Annex C

of the Draft UN-Women Strategic Plan, 2014- 2017

Updated Development Results Framework

Notes to Board Members on 2nd Draft Development Results

- The Secretariat received a suggestion to remove indicators, targets and baselines for the impact and outcome levels since UN-Women is not accountable for results at these levels. This version includes all indicators, targets and baselines for Board Members' consideration and views on this proposal are welcome.
- The Secretariat received a suggestion to include milestone targets (e.g. annual milestone targets). These have not been included in this version, but the Secretariat welcomes views of Board Members on this proposal. The Secretariat's view is that attempting to establish annual targets may not be constructive UN-Women's ability to accurately forecast progress by year for the high-level results in the Strategic Plan is not adequate for it to provide a useful management tool. However, UN-Women considers it possible for at least a significant proportion of the indicators in this draft to include a 2015 milestone if Board Members consider it useful.
- The Secretariat received a suggestion to add information on "inputs" to the development results component of the Integrated Results Framework. While this is not usual practice, the Secretariat welcomes the Board's views on whether this would be valuable and if so how it could be done in a suitably light and practical way.
- Targets in this draft were developed based on assessment by UN-Women's technical leads in the proposed areas and validated by a review from colleagues at field level of the proposed targets. The take into consideration a number of factors including current status of progress, projections of UN-Women capacity to influence, and assumptions about efforts and capacities of other partners.
- This second draft includes for a number of indicators 2012 data as an indicative baseline. These baselines will be updated in early 2014 to provide data as at end 2013.
- For a number of indicators, UN-Women will need to gather data, including baselines, by asking UN-Women Country Offices to report on their assessment of circumstances in the countries for which they are responsible. The establishment of baselines will be achieved through a special survey of offices attached to UN-Women's routine annual reporting mechanism for 2013. Since reporting at the end of 2013 will be against the 2011-2013 Strategic Plan, UN-Women's offices will need to report separately on the baselines for the 2014-2017 plan and results for the 2011-2013 plan where changes in the updating of the results framework mean that they differ. From 2014 onwards reporting will be based on a single reporting template within the UN-Women results tracking system. Where UN-Women Country Offices

are asked to provide their assessment of circumstances at country level, for example with regard to capacity or implementation of international standards, evaluation findings will be an important source of corroborating information.

Notes on the development results of the Strategic Plan

- All baselines for the development results are best available information as of 31 December 2013 unless stated.
- All targets for the development results are for 31 December 2017 unless otherwise stated.
- Where UN-Women Country Office assessment is used as a basis for data for indicators and targets of the development results, UN-Women makes the country-level responses publicly available in its annual Data Companion with accompanies its report on Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2014-2017 which is presented to its Executive Board at its Annual Session each year. The Data Companion lists for each indicator which countries UN-Women considers to have met the criteria of that indicator, and partners are invited to review UN-Women's country level assessments with regard to the indicators and comment as they consider appropriate.
- The term "countries" in this results framework refers to countries where UN-Women has programmatic activities.

Impact 1: Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels

Impact Indicator 1A: : Number of countries that have achieved more than 30% of women in parliamentary positions

Target: 60 countries have 30% or more women members of parliament by 2017

Baseline: 34 countries have 30% or more women members of parliament (2013)

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Women in Parliaments Database

Impact Indicator 1B: Number of countries that have achieved parity between women and men in ministerial positions.

Target: 50 countries have 30% or more women ministers by 2017

Baseline: 26 countries have 30% or more women ministers (2012)

Source: IPU/UN-Women Map of Women in Politics

Outcomes, indicators and targets	Output	Output indicators & target	Assumptions and Risks
1.1 Constitutions, legal frameworks, and policies to advance women's right to participate in decision making at national and local levels are reformed/adopted and implemented.	**1.1.1** Enhanced capacity at national and sub-national levels to develop and implement constitutions, legal frameworks and policies that promote women's political participation	**1.1.1a** Number of countries supported by UN- Women in which national partners adopt or reform constitutional, legal and policy reforms on temporary special measures **Target:** 35 **Baseline:** 18 countries as of end	

		2012 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women Country Offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017	
Indicator 1.1a: Number of countries with legislation and policies to promote women's participation in decision making **Target:** 2015 65 countries; 2017 70 countries **Baseline**: 55 countries with legislated TSMs **Source:** UN-Women country office reporting	**1.1.2** National institutions produce disaggregated data and statistics for gender sensitive policy-making and service delivery	**1.1.2.a** Number of Electoral Management Bodies (EMB) in countries where UN-Women works reporting sex-disaggregated data **Target:** 15 **Baseline:** 5 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women Country Offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017	
	1.1.3 National and sub-national institutions have improved access to knowledge products and tools to formulate and implement gender sensitive policies	**1.1.3a** Number of countries in which knowledge provided by UN-Women is available to support development of gender sensitive policies. **Target:** 45 countries by 2017 **Baseline:** 18 countries as of end 2012 **Source:** UN-Women Country	

		Office reporting	
1.2 Gender responsive measures (mechanisms, processes and services) promote women's leadership and participation in politics **Indicator 1.2a**: Number of countries with parity (>40% women) in membership of Electoral Management Bodies **Target:** 30% by 2017 **Baseline**: Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Country Office reporting	**1.2.1** Strengthened capacities of Parliaments and sub-national legislatures to adopt policies, legislation and procedures that promote gender equality and women's empowerment	**1.2.1a** Number of parliaments in countries where UN-Women works that adopt measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment **Target:** 30 countries **Baseline:** 7 countries **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women Country Offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017	
Indicator 1.2b: Number of countries with gender equality committees in parliament **Target:** 90 countries **Baseline:** 53 countries	**1.2.2** Strengthened capacities at all levels to promote women's participation in electoral processes both as candidates and voters	**1.2.2a** Number of countries supported by UN-Women with elections that have increased the capacity of women candidates and party members to participate in political life **Target:** 45 **Baseline:** 9 countries as of end 2012 **Source:** UN-Women Country Office reporting	

Source: IPU "Parline" Database			
		1.2.2b Percentage of countries receiving UN electoral assistance where Electoral Management Bodies adopt reforms to increase voter turnout **Target:** At least 50% of countries with UN electoral assistance **Baseline:** Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women Country Offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017	
	1.2.3 Coordinated UN action through adoption of policies and guidance on TSM and electoral support on women's leadership and political participation.	**1.2.3a** Percentage of countries with UN electoral assistance reporting gender disaggregated data, gender responsive voter registration, voter education and TSMs **Target:** 50% of countries with UN Electoral Assistance **Baseline:** Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013	

		Source: UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women Country Offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017	
1.3 Gender equality advocates influence constitutions, legal frameworks and policies to increase women's leadership and political participation **Indicator 1.3a**: Percentage of countries with national dialogues and policies influenced by gender equality advocates **Target**: 60% of countries **Baseline:** Approximately 30% as of end 2012 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women country offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017; CEDAW national reporting	**1.3.1** Capacity of gender equality advocates strengthened to promote women's leadership and political participation	**1.3.1a** Number of countries where UN-Women works where networks of academics, elected women and other opinion makers advocate for women's political participation **Target**: 45 **Baseline**: Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Country Office reporting	
	1.3.2 Strengthened dialogue mechanisms and enhanced policy space to enable gender equality advocates and civil society to promote political participation	**1.3.2a** Number of countries where UN-Women works where gender equality advocates and civil society have participated in national dialogues on political participation	

		Target: 40 **Baseline:** Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Country Office reporting	

Impact 2: Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development

Impact Indicator 2A: Percentage of countries where there was a reduction in the share and overall number of women in vulnerable employment[1].

Target: TBD

Baseline: 0

Source: World Development Indicators of the World Bank, National Institute of Statistics, Key Labour Market Indicators Database of the ILO, UN-Women Annual Reports for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 201

Impact Indicator 2B: Percentage of countries where the gender pay gap was reduced and average earnings increased.

Target: TBD

Baseline: 0
Source: World Bank Gender Statistics Database, National Institute of Statistics, Key Labour Market Indicators Database of the ILO, ILO Travails Database, UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women country offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017

Outcomes, indicators and targets	Output	Output indicators & target	Assumptions and Risks
2.1 National plans, legislations, policies, strategies, budgets and justice mechanisms adopted and implemented to strengthen women's economic empowerment **Indicator 2.1a**: Percentage of countries which have a gender-	**2.1.1** Enhanced capacity of legislators and policy makers in applying international standards, accountability mechanisms and budgetary allocations in national laws, policies, programs and regulations on women's economic empowerment	**2.1.1a** Number of countries where UN-Women works where legislators and policy makers introduce proposals for gender sensitive legislation and policies to advance women's economic empowerment **Target:** TBD **Baseline:** 28 countries as of end	

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[1] Only reductions greater than 3% will be included under this indicator. Vulnerable employment is defined as unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.

sensitive policy framework (including legislation, policies and budgets) to strengthen women's economic empowerment **Target**: TBD **Baseline**: 27 countries as of end 2012 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women country offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017		2012. **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women country offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017	
	2.1.2 Decision makers have access to nationally-generated and disaggregated data and statistics on women's economic opportunities	**2.1.2a** Number of countries supported by UN-Women where national institutions produce nationally generated and disaggregated statistics on economic opportunities for women[2] **Target:** TBD **Baseline:** 18 countries as of end 2012 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women country offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017; public information materials released by the National Institutes for Statistics	

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[2] Economic opportunities for women includes employment, skills training, and/or access to productive and unproductive resources such as financial services, land, agriculture extension services, ICT and skills training.

2.2 Gender-responsive services[3], access to land and control over means of production and resources[4], increase disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and enhance women's sustainable livelihoods **Indicator 2.2a**: Number of countries that have taken to scale gender-responsive services[5] **Targets**: TBD **Baseline:** 11 countries as of end 2012 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women country offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017; public information materials released by the National Institutes for Statistics	**2.2.1** Enhanced capacity at national and local levels to develop and implement gender-responsive public services and policies	**2.2.1a** Number of countries where UN-Women works where public officials have received training and developed and/or implemented gender- responsive public services and policy **Target**: TBD **Baseline:** 11 countries as of end 2012 Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women country offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 **2.2.1b** Number of countries where UN-Women works that offer gender-sensitive Social Protection Services[6], particularly for the most vulnerable populations **Target:** TBD **Baseline**: Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women country offices) for 2014, 2015,	

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[3] This includes transport, utilities, markets, water, energy, etc.

[4] This includes credit, information, tools, land, water, seeds and technology.

[5] Gender-sensitive or gender-responsive social protection services are those which lead to a gender-equitable impact. Their design, implementation, and evaluation include a gender dimension at all levels.

[6] Insert brief definition here of "gender-sensitive Social Protection Services" for the purposes of the indicator.

		2016 and 2017; UNDAF reporting	
	2.2.2 Strengthened skills/ opportunities and enterprise development assistance for women to enhance their employment, sustainable livelihoods and resilience	**2.2.2a** Number of countries where UN-Women works where enterprise development assistance is accessible to women **Target:** TBD **Baseline**: 27 countries as of end 2012 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women country offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017; UNDAF reporting; SWAP reporting	
2.3 Gender equality advocates influence economic policies and poverty eradication strategies to promote women's economic empowerment and sustainable development **Indicator 2.3a:** Number of countries which have economic policies and poverty eradication	**2.3.1** Enhanced capacity of gender equality advocates to influence poverty eradication policies including through communications and advocacy tools	**2.3.1a** Number of countries where UN-Women works where gender equality advocates and their networks campaign for specific changes in laws and policies on economic empowerment and sustainable development **Target**: TBD **Baseline**: 27 countries as at end	

strategies which are influenced by gender equality advocates **Target**: TBD **Baseline**: 10 countries as at end 2012 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women country offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017; Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers; National Development Plan; CEDAW national reporting		2012 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women country offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017;CEDAW national annual reporting	
	2.3.2 Strengthened dialogue mechanisms and enhanced policy space enable gender equality advocates to engage at all levels of economic policy and poverty eradication processes	**2.3.2a** Number of countries where UN-Women works where consultations were held between government and gender equality advocates prior to the development of the current national development and\or poverty reduction strategy **Target:** TBD **Baseline:** 17 countries as at end 2012 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women country offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017; Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, National Development Plan, CEDAW national annual reporting, UNDAF reporting	

Impact 3: Women and girls live a life free from violence

Indicator 3A: Number of countries that have national VAW prevalence data

Target: 120 by 2017; 105 by 2015

Baseline: 89

Source: DHS, compiled list of available national VAW data (maintained by various universities/partners)

Indicator 3B: Percentage of countries where national prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence experienced by women by an intimate partner has decreased.

Target: 10%

Baseline: 0%

Source: National VAW studies, Demographic Health Surveys and others as reflected in the compiled list of available national VAW data (maintained by various universities/partners)

Outcomes, indicators and targets	Output	Output indicators & target	Assumptions and Risks
3.1 Laws, policies and strategies adopted and implemented in line with international standards and informed by voices of women survivors of violence to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls **Indicator 3.1a** Number of countries that have adopted National Action Plans (NAPs)/strategies on ending	**3.1.1** Strengthened capacity of national and local authorities to develop and implement laws, policies and strategies to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and prevent impunity	**3.1.1a** Number of countries where UN-Women works where stakeholders have contributed to developing/revising VAW laws, policies and strategies **Target:** 65 **Baseline**: Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Country	

violence against women and girls. **Target**: TBD		Office reporting	
Baseline: 22 as at end 2012 **Source:** UN-Women Country Office reporting **Indicator 3.1b**: Number of countries that have adopted strengthened legislation addressing all forms of violence against women **Target**: TBD **Baseline**: 32 as at end 2012 **Source:** UN-Women Country Office reporting	**3.1.2** National and local authorities and partners have access to international evidence-based practices to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in private and public spaces, including practices related to working with men and boys	**3.1.2a** Number of countries where UN-Women works where national and local authorities and partners have access to international evidence based practices to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in private and public spaces **Target:** 65 **Baseline:** Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Country Office reporting	
	3.1.3 Strengthened and coordinated UN-system action to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls, including interagency initiatives such as the Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence Against Women campaign and other joint programmes	**3.1.3a** Number of joint UN VAW programmes or other interagency initiatives in countries supported by UN-Women **Target:** 100 **Baseline:** Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices and Resident Coordinator Annual Reports end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Country	

		Office and Resident Coordinator annual reporting	
3.2 Women and girls use existing multi-sectoral, quality VAW services, which are survivor focused **Indicator 3.2a**: Level of use of multi-sectoral VAW support services by women survivors of VAW **Target**: TBD **Baseline**: TBD (less than 10 percent in developing countries) **Source:** UN-Women Country Office reporting based on national VAW studies	**3.2.1** Improved availability of quality, multi-sectoral VAW services	**3.2.1a** Number of countries where UN-Women works where quality multi-sectoral VAW services are available[7] **Target:** TBD **Baseline**: Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Country Office reporting	
	3.2.2 Strengthened capacity of multi-sectoral VAW service providers to provide quality, survivor focused support to women and girls	**3.2.2a** Number of countries where UN-Women works where 70% of service providers supported by UN-Women deliver services in line with established quality guidelines **Target:** TBD **Baseline:** Baseline from survey of	

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[7] Defined as at least 3 services available including through referral in line with national service standards.

		UN-Women Country Offices end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Country Office reporting	
	3.2.3 Increased awareness of women and girls of availability of multi-sectoral VAW services	**3.2.3a** Number of partner organizations in counties where UN-Women works that provide information to all women on availability of VAW services **Target**: TBD **Baseline**: Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Country Office reporting	

Impact 4: Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation.

Impact Indicator 4A: Percentage change in women in leadership of peace missions.

Target: 20% increase

Baseline: TBD

Source: SG's annual report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security

Impact Indicator 4B: Average percentage of women participating in peace talks and transitional justice processes.

Target: 20% increase

Baseline: TBD

Source: SG's annual report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security

Outcomes, indicators and targets	Output	Output indicators & target	Assumptions and Risks
4.1 Women, Peace and Security commitments and accountability frameworks adopted and implemented in conflict and post-conflict situations	**4.1.1** UN-Women catalyzes UN system to meet WPS commitments	**4.1.1a** Percentage of UNCTs in Peacebuilding Fund eligible countries supported by UN-Women with implementation frameworks for the SG's 7 Point Action Plan **Target:** 80%	

		Baseline: 40%	
Indicator 4.1a: Number of countries implementing WPS National Action Plans (NAP) or other relevant planning instruments		**Source:** SG's annual report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security; UN Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace and Security	
Target: 60			
Baseline: 38		**4.1.1b** Percentage funding from the Peace Building Fund allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment in countries supported by UN-Women	
Source: Peacewomen.org (project of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom)		**Target:** 15%	
		Baseline: 8%	
		Source: SG's annual report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security; UN Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace and Security	
		4.1.1c Percentage of UN recovery funding allocated to Women's empowerment and gender equality in countries supported by UN-Women	
		Target: 20%	

		Baseline: Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Country Office reporting	
	4.1.2 Greater Member State accountability for WPS commitments.	**4.1.2a** Percentage of NAPs supported by UN-Women that have concrete indicators for tracking progress **Target:** 75% **Baseline**: 47% **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women Country Offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017	
4.2 Peace talks, recovery, conflict resolution and peace building planning processes and transitional justice processes include provisions on women's rights, participation and protection	**4.2.1** Gender equality advocates have enhanced capacities and opportunities to influence peace and security processes	**4.2.1a** Percentage of official peace and security fora where UN-Women-supported gender advocates contributed to gender equality commitments in the outcome	

Indicator 4.2a: Percentage of UN supported peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls **Targets**:50% **Baseline**: 22% **Source:** SG's annual report to the Security Council on Women and peace and Security		**Target:** 90% **Baseline:** 50% **Source:** SG's annual report to the Security Council on Women and peace and Security; UN Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace and Security	
4.3 Gender equality commitments adopted and implemented in humanitarian action which includes disaster risk reduction and preparedness, response and early recovery **Indicator 4.3a**: Percentage of intergovernmental outcome documents on humanitarian action	**4.3.1** Evidence-based knowledge including performance measurement and accountability frameworks on gender-responsive humanitarian action, is accessible to policy-makers, practitioners and decision-making bodies	**4.3.1a** Number of countries supported by UN-Women where there is evidence of the use of the *UN-Women Accountability to Gender in Humanitarian Action Report* to inform high level policy discussions **Target:** 16 (2015), 30 (2017) **Baseline**: 0	

with specific provisions to strengthen targeted action for gender equality and women's empowerment in humanitarian action **Target:** 25% (2015) 50% (2017) **Baseline:** Baseline from desk review of intergovernmental outcome documents by UN-Women HQ (Gender and Humanitarian Unit) end of 2013 **Source:** Annual desk review of intergovernmental outcome documents by UN-Women HQ (Gender and Humanitarian Unit)		**Source:** **4.3.1b** Number of countries supported by UN-Women , where there is evidence of the use of country specific research/studies on Gender in Humanitarian Action to inform high level policy discussions **Target:**10 (2015), 25 (2017) **Baseline:** Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Country Office reporting	
	4.3.2 Enhanced national and regional capacity of institutions and partners to develop and implement gender-responsive policies and measures for humanitarian action	**4.3.2a** Number of countries supported by UN-Women where humanitarian and disaster institutions and partners demonstrate capacity to integrate a gender perspective into policies and measures for humanitarian action **Targets**: 12 (2015), 40 (2017)	

		Baseline: Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Country Office reporting based on review of policies and measures for humanitarian action	

Impact 5: Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities.

Indicator 5A: Number of countries that have increased budget allocation for gender equality commitments compared to 2013 levels

Target: 25 by 2017, 15 by 2015

Baseline: Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013

Source: UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women Country Offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017

Indicator 5B: Number of donor countries (DAC) that increased their allocation to gender equality

Proposed Target: : At least half of the DAC countries report increase in ODA marked as having gender equality as principal objective.

Baseline: 11 DAC countries reported increase in ODA marked as having gender equality as a principal objective between 2009 and 2011.

Source: OECD (Gender-Net) and reports on OECD Gender Marker

Indicator 5C: Percentage of young women aged 15-24 who are living with HIV.

Proposed Target: TBD

Baseline: 65% (3.2 million out of total 4.9 million of young people aged 15-24 based on 2009 UNICEF/UNAIDS Report – *Opportunity in Crisis,* Table 1)

Source: UNAIDS (every two years)

Outcomes, indicators and	Output	Output indicators & target	Assumptions and Risks

targets			
5.1 National Development Strategies and other national sectoral plans with specific commitments to advance gender equality and women's empowerment adopted and implemented **Indicator 5.1a**: Number of countries supported by UN-Women where national, local or sectoral planning documents incorporate gender equality commitments **Target**: 48 by 2017, 30 by 2015 **Baseline**: 28 as of end 2012 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women Country Offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017; country planning documents i.e. national development strategies and sectoral plans	**5.1.1** Key government institutions at national and local levels have knowledge and tools to analyze, formulate and execute gender-responsive plans and budgets	**5.1.1a** Number of countries supported by UN-Women where Ministries of finance issue GRB guidelines. **Target**: 30 by 2017, 25 by 2015 **Baseline:** 17 (2010) **Source**: UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women Country Offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017; country planning documents i.e. national development strategies and sectoral plans, UNDP country reports, one UN pilots reports; reports on implementation of UN SWAP on Gender	
Indicator 5.1b: Number of	**5.1.2** Adoption and use of gender markers by UN entities that produce comparable data to track the adequacy of resource	**5.1.2a** Methodology and guidelines for a common UN Gender marker agreed and adopted by the UN system (CEB).	

countries where national action plans on gender equality are developed and implemented in alignment with the National Development Strategies. **Target**: 40 by 2017, 30 by 2015 **Baseline:** 20 (2010) **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women Country Offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017; UNDP country reports, one UN pilots reports, FGE programme	allocations to gender equality	**Target:** Methodology and guidelines developed and adopted **Baseline:** No methodology and guidelines available **Source:** UN-Women assessment **5.1.2b** Number of UN entities using the agreed gender marker **Target:** 8 UN agencies by 2017; 6 by 2015 **Baseline:** 4 UN agencies **Source:** Reports on implementation of UN-SWAP on Gender	
5.2 Mechanisms are in place to increase accountability of national government towards gender equality and to monitor implementation of gender equality commitments.	**5.2.1** Capacities of governments, gender equality advocates and women's groups to track budget allocations and expenditures strengthened	**5.2.1a** Number of countries where tools and knowledge provided by UN-Women are used by Government and gender equality advocates to monitor budget allocations and to track expenditures from a gender perspective	

Indicator 5.2a: Number of countries where systems are in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment **Target:** 40 by 2017, 20 by 2015 **Baseline:** 7 (2012) **Source** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women Country Offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017; FGE programme, OECD		**Target**: 40 by 2017, 20 by 2015 **Baseline:** 15 (2012) **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women Country Offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017	
	5.2.2 National dialogue mechanisms for promoting the implementation of gender responsive planning, budgeting and monitoring in place	5.2.2a Number of countries supported by UN-Women where multi-stakeholder forums and dialogue mechanisms involving Government institutions, CSOs and donors take place **Target:** 40 by 2017, 25 by 2015 **Baseline**: 24 as of end 2012 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women Country Offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017	
5.3 Gender-responsive national HIV/AIDS strategies, plans and budgets adopted and implemented **Indicator 5.3a**: Number of countries whose national strategic plans for HIV/AIDS incorporate	5.3.1 Key government institutions at national and local levels have the knowledge and tools to analyze, formulate and execute gender-responsive HIV plans and budgets	5.3.1a Number of countries where UN-Women works where staff of national AIDS coordinating bodies and relevant sectoral ministries, who have completed trainings on gender equality dimensions of HIV, draft/review existing national strategies/budgets/plans to promote gender responsiveness	

gender-responsive actions[8] with budgets for implementation. **Target**: 60 **Baseline**: TBD **Source:** From survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013		**Target:** 40 (2015) 60 (2017) [9] **Baseline**: Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Country Office reporting	
	5.3.2 Women living with HIV and women affected by HIV have strengthened capacities to have their priorities included in HIV strategies and budgets	**5.3.2a** Number of countries supported by UN-Women where representatives of organizations of women living with HIV and women affected by HIV participate in formal planning and review mechanisms of the national response to HIV and articulate and promote a common agenda for influencing strategies and budgets for HIV **Target:** 40 (2015) 60 (2017)[10] **Baseline:** 10 countries **Source:** UN-Women Country	

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[8] Gender-responsive actions are those that take into account women's priorities and gender equality dimensions

[9] Note that need to be aligned with UNAIDS countries – and in particular, high-impact priority countries for HIV.

[10] Note that need to be aligned with UNAIDS countries – and in particular, high-impact priority countries for HIV. This target refers to countries where UN-Women is providing coordinated support to national HIV responses.

		Office reporting	

Impact 6: A comprehensive and dynamic set of global norms, policies and standards on gender equality and women's empowerment is in place and is applied through action by Governments and other stakeholders at all levels.

Indicator 6A: Percentage of General Assembly resolutions that integrate gender perspectives

Target: 37%

Baseline: 32% (2011-2012)

Source: Analysis undertaken by UN-Women for the annual Secretary-General's Report to the General Assembly that focuses on the integration of a gender perspective in the work of intergovernmental bodies

Indicator 6B: Number of countries that have in place up-to-date national action plans or strategies for the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action

Target: 175

Baseline: Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013

Source: UN-Women Country Office survey and/or Member States inputs to the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (Beijing+20)

Outcomes, indicators and targets	Output	Output indicators & target	Assumptions and Risks
6.1 Global normative and policy framework for gender equality and women's empowerment strengthened and implemented	**6.1.1** Enhanced capacity of governments and stakeholders to assess progress in implementation of CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, MDG 3, and other global normative and policy frameworks for gender equality	**6.1.1a** Number of countries supported by UN-Women that report under CEDAW or the UPR **Target**: 40 **Baseline**: Baseline from survey of UN-Women Country Offices end	

Indicator 6.1a: Post-2015 development agenda incorporates gender equality as a priority theme and mainstreams gender equality in other themes **Target**: Yes **Source:** Post 2015 development outcome document to be adopted by Member States	and women's empowerment	2013 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women Country Offices) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 **6.1.1b** Number of countries supported by UN Women to undertake a 20-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action **Target**: 75 **Baseline**: 0 **Source**: UN-Women annual reporting **6.1.1c** Number of countries in which communications and advocacy efforts related to the 20-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action take place **Target**: 100 **Baseline**: 0	

		Source: UN-Women annual reporting	
	6.1.2 Governments, civil society and other relevant partners convened, and evidence-based dialogue facilitated, in intergovernmental processes	**6.1.2a:** Number of multi stakeholder dialogues held at global, regional and national levels, convened by UN Women, in preparation for intergovernmental processes such as CSW, the elaboration the post 2015 development agenda, and the 20-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action **Target**: one meeting in each region, one global stakeholder meeting and 15 country preparatory meetings for each major process **Baseline**: 1 global and 4 regional dialogues held in preparation for CSW58 (2013); number of national dialogues TBD based on survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013 **Source:** UN Women Annual Reports **6.1.2b:** Percentage of official national delegations to high level global inter governmental	

		meetings (such as CSW, meetings on the elaboration of the post 2015 development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, and the 20-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action among others) that include delegates from non-governmental organizations **Target:** 50% **Baseline**: 11% of national delegations to CSW 57 (2013) **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 based on information received from UN Women country offices, UN Women CSAG (Civil Society Advisory Group) reports, CSO networks such as Women's Major Group, NGO-CSW Committees, etc.	
	6.1.3 Gender equality and women's empowerment fully reflected in the future development agenda[11].	**6.1.3a:** Existence of stand-alone goal in the future development agenda on gender equality and women's empowerment **Target:** N/A **Baseline**: N/A	

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[11] Includes both the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

		Source: N/A	
		6.1.3b: Percentage of goals in the future development agenda for which there are gender-sensitive targets and indicators. **Target:** 40% **Baseline**: N/A **Source:** N/A	
6.2 Sectoral global policy and normative frameworks reflect gender equality and women's empowerment perspectives **Indicator 6.2a**: Percentage of resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council that integrate gender perspectives **Target**: 50% **Baseline**: 43% (2012) **Source:** Analysis undertaken by UN-Women for the annual Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly that focuses on the integration of a gender	**6.2.1** Substantive inputs and dialogue that expand knowledge on gender perspectives provided to global intergovernmental processes and issues	**6.2.1a:** Number of intergovernmental fora where UN-Women supported dialogue on gender perspectives **Target**: 13 **Baseline**: Baseline from survey of UN-Women HQ Divisions end 2013 **Source:** UN-Women Annual Reports (surveys of UN-Women HQ divisions) for 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 **6.2.1b:** Percentage of reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly that integrate	

perspective in the work of intergovernmental bodies		gender perspectives

Target: 75%

Baseline: 64% (2011-12)

Source: Analysis undertaken by UN-Women for the annual Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly that focuses on the integration of a gender perspective in the work of intergovernmental bodies | |
| **6.3** Strengthened linkages and synergy established between normative frameworks and operational activities for gender equality and women's empowerment

Indicator 6.3a: Number of countries that contribute inputs for the preparation of evidence-based reports on the priority theme of the Commission on the Status of Women

Target: 50

Baseline: 28 (2013) | **6.3.1** The global normative and policy framework for gender equality and women's empowerment benefits from and responds to implementation experience on the ground, women's voices and civil society perspectives. | **6.3.1a**: Number of national consultations convened by UN-Women to facilitate the integration of civil society perspectives in intergovernmental processes

Target: One in each office which has a Civil Society Advisory Group (CSAG): 30

Baseline: 0 (CSW 57)

Source: UN-Women reporting

6.3.1b: Percentage of recommendations in the reports of the Secretary-General on the priority theme of the CSW that are reflected in the Agreed Conclusions of the CSW | |

Source: Member States' responses to the Note Verbale requesting inputs on the priority theme		**Target**: 95% **Baseline**: CSW57 **Source:** Analysis undertaken by UN-Women to compare the recommendations of the SG reports and the CSW agreed conclusions	