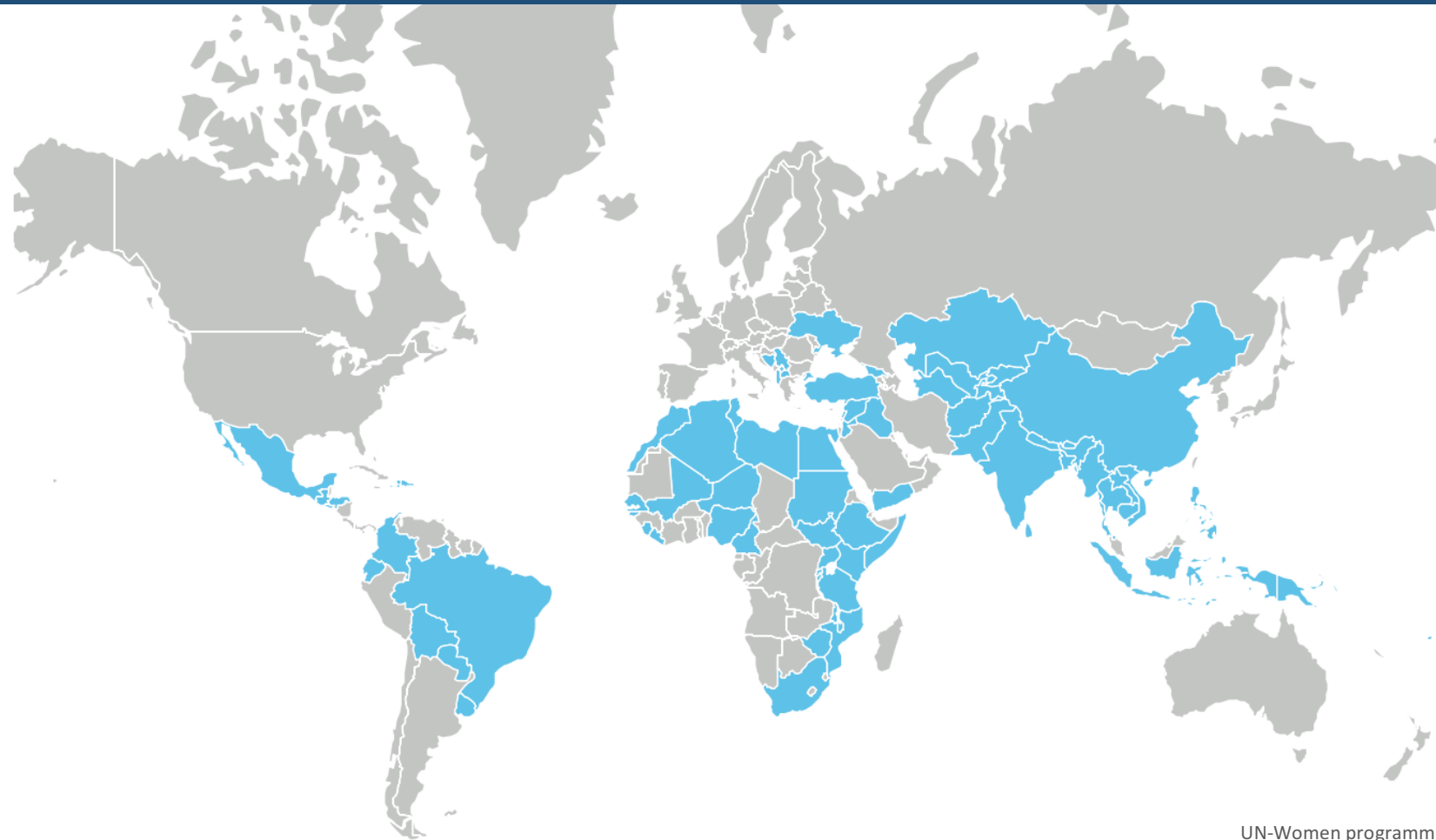


# 2015 DATA COMPANION and SCORECARD



UN-Women programme presence 2015 \*

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNDER-SECRETARY-  
GENERAL/EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
ENTITY FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF  
WOMEN, AND MIDTERM REVIEW OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN**

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## Introduction

This *2015 UN Women Data Companion and Scorecard* accompanies the Report of the Under-Secretary-General/Executive Director of UN Women on progress made on the strategic plan, 2014-2017, including the midterm review of the strategic plan. It presents details of UN Women's development results and organizational performance and progress in 2015. Development performance is detailed in a scorecard for each impact area and organizational performance is presented in a scorecard on the Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency Framework. In addition to detailed results for development and organizational indicators, this document provides additional perspectives, including a global overview of development results, an overview of expenses by impact areas and regions, and resource mobilization results.

Progress from baseline to the 2017 target for development indicators is measured by percentage and noted in this document as Achieved (100% or more progress against the 2017 target), On Track (progress of 50% to 99%) or Off Track (less than 50% progress). Unless otherwise noted, development targets are to be achieved by 31 December 2017.

All indicators, as well as their baselines and targets, are based on the results framework approved by the Executive Board at its second regular session in 2013, including the [Development Results Framework](#) and the [Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency Framework](#). As part of the midterm review of the strategic plan held in 2016, UN Women has proposed adjustments to its results framework. These adjustments are outlined in Annex II "Revised Results Framework". This document does not reflect these changes, as they will enter into force in 2016 after Executive Board approval.

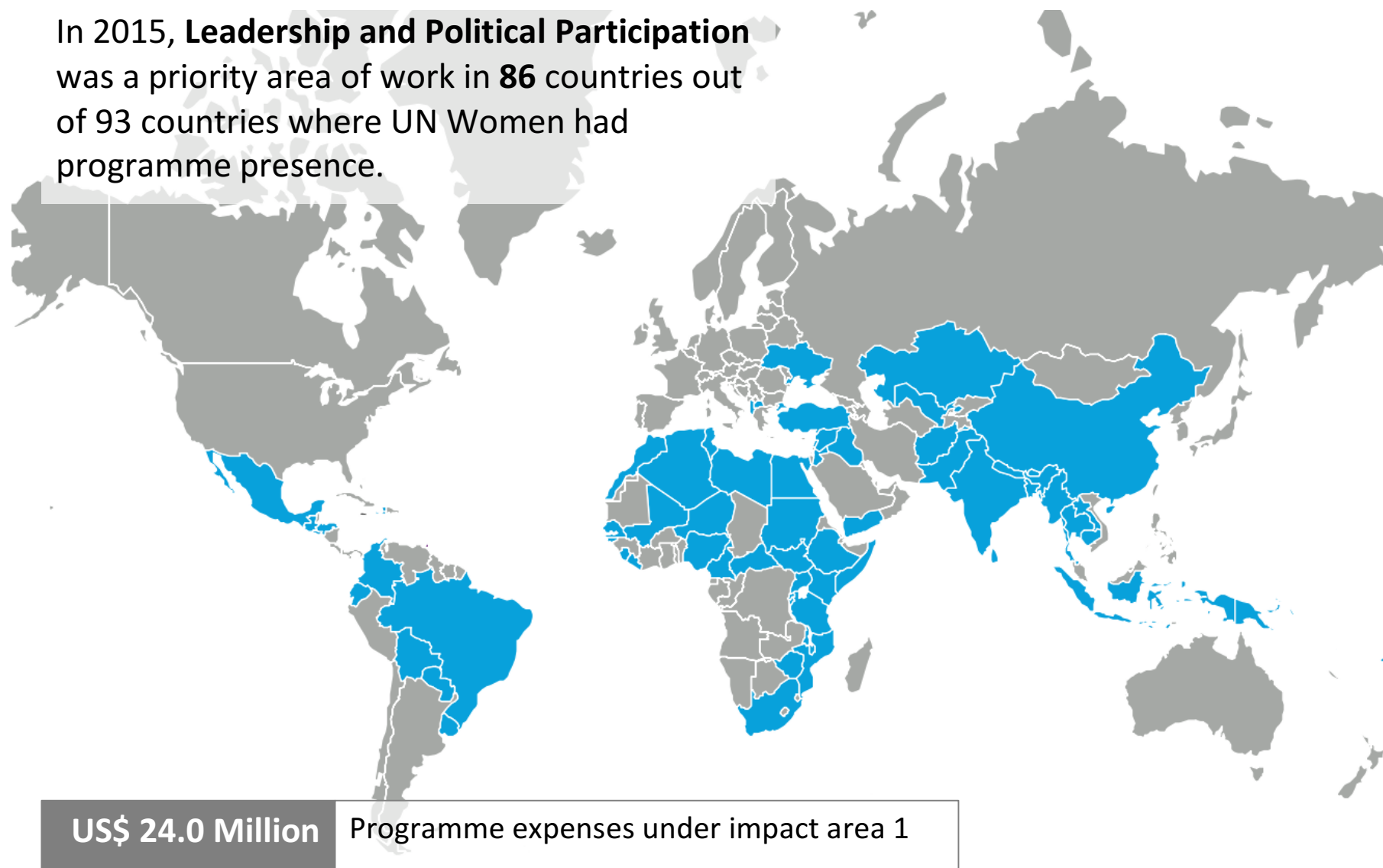
The methodology applied to indicator measurement is in most cases either an accumulation of results from year to year through the strategic plan period, or an annual measure of results within the current year. The accumulation methodology calculates results through a count of the number of countries reporting towards that indicator, including the baseline number, in the current and previous years since the start of the strategic plan. Countries are counted only once throughout the strategic plan period. An indicator with an annual measure calculates results through a count of the number of countries reporting towards that indicator in the current year only, regardless of reporting in the baseline or previous years.

Sources for measuring indicators are specific to each indicator and indicated in the results framework. Most indicators are captured by the *UN Women Results Management System*, which provides a comprehensive way to capture, view, and analyze results reported by all field offices. A detailed list of countries reporting on each indicator is included in the endnotes.

## Impact Area 1: Leadership and Political Participation



### Impact Area 1 – Results Overview<sup>1</sup>

In 2015, **Leadership and Political Participation** was a priority area of work in **86** countries out of 93 countries where UN Women had programme presence.



<sup>1</sup> The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Progress on impact area indicators for impact area 1

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>2</sup>	Target <sup>3</sup>	2014 Result <sup>4</sup>	2015 Result <sup>5</sup>	Progress <sup>6</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>7</sup>
<b>Impact Area Indicators</b>						
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	52 <sup>i</sup>	68%  On Track
	1B Number of countries that have achieved more than 30% of women in ministerial positions	27 (2012)	50	36	30 <sup>ii</sup>	13%  Off Track

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>3</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

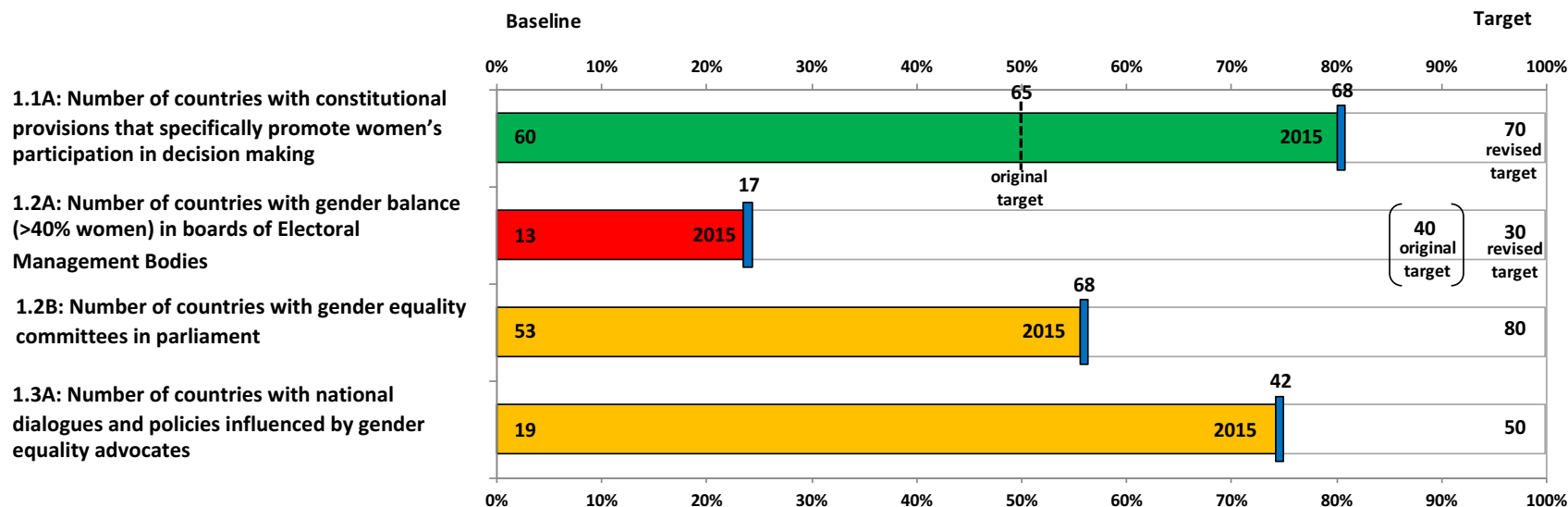
<sup>4</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).


<sup>5</sup> 2015 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2014 or earlier.

<sup>6</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>7</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 50% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 50%.

## Progress on outcome and output indicators for impact area 1



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>8</sup>	Target <sup>9</sup>	2014 Result <sup>10</sup>	2015 Result <sup>11</sup>	Progress <sup>12</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>13</sup>
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>						
1.1 Constitutions, legal frameworks, and policies to advance women's right to participate in decision making at national and local levels are	1.1A Number of countries with constitutional provisions that specifically promote women's participation in decision making	60	65	63	68 <sup>iii</sup>	160%  Achieved

<sup>8</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

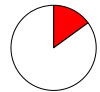




<sup>9</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>10</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

<sup>11</sup> 2015 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2014 or earlier.







<sup>12</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>13</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 50% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 50%.

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>8</sup>	Target <sup>9</sup>	2014 Result <sup>10</sup>	2015 Result <sup>11</sup>	Progress <sup>12</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>13</sup>
reformed/adopted and implemented.						
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	40	15 <sup>14</sup>	17 <sup>iv</sup>	15%  Off Track
	1.2B Number of countries with gender equality committees in parliament	53	80	60	68 <sup>v</sup>	56%  On Track
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	50	31	42 <sup>vi</sup>	74%  On Track
<b>Output Indicators</b>						
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 (2012)	35	18	27 <sup>vii</sup>	56%  On Track
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 (2012)	15	10	13 <sup>viii</sup>	83%  On Track

<sup>14</sup> The 2014 result for indicator 1.2A was incorrectly reported in the 2014 Data Companion as 16; the correct result is 15.

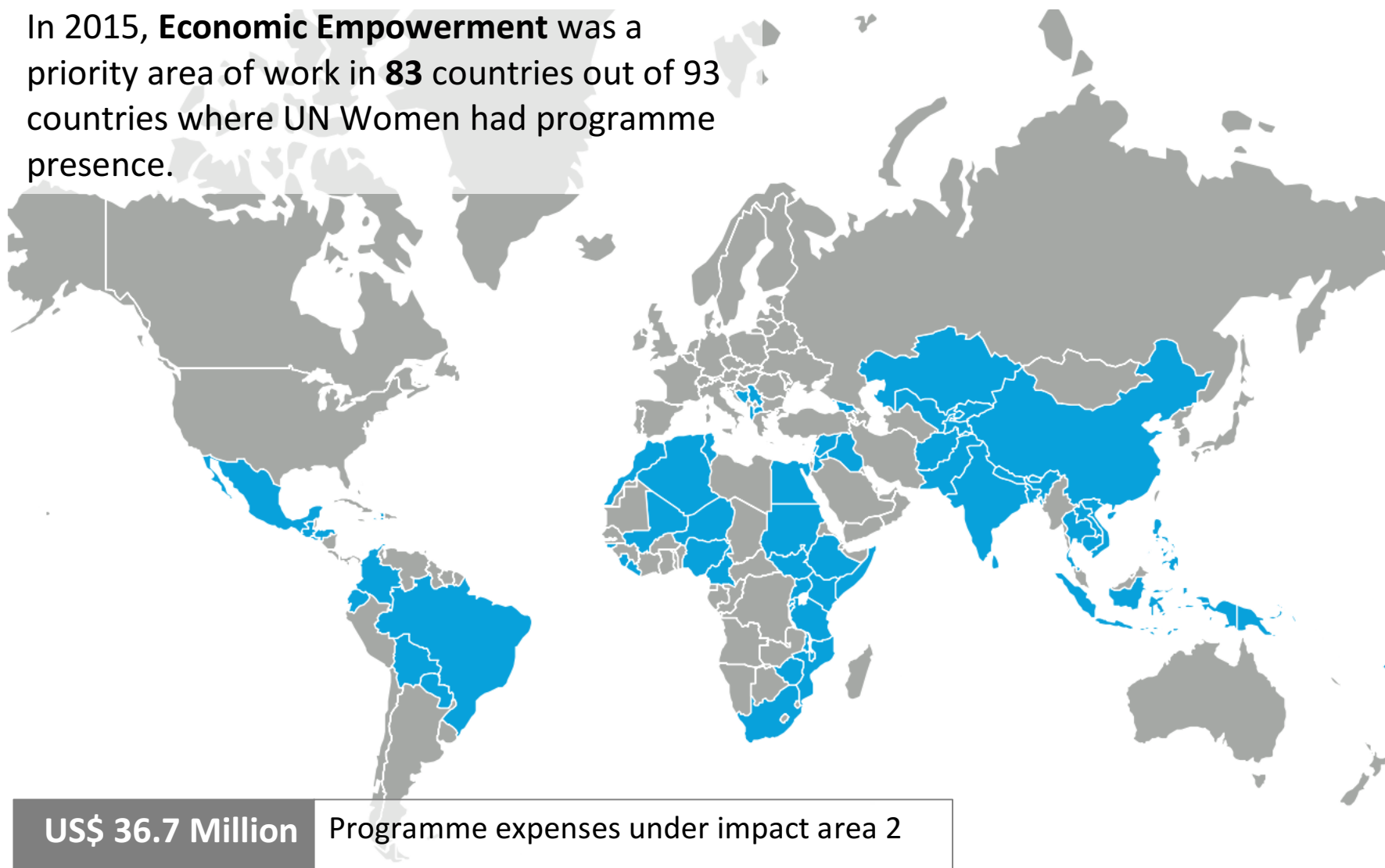


Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>8</sup>	Target <sup>9</sup>	2014 Result <sup>10</sup>	2015 Result <sup>11</sup>	Progress <sup>12</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>13</sup>
<b>1.1.3</b> National and sub-national institutions have improved access to knowledge products and tools to formulate and implement gender responsive policies	<b>1.1.3A</b> Number of countries in which knowledge provided by UN-Women is available to support development of gender responsive policies	<b>16</b> (2012)	<b>30</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>47<sup>ix</sup></b>	<b>221%</b>  <b>Achieved</b>
<b>1.2.1</b> Strengthened capacities of Parliaments and sub-national legislatures to adopt policies, legislation and procedures that promote gender equality and women's empowerment	<b>1.2.1A</b> Number of parliaments in countries supported by UN-Women that introduce legislative measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment	<b>0</b> (2014)	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17<sup>x</sup></b>	<b>85%</b>  <b>On Track</b>
<b>1.2.2</b> Strengthened capacities at all levels to promote women's participation in electoral processes both as candidates and voters	<b>1.2.2A</b> Number of countries supported by UN-Women that have increased the capacity of women candidates and party members to participate in political life	<b>8</b> (2012)	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>49<sup>xi</sup></b>	<b>111%</b>  <b>Achieved</b>
<b>1.2.3</b> Coordinated UN action through adoption of policies and guidance on TSM and electoral support on women's leadership and political participation.	<b>1.2.3A</b> Percentage of countries receiving UN electoral assistance where Electoral Management Bodies adopt reforms to promote women's participation as voters	<b>34%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>51%<sup>xii</sup></b>	<b>106%</b>  <b>Achieved</b>
<b>1.3.1</b> Capacity of gender equality advocates strengthened to promote women's leadership and political participation	<b>1.3.1A</b> Number of countries supported by UN-Women where networks of academics, elected women and other opinion makers advocate for women's political participation	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>42<sup>xiii</sup></b>	<b>93%</b>  <b>On Track</b>
<b>1.3.2</b> Strengthened dialogue mechanisms and enhanced policy space to enable gender equality advocates and civil society to promote political participation	<b>1.3.2A</b> Number of countries supported by UN Women where gender equality advocates and civil society have participated in national dialogues on political participation	<b>0</b> (2014)	<b>40</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28<sup>xiv</sup></b>	<b>70%</b>  <b>On Track</b>

## Impact Area 2: Economic Empowerment



### Impact Area 2 – Results Overview<sup>15</sup>

In 2015, **Economic Empowerment** was a priority area of work in **83** countries out of 93 countries where UN Women had programme presence.



<sup>15</sup> The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Progress on impact area indicators for impact area 2

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>16</sup>	Target <sup>17</sup>	2014 Result <sup>18</sup>	2015 Result <sup>19</sup>	Progress <sup>20</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>21</sup>
<b>Impact Area Indicators</b>						
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% (2014)	20%	3%	5% <sup>xv</sup>	23%  Off Track
	2B Percentage of countries where the gender pay gap was reduced and average earnings increased	0% (2014)	50%	14%	14% <sup>xvi</sup>	28%  Off Track

<sup>16</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>17</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

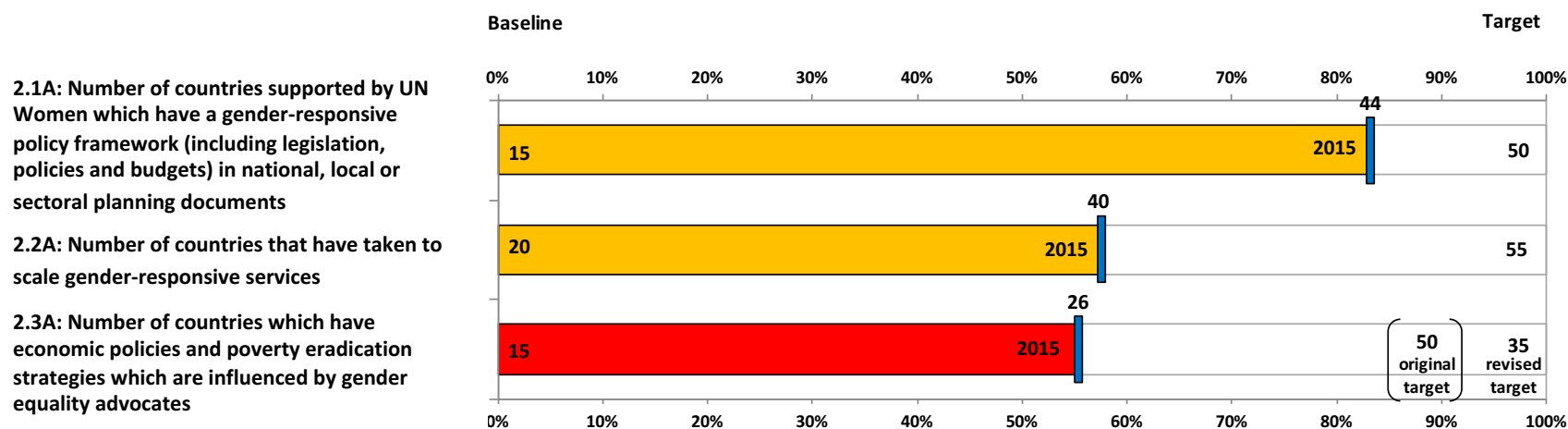
<sup>18</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

<sup>19</sup> 2015 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2014 or earlier.

<sup>20</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>21</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 50% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 50%.

## Progress on outcome and output indicators for impact area 2



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>22</sup>	Target <sup>23</sup>	2014 Result <sup>24</sup>	2015 Result <sup>25</sup>	Progress <sup>26</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>27</sup>
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>						
2.1 National plans, legislation, policies, strategies, budgets and justice mechanisms <sup>28</sup> 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 (2012)	50	31	44 <sup>xvii</sup>	83%  On Track

<sup>22</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>23</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.






<sup>24</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).




<sup>25</sup> 2015 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2014 or earlier.

<sup>26</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>27</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 50% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 50%.

<sup>28</sup> The term justice mechanism stands for formal and informal justice institutions which protect and enforce women's economic rights e.g. marriage, property and labour.

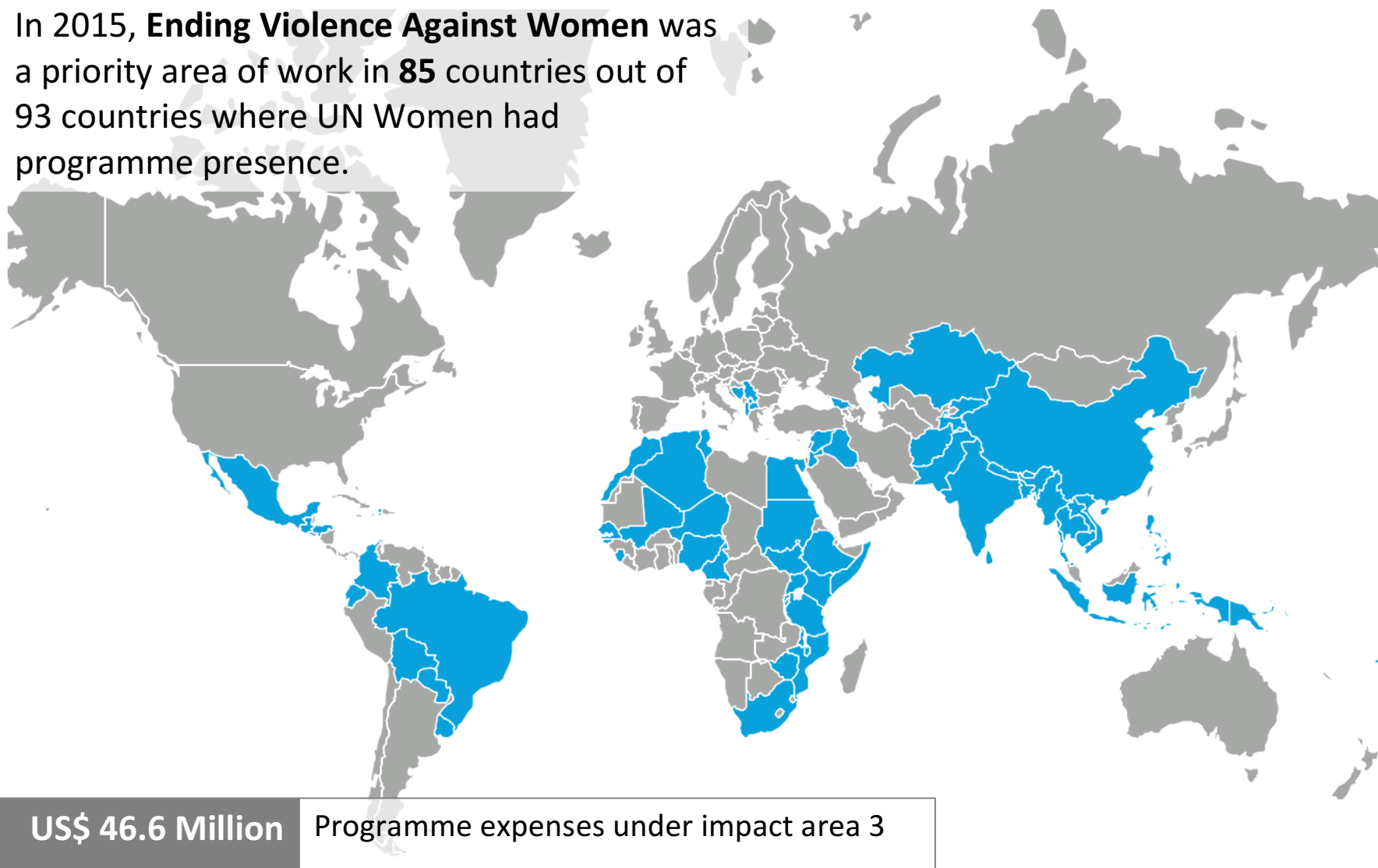
Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>22</sup>	Target <sup>23</sup>	2014 Result <sup>24</sup>	2015 Result <sup>25</sup>	Progress <sup>26</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>27</sup>
<b>2.2</b> Women's sustainable livelihoods enhanced by gender-responsive services and access and control over means of production and resources	<b>2.2A</b> Number of countries that have taken to scale gender-responsive services	20	55	27	40 <sup>xviii</sup>	57%  On Track
<b>2.3</b> Gender equality advocates influence economic policies and poverty eradication strategies to promote women's economic empowerment and sustainable development	<b>2.3A</b> Number of countries which have economic policies and poverty eradication strategies which are influenced by gender equality advocates	15 (2011)	50	17	26 <sup>xix</sup>	31%  Off Track
<b>Output Indicators</b>						
<b>2.1.1</b> 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	<b>2.1.1A</b> 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	36	24	31 <sup>xx</sup>	75%  On Track
<b>2.1.2</b> Decision makers have access to nationally-generated and disaggregated data and statistics on women's economic opportunities	<b>2.1.2A</b> Number of countries supported by UN-Women where national institutions produce nationally generated and disaggregated statistics on economic opportunities for women	12	47	18	21 <sup>xxi</sup>	26%  Off Track
<b>2.2.1</b> Enhanced capacity at national and local levels to develop and implement gender-responsive public services and policies	<b>2.2.1A</b> 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	45	23	30 <sup>xxii</sup>	57%  On Track

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>22</sup>	Target <sup>23</sup>	2014 Result <sup>24</sup>	2015 Result <sup>25</sup>	Progress <sup>26</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>27</sup>
<b>2.2.2</b> Strengthened skills/ opportunities and enterprise development assistance for women to enhance their employment, sustainable livelihoods and resilience	<b>2.2.2A</b> Number of countries supported by UN-Women where enterprise development assistance is accessible to women	<b>21</b> (2012)	<b>56</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>45<sup>xxiii</sup></b>	<b>69%</b>  <b>On Track</b>
<b>2.3.1</b> Enhanced capacity of gender equality advocates to influence poverty eradication policies including through communications and advocacy tools	<b>2.3.1A</b> 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	<b>19</b> (2012)	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32<sup>xxiv</sup></b>	<b>130%</b>  <b>Achieved</b>
<b>2.3.2</b> Strengthened dialogue mechanisms and enhanced policy space enable gender equality advocates to engage at all levels of economic policy and poverty eradication processes	<b>2.3.2A</b> 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	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17<sup>xxv</sup></b>	<b>160%</b>  <b>Achieved</b>

## Impact Area 3: Ending Violence against Women


### Impact Area 3 – Results Overview<sup>29</sup>

In 2015, **Ending Violence Against Women** was a priority area of work in **85** countries out of 93 countries where UN Women had programme presence.



<sup>29</sup> The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Progress on impact area indicators for impact area 3

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>30</sup>	Target <sup>31</sup>	2014 Result <sup>32</sup>	2015 Result <sup>33</sup>	Progress <sup>34</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>35</sup>
<b>Impact Area Indicators</b>						
3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	3A Number of countries that have national VAW prevalence data	89	120	102	109 <sup>xxvi</sup>	65%  On Track
	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	N/A <sup>xxvii</sup>	N/A

<sup>30</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>31</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>32</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

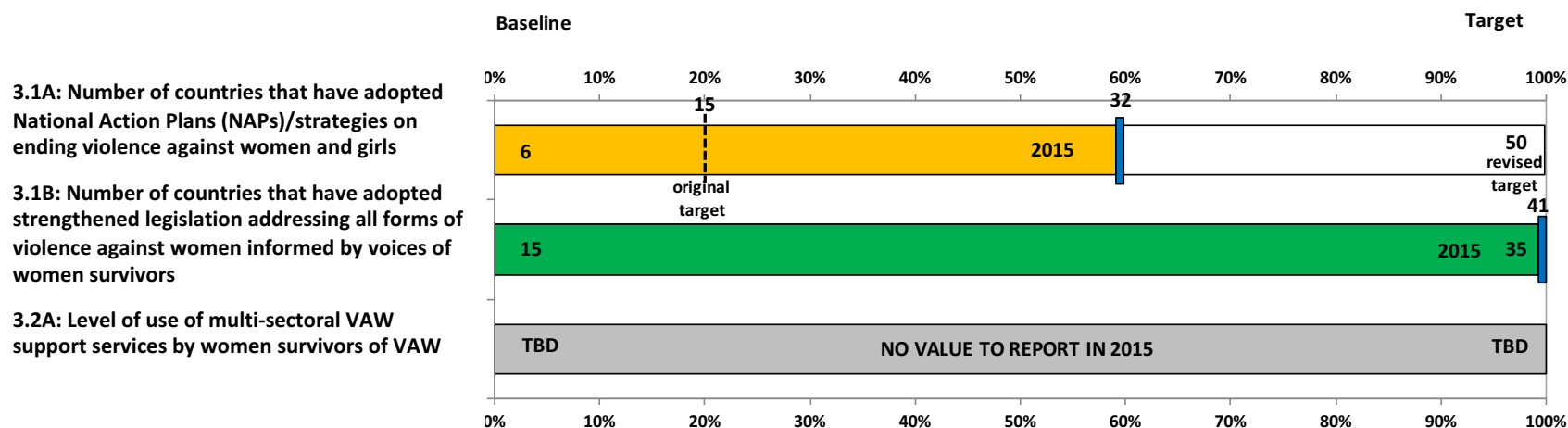
<sup>33</sup> 2015 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2014 or earlier.

<sup>34</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>35</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 50% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 50%.



## Progress on outcome and output indicators for impact area 3



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>36</sup>	Target <sup>37</sup>	2014 Result <sup>38</sup>	2015 Result <sup>39</sup>	Progress <sup>40</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>41</sup>
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>						
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	3.1A Number of countries that have adopted National Action Plans (NAPs)/strategies on ending violence against women and girls.	6	50 <sup>42</sup>	16	32 <sup>xxviii</sup>	59%  On Track

<sup>36</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>37</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.





<sup>38</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

<sup>39</sup> 2015 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2014 or earlier.




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

<sup>41</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 50% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 50%.

<sup>42</sup> Target for indicator 3.1A modified in 2015 from 15 to 50.

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>36</sup>	Target <sup>37</sup>	2014 Result <sup>38</sup>	2015 Result <sup>39</sup>	Progress <sup>40</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>41</sup>
and respond to violence against women and girls	<b>3.1B</b> Number of countries that have adopted strengthened legislation addressing all forms of violence against women informed by voices of women survivors	15	35	31	41 <sup>xxix</sup>	130%  Achieved
<b>3.2</b> Women and girls use existing multi-sectoral, quality VAW services, which are survivor focused	<b>3.2A</b> Level of use of multi-sectoral VAW support services by women survivors of VAW	TBD	TBD	N/A	N/A <sup>xxx</sup>	N/A
<b>Output Indicators</b>						
<b>3.1.1</b> Strengthened capacity of national and local authorities to develop and implement laws, policies and strategies to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and prevent impunity	<b>3.1.1A</b> Number of countries supported by UN-Women where stakeholders have contributed to developing/revising VAW laws, policies and strategies	0 (2014)	65	30	51 <sup>xxxi</sup>	78%  On Track
<b>3.1.2</b> 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	<b>3.1.2A</b> 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	87	80	84 <sup>xxxii</sup>	81%  On Track
<b>3.1.3</b> Strengthened and coordinated UN-system action to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls, including interagency initiatives such as the Secretary-General's	<b>3.1.3A</b> Number of joint UN VAW programmes or other interagency initiatives in countries supported by UN-Women	108	234 <sup>43</sup>	114	208 <sup>xxxiii</sup>	79%  On Track

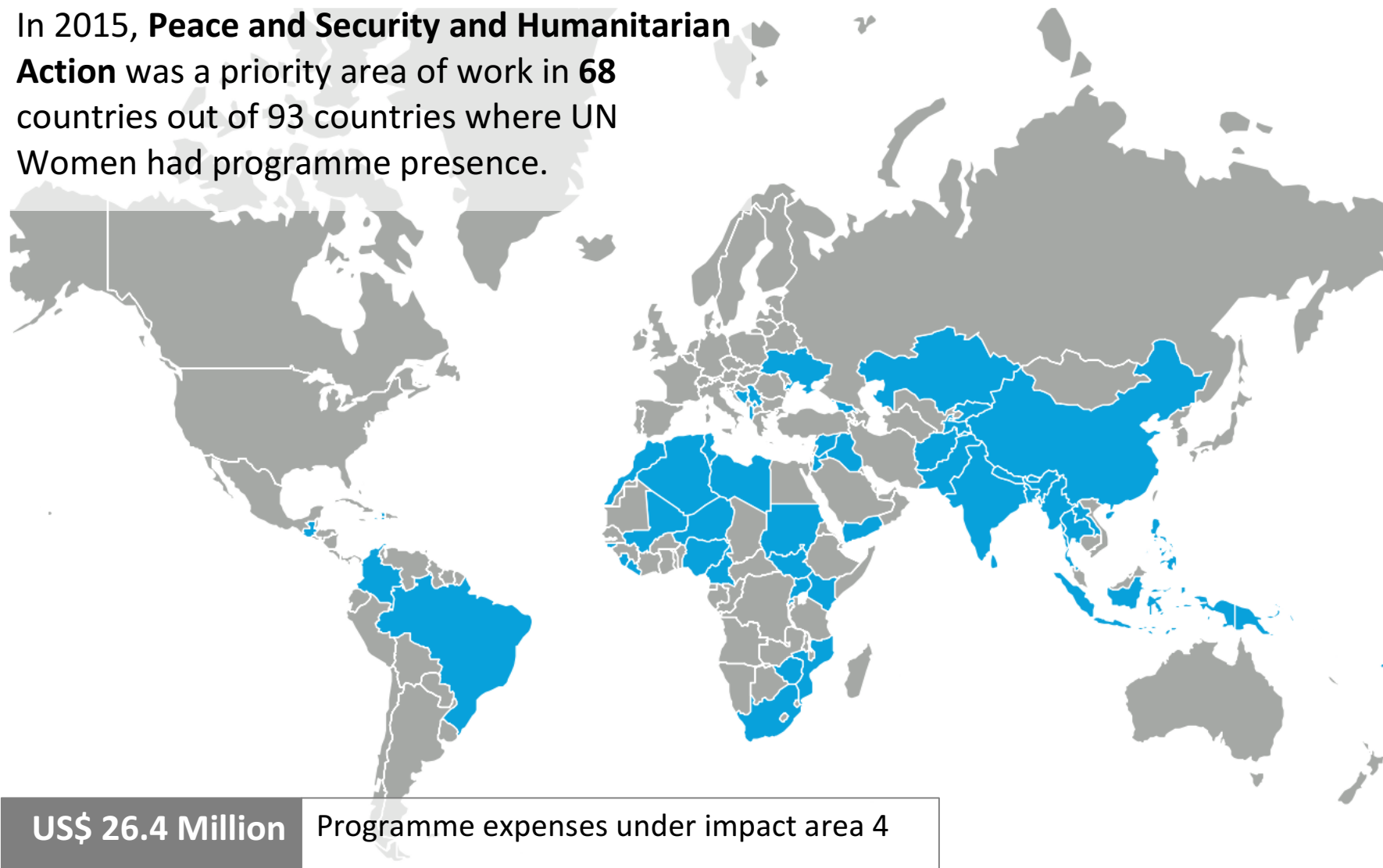
<sup>43</sup> 2015 target for indicator 3.1.3A modified from 133 to 234.

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>36</sup>	Target <sup>37</sup>	2014 Result <sup>38</sup>	2015 Result <sup>39</sup>	Progress <sup>40</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>41</sup>
UNiTE to End Violence Against Women campaign and other joint programmes	<b>3.1.3B</b> Number of UNCTs supported by UN Women whose work on EVAW includes engagement with men and boys	7	40	29	44 <sup>xxxiv</sup>	112%  Achieved
<b>3.2.1</b> Improved availability of quality, multi-sectoral VAW services	<b>3.2.1A</b> Number of countries supported by UN-Women where quality multi-sectoral VAW services are available	28	40	39	47 <sup>xxxv</sup>	158%  Achieved
<b>3.2.2</b> Strengthened capacity of multi-sectoral VAW service providers to provide quality, survivor focused support to women and girls	<b>3.2.2A</b> 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	15	12	18 <sup>xxxvi</sup>	143%  Achieved
<b>3.2.3</b> Increased awareness of women and girls of availability of multi-sectoral VAW services	<b>3.2.3A</b> Number of partner organizations in countries supported by UN-Women that provide information to all women on availability of VAW services	TBD	TBD	N/A	N/A <sup>xxxvii</sup>	N/A

## Impact Area 4: Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action



### Impact Area 4 – Results Overview<sup>44</sup>

In 2015, **Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action** was a priority area of work in **68** countries out of 93 countries where UN Women had programme presence.



<sup>44</sup> The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Progress on impact area indicators for impact area 4

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>45</sup>	Target <sup>46</sup>	2014 Result <sup>47</sup>	2015 Result <sup>48</sup>	Progress <sup>49</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>50</sup>
<b>Impact Area Indicators</b>						
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%	25% <sup>xxxviii</sup>	100%  Achieved
	4B Average percentage of women participating in peace talks and transitional justice processes	28% (2012)	34% (20% increase)	37%	42% <sup>xxxix</sup>	241%  Achieved

<sup>45</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>46</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

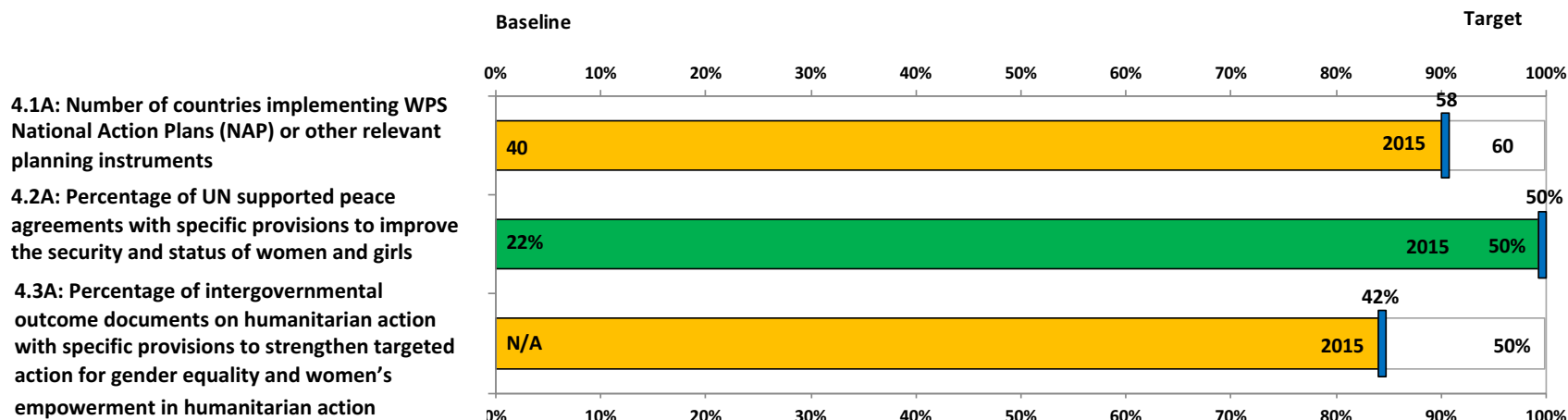
<sup>47</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

<sup>48</sup> 2015 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2014 or earlier.

<sup>49</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>50</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 50% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 50%.

## Progress on outcome and output indicators for impact area 4



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>51</sup>	Target <sup>52</sup>	2014 Result <sup>53</sup>	2015 Result <sup>54</sup>	Progress <sup>55</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>56</sup>
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>						
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	60	53	58 <sup>xl</sup>	90%  On Track

<sup>51</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.





<sup>52</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.





<sup>53</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

<sup>54</sup> 2015 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2014 or earlier.

<sup>55</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>56</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 50% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 50%.

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>51</sup>	Target <sup>52</sup>	2014 Result <sup>53</sup>	2015 Result <sup>54</sup>	Progress <sup>55</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>56</sup>
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%	50% <sup>xli</sup>	100%  Achieved
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	N/A	50%	45%	42% <sup>xlii</sup>	84%  On Track
<b>Output Indicators</b>						
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%	N/A <sup>xliii</sup>	N/A
	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%	16% <sup>xliv</sup>	110%  Achieved
	4.1.1C Percentage of UN recovery funding allocated to Women's empowerment and gender equality in countries supported by UN-Women	TBD	TBD	N/A	N/A <sup>xlv</sup>	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%	67% <sup>xlvi</sup>	71%  On Track

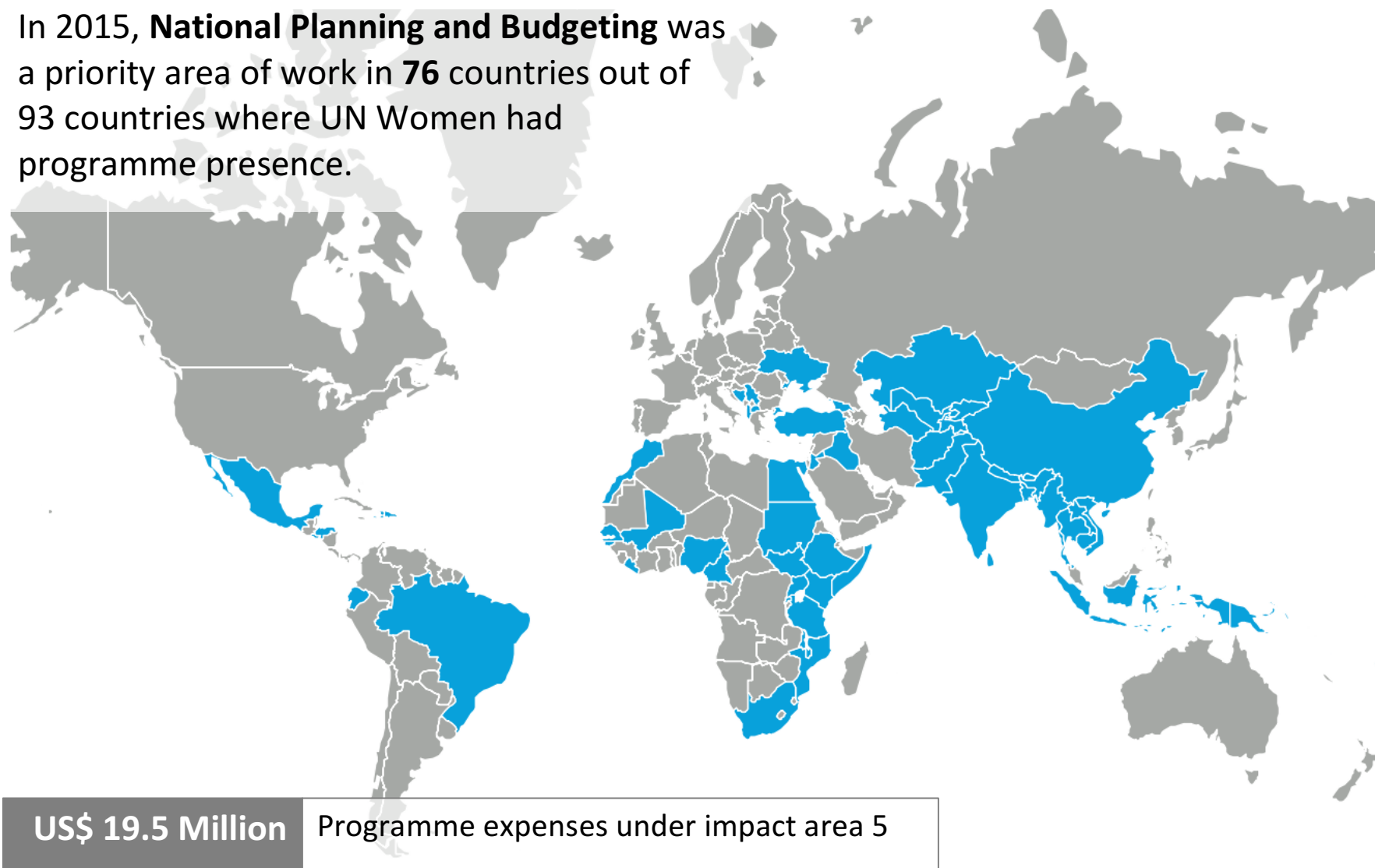
Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>51</sup>	Target <sup>52</sup>	2014 Result <sup>53</sup>	2015 Result <sup>54</sup>	Progress <sup>55</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>56</sup>
<b>4.2.1</b> Gender equality advocates have enhanced capacities and opportunities to influence peace and security processes	<b>4.2.1A</b> Percentage of official peace and security fora where UN-Women-supported gender advocates contributed to gender equality commitments in the outcome	TBD	TBD	N/A	N/A <sup>xlvii</sup>	N/A
<b>4.3.1</b> Evidence-based knowledge including performance measurement and accountability frameworks on gender-responsive humanitarian action, is accessible to policy-makers, practitioners and decision-making bodies	<b>4.3.1A</b> 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	8 <sup>xlviii</sup>	27%  Off Track
	<b>4.3.1B</b> 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	30	15	29 <sup>xlix</sup>	95%  On Track
<b>4.3.2</b> Enhanced national and regional capacity of institutions and partners to develop and implement gender-responsive policies and measures for humanitarian action	<b>4.3.2A</b> 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	30	16	35 <sup>l</sup>	126%  Achieved
<b>4.3.3</b> Existing coordination mechanisms are more gender-responsive and better analyze and address the distinct needs of women and girls	<b>4.3.3A</b> Percentage increase in the number of humanitarian appeals and strategies that include a gender analysis	N/A	75% (9 appeals)	5 (5 of 24)	6 <sup>li</sup> (6 of 26) (25% increase)	25%  Off Track



## Impact Area 5: National Planning and Budgeting




### Impact Area 5 – Results Overview<sup>57</sup>

In 2015, **National Planning and Budgeting** was a priority area of work in **76** countries out of 93 countries where UN Women had programme presence.



<sup>57</sup> The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Progress on impact area indicators for impact area 5

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>58</sup>	Target <sup>59</sup>	2014 Result <sup>60</sup>	2015 Result <sup>61</sup>	Progress <sup>62</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>63</sup>
<b>Impact Area Indicators</b>						
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	25	22	20 <sup>ii</sup>	80%  On Track
	5B Number of donor countries (DAC) that increased their allocation to gender equality	0	14 <sup>64</sup>	14	17 <sup>iii</sup>	121%  Achieved
	5C Percentage of young women aged 15-24 who are living with HIV	65% (2009)	30%	60%	58% <sup>iv</sup>	20%  Off Track

<sup>58</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>59</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>60</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

<sup>61</sup> 2015 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2014 or earlier.

<sup>62</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>63</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 50% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 50%.

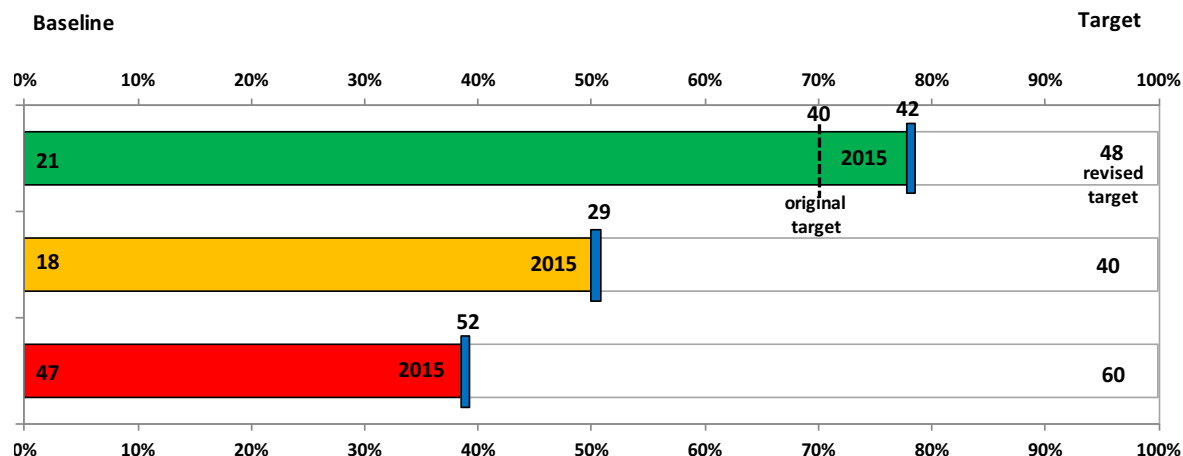
<sup>64</sup> 5B: the target for this indicator is based on 50% of the current number of DAC countries; in 2015 there were 28 DAC countries, therefore the target is 50% of 28 or 14.

## Progress on outcome and output indicators for impact area 5

**5.1A: Number of countries where national action plans on gender equality are developed and implemented in alignment with the National Development Strategies**

**5.2A: Number of countries where systems are in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment**

**5.3A: Number of countries whose national strategic plans for HIV/AIDS incorporate gender-responsive actions with budgets for implementation**



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>65</sup>	Target <sup>66</sup>	2014 Result <sup>67</sup>	2015 Result <sup>68</sup>	Progress <sup>69</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>70</sup>
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>						
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 (2010)	40	35	42 <sup>lv</sup>	111%  Achieved

<sup>65</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.







<sup>66</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.




<sup>67</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

<sup>68</sup> 2015 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2014 or earlier.

<sup>69</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$



<sup>70</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 50% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 50%.

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>65</sup>	Target <sup>66</sup>	2014 Result <sup>67</sup>	2015 Result <sup>68</sup>	Progress <sup>69</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>70</sup>
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 (2012)	40	22	29 <sup>lvi</sup>	50%  On Track
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	60	50	52 <sup>lvii</sup>	38%  Off Track
<b>Output Indicators</b>						
5.1.1 Key government institutions at national and local levels have knowledge and tools to analyze, formulate and execute gender-responsive plans and budgets	5.1.1A Number of countries supported by UN-Women where Ministries of finance issue GRB guidelines.	17 (2010)	30	22	29 <sup>lviii</sup>	92%  On Track
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% <sup>lix</sup>	100%  Achieved
	5.1.2B Number of UN entities using the agreed gender marker	4	8	14	21 <sup>lx</sup>	425%  Achieved
5.2.1 Capacities of governments, gender equality advocates and women's groups to track budget	5.2.1A Number of countries where tools and knowledge provided by UN-Women are used by Government and gender equality advocates to	10 (2012)	40	17	23 <sup>lxi</sup>	43% 

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>65</sup>	Target <sup>66</sup>	2014 Result <sup>67</sup>	2015 Result <sup>68</sup>	Progress <sup>69</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>70</sup>
allocations and expenditures strengthened	monitor budget allocations and to track expenditures from a gender perspective					<b>Off Track</b>
<b>5.2.2</b> National dialogue mechanisms for promoting the implementation of gender responsive planning, budgeting and monitoring in place	<b>5.2.2A</b> Number of countries supported by UN-Women where multi-stakeholder forums and dialogue mechanisms involving Government institutions, CSOs and donors take place	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25<sup>lxii</sup></b>	<b>53%</b>  <b>On Track</b>
<b>5.3.1</b> Key government institutions at national and local levels have the knowledge and tools to analyze, formulate and execute gender-responsive HIV plans and budgets	<b>5.3.1A</b> 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	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>52<sup>lxiii</sup></b>	<b>60%</b>  <b>On Track</b>
<b>5.3.2</b> Women living with HIV and women affected by HIV have strengthened capacities to have their priorities included in HIV strategies and budgets	<b>5.3.2A</b> 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	<b>13</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37<sup>lxiv</sup></b>	<b>51%</b>  <b>On Track</b>

## Impact Area 6: Global Norms, Policies and Standards

### Progress on impact area indicators for impact area 6

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>71</sup>	Target <sup>72</sup>	2014 Result <sup>73</sup>	2015 Result <sup>74</sup>	Progress <sup>75</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>76</sup>
<b>Impact Area Indicators</b>						
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%	33% <sup>lxv</sup>	-40%  Off Track
	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	175	N/A	178 <sup>lxvi</sup>	138%  Achieved

<sup>71</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>72</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>73</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

<sup>74</sup> 2015 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2014 or earlier.

<sup>75</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

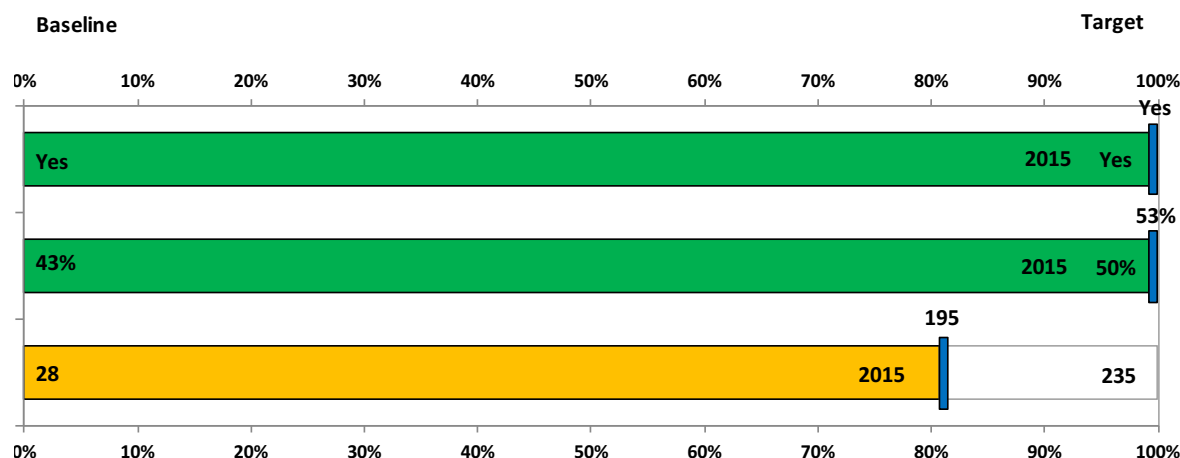
<sup>76</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 50% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 50%.

## Progress on outcome and output indicators for impact area 6

**6.1A: Post-2015 development agenda incorporates gender equality as a priority theme and mainstreams gender equality in other themes**

**6.2A: Percentage of resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council that integrate gender perspectives**

**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**



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>77</sup>	Target <sup>78</sup>	2014 Result <sup>79</sup>	2015 Result <sup>80</sup>	Progress <sup>81</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>82</sup>
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>						
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	Yes <sup>lxvii</sup>	100%  Achieved

<sup>77</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.






<sup>78</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>79</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).






<sup>80</sup> 2015 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2014 or earlier.


<sup>81</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>82</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 50% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 50%.

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>77</sup>	Target <sup>78</sup>	2014 Result <sup>79</sup>	2015 Result <sup>80</sup>	Progress <sup>81</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>82</sup>
<b>6.2</b> Sectoral global policy and normative frameworks reflect gender equality and women's empowerment perspectives	<b>6.2A</b> Percentage of resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council that integrate gender perspectives	<b>43%</b> (2012)	<b>50%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>53%</b> <sup>lxxviii</sup>	<b>143%</b>  <b>Achieved</b>
<b>6.3</b> Strengthened linkages and synergy established between normative frameworks and operational activities for gender equality and women's empowerment	<b>6.3A</b> 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	<b>28</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>195</b> <sup>lxxix</sup>	<b>81%</b>  <b>On Track</b>
<b>Output Indicators</b>						
<b>6.1.1</b> Enhanced capacity of governments and stakeholders to assess progress in implementation of CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, MDG 3, and other global normative and policy frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment	<b>6.1.1A</b> Number of countries supported by UN-Women that report under CEDAW or the UPR	<b>0</b> (2014)	<b>40</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45</b> <sup>lxxx</sup>	<b>113%</b>  <b>Achieved</b>
	<b>6.1.1B</b> Number of countries supported by UN Women to undertake a 20-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action	<b>0</b>	<b>70</b> (2015)	<b>76</b>	<b>84</b> <sup>lxxxi</sup>	<b>120%</b>  <b>Achieved</b>
	<b>6.1.1C</b> 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	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b> (2015)	<b>42</b>	<b>55</b> <sup>lxxxii</sup>	<b>55%</b> <sup>lxxxiii</sup>  <b>Off Track</b> (2015 target)
<b>6.1.2</b> Governments, civil society and other relevant partners convened, and evidence-based	<b>6.1.2A</b> Number of multi stakeholder dialogues held at global, regional and national levels, convened by UN Women, in preparation for intergovernmental	<b>5</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>103</b> <sup>lxxxiv</sup>	<b>124%</b>



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>77</sup>	Target <sup>78</sup>	2014 Result <sup>79</sup>	2015 Result <sup>80</sup>	Progress <sup>81</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>82</sup>
dialogue facilitated, in intergovernmental processes	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					 <b>Achieved</b>
	<b>6.1.2B</b> 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	<b>11%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b> <sup>lxxv</sup>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>6.1.3</b> Gender equality and women's empowerment fully reflected in the future development agenda	<b>6.1.3A</b> Existence of stand-alone goal in the future development agenda on gender equality and women's empowerment	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Yes</b> <sup>lxxvi</sup>	<b>100%</b>  <b>Achieved</b>
	<b>6.1.3B</b> Percentage of goals in the future development agenda for which there are gender-responsive targets and indicators	<b>50%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>70%</b> <sup>lxxvii</sup>	<b>80%</b> <sup>lxxviii</sup>  <b>Off Track</b> (2015 target)
<b>6.2.1</b> Substantive inputs and dialogue that expand knowledge on gender perspectives provided to global intergovernmental processes and issues	<b>6.2.1A</b> Number of intergovernmental fora where UN-Women supported dialogue on gender perspectives	<b>N/A</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b> <sup>lxxix</sup>	<b>109%</b>  <b>Achieved</b>
	<b>6.2.1B</b> Percentage of reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly that integrate gender perspectives	<b>62%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>57%</b> <sup>lxxx</sup>	<b>-42%</b> 

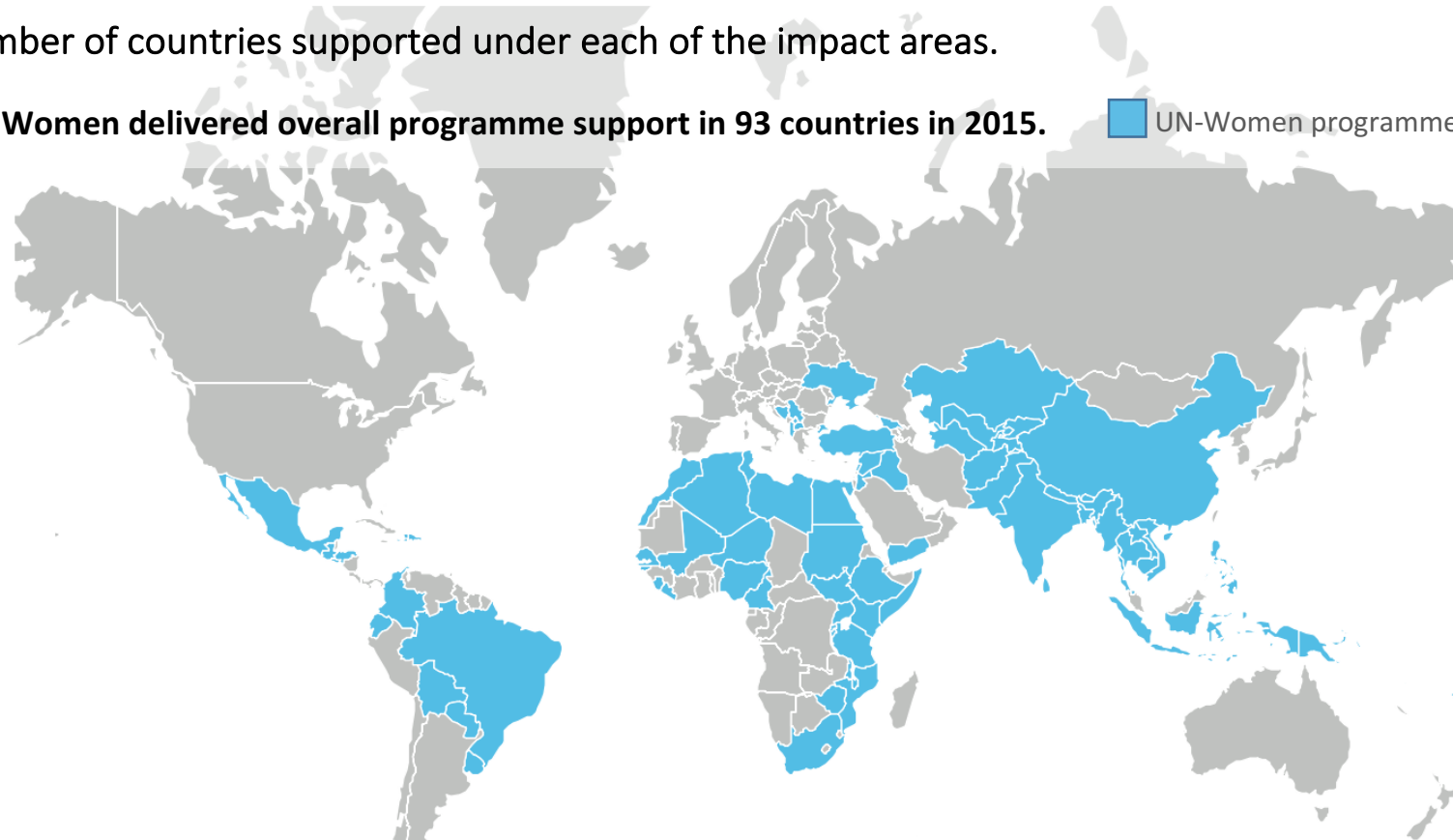
Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>77</sup>	Target <sup>78</sup>	2014 Result <sup>79</sup>	2015 Result <sup>80</sup>	Progress <sup>81</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>82</sup>
						<b>Off Track</b>
6.3.1 The global normative and policy framework for gender equality and women's empowerment 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	N/A	120	26	88 <sup>lxxxii</sup>	73%  <b>On Track</b>
	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	N/A	95%	93%	N/A <sup>lxxxii</sup>	N/A

# Global Overview of Results

Number of countries supported under each of the impact areas.

**UN-Women delivered overall programme support in 93 countries in 2015.**

 UN-Women programme presence 2015



*presence in*  
**86 countries**

**Leadership and  
Political  
Participation**

*presence in*  
**83 countries**

**Economic  
Empowerment**

*presence in*  
**85 countries**

**Ending Violence  
Against Women**

*presence in*  
**68 countries**

**Peace and Security  
and Humanitarian  
Action**

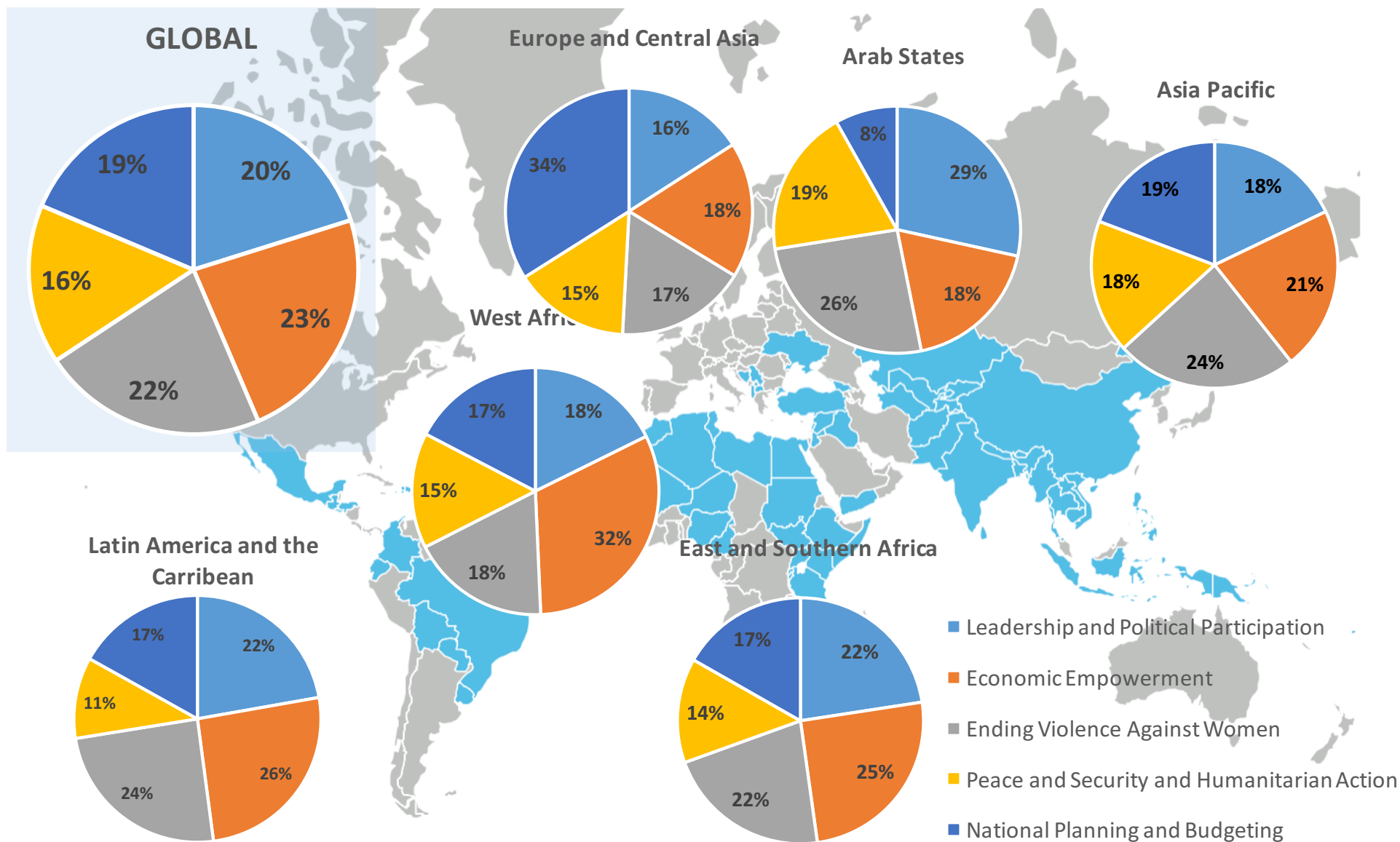
*presence in*  
**76 countries**

**National Planning  
and Budgeting**



This map highlights UN Women programme presence in 2015 across 93 countries; and the boxes below identify the total number of countries where UN Women had programme presence in 2015 by impact area.

## Global and regional distribution by output level results in each of the impact areas



This chart shows the distribution of outputs in 2015 in UN Women programmes by percentage in each of the six impact areas, by region as well globally.

## Programming Focus of 2015 Plans

Regional distribution by Outcomes/Outputs/Activities in each of the impact areas<sup>83</sup>.

### Americas and the Caribbean

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
<b>Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>25.1%</b>
<b>Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>
<b>Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>25.9%</b>
<b>Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>
<b>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</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>25.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Asia Pacific

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
<b>Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
<b>Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>
<b>Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>29.6%</b>
<b>Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>

<sup>83</sup> The count is based on country programme outcomes/outputs/activities reflected in the UN Women Result Management System (RMS) and includes country offices (CO), Multi Country Offices (MCO) and Programme Presence Countries (PP).

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	18.2%	16.1%	15.1%
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	22.7%	16.5%	12.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### East and Southern Africa

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels	23.3%	23.4%	21.6%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	24.1%	25.4%	27.0%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	19.8%	21.5%	21.1%
Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	12.9%	11.3%	9.6%
Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	19.8%	18.4%	20.7%
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	23.3%	23.4%	21.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### West and Central Africa

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels	22.2%	21.2%	16.8%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	25.0%	25.5%	23.3%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	18.1%	19.0%	21.1%

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	16.7%	15.8%	19.5%
Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	18.1%	18.5%	19.3%
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	22.2%	21.2%	16.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Arab States

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels	25.6%	25.9%	23.3%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	19.5%	19.0%	22.4%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	20.7%	22.4%	20.5%
Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	22.0%	21.1%	21.3%
Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	12.2%	11.6%	12.5%
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	25.6%	25.9%	23.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

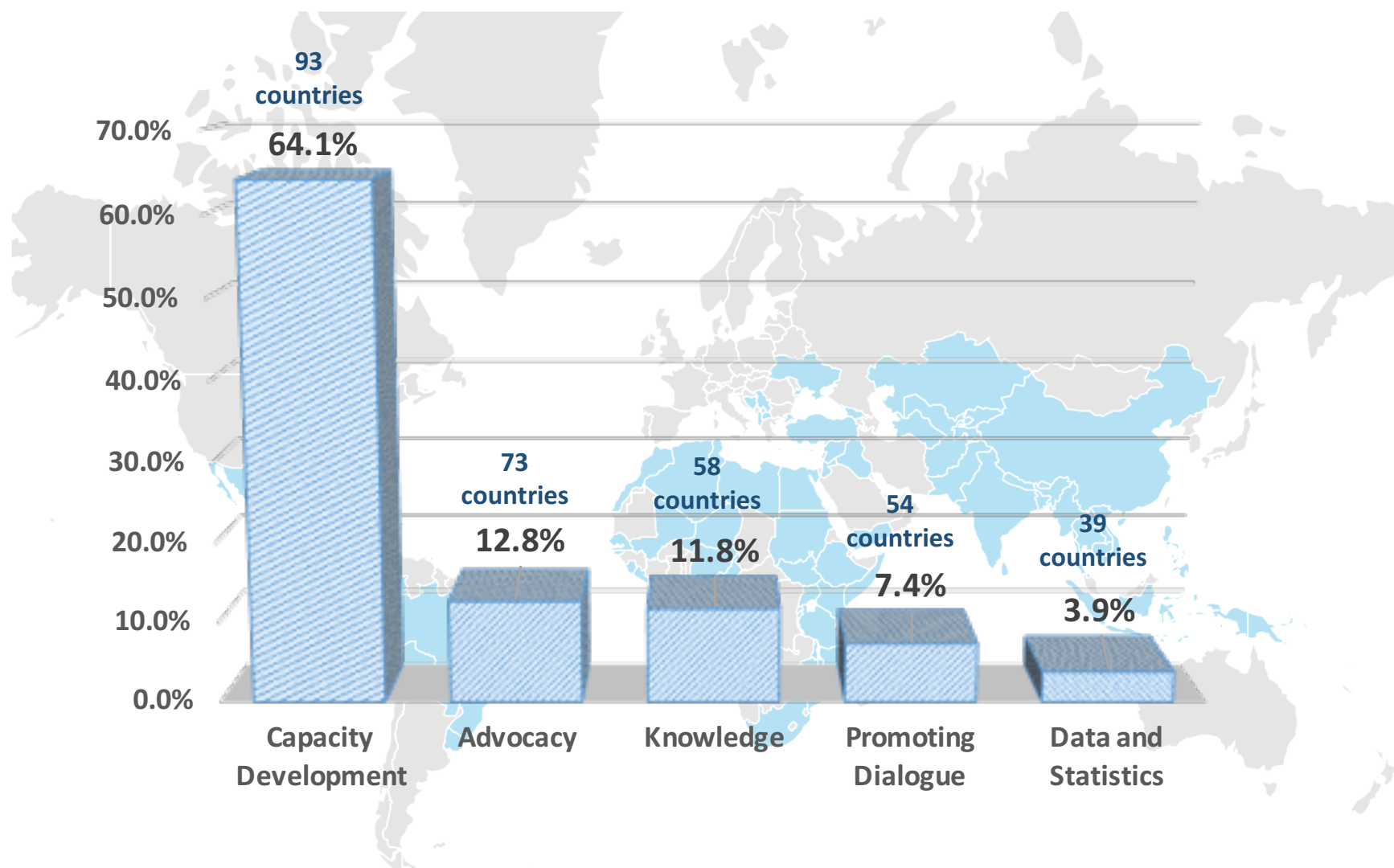
### Europe and Central Asia

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels	12.6%	15.9%	21.2%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	20.7%	21.2%	18.7%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	18.4%	18.5%	19.0%

<b>Impact Areas</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>
<b>Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>
<b>Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>28.2%</b>
<b>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</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

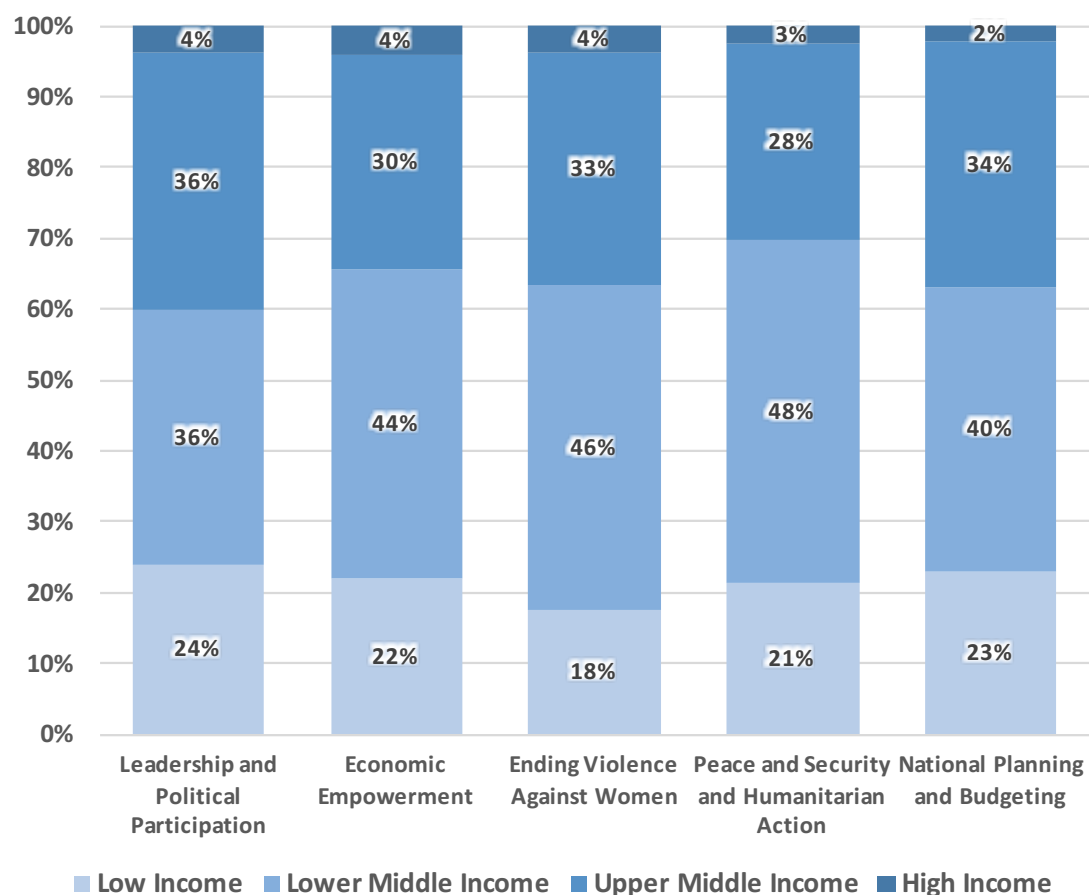
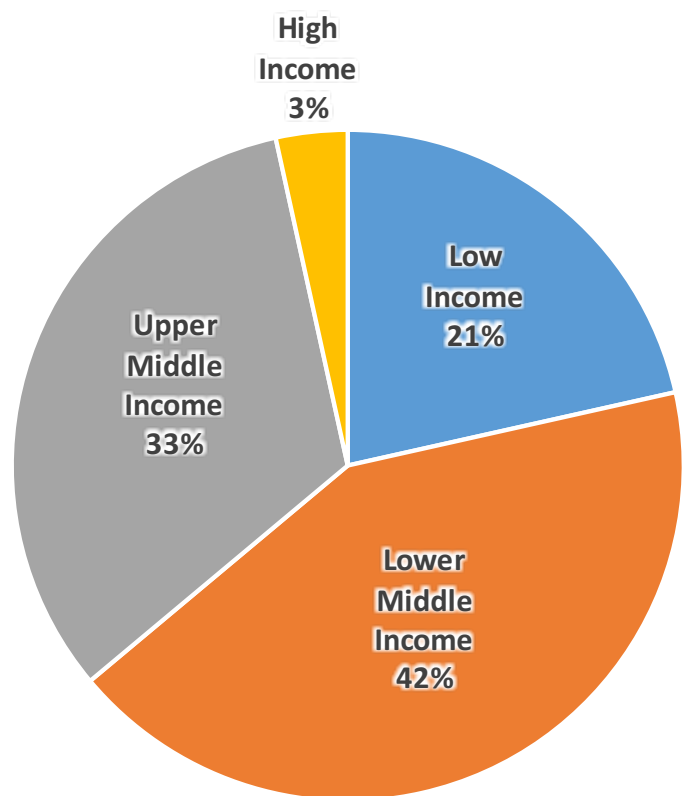


## Type of UN Women contribution at the output level



This chart illustrates the distribution of UN Women contributions at the output level by output types of capacity development, advocacy, knowledge, promoting dialogue, and data and statistics.

## Distribution of UN-Women outcomes by Low Income, Lower Middle Income, Upper Middle Income and High Income countries<sup>84</sup>

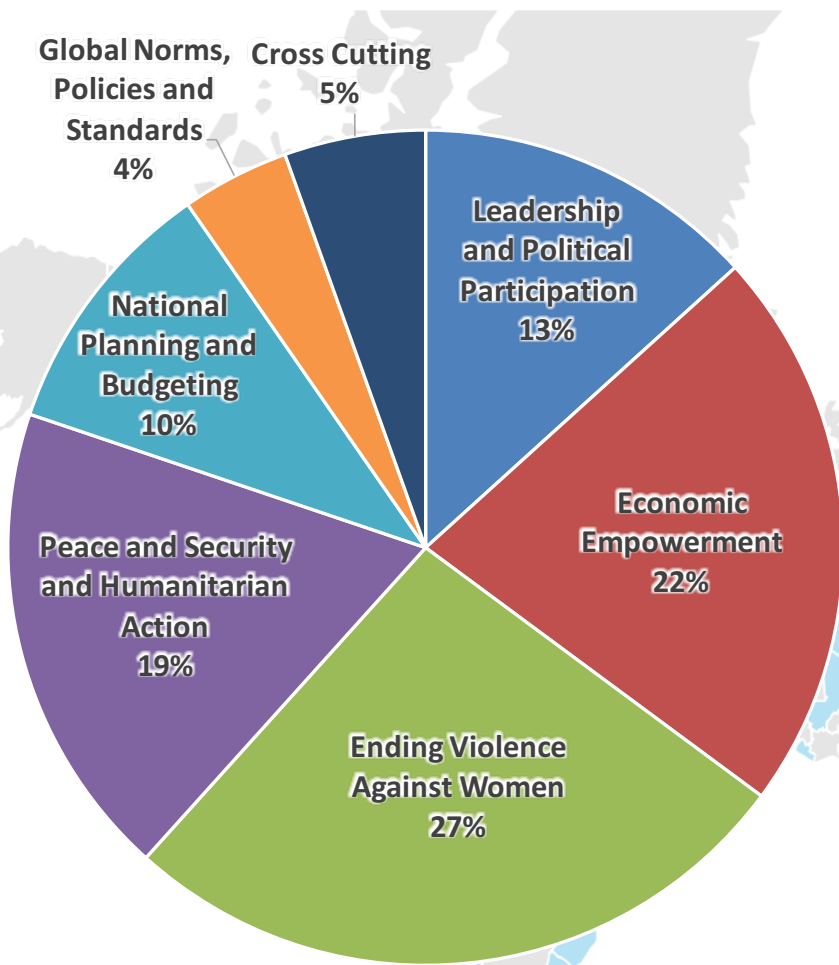


The pie chart provides the percentage distribution of outcomes by country typology, and the column chart illustrates the percentage distribution of outcomes by country typology within each impact area. For example, 46% of all outcomes that address the Ending Violence Against Women impact area are supported by UN Women in Lower Middle Income countries.

<sup>84</sup> Source for country classification: The World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>)

# UN Women Programme Expenses

Overall distribution of UN Women Programme Expenses by Impact Areas, 2015<sup>85</sup> (US \$ Million)



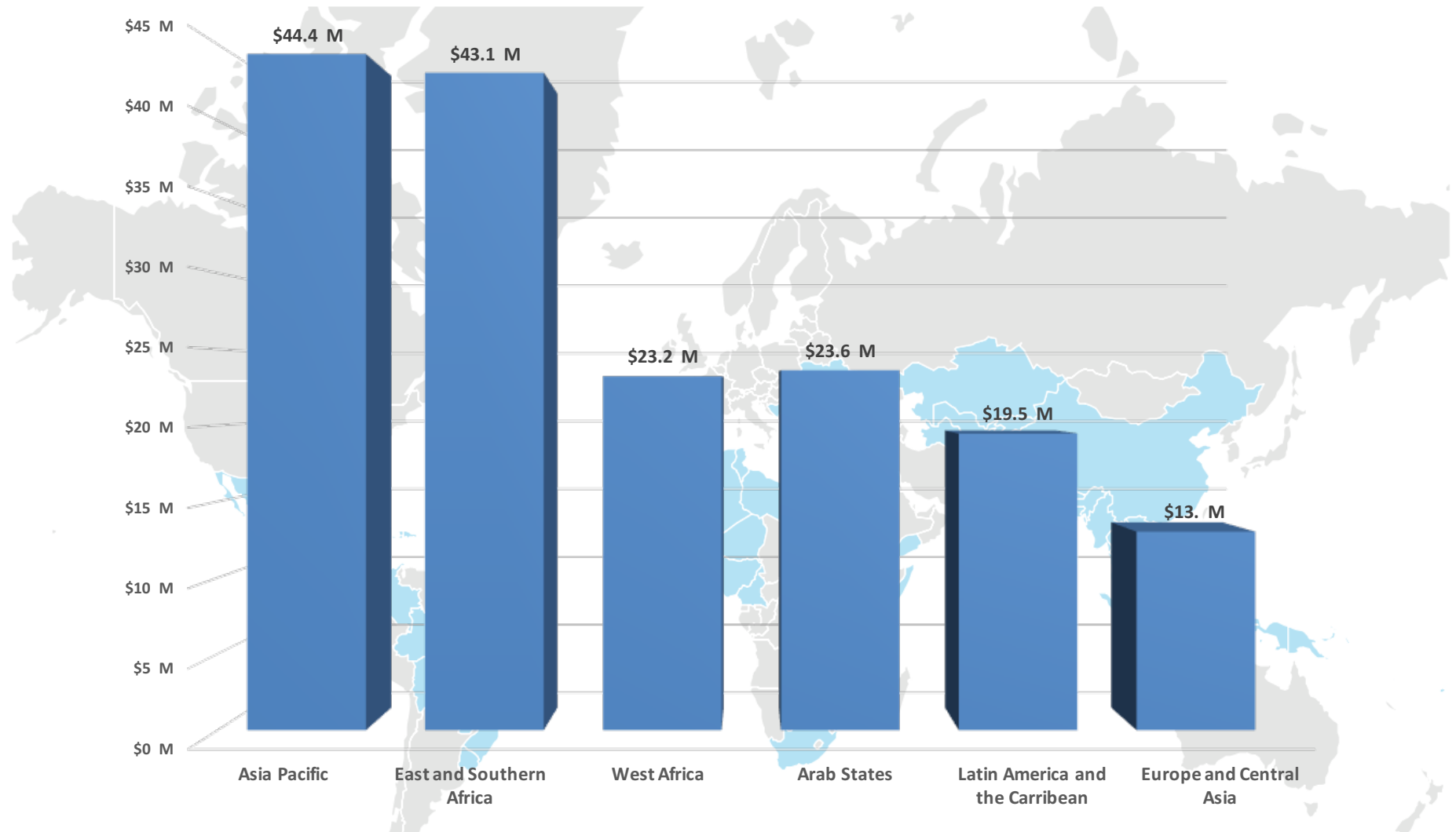
Impact Area	Expenses (US \$ Million)
Leadership and Political Participation	\$29.93 M
Economic Empowerment	\$49.23 M
Ending Violence Against Women	\$59.78 M
Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action	\$41.68 M
National Planning and Budgeting	\$22.93 M
Global Norms, Policies and Standards	\$9.41 M
Cross Cutting	\$12.31 M
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$225.28 M</b>



This chat provides the distribution of UN Women programme expenses (core and non-core) in 2015 by impact areas, in US \$ Millions. For example, total 2015 programme expenses under the Ending Violence Against Women impact area totaled US \$46.63 million, representing 28% of 2015 total expenses.

<sup>85</sup> Financial information for the year ended 31 December 2015 has been prepared on an accrual accounting basis in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). Total UN Women expenses are USD \$166.82 million.

## Overall distribution of UN Women (Core and Non-Core) Programme Expenses by Regions, 2015<sup>86</sup> (US \$ Million)

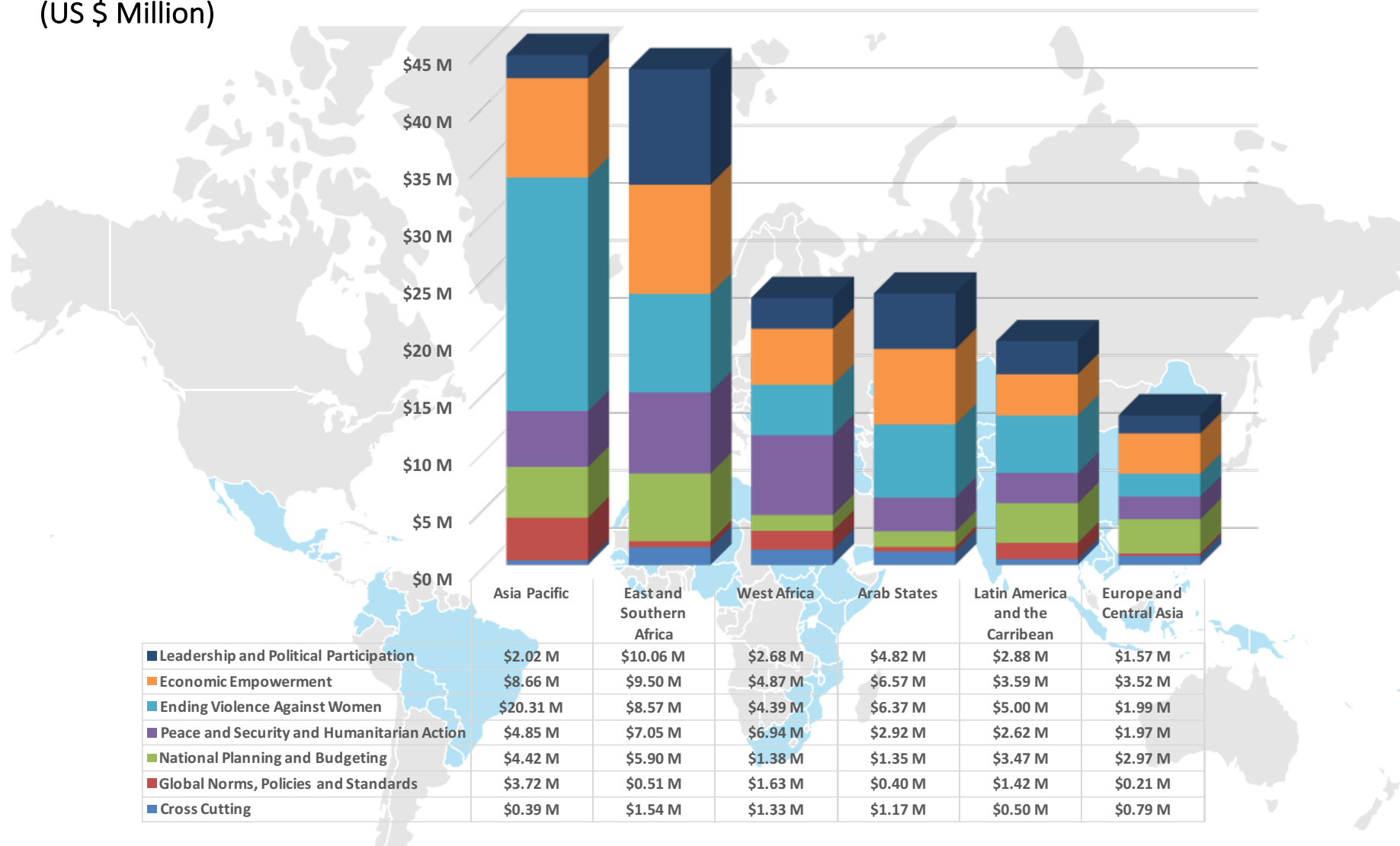


How to read  
the chart

This chart provides the distribution of UN Women programme expenses (core and non-core) in 2015 by region, in US \$ Millions. For example, 2015 programme expenses under the West Africa region totaled US \$23.2 million.

<sup>86</sup> Financial information for the year ended 31 December 2015 has been prepared on an accrual accounting basis in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

## Regional thematic distribution of UN Women Programme Expenses by Impact Areas, 2015<sup>87</sup> (US \$ Million)



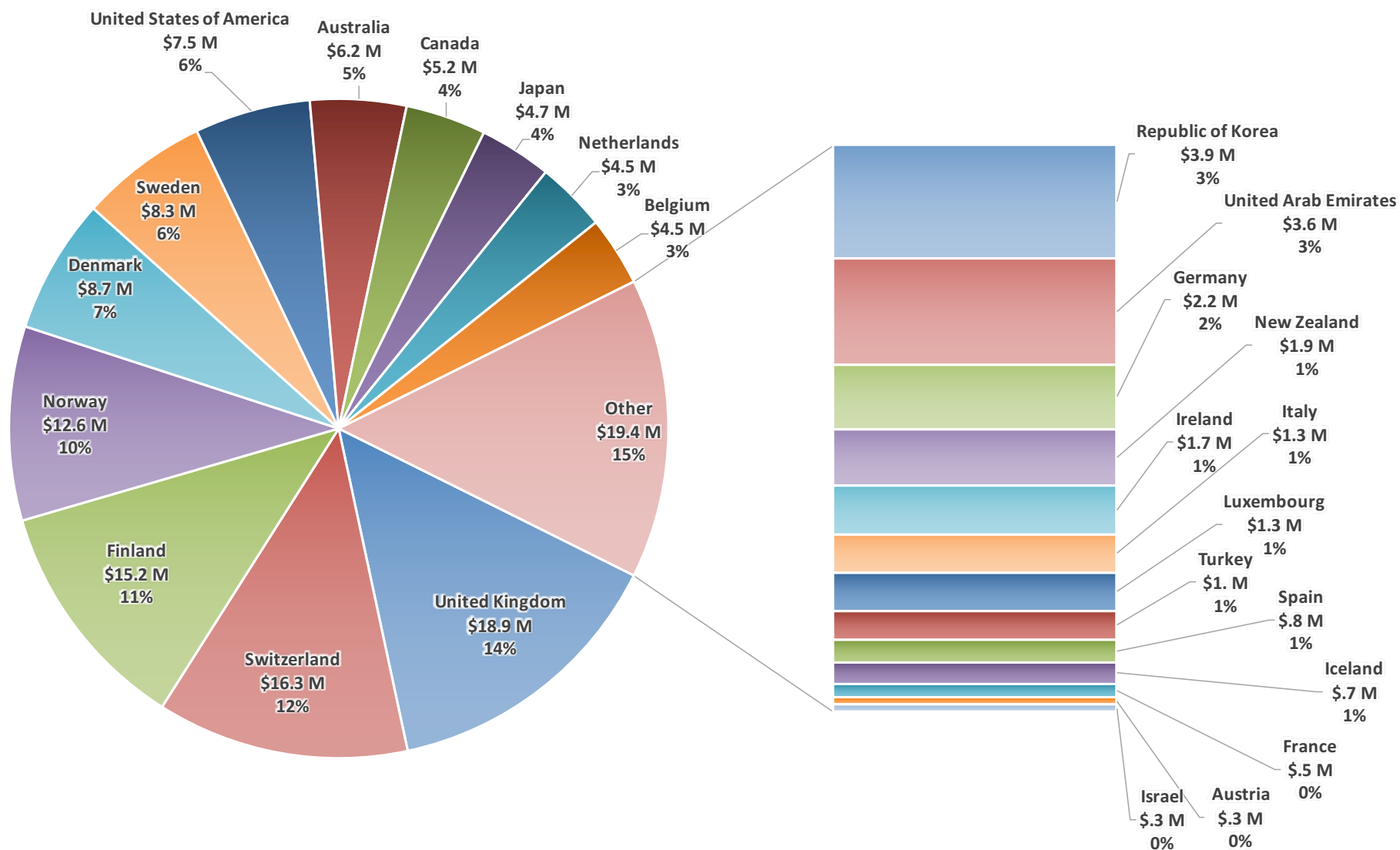
How to read the chart

This chart provides the distribution of UN Women programme expenses (core and non-core) in 2015 by region and impact area, in US \$ Millions. For example, 2015 programme expenses in Economic Empowerment under the Arab States region totaled US \$6.57 million.

<sup>87</sup> Financial information for the year ended 31 December 2015 has been prepared on an accrual accounting basis in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

# UN Women Resource Mobilization

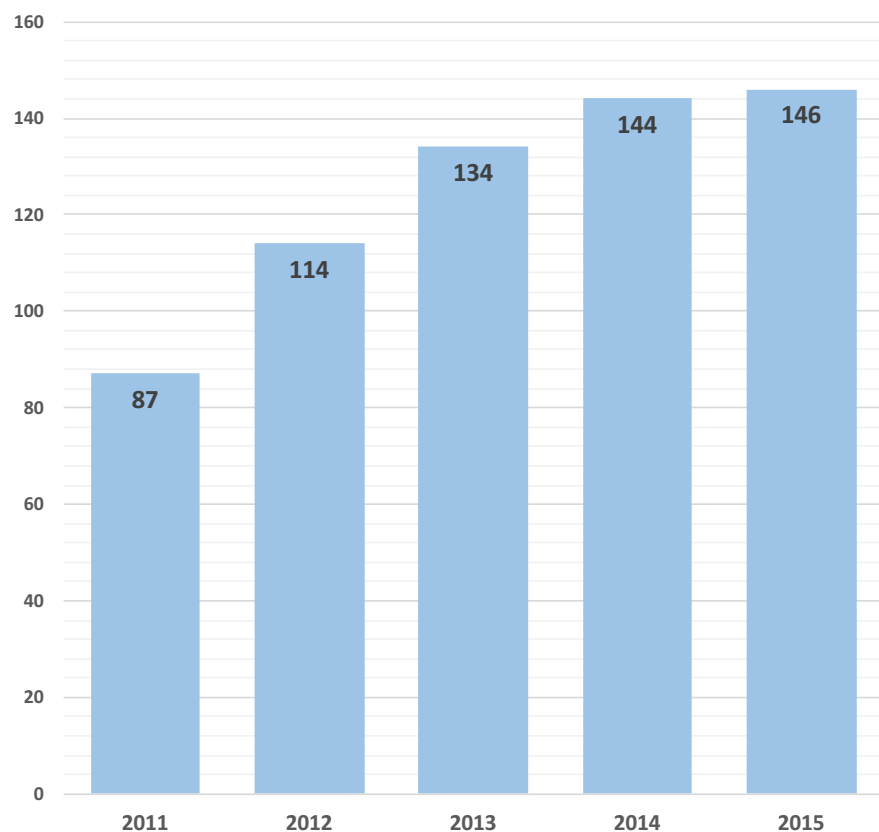
## UN Women Core Revenue 2015 (US \$ Million)



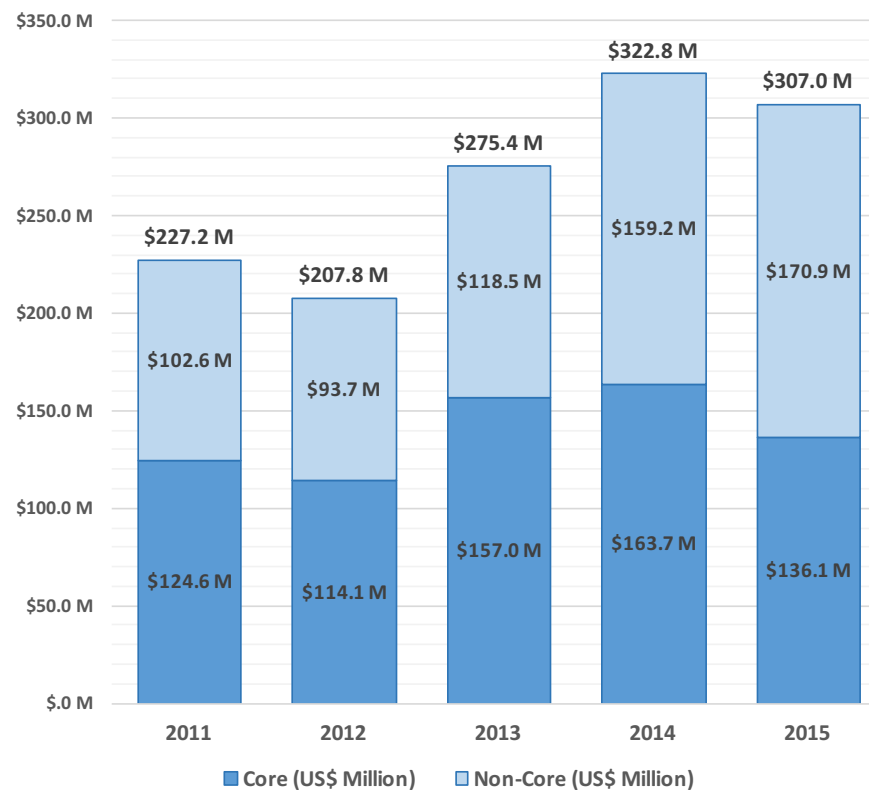
This chart provides a distribution of core revenues from Member States in 2015 in US \$ Millions. For example, core revenues from Finland in 2015 were US\$ 15.2 million. This chart does not include core contributions from governments in 2015 of less than US\$ 250,000; these contributions totaled US\$ 4.9 million.

# Contributions to UN Women Core and Non-Core Resources, 2011-2015 (US\$)

2011-2015 Number of Governments Contributing (Regular Core)



2011-2015 Total Contributions Regular (Core) and Other Resources (Non-Core) (US\$ Million)



These charts show the number of governments contributing to UN Women resources from 2011 to 2015 (line chart), and total contributions to core and non-core resources in US\$ from 2011 to 2015 (stacked bar chart).

# Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency Framework (OEEF)

OEEF targets were set for 2015 and have been reported on accordingly. As part of the Mid-Term Review, all targets have been updated to 2017 based on performance to date. 2017 targets can be found in the Revised Results Framework (annex II.).



**Target Reached**










**No Status**












**Off Track**

OEEF Output Area	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Target	Result		Progress
				2014	2015	
<b>OEEF output cluster 1: To drive more effective and efficient United Nations system coordination and strategic partnerships on gender equality and women's empowerment</b>						
<b>1.1</b> UN Women effectively leads, coordinates and promotes accountability for the implementation of gender equality commitments across the UN system	<b>1.1A</b> Percentage of remedial plans submitted by UN entities under the UN SWAP reviewed with UN Women	75%	80%	100%	100%	
	<b>1.1B</b> 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	21	
	<b>1.1C</b> 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	39	
	<b>1.1D</b> Percentage of UNDAFs and Common Country Programmes (CCPDs) finalized with measurable and dedicated results and resources for gender equality [QCPR]	40%	60%	N/A	61%	
<b>1.2</b> Effective partnerships between	<b>1.2A</b> Number of civil society advisory groups –CSAGs - set up	30	51	40	39	

















OEEF Output Area	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Target	Result		Progress
				2014	2015	
UN Women and major stakeholders, including civil society, private sector, regional and international organizations	<b>1.2B</b> Number of private sector partnerships set up	8	12	12	17	
<b>OEEF output cluster 2: To institutionalize a strong culture of results-based management, reporting, knowledge management and evaluation</b>						
2.1 UN Women practices results-based management	<b>2.1A</b> 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%	100%	
	<b>2.1B</b> Availability of baselines and targets for all SP indicators at corporate, regional and country levels [QCPR]	75%	100%	95%	100% for SP 2014-2017; for Strategic Notes (regional, multi-country and country): 87% with baselines and 95% with targets	
	<b>2.1C</b> Percentage of programme funds dedicated to strengthening national capacities [QCPR]	39%	40%	39%	45%	
2.2 UN Women is a recognized hub of knowledge on achieving gender equality and women's empowerment around the world	<b>2.2A</b> 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)	POWW: No data, World Survey: 332	10% increase	9.5% increase	11.5% increase	
	<b>2.2B</b> Number of unique visits to virtual platforms	21,000	245,000	1,290,000	2,332,395	
	<b>2.2C</b> Number of UN agencies using training programmes developed by UN Women	0	20	48	65	

OEEF Output Area	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Target	Result		Progress
				2014	2015	
	<b>2.2D</b> Number of countries supported by UN Women to engage in knowledge exchange (including through South-South or Triangular cooperation) [QCPR]	58	78	58	64	
<b>2.3</b> A clear evidence base generated from high quality evaluations of SP implementation for learning, decision-making and accountability	<b>2.3A</b> Rate of management responses to agreed recommendations	93%	100%	86%	86%	
	<b>2.3B</b> Percentage of programme budget earmarked for evaluation	1.5%	3%	2.2%	2%	
	<b>2.3C</b> Number of SP relevant decentralized evaluations completed each year	29	30	21	27	
	<b>2.3D</b> Number of SP relevant corporate evaluations completed each year	3	2	2	2	
<b>OEEF output cluster 3: To enhance organizational effectiveness, with a focus on robust capacity and efficiency at country and regional levels</b>						
<b>3.1</b> Effective leadership and direction to advance the mandate and mission of UN Women	<b>3.1A</b> Percentage of Strategic Plan outputs and outcomes on track [QCPR]	79% DRF, 58% OEEF	80%	79% DRF, 58% OEEF	83% DRF, 76% OEEF	
	<b>3.1B</b> Percentage of all staff surveyed who expressed confidence in leadership and direction	81	85	81	N/A <sup>88</sup>	
	<b>3.1C</b> Percentage of all staff surveyed who respond favorably to questions related to engagement in UN-Women and their work	94	90	94	N/A <sup>89</sup>	
<b>3.2</b> UN-Women staff have the capacity and accountability for delivering results on Gender Equality and	<b>3.2A</b> Rates of programme expenditure (core and non-core)	73% Core 72% Non-Core	75%	85% Core 86% Non-Core	86% Core 79% Non-Core	

<sup>88</sup> No staff survey was conducted in 2015




<sup>89</sup> No staff survey was conducted in 2015

OEEF Output Area	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Target	Result		Progress
				2014	2015	
Women's Empowerment						
<b>3.3</b> UN Women promotes a culture of risk management, accountability, harmonization of business practices and transparency in its operations	<b>3.3A</b> Percentage of UN Women offices that are assessed to be high risk that are subject to either internal or external audit	78%	100%	100%	100%	
	<b>3.3B</b> Percentage of implementation of internal audit recommendations by target completion dates	78%	90%	75%	99%	
	<b>3.3C</b> Percentage of implementation of external audit recommendations by target completion dates	89%	100%	75%	79%	
	<b>3.3D</b> Percentage of compliance of all UN Women operations with UN Security Management System	81%	90%	48%	90%	
	<b>3.3E</b> UN Women publishes its programme data with the International Aid Transparency Initiative ("IATI")	Phase 1 completed	Completion of all Phases	Phase 2 and 3 completed	Updated information published in the IATI registry, for all UN-Women approved programmes with budget for implementation in 2015	
	<b>3.3F</b> Adoption of simplified and harmonized internal programming process for UN Women country offices [QCPR]	System of Strategic Notes and AWP adopted as interim measure	Fully aligned	Strategic Notes aligned with UNDAF	Implementation of system of Strategic Notes and Annual Work Plans continued, aligning them with the UNDAFs in terms of substantive/the matic coverage	

OEEF Output Area	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Target	Result		Progress
				2014	2015	
					and planning cycles and Results Management System enhanced. <sup>90</sup>	
	<b>3.3G</b> Percentage of UN Women country offices which adopt common services on procurement, HR and IT [QCPR]	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>OEEF output cluster 4: To leverage and manage resources</b>						
<b>4.1</b> Improved stewardship of resources through Budget, Financial, HR and IT management	<b>4.1A</b> Percentage of UN Women donor reports meeting quality standards	<b>N/A</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>N/A</b> <sup>91</sup>	
	<b>4.1B</b> Average turnover time for the identification of qualified candidates and complete recruitment	<b>16 weeks</b>	<b>15 weeks</b>	<b>15 weeks</b>	<b>15 weeks</b>	
	<b>4.1C</b> Percentage availability and uptime of Corporate ICT Systems	<b>99%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>99.08%</b>	<b>99%</b>	
	<b>4.1D</b> Percentage of total core expenditures directed to program expenditure vs. non-core expenditure [QCPR]	<b>35% vs 55%</b>	<b>TBC</b>	<b>35% vs 55%</b>	<b>44% vs 38%</b>	
<b>4.2</b> Resource base is expanded and diversified to meet the demand for UN Women catalytic and technical support and strategic grant-making	<b>4.2A</b> Amount of total Regular Resources raised	<b>113.8 million</b>	<b>180 million</b>	<b>163.7 million</b>	<b>136.1 million</b>	
	<b>4.2B</b> Amount of total Other Resources raised	<b>93.7 million</b>	<b>200 million</b>	<b>159.2 million</b>	<b>170.9 million</b>	
	<b>4.2C</b> Number of Member States that contribute to UN-Women core resources	<b>113</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>146</b>	

<sup>90</sup> RMS enhanced, with the inclusion of a) a planning module that allows UN Women offices to enter, review and approve SNs and AWP; and b) a monitoring module that allows UN Women Offices to report and track progress on the implementation of the AWP on a quarterly basis

<sup>91</sup> UN-Women is presently revising the methodology for how progress against this indicator is measured

OEEF Output Area	Indicator	Baseline	2015 Target	Result		Progress
				2014	2015	
4.3 UN-Women Communications capacity and systems provide a foundation for effective advocacy of Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women	4.3A Percentage increase of global media coverage of UN Women, its priorities and programmatic work	1,500	15%	14,000	18,000	
	4.3B Percentage increase in the number of unique visitors to UN Women and Women watch websites	1.4 million	10%	3 million	3.6 million	
	4.3C 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	3 million	

## Endnotes

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- i** **Indicator 1A:** As of 31st December 2015: 52 Countries had at least one parliamentary chamber with more than 30% women: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Germany, Grenada, Guyana, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, FYR Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.
- ii** **Indicator 1B:** As of 1st January 2015: 30 countries had 30% or more women ministers: Austria, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cape Verde, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Grenada, Iceland, Italy, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Nicaragua, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Rwanda, Albania, and Tanzania.
- iii** **Indicator 1.1A:** Of 50 countries reporting in 2015, 5 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported constitutional provisions that specifically promote women's participation in decision-making: Grenada, Liberia, Myanmar, Nigeria, State of Palestine, and Uzbekistan.
- iv** **Indicator 1.2A:** Of 44 countries reporting in 2015, 3 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported a gender balance of over 40% women in boards of Electoral Management Bodies: Iraq, Nepal, and Tanzania (1 country included in the baseline or 2014 regressed: Guatemala).
- v** **Indicator 1.2B:** 74 parliamentary bodies found in 68 countries. Source: IPU Parline database (<http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/Instancelist.asp>) and verification of IPU website list with IPU.
- vi** **Indicator 1.3A:** Of 35 countries reporting in 2015, 11 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported national dialogues and policies influenced by gender equality advocates: Antigua and Barbados, Brazil, Cameroon, Egypt, Jamaica, Libya, Nepal, South Sudan, Sudan, Turkey, and Yemen.
- vii** **Indicator 1.1.1A:** Of 36 countries reporting in 2015, 9 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported national partners adopted or reformed constitutional, legal, and policy reforms on temporary special measures: Afghanistan, Egypt, El Salvador, Liberia, FYR Macedonia, Mali, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Ukraine.
- viii** **Indicator 1.1.2A:** Of 15 countries reporting in 2015, 3 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported that Electoral Management Bodies (EMB) reported sex-disaggregated data: Albania, Central African Republic, and Guinea-Bissau.
- ix** **Indicator 1.1.3A:** Of 35 countries reporting in 2015, 13 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported knowledge provided by UN-Women was available to support development of gender responsive policies: Bangladesh, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova, Mozambique, Rwanda, St Lucia, Tunisia, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe.
- x** **Indicator 1.2.1A:** Of 20 countries reporting in 2015, 11 countries in addition to 2014 countries reported parliaments that introduced legislative measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment: Algeria, Bhutan, Colombia, Honduras, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Nigeria, Paraguay, Ukraine, and Zimbabwe.
- xi** **Indicator 1.2.2A:** Of 39 countries reporting in 2015, 10 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported increased capacities of women candidates and party members to participate in political life: Côte d'Ivoire, Kiribati, Mali, Republic of Moldova, Myanmar, Pakistan, Rwanda, Samoa, Turkey, and Ukraine.
- xii** **Indicator 1.2.3A:** Of 75 countries receiving UN electoral assistance in 2015, 38 (51%) had Electoral Management Bodies that adopted reforms to promote women's participation as voters (source: SG report on Electoral Assistance 2015, GPECS Report, UN-Women annual reports).
- xiii** **Indicator 1.3.1A:** Of 58 countries reporting in 2015, 42 countries reported networks of academics, elected women and other opinion makers that advocated for women's political participation: Afghanistan, Albania, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Liberia, FYR Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, State of Palestine, Paraguay, Rwanda, Samoa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.
- xiv** **Indicator 1.3.2A:** Of 30 countries reporting in 2015, 15 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported gender equality advocates and civil society participated in national dialogues on political participation: Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay, Rwanda, Samoa, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, and Yemen.
- xv** **Indicator 2A:** There are 9 countries (9 of 196 or 5%) showing more than 3% decline in the share of women in vulnerable employment between 2011 and 2013: Croatia, Kazakhstan, Namibia, Paraguay, Singapore, South Africa, Tanzania, Turkey, and Venezuela.
- xvi** **Indicator 2B:** The 2015 result is unchanged, as data is collected every two years and the latest currently available data is for the period 2008-2014.

- xvii** **Indicator 2.1A:** Of 42 countries reporting in 2015, 13 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported gender-responsive policy frameworks (including legislation, policies and budgets) in national, local or sectoral planning documents: Bangladesh, Brazil, Cape Verde, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, FYR Macedonia, Niger, Nigeria, Solomon Islands, St Lucia, and Tunisia.
- xviii** **Indicator 2.2A:** Of 44 countries reporting in 2015, 13 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported have taken to scale gender-responsive services: Brazil, Burundi, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, South Africa, St Lucia, and Tunisia.
- xix** **Indicator 2.3A:** Of 27 countries reporting in 2015, 9 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported economic policies and poverty eradication strategies influenced by gender equality advocates: Colombia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Jordan, Lebanon, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, and Vanuatu.
- xx** **Indicator 2.1.1A:** Of 21 countries reporting in 2015, 7 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported legislators and policy makers introduced proposals for gender responsive legislation and policies to advance women’s economic empowerment: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Georgia, Mali, Morocco, and Rwanda.
- xxi** **Indicator 2.1.2A:** Of 20 countries reporting in 2015, 3 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported that national institutions produced nationally generated and disaggregated statistics on economic opportunities for women: Rwanda, South Sudan, and Tanzania.
- xxii** **Indicator 2.2.1A:** Of 31 countries reporting in 2015, 7 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported that public officials received training and developed and/or implemented gender-responsive public services and policy: Bangladesh, Ecuador, Fiji, Paraguay, Serbia, Somalia, and Tunisia.
- xxiii** **Indicator 2.2.2A:** Of 44 countries reporting in 2015, 16 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported that enterprise development assistance is accessible to women: Albania, Algeria, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Fiji, Honduras, Lebanon, Nigeria, Serbia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam.
- xxiv** **Indicator 2.3.1A:** Of 26 countries reporting in 2015, 6 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported that gender equality advocates and their networks campaigned for specific changes in laws and policies on economic empowerment and sustainable development: Colombia, Jordan, Nauru, Nigeria, Tajikistan, and Vanuatu.
- xxv** **Indicator 2.3.2A:** Of 19 countries reporting in 2015, 3 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 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: Senegal, Tanzania, and Vanuatu.
- xxvi** **Indicator 3A:** Through 2015, 109 countries have national VAW prevalence data: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, USA, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe (source: The World’s Women 2015 - Trends and Statistics (United Nations Statistics Division, UNSD); Global Database on Violence against Women (to be launched during CSW60); Matrix on violence against women prevalence data: surveys by country, compiled by UN Women through December 2012).
- xxvii** **Indicator 3B:** A result for this indicator cannot be reported for 2015. Although sources reveal that more than 40 countries have conducted at least two national surveys on violence against women, no analysis is available to determine whether or not a prevalence decrease has occurred. This would imply defining “decrease” as well as ensuring the surveys use the same methodology and therefore results are comparable. It should be noted that it will be challenging to report on this indicator on a yearly basis, given that countries rarely collect violence against women prevalence data on a regular basis (every five years in the best cases). Since prevalence of sexual and/or physical intimate partner violence in the last 12 months is an SDG indicator (target 5.2), it is expected that the SDG monitoring will allow for better reporting on this indicator in the future.
- xxviii** **Indicator 3.1A:** Of 67 countries reporting in 2015, 16 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported adoption of National Action Plans (NAPs)/strategies on ending violence against women and girls: Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mali, Paraguay, Somalia, and St Vincent and the Grenadines.
- xxix** **Indicator 3.1B:** Of 66 countries reporting in 2015, 10 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported adoption of strengthened legislation addressing all forms of violence against women informed by voices of women survivors: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Nepal, Philippines, South Sudan, Sudan, and Tonga.
- xxx** **Indicator 3.2A:** A result for this indicator cannot be reported for 2015. Although a definition of “level of use” was provided for better consistency in reporting across countries, no guidance was provided regarding reliable sources of data and methods to measure this indicator. As a result, almost half of reporting countries referred the lack of data and data sources to report on this indicator, and the data reported were found to be inconsistent among countries.

- xxx i** **Indicator 3.1.1A:** Of 54 countries reporting in 2015, 21 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported that stakeholders contributed to developing/revising VAW laws, policies and strategies: The Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.
- xxx ii** **Indicator 3.1.2A:** Of 32 countries reporting in 2015, 4 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 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: Niger, Niue, Philippines, and Timor-Leste.
- xxx iii** **Indicator 3.1.3A:** Of 39 countries reporting in 2015, 24 countries reported 119 joint UN VAW programmes or other interagency initiatives: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Jamaica, Jordan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Mali, Marshall Islands, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, State of Palestine, Paraguay, Rwanda, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, St Lucia, Tanzania, Tokelau, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- xxx iv** **Indicator 3.1.3B:** Of 41 countries reporting in 2015, 15 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported UNCTs supported by UN-Women where work on ERAW included engagement with men and boys: Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, China, Grenada, Jamaica, Jordan, Morocco, Niue, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.
- xxx v** **Indicator 3.2.1A:** Of 29 countries reporting in 2015, 8 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported that quality multi-sectoral VAW services are available: Iraq, Nigeria, Senegal, Serbia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Vanuatu.
- xxx vi** **Indicator 3.2.2A:** Of 28 countries reporting in 2015, 6 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported that 70% of service providers supported by UN-Women deliver services in line with established quality guidelines: Burundi, Egypt, Grenada, Iraq, Mali, and Tanzania.
- xxx vii** **Indicator 3.2.3A:** A result for this indicator cannot be reported for 2015. There were huge disparities in the values reported by different countries (ranging from 1 to 747 partner organizations); therefore, it is suspected that the understanding of the indicator varied greatly from country to country.
- xxx viii** **Indicator 4A:** Women headed 25% of peace missions (the most recent data is from 2014; source: SG’s annual report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security). Note that the target is defined as a 20% increase from the baseline of 21%, therefore the target to be achieved is a percentage of women in leadership of peace missions of 25% by 2017. The reported value is the most recent percentage of women in leadership of peace missions, not the percentage change from the baseline.
- xxx ix** **Indicator 4B:** The average percentage of women participating in peace talks and transitional justice processes was 42% (the most recent data is from 2014; source: SG’s annual report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security).
- xl** **Indicator 4.1A:** In 2015, 58 countries were found through a desk review to have implemented WPS National Action Plans (NAP) or other relevant planning instruments. Several national action plans are due to be updated and almost 20 additional countries are in the process of preparing their first action plans. Similarly, a wide range of women and peace and security “localization” initiatives have been developed. In addition, a growing number of regional action plans are calling for national action plans (source: PeaceWomen.org, project of Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, <http://peacewomen.org/member-states>; and the SG’s 2015 report on WPS, para 97).
- xli** **Indicator 4.2A:** Of 16 peace agreements<sup>xli</sup> signed in 2014, 8 (50%) included gender or women and peace and security provisions (source: SG’s annual report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security).
- xlii** **Indicator 4.3A:** In 2015, 42% of intergovernmental outcome documents on humanitarian action had specific provisions to strengthen targeted action for gender equality and women’s empowerment in humanitarian action.
- xliii** **Indicator 4.1.1A:** A result for this indicator cannot be reported for 2015, as it is impossible to find an accurate measure. The closest information we can provide is that out of 12 pilot countries, 5 provided reports on the progress of 7PAP implementation (41.6%), so we know these were using frameworks. The remainder of the pilot countries did not provide information so it is uncertain whether they used a 7PAP framework or not. But this is just the percentage among the pilot countries, and because there are no reporting mechanisms, it is impossible to know the total percentage.
- xliv** **Indicator 4.1.1B:** In 2015, 15.7% of funding from the Peace Building Fund was allocated to gender equality and women’s empowerment in countries supported by UN-Women. The figure includes projects whose principal objective is to promote women’s empowerment and gender equality, as well as targeted activities within projects where gender equality is mainstreamed. This marks a refinement in methodology for calculating allocations, an improvement made possible by the Fund’s expanded monitoring and evaluation capacity (source: SG’s annual report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security; UN Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace and Security).
- xl v** **Indicator 4.1.1C:** A result for this indicator cannot be reported for 2015, as it is impossible to measure as proposed.



xlvi	<b>Indicator 4.1.2A:</b> As of 2015, 39 of the 58 NAPs (67%) that have been adopted include indicators to monitor progress towards the implementation of commitments (source: UN-Women Annual Reports).
xlvii	<b>Indicator 4.2.1A:</b> A result for this indicator cannot be reported for 2015, as it is unmeasurable as currently formulated. Statements such as ‘peace and security fora’ are too vague and allow for subjective interpretations.
xlviii	<b>Indicator 4.3.1A:</b> Of 15 countries reporting in 2015, 4 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported evidence of the use of the <i>UN-Women Accountability to Gender in Humanitarian Action Report</i> to inform high level policy discussions: Colombia, Nigeria, Solomon Islands, and South Sudan.
xlix	<b>Indicator 4.3.1B:</b> Of 29 countries reporting in 2015, 14 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported evidence of the use of country specific research/studies on Gender in Humanitarian Action to inform high level policy discussions: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Iraq, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, State of Palestine, Rwanda, Tanzania, Tonga, Uganda, Ukraine, and Vanuatu.
l	<b>Indicator 4.3.2A:</b> Of 31 countries reporting in 2015, 19 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported that humanitarian and disaster institutions and partners demonstrated capacity to integrate a gender perspective into policies and measures for humanitarian action: Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, Guatemala, Iraq, Liberia, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, State of Palestine, Samoa, Serbia, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Zimbabwe.
li	<b>Indicator 4.3.3A:</b> This indicator measures a percentage increase from a baseline of 5 appeals and strategies in 2014 (5 of 24, or 21% of appeals and strategies that included a gender analysis) to a target of 9 appeals and strategies in 2017 (an increase of 75%). The 2015 result is 6 or 23% (6 of 26 of appeals and strategies that included a gender analysis), therefore a 25% increase ( $[6 - 5] / [9 - 5]$ ).
lii	<b>Indicator 5A:</b> Of 76 countries reporting in 2015, 20 reported increased budget allocation for gender equality commitments compared to 2013 levels: Albania, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, FYR Macedonia, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Nepal, Rwanda, Samoa, Serbia, Tuvalu, and Uganda.
liii	<b>Indicator 5B:</b> 17 DAC countries reported increase in ODA marked as having gender equality as principal objective in 2014 compared to 2013: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States. In addition, the EU institutions also reported increase in ODA marked as having gender equality as principal objective in 2014 compared to 2013.
liv	<b>Indicator 5C:</b> 2014 estimates show 58% of young women aged 15-24 who are living with HIV (source: UNAIDS data).
lv	<b>Indicator 5.1A:</b> Of 40 countries reporting in 2015, 7 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported national action plans on gender equality developed and implemented in alignment with National Development Strategies: Bangladesh, Cape Verde, China, Dominica, Ecuador, Kyrgyzstan, and Somalia.
lvi	<b>Indicator 5.2A:</b> Of 48 countries reporting in 2015, 7 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported systems in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment: Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Iraq, Jordan, Mozambique, and State of Palestine.
lvii	<b>Indicator 5.3A:</b> Of 27 countries reporting in 2015, 2 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported national strategic plans for HIV/AIDS that incorporate gender-responsive actions with budgets for implementation: Cambodia and Uzbekistan.
lviii	<b>Indicator 5.1.1A:</b> Of 37 countries reporting in 2015, 7 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported that Ministries of finance issue GRB guidelines: Afghanistan, Albania, Dominican Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Serbia, South Sudan, and Timor-Leste.
lix	<b>Indicator 5.1.2A:</b> The Boolean target for this indicator was achieved in 2014 and does not require further reporting.
lx	<b>Indicator 5.1.2B:</b> The number of UN entities using the agreed gender marker as of 2015 was 21, or 32.8% (source: UN SWAP).
lxi	<b>Indicator 5.2.1A:</b> Of 31 countries reporting in 2015, 6 in addition to baseline and 2014 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: Ethiopia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Pakistan, State of Palestine, and Timor-Leste.
lxii	<b>Indicator 5.2.2A:</b> Of 21 countries reporting in 2015, 7 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported that multi-stakeholder forums and dialogue mechanisms involving Government institutions, CSOs and donors took place: Brazil, Ethiopia, Republic of Moldova, Nicaragua, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, and Uganda.
lxiii	<b>Indicator 5.3.1A:</b> Of 28 countries reporting in 2015, 10 in addition to baseline and 2014 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: Bangladesh, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Iraq, Kazakhstan, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam.

- lxiv** **Indicator 5.3.2A:** Of 23 countries reporting in 2015, 1 in addition to baseline and 2014 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: South Sudan.
- lxv** **Indicator 6A:** A total of 33% of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth-ninth session integrated a gender perspective (source: SG’s Annual Report to the General Assembly (A/70/180)).
- lxvi** **Indicator 6B:** As of 2015, 178 countries have in place up-to-date national action plans or strategies for the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. Based on a comparison of data compiled for the 2014 ICPD Survey (167 countries reporting that they had a gender equality strategy in place) with data from the countries reporting in the context of the Beijing +20 review (source: UNFPA ICPD survey and Member States national reviews of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action on the occasion of its 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary, 2014/2015).
- lxvii** **Indicator 6.1A:** The post-2015 development agenda incorporates gender equality in Goal 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls,” and gender-specific targets are found in 11 Goals (source: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1).
- lxviii** **Indicator 6.2A:** The Economic and Social Council adopted 30 resolutions during its substantive session of 2014; a gender perspective was reflected in 53% of these resolutions (source: Report of the SG, Measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, A/70/180, para.21).
- lxix** **Indicator 6.3A:** In preparation for the CSW 60 report on the priority theme no inputs were requested from Member States, therefore no additional country contributions were reported in 2015. The reason for this is that until 2015 two reports – one research based, the second on national experiences in gender mainstreaming – were produced by the Commission. With the change in the resolution on working methods, going forward there will be one report on the priority theme which will be research based – and the second report will be on the review theme with national inputs.
- lxx** **Indicator 6.1.1A:** In 2015, 13 countries in addition to baseline and 2014 countries were supported to report under CEDAW or the UPR: Bhutan, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Liberia, Nauru, Philippines, Serbia, Somalia, South Africa, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Uruguay.
- lxxi** **Indicator 6.1.1B:** Of 39 countries reporting in 2015, 8 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries undertook a 20-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action: Barbados, Bhutan, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Liberia, Myanmar, Tonga, and Tuvalu.
- lxxii** **Indicator 6.1.1C:** Of 39 countries reporting in 2015, 13 in addition to baseline and 2014 countries reported that communications and advocacy efforts related to the 20-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action took place: Barbados, Bhutan, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Myanmar, Niue, Pakistan, Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, and Viet Nam.
- lxxiii** **Indicator 6.1.1C:** The target year for this indicator is 2015, therefore it has not been achieved and is marked “Off Track.”
- lxxiv** **Indicator 6.1.2A:** In 2015, 13 countries reported 32 multi-stakeholder dialogues at the national level, and in addition 10 dialogues were held at the regional level and 29 at the global level, adding 71 to the 32 from the baseline and 2014. Countries reporting: Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Colombia, Fiji, Haiti, India, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Nepal, Paraguay, and Philippines.
- lxxv** **Indicator 6.1.2B:** A result for this indicator cannot be reported for 2015 due to a lack of an appropriate tracking mechanism or data collection methodology. A replacement indicator has been proposed.
- lxxvi** **Indicator 6.1.3A:** The post-2015 development agenda incorporates gender equality in Goal 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” (source: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1).
- lxxvii** **Indicator 6.1.3B:** The post-2015 development agenda incorporates gender-responsive targets and indicators in Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, and 17 (source: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1).
- lxxviii** **Indicator 6.1.3B:** Work on the post-2015 development agenda has been completed, therefore no further work towards this indicator can be done. The indicator is therefore not achieved and is marked “Off Track.”
- lxxix** **Indicator 6.2.1A:** In 2015, there were 35 intergovernmental fora where UN-Women supported dialogue on gender perspectives (source: UN Women survey of HQ Divisions; ECOSOC Commission on the Status of Women, Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work, E/CN.6/2016/2; Report of the SG, Measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, A/70/180).

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**Indicator 6.2.1B:** 57% of reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly included a gender perspective in 2014 (source: Report of the SG, Measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, A/70/180, pg. 4).

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**Indicator 6.3.1A:** Of 32 countries reporting in 2015, 19 reported 57 national consultations convened by UN-Women to facilitate the integration of civil society perspectives in intergovernmental processes, and in addition headquarters convened 2 national consultations and regional offices convened 3 national consultations, adding 62 to the 26 from the baseline and 2014. Countries reporting: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao PDR, Malawi, Nauru, Pakistan, Palau, State of Palestine, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, and Zimbabwe.

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**Indicator 6.3.1B:** A result for this indicator cannot be reported for 2015, as the CSW did not adopt agreed conclusions at its 59<sup>th</sup> session.