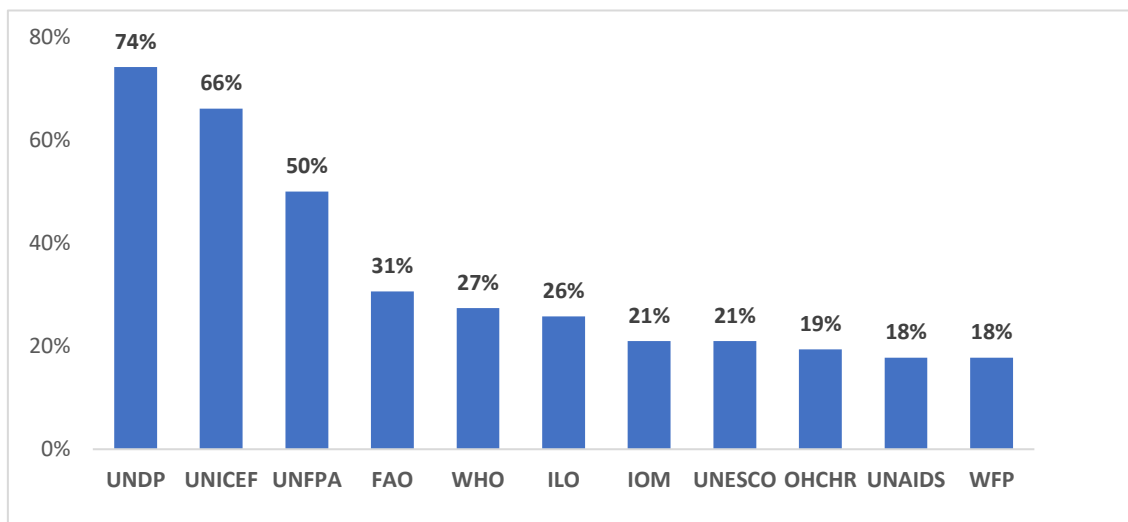
<sup>3</sup> IMS provides data relative to one region named "Africa".

**Figure XI. Main UN entities partnering with UN Women by percentage of Joint Programmes addressing SDG 5**



Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

**Figure XII. Main UN entities partnering with UN Women by percentage of Joint Programmes unrelated to SDG 5**



Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

Figures XI and XII reveal that UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA were the main partners of UN Women in both types of JPs, with UNDP ranked first in both cases. UNFPA was the second most important partner in JPs addressing SDG 5 while UNICEF ranked second in JPs not related to SDG 5.

The figures above also show that UNESCO and UNAIDS only partnered with UN Women in JPs related to SDG 5.



### 3.2.4. UN Women’s participation in Joint Programmes not related to SDG 5

This section looks at the countries where JPs unrelated to SDG 5 were implemented and at which other SDGs were addressed.

In 2019, 62 JPs were implemented with UN Women participation and no SDG 5 component. These were distributed in 33 countries, with more than half (20 countries) having only one Joint Programme in place.

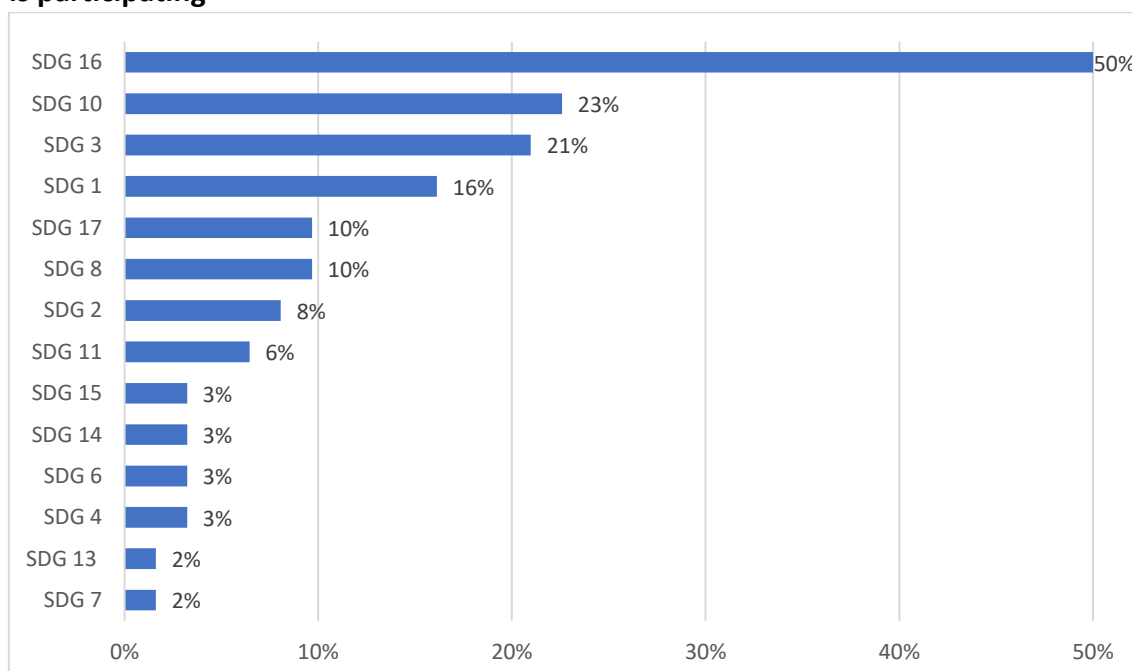
**Table VII: Distribution of countries by number of JPs without SDG 5 in which UN Women participates**

Number of JPs	Countries	Number of countries
3-7	Albania, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Mozambique, Morocco, Sierra Leone	7
2	Moldova, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe	6
1	Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burundi, China, Guinea, India, Kenya, Kosovo*, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Ukraine	20
	Total number of countries	33

\*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

**Figure XIII: Frequency of SDGs addressed in JPs unrelated to SDG 5 and in which UN Women is participating**



Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

As Figure XIII reveals, SDG 16 held first position, being addressed in 50% of JPs in 2019 in which UN Women was participating, followed by SDG 10 and SDG 3.

### 3.3. Estimation of Joint Programmes related to GEWE

In an attempt to estimate the number of JPs that addressed gender equality in 2019, the following steps were taken: first, the 201 JPs containing SDG 5 were identified within the total universe of 493 JPs implemented in 2019 (according to IMS), along with other 62 JPs without SDG 5 in which UN Women was participating, making a total of 263 JPs.

The remaining 230 JPs out of 493 were checked to see if their titles offered information about the relationship between the JPs and the promotion of gender equality and women’s empowerment.

It was not always easy to draw conclusions from the titles, but there are at least twelve JPs, as shown in Table VIII, whose titles suggest a focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment. These are titles including keywords such as “women”, “girls” “sexual and reproductive health” or “gender sensitive”.

**Table VIII: List of twelve Joint Programmes whose titles suggest a focus on GEWE**

Country	Region	Title
Chad	Africa	Appui à la participation citoyenne des jeunes et des femmes à la gouvernance locale et à la consolidation de la paix au Tchad
Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Plan para la coordinación del Proyecto de Prevención del Reclutamiento, Uso y Utilización de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes por parte de Grupos Armados Ilegales
Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Desarrollo de capacidades locales para la promoción y garantía del derecho a la salud con énfasis en salud sexual y reproductiva, salud mental, prevención del consumo de sustancias psicoactivas, atención a la infancia y salud nutricional en 14 departamentos y 25 municipios en los que se ubican 26 espacios territoriales de capacitación y reincorporación - ETCR
Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Apoyo a la salida de los niños, niñas y adolescentes de los campamentos de las FARC-EP II
Colombia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Desarrollo de capacidades locales para el fortalecimiento de la atención primaria en salud con énfasis en salud sexual y reproductiva, salud mental, prevención del consumo de sustancias psicoactivas, salud infantil y nutricional
Fiji	Asia Pacific	Pacific Regional Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme
Guinea	Africa	Accélération de l’abandon des Mutilations Génitales Féminines/Excision (MGF/E).
India	Asia Pacific	Gender sensitive and poverty focused climate resilient agriculture practices and market interventions to support food production and livelihoods in Nagaland and Mizoram
Malawi	Africa	Joint Programme on Girls Education II
Mali	Africa	Appui à la sécurité humaine au Nord Mali a travers le renforcement de la résilience des jeunes et des femmes
Mozambique	Africa	Improving Sexual, Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child, and Adolescent Health in Mozambique
Pakistan	Asia Pacific	Improved survival of vulnerable groups through implementation of maternal and neonatal death audits in Pakistan

Source: Own elaboration based on Common Country Programming Profile Joint Programme 2019 (UNSDG IMS).

Putting the numbers together (**201 addressing** SDG 5, **62 JPs** unrelated to SDG 5 but including UN Women’s participation, and **12 JPs** whose title suggests a connection with GEWE), the total number of JPs considered in this analysis would be **275 Joint Programme working towards gender equality**, which represented the 55.78% of the JPs in 2019 (according to IMS).

Although this calculation includes only JPs containing SDG 5, JPs in which UN Women is participating that are not linked to SDG 5, and JPs whose titles suggest there is a focus on GEWE, there are other SDG targets, not linked to SDG 5, working towards GEWE<sup>4</sup> which generally cannot be accurately computed because JPs are tagged at the SDG level not at the SDG target level.

## 4. Main findings and conclusions

- A total of 493 Joint Programmes were implemented in 109 countries in 2019, with an average of 4.52 JPs per country. Colombia, Guatemala, Myanmar and Somalia were the countries with the highest number of JPs (20, 19, 17 and 15, respectively).
- These 493 Joint Programmes had in total a budget of US\$ 10,585,241,099. UN Women participated in 174 JPs (35%) whose budget amounted to a total of US\$ 2,182,643,190 (21% of the total JP budget). These Joint Programmes in which UN Women participated concentrated mainly in Africa (58% of the total JP budget) and Latin America and the Caribbean (22%).
- The five UN entities participating in JPs with the largest budgets were UNDP, ILO, FAO, WFP and UNICEF. UN Women ranked in the 7<sup>th</sup> position in terms of total funding of the 2019 JPs in which it was participating. FAO or ILO, for example, participated in a lower percentage of JPs (24 and 21%, respectively) than UN Women but with larger relevance in terms of funding (50 and 51%, respectively).
- Regarding SDGs, the most frequently SDG addressed in Joint Programmes was SDG 16, followed by SDG 5 and SDG 10. The average number of SDGs addressed in Joint Programmes was 2.76. Most frequently, JPs worked on a single SDG (36.31 %), followed by JPs with 2 SDGs (19.27 %) and 3 SDGs (17.04 %).
- Looking at combinations of SDGs, SDG 5 and SDG 16 were the most frequent combination in JPs including two SDGs, followed by SDG 16 and SDG 10.
- In 2019, 201 out of 493 Joint Programmes (41%) contributed to SDG 5. They were implemented in 90 countries, with Myanmar holding the first position.
- Of these 201, UN Women participated in 112 (55.72 %) along with 29 UN agencies, the most relevant ones being UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO and FAO.
- In 89 JPs related to SDG 5 in which UN Women was not participating, participating UN agencies were, in order of relevance, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO and ILO.

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<sup>4</sup> For instance SDG Target 8.5: *By 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.* For more information see footnote 2 in page 3.

- UN Women also participated in JPs unrelated to SDG 5, mainly in those working towards SDG 16 and SDG 10. Main partners in these JPs were UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO and WHO.

While this report provides some initial information in terms of the role of gender-related JPs, the interaction of the SDGs, the role of UN Women and other UN entities and the implementation at the country and the regional levels, this type of analysis would be most useful when done every year, providing an opportunity to identify trends.

The accuracy and completeness of the data provided by the UNSDG Information Management System (IMS) has been questioned. Other reliable sources of information should be explored as the main source of information or to complement the data provided by the IMS.

Finally, one of the most important gaps refers to financial information, as it has been repeatedly pointed out. It would be useful to have information about the budget of each Joint Programme assigned to each participating UN entity to provide more accurate financial analysis.