



Revised Results Framework

What is the revised results framework?

This revised results framework is submitted as part of the midterm review of UN-Women's strategic plan, 2014-2017, and is based on lessons learned from the first two years of implementation of the strategic plan and analysis of trends in each impact area.

What type of adjustments have been made?

Adjustments are proposed to correct the fact that some targets set in 2013 were conservative, as they did not take into account the actual field presence that UN-Women was able to reach in 2014-2015, as well as the greater-than-anticipated level of demand for UN-Women's support. In total, 19 targets were adjusted upward or downward, where progress indicated an opportunity to be more ambitious or based on an analysis of trends and UN Women's capacity, resources and country presence. 12 indicators have been revised to allow for greater clarity in measurability and in order to better capture progress in the achievement of results. Six new indicators have been proposed to improve measurement of the related outcome or output. Five indicators that were non-functional (data unavailable or measurement/reporting challenges) were deleted. In the case of eight indicators, minor edits were made to improve focus and clarity. Whenever possible and relevant, alignment with proposed SDG indicators were considered.

However, the revised results framework remains fully consistent with the original results framework (including the [Development Results Framework](#) and the [Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency Framework](#)) approved by the Executive Board in 2013. There are no proposed changes to the six impact areas of the development results framework and the four output clusters of the Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency Framework. In making adjustments, particular attention has been paid to ensuring that proposed adjustments do not create a bias in the long-term analysis of performance. As such, this revised results framework allows for a continued sense of trajectory in UN-Women's development results and organizational effectiveness and efficiency framework from the original results framework approved in 2013 throughout the duration of the strategic plan.

How should the information in the framework be read?

Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for all indicators is 2013. All targets for development results are to be achieved by 31 December 2017, unless otherwise stated. For most indicators, progress vis-à-vis the target is reported on cumulatively. In a few cases, the progress reported is on the current reporting year, but the measure of progress remains against the 2017 target. The source and methodology of measurement is indicated under each indicator.

How does UN-Women report progress against the results framework?

UN-Women makes country-level data publicly available in its annual Data Companion and Scorecard which accompanies its report on implementation of the Strategic Plan 2014-2017 and which is presented to its Executive Board at its Annual Session each year. The Data Companion and Scorecard lists for each indicator which countries UN-Women considers to have met the criteria of that indicator.

How is this document structured?

This revised Results Framework is divided in two parts. [Part I](#) provides the proposed revised results framework, including the development results framework and the organizational effectiveness and efficiency framework. [Part II](#) outlines all adjustments made to the results framework and explains the type of adjustment made.

Part I – Revised Results Framework

Development Results Framework (DRF)

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
Impact Area 1: Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels			
Impact Indicators			
1A	Number of countries that have achieved more than 30% of women in parliamentary positions Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Women in Parliaments Database Methodology: Annual measurement	35	60
1B*	Number of countries that have achieved more than 30% of women in ministerial positions Source: IPU/UN-Women Map of Women in Politics Methodology: Annual measurement	27	40
Outcome and Output Indicators			
Outcome 1.1: Constitutions, legal frameworks, and policies to advance women’s right to participate in decision making at national and local levels are reformed/adopted and implemented			
1.1A*	Number of countries with constitutional provisions that specifically promote women’s participation in decision making Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	60	70

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
Output 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 Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	17 (2012)	35
Output 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 Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	3 (2012)	20
Outcome 1.3: Gender equality advocates influence constitutions, legal frameworks and policies to increase women's leadership and political participation			
1.1.3A*	Number of countries in which knowledge provided by UN-Women is available to support development of gender responsive policies. Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	16 (2012)	55
Outcome 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 Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	13	30
1.2B	Number of countries with gender equality committees in parliament Source: IPU "Parline" Database Methodology: Annual measurement	53	80

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
Output 1.2.1: Strengthened capacities of Parliaments and sub-national legislatures to adopt policies, legislation and procedures that promote gender equality and women's empowerment			
1.2.1A	Number of parliaments in countries supported by UN-Women that introduce legislative measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	0 (2014)	20
Output 1.2.2: Strengthened capacities at all levels to promote women's participation in electoral processes both as candidates and voters			
1.2.2A*	Number of countries supported by UN-Women that have increased the capacity of women candidates and party members to participate in political life Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	8 (2012)	55
Output 1.2.3 Coordinated UN action through adoption of policies and guidance on TSM and electoral support on women's leadership and political participation.			
1.2.3A	Percentage of countries receiving UN electoral assistance where Electoral Management Bodies adopt reforms to promote women's participation as voters Source: UN-Women Desk Review Methodology: Annual measurement	34%	50%
Outcome 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 Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	19	50

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
Output 1.3.1: Capacity of gender equality advocates strengthened to promote women's leadership and political participation			
1.3.1A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where networks of academics, gender advocates and CSOs, elected women and other opinion makers advocate for women's political participation Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Annual measurement	0	45
Impact Area 2: Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development			
Impact Indicators			
2A	Percentage of countries where there was a reduction in the share and overall number of women in vulnerable employment. Source: World Development Indicators of the World Bank Methodology: Annual measurement; only reductions greater than 3% will be included under this indicator. Vulnerable employment is defined as unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.	0 (2014)	20%
2B	Percentage of countries where the gender pay gap was reduced and average earnings increased Source: International Labour Organization (ILO) KILM (Key Indicators for Labour Markets) Methodology: Annual measurement	0 (2014)	50%
Outcome and Output Indicators			
Outcome 2.1: National plans, legislation, policies, strategies, budgets and justice mechanisms adopted and implemented to strengthen women's economic empowerment			
2.1A	Number of countries supported by UN Women which have a gender-responsive policy framework (including legislation, policies and budgets) in national, local or sectoral planning documents Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	15 (2012)	50

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
Output 2.1.1: Enhanced capacity of legislators and policy makers in applying international standards, accountability mechanisms and budgetary allocations in national laws, policies, programs and regulations on women's economic empowerment			
2.1.1A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where legislators and policy makers introduce proposals for gender responsive legislation and policies to advance women's economic empowerment Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	16	36
Output 2.1.2: Decision makers have access to nationally-generated and disaggregated data and statistics on women's economic opportunities			
2.1.2A*	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where national institutions produce nationally generated and disaggregated statistics on economic opportunities for women Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement; economic opportunities for women includes employment, skills training, and/or access to productive and unproductive resources such as financial services, land, agriculture, extension services, ICT and skills training.	12	40
Outcome 2.2: Women's sustainable livelihoods enhanced by gender-responsive services and access and control over means of production and resources			
2.2A	Number of countries that have taken to scale gender-responsive services Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement; gender-responsive services include transport, utilities, markets, water, energy, agricultural extension, business support etc.; means of production and resources include credit, information, tools, land, water, seeds and technology.	20	55

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
Output 2.2.1: Enhanced capacity at national and local levels to develop and implement gender-responsive public services and policies			
2.2.1A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where public officials have received training and developed and/or implemented gender- responsive public services and policy Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	10	45
Output 2.2.2: Strengthened skills/ opportunities and enterprise development assistance for women to enhance their employment, sustainable livelihoods and resilience			
2.2.2A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where enterprise development assistance is accessible to women Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	21 (2012)	56
Outcome 2.3: Gender equality advocates influence economic policies and poverty eradication strategies to promote women's economic empowerment and sustainable development			
2.3A*	Number of countries which have economic policies and poverty eradication strategies which are influenced by gender equality advocates Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	15 (2011)	35
Output 2.3.1: Enhanced capacity of gender equality advocates to influence poverty eradication policies including through communications and advocacy tools			
2.3.1A*	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where gender equality advocates and their networks campaign for specific changes in laws and policies on economic empowerment and sustainable development Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	19 (2012)	35

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
Output 2.3.2: Strengthened dialogue mechanisms and enhanced policy space enable gender equality advocates to engage at all levels of economic policy and poverty eradication processes			
2.3.2A*	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where consultations were held between government and gender equality advocates prior to the development of the current national development and/or poverty reduction strategy Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	9	22
Impact Area 3: Women and girls live a life free from violence			
Impact Indicators			
3A	Number of countries that have national VAW prevalence data Source: UN Statistical Division, Global Database on Violence Against Women and desk reviews Methodology: Annual measurement	89	120
3B*	Number of countries where national prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence experienced by women and girls aged 15 years or older in the previous 12 months by an intimate partner has decreased Source: UN Statistical Division, Global Database on Violence Against Women and desk reviews Methodology: Annual measurement	TBD	TBD
Outcome and Output Indicators			
Outcome 3.1: Laws, policies and strategies adopted and implemented in line with international standards and informed by voices of women survivors of violence to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls			
3.1A*	Number of countries that have adopted National Action Plans (NAPs)/strategies on ending violence against women and girls Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	6	50

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
3.1B*	Number of countries that have adopted or strengthened legislation addressing all forms of violence against women informed by voices of women Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measure	15	50
Output 3.1.1: 1 Strengthened capacity of national and local authorities to develop and implement laws, policies and strategies to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and prevent impunity			
3.1.1A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where stakeholders have contributed to developing/revising VAW laws, policies and strategies Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measure	0 (2014)	65
Output 3.1.2: National and local authorities and partners have access to international evidence-based practices to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls in private and public spaces, including practices related to working with men and boys			
3.1.2A (1) *	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 spaces Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	84	All UN-Women offices working on impact 3
3.1.2A (2) *	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 sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women and girls in public spaces Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: TBD	TBD	All UN-Women offices working on impact 3
3.1.2B *	Number of countries supported by UN-Women working on prevention of VAW in the areas of education, sporting, community mobilization and/or media Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: TBD	TBD	20% increase over the baseline

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
Output 3.1.3: Strengthened and coordinated UN-system action to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls, including interagency initiatives such as the Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence Against Women campaign and other joint programmes			
3.1.3A (1) *	Number of joint UN VAW programmes coordinated by UN-Women in countries supported by UN-Women Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	TBD	30% increase over the baseline
3.1.3A (2) *	Number of interagency VAW initiatives coordinated by UN-Women in countries supported by UN-Women, such as the UNiTE Campaign Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: TBD	TBD	30% increase over the baseline
Outcome 3.2: Women and girls use existing multi-sectoral, quality VAW services, which are survivor focused			
3.2A*	Number of countries where monitoring and reporting frameworks are developed and implemented to assess the level of use of multi-sectoral VAW support services Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Annual measurement	TBD	20% increase over the baseline
Output 3.2.1: Improved availability of quality, multi-sectoral VAW services			
3.2.1A*	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where quality multi-sectoral VAW services are available Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement; defined as at least 3 services available including through referral in line with national service standards	28	55

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
Output 3.2.2: Strengthened capacity of multi-sectoral VAW service providers to provide quality, survivor focused support to women and girls			
3.2.2A*	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where 70% of service providers supported by UN-Women have participated in training/capacity building for delivery of quality services Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	TBD	50% increase over the baseline
Output 3.2.3: Increased awareness of women and girls of availability of multi-sectoral VAW services			
3.2.3A*	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where information on VAW services and women's rights to access such services at national and/or local levels is developed and disseminated by partners supported by UN-Women Source: UN-Women's RMS Methodology: Cumulative and overwrite measurement	TBD	50% increase over the baseline
Impact 4: Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation.			
Impact Indicators			
4A (1) *	Percentage of senior positions (P5 to D2) in UN field missions occupied by women, by type of mission Source: TBD Methodology: Annual measurement	DPKO: 33%, DPA: 29%	DPKO: 37%, DPA: 35%
4A (2) *	Percentage of field missions led by women, by functional title (SRSG/DSRSG) Source: TBD Methodology: TBD	SRSG: 19%, DSRSG: 18%	SRSG: 25%, DSRSG: 26%
4B*	Percentage of appointed commissioners participating in Truth Commissions during the last calendar year that were women Source: The Secretary-General's annual report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security Methodology: Annual measurement	34.6% (2015)	36.7%

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
Outcome and Output Indicators			
Outcome 4.1: Women, Peace and Security commitments and accountability frameworks adopted and implemented in conflict and post-conflict situations			
4.1A*	Number of countries that have adopted a National Action Plan on women, peace and security Source: Desk review of WPS NAPs or other instruments Methodology: Cumulative measurement	40	60
Output 4.1.1: UN-Women catalyzes UN system to meet WPS commitments			
4.1.1B*¹	Percentage of funding from the Peace Building Fund allocated to activities furthering gender equality and women's empowerment (projects where gender is the principal objective and targeted activities in projects where gender is only mainstreamed) Source: SG's annual report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security; UN Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace and Security Methodology: Annual Measurement	0%	15%
Output 4.1.2: Member States more accountable for WPS commitments.			
4.1.2A*	Percentage of National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security that have indicators to monitor progress Source: UN-Women desk review Methodology: Cumulative measurement	64%	75%

¹ Numbering starts at "B" as indicator 4.1.1A has been deleted

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
Outcome 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 Source: SG's annual report to the Security Council on Women and Peace and Security Methodology: Cumulative measurement	22%	50%
Outcome 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 Source: Annual desk review of intergovernmental outcome documents by UN-Women Methodology: Annual measurement	N/A	50%
Output 4.3.1: Evidence-based knowledge including performance measurement and accountability frameworks on gender-responsive humanitarian action, is accessible to policy-makers, practitioners and decision-making bodies			
4.3.1A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where there is evidence of the use of the <i>UN-Women Accountability to Gender in Humanitarian Action Report</i> to inform high level policy discussions Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	0	30
4.3.1B	Number of countries supported by UN-Women , where there is evidence of the use of country specific research/studies on Gender in Humanitarian Action to inform high level policy discussions Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	10	30

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
Output 4.3.2: Enhanced national and regional capacity of institutions and partners to develop and implement gender-responsive policies and measures for humanitarian action			
4.3.2A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where humanitarian and disaster institutions and partners demonstrate capacity to integrate a gender perspective into policies and measures for humanitarian action Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	11	30
Output 4.3.3: Existing coordination mechanisms are more gender-responsive and better analyze and address the distinct needs of women and girls.			
4.3.3A	Percentage increase in the number of humanitarian appeals and strategies that include a gender analysis. Source: Consolidated Appeals Process or equivalent Methodology: Annual measurement	N/A (5 appeals in 2014)	75% increase (9 appeals)
Impact 5: Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities.			
Impact Indicators			
5A*	Number of countries that have increased budget allocation for gender equality commitments compared to 2013 levels Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Annual measurement	0	At least 20 countries annually
5B	Number of donor countries (DAC) that increased their allocation to gender equality Source: OECD (Gender-Net) and reports on OECD Gender Marker Methodology: Annual measurement	11	Half of OECD-DAC countries

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
5C*	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by age group and sex Source: UNAIDS Methodology: Annual measurement	TBD	TBD
Outcome and Output Indicators			
Outcome 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. Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	21 (2010)	48
Output 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. Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	17 (2010)	40
Output 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) [ACHIEVED] Source: Annual desk review of by UN-Women Methodology: Annual measurement	No methodology and guidelines available	Methodology and guidelines developed and adopted
5.1.2B*	Number of agencies that track and report on allocations and expenditure using gender markers validated by a quality assurance process Source: UN-SWAP reporting Methodology: Cumulative measurement	3	29

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
Outcome 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 Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	18 (2012)	40
Output 5.2.1: Capacities of governments, gender equality advocates and women's groups to track budget allocations and expenditures strengthened			
5.2.1A	Number of countries where tools and knowledge provided by UN-Women are used by Government and gender equality advocates to monitor budget allocations and to track expenditures from a gender perspective Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	10 (2012)	40
Output 5.2.2: National dialogue mechanisms for promoting the implementation of gender responsive planning, budgeting and monitoring in place			
5.2.2A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where multi-stakeholder forums and dialogue mechanisms involving Government institutions, CSOs and donors take place Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	8	40
Outcome 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. Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement; gender-responsive actions are those that take into account women's priorities and gender equality dimensions	47	60

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
Output 5.3.1: Key government institutions at national and local levels have the knowledge and tools to analyze, formulate and execute gender-responsive HIV plans and budgets			
5.3.1A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where staff of national AIDS coordinating bodies and relevant sectoral ministries, who have completed trainings on gender equality dimensions of HIV, draft/review existing national strategies/budgets/plans to promote gender responsiveness Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	40	60
Output 5.3.2: Women living with HIV and women affected by HIV have strengthened capacities to have their priorities included in HIV strategies and budgets			
5.3.2A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where representatives of organizations of women living with HIV and women affected by HIV participate in formal planning and review mechanisms of the national response to HIV and articulate and promote a common agenda for influencing strategies and budgets for HIV Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement; note that need to be aligned with UNAIDS countries- and in particular, high-impact priority countries for HIV. This target refers to countries where UN-Women is providing coordinated support to national HIV responses.	13	60
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.			
Impact Indicators			
6A	Percentage of General Assembly resolutions that integrate gender perspectives Source: Analysis undertaken by UN-Women for the annual Secretary-General's Report to the General Assembly that focuses on the integration of a gender perspective in the work of intergovernmental bodies Methodology: Annual measurement.	37% (67 th UNGA session)	47%

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
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 Source: UN-Women Country Office survey and Member States inputs to the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (Beijing+20) Methodology: Cumulative measurement; baseline based on ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Survey.	167	175
Outcome and Output Indicators			
Outcome 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 [ACHIEVED] Source: Post-2015 development outcome document adopted by Member States Methodology: Boolean	Yes	Yes
6.1B*	Percentage of national voluntary reviews to the high-level political forum on sustainable development that integrate gender perspectives Source: Analysis of national voluntary reviews delivered by Member States to the high-level political forum on sustainable development Methodology: Annual measurement	TBD	50%
Output 6.1.1: Enhanced capacity of governments and stakeholders to assess progress in implementation of CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, MDG 3, and other global normative and policy frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment			
6.1.1A*	Number of countries supported by UN-Women that report under CEDAW or the UPR Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	0 (2014)	65
6.1.1B	Number of countries supported by UN-Women to undertake a 20-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action [ACHIEVED] Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	0	70

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
6.1.1C	Number of countries in which communication and advocacy efforts related to the 20-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action take place Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement	0	100
6.1.1D*	Number of countries supported by UN Women that contribute to the report of the Secretary-General on the review theme of the Commission on the Status of Women Source: Member State responses to the Note Verbale requesting inputs on the review theme Methodology: Cumulative measurement; baseline based on contributions received for CSW 60	20 (2015)	40
6.1.1E*	Number of countries that received support from UN-Women for monitoring of gender-related SDG indicators Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: cumulative measurement	TBD	35
Output 6.1.2: Governments, civil society and other relevant partners convened, and evidence-based dialogue facilitated, in intergovernmental processes			
6.1.2A*	Number of multi stakeholder dialogues held at global, regional and national levels, convened by UN Women, in preparation for intergovernmental processes such as CSW, the elaboration the post 2015 development agenda, and the 20-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action Source: UN Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement; baseline refers to 1 global and 4 regional dialogues held in preparation for CSW 57 (2013); number of national dialogues TBD based on survey of UN-Women Country Offices end 2013	5	174
6.1.2B*	Number of CSO representatives registered to attend the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) Source: Registration records of NGO representatives that participated in CSW. Methodology: Cumulative measurement for 2016 and 2017 without counting the baseline; baseline calculated for one session of CSW, based on 5-year average 2010-2015.	2,700	6,000

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
6.1.2C*	Number of (written and oral) statements and interventions of civil society in CSW Source: Desk review of reports compiled and reviewed by Civil Society Section Methodology: Cumulative measurement for 2016 and 2017 without counting the baseline; baseline calculated for one CSW session, based on 5-year average 2010-2015.	200	420
Output 6.1.3: Gender equality and women's empowerment fully reflected in the future development agenda.			
6.1.3A	Existence of a stand-alone goal in the future development agenda on gender equality and women's empowerment [ACHIEVED] Source: Post 2015 development outcome document to be adopted by member states Methodology: Annual measurement; output includes both the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals; baseline based on the MDGs which included a dedicated goal on gender equality and women's empowerment and integrated gender perspectives in other goals.	Yes	Yes
6.1.3B	Percentage of goals in the future development agenda for which there are gender-responsive targets and indicators Source: Post 2015 development outcome document to be adopted by member states Methodology: Annual measurement; baseline based on the MDGs	50%	75%
Outcome 6.2: Sectoral global policy and normative frameworks reflect gender equality and women's empowerment perspectives			
6.2A	Percentage of resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council that integrate gender perspectives Source: Analysis undertaken by UN-Women for the annual Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly that focuses on the integration of a gender perspective in the work of intergovernmental bodies Methodology: Annual measurement	43% (2012)	50%
Output 6.2.1: Substantive inputs and dialogue that expand knowledge on gender perspectives provided to global intergovernmental processes and issues			
6.2.1A	Number of intergovernmental fora where UN-Women supported dialogue on gender perspectives Source: UN-Women desk review Methodology: Annual measurement	N/A	32

#	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target
6.2.1B	Percentage of reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly that integrate gender perspectives Source: Analysis undertaken by UN-Women for the annual Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly that focuses on the integration of a gender perspective in the work of intergovernmental bodies Methodology: Annual measurement; baseline based on 67 th session of the General Assembly, 2012-2013.	62%	74%
Outcome 6.3: Strengthened linkages and synergy established between normative frameworks and operational activities for gender equality and women's empowerment			
6.3A*	Number of countries that contribute inputs for the preparation of evidence-based reports on the review theme of the Commission on the Status of Women Source: Member States' responses to the Note Verbale requesting inputs to the report on the review theme Methodology: Cumulative measurement and multiple counts; baseline calculated from CSW 60	42 (CSW 60)	80
Output 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 Advisory Group perspectives into normative and intergovernmental frameworks Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Cumulative measurement for 2016 and 2017	N/A	70
6.3.1B	Percentage of recommendations in the reports of the Secretary-General on the priority theme of the CSW that are reflected in the Agreed Conclusions of the CSW Source: Analysis undertaken by UN-Women to compare the recommendations of the SG reports and the CSW agreed conclusions Methodology: Annual measurement	N/A	95%

Organizational effectiveness and efficiency framework (OEEF)

#	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Output Cluster 1: To drive more effective and efficient United Nations system coordination and strategic partnerships on gender equality and women's empowerment			
Output 1.1: UN-Women effectively leads, coordinates and promotes accountability for the implementation of gender equality commitments across the UN system			
OEE 1.1A	Percentage of remedial plans submitted by UN entities under the UN SWAP reviewed with UN Women Source: UN-SWAP Methodology: Annual measurement	75%	100%
OEE 1.1B	Number of agencies that track and report on allocations and expenditure using gender markers validated by a quality assurance process (measured by UN SWAP) (QCPR) Source: UN-SWAP Methodology: Cumulative measurement	3	29
OEE 1.1C	Number of UN Country Teams that Implement Performance Indicators on Gender Equality (Gender Scorecards or similar accountability tools to track the commitments and performance of the UNDAF or UN Strategic Framework in country) Source: UN-Women's RMS and Regional Offices Methodology: Cumulative measurement	25	47
OEE 1.1D	Percentage of UNDAF and Common Country Programmes (CCPDs) finalized with measurable and dedicated results and resources for gender equality (QCPR) Source: UN DOCO IMS Methodology: Annual measurement	40%	65%
Output 1.2: Effective partnerships between UN Women and major stakeholders, including civil society, private sector, regional and international organizations			
OEE 1.2A	Number of civil society advisory groups –CSAGs- set up Source: Regional and country offices' reports Methodology: Cumulative measurement	30	45
OEE 1.2B*	Number of private sector partnerships set up at corporate level Source: Tracking the number of signed agreements with the private sector (corporates, foundations) and reconciled with finance data	8	25

#	Indicator	Baseline	Target
	Methodology: Cumulative measurement		
Output Cluster 2: To institutionalize a strong culture of results-based management, reporting, knowledge management and evaluation			
Output 2.1: UN-Women practices results-based management			
OEE 2.1A	Percentage of country/multi-country programmes showing a clear results chain from the UNDAF and showing use of common UNDG RBM principles (QCPR) Source: Review of Strategic Notes (SN) and validation of approved SNs in the RMS. Independent quality assurance of SN against RBM standards Methodology: Annual measurement	100%	100%
OEE 2.1B	Availability of baselines and targets for all SP indicators at corporate, regional and country levels (QCPR) Source: UN-Women's RMS Methodology: Annual measurement	75%	100%
OEE 2.1C	Percentage of programme funds dedicated to strengthening national capacities (QCPR) Source: UN-Women's RMS Methodology: Annual measurement	39%	50%
OEE 2.1D*	Percentage of AWP's outcomes that are aligned with Flagship Programming Initiatives theories of change Source: UN-Women's RMS Methodology: Annual measurement	40% (2015)	60%
Output 2.2: UN Women is a recognized hub of knowledge on achieving gender equality and women's empowerment around the world			

#	Indicator	Baseline	Target
OEE 2.2A	Number of citations of UN Women’s flagship products (Progress of the World’s Women and World Survey on the Role of Women in Development) Source: Google Scholar citation search Methodology: Annual measurement	Progress of the World’s Women: N/A World Survey: 332	10% increase
OEE 2.2B	Number of unique visits to virtual platforms ² Source: Google analytics Methodology: Cumulative measurement	21,000	3,200,000
OEE 2.2C	Number of UN agencies using training programmes developed by UN Women Source: e-Learning Campus monitoring and evaluation system that collects information through platform registration and course registration forms, and Google analytics Methodology: Annual measurement	0	65
OEE 2.2D	Number of countries supported by UN Women to engage in knowledge exchange (including through South-South or Triangular cooperation) [QCPR] Source: e-Learning Campus monitoring and evaluation system that collects information through platform registration and course registration forms, and Google analytics Methodology: Annual measurement	58	78
Output 2.3: A clear evidence base generated from high quality evaluations of SP implementation for learning, decision-making and accountability			
OEE 2.3A*	Percent of completed evaluation reports with management responses Source: UN-Women Global Accountability and Tracking of Evaluation Use (GATE) system Methodology: Annual measurement	93%	100%
OEE 2.3B	Percentage of programme budget earmarked for evaluation Source: Total spending on evaluation (corporately and decentralized) Methodology: Annual measurement	1.5% (2011)	3%
OEE 2.3C	Number of relevant decentralized evaluations completed each year Source: UN Women Global Accountability and Tracking of Evaluation Use (GATE) system Methodology: Annual measurement	29	30

² UN Women’s virtual platforms include the Knowledge Gateway for Women’s Economic Empowerment, UN Women Global Virtual Campus, Community of Practice for Training on Gender Equality, UN Women Roster of Experts and Trainers, the Gender Equality and HIV/AIDS Web Portal, the Gender Responsive Budgeting website, iknowpolitics.org

#	Indicator	Baseline	Target
OEE 2.3D	Number of relevant corporate evaluations completed each year Source: Reports presented to the Executive Board and UN Women Global Accountability and Tracking of Evaluation Use (GATE) system Methodology: Annual measurement	3 corporate evaluations 2012-2013	2 corporate evaluations completed annually
Output Cluster 3: To enhance organizational effectiveness, with a focus on robust capacity and efficiency at country and regional levels			
Output 3.1: 1 Effective leadership and direction to advance the mandate and mission of UN Women			
OEE 3.1A	Percentage of Strategic Plan outputs and outcomes on track (QCPR) Source: Status of DRF outcome and output indicators extracted from the RMS. Status of OEEF output indicators and relevant percentage of progress reported by relevant HQ divisions Methodology: Annual measurement	DRF: 79% OEEF: 58%	80%
OEE 3.1B	Percentage of all staff surveyed who expressed confidence in leadership and direction Source: Staff survey Methodology: Bi-annual measurement	81%	85%
OEE 3.1C	Percentage of all staff surveyed who respond favorably to questions related to engagement in UN-Women and their work Source: Staff survey Methodology: Bi-annual measurement	94%	90%
Output 3.2: UN-Women staff have the capacity and accountability for delivering results on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment			
OEE 3.2A	Rates of programme expenditure (core and non-core) Source: ATLAS Methodology: Annual measurement	73% Core 72% Non-core	Delivery at a minimum of 80% against benchmark (on accrual basis and excluding advances)
Output 3.3: UN Women promotes a culture of risk management, accountability, harmonisation of business practices and transparency in its operations			

#	Indicator	Baseline	Target
OEE 3.3A	Percentage of UN Women offices that are assessed to be high risk that are subject to either internal or external audit Source: Data collected based on data for OAI annual risk assessment where the principle is to audit (internal or external) any area with High risk every 3 years Methodology: Annual measurement	78%	100%
OEE 3.3B	Percentage of implementation of internal audit recommendations by target completion dates Source: Preliminary annual report from OAI Methodology: Annual measurement	78%	90%
OEE 3.3C	Percentage of implementation of external audit recommendations by target completion dates Source: UNBOA Audited Financial Statement Methodology: Annual measurement	89%	80%
OEE 3.3D	Percentage of compliance of all UN Women operations with UN Security Management System Source: Output of UN Women Security Compliance Business Process–Security Compliance Survey (SCS) Methodology: Annual measurement	81%	100%
OEE 3.3E	UN Women publishes its programme data with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (“IATI”) Source: UN-Women RMS Methodology: Annual measurement	Phase 1 completed in Nov 2012	Link between IATI reporting and RMS established

#	Indicator	Baseline	Target
OEE 3.3F	Adoption of simplified and harmonized <i>internal</i> programming process for UN Women country offices (QCPR) Source: Peer Review Group process for the Strategic Notes and Annual Work Plans Methodology: Cumulative measurement	System of Strategic Notes and AWP adopted as interim measure	Programming processes fully integrated into the results management system and aligned with new UNDAF guidance
OEE 3.3G	Percentage of UN Women country offices which adopt common services on procurement, HR and IT (QCPR) Source: UN Women RMS Methodology: Annual measurement	100%	100%
Output Cluster 4: To leverage and manage resources			
Output 4.1: Improved stewardship of resources through Budget, Financial, HR and IT management			
OEE 4.1A	Percentage of UN Women donor reports meeting quality standards Source: Presently being reviewed and revised Methodology: To be determined in 2016	N/A	80%
OEE 4.1B	Average turnover time for the identification of qualified candidates and complete recruitment Source: Actual number of days elapsed between vacancy closure and final candidate selection were used to calculate the average number of weeks Methodology: Annual measurement	16 weeks	15 weeks
OEE 4.1C	Percentage availability and uptime of Corporate ICT Systems Source: Systems availability monitored through automated tools and monthly average calculated Methodology: Annual measurement	99%	99%

#	Indicator	Baseline	Target
OEE 4.1D	Percentage of total core expenditures directed to programme expenditure vs. non-core expenditure (QCPR) Source: ATLAS Methodology: Annual measurement	35% vs. 55%	35% vs. 40%
Output 4.2: Resource base is expanded and diversified to meet the demand for UN Women catalytic and technical support and strategic grant-making			
OEE 4.2A	Amount of total Regular Resources (core) raised Source: Financial statements Methodology: Annual measurement	113.9 million in 2012	200 million
OEE 4.2B	Amount of total Other Resources (non-core) raised Source: Financial statements Methodology: Annual measurement	93.7 million in 2012	270 million
OEE 4.2C	Number of Member States that contribute to UN-Women core resources Source: Tracking pledges received from governments. Written pledges are reconciled with finance data. Methodology: Annual measurement	113	160 Member States, 38% of which is multi-year format
Output 4.3: UN-Women Communications capacity and systems provide a foundation for effective advocacy of Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women			
OEE 4.3A	Percentage increase of global media coverage, its priorities and programmatic work Source: Annual analysis through VOCUS analytics, media clippings, etc. Methodology: Annual measurement	1500 unique news reports in leading news media 2012	15% increase over 2014 results (16,100)
OEE 4.3B	Percentage increase in the number of unique visitors to UN Women and Womenwatch websites Source: Annual data gathered through website analytics Methodology: Annual measurement	1.4 million in 2012	15% increase over 2014 results (3.45 million)

#	Indicator	Baseline	Target
OEE 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 Source: Annual data gathered through social media analytics Methodology: Annual measurement	430,000 followers 2012	140% increase over 2014 results (4.56 million)

Part II – Overview of adjustments to the Results Framework (by impact area)

#	Indicator	Added/adjusted/deleted indicator	Type of adjustment
Impact area 1: Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels			
8 indicators revised	1B	Number of countries that have achieved more than 30% of women in ministerial positions	Target revised to 40
	1.1A	Number of countries with constitutional provisions that specifically promote women's participation in decision making	Target revised to 70
	1.1.2A	Number of Electoral Management Bodies (EMB) in countries supported by UN Women reporting sex-disaggregated data	Target revised to 20
	1.1.3A	Number of countries in which knowledge provided by UN-Women is available to support development of gender responsive policies	Target revised to 55
	1.2A	Number of countries with gender balance (>40% women) in boards of Electoral Management Bodies	Target revised to 30
	1.2.2A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women that have increased the capacity of women candidates and party members to participate in political life	Target revised to 55
	1.3.1A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where networks of academics, <i>gender advocates and CSOs</i> , elected women and other opinion makers advocate for women's political participation.	Additions made to merge with indicator 1.3.2A
	1.3.2A	Number of countries supported by UN Women where gender equality advocates and civil society have participated in national dialogues on political participation.	Deleted ³
Impact Area 2: Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development			
4 indicators revised	2.1.2A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where national institutions produce nationally generated and disaggregated statistics on economic opportunities for women	Target revised to 40
	2.3A	Number of countries which have economic policies and poverty eradication strategies which are influenced by gender equality advocates	Target revised to 35
	2.3.1A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where gender equality advocates and their networks campaign for specific changes in laws and policies on economic empowerment and sustainable development	Target revised to 35

³ Output 1.3.2 has been deleted as there is overlap with Output 1.3.1, indicators have been merged and indicator 1.3.2A deleted

	2.3.2A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where consultations were held between government and gender equality advocates prior to the development of the current national development and/or poverty reduction strategy	Target revised to 22
Impact Area 3: Women and girls live a life free from violence			
13 indicators revised	3B	Number of countries where national prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence experienced by women and girls aged 15 years or older in the previous 12 months by an intimate partner has decreased. <i>Replacing: Percentage of countries where national prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence experienced by women by an intimate partner has decreased</i>	Revised indicator to improve measurement
	3.1A	Number of countries that have adopted National Action Plans (NAPs)/strategies on ending violence against women and girls	Target revised to 50
	3.1B	Number of countries that have adopted <u>or</u> strengthened legislation addressing all forms of violence against women informed by voices of women	Minor edit to improve clarity and target revised to 50
	3.1.2A (1)	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 VAWG in private spaces <i>Replacing: 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</i>	Single indicator substituted by two indicators to improve measurement
	3.1.2A (2)	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 sexual harassment and other forms of VAWG in public spaces	Single indicator substituted by two indicators to improve measurement
	3.1.2B	Number of countries supported by UN-Women working on prevention of VAW in the areas of education, sporting, community mobilization and/or media	New indicator
	3.1.3A (1)	Number of joint UN VAW programmes coordinated by UN Women in countries supported by UN Women <i>Replacing: Number of joint UN VAW programmes or other interagency initiatives in countries supported by UN-Women</i>	Single indicator substituted by two indicators to improve measurement
	3.1.3A (2)	Number of interagency VAW initiatives coordinated by UN Women in countries supported by UN Women, such as the Unite Campaign	Single indicator substituted by two

			indicators to improve measurement
	3.1.3B	Number of UNCTs supported by UN-Women whose work on EAW includes engagement with men and boys	Deleted
	3.2A	Number of countries where monitoring and reporting frameworks are developed and implemented to assess the level of use of multi-sectoral VAW support services <i>Replacing: Level of use of multi-sectoral VAW support services by women survivors of VAW</i>	Revised indicator to improve measurement
	3.2.1A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where quality multi-sectoral VAW services are available	Target revised to 55
	3.2.2A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where 70% of service providers supported by UN-Women <i>have participated in training/capacity building for delivery of quality services</i> <i>Replacing: Number of countries supported by UN-Women where 70% of service providers supported by UN-Women deliver services in line with established quality guidelines</i>	Revised indicator for more accurate reporting and measurement
	3.2.3A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where information on VAW services and women's rights to access such services at national and/or local levels is developed and disseminated by partners supported by UN-Women <i>Replacing: Number of partner organizations in countries supported by UN-Women that provide information to all women on availability of VAW services</i>	Revised indicator to improve measurement
Impact Area 4: Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation			
8 indicators revised	4A (1)	Percentage of senior positions (P5 to D2) in UN field missions occupied by women, by type of mission <i>Replacing: Percentage change in women in leadership of peace missions</i>	Single indicator substituted by two indicators to improve measurement
	4A (2)	Percentage of field missions led by women, by functional title (SRSG/DSRSG)	Single indicator substituted by two indicators to improve measurement
	4B	Percentage of appointed commissioners participating in Truth Commissions during the last calendar year that were women <i>Replacing: Average percentage of women participating in peace talks and transitional justice processes</i>	Revised for greater focus

	4.1A	Number of countries that have adopted a National Action Plan on women, peace and security <i>Replacing: Number of countries implementing WPS National Action Plans (NAP) or other relevant planning instruments</i>	Revised to improve measurement
	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	Deleted
	4.1.1B	Percentage of funding from the Peacebuilding Fund allocated to activities furthering gender equality and women's empowerment (projects where gender is the principal objective and targeted activities in projects where gender is only mainstreamed) <i>Replacing: Percentage funding from the Peace Building Fund allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment in countries supported by UN-Women</i>	Revised for greater alignment with SCR 1325 indicators
	4.1.1C	Percentage of UN recovery funding allocated to Women's empowerment and gender equality in countries supported by UN-Women	Deleted
	4.1.2A	Percentage of National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security supported by UN Women that have concrete indicators for tracking <u>to monitor</u> progress	Minor edits to improve clarity
	4.2.1A	Percentage of official peace and security fora where UN-Women-supported gender advocates contributed to gender equality commitments in the outcome	Deleted
Impact Area 5: Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities			
5 indicators revised	5A	Number of countries that have increased budget allocation for gender equality commitments compared to 2013 levels	Methodology changed to annual count
	5C	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by age group and sex <i>Replacing: Percentage of young women aged 15-24 who are living with HIV</i>	Revised to align with proposed SDG indicator 3.3.1
	5.1A	Number of countries where national action plans on gender equality are developed and implemented in alignment with the National Development Strategies	Target revised to 48
	5.1.1A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women where Ministries of finance issue GRB guidelines	Target revised to 40

	5.1.2B	Number of agencies <i>that track and report on allocations and expenditure using gender markers validated by a quality assurance process</i>	Revised to increase accuracy and target revised
Impact Area 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			
9 indicators revised	6.1B	Percentage of national voluntary reviews to the high-level political forum on sustainable development that integrate gender perspectives	New indicator
	6.1.1A	Number of countries supported by UN-Women that report under CEDAW or the UPR	Target revised to 65
	6.1.1D	Number of countries supported by UN Women that contribute to the report of the Secretary-General on the review theme of the Commission on the Status of Women	New indicator
	6.1.1E	Number of countries that received support from UN-Women for monitoring of gender-related SDG indicators	New indicator
	6.1.2A	Number of multi stakeholder dialogues held at global, regional and national levels, convened by UN Women, in preparation for intergovernmental processes such as CSW, the elaboration the post 2015 development agenda, and the 20-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action	Target revised to 174
	6.1.2B	Number of CSO representatives registered to attend the Commission on the Status of Women <i>Replacing: 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</i>	Revised indicator to improve measurability
	6.1.2C	Number of (written and oral) statements and interventions of civil society in inter-governmental processes	New indicator
	6.3A	Number of countries that contribute inputs for the preparation of evidence-based reports on the <u>review priority</u> theme of the Commission on the Status of Women	Revised for measurability and target revised to 80
	6.3.1A	Number of national consultations convened by UN-Women to facilitate the integration of <u>Civil Society Advisory Group</u> civil society perspectives in <u>into normative and</u> intergovernmental <u>frameworks processes</u>	Revised for measurability and target revised to 70

Organizational effectiveness and efficiency framework			
		All OEEF indicators	Targets were set up to 2017
	OEE 1.2B	Number of private sector partnerships set up <i>at corporate level</i>	Minor edit to improve accuracy
	OEE2.1D	Percentage of AWP's outcomes that are aligned with Flagship Programming Initiatives theories of change	New indicator
	OEE2.3A	Percent of completed evaluation reports with management responses <i>Previously: Rate of management responses to agreed recommendations</i>	Revised for accuracy