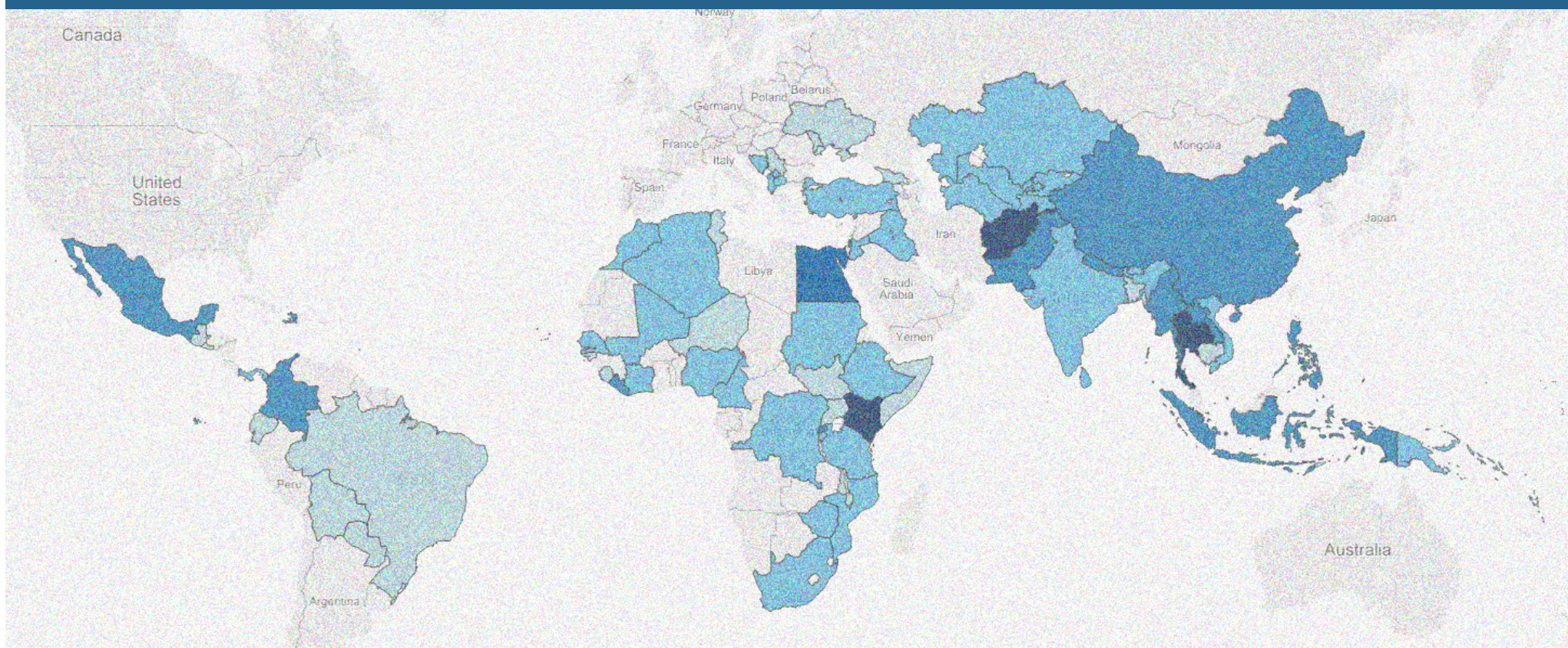


2014 DATA COMPANION



**REPORT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL/EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENTITY FOR GENDER
EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN**

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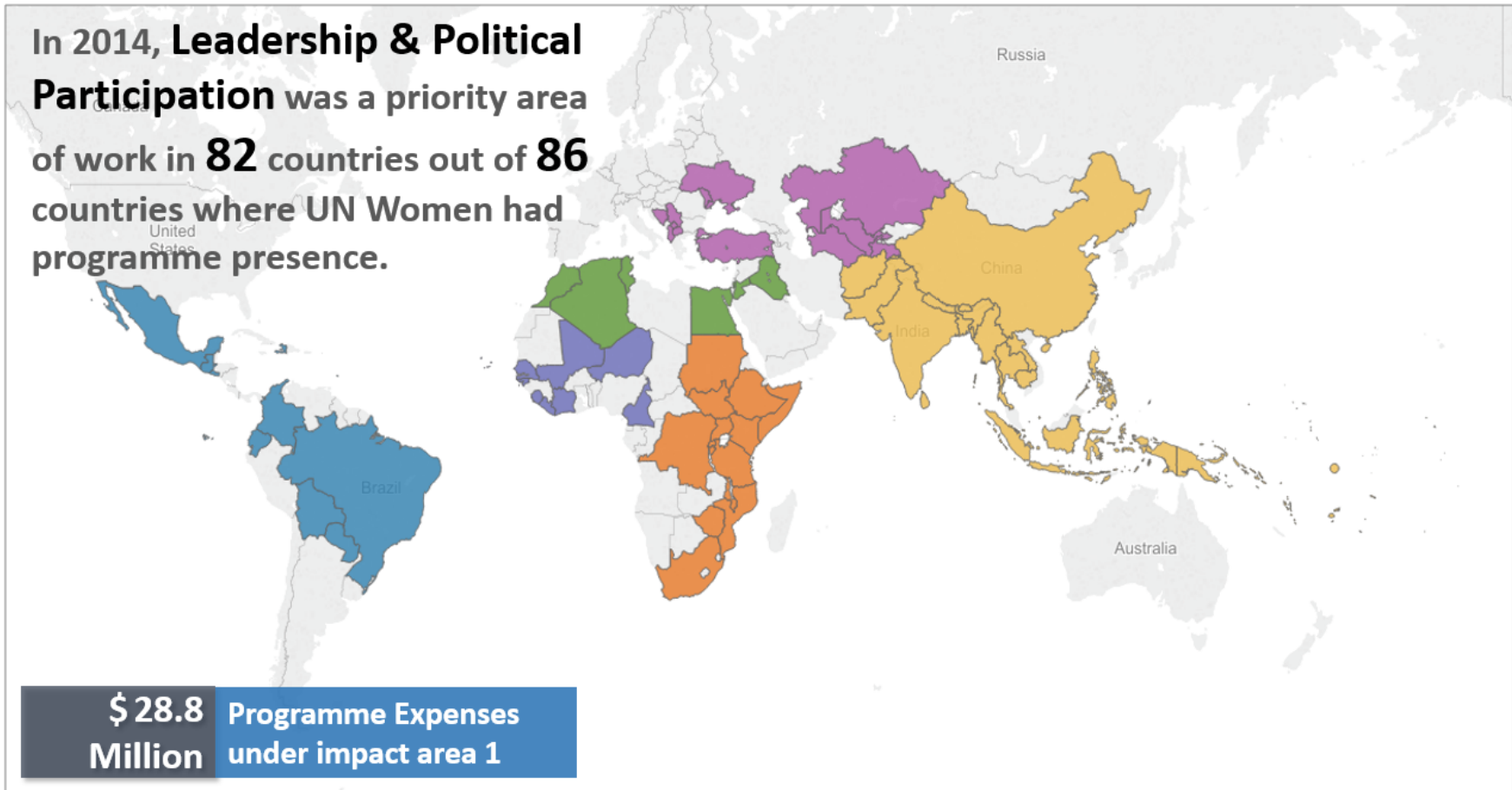


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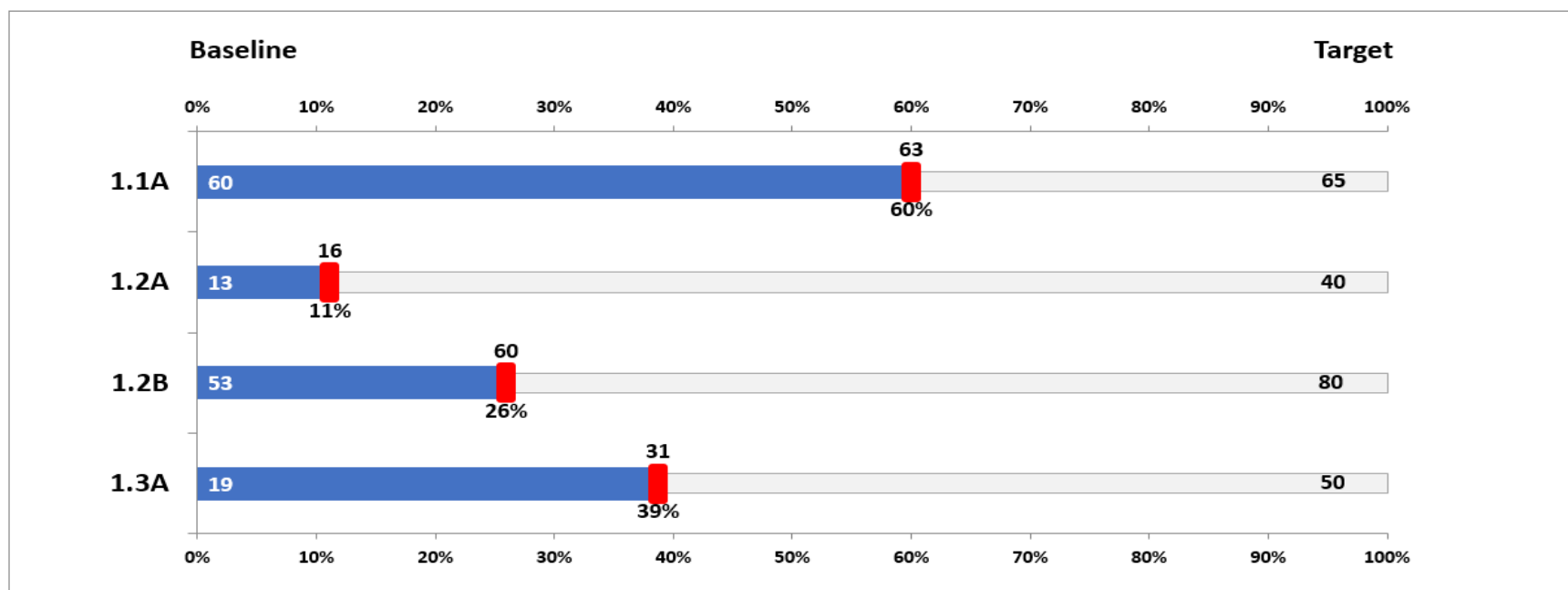
Impact Area 1: Leadership and Political Participation

Impact Area 1 – Result¹ Overview



¹ The count is based on number of impact area 1 outcomes reflected in UN Women Result Management System and includes country offices (CO), Multi-Country offices (MCO) and Programme Presence countries (PP).

Progress on outcome indicators for impact area 1



Outcome Indicator	Baseline ²	Target ³	Result	Progress ⁴	Source
1.1A Number of countries with constitutional provisions that specifically promote women's participation in decision making	60 ^{5 i}	65	63	60%	UN-Women reporting from 47 countries ⁱⁱ
1.2A Number of countries with gender balance (>40% women) in boards of Electoral Management Bodies	13 ^{6 iii}	40	16	11%	UN-Women reporting from 43 countries ^{iv}
1.2B Number of countries with gender equality committees in parliament	53	80	60	26%	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) PARLINE database
1.3A Number of countries with national dialogues and policies influenced by gender equality advocates	19 ^{7 v}	50	31	39%	UN-Women reporting from 34 countries ^{vi}

² Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013. Baseline values shown in **boxed italic** have been updated since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

³ Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017. Target values shown in **boxed italic** are new or proposed for revision since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

⁴ Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as: $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

⁵ Indicator 1.1A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 60 and it is proposed to adjust target from 60 to 65.

⁶ Indicator 1.2A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 13.

⁷ Indicator 1.3A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 19 and it is proposed to set the target to 50.

Progress on impact/outcome/output indicators for impact area 1

Impact Area / Outcome / Output	Indicator ⁸	Baseline ⁹	Target ¹⁰	2014		Source
				Result	Progress ¹¹	
Impact Area Indicators						
1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels	1A Number of countries that have achieved more than 30% of women in parliamentary positions	35	60	46 ^{vii}	44%	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Women in Parliaments Database
	1B Number of countries that have achieved more than 30% of women in ministerial positions	27 (2012)	50	36 ^{viii}	39%	IPU/UN-Women Map of Women in Politics
Outcome Indicators						
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.	1.1A Number of countries with constitutional provisions that specifically promote women's participation in decision making	60 ^{12 ix}	65	63	60%	UN-Women reporting from 47 countries ^x
1.2 Gender responsive measures (mechanisms, processes and services) promote women's leadership and participation in politics	1.2A Number of countries with gender balance (>40% women) in boards of Electoral Management Bodies	13 ^{13 xi}	40	16	11%	UN-Women reporting from 43 countries ^{xii}
	1.2B Number of countries with gender equality committees in parliament	53	80	60	26%	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) PARLINE database
1.3 Gender equality advocates influence constitutions, legal frameworks and policies to increase women's leadership and political participation	1.3A Number of countries with national dialogues and policies influenced by gender equality advocates	19 ^{14 xiii}	50	31	39%	UN-Women reporting from 34 countries ^{xiv}
Output Indicators						
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	17 ^{xv} (2012)	35	18	6%	UN-Women reporting from 38 countries ^{xvi}

⁸ Indicators for impact area 1 are measured through the following methods:

- Current year measure: 1A, 1B, 1.2B, 1.2.1A, 1.2.3A, and 1.3.1A
- Accumulated measure of baseline plus current year measure: 1.1A, 1.1.1A, 1.1.2A, 1.1.3A, 1.2A, 1.2.2A, 1.3A, and 1.3.2A

⁹ Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013. Baseline values shown in *boxed italics* have been updated since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

¹⁰ Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017. Target values shown in *boxed italics* are new or proposed for revision since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

¹¹ Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as: $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

¹² Indicator 1.1A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 60 and it is proposed to adjust target from 60 to 65.

¹³ Indicator 1.2A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 13.

¹⁴ Indicator 1.3A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 19 and it is proposed to set the target to 50.

Impact Area / Outcome / Output	Indicator ⁸	Baseline ⁹	Target ¹⁰	2014		
				Result	Progress ¹¹	Source
1.1.2 National institutions produce disaggregated data and statistics for gender responsive policy-making and service delivery	1.1.2A Number of Electoral Management Bodies (EMB) in countries supported by UN Women reporting sex-disaggregated data	3 ^{xvii} (2012)	15	10	58%	UN-Women reporting from 16 countries ^{xviii}
1.1.3 National and sub-national institutions have improved access to knowledge products and tools to formulate and implement gender responsive policies	1.1.3A Number of countries in which knowledge provided by UN-Women is available to support development of gender responsive policies	16 ^{xix} (2012)	30	34	129%	UN-Women reporting from 46 countries ^{xx}
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 supported by UN-Women that introduce legislative measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment	0 ¹⁵ (2014)	20	6	30%	UN-Women reporting from 17 countries ^{xxi}
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 that have increased the capacity of women candidates and party members to participate in political life	9 ¹⁶ xxii (2012)	45	39	84%	UN-Women reporting from 50 countries ^{xxiii}
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 receiving UN electoral assistance where Electoral Management Bodies adopt reforms to promote women's participation as voters	34% ¹⁷	50%	42% ^{xxiv}	50%	Annual desk review of by UN-Women
1.3.1 Capacity of gender equality advocates strengthened to promote women's leadership and political participation	1.3.1A Number of countries supported by UN-Women where networks of academics, elected women and other opinion makers advocate for women's political participation	0 ¹⁸	45	33	73%	UN-Women reporting from 49 countries ^{xxv}
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 supported by UN Women where gender equality advocates and civil society have participated in national dialogues on political participation	0 ¹⁹ (2014)	40	13	33%	UN-Women reporting from 28 countries ^{xxvi}

¹⁵ Indicator 1.2.1A: This indicator will be measure new legislation starting in 2014 with accumulation of results through 2017; therefore the baseline was set to 0.

¹⁶ Indicator 1.2.2A: Based on a recount of baseline countries from 2012, the baseline for this indicator was adjusted from 9 to 8.

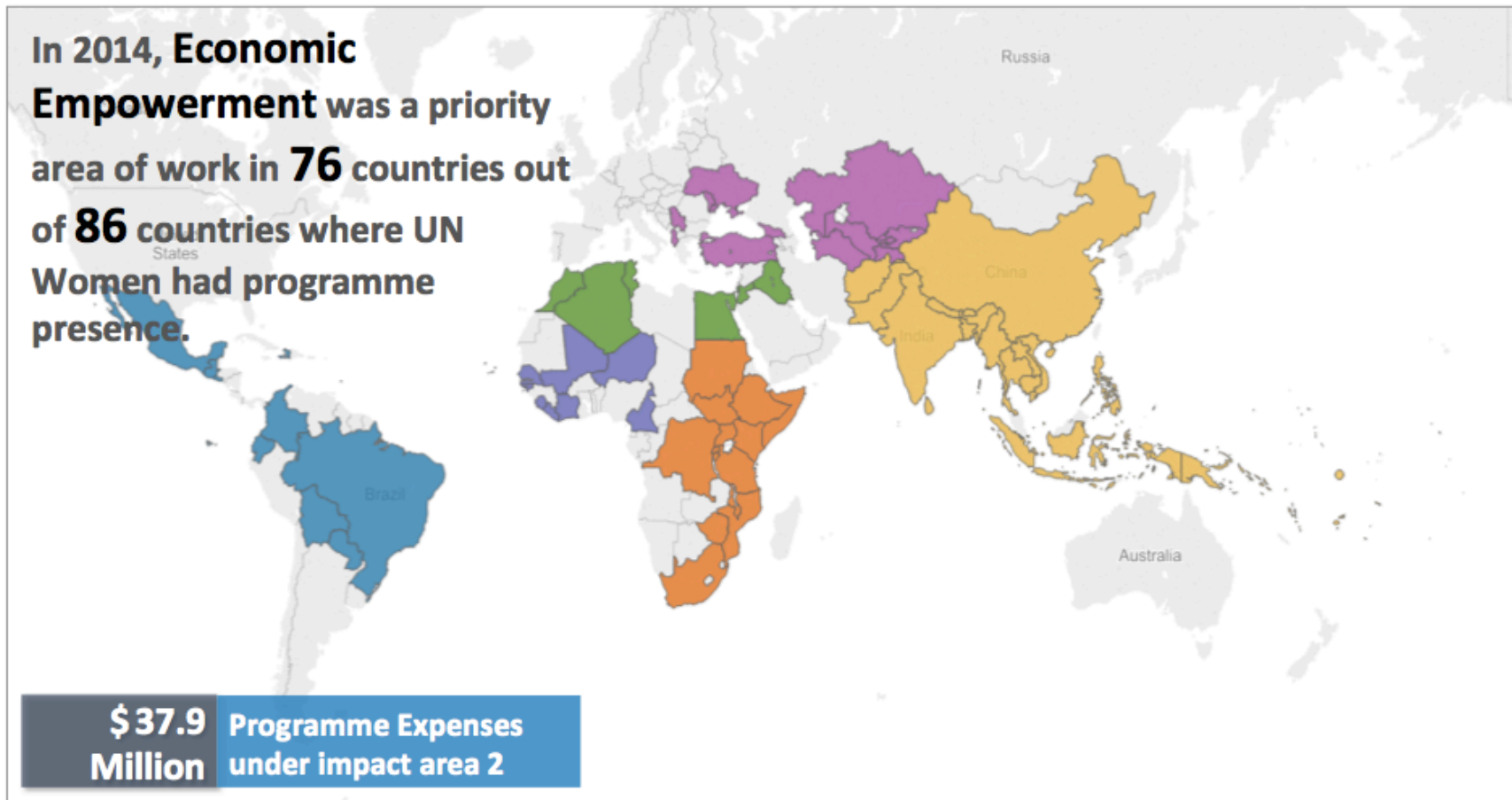
¹⁷ Indicator 1.2.3A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 34%. However, this indicator will measure annual results for the current year without accumulation from previous years.

¹⁸ Indicator 1.3.1A: This indicator will be measured every year without accumulation of results from previous years; therefore the baseline was set to 0.

¹⁹ Indicator 1.3.2A: This indicator will be measure number of countries starting in 2014 with accumulation of results through 2017; therefore the baseline was set to 0.

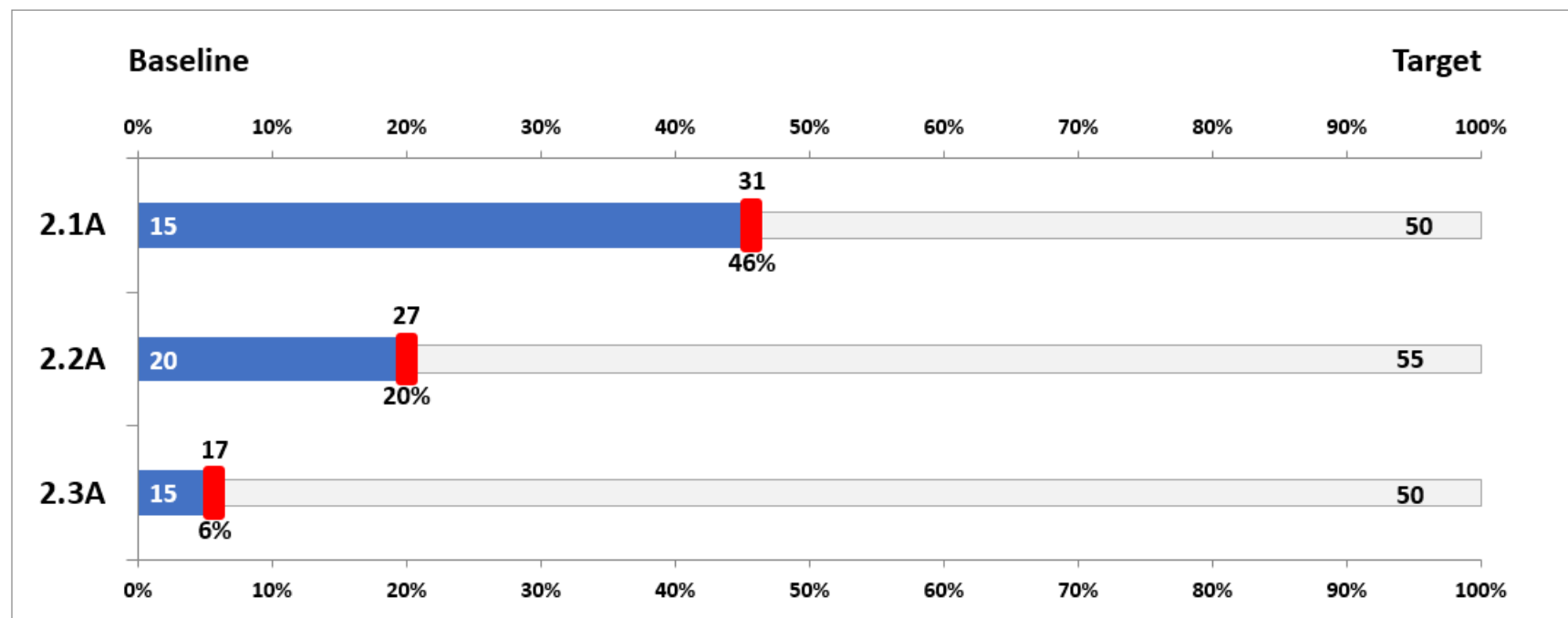
Impact Area 2: Economic Empowerment

Impact Area 2 – Result²⁰ Overview



²⁰ The count is based on number of impact area 2 outcomes reflected in UN Women Result Management System and includes country offices (CO), Multi-Country offices (MCO) and Programme Presence countries (PP).

Progress on outcome indicators for impact area 2



Outcome Indicator	Baseline ²¹	Target ²²	Result	Progress ²³	Source
2.1A Number of countries supported by UN Women which have a gender-responsive policy framework (including legislation, policies and budgets) in national, local or sectoral planning documents	15 ^{xxvii} (2012)	50	31	46%	UN-Women reporting from 48 countries ^{xxviii}
2.2A Number of countries that have taken to scale gender-responsive services	20 ^{xxix}	55	27	20%	UN-Women reporting from 52 countries ^{xxx}
2.3A Number of countries which have economic policies and poverty eradication strategies which are influenced by gender equality advocates	15 ^{xxxi} (2011)	50	17	6%	UN-Women reporting from 29 countries ^{xxxii}

²¹ Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013. Baseline values shown in *boxed italic* have been updated since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

²² Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017. Target values shown in *boxed italic* are new or proposed for revision since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

²³ Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as: $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

Progress on impact/outcome/output indicators for impact area 2

				2014		
Impact Area / Outcome / Output	Indicator ²⁴	Baseline ²⁵	Target ²⁶	Result	Progress ²⁷	Source
Impact Area Indicators						
2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	2A Percentage of countries where there was a reduction in the share and overall number of women in vulnerable employment (reporting a greater than 3% reduction)	0% ²⁸ (2014)	20%	3%	13%	The World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database
	2B Percentage of countries where the gender pay gap was reduced and average earnings increased	0% (2014)	50%	14%	28%	International Labour Organisation (ILO) KILM (Key Indicators for Labour Markets) database
Outcome Indicators						
2.1 National plans, legislation, policies, strategies, budgets and justice mechanisms adopted and implemented to strengthen women's economic empowerment	2.1A Number of countries supported by UN Women which have a gender-responsive policy framework (including legislation, policies and budgets) in national, local or sectoral planning documents	15 ^{xxxiii} (2012)	50	31	46%	UN-Women reporting from 48 countries ^{xxxiv}
2.2 Women's sustainable livelihoods enhanced by gender-responsive services and access and control over means of production and resources	2.2A Number of countries that have taken to scale gender-responsive services	20 ^{xxxv}	55	27	20%	UN-Women reporting from 52 countries ^{xxxvi}
2.3 Gender equality advocates influence economic policies and poverty eradication strategies to promote women's economic empowerment and sustainable development	2.3A Number of countries which have economic policies and poverty eradication strategies which are influenced by gender equality advocates	15 ^{xxxvii} (2011)	50	17	6%	UN-Women reporting from 29 countries ^{xxxviii}
Output Indicators						
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 supported by UN-Women where legislators and policy makers introduce proposals for gender responsive legislation and policies to advance women's economic empowerment	16 ^{xxxix}	36	24	40%	UN-Women reporting from 21 countries ^{xl}

²⁴ Indicators for impact area 2 are measured through the following methods:

- Current year measure: 2A and 2B
- Accumulated measure of baseline plus current year measure: 2.1A, 2.1.1A, 2.1.2A, 2.2A, 2.2.1A, 2.2.2A, 2.3A, 2.3.1A, and 2.3.2A

²⁵ Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013. Baseline values shown in *boxed italic* have been updated since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

²⁶ Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017. Target values shown in *boxed italic* are new or proposed for revision since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

²⁷ Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as: $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

²⁸ Indicator 2A: 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.

Impact Area / Outcome / Output	Indicator ²⁴	Baseline ²⁵	Target ²⁶	2014		
				Result	Progress ²⁷	Source
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	12 ^{xii}	47	18	17%	UN-Women reporting from 28 countries ^{xiii}
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 supported by UN-Women where public officials have received training and developed and/or implemented gender-responsive public services and policy	10 ^{xiii}	45	23	37%	UN-Women reporting from 34 countries ^{xiv}
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 supported by UN-Women where enterprise development assistance is accessible to women	21 ^{xiv} (2012)	56	29	23%	UN-Women reporting from 40 countries ^{xvi}
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 supported by UN-Women where gender equality advocates and their networks campaign for specific changes in laws and policies on economic empowerment and sustainable development	19 ^{xvii} (2012)	29	26	70%	UN-Women reporting from 35 countries ^{xviii}
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 supported by UN-Women where consultations were held between government and gender equality advocates prior to the development of the current national development and/or poverty reduction strategy	9 ^{xix}	14	14	100%	UN-Women reporting from 22 countries ⁱ

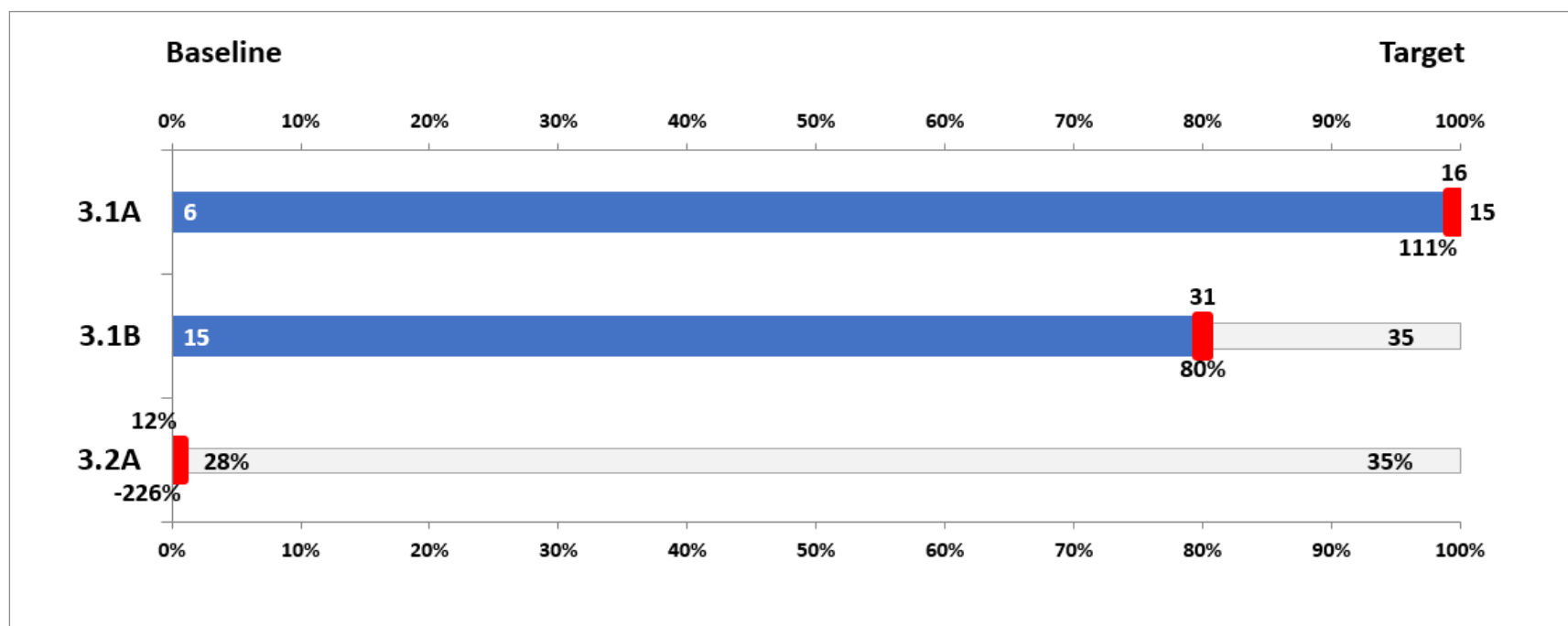
Impact Area 3: Ending Violence against Women

Impact Area 3 – Result²⁹ Overview



²⁹ The count is based on number of impact area 3 outcomes reflected in UN Women Result Management System and includes country offices (CO), Multi-Country offices (MCO) and Programme Presence countries (PP).

Progress on outcome indicators for impact area 3



Outcome Indicator	Baseline ³⁰	Target ³¹	Result	Progress ³²	Source
3.1A Number of countries that have adopted National Action Plans (NAPs)/strategies on ending violence against women and girls.	6 ⁱⁱ	15	16 ³³	111%	UN-Women reporting from 57 countries ⁱⁱⁱ
3.1B Number of countries that have adopted strengthened legislation addressing all forms of violence against women informed by voices of women survivors	15 ⁱⁱⁱ	35 ³⁴	31 ³⁵	80%	UN-Women reporting from 57 countries ^{iv}
3.2A Level of use of multi-sectoral VAW support services by women survivors of VAW	TBD ³⁶	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A

³⁰ Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013. Baseline values shown in *boxed italic* have been updated since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

³¹ Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017. Target values shown in *boxed italic* are new or proposed for revision since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

³² Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as: $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

³³ Indicator 3.1A: Data for this indicator refers to countries supported by UN-Women (as the data source is UN-Women annual reporting from countries).

³⁴ Indicator 3.1B: It is proposed to adjust target of this indicator from 100 to 35, in consideration of the source of data coming from countries supported by UN-Women.

³⁵ Indicator 3.1B: Data for this indicator refers to countries supported by UN-Women (as the data source is UN-Women annual reporting from countries).

³⁶ Indicator 3.2A: A result for this indicator cannot be reported for 2014. The "level of use" aspect of this indicator was found to be inconsistently applied in country reporting, therefore more specific guidance will be provided in 2015 to country offices regarding consistent sources and methods to measure this indicator. The baseline and target for this indicator will be set in 2015, to measure the percentage of women survivors of VAW using support services rather than the level of use of support services.

Progress on impact/outcome/output indicators for impact area 3

				2014		
Impact Area / Outcome / Output	Indicator ³⁷	Baseline ³⁸	Target ³⁹	Result	Progress ⁴⁰	Source
Impact Area Indicators						
3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	3A Number of countries that have national VAW prevalence data	89	120	102	42%	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
	3B Percentage of countries where national prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence experienced by women by an intimate partner has decreased	0%	10%	N/A ⁴¹	N/A	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
Outcome Indicators						
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	3.1A Number of countries that have adopted National Action Plans (NAPs)/strategies on ending violence against women and girls.	6 ^{lv}	15	16 ⁴²	111%	UN-Women reporting from 57 countries ^{lvii}
	3.1B Number of countries that have adopted strengthened legislation addressing all forms of violence against women informed by voices of women survivors	15 ^{lviii}	35 ⁴³	31 ⁴⁴	80%	UN-Women reporting from 57 countries ^{lviii}
3.2 Women and girls use existing multi-sectoral, quality VAW services, which are survivor focused	3.2A Level of use of multi-sectoral VAW support services by women survivors of VAW	TBD ⁴⁵	TBD	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output Indicators						
3.1.1 Strengthened capacity of national and local authorities to develop and implement laws, policies and strategies to	3.1.1A Number of countries supported by UN-Women where stakeholders have contributed to developing/revising VAW laws, policies and	0 ⁴⁶ (2014)	65	30	46%	UN-Women reporting from 40 countries ^{lix}

³⁷ Indicators for impact area 3 are measured through the following methods:

- Current year measure: 3A, 3B, and 3.2A
- Accumulated measure of baseline plus current year measure: 3.1A, 3.1B, 3.1.1A, 3.1.2A, 3.1.3B, 3.2.1A, and 3.2.2A
- Accumulation of most recently reported values from each country: 3.1.3A and 3.2.3A

³⁸ Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013. Baseline values shown in *boxed italics* have been updated since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

³⁹ Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017. Target values shown in *boxed italics* are new or proposed for revision since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

⁴⁰ Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as: $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

⁴¹ Indicator 3B: A result for this indicator cannot be reported for 2014. The list of countries with prevalence data will be released by UNSD in October 2015, at which time these countries will be reviewed to identify where two or more studies using the same methodology have been completed and a determination can be made whether or not a prevalence decrease has occurred. The prevalence measured will be women's experience of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey results, rather than lifetime prevalence. It should be noted that it will be challenging to report on this indicator on a yearly basis, given that countries rarely collect VAW prevalence data on a regular basis (every five years in the best cases).

⁴² Indicator 3.1A: Data for this indicator refers to countries supported by UN-Women (as the data source is UN-Women annual reporting from countries).

⁴³ Indicator 3.1B: It is proposed to adjust target from 100 to 35, in consideration of the source of data coming from countries supported by UN-Women.

⁴⁴ Indicator 3.1B: Data for this indicator refers to countries supported by UN-Women (as the data source is UN-Women annual reporting from countries).

⁴⁵ Indicator 3.2A: A result for this indicator cannot be reported for 2014. The "level of use" aspect of this indicator was found to be inconsistently applied in country reporting, therefore more specific guidance will be provided in 2015 to country offices regarding consistent sources and methods to measure this indicator. The baseline and target for this indicator will be set in 2015, to measure the percentage of women survivors of VAW using support services rather than the level of use of support services.

⁴⁶ Indicator 3.1.1A: This indicator will measure number of countries starting in 2014 with accumulation of results through 2017; therefore the baseline was set to 0.

Impact Area / Outcome / Output	Indicator ³⁷	Baseline ³⁸	Target ³⁹	2014		
				Result	Progress ⁴⁰	Source
prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and prevent impunity	strategies					
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 supported by UN-Women 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	71 ^{47 lx}	87	80	56%	UN-Women reporting from 40 countries ^{lxi}
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	108 ^{48 lxii}	133	114	24%	UN-Women reporting from 36 countries ^{lxiii} and a UN-Women desk review of UN Resident Coordinator Annual Reports (RCAR) ^{lxiv}
	3.1.3B Number of UNCTs supported by UN Women whose work on ERAW includes engagement with men and boys	7 ^{49 lxxv}	40	29	67%	UN-Women reporting from 36 countries ^{lxvi}
3.2.1 Improved availability of quality, multi-sectoral VAW services	3.2.1A Number of countries supported by UN-Women where quality multi-sectoral VAW services are available	28 ^{50 lxvii}	40	39	92%	UN-Women reporting from 26 countries ^{lxviii}
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 supported by UN-Women where 70% of service providers supported by UN-Women deliver services in line with established quality guidelines	8 ^{51 lxxix}	15	12	57%	UN-Women reporting from 30 countries ^{lxxx}
3.2.3 Increased awareness of women and girls of availability of multi-sectoral VAW services	3.2.3A Number of partner organizations in countries supported by UN-Women that provide information to all women on availability of VAW services	TBD ^{52 lxxxi}	TBD	N/A	N/A	UN-Women reporting from 25 countries ^{lxxxi}

⁴⁷ Indicator 3.1.2A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 71 and it is proposed to adjust target from 65 to 87.

⁴⁸ Indicator 3.1.3A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 108 and it is proposed to adjust target from 100 to 133.

⁴⁹ Indicator 3.1.3B: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 7.

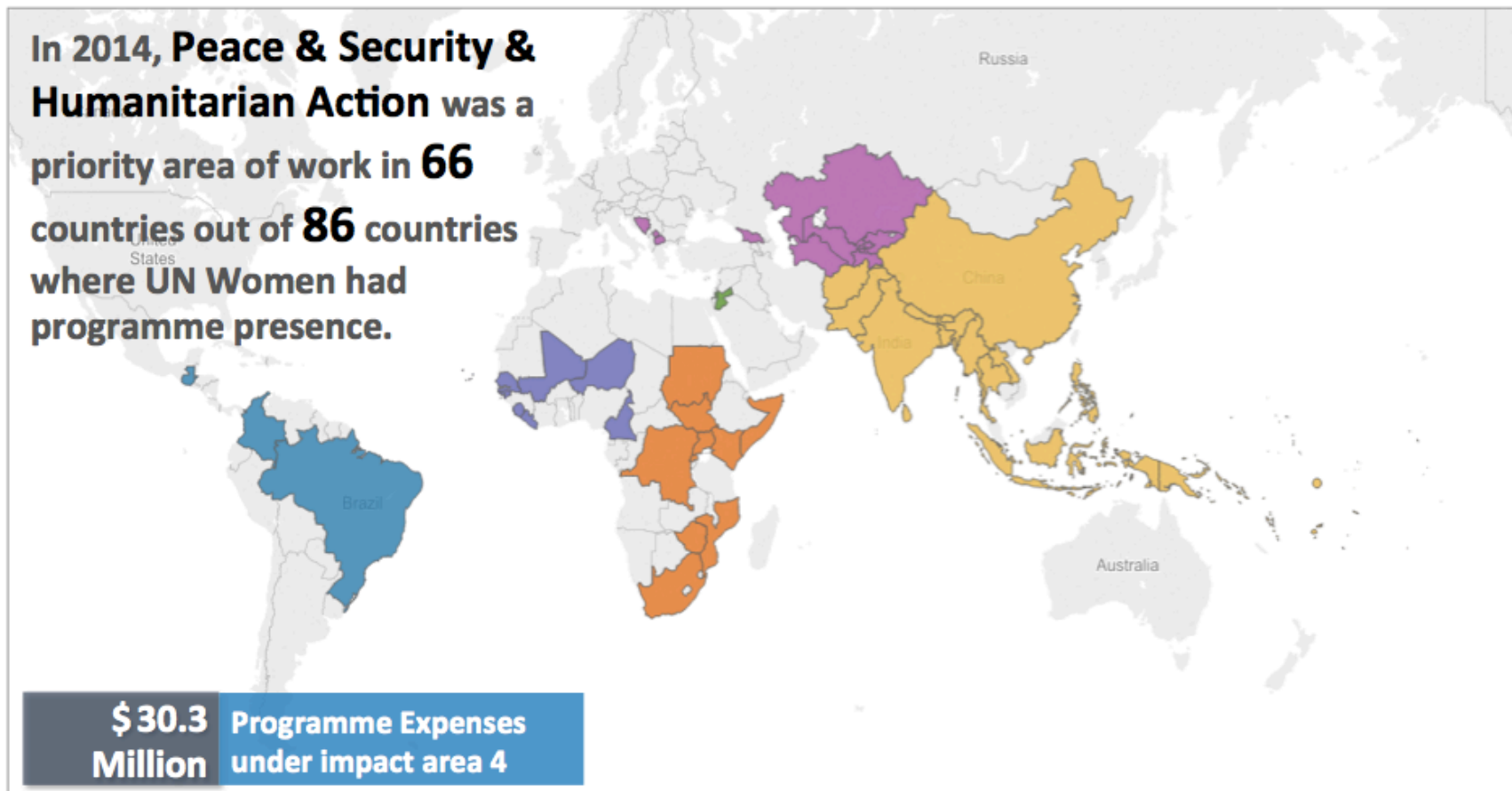
⁵⁰ Indicator 3.2.1A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 28 and it is proposed to set the target to 40.

⁵¹ Indicator 3.2.2A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 8 and it is proposed to set the target to 15.

⁵² Indicator 3.2.3A: This indicator was envisaged to capture the total number of partner organizations throughout the Strategic Plan period. To that end, 662 partner organizations were reported by 73 countries in the 2013 Baseline Survey, and an estimated target of 772 was considered. In reviewing country reported results from 2014, a total of 63 partner organizations were reported by only 17 countries. Furthermore, in some cases results may have referred only to new partner organizations, and in some cases to new and existing. Therefore it was determined that the methodology, baseline, and target for this indicator should be reviewed and updated in 2015, to more effectively capture both number of maintained partnerships and new partnerships, based on annual counts and annual targets.

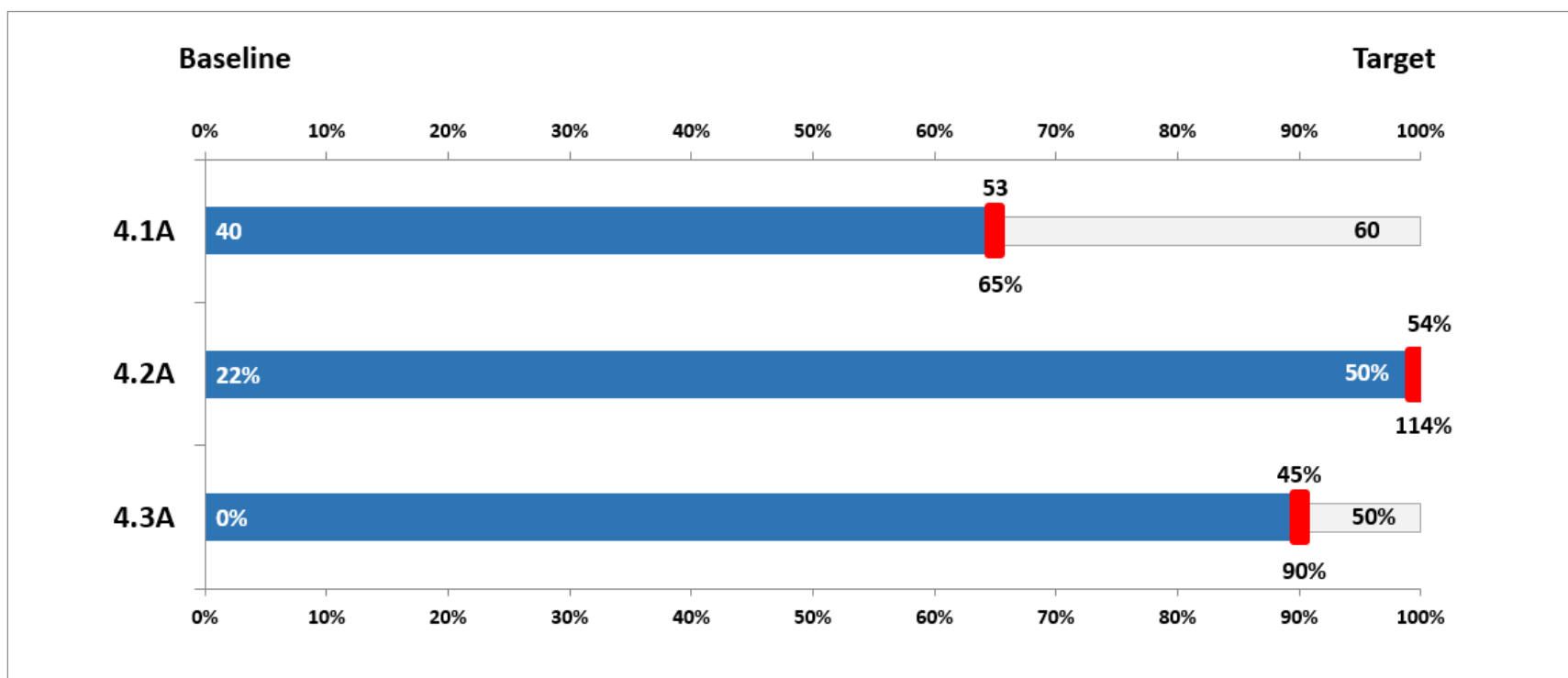
Impact Area 4: Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action

Impact Area 4 – Result⁵³ Overview



⁵³ The count is based on number of impact area 4 outcomes reflected in UN Women Result Management System and includes country offices (CO), Multi-Country offices (MCO) and Programme Presence countries (PP).

Progress on outcome indicators for impact area 4



Outcome Indicator	Baseline ⁵⁴	Target ⁵⁵	Result	Progress ⁵⁶	Source
4.1A Number of countries implementing WPS National Action Plans (NAP) or other relevant planning instruments	40 ^{xxiii}	60	53	65%	Annual desk review by UN-Women
4.2A Percentage of UN supported peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls	22%	50%	54%	114%	The Secretary-General's annual report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security
4.3A Percentage of intergovernmental outcome documents on humanitarian action with specific provisions to strengthen targeted action for gender equality and women's empowerment in humanitarian action	0% ⁵⁷	50%	45%	90%	Annual desk review of intergovernmental outcome documents by UN-Women

⁵⁴ Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013. Baseline values shown in *boxed italics* have been updated since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

⁵⁵ Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017. Target values shown in *boxed italics* are new or proposed for revision since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

⁵⁶ Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as: $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

⁵⁷ Indicator 4.3A: This indicator will be measured every year without accumulation of results from previous years; therefore the baseline was set to 0%.

Progress on impact/outcome/output indicators for impact area 4

Impact Area / Outcome / Output	Indicator ⁵⁸	Baseline ⁵⁹	Target ⁶⁰	2014		Source
				Result	Progress ⁶¹	
Impact Area Indicators						
4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	4A Percentage change in women in leadership of peace missions	21% (2012)	25% (20% increase)	18% ^{lxv}	-81%	The Secretary-General's annual report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security
	4B Average percentage of women participating in peace talks and transitional justice processes	28% (2012)	34% (20% increase)	37%	152%	The Secretary-General's annual report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security
Outcome Indicators						
4.1 Women, Peace and Security commitments and accountability frameworks adopted and implemented in conflict and post-conflict situations	4.1A Number of countries implementing WPS National Action Plans (NAP) or other relevant planning instruments	40 ^{lxv}	60	53	65%	Annual desk review by UN-Women
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	4.2A Percentage of UN supported peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls	22%	50%	54%	114%	The Secretary-General's annual report to the Security Council on Women and 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	4.3A Percentage of intergovernmental outcome documents on humanitarian action with specific provisions to strengthen targeted action for gender equality and women's empowerment in humanitarian action	0% ⁶²	50%	45%	90%	Annual desk review of intergovernmental outcome documents by UN-Women
Output Indicators						
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	40%	80%	42%	5%	The Secretary-General's annual report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security, UN Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace and Security

⁵⁸ Indicators for impact area 4 are measured through the following methods:

- Current year measure: 4A, 4B, 4.1A, 4.1.1A, 4.1.1B, 4.1.1C, 4.2A, 4.2.1A, 4.3A, and 4.3.3A
- Accumulated measure of baseline plus current year measure: 4.1.2A, 4.3.1A, 4.3.1B, and 4.3.2A

⁵⁹ Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013. Baseline values shown in *boxed italic* have been updated since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

⁶⁰ Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017. Target values shown in *boxed italic* are new or proposed for revision since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

⁶¹ Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as: $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

⁶² Indicator 4.3A: This indicator will be measured every year without accumulation of results from previous years; therefore the baseline was set to 0%.

Impact Area / Outcome / Output	Indicator ⁵⁸	Baseline ⁵⁹	Target ⁶⁰	2014		Source
				Result	Progress ⁶¹	
	4.1.1B Percentage funding from the Peace Building Fund allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment in countries supported by UN-Women	8%	15%	9%	19%	The Secretary-General'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	TBD ⁶³	TBD	N/A	N/A	
4.1.2 Member States more accountable for WPS commitments	4.1.2A Percentage of NAPs supported by UN-Women that have concrete indicators for tracking progress	47%	75%	67%	70%	Annual desk review by UN-Women
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	TBD ⁶⁴	TBD	N/A	N/A	
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 <i>UN-Women Accountability to Gender in Humanitarian Action Report</i> to inform high level policy discussions	0	30	4	13%	UN-Women reporting from 26 countries ^{lxvii}
	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	10 ⁶⁵ lxviii	30	15	25%	UN-Women reporting from 26 countries ^{lxviii}
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	11 ⁶⁶ lxix	30	16	26%	UN-Women reporting from 33 countries ^{lxix}

⁶³ Indicator 4.1.1C: This indicator will need to be reviewed and revised in 2015 to address difficulties in measurement. A baseline of 6% was calculated in November 2013 through analysis of the indicative baseline study of targets for the *Secretary-General's Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding (7PAP)*. However, upon further review, this baseline value is problematic, and following a similar methodology to measure this indicator on an annual basis would be costly and time consuming.

⁶⁴ Indicator 4.2.1A: This indicator will need to be reviewed and revised in 2015 to clarify the scope and define a measurement methodology. As written, the scope of "official peace and security fora" is unclear, as is the methodology to measure the contributions of advocates.

⁶⁵ Indicator 4.3.1B: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 10.

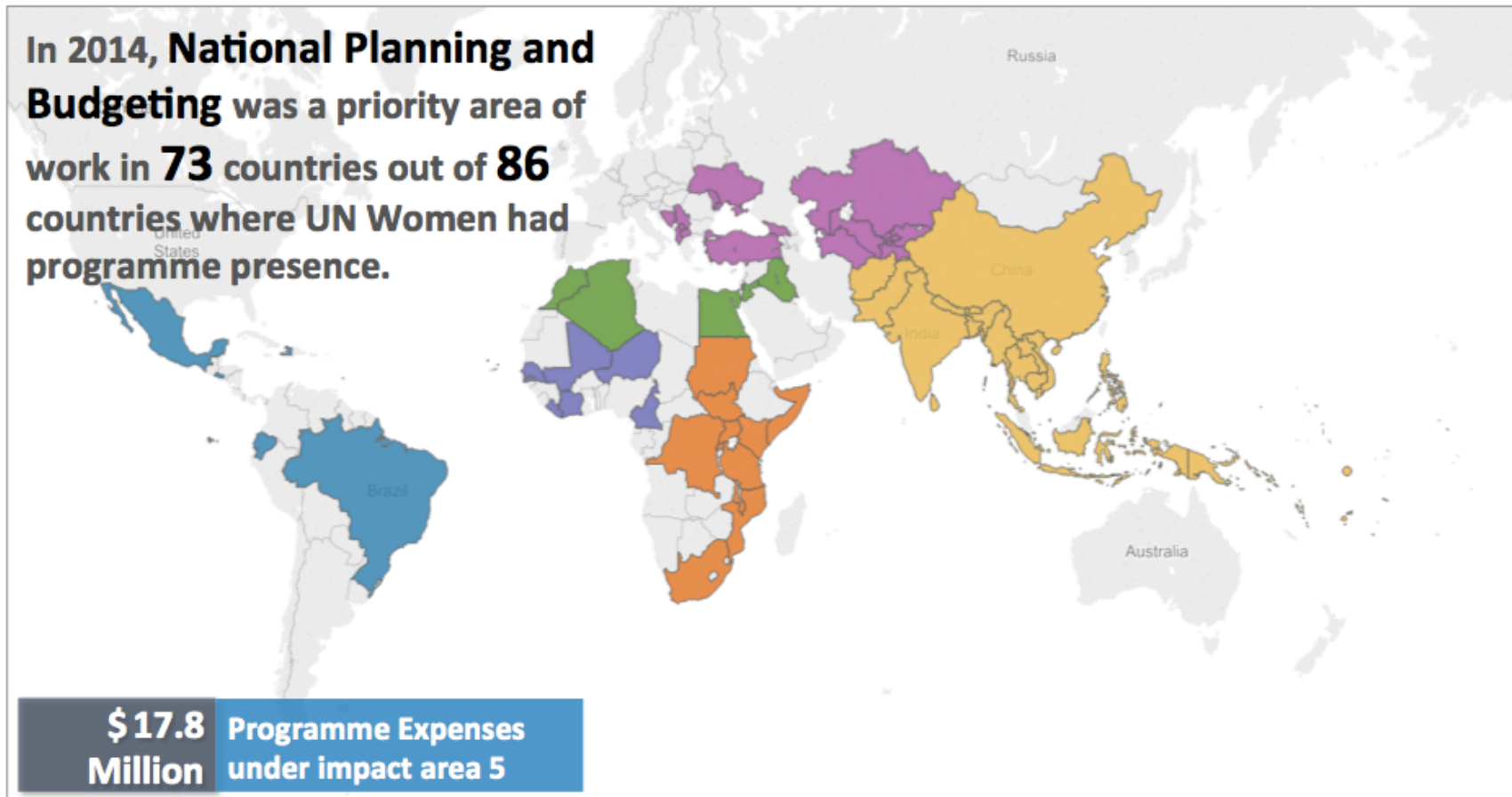
⁶⁶ Indicator 4.3.2A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 11.

Impact Area / Outcome / Output	Indicator ⁵⁸	Baseline ⁵⁹	Target ⁶⁰	2014		
				Result	Progress ⁶¹	Source
4.3.3 Existing coordination mechanisms are more gender-responsive and better analyze and address the distinct needs of women and girls	4.3.3A Percentage increase in the number of humanitarian appeals and strategies that include a gender analysis	21% ⁶⁷ (2014)	37% (75% increase)	21% (0% increase)	0%	Annual desk review of by UN-Women

⁶⁷ Indicator 4.3.3A: OCHA has recently adopted the Humanitarian Programme Cycle as its main coordination mechanism for humanitarian appeals. This requires developing a Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) to form the basis of a Strategic Response Plan (SRP). The 2014 guidelines from OCHA for developing a HNO require an analysis of the "Impact of the crisis, in particular the status/conditions of populations living in affected areas [which means a] gender analysis must be undertaken to ensure the needs, access and participation of women, girls, boys and men, are adequately identified and addressed." In light of this, a baseline has been established as of 2014. Of appeals conducted in 2014, 5 out of 24 included a gender analysis, therefore the baseline value was set to 21% and it is proposed to set the target to 37%, representing a 75% increase. Results indicate the percentage value and percentage increase from the baseline value of 21%.

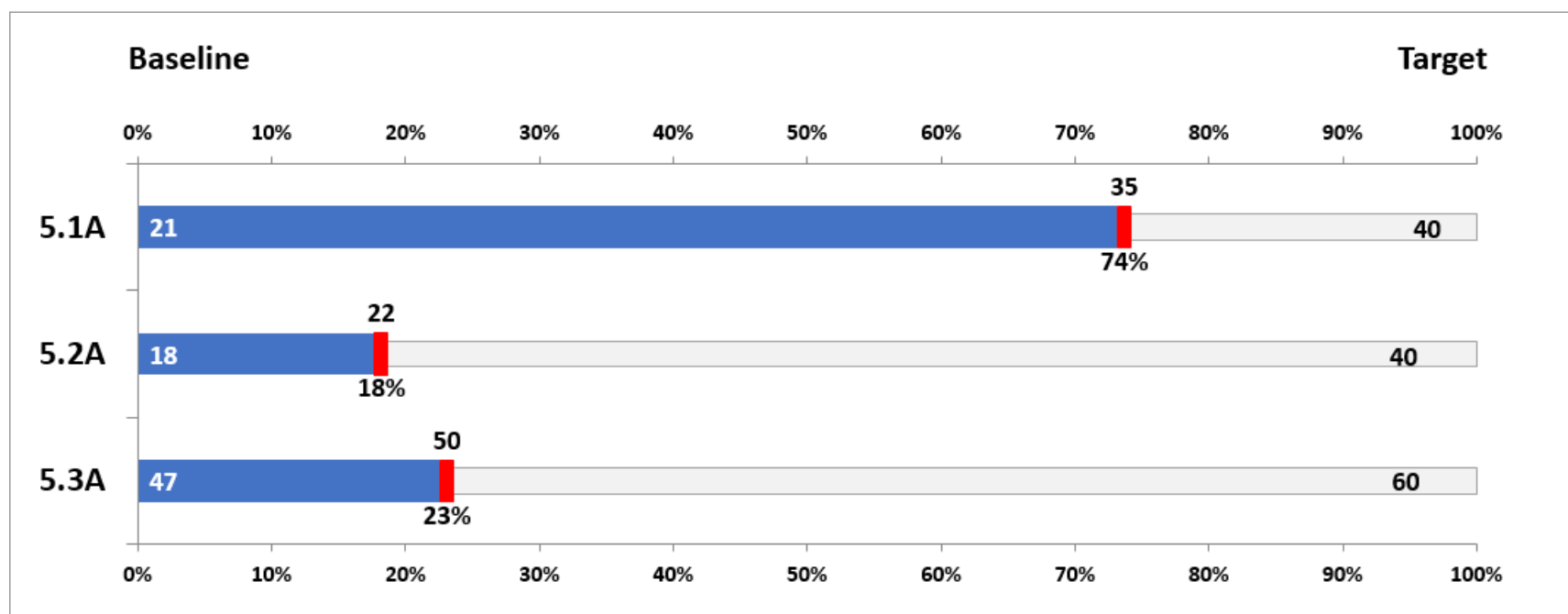
Impact Area 5: National Planning and Budgeting

Impact Area 5 – Result⁶⁸ Overview



⁶⁸ The count is based on number of impact area 5 outcomes reflected in UN Women Result Management System and includes country offices (CO), Multi-Country offices (MCO) and Programme Presence countries (PP).

Progress on outcome indicators for impact area 5



Outcome Indicator	Baseline ⁶⁹	Target ⁷⁰	Result	Progress ⁷¹	Source
5.1A Number of countries where national action plans on gender equality are developed and implemented in alignment with the National Development Strategies.	21 ^{xxxxi} (2010)	40	35	74%	UN-Women reporting from 49 countries ^{xxxxii}
5.2A Number of countries where systems are in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	18 ^{xxxxiii} (2012)	40	22	18%	UN-Women reporting from 54 countries ^{xxxxiv}
5.3A Number of countries whose national strategic plans for HIV/AIDS incorporate gender-responsive actions with budgets for implementation.	47 ^{xxxxv} ⁷²	60	50	23%	UN-Women reporting from 21 countries ^{xxxxvi}

⁶⁹ Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013. Baseline values shown in *boxed italics* have been updated since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

⁷⁰ Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017. Target values shown in *boxed italics* are new or proposed for revision since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

⁷¹ Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as: $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

⁷² Indicator 5.3A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 47.

Progress on impact/outcome/output indicators for impact area 5

Impact Area / Outcome / Output	Indicator ⁷³	Baseline ⁷⁴	Target ⁷⁵	2014		
				Result	Progress ⁷⁶	Source
Impact Area Indicators						
5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	5A Number of countries that have increased budget allocation for gender equality commitments compared to 2013 levels	0 ⁷⁷	25	22	88%	UN-Women reporting from 73 countries ^{lxxxvii}
	5B Number of donor countries (DAC) that increased their allocation to gender equality	11 (2011)	15 ⁷⁸	14 ^{lxxxviii}	75%	OECD Gender-Net and reports on OECD Gender Marker
	5C Percentage of young women aged 15-24 who are living with HIV	65% (2009)	30%	60%	14%	UNAIDS (measured every 2 years)
Outcome Indicators						
5.1 National Development Strategies and other national sectoral plans with specific commitments to advance gender equality and women's empowerment adopted and implemented	5.1A Number of countries where national action plans on gender equality are developed and implemented in alignment with the National Development Strategies.	21 ^{lxxxix} (2010)	40	35	74%	UN-Women reporting from 49 countries ^{xc}
5.2 Mechanisms are in place to increase accountability of national government towards gender equality and to monitor implementation of gender equality commitments	5.2A Number of countries where systems are in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	18 ^{xcii} (2012)	40	22	18%	UN-Women reporting from 54 countries ^{xcii}
5.3 Gender-responsive national HIV/AIDS strategies, plans and budgets adopted and implemented	5.3A Number of countries whose national strategic plans for HIV/AIDS incorporate gender-responsive actions with budgets for implementation.	47 ^{xciii} (2011)	60	50	23%	UN-Women reporting from 21 countries ^{xciv}
Output Indicators						
5.1.1 Key government institutions at national and local levels have knowledge and tools to analyze, formulate and execute gender-responsive plans and	5.1.1A Number of countries supported by UN-Women where Ministries of finance issue GRB guidelines.	17 ^{xcv} (2010)	30	22	38%	UN-Women reporting from 48 countries ^{xcvi}

⁷³ Indicators for impact area 5 are measured through the following methods:

- Current year measure: 5B, 5C, and 5.1.2A
- Accumulated measure of baseline plus current year measure: 5A, 5.1A, 5.1.1A, 5.1.2B, 5.2A, 5.2.1A, 5.2.2A, 5.3A, 5.3.1A, and 5.3.2A

⁷⁴ Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013. Baseline values shown in *boxed italic* have been updated since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

⁷⁵ Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017. Target values shown in *boxed italic* are new or proposed for revision since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

⁷⁶ Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as: $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

⁷⁷ Indicator 5A: This indicator will be measure increases in budget allocations starting in 2014 with accumulation of results through 2017; therefore the baseline was set to 0.

⁷⁸ Indicator 5B: The target value of 15 represents half the number of current DAC countries (29).

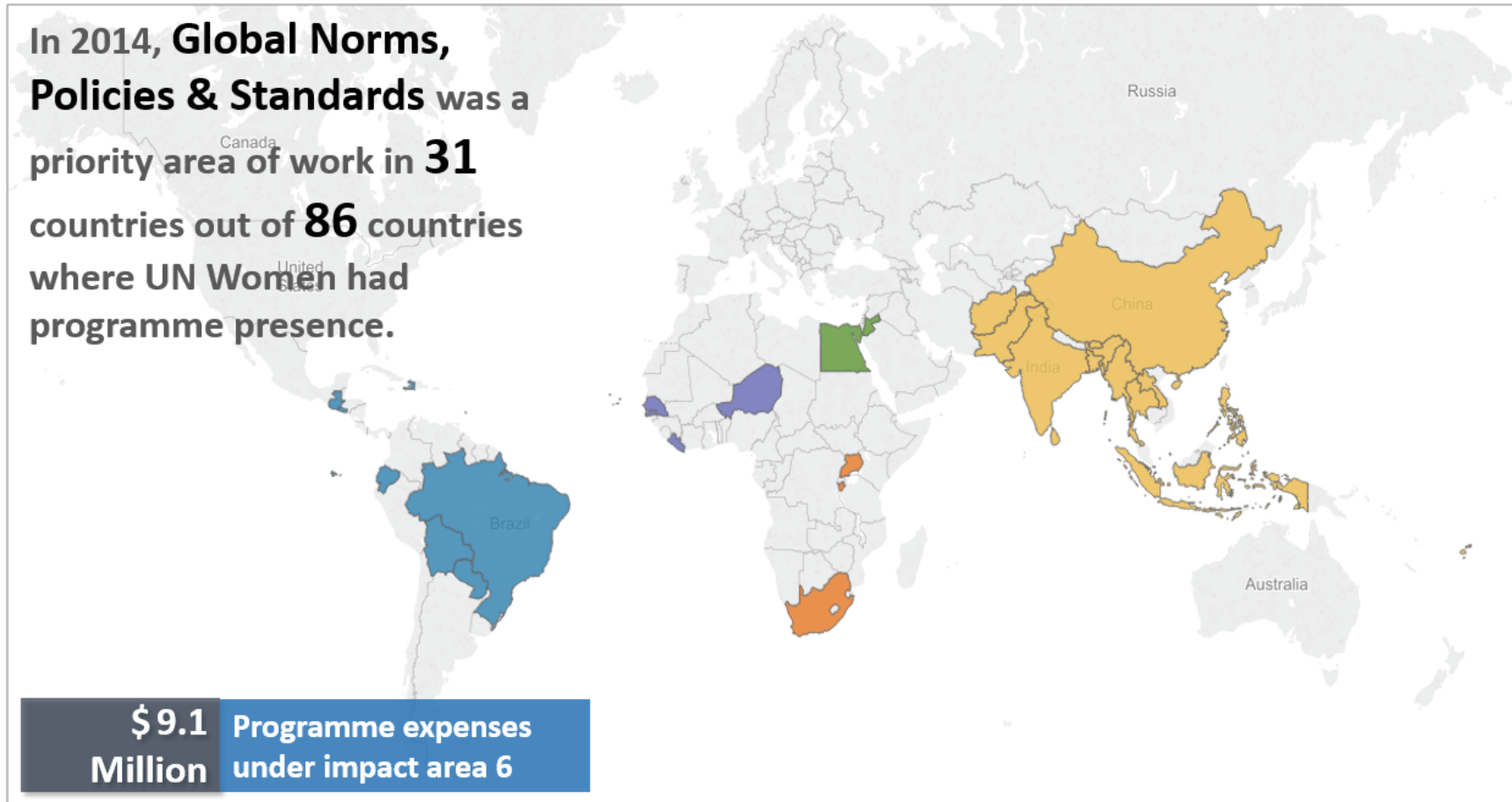
⁷⁹ Indicator 5.3A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 47.

				2014		
Impact Area / Outcome / Output	Indicator ⁷³	Baseline ⁷⁴	Target ⁷⁵	Result	Progress ⁷⁶	Source
budgets						
5.1.2 Adoption and use of gender markers by UN entities that produce comparable data to track the adequacy of resource allocations to gender equality	5.1.2A Methodology and guidelines for a common UN Gender marker agreed and adopted by the UN system (CEB)	0%	100%	100%	100%	Annual desk review of by UN-Women
	5.1.2B Number of UN entities using the agreed gender marker	4	8	14	250%	Annual desk review of by UN-Women
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	10 ^{xvii} (2012)	40	17	23%	UN-Women reporting from 30 countries ^{xviii}
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	8 ^{cxix}	40	18	31%	UN-Women reporting from 31 countries ^c
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 supported by UN-Women 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	40 ^{80 ci}	60	42	10%	UN-Women reporting from 14 countries ^{di}
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	13 ^{ciii}	60	36	49%	UN-Women reporting from 8 countries ^{div} and annual desk review by UN-Women

⁸⁰ Indicator 5.3.1A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, the baseline was set to 40.

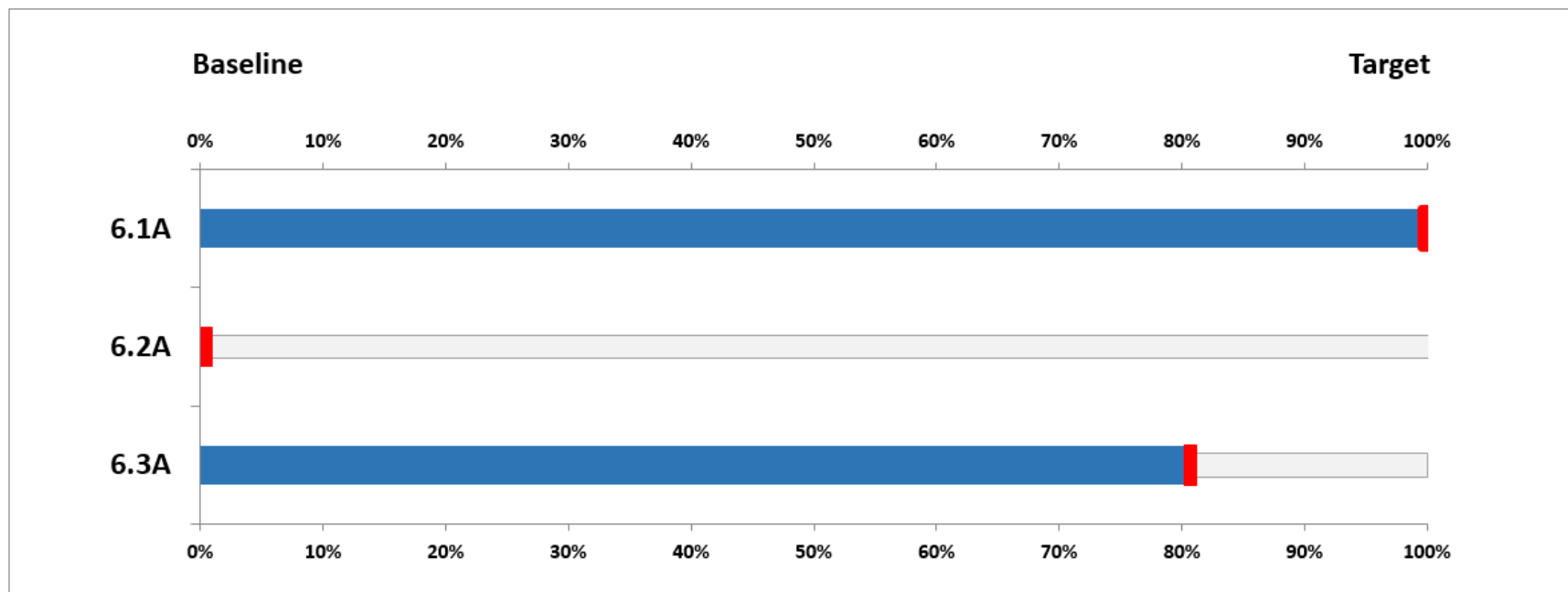
Impact Area 6: Global Norms, Policies and Standards

Impact Area 6 – Result⁸¹ Overview



⁸¹ The count is based on number of impact area 6 outcomes reflected in UN Women Result Management System and includes country offices (CO), Multi-Country offices (MCO) and Programme Presence countries (PP).

Progress on outcome indicators for impact area 6



Outcome Indicator	Baseline ⁸²	Target ⁸³	Result	Progress ⁸⁴	Source
6.1A Post-2015 development agenda incorporates gender equality as a priority theme and mainstreams gender equality in other themes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁸⁵	100%	Report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals A/68/970
6.2A Percentage of resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council that integrate gender perspectives	43% (2012)	50%	37%	-86%	Report of the Secretary-General A/69/182
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	28	235 ⁸⁶	195 ⁸⁷	81%	UN-Women Executive Director's speech at the 59th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women

⁸² Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013. Baseline values shown in *boxed italics* have been updated since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

⁸³ Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017. Target values shown in *boxed italics* are new or proposed for revision since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

⁸⁴ Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as: $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

⁸⁵ Indicator 6.1A: The Report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (A/68/970) contains a proposal for a stand-alone goal to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. In addition, a number of proposed goals include gender-sensitive targets. The chapeau of the report refers to gender equality and reaffirms the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of its review conferences.

⁸⁶ Indicator 6.3A: This is a cumulative target over the SP period and takes into account a country being counted multiple times over the SP period.

⁸⁷ Indicator 6.3A: For 2014, there was no Note Verbale. However countries responded to a Guidance Note to prepare a national report on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. The national reports were used to inform the preparation of the global review report on implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action for CSW59. The final official number of national reports prepared was 167 (source: Executive Director's speech at CSW); therefore the result for 2014 is 28 + 167 = 195.

Progress on impact/outcome/output indicators for impact area 6

Impact Area / Outcome / Output	Indicator ⁸⁸	Baseline ⁸⁹	Target ⁹⁰	2014		Source
				Result	Progress ⁹¹	
Impact Area Indicators						
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	6A Percentage of General Assembly resolutions that integrate gender perspectives	37%	47%	42%	50%	Report of the Secretary-General A/69/182
	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	167 ⁹²	175	N/A ⁹³	N/A	Desk review by UN-Women
Outcome Indicators						
6.1 Global normative and policy framework for gender equality and women's empowerment strengthened and implemented	6.1A Post-2015 development agenda incorporates gender equality as a priority theme and mainstreams gender equality in other themes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁹⁴	100%	Report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals A/68/970
6.2 Sectoral global policy and normative frameworks reflect gender equality and women's empowerment perspectives	6.2A Percentage of resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council that integrate gender perspectives	43% (2012)	50%	37%	-86%	Report of the Secretary-General A/69/182
6.3 Strengthened linkages and synergy established between normative frameworks and operational activities for gender equality and women's empowerment	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	28	235 ⁹⁵	195 ⁹⁶	81%	UN-Women Executive Director's speech at the 59th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women
Output Indicators						
6.1.1 Enhanced capacity of governments and stakeholders to assess progress in	6.1.1A Number of countries supported by UN-Women that report under CEDAW or the UPR	0 ⁹⁷ (2014)	40	32	80%	UN-Women reporting from 57 countries ^{CV}

⁸⁸ Indicators for impact area 8 are measured through the following methods:

- Current year measure: 6A, 6.1A, 6.1.2B, 6.1.3A, 6.1.3B, 6.2A, 6.2.1A, 6.2.1B, and 6.3.1B
- Accumulated measure of baseline plus current year measure: 6B, 6.1.1A, 6.1.1B, 6.1.1C, 6.1.2A, 6.3A, and 6.3.1A

⁸⁹ Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013. Baseline values shown in **boxed italics** have been updated since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

⁹⁰ Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017. Target values shown in **boxed italics** are new or proposed for revision since presented in *Annex III: Development results framework* at the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board, 16-18 September 2013.

⁹¹ Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as: $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

⁹² Indicator 6B: Based on ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Survey, the baseline for this indicator was set to 167.

⁹³ Indicator 6B: A result for this indicator remains preliminary. The methodology for measurement requires a cross-tabulation of ICPD survey data with 167 Beijing+20 national reports. Beijing+20 reports were received up until early 2015. The analysis will be completed in 2015..

⁹⁴ Indicator 6.1A: The Report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (A/68/970) contains a proposal for a stand-alone goal to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. In addition, a number of proposed goals include gender-sensitive targets. The chapeau of the report refers to gender equality and reaffirms the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of its review conferences.

⁹⁵ Indicator 6.3A: This is a cumulative target over the SP period and takes into account a country being counted multiple times over the SP period.

⁹⁶ Indicator 6.3A: For 2014, there was no Note Verbale. However countries responded to a Guidance Note to prepare a national report on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. The national reports were used to inform the preparation of the global review report on implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action for CSW59. The final official number of national reports prepared was 167 (source: Executive Director's speech at CSW); therefore the result for 2014 is 28 + 167 = 195.

Impact Area / Outcome / Output	Indicator ⁸⁸	Baseline ⁸⁹	Target ⁹⁰	2014		
				Result	Progress ⁹¹	Source
implementation of CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, MDG 3, and other global normative and policy frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment	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	0	70 (2015)	76 ^{cvii}	109%	Annual desk review by UN-Women
	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	0	100 (2015)	42 ^{cvii}	42%	Annual desk review by UN-Women
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	5 ^{cviii}	84	32	34%	UN-Women reporting from 16 countries ^{ciix}
	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	11% ⁹⁸	50%	N/A ⁹⁹	N/A	
6.1.3 Gender equality and women's empowerment fully reflected in the future development agenda	6.1.3A Existence of stand-alone goal in the future development agenda on gender equality and women's empowerment	Yes	Yes	N/A ¹⁰⁰	N/A	Annual desk review by UN-Women
	6.1.3B Percentage of goals in the future development agenda for which there are gender-responsive targets and indicators	50%	75%	N/A ¹⁰¹	N/A	Annual desk review by UN-Women
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	0	32	30	94%	Annual desk review by UN-Women
	6.2.1B Percentage of reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly that integrate gender perspectives	62%	74%	61%	-8%	Annual desk review by UN-Women, reflected in the report of the Secretary-General

⁹⁷ Indicator 6.1.1A: This indicator will be measured starting in 2014 with accumulation of results through 2017; therefore the baseline was set to 0.

⁹⁸ Indicator 6.1.2B: This baseline value is the percentage of national delegations to CSW57 in 2013.

⁹⁹ Indicator 6.1.2B: This indicator will need to be reviewed and revised in 2015 to address difficulties in measurement. UN-Women encourages CSO participation in CSW national delegations, however there is currently no methodology in place to measure the actual number of CSO representatives on national delegations for CSW and other global intergovernmental meetings.

¹⁰⁰ Indicator 6.1.3A: The Report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (A/68/970) contains a proposal for a stand-alone goal to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. A result for 2014 is not available since the future development agenda has not yet been confirmed.

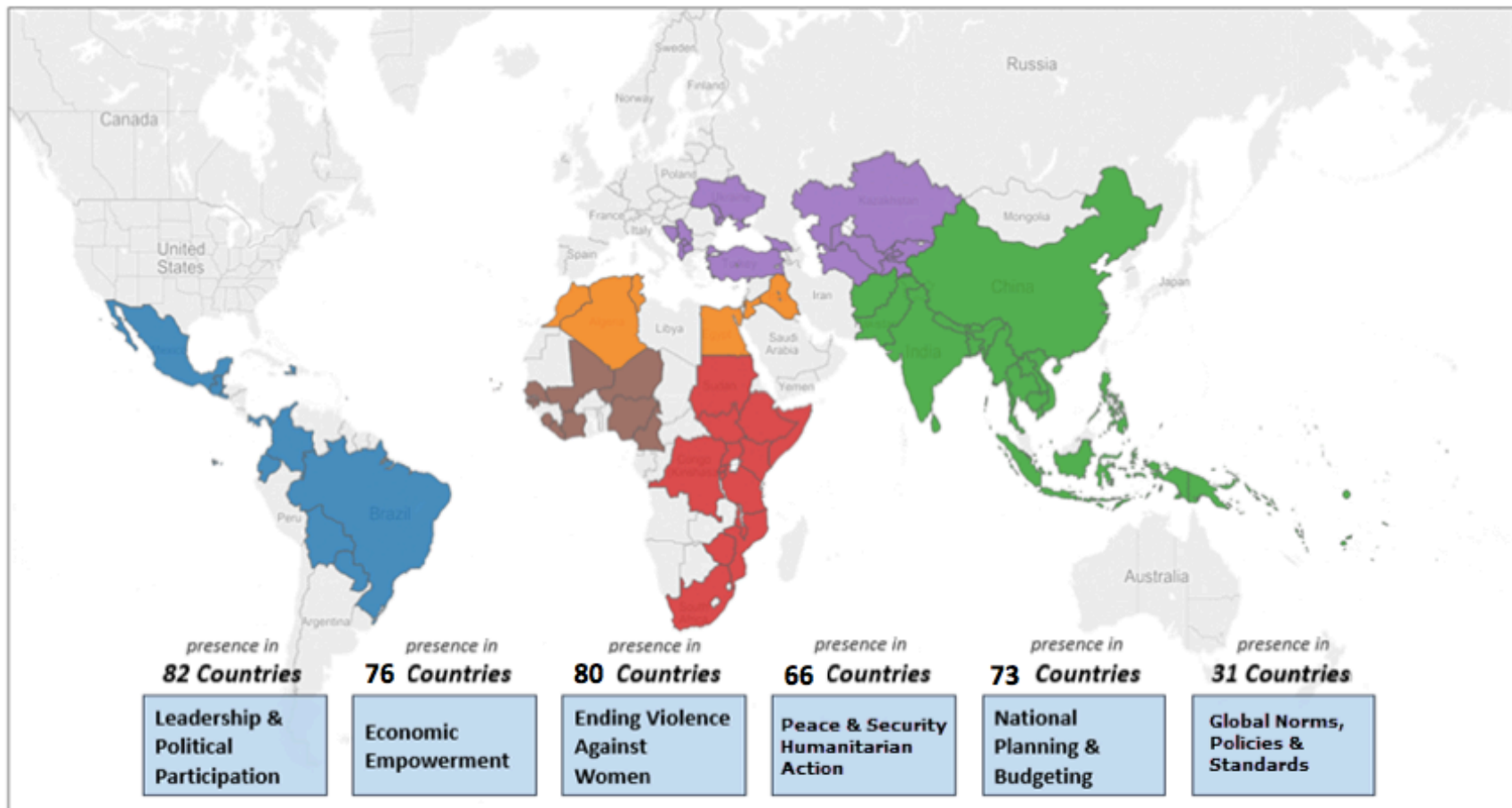
¹⁰¹ Indicator 6.1.3B: The Report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (A/68/970) contains a proposal for 17 goals and 169 targets; 12 goals contain gender-responsive targets. A result for 2014 is not available since the future development agenda has not yet been confirmed.

Impact Area / Outcome / Output	Indicator ⁸⁸	Baseline ⁸⁹	Target ⁹⁰	2014		
				Result	Progress ⁹¹	Source
						(A/69/182)
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	0	120	26	22%	UN-Women reporting from 16 countries ⁹² and an annual desk review by UN-Women
	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	0%	95%	93%	97%	Annual desk review by UN-Women

Global Overview of Results

Number of countries supported under each of the impact areas.

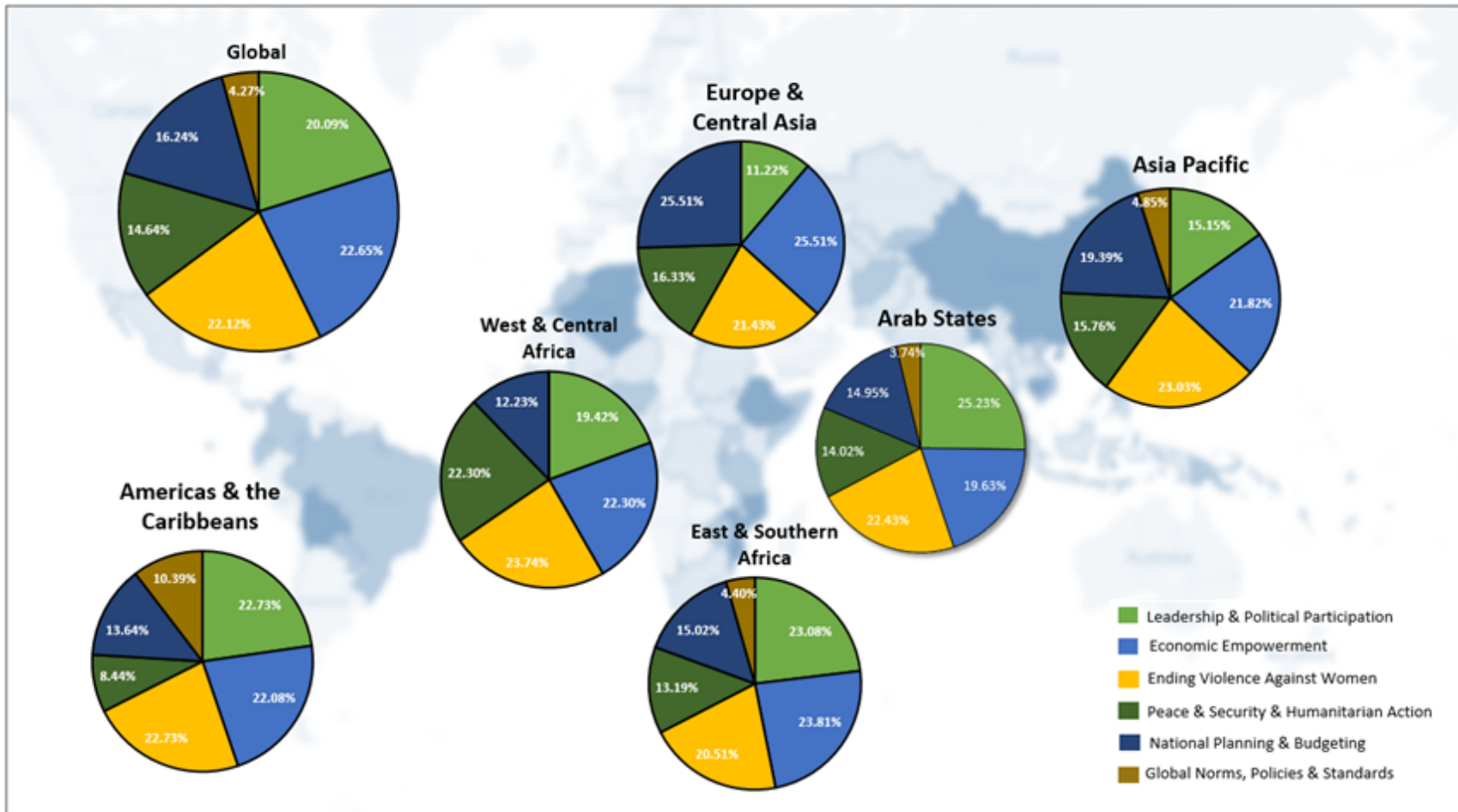
UN-Women delivered overall programme support in 86¹⁰² countries in 2014.



The map highlights countries by regions where UN Women had programme presence in 2014. It also provides total number of countries where UN Women had programme presence in each of the 6 Impact Areas.

¹⁰² The count is based on countries that reported on outcome level result and includes country offices (CO), Multi Country Offices (MCO) and Programme Presence Countries (PP).

Global and regional distribution by output level in each of the impact areas¹⁰³.



The chart provides distribution of outputs in 2014 UN Women programmes by % in each of the 6 Impact areas by regions and also provides a global snapshot of the distribution.

¹⁰³ The count is based on country programme outputs reflected in UN Women Result Management System (RMS) and includes country offices (CO), Multi Country Offices (MCO) and Programme Presence Countries (PP).

Programming Focus of 2014 Plans

Regional distribution by Outcomes/Outputs/Activities in each of the impact areas¹⁰⁴.

Americas and the Caribbean's

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels	22.50%	22.73%	22.39%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	22.50%	22.08%	17.81%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	16.25%	22.73%	26.72%
Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	8.75%	8.44%	11.96%
Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	15.00%	13.64%	13.49%
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	15.00%	10.39%	7.63%

Asia Pacific

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels	19.74%	15.15%	11.97%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	21.05%	21.82%	25.57%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	17.11%	23.03%	25.08%
Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	15.79%	15.76%	13.28%
Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	18.42%	19.39%	18.03%
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	7.89%	4.85%	6.07%

¹⁰⁴ The count is based on country programme outcomes/outputs/activities reflected in UN Women Result Management System (RMS) and includes country offices (CO), Multi Country Offices (MCO) and Programme Presence Countries (PP)

and other stakeholders at all levels

East and Southern Africa

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels	21.43%	23.08%	21.81%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	22.22%	23.81%	26.30%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	19.84%	20.51%	22.53%
Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	13.49%	13.19%	11.85%
Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	17.46%	15.02%	14.36%
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	5.56%	4.40%	3.14%

West and Central Africa

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels	19.67%	19.42%	16.15%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	19.67%	22.30%	22.50%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	19.67%	23.74%	23.41%
Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	21.31%	22.30%	22.69%
Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	18.03%	12.23%	15.25%
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	1.64%	0.00%	0.00%

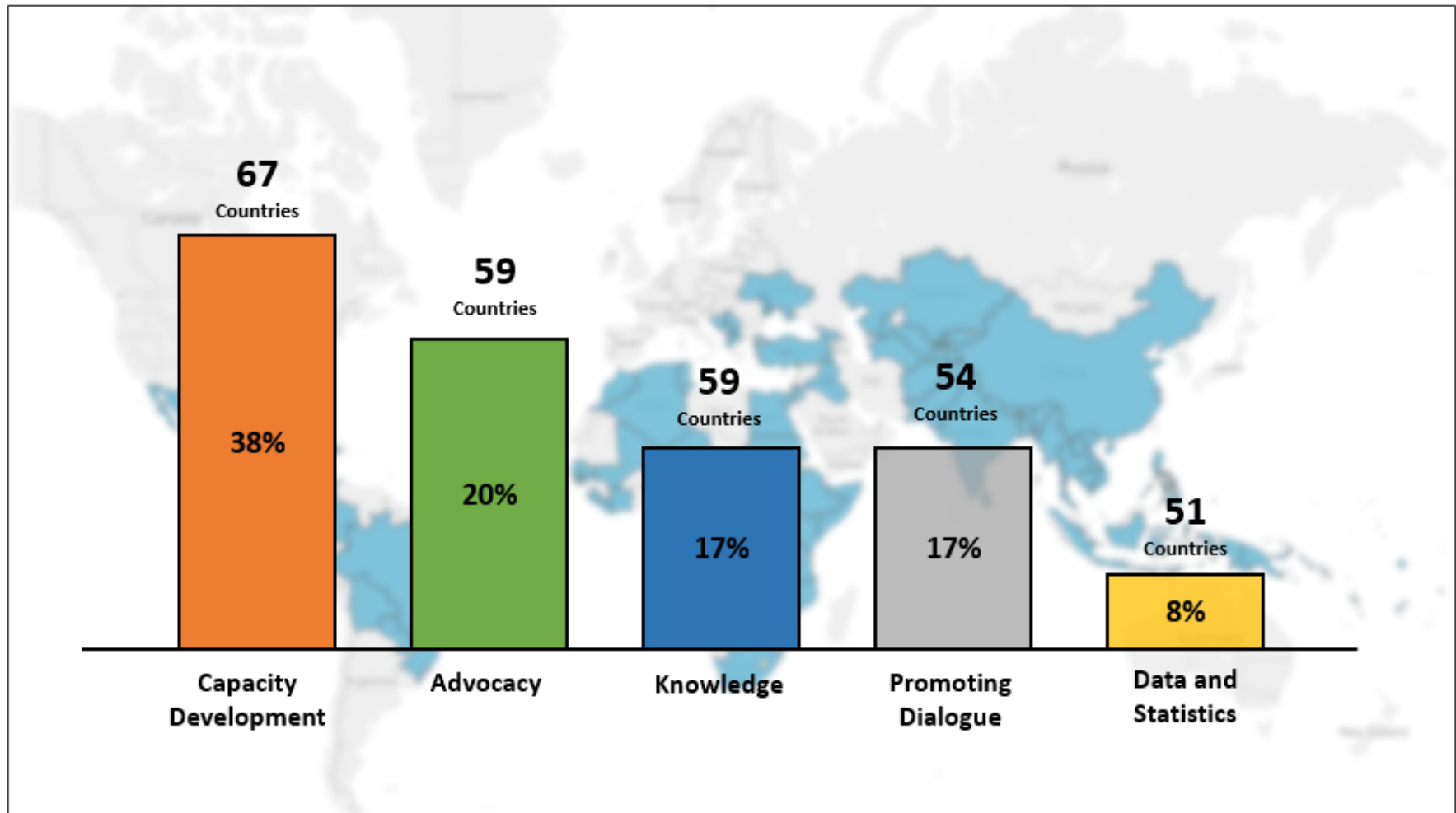
Arab States

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels	23.08%	25.23%	27.24%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	21.15%	19.63%	19.93%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	19.23%	22.43%	24.58%
Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	13.46%	14.02%	12.62%
Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	17.31%	14.95%	11.96%
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	5.77%	3.74%	3.65%

Europe and Central Asia

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels	9.43%	11.22%	9.93%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	26.42%	25.51%	29.79%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	18.87%	21.43%	25.18%
Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	20.75%	16.33%	13.83%
Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	24.53%	25.51%	21.28%

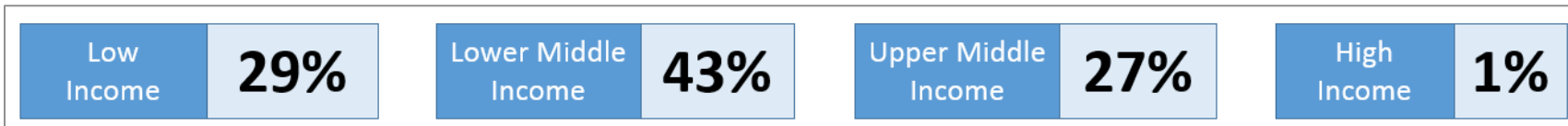
Type of UN Women contribution at the output level ¹⁰⁵



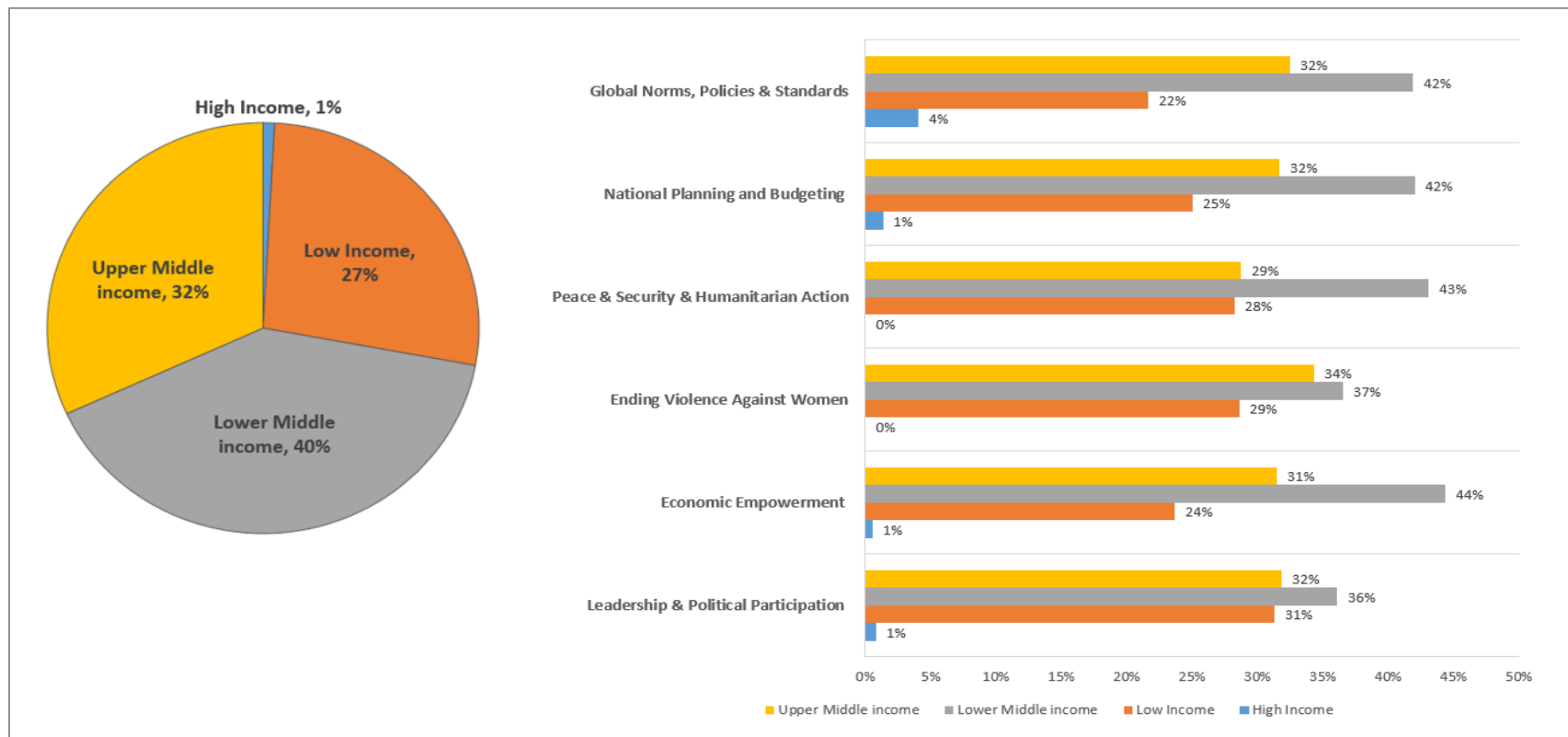
38 % of UN Women country programme outputs were focused towards capacity development, 20% were focused towards advocacy, 17% towards knowledge and promoting dialogue and 8% towards Data and Statistics.

¹⁰⁵ Based on typology identified from Strategic Plan DRF. All country programme outputs of UN Women are mapped based on these five categories.

Distribution of UN-Women outcomes by Low Income¹⁰⁶, Lower Middle Income, Upper Middle Income and High Income countries.



Above chart provides % distribution of UN Women programme presence across different country typology.

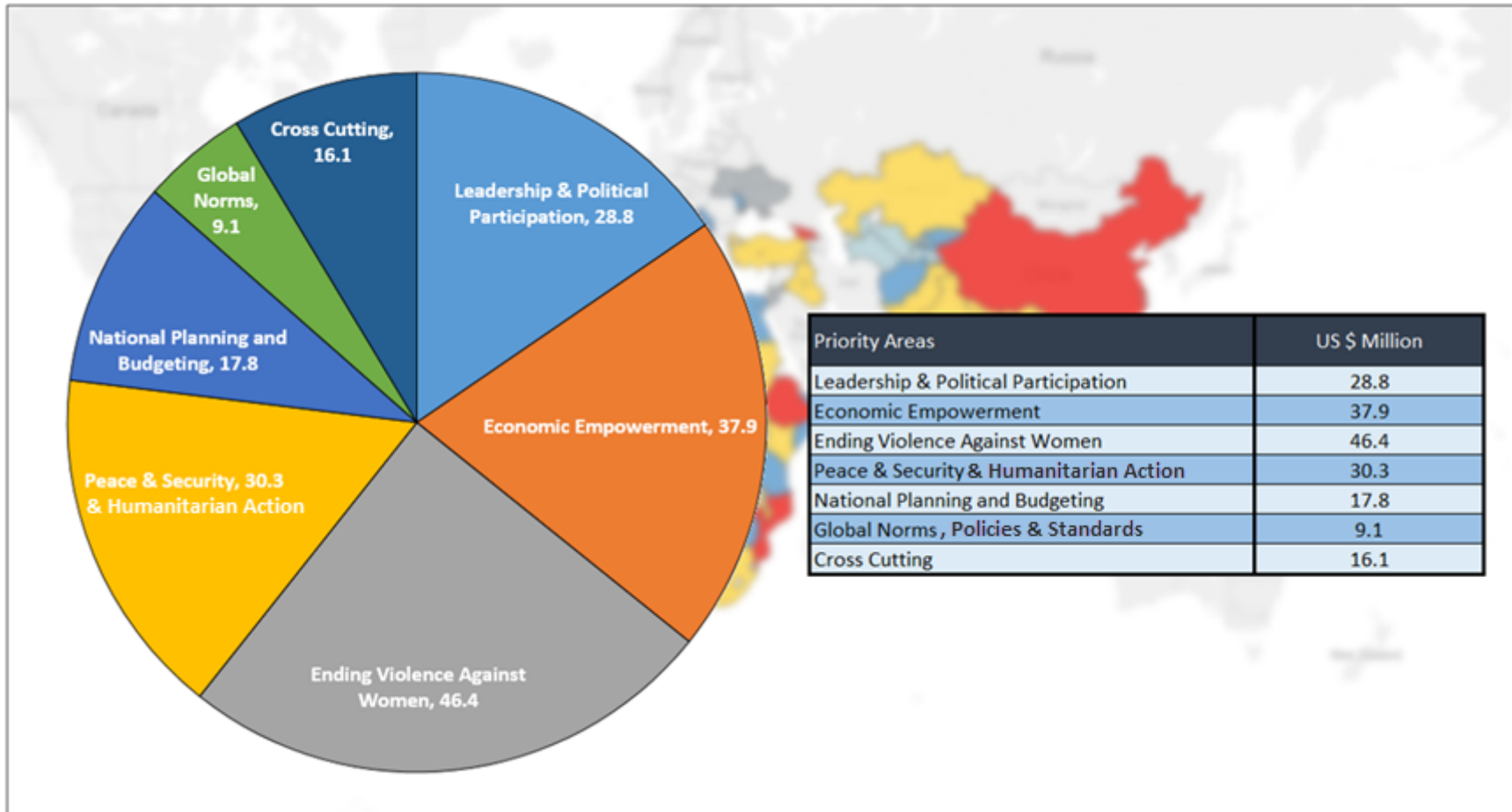


For example, 40 % of UN Women outcomes were focused towards lower middle income countries while 32% of the outcomes were focused towards upper middle income countries.
 Within Impact Area 2 (Economic Empowerment), 44% of the outcomes were focused towards Lower Middle Income countries while 31% outcomes were focused towards upper middle income countries

¹⁰⁶ Source World Bank, available at <http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>

UN Women Programme Expenses

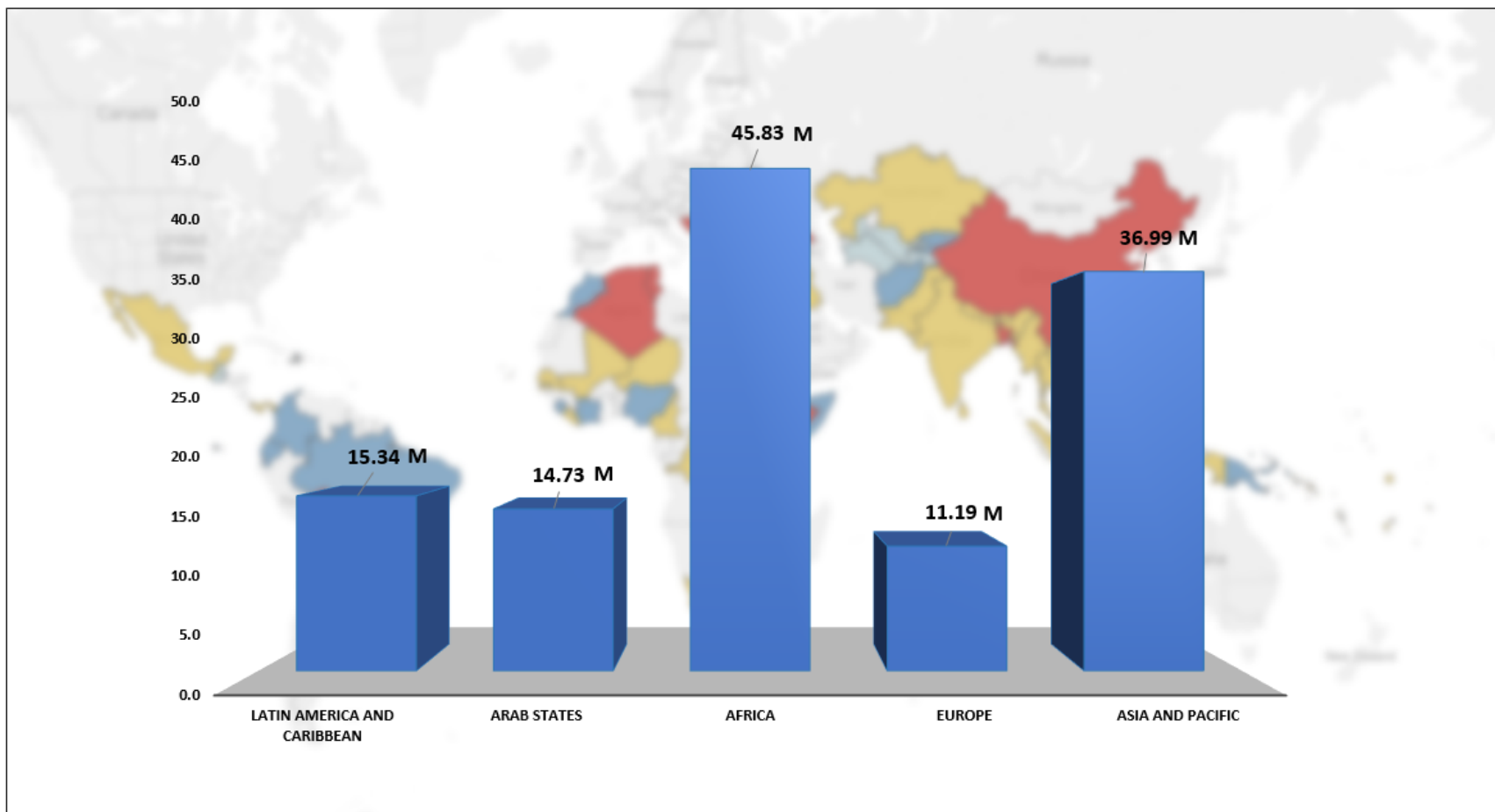
Overall distribution of UN Women Programme Expenses¹⁰⁷ by Impact Areas, 2014
(US \$ Million)



The chart provides distribution of UN Women programme expenses (core and non-core) by Impact areas in US \$ Million. For example, total programme expenses under Economic Empowerment (Impact area 2) in 2014 was 37.9 Million US \$.

¹⁰⁷ Financial information for the year ended 31 December 2014 has been prepared on an accrual accounting basis in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). Total UN Women expense is USD 262.5 million.

Overall distribution of UN Women (Core and Non-Core) Programme Expenses¹⁰⁸ by Regions, 2014



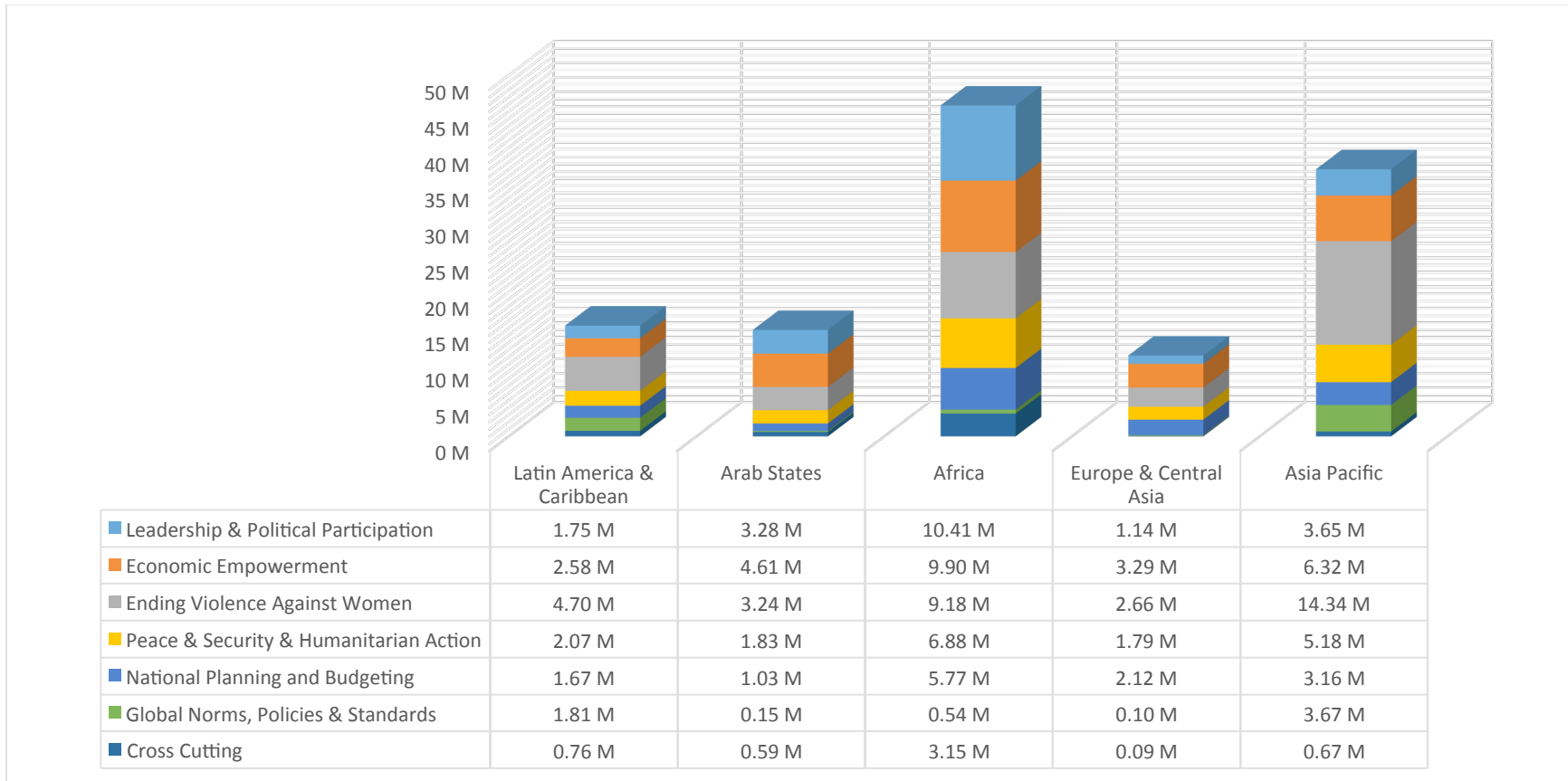
Source: UN Women expense for 2014. Amounts in US \$ Million.



The chart provides distribution of UN Women programme expenses (core and non-core) by regions in US \$ Million. For example, total programme expenses under Asia and Pacific region in 2014 was 36.5 Million US \$.

¹⁰⁸ Financial information for the year ended 31 December 2014 has been prepared on an accrual accounting basis in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

Regional thematic distribution of UN Women Programme Expenses¹⁰⁹ by Impact Areas, 2014 (US \$ Million)

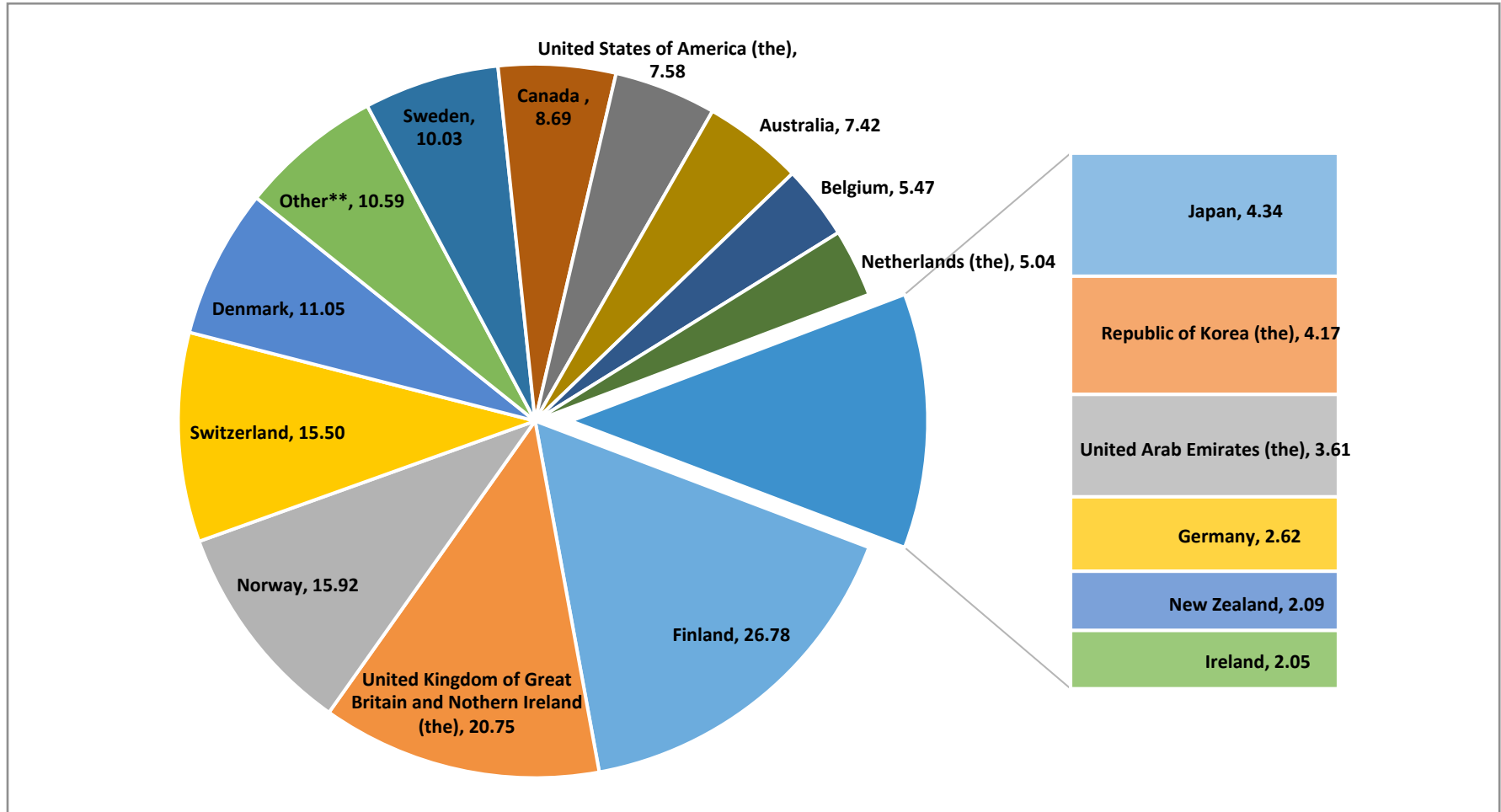


The chart provides distribution of UN Women programme expenses (core and non-core) by regions and thematic areas in US \$ Million. For example, in Asia & Pacific region, total programme expenses in Economic Empowerment (impact area 2) was 6.32 Million \$.

¹⁰⁹ Financial information for the year ended 31 December 2014 has been prepared on an accrual accounting basis in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

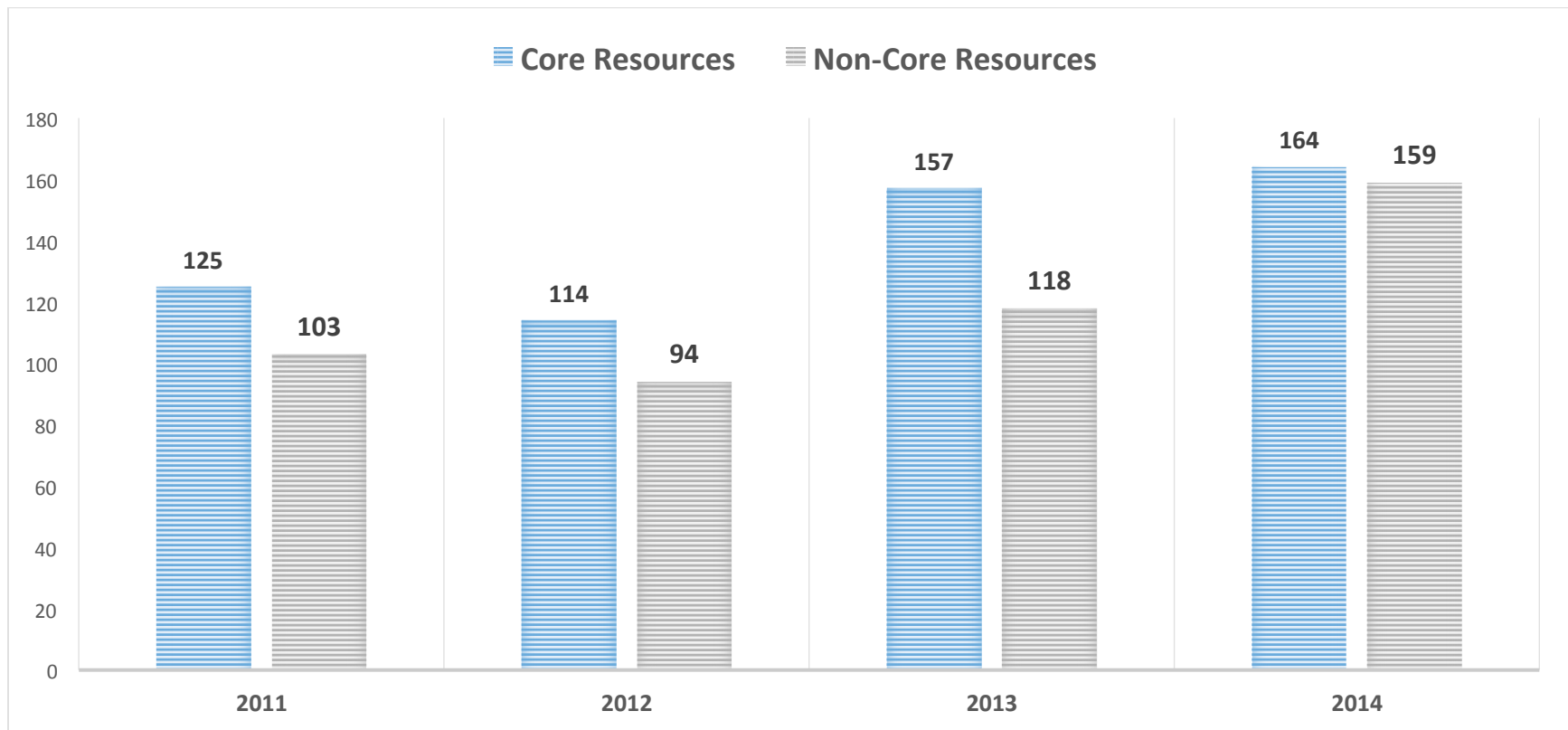
UN Women Resource Mobilization

UN Women Core Revenue 2014 (US \$ Million)



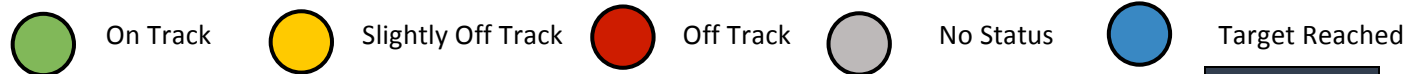
The chart provides distribution of core revenues from Member states in 2014 in US \$ Million. For example core revenues from Norway in 2014 was 15.92 Million \$. Member States who contributed less than 2 Million \$ are grouped under Other** in the pie chart above. ** Other government donors refer to government donors contributing less than US\$ 2 million

Contributions to UN Women Core and Non-core Resources, 2011-2014 (US \$ Million)



Amounts in US \$ Million.

Organizational effectiveness and efficiency Framework (OEEF)



				2014		
OEEF Output Area	Indicator	Baseline ¹¹⁰	Target 2015 ¹¹¹	Result	Progress	Source
OEE output cluster 1: To drive more effective and efficient United Nations system coordination and strategic partnerships on gender equality and women's empowerment						
1.1 UN Women effectively leads, coordinates and promotes accountability for the implementation of gender equality commitments across the UN system	1.1A Percentage of remedial plans submitted by UN entities under the UN SWAP reviewed with UN Women	75%	80%	100%		UN SWAP
	1.1B Number of agencies that track and report on allocations and expenditure using gender markers validated by a quality assurance process (measured by UNSWAP)[QCPR]	3	8	14		UN SWAP
	1.1C Number of UN Country Teams that implement Performance Indicators on Gender Equality (Gender Scorecards or similar accountability tools to track the commitments and performance of the UNDAF or UN Strategic Frameworks in country.)	25	37	39		Calculated through global desk review commissioned by the undg TT on GE.
	1.1D Percentage of UNDAFs and Common Country Programmes (CCPDs) finalized with measurable and dedicated results and resources for gender equality. [QCPR]	40% ¹¹²	60%	N/A ¹¹³		RC Annual Reports
1.2 Effective partnerships between UN Women and major stakeholders, including	1.2A Number of civil society advisory groups –CSAGs - set up.	30	51	40 ^{114cx}		Minutes of the meetings and member lists
	1.2B Number of private sector partnerships	8	12	12 ¹¹⁵		Based on MOU









¹¹⁰ Baselines as of end 2012 unless otherwise indicated

¹¹¹ Targets and baselines will be reviewed and updated during the Midterm Review of the Strategic Plan for the period 2016-2017

¹¹² 40% of UNDAFs finalized between 2011-12 have strong outcome levels results on gender equality.




¹¹³ Results cannot be reported for 2014. DOCO is currently launching a new software to capture information contained both in the RCARS and country profiles, which is not readily available yet

¹¹⁴ CSAGs established: 1 x Global, 5 x Regional, 3 x Multi-country, 31 x National.








civil society, private sector, regional and international organizations.	set up.					concluded and or a donation made to UN Women.
OEE output cluster 2: To institutionalize a strong culture of results-based management, reporting, knowledge management and evaluation						
2.1 UN Women practices results-based management.	2.1A Percentage of country/multi-country programmes showing a clear results chain from the UNDAF and showing use of common UNDG RBM principles. [QCPR]	100%	100%	100%		Result Management System
	2.1B Availability of baselines and targets for all SP indicators at corporate, regional and country levels. [QCPR]	75%	100%	95%		Strategic Plan 2014-2017
	2.1C Percentage of programme funds dedicated to strengthening national capacities [QCPR]	39%	40%	39%		Result Management System
2.2 UN Women is a recognized hub of knowledge on achieving gender equality and women's empowerment around the world	2.2A Number of citations of UN Women's flagship products (Progress of the World's Women and World Survey on the Role of Women in Development)	Baseline: POWW: No data, World Survey: 332	10% increase	9.5% increase		Flagship reports
	2.2B Number of unique visits to virtual platforms	21000	245000	1,290,000 ¹¹⁶		Refer to footnote below
	2.2C Number of UN agencies using training programmes developed by UN Women	0	20	48		UN Women Training Center
	2.2D Number of countries supported by UN Women to engage in knowledge exchange (including through South-South or Triangular cooperation). [QCPR]	58	78	58		Result Management System
2.3 A clear evidence base generated from	2.3A Rate of management responses to agreed recommendations	93%	100%	86%		Draft IEO Annual Report

¹¹⁵ The 12 private sector partnerships are Zonta, TCCC, Ford, Angelica Fuentes, Tupperware, Hewlett, JP Morgan, Proya, UNHate, Benetton, Tag and Unilever.

¹¹⁶ UN Women virtual platforms include the knowledge Gateway for Women's Economic Empowerment, UN Women eLearning Campus, Training for Gender Equality Community of Practice, UN Women Roster of Experts and Trainers, the Gender Equality and HIV/AIDS Web Portal, the Gender Responsive Budgeting website, iknowpolitics.org




high quality evaluations of SP implementation for learning, decision-making and accountability.	2.3B Percentage of programme budget earmarked for evaluation	1.50%	3%	2.2%		Draft IEO Annual Report
	2.3C Number of SP relevant decentralized evaluations completed each year	29	30	21¹¹⁷		UN Women Evaluation System
	2.3D Number of SP relevant corporate evaluations completed each year	3	2	2		UN Women Evaluation System

OEE output cluster 3: To enhance organizational effectiveness, with a focus on robust capacity and efficiency at country and regional levels

3.1 Effective leadership and direction to advance the mandate and mission of UN Women	3.1A Percentage of Strategic Plan outputs and outcomes on track. [QCPR]	79% DRF, 58% OEEF	80%	79% DRF, 58% OEEF		UN Women Result Management System
	3.1B Percentage of all staff surveyed who expressed confidence in leadership and direction	81	85	81		Global Workforce Survey
	3.1C Percentage of all staff surveyed who respond favorably to questions related to engagement in UN-Women and their work	94	90	94		Global Workforce Survey
3.2 UN-Women staff have the capacity and accountability for delivering results in Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	3.2A Rates of programme expenditure (core and non-core)	73% Core 72% Non-Core	75%	85% Core 86% Non-Core		ATLAS, UN Women Financial System
3.3 UN Women promotes a culture of risk management, accountability,	3.3A Percentage of UN Women offices that are assessed to be high risk that are subject to either internal or external audit.	78%	100%	100%¹¹⁸		Refer to footnote below.
	3.3B Percentage of implementation of internal audit recommendations by target completion dates.	78%	90%	75%		Based on internal audit report.
	3.3C Percentage of implementation of	89%	100%	75%¹¹⁹		Refer to footnote








¹¹⁷ This figure includes 3 evaluations managed by HQ divisions. There was one corporate evaluation completed in 2014 but not factored in here as this indicator pertains only to decentralized evaluations

¹¹⁸ 12.50% of UNW Offices are assessed to be high risk and are all subject to either internal or external audit. Both internal and external audit conduct risk-based audit. The selection of locations to be audited are based on risk assessment. In 2014 both internal and external audit selected 7 locations (including Headquarters) out of the 56 UN-Women locations

harmonization of business practices and transparency in its operations	external audit recommendations by target completion dates					below.
	3.3D Percentage of compliance of all UN Women operations with UN Security Management System	81%	90%	48% ¹²⁰		Based on internal security compliance report.
	3.3E UN Women publishes its programme data with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (“IATI”)	Phase 1 completed	All Phases	Phase 2 and 3 completed		
	3.3F Adoption of simplified and harmonized internal programming process for UN Women country offices. [QCPR]	System of Strategic Notes and AWP’s adopted as interim measure	Fully aligned	Strategic Notes aligned with UNDAF		UN Women Result Management System
	3.3G Percentage of UN Women country offices which adopt common services on procurement, HR and IT. [QCPR]	100%	100%	100%		Based on a survey realized in May 2014 with operations managers in all UN Women field offices.
OEE output cluster 4: To leverage and manage resources						
4.1 Improved stewardship of resources through Budget, Financial, HR and IT management	4.1A Percentage of UN Women donor reports meeting quality standards.	NA	80%	84%		Based on donor reporting
	4.1B Average turnover time for the identification of qualified candidates and complete recruitment.	16 weeks	15 weeks	15 weeks		HR- Recruitment
	4.1C Percentage availability and uptime of Corporate ICT Systems	99%	99%	99.08%		UN Women measure availability and uptime of all corporate systems through an automated tool

119 Note: this is UN-Women position as of April 2015. The UN Board of Auditors (External Auditor) during the final Audit of UN-Women which will start on 27 April 2015, will conduct a final review on the implementation status and provide their position in their audit report for year 2014, which will be issued in July 2015.

¹²⁰ UN Women has raised the bar and now includes more factors in measuring compliance with the UN Security Management System. As a result, fewer offices are in compliance with the new criteria

						that probes each system every 5 minutes
	4.1D Percentage of total core expenditures directed to program expenditure vs. non-core expenditure. [QCPR]	35% vs 55%	TBC¹²¹	35% vs 55%		ATLAS, UN Women Financial System
4.2 Resource base is expanded and diversified to meet the demand for UN Women catalytic and technical support and strategic grant-making.	4.2A Amount of total Regular Resources raised	113.8 Million	180 Million	163.7 Million		ATLAS, UN Women Financial System
	4.2B Amount of total Other Resources raised	93.7 Million	200 Million	159.2 Million		ATLAS, UN Women Financial System
	4.3C Number of Member States that contribute to UN-Women core resources.	113	120	143		ATLAS, UN Women Financial System.
4.3 UN-Women Communications capacity and systems provide a foundation for effective advocacy of Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women.	Percentage increase of global media coverage of UN Women, its priorities and programmatic work	1,500 unique news reports in leading news media 2012	15%	14,000 unique news reports in leading news media 2014		Based on unique news reports in leading news media
	Percentage increase in the number of unique visitors to UN Women and Women watch websites	1.4 Million	10%	3 Million		Based on google analytics software to track unique visitors to UN Women corporate website.
	Percentage increase in the number of followers on UN Women managed social media networks around the issue of gender equality and women's empowerment	430,000	100%	1.9 Million		Based on data gathered from different social networks.

Endnotes

ⁱ **Indicator 1.1A:** Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, 60 countries reported constitutional provisions that specifically promote women's participation in decision-making: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Cote D'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Macedonia, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

¹²¹ Target will reviewed and updated during the Midterm Review of the Strategic Plan for the period 2016-2017.

- ii **Indicator 1.1A:** Of 47 countries reporting in 2014, 3 reported constitutional provisions that specifically promote women’s participation in decision-making: Kazakhstan, Mali, and Paraguay.
- iii **Indicator 1.2A:** Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, 13 countries reported a gender balance of over 40% women in boards of Electoral Management Bodies: Albania, Bolivia, Burundi, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Liberia, Niger, Palestine, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Timor-Leste, and Zimbabwe.
- iv **Indicator 1.2A:** Of 43 countries reporting in 2014, 4 reported a gender balance of over 40% women in boards of Electoral Management Bodies: Jordan, Kosovo, and Rwanda (1 baseline country regressed: South Africa).
- v **Indicator 1.3A:** Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, 19 countries reported national dialogues and policies influenced by gender equality advocates: Albania, Argentina, Burundi, Colombia, Fiji, Iraq, Jordan, Malawi, Mali, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, and Vanuatu.
- vi **Indicator 1.3A:** Of 34 countries reporting in 2014, 12 reported national dialogues and policies influenced by gender equality advocates: Algeria, Cambodia, Ecuador, Kiribati, Liberia, Morocco, Rwanda, Somalia, State of Palestine, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Uganda.
- vii **Indicator 1A:** As of January 2014, 46 countries had at least one parliamentary chamber with more than 30% women: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, FYR Macedonia, Germany, Grenada, Guyana, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.
- viii **Indicator 1B:** As of January 2014, 36 countries had more than 30% women ministers: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Grenada, Haiti, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Nicaragua, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Uganda, and United States.
- ix **Indicator 1.1A:** Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, 60 countries reported constitutional provisions that specifically promote women’s participation in decision-making: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.
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- xiv **Indicator 1.3A:** Of 34 countries reporting in 2014, 12 reported national dialogues and policies influenced by gender equality advocates: Algeria, Cambodia, Ecuador, Kiribati, Liberia, Morocco, Rwanda, Somalia, State of Palestine, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Uganda.
- xv **Indicator 1.1.1A:** In 2012, 17 countries reported national partners adopted or reformed constitutional, legal, and policy reforms on temporary special measures: Albania, Algeria, Brazil, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, and Vanuatu.
- xvi **Indicator 1.1.1A:** Of 38 countries reporting in 2014, 1 country reported national partners adopted or reformed constitutional, legal, and policy reforms on temporary special measures: Niger.

- xvii **Indicator 1.1.2A:** In 2012, 3 countries reported that Electoral Management Bodies (EMB) reported sex-disaggregated data: Burundi, Pakistan, and Tunisia.
- xviii **Indicator 1.1.2A:** Of 16 countries reporting in 2014, 7 countries reported that Electoral Management Bodies (EMB) reported sex-disaggregated data: Colombia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Paraguay, South Africa, Sudan, and Tanzania.
- xix **Indicator 1.1.3A:** In 2012, 16 countries reported knowledge provided by UN-Women was available to support development of gender responsive policies: Afghanistan, Albania, Bhutan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Tanzania, Thailand, and Turkey.
- xx **Indicator 1.1.3A:** Of 46 countries reporting in 2014, 18 countries reported knowledge provided by UN-Women was available to support development of gender responsive policies: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Fiji, FYR Macedonia, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Sudan, and Uganda.
- xxi **Indicator 1.2.1A:** Of 17 countries reporting in 2014, 6 countries reported parliaments that introduced legislative measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment: Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Liberia, Morocco, Sudan, and Tanzania.
- xxii **Indicator 1.2.2A:** In 2012, 8 countries reported increased capacities of women candidates and party members to participate in political life: Cape Verde, Honduras, India, Jordan, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Tanzania, and Timor-Leste.
- xxiii **Indicator 1.2.2A:** Of 50 countries reporting in 2014, 31 countries reported increased capacities of women candidates and party members to participate in political life: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Burundi, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Jamaica, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Somalia, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tonga, Tunisia, and Vanuatu.
- xxiv **Indicator 1.2.3A:** Of 69 countries receiving UN electoral assistance in 2014, 29 (42%) had Electoral Management Bodies that adopted reforms to promote women's participation as voters: Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, and Tunisia.
- xxv **Indicator 1.3.1A:** Of 49 countries reporting in 2014, 33 countries reported networks of academics, elected women and other opinion makers that advocated for women's political participation: Afghanistan, Albania, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Fiji, Guatemala, Haiti, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Palau, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Somalia, State of Palestine, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga and Zimbabwe.
- xxvi **Indicator 1.3.2A:** Of 28 countries reporting in 2014, 13 countries reported gender equality advocates and civil society participated in national dialogues on political participation: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Fiji, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Solomon Islands, State of Palestine, Tanzania, Thailand, and Tonga.
- xxvii **Indicator 2.1A:** In 2012, 15 countries reported gender-responsive policy frameworks (including legislation, policies and budgets) in national, local or sectoral planning documents: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Mali, Moldova, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, South Sudan, Thailand, Vanuatu, Viet Nam
- xxviii **Indicator 2.1A:** Of 48 countries reporting in 2014, 16 reported gender-responsive policy frameworks (including legislation, policies and budgets) in national, local or sectoral planning documents: Albania, Cambodia, Fiji, Haiti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Paraguay, Rwanda, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Tanzania.
- xxix **Indicator 2.2A:** In 2013, 20 countries reported have taken to scale gender-responsive services: Burkina Faso, China, Cote D'Ivoire, Georgia, India, Jordan, Mali, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.
- xxx **Indicator 2.2A:** Of 52 countries reporting in 2014, 7 reported have taken to scale gender-responsive services: Cameroon, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Rwanda, Somalia, and Viet Nam.
- xxxi **Indicator 2.3A:** In 2011, 15 countries reported economic policies and poverty eradication strategies influenced by gender equality advocates: Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Lao PDR, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, and Rwanda.

- xxxii **Indicator 2.3A:** Of 29 countries reporting in 2014, 2 reported economic policies and poverty eradication strategies influenced by gender equality advocates: Paraguay and Tanzania.
- xxxiii **Indicator 2.1A:** In 2012, 15 countries reported gender-responsive policy frameworks (including legislation, policies and budgets) in national, local or sectoral planning documents: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Mali, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, South Sudan, Thailand, Vanuatu, Viet Nam.
- xxxiv **Indicator 2.1A:** Of 48 countries reporting in 2014, 16 reported gender-responsive policy frameworks (including legislation, policies and budgets) in national, local or sectoral planning documents: Albania, Cambodia, Fiji, Haiti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Paraguay, Rwanda, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Tanzania.
- xxxv **Indicator 2.2A:** In 2013, 20 countries reported have taken to scale gender-responsive services: Burkina Faso, China, Côte D'Ivoire, Georgia, India, Jordan, Mali, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Republic of Moldova, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.
- xxxvi **Indicator 2.2A:** Of 52 countries reporting in 2014, 7 reported have taken to scale gender-responsive services: Cameroon, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Rwanda, Somalia, and Viet Nam.
- xxxvii **Indicator 2.3A:** In 2011, 15 countries reported economic policies and poverty eradication strategies influenced by gender equality advocates: Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Lao PDR, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, and Rwanda.
- xxxviii **Indicator 2.3A:** Of 29 countries reporting in 2014, 2 reported economic policies and poverty eradication strategies influenced by gender equality advocates: Paraguay and Tanzania.
- xxxix **Indicator 2.1.1A:** In 2013, 16 countries reported legislators and policy makers introduced proposals for gender responsive legislation and policies to advance women's economic empowerment: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Egypt, Fiji, Iraq, Mozambique, Nepal, St. Lucia, Tanzania, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe.
- xl **Indicator 2.1.1A:** Of 21 countries reporting in 2014, 8 reported legislators and policy makers introduced proposals for gender responsive legislation and policies to advance women's economic empowerment: Barbados, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, South Sudan, Tajikistan.
- xli **Indicator 2.1.2A:** In 2013, 12 countries reported that national institutions produced nationally generated and disaggregated statistics on economic opportunities for women: Albania, Algeria, Brazil, Burundi, Ecuador, Guatemala, Morocco, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, and Viet Nam.
- xlid **Indicator 2.1.2A:** Of 28 countries reporting in 2014, 6 reported that national institutions produced nationally generated and disaggregated statistics on economic opportunities for women: Colombia, Georgia, Jordan, Paraguay, State of Palestine, and Tunisia.
- xlid **Indicator 2.2.1A:** In 2013, 10 countries reported that public officials received training and developed and/or implemented gender-responsive public services and policy: Guatemala, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Tanzania, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe.
- xliv **Indicator 2.2.1A:** Of 34 countries reporting in 2014, 13 reported that public officials received training and developed and/or implemented gender-responsive public services and policy: Afghanistan, Barbados, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Georgia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, South Africa, South Sudan, Tajikistan, and Vanuatu.
- xliv **Indicator 2.2.2A:** In 2012, 21 countries reported that enterprise development assistance is accessible to women: Burundi, Côte D'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe.
- xlvi **Indicator 2.2.2A:** Of 40 countries reporting in 2014, 8 reported that enterprise development assistance is accessible to women: Afghanistan, Barbados, Egypt, Georgia, Mali, Pakistan, Republic of Moldova, and State of Palestine.
- xlvi **Indicator 2.3.1A:** In 2012, 19 countries reported that gender equality advocates and their networks campaigned for specific changes in laws and policies on economic empowerment and sustainable development: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Indonesia, Jamaica, Liberia, Nepal, New Guinea, Pakistan, Papua Peru, Serbia, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia.

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Indicator 2.3.1A: Of 35 countries reporting in 2014, 7 reported that gender equality advocates and their networks campaigned for specific changes in laws and policies on economic empowerment and sustainable development: Guatemala, Iraq, Mali, Morocco, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, and South Sudan.
- xlix
Indicator 2.3.2A: In 2013, 9 countries reported that consultations were held between government and gender equality advocates prior to the development of the current national development and/or poverty reduction strategy: Albania, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Tajikistan, and Zimbabwe.
- i
Indicator 2.3.2A: Of 22 countries reporting in 2014, 5 reported that consultations were held between government and gender equality advocates prior to the development of the current national development and/or poverty reduction strategy: Barbados, Jordan, Liberia, Paraguay, and State of Palestine.
- ii
Indicator 3.1A: In 2013, 6 countries reported adoption of National Action Plans (NAPs)/strategies on ending violence against women and girls: Timor-Leste, FYR Macedonia, Indonesia, Maldives, Sierra Leone, and Uruguay.
- lii
Indicator 3.1A: Of 57 countries reporting in 2014, 10 reported adoption of National Action Plans (NAPs)/strategies on ending violence against women and girls: Albania, Democratic Republic of Congo, Fiji, Kenya, Lao PDR, Mexico, Samoa, Tajikistan, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe.
- liii
Indicator 3.1B: In 2013, 15 countries reported adoption of strengthened legislation addressing all forms of violence against women informed by voices of women survivors: Bolivia, Cape Verde, Colombia, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Viet Nam.
- liv
Indicator 3.1B: Of 57 countries reporting in 2014, 16 reported adoption of strengthened legislation addressing all forms of violence against women informed by voices of women survivors: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Ecuador, Egypt, Federated State of Micronesia, FYR Macedonia, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Mozambique, Myanmar, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tuvalu, and Zimbabwe.
- lv
Indicator 3.1A: In 2013, 6 countries reported adoption of National Action Plans (NAPs)/strategies on ending violence against women and girls: FYR Macedonia, Indonesia, Maldives, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, and Uruguay.
- lvi
Indicator 3.1A: Of 57 countries reporting in 2014, 10 reported adoption of National Action Plans (NAPs)/strategies on ending violence against women and girls: Albania, Democratic Republic of Congo, Fiji, Kenya, Lao PDR, Mexico, Samoa, Tajikistan, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe.
- lvii
Indicator 3.1B: In 2013, 15 countries reported adoption of strengthened legislation addressing all forms of violence against women informed by voices of women survivors: Bolivia, Cape Verde, Colombia, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda, and Viet Nam.
- lviii
Indicator 3.1B: Of 57 countries reporting in 2014, 16 reported adoption of strengthened legislation addressing all forms of violence against women informed by voices of women survivors: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Ecuador, Egypt, Federated State of Micronesia, FYR Macedonia, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Mozambique, Myanmar, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tuvalu, and Zimbabwe.
- lix
Indicator 3.1.1A: Of 40 countries reporting in 2014, 30 reported that stakeholders contributed to developing/revising VAW laws, policies and strategies: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Kenya, Kiribati, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Pakistan, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Somalia, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tanzania, Tonga, Tunisia, Vanuatu, and Zimbabwe.
- lx
Indicator 3.1.2A: Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, 71 countries reported that 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: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Cote D'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.
- lxi
Indicator 3.1.2A: Of 40 countries reporting in 2014, 9 reported that 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: Cook Islands, Federated State of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Nauru, Palau, Tokelau, Tonga, and Tuvalu.

- lxii **Indicator 3.1.3A:** Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, 57 countries reported 108 joint UN VAW programmes or other interagency initiatives: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe.
- lxiii **Indicator 3.1.3A:** Of 36 countries reporting in 2014, 19 countries reported 40 joint UN VAW programmes or other interagency initiatives: Algeria, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Fiji, Jordan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Solomon Islands, State of Palestine, Tanzania, and Thailand.
- lxiv **Indicator 3.1.3A:** A UN-Women desk review of UN Resident Coordinator Annual Reports found 24 countries where UNCTs reported joint programs on EVAW with UN Women participation: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Georgia, India, Jamaica, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Sierra Leone, and Uruguay.
- lxv **Indicator 3.1.3B:** Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, 7 countries reported UNCTs supported by UN-Women where work on EVAW included engagement with men and boys: Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guatemala, and Honduras.
- lxvi **Indicator 3.1.3B:** Of 36 countries reporting in 2014, 22 reported UNCTs supported by UN-Women where work on EVAW included engagement with men and boys: Cambodia, Colombia, Cook Islands, Federated State of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Mali, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Solomon Islands, State of Palestine, Tanzania, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- lxvii **Indicator 3.2.1A:** Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, 28 countries reported that quality multi-sectoral VAW services are available: Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Kosovo, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, and Uruguay.
- lxviii **Indicator 3.2.1A:** Of 26 countries reporting in 2014, 11 reported that quality multi-sectoral VAW services are available: Afghanistan, Fiji, FYR Macedonia, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, State of Palestine, and Tonga.
- lxix **Indicator 3.2.2A:** Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, 8 countries reported that 70% of service providers supported by UN-Women deliver services in line with established quality guidelines: Albania, Algeria, El Salvador, Georgia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Rwanda, and Uruguay.
- lxx **Indicator 3.2.2A:** Of 30 countries reporting in 2014, 4 reported that 70% of service providers supported by UN-Women deliver services in line with established quality guidelines: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Serbia.
- lxxi **Indicator 3.2.3A:** Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, 73 countries reported 662 partner organizations in countries supported by UN-Women that provide information to all women on availability of VAW services: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe.
- lxxii **Indicator 3.2.3A:** Of 25 countries reporting in 2014, 17 reported 63 partner organizations that provided information to all women on availability of VAW services: Burundi, Egypt, Fiji, Georgia, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, State of Palestine, Sudan, Tanzania, Tonga, Tunisia, Vanuatu, and Zimbabwe.
- lxxiii **Indicator 4.1A:** In 2013, 40 countries reported the implementation of WPS National Action Plans (NAP) or other relevant planning instruments: Denmark, UK, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Spain, Netherlands, Cote D'Ivoire, Austria, Uganda, Iceland, Finland, Liberia, Portugal, Belgium, Guinea, Chile, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Philippines, Italy, France, Estonia, DRC, Canada, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Nepal, Lithuania, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Serbia, Ireland, Burundi, Slovenia, Croatia, Senegal, USA, Germany, Ghana, and Australia.

- lxxiv **Indicator 4A:** Women headed 5 of 27 peacekeeping missions (Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Haiti, Liberia and South Sudan) and 1 of 7 offices of the Department of Political Affairs. The percentage result is therefore calculated as 6 of 34, or 18%.
- lxxv **Indicator 4.1A:** In 2013, 40 countries reported the implementation of WPS National Action Plans (NAP) or other relevant planning instruments: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Côte D'Ivoire, Croatia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Lithuania, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom, and United States.
- lxxvi **Indicator 4.3.1A:** Of 26 countries reporting in 2014, 4 reported evidence of the use of the *UN-Women Accountability to Gender in Humanitarian Action Report* to inform high level policy discussions: Democratic Republic of Congo, Kazakhstan, Liberia, and Tajikistan.
- lxxvii **Indicator 4.3.1B:** Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, 10 countries reported evidence of the use of country specific research/studies on Gender in Humanitarian Action to inform high level policy discussions: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Colombia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Jordan, Mali, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, and South Sudan.
- lxxviii **Indicator 4.3.1B:** Of 26 countries reporting in 2014, 5 reported evidence of the use of country specific research/studies on Gender in Humanitarian Action to inform high level policy discussions: Democratic Republic of Congo, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Tajikistan.
- lxxix **Indicator 4.3.2A:** Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, 11 countries reported that humanitarian and disaster institutions and partners demonstrated capacity to integrate a gender perspective into policies and measures for humanitarian action: Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Fiji, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, South Sudan, and Sudan.
- lxxx **Indicator 4.3.2A:** Of 33 countries reporting in 2014, 5 reported that humanitarian and disaster institutions and partners demonstrated capacity to integrate a gender perspective into policies and measures for humanitarian action: Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Philippines, Sierra Leone, and Solomon Islands.
- lxxxi **Indicator 5.1A:** In 2010, 21 countries reported national action plans on gender equality developed and implemented in alignment with National Development Strategies: Cambodia, Honduras, Albania, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Grenada, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, St Kitts and Nevis, Tajikistan, and Ukraine.
- lxxxii **Indicator 5.1A:** Of 49 countries reporting in 2014, 14 reported national action plans on gender equality developed and implemented in alignment with National Development Strategies: Afghanistan, Fiji, FYR Macedonia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Somalia, State of Palestine, Sudan, Thailand, and Viet Nam.
- lxxxiii **Indicator 5.2A:** In 2012, 18 countries reported systems in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, FYR Macedonia, Guatemala, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Nepal, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe.
- lxxxiv **Indicator 5.2A:** Of 43 countries reporting in 2014, 8 reported systems in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment: Albania, Cambodia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mozambique, Nigeria, Philippines, and South Sudan.
- lxxxv **Indicator 5.3A:** Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, 47 countries reported national strategic plans for HIV/AIDS that incorporate gender-responsive actions with budgets for implementation: Albania, Algeria, Bolivia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Cote D'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, and Uruguay.
- lxxxvi **Indicator 5.3A:** Of 21 countries reporting in 2014, 3 reported national strategic plans for HIV/AIDS that incorporate gender-responsive actions with budgets for implementation: Barbados, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan.
- lxxxvii **Indicator 5A:** Of 73 countries reporting in 2014, 22 reported increased budget allocation for gender equality commitments compared to 2013 levels: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Fiji, FYR Macedonia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uganda, and Ukraine.

- lxxxviii **Indicator 5B:** 14 DAC countries reported increase in ODA marked as having gender equality as principal objective in 2013 compared to ODA figures in 2012: Austria, Canada, Czech republic, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxemburg, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.
- lxxxix **Indicator 5.1A:** In 2010, 21 countries reported national action plans on gender equality developed and implemented in alignment with National Development Strategies: Albania, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Grenada, Honduras, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, St Kitts and Nevis, Tajikistan, and Ukraine.
- xc **Indicator 5.1A:** Of 49 countries reporting in 2014, 14 reported national action plans on gender equality developed and implemented in alignment with National Development Strategies: Afghanistan, Fiji, FYR Macedonia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Somalia, State of Palestine, Sudan, Thailand, and Viet Nam.
- xci **Indicator 5.2A:** In 2012, 18 countries reported systems in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, FYR Macedonia, Guatemala, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Nepal, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe.
- xcii **Indicator 5.2A:** Of 43 countries reporting in 2014, 8 reported systems in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment: Albania, Cambodia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mozambique, Nigeria, Philippines, and South Sudan.
- xciii **Indicator 5.3A:** Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, 47 countries reported national strategic plans for HIV/AIDS that incorporate gender-responsive actions with budgets for implementation: Albania, Algeria, Bolivia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Côte D'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lao PDR, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, and Uruguay.
- xciv **Indicator 5.3A:** Of 21 countries reporting in 2014, 3 reported national strategic plans for HIV/AIDS that incorporate gender-responsive actions with budgets for implementation: Barbados, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan.
- xcv **Indicator 5.1.1A:** In 2010, 17 countries reported that Ministries of finance issue GRB guidelines: Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia.
- xcvi **Indicator 5.1.1A:** Of 48 countries reporting in 2014, 6 reported that Ministries of finance issue GRB guidelines: Afghanistan, FYR Macedonia, Jordan, Morocco, Serbia, and State of Palestine.
- xcvii **Indicator 5.2.1A:** In 2012, 10 countries reported that tools and knowledge provided by UN-Women were used by Government and gender equality advocates to monitor budget allocations and to track expenditures from a gender perspective: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Egypt, FYR Macedonia, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Mozambique, Uganda, and Tanzania.
- xcviii **Indicator 5.2.1A:** Of 30 countries reporting in 2014, 7 reported that tools and knowledge provided by UN-Women were used by Government and gender equality advocates to monitor budget allocations and to track expenditures from a gender perspective: Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine.
- xcix **Indicator 5.2.2A:** In 2013, 8 countries reported that multi-stakeholder forums and dialogue mechanisms involving Government institutions, CSOs and donors took place: Albania, Burundi, India, Egypt, Morocco, State of Palestine, Ecuador, and Peru.
- c **Indicator 5.2.2A:** Of 31 countries reporting in 2014, 10 reported that multi-stakeholder forums and dialogue mechanisms involving Government institutions, CSOs and donors took place: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Fiji, FYR Macedonia, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Tanzania, Ukraine, and Viet Nam.
- ci **Indicator 5.3.1A:** Based on the 2013 Baseline Survey of UN-Women country offices, 40 countries reported that staff of national AIDS coordinating bodies and relevant sectoral ministries, who have completed trainings on gender equality dimensions of HIV, drafted/reviewed existing national strategies/budgets/plans to promote gender responsiveness: Algeria, Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, Cape Verde, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Lao PDR, Liberia, FYR Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Pakistan, State of Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, and Zimbabwe.

- cii **Indicator 5.3.1A:** Of 14 countries reporting in 2014, 2 reported that staff of national AIDS coordinating bodies and relevant sectoral ministries, who have completed trainings on gender equality dimensions of HIV, drafted/reviewed existing national strategies/budgets/plans to promote gender responsiveness: Barbados and Nigeria.
- ciii **Indicator 5.3.2A:** In 2013, 13 countries reported that 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: Tanzania, Barbados, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Jamaica, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Philippines, Haiti, Georgia, and Zimbabwe.
- civ **Indicator 5.3.2A:** Of 8 countries reporting in 2014, 3 reported and a desk review identified an additional 20 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: Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.
- cv **Indicator 6.1.1A:** Of 57 countries reporting in 2014, 32 reported under CEDAW or the UPR: Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Barbados, China, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Malawi, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, St Vincent and the Grenadines, State of Palestine, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Vanuatu, and Zimbabwe.
- cvi **Indicator 6.1.1B:** In 2014, support was provided in 76 countries that undertook a 20-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Federated State of Micronesia, Fiji, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.
- cvii **Indicator 6.1.1C:** In 2014, in 42 countries communications and advocacy efforts related to the 20-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action took place: Algeria, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federated State of Micronesia, Fiji, France, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Liberia, Mali, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Niger, Palau, Paraguay, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, and Zimbabwe.
- cviii **Indicator 6.1.2A:** In 2013, 1 global multi-stakeholder and 4 regional dialogues were held in preparation for CSW57.
- cix **Indicator 6.1.2A:** Of 16 countries reporting in 2014, 11 reported holding 27 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: Algeria, Colombia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, and Yemen.
- cx **Indicator 6.3.1A:** Of 16 countries reporting in 2014, 7 countries reported 12 national consultations, and a desk review found an additional 14 national consultations convened/co-hosted by/with the participation of UN-Women to facilitate the integration of civil society perspectives in intergovernmental processes: Australia, Barbados, Cameroon, Canada, Fiji, Guatemala, India, Kiribati, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, and Vanuatu.
- cxii **OEEF Indicator 1.2a:** CSAGs established per regions: Africa: Eastern and Southern Africa regional, Western and Central Africa regional, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zimbabwe. Arab States: Algeria, Arab States regional, Egypt, Morocco, oPt, Jordan/Syria, Tunisia. Latin America and the Caribbean: Brazil, Caribbean, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Latin America and the Caribbean regional, Mexico, Paraguay, Haiti. Asia and Pacific: Afghanistan, Asia regional, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pacific, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea. Central Asia and Southeastern Europe: Albania, Europe CSEE, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan.