

# 2016 DATA COMPANION and SCORECARD



UN-Women programme presence 2016<sup>\*</sup>

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

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

# Table of Contents



<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>IMPACT AREA 1: LEADERSHIP AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION .....</b>	<b>5</b>
IMPACT AREA 1 – RESULTS OVERVIEW .....	5
PROGRESS ON IMPACT AREA INDICATORS FOR IMPACT AREA 1 .....	6
PROGRESS ON OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR IMPACT AREA 1 .....	7
<b>IMPACT AREA 2: ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT .....</b>	<b>11</b>
IMPACT AREA 2 – RESULTS OVERVIEW .....	11
PROGRESS ON IMPACT AREA INDICATORS FOR IMPACT AREA 2 .....	12
PROGRESS ON OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR IMPACT AREA 2 .....	13
<b>IMPACT AREA 3: ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN .....</b>	<b>17</b>
IMPACT AREA 3 – RESULTS OVERVIEW .....	17
PROGRESS ON IMPACT AREA INDICATORS FOR IMPACT AREA 3 .....	18
PROGRESS ON OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR IMPACT AREA 3 .....	19
<b>IMPACT AREA 4: PEACE AND SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION .....</b>	<b>24</b>
IMPACT AREA 4 – RESULTS OVERVIEW .....	24
PROGRESS ON IMPACT AREA INDICATORS FOR IMPACT AREA 4 .....	25
PROGRESS ON OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR IMPACT AREA 4 .....	27
<b>IMPACT AREA 5: NATIONAL PLANNING AND BUDGETING .....</b>	<b>31</b>
IMPACT AREA 5 – RESULTS OVERVIEW .....	31
PROGRESS ON IMPACT AREA INDICATORS FOR IMPACT AREA 5 .....	32
PROGRESS ON OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR IMPACT AREA 5 .....	34
<b>IMPACT AREA 6: GLOBAL NORMS, POLICIES AND STANDARDS .....</b>	<b>38</b>
PROGRESS ON IMPACT AREA INDICATORS FOR IMPACT AREA 6 .....	38
PROGRESS ON OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR IMPACT AREA 6 .....	39
<b>GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF RESULTS .....</b>	<b>44</b>
NUMBER OF COUNTRIES SUPPORTED UNDER EACH OF THE IMPACT AREAS .....	44
GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY OUTPUT LEVEL RESULTS IN EACH OF THE IMPACT AREAS .....	45

PROGRAMMING FOCUS OF 2016 PLANS .....	46
TYPE OF UN WOMEN CONTRIBUTION AT THE OUTPUT LEVEL .....	50
DISTRIBUTION OF UN-WOMEN OUTCOMES BY LOW INCOME, LOWER MIDDLE INCOME, UPPER MIDDLE INCOME AND HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES .....	51
<b>UN WOMEN PROGRAMME EXPENSES.....</b>	<b>52</b>
OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF UN WOMEN PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY IMPACT AREAS, 2016 (US \$ MILLIONS) .....	52
OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF UN WOMEN (CORE AND NON-CORE) PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY REGIONS, 2016 (US \$ MILLIONS) .....	53
REGIONAL THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF UN WOMEN PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY IMPACT AREAS, 2016 (US \$ MILLIONS).....	54
<b>UN WOMEN RESOURCE MOBILIZATION .....</b>	<b>55</b>
UN WOMEN CORE REVENUE 2016 (US \$ MILLIONS) .....	55
CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN WOMEN CORE AND NON-CORE RESOURCES, 2011-2016 (US \$ MILLIONS) .....	56
<b>ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY FRAMEWORK (OEEF).....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>ENDNOTES .....</b>	<b>64</b>

# Introduction

This *2016 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. It presents details of UN Women's development results and organizational performance and progress in 2016. 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.

All indicators, as well as their baselines and targets, are based on the "Revised Results Framework" approved by the Executive Board at its annual session in 2016, including the Development Results Framework and the Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency Framework. In this third year of UN Women's four-year strategic plan, progress from baseline to target for development indicators measured across four years from 2014 through 2017 is noted in this document as Achieved (progress of 100% or more against target), On Track (progress of 75% to 99%), or Off Track (less than 75% progress).

Indicators that were added or significantly revised as a result of last year's mid-term review have a two-year measurement span from 2016 to 2017, and therefore progress is noted as Achieved (progress of 100% or more), On Track (progress of 50% to 99%), or Off Track (less than 50% progress). For new and revised indicators where baseline and/or target values were not defined in the "Revised Results Framework", baselines and/or targets have been added in this Data Companion based on results in 2016. For these indicators, progress will be reported next year against this 2016 baseline.

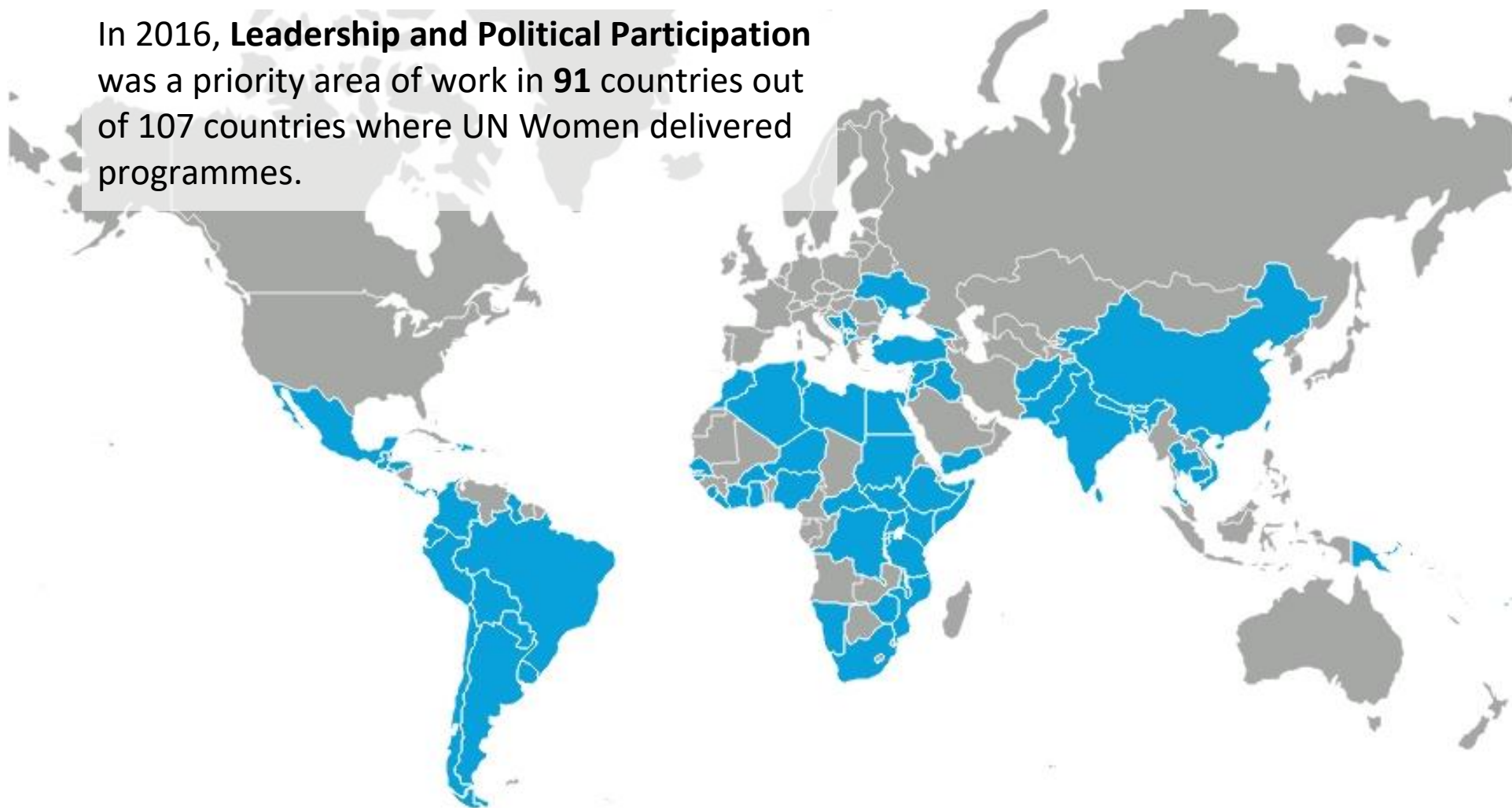
The methodology applied to indicator measurement is in most cases either an accumulation of results from year to year through the strategic plan period or an annual measure of results within the current year. The accumulation methodology calculates results through a count of the number of countries reporting 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 period, unless stated otherwise. 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. The majority of 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 2016, **Leadership and Political Participation** was a priority area of work in **91** countries out of 107 countries where UN Women delivered programmes.





**US\$ 39.4 Million**

Programme expenses under impact area 1

<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. Programme expenses include all core and non-core field-based and headquarters-based programme expenses for this impact area in 2016.

## 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>	2016 Result <sup>6</sup>	Progress <sup>7</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>8</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	53 <sup>i</sup>	72%  Off Track
	1B Number of countries that have achieved more than 30% of women in ministerial positions	27 (2012)	40 <sup>ii</sup>	36	30	31 <sup>iii</sup>	31%  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](#).

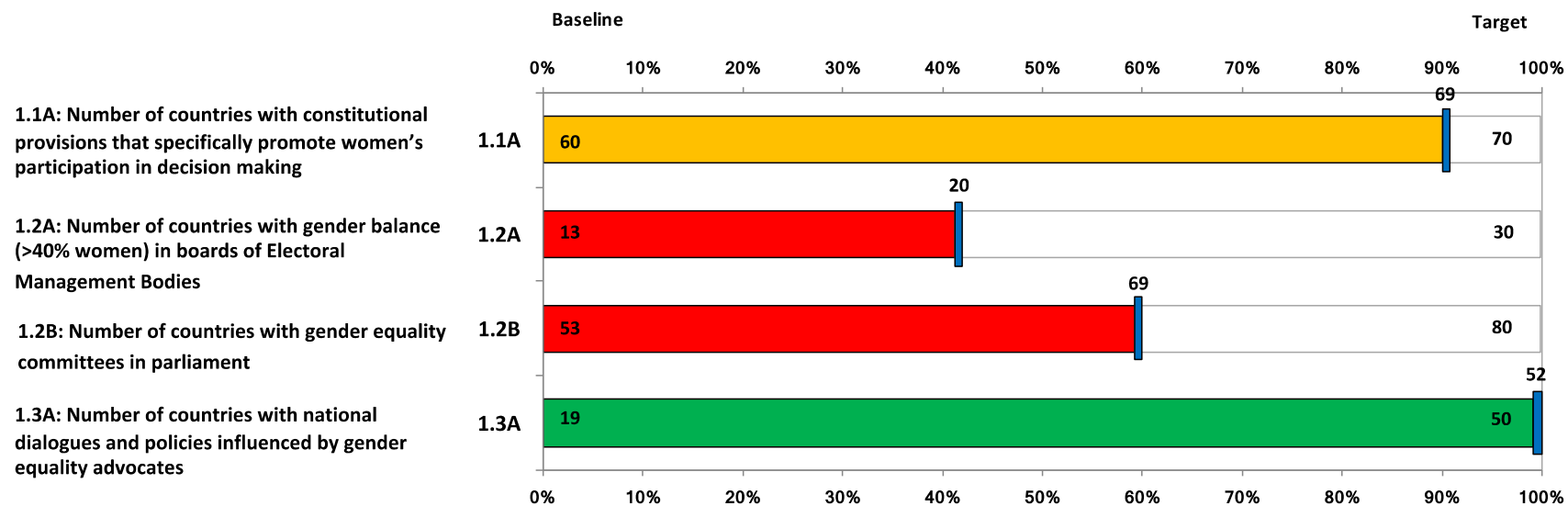
<sup>5</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).




<sup>6</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

<sup>7</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>8</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 75% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 75%.

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



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>9</sup>	Target <sup>10</sup>	2014 Result <sup>11</sup>	2015 Result <sup>12</sup>	2016 Result <sup>13</sup>	Progress <sup>14</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>15</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 reformed/adopted and implemented.	1.1A Number of countries with constitutional provisions that specifically promote women's participation in decision making	60	70 <sup>iv</sup>	63	68	69 <sup>v</sup>	90%  On Track
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	30 <sup>vi</sup>	15	17	20 <sup>vii</sup>	41%  Off Track
	1.2B Number of countries with gender equality committees in parliament	53	80	60	68	69 <sup>viii</sup>	59%  Off Track

<sup>9</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>10</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>11</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).






<sup>12</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).




<sup>13</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

<sup>14</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>15</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 75% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 75%.



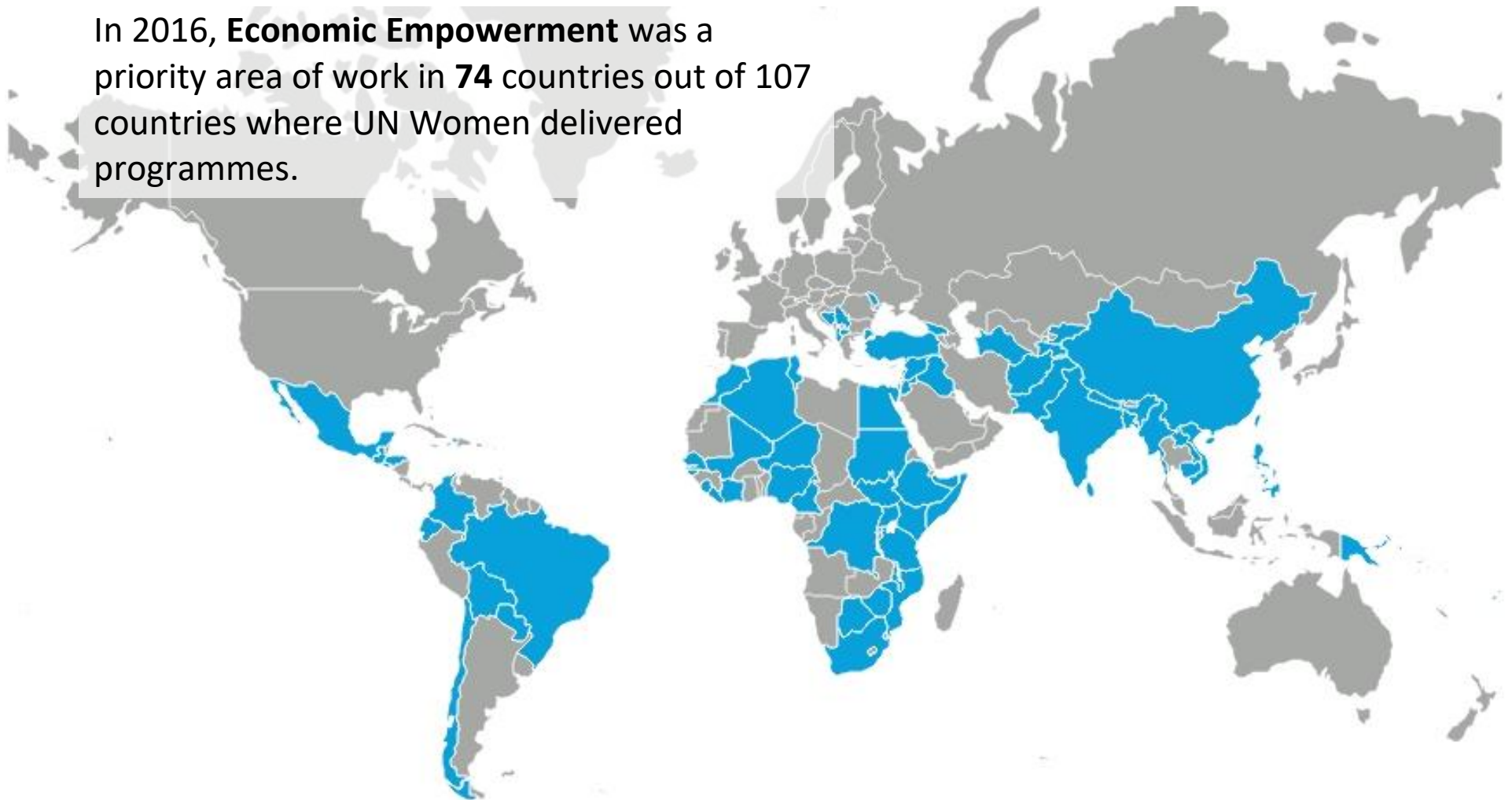
Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>9</sup>	Target <sup>10</sup>	2014 Result <sup>11</sup>	2015 Result <sup>12</sup>	2016 Result <sup>13</sup>	Progress <sup>14</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>15</sup>
<b>1.3</b> Gender equality advocates influence constitutions, legal frameworks and policies to increase women's leadership and political participation	<b>1.3A</b> Number of countries with national dialogues and policies influenced by gender equality advocates	19	50	31	42	52 <sup>ix</sup>	106%  Achieved
<b>Output Indicators</b>							
<b>1.1.1</b> Enhanced capacity at national and sub-national levels to develop and implement constitutions, legal frameworks and policies that promote women's political participation	<b>1.1.1A</b> 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	37 <sup>x</sup>	111%  Achieved
<b>1.1.2</b> National institutions produce disaggregated data and statistics for gender responsive policy-making and service delivery	<b>1.1.2A</b> Number of Electoral Management Bodies (EMB) in countries supported by UN Women reporting sex-disaggregated data	3 (2012)	20 <sup>xi</sup>	10	13	18 <sup>xii</sup>	88%  On Track
<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	16 (2012)	55 <sup>xiii</sup>	34	47	54 <sup>xiv</sup>	97%  On Track
<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	0 (2014)	20	6	17	36 <sup>xv</sup>	180%  Achieved

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>9</sup>	Target <sup>10</sup>	2014 Result <sup>11</sup>	2015 Result <sup>12</sup>	2016 Result <sup>13</sup>	Progress <sup>14</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>15</sup>
<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>55<sup>xvi</sup></b>	<b>39</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>71<sup>xvii</sup></b>	<b>134%</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%</b>	<b>60%<sup>xviii</sup></b>	<b>163%</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, gender advocates and CSOs, elected women and other opinion makers advocate for women's political participation <sup>xix</sup>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>34<sup>xx</sup></b>	<b>76%</b>  <b>On Track</b>

## Impact Area 2: Economic Empowerment

### Impact Area 2 – Results Overview<sup>16</sup>



In 2016, **Economic Empowerment** was a priority area of work in **74** countries out of 107 countries where UN Women delivered programmes.



**US\$ 53.7 Million** Programme expenses under impact area 2

<sup>16</sup> The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Programme expenses include all core and non-core field-based and headquarters-based programme expenses for this impact area in 2016.

## Progress on impact area indicators for impact area 2

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>17</sup>	Target <sup>18</sup>	2014 Result <sup>19</sup>	2015 Result <sup>20</sup>	2016 Result <sup>21</sup>	Progress <sup>22</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>23</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%	5% <sup>xxi</sup>	NO NEW DATA 23%  Off Track
	2B Percentage of countries where the gender pay gap was reduced and average earnings increased	0% (2014)	50%	14%	14%	14% <sup>xxii</sup>	NO NEW DATA 28%  Off Track

<sup>17</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>18</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>19</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

<sup>20</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).

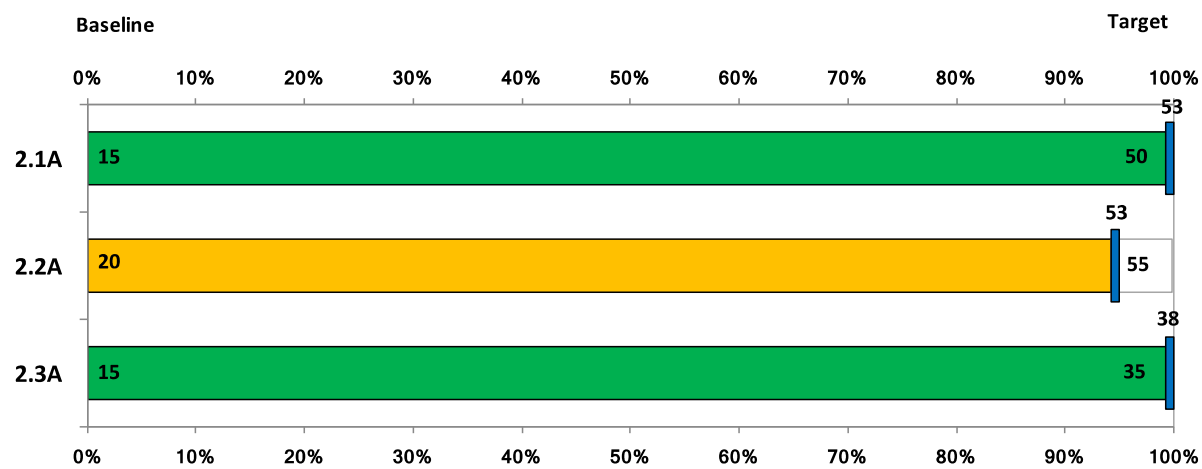
<sup>21</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.




<sup>22</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>23</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 75% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 75%.

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

- 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**
- 2.2A: Number of countries that have taken to scale gender-responsive services**
- 2.3A: Number of countries which have economic policies and poverty eradication strategies which are influenced by gender equality advocates**



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>24</sup>	Target <sup>25</sup>	2014 Result <sup>26</sup>	2015 Result <sup>27</sup>	2016 Result <sup>28</sup>	Progress <sup>29</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>30</sup>
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>							
2.1 National plans, legislation, policies, strategies, budgets and justice mechanisms <sup>31</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	53 <sup>xxiii</sup>	109%  Achieved
2.2 Women's sustainable livelihoods enhanced by gender-responsive services and access and control over means of production and resources	2.2A Number of countries that have taken to scale gender-responsive services	20	55	27	40	53 <sup>xxiv</sup>	94%  On Track
2.3 Gender equality advocates influence economic policies and poverty eradication strategies to promote women's economic empowerment and sustainable development	2.3A Number of countries which have economic policies and poverty eradication strategies which are influenced by gender equality advocates	15 (2011)	35 <sup>xxv</sup>	17	26	38 <sup>xxvi</sup>	115%  Achieved

<sup>24</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>25</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>26</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).





<sup>27</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).



<sup>28</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

<sup>29</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>30</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 75% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 75%.

<sup>31</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>24</sup>	Target <sup>25</sup>	2014 Result <sup>26</sup>	2015 Result <sup>27</sup>	2016 Result <sup>28</sup>	Progress <sup>29</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>30</sup>
<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	47 <sup>xxvii</sup>	155%  Achieved
<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 <sup>xxviii</sup>	18	21	27 <sup>xxix</sup>	54%  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	44 <sup>xxx</sup>	97%  On Track
<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	21 (2012)	56	29	45	54 <sup>xxxi</sup>	94%  On Track

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>24</sup>	Target <sup>25</sup>	2014 Result <sup>26</sup>	2015 Result <sup>27</sup>	2016 Result <sup>28</sup>	Progress <sup>29</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>30</sup>
<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	19 (2012)	35 <sup>xxxii</sup>	26	32	39 <sup>xxxiii</sup>	125%  Achieved
<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	9	22 <sup>xxxiv</sup>	14	17	24 <sup>xxxv</sup>	115%  Achieved



## Impact Area 3: Ending Violence against Women

### Impact Area 3 – Results Overview<sup>32</sup>

In 2016, **Ending Violence Against Women** was a priority area of work in **91** countries out of 107 countries where UN Women delivered programmes.




**US\$ 73.6 Million**

Programme expenses under impact area 3

<sup>32</sup> The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Programme expenses include all core and non-core field-based and headquarters-based programme expenses for this impact area in 2016.

## Progress on impact area indicators for impact area 3

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>33</sup>	Target <sup>34</sup>	2014 Result <sup>35</sup>	2015 Result <sup>36</sup>	2016 Result <sup>37</sup>	Progress <sup>38</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>39</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	119 <sup>xxxvi</sup>	97%  On Track
	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 <sup>xxxvii</sup>	15 (2016)	19	N/A	N/A	15 <sup>xxxviii</sup>	<b>BASELINE</b> (2016 result is the new baseline value)

<sup>33</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>34</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>35</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

<sup>36</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).

<sup>37</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

<sup>38</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

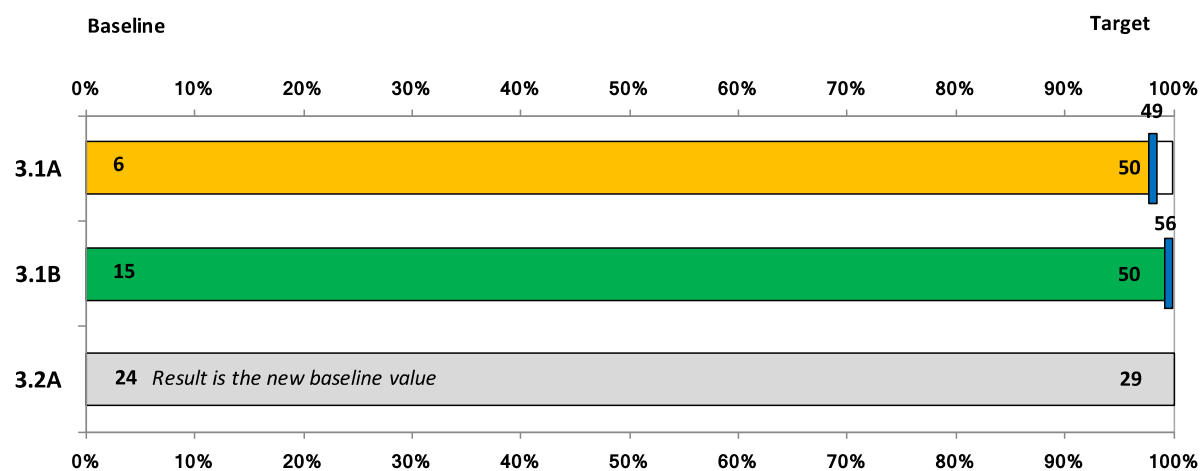
<sup>39</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 75% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 75%.



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

**3.1A: Number of countries that have adopted National Action Plans (NAPs)/strategies on ending violence against women and girls**

**3.1B: Number of countries that have adopted or strengthened legislation addressing all forms of violence against women informed by voices of women**

**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**



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>40</sup>	Target <sup>41</sup>	2014 Result <sup>42</sup>	2015 Result <sup>43</sup>	2016 Result <sup>44</sup>	Progress <sup>45</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>46</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 and respond to violence against women and girls	3.1A Number of countries that have adopted National Action Plans (NAPs)/strategies on ending violence against women and girls	6	50 <sup>xxxix</sup>	16	32	49 <sup>xl</sup>	98%  On Track
	3.1B Number of countries that have adopted or strengthened legislation addressing all forms of violence against women informed by voices of women <sup>xi</sup>	15	50 <sup>xlii</sup>	31	41	56 <sup>xliii</sup>	117%  Achieved
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 <sup>xliv</sup>	24 (2016)	29 <sup>xlv</sup>	N/A	N/A	24 <sup>xlvi</sup>	<b>BASELINE</b> (2016 result is the new baseline value)

<sup>40</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>41</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.



<sup>42</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).


<sup>43</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).

<sup>44</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

<sup>45</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>46</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 75% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 75%.

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>40</sup>	Target <sup>41</sup>	2014 Result <sup>42</sup>	2015 Result <sup>43</sup>	2016 Result <sup>44</sup>	Progress <sup>45</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>46</sup>
<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	70 <sup>xlvii</sup>	108%  Achieved
<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(1)</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 VAWG in private spaces <sup>xlviii</sup>	84 <sup>xlix</sup>	91 <sup>i</sup>	N/A	N/A	87 <sup>ii</sup>	43%  Off Track (2-year target)
	<b>3.1.2A(2)</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 sexual harassment and other forms of VAWG in public spaces <sup>lii</sup>	34 (2016)	91 <sup>lii</sup>	N/A	N/A	34 <sup>liv</sup>	<b>BASELINE</b> (2016 result is the new baseline value)
	<b>3.1.2B</b> Number of countries supported by UN-Women working on prevention of VAW in the areas of education, sporting, community mobilization and/or media <sup>lv</sup>	55 (2016)	66 <sup>lvi</sup>	N/A	N/A	55 <sup>lvii</sup>	<b>BASELINE</b> (2016 result is the new baseline value)
<b>3.1.3</b> Strengthened and coordinated UN-system action to prevent and eliminate violence	<b>3.1.3A(1)</b> Number of joint UN VAW programmes coordinated by	33 (2016)	43 <sup>lix</sup>	N/A	N/A	33 <sup>lx</sup>	<b>BASELINE</b> (2016 result is

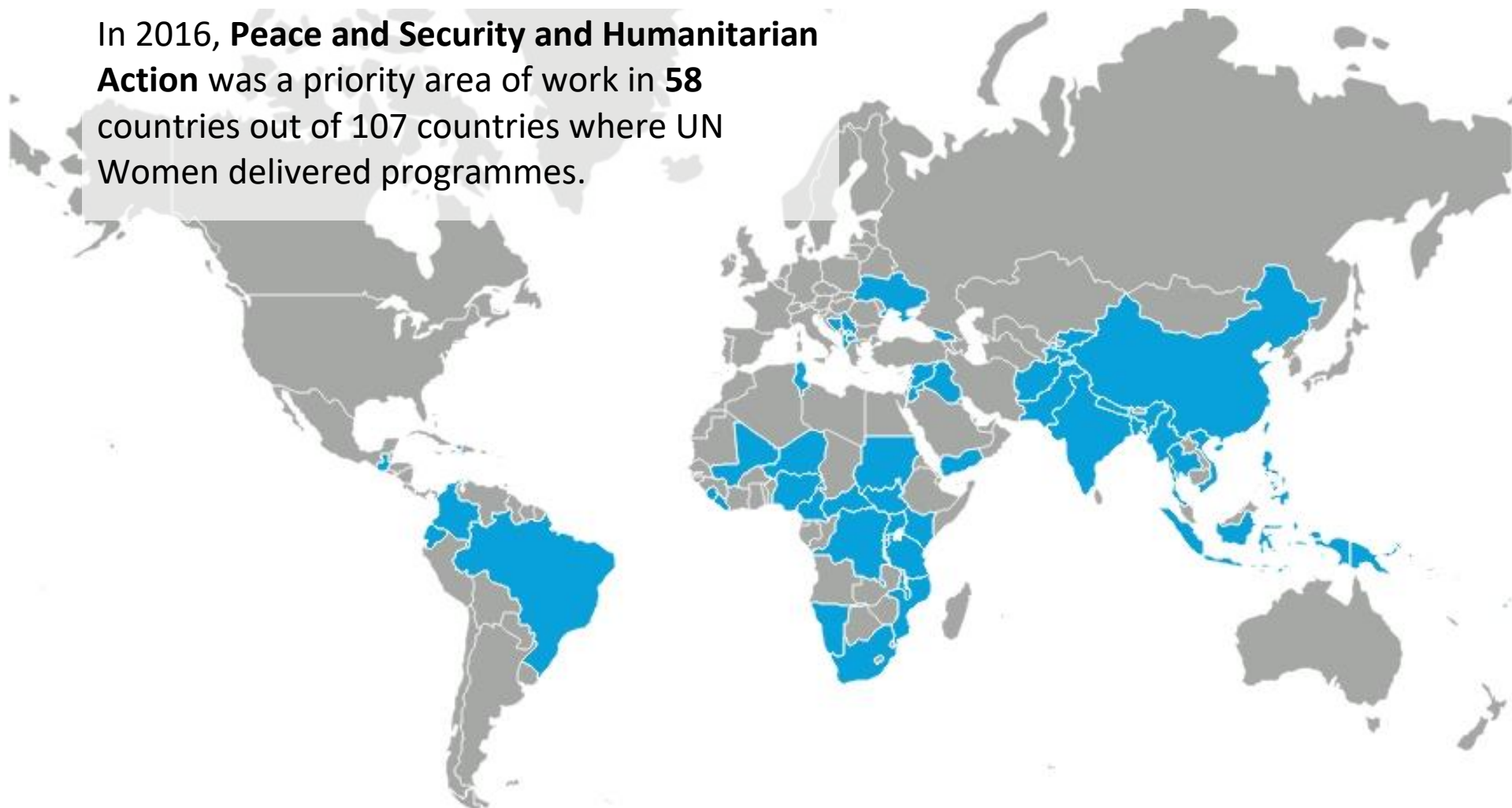
Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>40</sup>	Target <sup>41</sup>	2014 Result <sup>42</sup>	2015 Result <sup>43</sup>	2016 Result <sup>44</sup>	Progress <sup>45</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>46</sup>
against women and girls, including interagency initiatives such as the Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence Against Women campaign and other joint programmes	UN Women in countries supported by UN Women <sup>lviii</sup>						the new baseline value)
	<b>3.1.3A(2)</b> Number of interagency VAW initiatives coordinated by UN Women in countries supported by UN Women, such as the Unite Campaign <sup>lxi</sup>	<b>68</b> (2016)	<b>89</b> <sup>lxii</sup>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>68</b> <sup>lxiii</sup>	<b>BASELINE</b> (2016 result is the new baseline value)
<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	<b>28</b>	<b>55</b> <sup>lxiv</sup>	<b>39</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>52</b> <sup>lxv</sup>	<b>89%</b>  <b>On Track</b>
<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 have participated in training/capacity building for delivery of quality services <sup>lxvi</sup>	<b>23</b> (2016)	<b>35</b> <sup>lxvii</sup>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>23</b> <sup>lxviii</sup>	<b>BASELINE</b> (2016 result is the new baseline value)
<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 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 <sup>lxix</sup>	<b>30</b> (2016)	<b>45</b> <sup>lxx</sup>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>30</b> <sup>lxxi</sup>	<b>BASELINE</b> (2016 result is the new baseline value)



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

### Impact Area 4 – Results Overview<sup>47</sup>

In 2016, **Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action** was a priority area of work in **58** countries out of 107 countries where UN Women delivered programmes.






**US\$ 64.4 Million**

Programme expenses under impact area 4

<sup>47</sup> The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Programme expenses include all core and non-core field-based and headquarters-based programme expenses for this impact area in 2016.



## Progress on impact area indicators for impact area 4

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>48</sup>	Target <sup>49</sup>	2014 Result <sup>50</sup>	2015 Result <sup>51</sup>	2016 Result <sup>52</sup>	Progress <sup>53</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>54</sup>
<b>Impact Area Indicators</b>							
4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	4A(1) Percentage of senior positions (P5 to D2) in UN field missions occupied by women, by type of mission <sup>lxxii</sup>	33% (DPKO)	37% (DPKO)	N/A	N/A	23% <sup>lxxiii</sup> (DPKO)	-250%  Off Track
		29% (DPA)	35% (DPA)	N/A	N/A	24% <sup>lxxiv</sup> (DPA)	-83%  Off Track
	4A(2) Percentage of field missions led by women, by functional title (SRSG/DSRSG) <sup>lxxv</sup>	19% (SRSG)	25% (SRSG)	N/A	N/A	25% <sup>lxxvi</sup> (SRSG)	100%  Achieved
		18% (DSRSG)	26% (DSRSG)	N/A	N/A	26.9% <sup>lxxvii</sup> (DSRSG)	111%

<sup>48</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>49</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.


<sup>50</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

<sup>51</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).

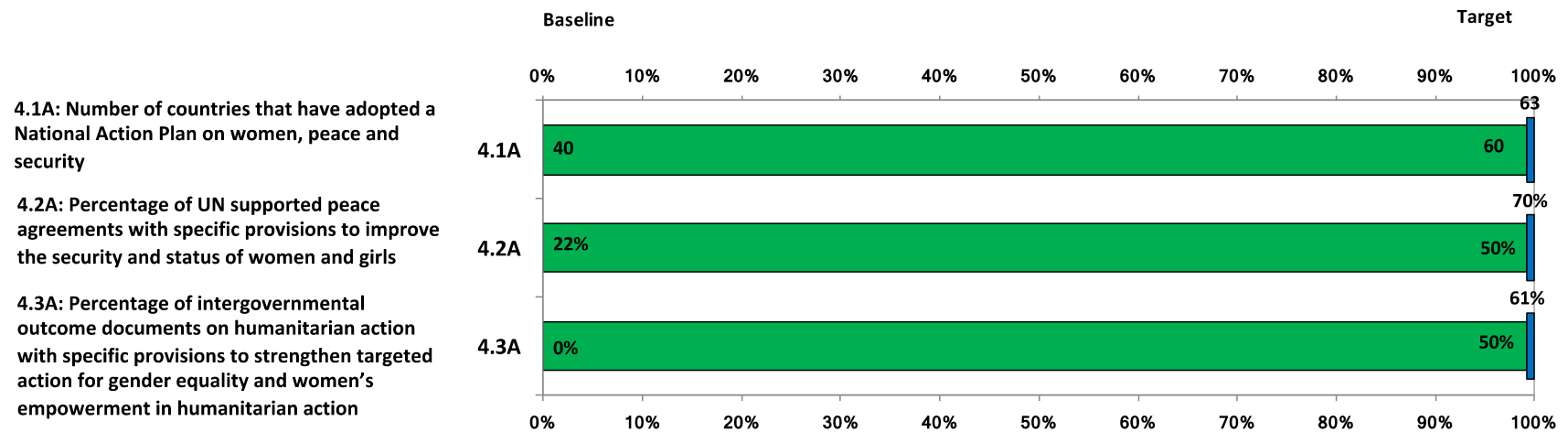
<sup>52</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.




<sup>53</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>54</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 75% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 75%.

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>48</sup>	Target <sup>49</sup>	2014 Result <sup>50</sup>	2015 Result <sup>51</sup>	2016 Result <sup>52</sup>	Progress <sup>53</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>54</sup>
							 <b>Achieved</b>
	<b>4B</b> Percentage of appointed commissioners participating in Truth Commissions during the last calendar year that were women <sup>lxxviii</sup>	<b>34.6%</b> (2015)	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>34.6%</b> <sup>lxxix</sup>	<b>NO NEW DATA</b> (no new data available since baseline in 2015)

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



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>55</sup>	Target <sup>56</sup>	2014 Result <sup>57</sup>	2015 Result <sup>58</sup>	2016 Result <sup>59</sup>	Progress <sup>60</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>61</sup>
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>							
<b>4.1</b> Women, Peace and Security commitments and accountability frameworks adopted and implemented in conflict and post-conflict situations	<b>4.1A</b> Number of countries that have adopted a National Action Plan on women, peace and security <sup>lxxx</sup>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>63</b> <sup>lxxxi</sup>	<b>115%</b>  <b>Achieved</b>
<b>4.2</b> Peace talks, recovery, conflict resolution and peace building planning processes and transitional justice processes include provisions on women's rights, participation and protection	<b>4.2A</b> Percentage of UN supported peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls	<b>22%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>70%</b> <sup>lxxxii</sup>	<b>171%</b>  <b>Achieved</b>
<b>4.3</b> Gender equality commitments adopted and implemented in humanitarian action which includes disaster risk reduction and preparedness, response and early recovery	<b>4.3A</b> 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	<b>N/A</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>61%</b> <sup>lxxxiii</sup>	<b>122%</b>  <b>Achieved</b>

<sup>55</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>56</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.





<sup>57</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).



<sup>58</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).

<sup>59</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

<sup>60</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>61</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 75% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 75%.

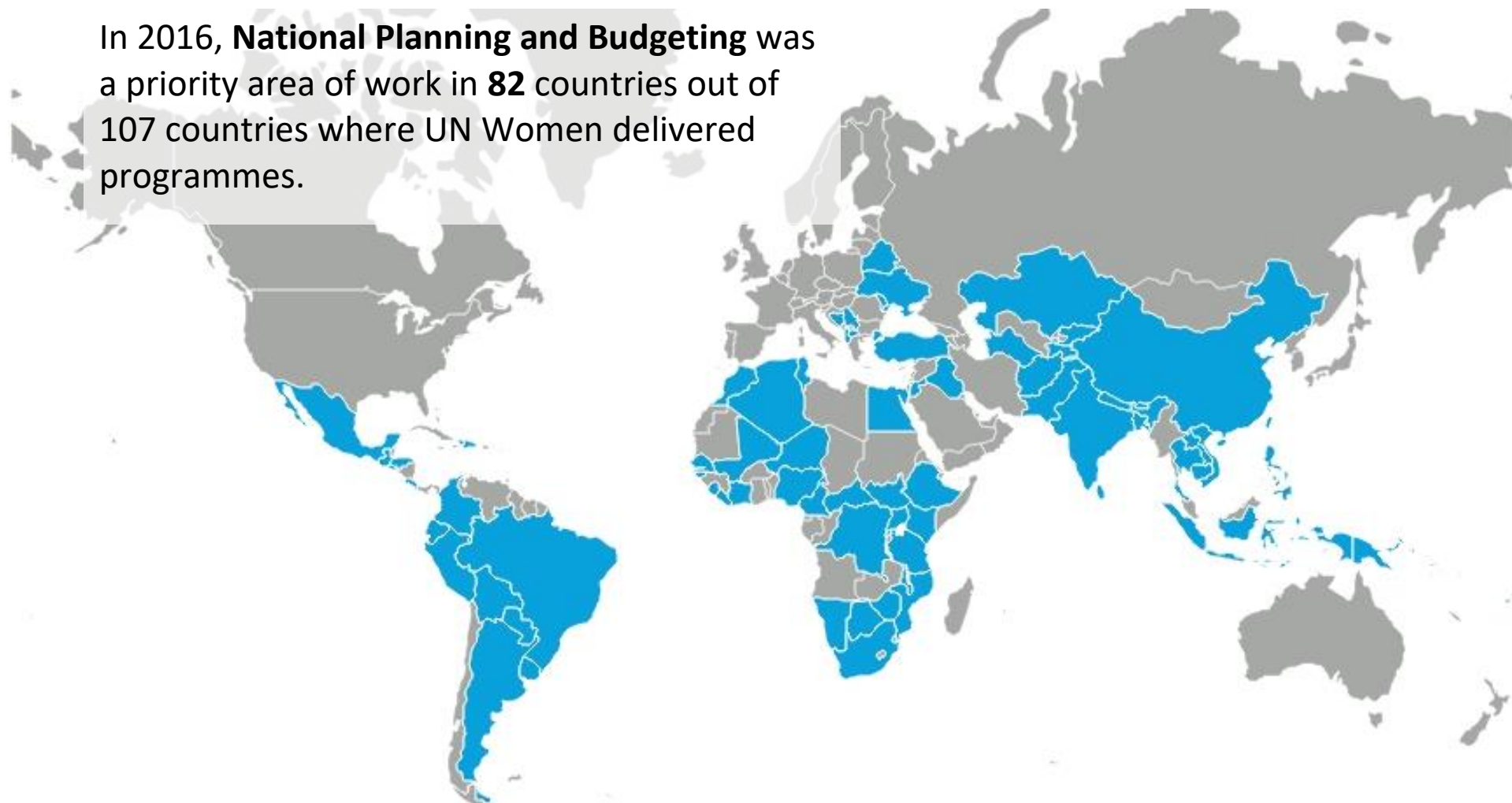
Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>55</sup>	Target <sup>56</sup>	2014 Result <sup>57</sup>	2015 Result <sup>58</sup>	2016 Result <sup>59</sup>	Progress <sup>60</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>61</sup>
<b>Output Indicators</b>							
4.1.1 UN-Women catalyzes UN system to meet WPS commitments	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) <sup>lxxxiv</sup>	0%	15%	N/A	N/A	20% <sup>lxxxv</sup>	133%  Achieved
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 <sup>lxxxvi</sup>	64% <sup>lxxxvii</sup>	75%	N/A	N/A	70% <sup>lxxxviii</sup>	55%  On Track (2-year target)
4.3.1 Evidence-based knowledge including performance measurement and accountability frameworks on gender-responsive humanitarian action, is accessible to policy-makers, practitioners and decision-making bodies	4.3.1A Number of countries supported by UN-Women where there is evidence of the use of the <i>UN-Women Accountability to Gender in Humanitarian Action Report</i> to inform high level policy discussions	0	30	4	8	11 <sup>lxxxix</sup>	37%  Off Track
	4.3.1B Number of countries supported by UN-Women, where there is evidence of the use of country specific research/studies on Gender in Humanitarian Action to inform high level policy discussions	10	30	15	29	30 <sup>xc</sup>	100%  Achieved

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>55</sup>	Target <sup>56</sup>	2014 Result <sup>57</sup>	2015 Result <sup>58</sup>	2016 Result <sup>59</sup>	Progress <sup>60</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>61</sup>
<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	<b>11</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>48<sup>xci</sup></b>	<b>195%</b>  <b>Achieved</b>
<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	<b>0%</b> (5 appeals in 2014)	<b>75%</b> (9 appeals)	<b>5</b> (5 of 24)	<b>6</b> (6 of 26) (25% increase)	<b>12<sup>xcii</sup></b> (12 of 27) (175% increase)	<b>175%</b>  <b>Achieved</b>

## Impact Area 5: National Planning and Budgeting

### Impact Area 5 – Results Overview<sup>62</sup>

In 2016, **National Planning and Budgeting** was a priority area of work in **82** countries out of 107 countries where UN Women delivered programmes.





**US\$ 16.9 Million**

Programme expenses under impact area 5

<sup>62</sup> The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Programme expenses include all core and non-core field-based and headquarters-based programme expenses for this impact area in 2016.

## Progress on impact area indicators for impact area 5

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>63</sup>	Target <sup>64</sup>	2014 Result <sup>65</sup>	2015 Result <sup>66</sup>	2016 Result <sup>67</sup>	Progress <sup>68</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>69</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	20 <sup>xciii</sup>	22	20	27 <sup>xciv</sup>	135%  Achieved
	5B Number of donor countries (DAC) that increased their allocation to gender equality	0	14 <sup>xcv</sup>	14	17	9 <sup>xcvi</sup>	64%  Off Track
	5C Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by age group and sex <sup>xcvii</sup>	N/A <sup>xcviii</sup>	<500,000 new HIV infections <sup>xcix</sup>	N/A	N/A	see Table 5C	Note <sup>c</sup>

<sup>63</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>64</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>65</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

<sup>66</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).

<sup>67</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

<sup>68</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>69</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 75% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 75%.



**Table 5C**  
**Estimated HIV incidence rate (per 1000) globally in 2015**  
 (source: UNAIDS data)

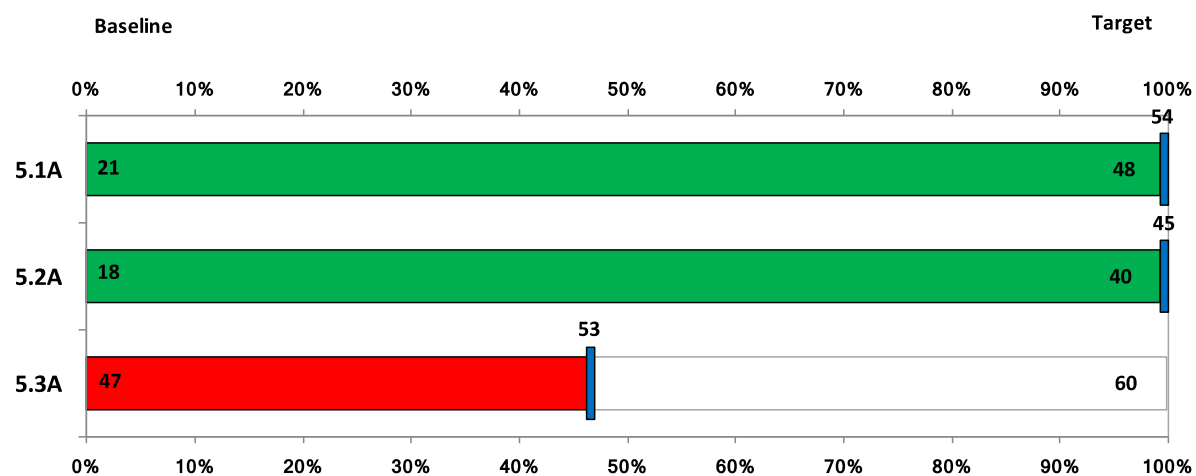
<b>Indicator 5C Results for 2016</b>	<b>male + female</b>	<b>male</b>	<b>female</b>
<b>All ages</b>	0.30	0.31	0.28
<b>Adults (15+)</b>	0.37	0.40	0.35
<b>Adults (15-49)</b>	0.50	0.52	0.48
<b>Children (0-14)</b>	0.08	-	-
<b>Adolescents (15-19)</b>	0.44	0.29	0.59
<b>Youth (20-24)</b>	0.72	0.64	0.80
<b>Adolescents and youth (15-24)</b>	0.58	0.47	0.70




## 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>70</sup>	Target <sup>71</sup>	2014 Result <sup>72</sup>	2015 Result <sup>73</sup>	2016 Result <sup>74</sup>	Progress <sup>75</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>76</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)	48 <sup>ci</sup>	35	42	54 <sup>cii</sup>	122%  Achieved
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	45 <sup>ciii</sup>	123%  Achieved
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	53 <sup>civ</sup>	46%  Off Track

<sup>70</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>71</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.






<sup>72</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).



<sup>73</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).

<sup>74</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 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 75% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 75%.

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>70</sup>	Target <sup>71</sup>	2014 Result <sup>72</sup>	2015 Result <sup>73</sup>	2016 Result <sup>74</sup>	Progress <sup>75</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>76</sup>
<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)	40 <sup>cv</sup>	22	29	37 <sup>cvi</sup>	87%  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%	100% <sup>cvi</sup>	100%  Achieved
	5.1.2B Number of agencies that track and report on allocations and expenditure using gender markers validated by a quality assurance process <sup>cvi</sup>	3	29 <sup>cix</sup>	N/A	N/A	24 <sup>cx</sup>	81%  On Track
5.2.1 Capacities of governments, gender equality advocates and women's groups to track budget allocations and expenditures strengthened	5.2.1A Number of countries where tools and knowledge provided by UN-Women are used by Government and gender equality advocates to monitor budget allocations and to track expenditures from a gender perspective	10 (2012)	40	17	23	34 <sup>cx</sup>	80%  On Track
5.2.2 National dialogue mechanisms for promoting the implementation of gender responsive planning, budgeting and monitoring in place	5.2.2A Number of countries supported by UN-Women where multi-stakeholder forums and dialogue mechanisms involving Government institutions, CSOs and donors take place	8	40	18	25	31 <sup>cxii</sup>	72%  Off Track

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>70</sup>	Target <sup>71</sup>	2014 Result <sup>72</sup>	2015 Result <sup>73</sup>	2016 Result <sup>74</sup>	Progress <sup>75</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>76</sup>
<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</b>	<b>55<sup>cxiii</sup></b>	<b>75%</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</b>	<b>44<sup>cxiv</sup></b>	<b>66%</b>  <b>Off Track</b>

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

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

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>77</sup>	Target <sup>78</sup>	2014 Result <sup>79</sup>	2015 Result <sup>80</sup>	2016 Result <sup>81</sup>	Progress <sup>82</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>83</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%	42% <sup>cxv</sup>	50%  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	178 <sup>cxvi</sup>	NO NEW DATA 138%  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](#).

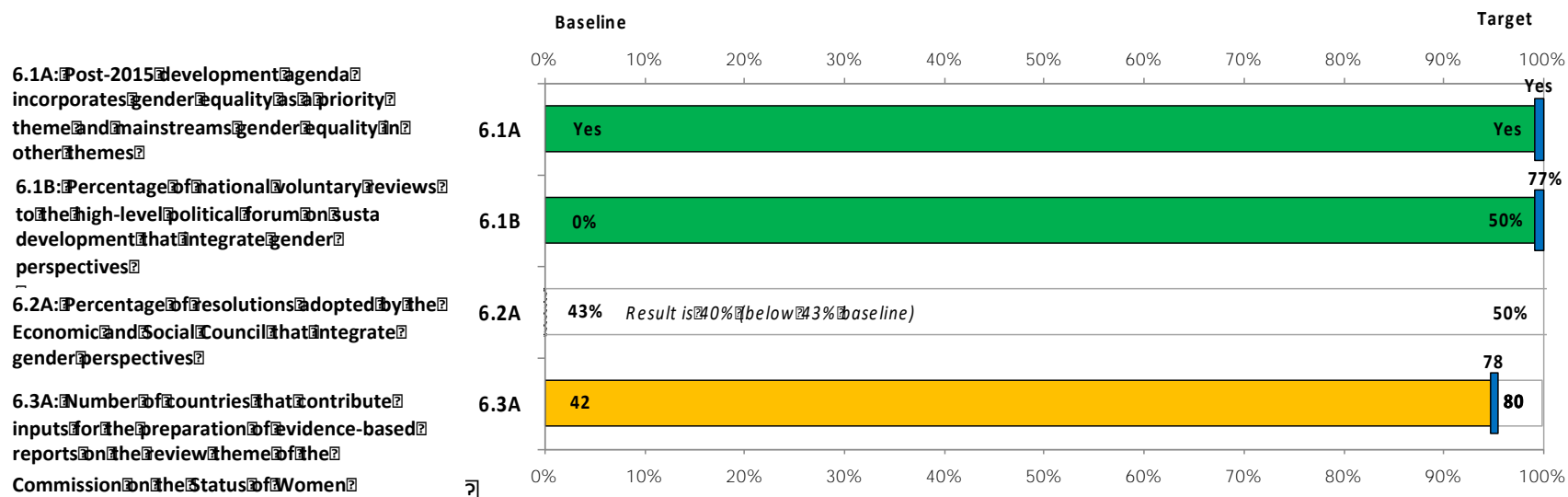
<sup>80</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).




<sup>81</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

<sup>82</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>83</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 75% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 75%.

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



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>84</sup>	Target <sup>85</sup>	2014 Result <sup>86</sup>	2015 Result <sup>87</sup>	2016 Result <sup>88</sup>	Progress <sup>89</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>90</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	Yes <sup>cxvii</sup>	100%  Achieved
	6.1B Percentage of national voluntary reviews to the high-level political forum on sustainable development that integrate gender perspectives <sup>cxviii</sup>	0%	50%	N/A	N/A	77% <sup>cxix</sup>	154%  Achieved (2-year target)
6.2 Sectoral global policy and normative frameworks reflect gender equality and women's empowerment perspectives	6.2A Percentage of resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council that integrate gender perspectives	43% (2012)	50%	37%	53%	40% <sup>cxx</sup>	-43%  Off Track

<sup>84</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>85</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>86</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).




<sup>87</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).





<sup>88</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.





<sup>89</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>90</sup> Achieved = progress of 100% or more, On Track = progress of 75% to 99%, and Off Track = progress of less than 75%.



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>84</sup>	Target <sup>85</sup>	2014 Result <sup>86</sup>	2015 Result <sup>87</sup>	2016 Result <sup>88</sup>	Progress <sup>89</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>90</sup>
<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 review theme of the Commission on the Status of Women <sup>cxxi</sup>	28	80 <sup>cxxii</sup>	N/A	N/A	78 <sup>cxxiii</sup>	95%  On Track
<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	0 (2014)	65 <sup>cxxiv</sup>	32	45	57 <sup>cxxv</sup>	88%  On Track
	<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	0	70 (2015)	76	84	N/A <sup>cxxvi</sup>	NO NEW DATA (2015 target)
	<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	0	100 (2015)	42	55	N/A <sup>cxxvii</sup>	NO NEW DATA (2015 target)
	<b>6.1.1D</b> 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 <sup>cxxviii</sup>	20 (2015)	40	N/A	N/A	29 <sup>cxxix</sup>	45%  Off Track (2-year target)


Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>84</sup>	Target <sup>85</sup>	2014 Result <sup>86</sup>	2015 Result <sup>87</sup>	2016 Result <sup>88</sup>	Progress <sup>89</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>90</sup>
	<b>6.1.1E</b> Number of countries that received support from UN-Women for monitoring of gender-related SDG indicators <sup>cxxx</sup>	0	35	N/A	N/A	18 <sup>cxxxi</sup>	51%  On Track (2-year target)
6.1.2 Governments, civil society and other relevant partners convened, and evidence-based dialogue facilitated, in intergovernmental processes	<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 processes such as CSW, the elaboration the post 2015 development agenda, and the 20-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action	5	84 <sup>cxxxii</sup>	32	103	117 <sup>cxxxiii</sup>	66%  Off Track
	<b>6.1.2B</b> Number of CSO representatives registered to attend the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) <sup>cxxxiv</sup>	0 <sup>cxxxv</sup> (2015)	6,000	N/A	N/A	4,209	70%  On Track (2-year target)
	<b>6.1.2C</b> Number of (written and oral) statements and interventions of civil society in CSW <sup>cxxxvi</sup>	0 <sup>cxxxvii</sup> (2015)	420	N/A	N/A	231	55%  On Track (2-year target)

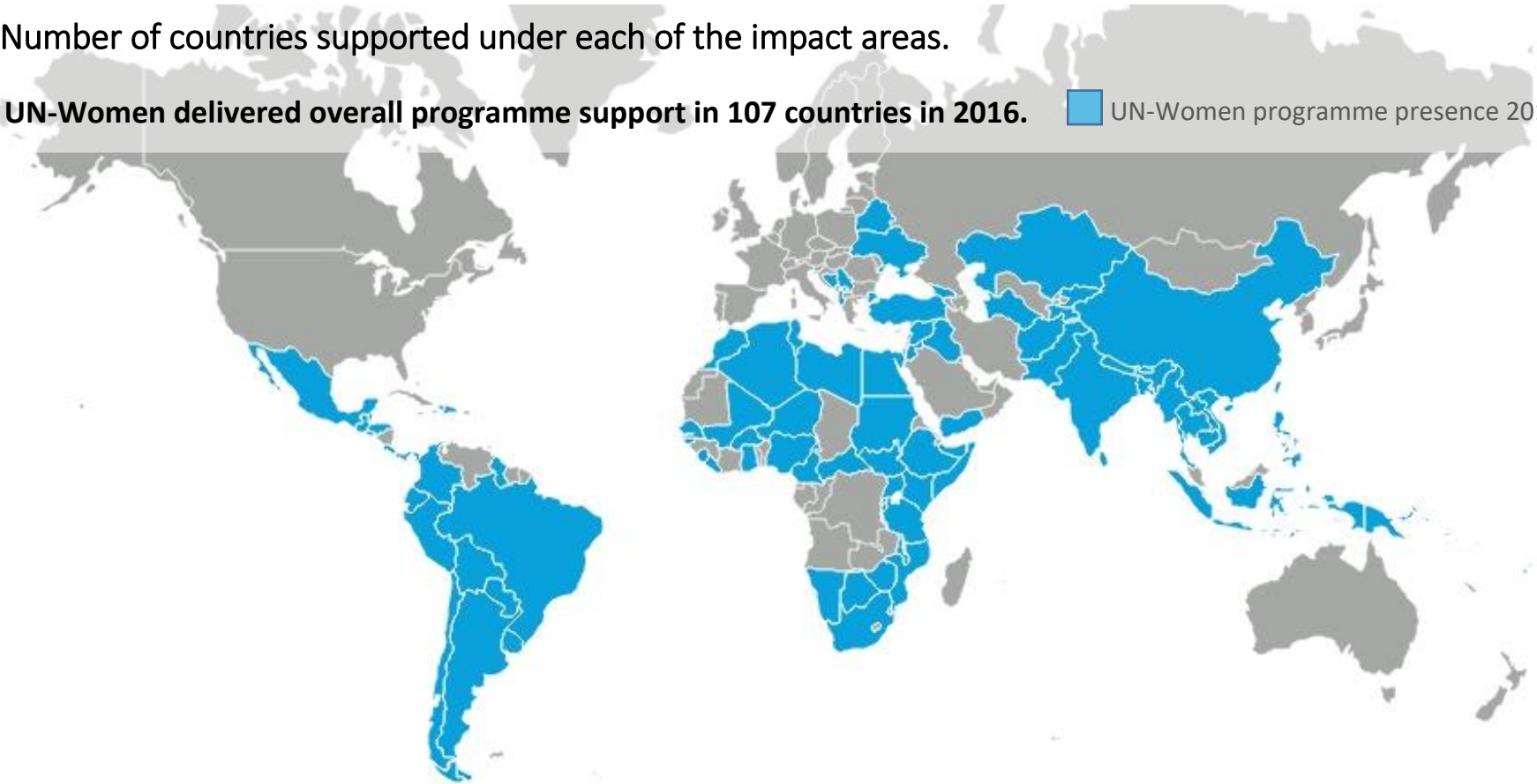
Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>84</sup>	Target <sup>85</sup>	2014 Result <sup>86</sup>	2015 Result <sup>87</sup>	2016 Result <sup>88</sup>	Progress <sup>89</sup> and Achieved, On Track, or Off Track <sup>90</sup>
6.1.3 Gender equality and women's empowerment fully reflected in the future development agenda	6.1.3A Existence of stand-alone goal in the future development agenda on gender equality and women's empowerment	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes <sup>cxxxviii</sup>	100%  Achieved
	6.1.3B Percentage of goals in the future development agenda for which there are gender-responsive targets and indicators	50%	75% (2015)	N/A	70%	N/A <sup>cxxxix</sup>	NO NEW DATA (2015 target)
6.2.1 Substantive inputs and dialogue that expand knowledge on gender perspectives provided to global intergovernmental processes and issues	6.2.1A Number of intergovernmental fora where UN-Women supported dialogue on gender perspectives	0	32	30	35	28 <sup>cxli</sup>	88%  On Track
	6.2.1B Percentage of reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly that integrate gender perspectives	62%	74%	61%	57%	62% <sup>cxli</sup>	0%  Off Track
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 <sup>cxlii</sup>	24 (2016)	70 <sup>cxliii</sup>	N/A	N/A	24 <sup>cxliv</sup>	BASELINE (2016 result is the new baseline value)
	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	85% <sup>cxliv</sup>	89%  On Track

# Global Overview of Results

Number of countries supported under each of the impact areas.

**UN-Women delivered overall programme support in 107 countries in 2016.**

 UN-Women programme presence 2016



*presence in*  
**91 countries**

**Leadership and  
Political  
Participation**

*presence in*  
**74 countries**

**Economic  
Empowerment**

*presence in*  
**91 countries**

**Ending Violence  
Against Women**

*presence in*  
**58 countries**

**Peace and Security  
and Humanitarian  
Action**

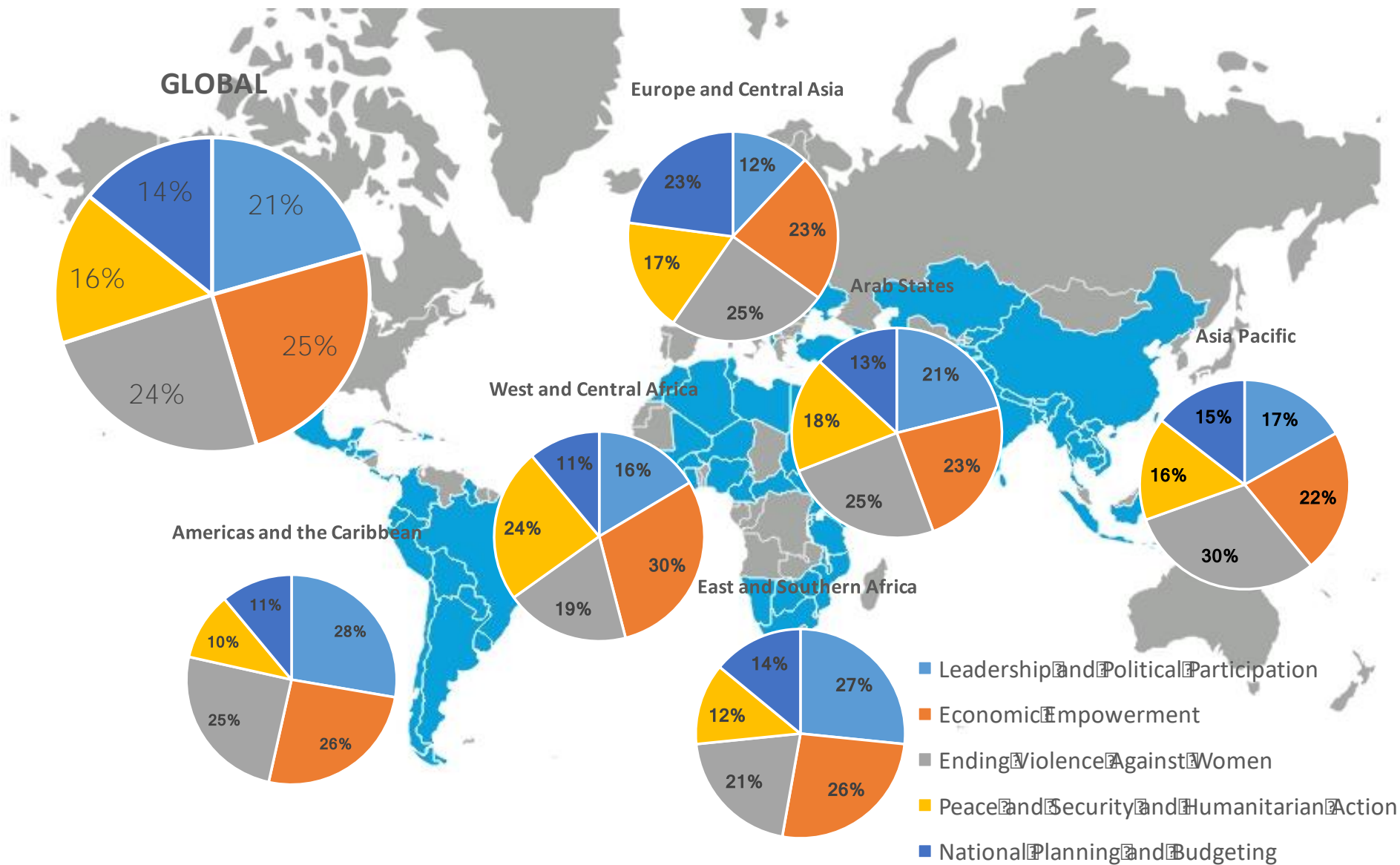
*presence in*  
**82 countries**

**National Planning  
and Budgeting**



This map highlights UN Women programme presence in 2016 across 107 countries; and the boxes below identify the total number of countries where UN Women delivered programmes in 2016 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 2016 in UN Women programmes by percentage in each of the six impact areas, by region as well globally.

## Programming Focus of 2016 Plans

Regional distribution by Outcomes/Outputs/Activities in each of the impact areas<sup>91</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>21.2%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>
<b>Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>
<b>Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>22.4%</b>
<b>Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>
<b>Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>13.8%</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>9.5%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>7.1%</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>16.9%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>
<b>Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>24.1%</b>
<b>Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>24.5%</b>
<b>Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>

<sup>91</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	13.3%	13.9%	12.9%
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	9.7%	8.2%	8.6%
<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	22.3%	26.7%	27.4%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	29.5%	26.4%	26.2%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	18.7%	19.4%	20.2%
Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	14.4%	13.6%	13.2%
Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	13.7%	13.0%	12.4%
Impact 6 A comprehensive and dynamic set of global norms, policies and standards on gender equality and women's empowerment is in place and is applied through action by Governments and other stakeholders at all levels	1.4%	0.9%	0.7%
<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	13.9%	14.1%	8.5%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	32.2%	30.8%	26.3%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	18.3%	18.2%	18.9%

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
<b>Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>37.9%</b>
<b>Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>7.9%</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>0.9%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Arab States

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
<b>Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>
<b>Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>22.4%</b>
<b>Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>24.0%</b>
<b>Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>
<b>Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>10.2%</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>5.5%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

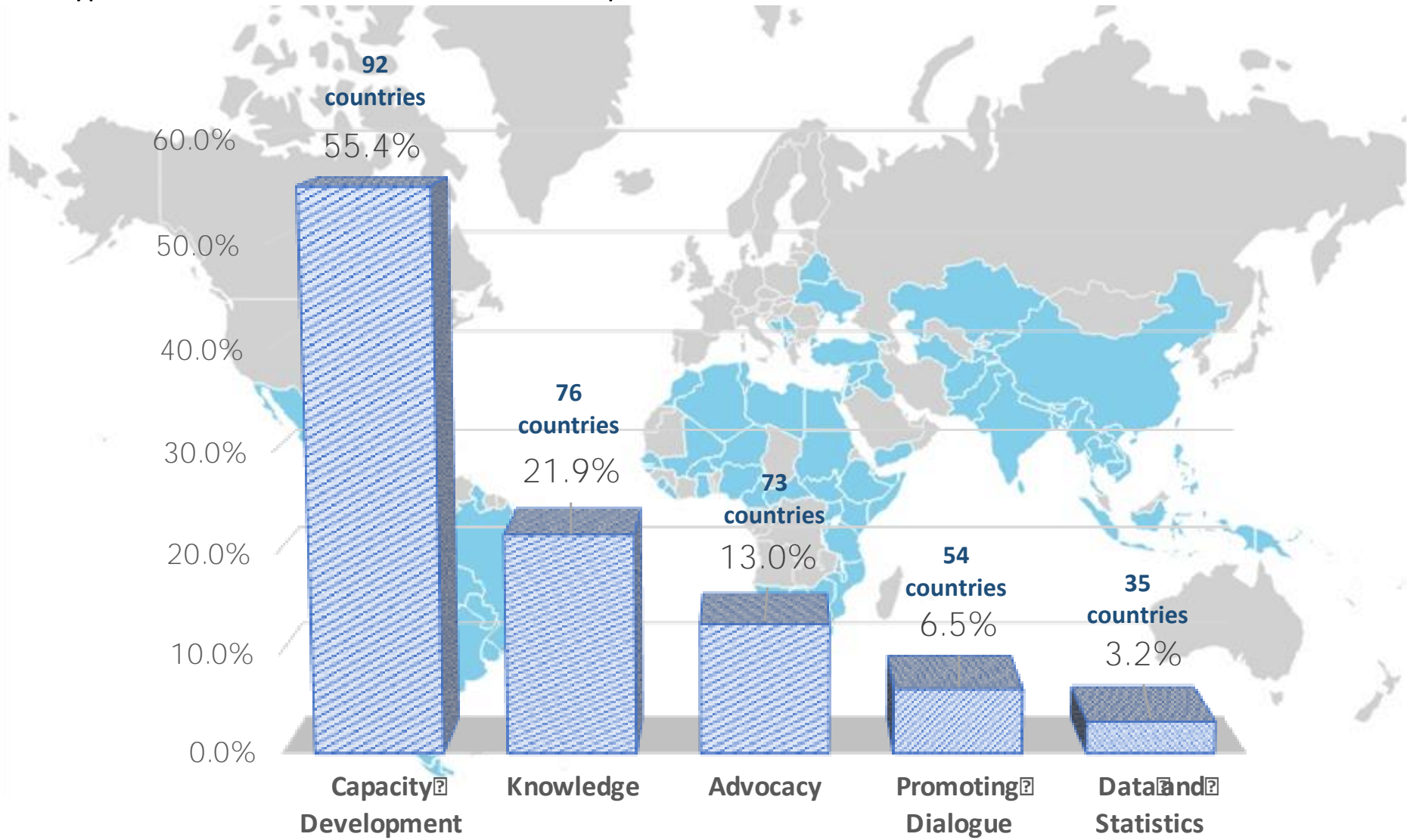
### Europe and Central Asia

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
<b>Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>
<b>Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>
<b>Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>27.0%</b>



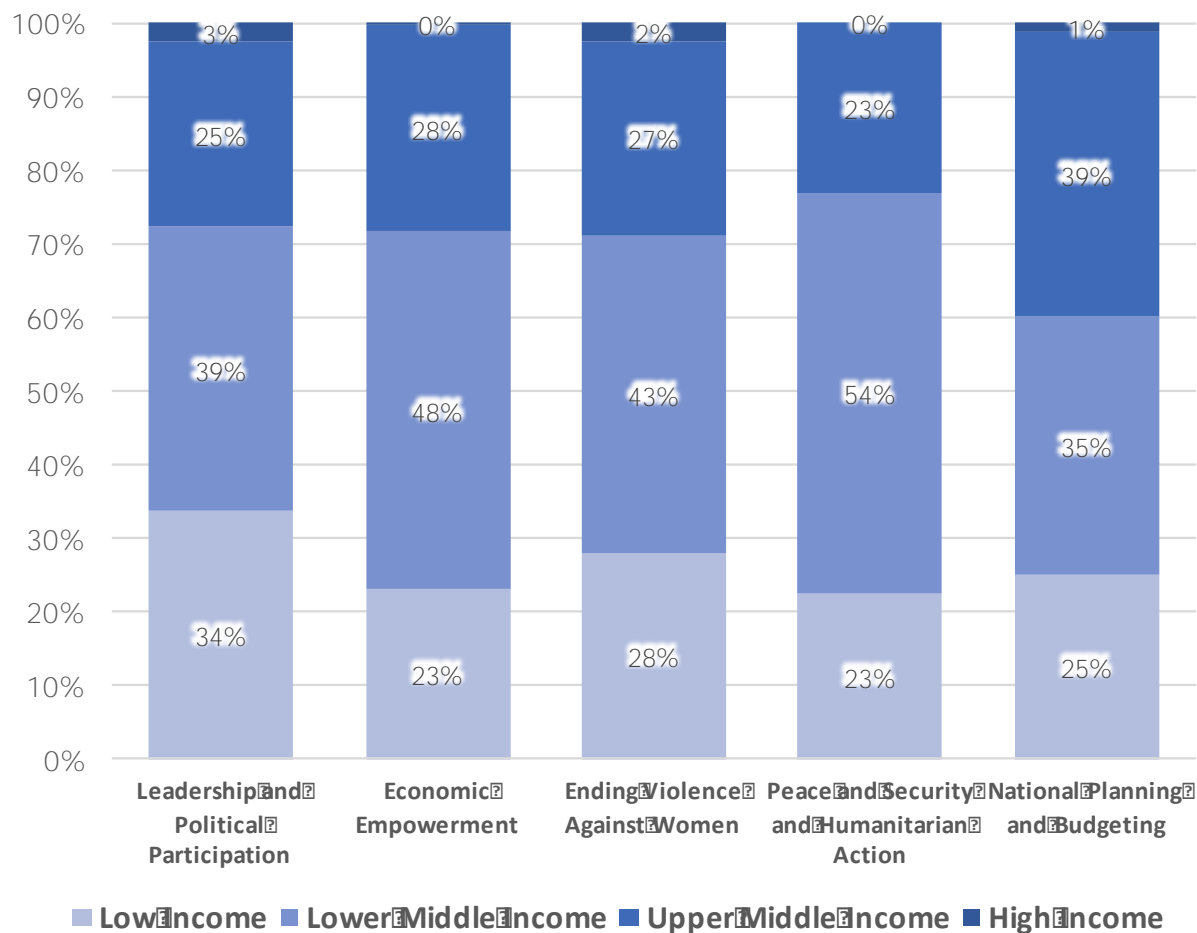
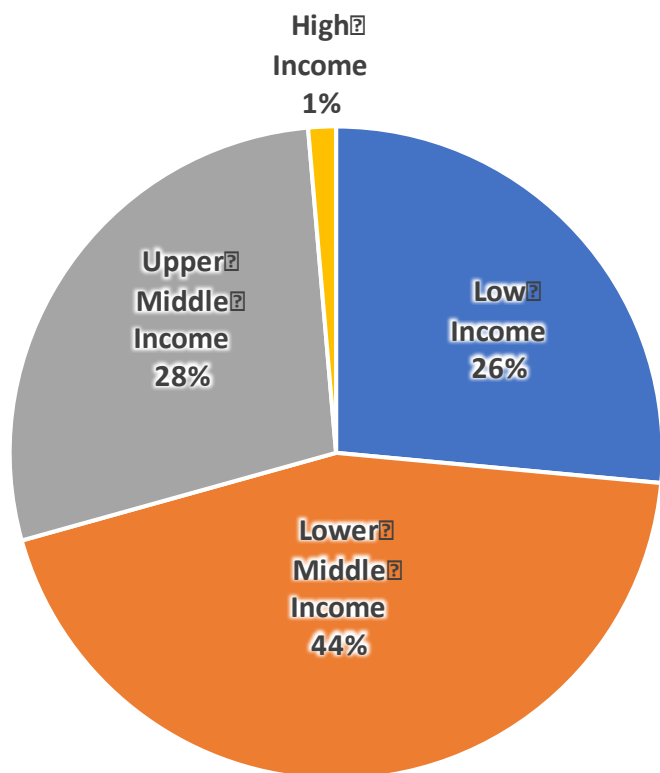
<b>Impact Areas</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>
<b>Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation</b>	<b>18.1%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>
<b>Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>21.7%</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>1.1%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.8%</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 in 2016 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>92</sup>



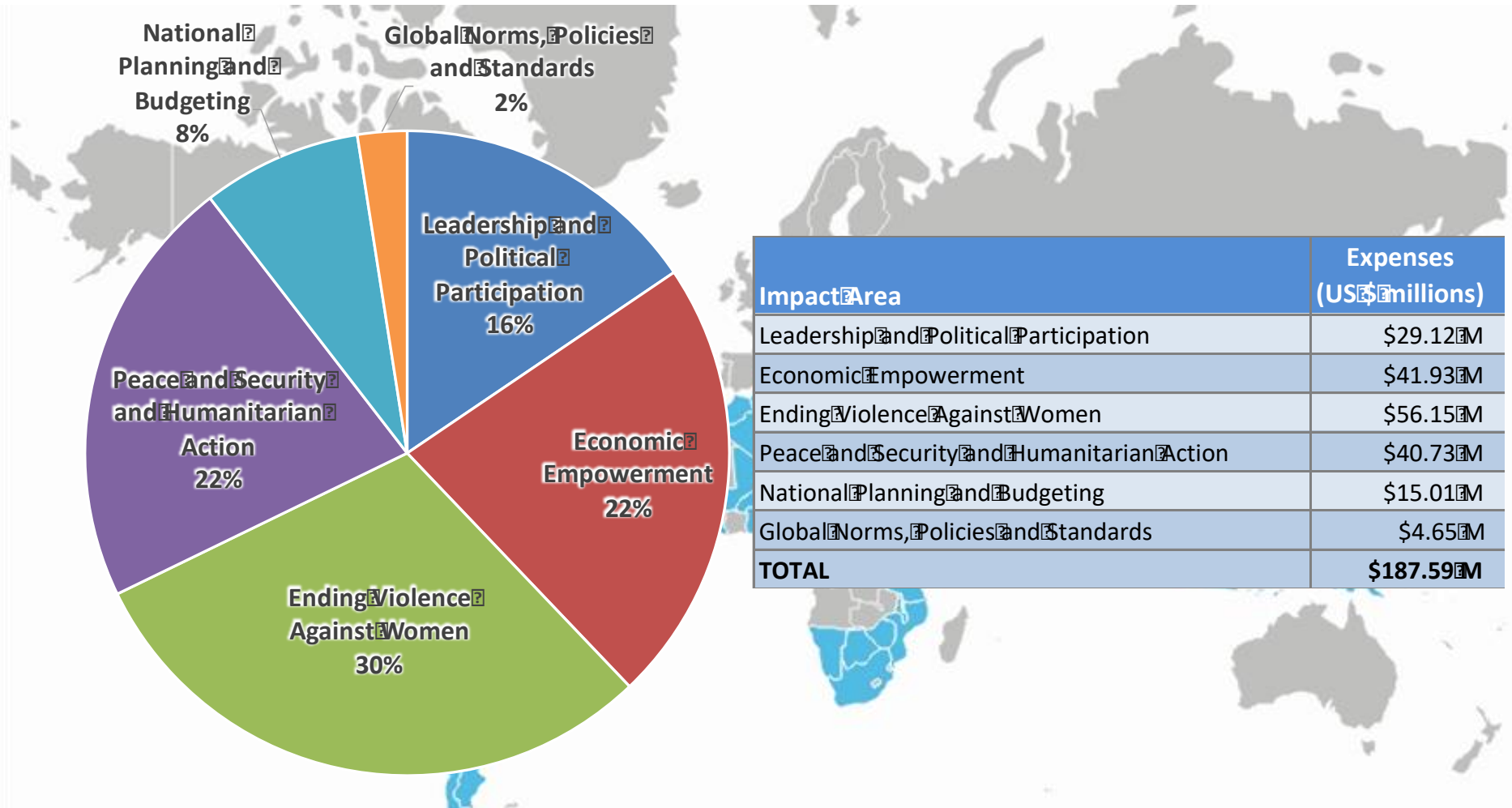
How to read the chart


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, 43% of all outcomes that address the Ending Violence Against Women impact area are supported by UN Women in Lower Middle Income countries.

<sup>92</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, 2016<sup>93</sup> (US \$ millions)

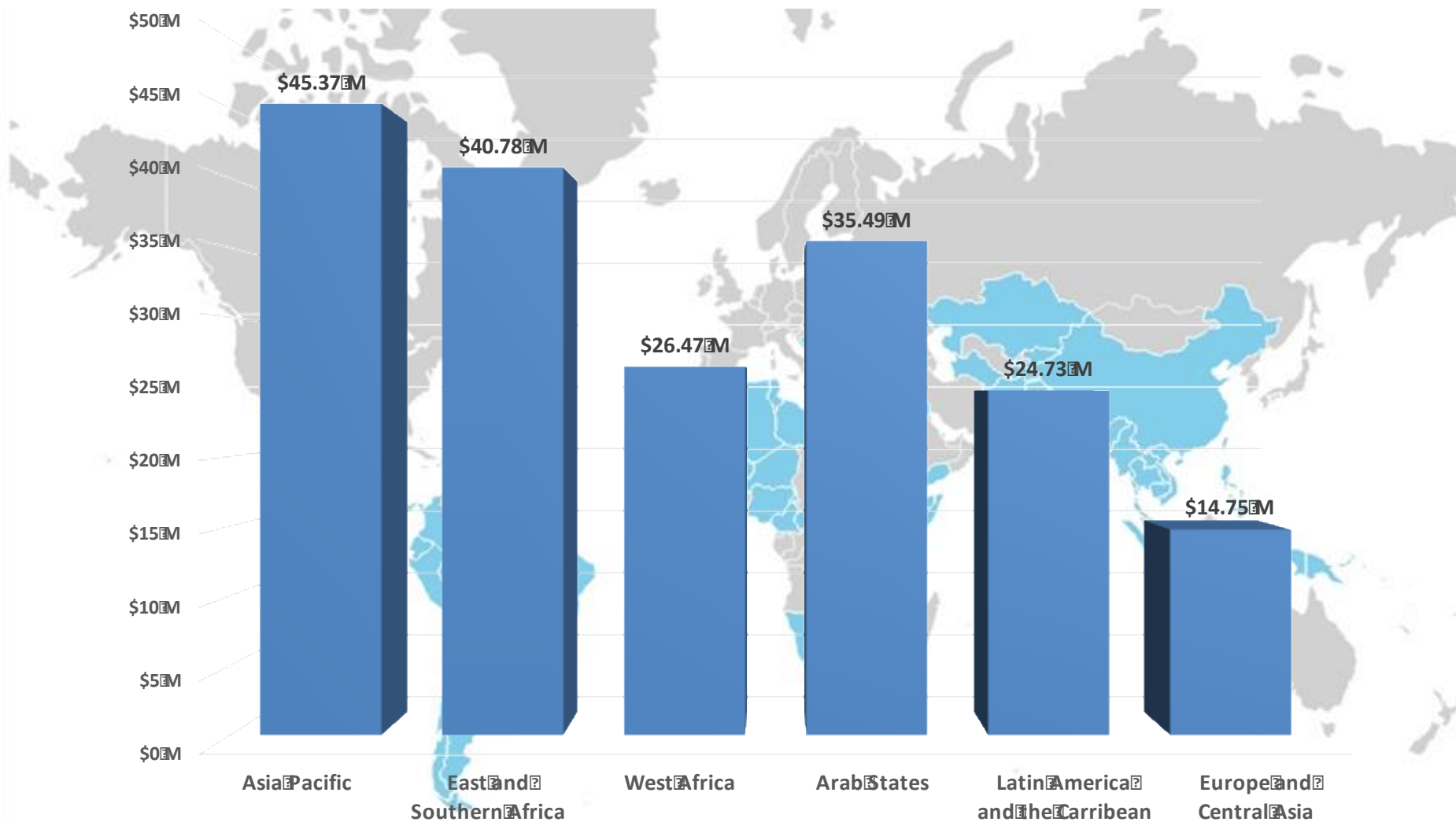


 **How to read the chart**

This chart provides the distribution of UN Women field-based programme expenses (core and non-core) in 2016 by impact area, in US \$ millions. For example, total 2016 field-based programme expenses under the Ending Violence Against Women impact area totaled US \$56.15 million, representing 30% of all 2016 field-based expenses.

<sup>93</sup> Financial information for the year ended 31 December 2016 has been prepared on an accrual accounting basis in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). Total UN Women field-based programme expenses for 2016 are US \$187.59 million.

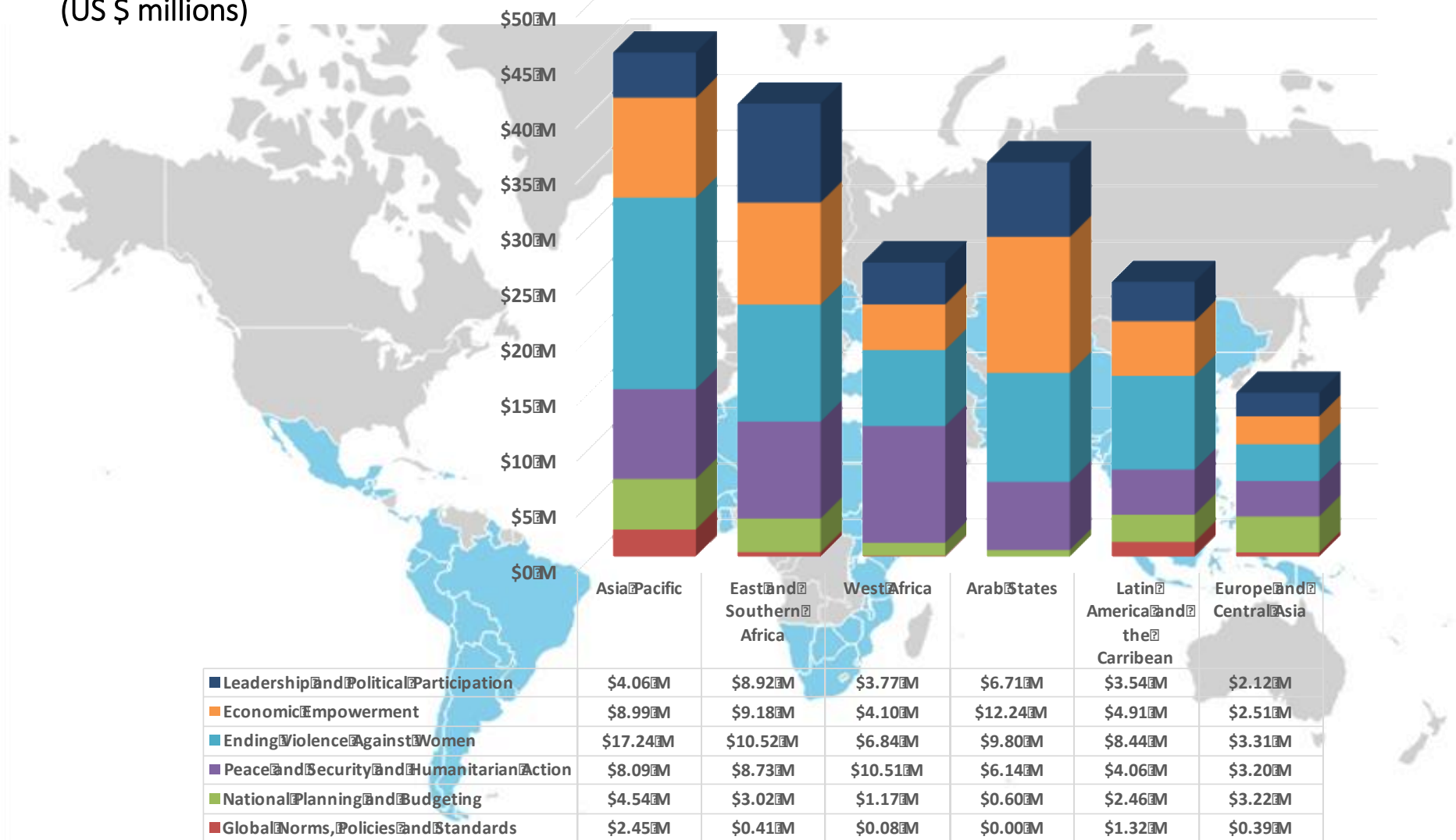
## Overall distribution of UN Women (Core and Non-Core) Programme Expenses by Regions, 2016<sup>94</sup> (US \$ millions)



This chart provides the distribution of UN Women field-based programme expenses (core and non-core) in 2016 by region, in US \$ millions. For example, 2016 programme expenses under the West Africa region totaled US \$26.47 millions.

<sup>94</sup> Financial information for the year ended 31 December 2016 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, 2016<sup>95</sup> (US \$ millions)



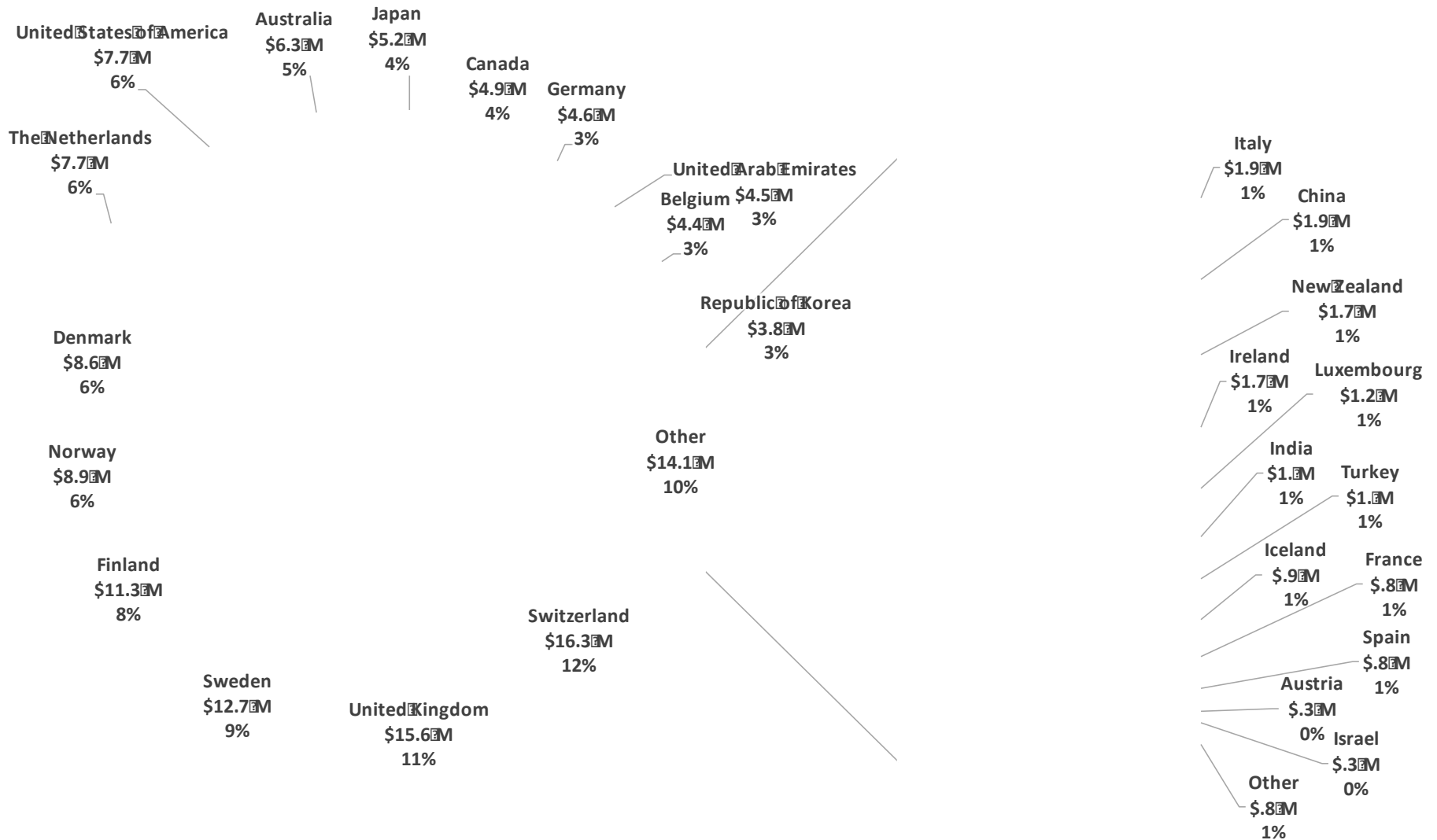
How to read the chart

This chart provides the distribution of UN Women field-based programme expenses (core and non-core) in 2016 by region and impact area, in US \$ millions. For example, 2016 field-based programme expenses in Economic Empowerment under the Arab States region totaled US \$12.24 million.

<sup>95</sup> Financial information for the year ended 31 December 2016 has been prepared on an accrual accounting basis in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

# UN Women Resource Mobilization

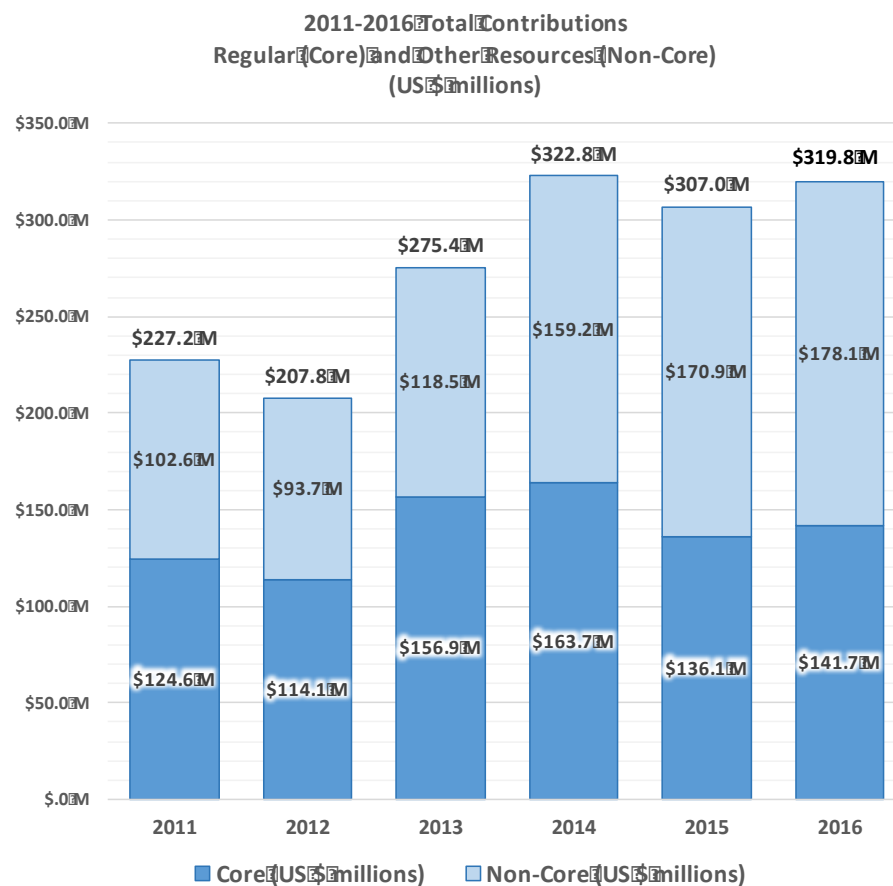
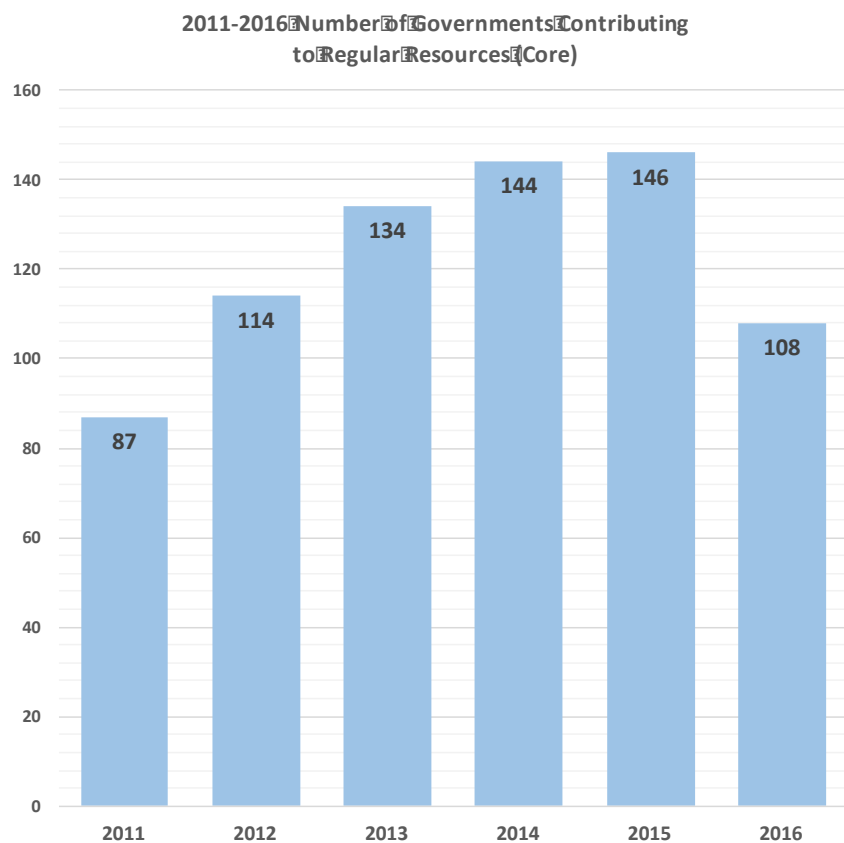
## UN Women Core Revenue 2016 (US \$ millions)



How to read the chart

This chart provides a distribution of core revenues from Member States in 2016 in US \$ millions. For example, core revenues from Denmark in 2016 were US\$ 8.6 millions. Core contributions from governments in 2016 of less than US\$ 250,000 are noted on the right breakdown as "Other"; these contributions totaled US\$ 0.8 million.

# Contributions to UN Women Core and Non-Core Resources, 2011-2016 (US \$ millions)



These charts show the number of governments contributing to UN Women regular resources from 2011 to 2016 (bar chart on left), and total contributions to regular and other resources in US \$ millions from 2011 to 2016 (stacked bar chart on right).



# Organizational Effectiveness and Efficiency Framework (OEEF)



Target Reached



On Track









Off Track



No Status

OEEF Output Area	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target	Result			Progress
				2014	2015	2016	
<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>							
1.1 UN Women effectively leads, coordinates and promotes accountability for the implementation of gender equality commitments across the UN system	1.1A Percentage of remedial plans submitted by UN entities under the UN SWAP reviewed with UN Women	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	1.1B Number of agencies that track and report on allocations and expenditure using gender markers validated by a quality assurance process (measured by UNSWAP)[QCPR]	3	29	14	21	24	
	1.1C Number of UN Country Teams that implement Performance Indicators on Gender Equality (Gender Scorecards or similar accountability tools to track the commitments and performance of the UNDAF or UN Strategic Frameworks in country)	25	47	39	39	50	
	1.1D Percentage of UNDAFs and Common Country Programmes (CCPDs) finalized with measurable and dedicated results and resources for gender equality [QCPR]	40%	65%	N/A	61%	63%	
1.2 Effective partnerships between UN Women and	1.2A Number of civil society advisory groups –CSAGs - set up	30	45	40	39	40	








OEEF Output Area	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target	Result			Progress
				2014	2015	2016	
major stakeholders, including civil society, private sector, regional and international organizations	<b>1.2B</b> Number of private sector partnerships set up at corporate level	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	
<b>OEEF output cluster 2: To institutionalize a strong culture of results-based management, reporting, knowledge management and evaluation</b>							
<b>2.1</b> 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]	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
	<b>2.1B</b> Availability of baselines and targets for all SP indicators at corporate, regional and country levels [QCPR]	<b>75%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>100% for SP 2014-2017; for Strategic Notes (regional, multi-country and country): 87% with baselines and 95% with targets</b>	<b>100% for SP 2014-2017; for Strategic Notes (regional, multi-country and country): 94% with baselines and 97% with targets</b>	
	<b>2.1C</b> Percentage of programme funds dedicated to strengthening national capacities [QCPR]	<b>39%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>57%</b>	
	<b>2.1D</b> Percentage of AWP's outcomes that are aligned with Flagship Programming Initiatives theories of change	<b>0%<sup>96</sup></b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>38%</b>	
<b>2.2</b> UN Women is a recognized hub of knowledge on achieving gender equality and	<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)	<b>POWW: No data, World Survey: 332</b>	<b>10% increase</b>	<b>9.5% increase</b>	<b>11.5% increase</b>	<b>Progress of the World's Women: 83 (10.8% increase)</b>	

<sup>96</sup> The baseline for this indicator has been adjusted to match the 2015 level (0%).

OEEF Output Area	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target	Result			Progress
				2014	2015	2016	
women's empowerment around the world						World Survey: 75 (13.7% increase)	
	2.2B Number of unique visits to virtual platforms	21,000	3,200,000	1,290,000	2,332,395	3,113,281	
	2.2C Number of UN agencies using training programmes developed by UN Women	0	65	48	65	65	
	2.2D Number of countries supported by UN Women to engage in knowledge exchange (including through South-South or Triangular cooperation) [QCPR]	58	78	58	64	70	
2.3 A clear evidence base generated from high quality evaluations of SP implementation for learning, decision-making and accountability	2.3A Percent of completed evaluation reports with management responses	93%	100%	86%	86%	92%	
	2.3B Percentage of programme budget earmarked for evaluation	1.5%	3%	2.2%	2%	2.7%	
	2.3C Number of SP relevant decentralized evaluations completed each year	29	30	21	27	34	
	2.3D Number of SP relevant corporate evaluations completed each year	3	2	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>							
3.1 Effective leadership and direction to advance the mandate and mission of UN Women	3.1A Percentage of Strategic Plan outputs and outcomes on track [QCPR]	79% DRF, 58% OEEF	80%	79% DRF, 58% OEEF	83% DRF, 76% OEEF	79% DRF, 82% OEEF	
	3.1B Percentage of all staff surveyed who expressed confidence in leadership and direction	81%	85%	81%	N/A <sup>97</sup>	N/A <sup>98</sup>	

<sup>97</sup> No staff survey was conducted in 2015.



<sup>98</sup> Survey results not yet available.

OEEF Output Area	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target	Result			Progress
				2014	2015	2016	
	<b>3.1C</b> Percentage of all staff surveyed who respond favorably to questions related to engagement in UN-Women and their work	<b>94%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>N/A<sup>99</sup></b>	<b>N/A<sup>100</sup></b>	
<b>3.2</b> UN-Women staff have the capacity and accountability for delivering results on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<b>3.2A</b> Rates of programme expenditure (core and non-core)	<b>73% Core 72% Non-Core</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>85% Core 86% Non-Core</b>	<b>86% Core 79% Non-Core</b>	<b>87% Core 79% Non-Core</b>	
<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	<b>78%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
	<b>3.3B</b> Percentage of implementation of internal audit recommendations by target completion dates	<b>78%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>98%</b>	
	<b>3.3C</b> Percentage of implementation of external audit recommendations by target completion dates	<b>89%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>65%<sup>101</sup></b>	
	<b>3.3D</b> Percentage of compliance of all UN Women operations with UN Security Management System	<b>81%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>97%</b>	
	<b>3.3E</b> UN Women publishes its programme data with the International Aid Transparency Initiative ("IATI")	<b>Phase 1 completed</b>	<b>Link between IATI reporting and reporting through RMS established, enabling the</b>	<b>Phase 2 and 3 completed</b>	<b>Updated information published in the IATI registry, for all UN-Women</b>	<b>Upgrade to the latest version of IATI standard and increased quality and</b>	








<sup>99</sup> No staff survey was conducted in 2015.

<sup>100</sup> Survey results not yet available.

<sup>101</sup> In order to ensure consistency with previous years, this value is based on the methodology used in 2014 for computation of the implementation rate of external audit recommendations. The actual value reported by the UN Board of Auditors in their report for the audit year 2015 is 32%, which is based on a recent change in the computation methodology, which would not allow comparison with previous values and targets for this indicator.




OEEF Output Area	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target	Result			Progress
				2014	2015	2016	
			publication of IATI information on a regular basis		approved programmes with budget for implementation in 2015	depth of programme and financial data released to IATI registry. Roadmap for linking RMS with IATI elaborated - link with the RMS planned for 2017.	
	<b>3.3F</b> Adoption of simplified and harmonized internal programming process for UN Women country offices [QCPR]	<b>System of Strategic Notes and AWP</b> s adopted as interim measure	<b>Programming processes fully integrated into the results management system and aligned with new UNDAF guidance</b>	<b>Strategic Notes aligned with UNDAF</b>	<b>Implementation of system of Strategic Notes and Annual Work Plans continued, aligning them with the UNDAFs in terms of substantive/thematic coverage and planning cycles and Results Management System enhanced.<sup>102</sup></b>	<b>Programming processes fully integrated into the results management system. The system will be modified/adjusted based on the new UNDAF processes.</b>	
	<b>3.3G</b> Percentage of UN Women country offices which adopt common	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

<sup>102</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

OEEF Output Area	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target	Result			Progress
				2014	2015	2016	
	services on procurement, HR and IT [QCPR]						
<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<sup>103</sup></b>	<b>90%<sup>104</sup></b>	
	<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>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>99.57%</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>35% and 40% respectively</b>	<b>35% vs 55%</b>	<b>44% vs 38%</b>	<b>44% vs 77%</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>\$200 million</b>	<b>\$163.7 million</b>	<b>\$136.1 million</b>	<b>\$141.6 million</b>	
	<b>4.2B</b> Amount of total Other Resources raised	<b>\$93.7 million</b>	<b>\$270 million</b>	<b>\$159.2 million</b>	<b>\$170.9 million</b>	<b>\$178.1 million</b>	
	<b>4.2C</b> Number of Member States that contribute to UN-Women core resources	<b>113</b>	<b>A minimum of 160 government donors secured and maintained, 38% of which is multi-year format</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>At the end of 2016, 102 member states contributed to UN Women of which 6.25% are in the multi-year format</b>	

<sup>103</sup> UN-Women is presently revising the methodology for how progress against this indicator is measured.

<sup>104</sup> This value reflects data based on internal review and on initial responses received after the establishment of the donor feedback system.

OEEF Output Area	Indicator	Baseline	2017 Target	Result			Progress
				2014	2015	2016	
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	16,100	14,000	18,000	30,000	
	4.3B Percentage increase in the number of unique visitors to UN Women and Women watch websites	1.4 million	3.45 million	3 million	3.6 million	3.81 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	4.56 million	1.9 million	3 million	5.1 million	

# Endnotes

---

- i** **Indicator 1A:** As of 1 January 2017, 53 Countries had at least one parliamentary chamber with more than 30% women: Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Australia, 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, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Swaziland, FYR Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.
- ii** **Indicator 1B:** The target for this indicator was revised from 50 to 40.
- iii** **Indicator 1B:** As of 1 January 2017, 31 countries had 30% or more women ministers: Albania, Andorra, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Finland, France, Germany, Grenada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Mauritania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Rwanda, Seychelles, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Zambia.
- iv** **Indicator 1.1A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 65 to 70.
- v** **Indicator 1.1A:** Of 47 countries reporting in 2016, 1 in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported constitutional provisions that specifically promote women’s participation in decision-making: Chile.
- vi** **Indicator 1.2A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 40 to 30.
- vii** **Indicator 1.2A:** Of 42 countries reporting in 2016, 6 in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported a gender balance of over 40% women in boards of Electoral Management Bodies: Malawi, Namibia, Peru, Senegal, Tunisia, Uganda (3 countries included in the baseline, 2014, or 2015 regressed: Burundi, Niger, Tanzania).
- viii** **Indicator 1.2B:** 79 parliamentary bodies found in 69 countries. Source: IPU Parline database (<http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/Instancelist.asp>) and UN Women CO RMS reporting verification of IPU website list with IPU.
- ix** **Indicator 1.3A:** Of 31 countries reporting in 2016, 10 in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported national dialogues and policies influenced by gender equality advocates: Afghanistan, Bahamas, Belize, Chile, Grenada, Honduras, FYR Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Tonga, and Ukraine.
- x** **Indicator 1.1.1A:** Of 48 countries reporting in 2016, 10 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported national partners adopted or reformed constitutional, legal, and policy reforms on temporary special measures: Argentina, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Jordan, Republic of Moldova, Nepal, Somalia, and Sri Lanka.
- xi** **Indicator 1.1.2A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 15 to 20.
- xii** **Indicator 1.1.2A:** Of 12 countries reporting in 2016, 5 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported that Electoral Management Bodies (EMB) reported sex-disaggregated data: Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Honduras, Liberia, and Malawi.
- xiii** **Indicator 1.1.3A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 30 to 55.
- xiv** **Indicator 1.1.3A:** Of 25 countries reporting in 2016, 7 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported knowledge provided by UN-Women was available to support development of gender responsive policies: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Dominica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Viet Nam.
- xv** **Indicator 1.2.1A:** Of 36 countries reporting in 2016, 19 countries in addition to 2014 and 2015 countries reported parliaments that introduced legislative measures to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment: Afghanistan, Barbados, Bolivia, Burundi, Cambodia, Chile, Dominica, Georgia, India, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Somalia, South Sudan, Turkey, and Uganda.
- xvi** **Indicator 1.2.2A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 45 to 55.
- xvii** **Indicator 1.2.2A:** Of 55 countries reporting in 2016, 22 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported increased capacities of women candidates and party members to participate in political life: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bhutan, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guyana, Kenya, Malawi, Nauru, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Senegal, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, St Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, and Yemen.



- 
- xviii** **Indicator 1.2.3A:** Of 68 countries receiving UN electoral assistance in 2016, 41 (60%) had Electoral Management Bodies that adopted reforms to promote women’s participation as voters (source: SG report on Electoral Assistance 2016, GPECS Report, UN-Women annual reports).
- xix** **Indicator 1.3.1A:** This indicator statement was revised; additions were included to merge with indicator 1.3.2A, which was deleted in 2016.
- xx** **Indicator 1.3.1A:** Of 44 countries reporting in 2016, 34 countries reported networks of academics, gender advocates and CSOs, elected women and other opinion makers that advocated for women’s political participation: Brazil, Cambodia, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, FYR Macedonia, Malawi, Republic of Moldova, Nepal, State of Palestine, Paraguay, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, St Lucia, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.
- xxi** **Indicator 2A:** The 2016 result is unchanged, as updated data has not been published (source: World Bank WDI data).
- xxii** **Indicator 2B:** The 2016 result is unchanged, as data is collected every two years and the latest currently available data is for the period 2008-2014 (source: International Labour Organisation (ILO) KILM (Key Indicators for Labour Markets) database).
- xxiii** **Indicator 2.1A:** Of 44 countries reporting in 2016, 9 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported gender-responsive policy frameworks (including legislation, policies and budgets) in national, local or sectoral planning documents: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Guinea-Bissau, Mexico, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Turkey, and Uganda.
- xxiv** **Indicator 2.2A:** Of 54 countries reporting in 2016, 13 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported have taken to scale gender-responsive services: Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Chile, Guinea-Bissau, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Malawi, Myanmar, Philippines, Uganda, and Vanuatu.
- xxv** **Indicator 2.3A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 50 to 35.
- xxvi** **Indicator 2.3A:** Of 31 countries reporting in 2016, 12 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported economic policies and poverty eradication strategies influenced by gender equality advocates: Albania, Cameroon, El Salvador, Honduras, Kenya, Malawi, Myanmar, Sudan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe.
- xxvii** **Indicator 2.1.1A:** Of 43 countries reporting in 2016, 16 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported legislators and policy makers introduced proposals for gender responsive legislation and policies to advance women’s economic empowerment: Albania, Botswana, Cameroon, China, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Lao PDR, Mexico, Myanmar, Pakistan, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Turkey, and Uganda.
- xxviii** **Indicator 2.1.2A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 47 to 40.
- xxix** **Indicator 2.1.2A:** Of 23 countries reporting in 2016, 6 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported that national institutions produced nationally generated and disaggregated statistics on economic opportunities for women: Guinea-Bissau, FYR Macedonia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Pakistan, and South Africa.
- xxx** **Indicator 2.2.1A:** Of 45 countries reporting in 2016, 14 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported that public officials received training and developed and/or implemented gender-responsive public services and policy: Algeria, Bolivia, Chile, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, and Uganda.
- xxxi** **Indicator 2.2.2A:** Of 57 countries reporting in 2016, 9 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported that enterprise development assistance is accessible to women: Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Guinea-Bissau, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, and Papua New Guinea.
- xxxii** **Indicator 2.3.1A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 29 to 35.
- xxxiii** **Indicator 2.3.1A:** Of 23 countries reporting in 2016, 7 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported that gender equality advocates and their networks campaigned for specific changes in laws and policies on economic empowerment and sustainable development: Barbados, Honduras, Lao PDR, Solomon Islands, Turkmenistan, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe.
- xxxiv** **Indicator 2.3.2A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 14 to 22.
- xxxv** **Indicator 2.3.2A:** Of 25 countries reporting in 2016, 7 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 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: Egypt, Lebanon, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Sudan, and Timor-Leste.
- xxxvi** **Indicator 3A:** Through 2016, 119 countries have national VAW prevalence data: Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, 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, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania,

Luxembourg, FYR Macedonia, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, USA, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe (source: UN Women Global Database on Violence against Women, available at: <http://evaw-global-database.unwomen.org/en>; UNSD dedicated portal for data and metadata on violence against women, available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/vaw/>; UNICEF Datasets; UNFPA kNOWVAWdata 2016 Regional Snapshot for Asia and the Pacific, available at: <http://asiapacific.unfpa.org/en/publications/violence-against-women-regional-snapshot-2016-0>).

- xxxvii** **Indicator 3B:** This indicator statement replaced the previous statement to improve measurement.
- xxxviii** **Indicator 3B:** In 2016, 19 countries implemented the DHS domestic violence module more than once, and in 15 the prevalence of physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence in the last 12 months had decreased: Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe (source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Domestic Violence Module, STAT Compiler and national reports, available at: <http://dhsprogram.com/Data/> Notes: (1) DHS Domestic Violence Module has been selected as the only source of data for this indicator because data collection method and definition of forms of violence are significantly comparable across countries and across surveys within the same country, with the exception of some minor variations in the definition of sexual violence, and because the same survey has been repeated in the same country for a reasonable number of countries; (2) For countries with more than two data points, the oldest and newest data points have been compared; (3) For other countries where violence against women prevalence surveys different from DHS (domestic violence module) were conducted more than once, due to lack of availability of published data and information to determine comparability of methods and definitions, an estimation of decrease cannot be established.)
- xxxix** **Indicator 3.1A:** The target for this indicator was revised in 2015 from 15 to 50.
- xl** **Indicator 3.1A:** Of 71 countries reporting in 2016, 17 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported adoption of National Action Plans (NAPs)/strategies on ending violence against women and girls: Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia, Cameroon, Colombia, El Salvador, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, and Uganda.
- xli** **Indicator 3.1B:** This indicator statement was revised with a minor edit to improve clarity.
- xlii** **Indicator 3.1B:** The target for this indicator was revised from 35 to 50.
- xliii** **Indicator 3.1B:** Of 70 countries reporting in 2016, 15 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported adoption or strengthened legislation addressing all forms of violence against women informed by voices of women: Barbados, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Georgia, Honduras, Malawi, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Serbia, Somalia, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, and Tunisia.
- xliv** **Indicator 3.2A:** This indicator statement replaced the previous statement to improve measurement.
- xlv** **Indicator 3.2A:** The target for this indicator was revised to a 20% increase over the baseline.
- xlvi** **Indicator 3.2A:** Of 51 countries reporting in 2016, 24 countries developed and implemented monitoring and reporting frameworks to assess the level of use of multi-sectoral VAW support services: Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Kosovo, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, State of Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Serbia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.
- xlvii** **Indicator 3.1.1A:** Of 63 countries reporting in 2016, 19 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported that stakeholders contributed to developing/revising VAW laws, policies and strategies: Albania, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Chile, China, El Salvador, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Uganda, and Viet Nam.
- xlviii** **Indicator 3.1.2A(1):** This indicator statement was revised; a single indicator was substituted by two indicators to improve measurement.
- xlix** **Indicator 3.1.2A(1):** The baseline for this indicator was revised to 84, the 2015 result value for the substituted indicator 3.1.2A.
- l** **Indicator 3.1.2A(1):** The target for this indicator was revised to the number of UN-Women offices working on impact area 3 (2016 count is 91 countries).
- li** **Indicator 3.1.2A(1):** Of 42 countries reporting in 2016, 3 countries in addition to 3.1.2A baseline, 2014, and 2015 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 spaces: Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Somalia.
- lii** **Indicator 3.1.2A(2):** This indicator statement was revised; a single indicator was substituted by two indicators to improve measurement.
- liii** **Indicator 3.1.2A(2):** The target for this indicator was revised to the number of UN-Women offices working on impact area 3 (2016 count is 91 countries).

<b>liv</b>	<b>Indicator 3.1.2A(2):</b> Of 43 countries reporting in 2016, 34 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 public spaces: Afghanistan, Albania, Barbados, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Liberia, FYR Macedonia, Mali, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe.
<b>lv</b>	<b>Indicator 3.1.2B:</b> This is a new indicator.
<b>lvi</b>	<b>Indicator 3.1.2B:</b> The target for this indicator is calculated as a 20% increase over the baseline.
<b>lvii</b>	<b>Indicator 3.1.2B:</b> Of 66 countries reporting in 2016, 55 countries reported work on prevention of VAW in the areas of education, sporting, community mobilization and/or media: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, State of Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tunisia, Uruguay, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam.
<b>lviii</b>	<b>Indicator 3.1.3A(1):</b> This indicator statement was revised; a single indicator was substituted by two indicators to improve measurement.
<b>lix</b>	<b>Indicator 3.1.3A(1):</b> The target for this indicator is calculated as a 30% increase over the baseline.
<b>lx</b>	<b>Indicator 3.1.3A(1):</b> Of 26 countries reporting in 2016, 19 countries reported 33 joint UN VAW programmes coordinated by U N-Women: Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ecuador, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Pakistan, State of Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, and South Africa.
<b>lxi</b>	<b>Indicator 3.1.3A(2):</b> This indicator statement was revised; a single indicator was substituted by two indicators to improve measurement.
<b>lxii</b>	<b>Indicator 3.1.3A(2):</b> The target for this indicator is calculated as a 30% increase over the baseline.
<b>lxiii</b>	<b>Indicator 3.1.3A(2):</b> Of 27 countries reporting in 2016, 25 countries reported 68 interagency VAW programmes coordinated by UN-Women in countries supported by UN Women, such as the Unite Campaign: Algeria, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Georgia, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Pakistan, State of Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, and Tonga.
<b>lxiv</b>	<b>Indicator 3.2.1A:</b> The target for this indicator was revised from 40 to 55.
<b>lxv</b>	<b>Indicator 3.2.1A:</b> Of 36 countries reporting in 2016, 5 in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported that quality multi-sectoral VAW services are available: Barbados, Chile, Guinea-Bissau, India, and Kazakhstan.
<b>lxvi</b>	<b>Indicator 3.2.2A:</b> This indicator statement was revised for more accurate reporting and measurement.
<b>lxvii</b>	<b>Indicator 3.2.2A:</b> The target for this indicator is calculated as a 50% increase over the baseline.
<b>lxviii</b>	<b>Indicator 3.2.2A:</b> Of 41 countries reporting in 2016, 23 countries reported that 70% of service providers supported by UN-Women have participated in training/capacity building for delivery of quality services: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Haiti, Kenya, Kiribati, Kosovo, Lebanon, Malawi, Mali, Republic of Moldova, State of Palestine, Serbia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Tonga, and Zimbabwe.
<b>lxix</b>	<b>Indicator 3.2.3A:</b> This indicator statement was revised to improve measurement.
<b>lxx</b>	<b>Indicator 3.2.3A:</b> The target for this indicator is calculated as a 50% increase over the baseline.
<b>lxxi</b>	<b>Indicator 3.2.3A:</b> Of 32 countries reporting in 2016, 30 countries reported that 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: Afghanistan, Albania, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, India, Iraq, Kenya, Kiribati, Lebanon, Republic of Moldova, Niger, State of Palestine, Paraguay, Samoa, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, and Vanuatu.
<b>lxxii</b>	<b>Indicator 4A(1):</b> This indicator statement as well as baseline and target values were revised, a single indicator was substituted by two indicators to improve measurement.
<b>lxxiii</b>	<b>Indicator 4A(1):</b> DPKO: 23% (source: S/2016/822, para 79, December 2015. Updated data for 2016 will be available in late 2017 SG Report).
<b>lxxiv</b>	<b>Indicator 4A(1):</b> DPA: 24% (source: S/2016/822, para 79, December 2015. Updated data for 2016 will be available in late 2017 SG Report).

- 
- lxxv** **Indicator 4A(2):** This indicator statement as well as baseline and target values were revised, a single indicator was substituted by two indicators to improve measurement.
- lxxvi** **Indicator 4A(2):** SRSRG: 25%, 7 of 28 (source: <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/africa>).
- lxxvii** **Indicator 4A(2):** DSRSRG: 26.9%, 7 of 26 (source: <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/africa>).
- lxxviii** **Indicator 4B:** This indicator statement as well as baseline and target values were revised, the indicator statement was revised for greater focus.
- lxxix** **Indicator 4B:** Indicators aligned with the 1325 indicators lag one year behind; a confirmed value for 2016 for this indicator will not be available until late August or early September 2017.
- lxxx** **Indicator 4.1A:** This indicator statement was revised to improve measurement.
- lxxxi** **Indicator 4.1A:** As of May 2016, 63 countries have adopted a National Action Plan on women, peace and security; new data will be available in fall 2017 in upcoming SG Report (source: S/2016/822, para 69).
- lxxxii** **Indicator 4.2A:** In 2015, 70% of UN supported peace agreements had specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls (source: S/2016/822, para 16).
- lxxxiii** **Indicator 4.3A:** In 2016, 61% of intergovernmental outcome documents on humanitarian action had specific provisions to strengthen targeted action for gender equality and women's empowerment in humanitarian action.
- lxxxiv** **Indicator 4.1.1B:** This indicator statement was revised for greater alignment with SCR 1325 indicators.
- lxxxv** **Indicator 4.1.1B:** Current figure is 20%, which will be reported in the upcoming SG Report in 2017.
- lxxxvi** **Indicator 4.1.2A:** This indicator statement was revised to improve clarity.
- lxxxvii** **Indicator 4.1.2A:** The baseline for this indicator was revised from 47% to 64%.
- lxxxviii** **Indicator 4.1.2A:** As of May 2016, 70% of National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security have indicators to monitor progress; new data will be available in fall 2017 in upcoming SG Report (source: S/2016/822, para 69).
- lxxxix** **Indicator 4.3.1A:** Of 10 countries reporting in 2016, 3 in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported evidence of the use of the *UN-Women Accountability to Gender in Humanitarian Action Report* to inform high level policy discussions: Bangladesh, Cameroon, and Iraq.
- xc** **Indicator 4.3.1B:** Of 13 countries reporting in 2016, 1 in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported evidence of the use of country specific research/studies on Gender in Humanitarian Action to inform high level policy discussions: Cameroon.
- xc** **Indicator 4.3.2A:** Of 31 countries reporting in 2016, 13 in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported that humanitarian and disaster institutions and partners demonstrated capacity to integrate a gender perspective into policies and measures for humanitarian action: Brazil, Ecuador, Haiti, Jordan, Lebanon, FYR Macedonia, Niger, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, and Viet Nam.
- xcii** **Indicator 4.3.3A:** 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 2016 result is 12 or 44% (12 of 27 of appeals and strategies that included a gender analysis), therefore a 175% increase ( $(12 - 5) / [9 - 5]$ ).
- xciii** **Indicator 5A:** The target for this indicator was revised to 20 countries annually, and the methodology was revised to an annual measurement.
- xciv** **Indicator 5A:** Of 52 countries reporting in 2016, 27 reported increased budget allocation for gender equality commitments compared to 2013 levels: Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, FYR Macedonia, Mexico, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Serbia, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uganda, and Viet Nam.
- xcv** **Indicator 5B:** The target for this indicator is based on 50% of the current number of DAC countries; in 2015 (the year of the latest data available for this indicator) there were 28 DAC countries, therefore the target is 50% of 28 or 14.

<b>xcvi</b>	<b>Indicator 5B:</b> In 2015, 9 DAC member countries reported increase in ODA marked as having gender equality as principal objective compared to 2014: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and Norway. In addition, the EU institutions also reported increase in ODA marked as having gender equality as principal objective in 2015 compared to 2014. The latest data available for this indicator is from 2015.
<b>xcvii</b>	<b>Indicator 5C:</b> This indicator statement was revised to align with proposed SDG indicator 3.3.1.
<b>xcviii</b>	<b>Indicator 5C:</b> There is no baseline for this indicator, as the target does not refer to change over time (source: UNAIDS data).
<b>xcix</b>	<b>Indicator 5C:</b> The target for this indicator is: fewer than 500,000 new HIV infections by 2020 (source: UNAIDS data).
<b>c</b>	<b>Indicator 5C:</b> Since the target for this indicator is fewer than 500,000 new HIV infections by 2020, and number of new infections is calculated each year (it is not a cumulative number), an annual measure of progress for this disaggregated indicator will be done based on whether the target was achieved or not and whether there was a progress from year to year in reducing the number of new infections.
<b>ci</b>	<b>Indicator 5.1A:</b> The target for this indicator was revised from 40 to 48.
<b>cii</b>	<b>Indicator 5.1A:</b> Of 35 countries reporting in 2016, 12 in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported national action plans on gender equality developed and implemented in alignment with National Development Strategies: Algeria, Barbados, Bhutan, Dominican Republic, India, Kenya, Malawi, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Timor-Leste, Turkey, and Turkmenistan.
<b>ciii</b>	<b>Indicator 5.2A:</b> Of 54 countries reporting in 2016, 16 in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported systems in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment: Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Timor-Leste.
<b>civ</b>	<b>Indicator 5.3A:</b> Of 14 countries reporting in 2016, 1 in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported national strategic plans for HIV/AIDS that incorporate gender-responsive actions with budgets for implementation: Iraq.
<b>cv</b>	<b>Indicator 5.1.1A:</b> The target for this indicator was revised from 30 to 40.
<b>cvi</b>	<b>Indicator 5.1.1A:</b> Of 44 countries reporting in 2016, 8 in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported that Ministries of finance issue GRB guidelines: Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Kenya, Lao PDR, Nepal, Paraguay, Sri Lanka, and Uganda.
<b>cvii</b>	<b>Indicator 5.1.2A:</b> The Boolean target for this indicator was achieved in 2014 and does not require further reporting.
<b>cviii</b>	<b>Indicator 5.1.2B:</b> This indicator statement was revised to increase accuracy.
<b>cix</b>	<b>Indicator 5.1.2B:</b> The target for this indicator was revised from 8 to 29.
<b>cx</b>	<b>Indicator 5.1.2B:</b> The number of UN entities that track and report on allocations and expenditure using gender markers validated by a quality assurance process as of 2016 was 24 (source: UN SWAP).
<b>cxii</b>	<b>Indicator 5.2.1A:</b> Of 36 countries reporting in 2016, 11 in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 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: Albania, Bolivia, Colombia, Fiji, India, Iraq, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Senegal, and Tajikistan.
<b>cxiii</b>	<b>Indicator 5.2.2A:</b> Of 17 countries reporting in 2016, 6 in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries reported that multi-stakeholder forums and dialogue mechanisms involving Government institutions, CSOs and donors took place: Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, and Turkmenistan.
<b>cxiii</b>	<b>Indicator 5.3.1A:</b> Of 30 countries reporting in 2016, 3 in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 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: Argentina, South Africa, and Vanuatu.
<b>cxiv</b>	<b>Indicator 5.3.2A:</b> Of 31 countries reporting in 2016, 7 in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 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: Belarus, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Namibia, and Sierra Leone.

- cxv** **Indicator 6A:** A total of 42% of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its seventieth session integrated a gender perspective (source: SG’s Annual Report to the General Assembly).
- cxvi** **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. (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). This indicator is measured every 5 years (next measurement: Beijing+25).
- cxvii** **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).
- cxviii** **Indicator 6.1B:** This is a new indicator.
- cxix** **Indicator 6.1B:** 22 Member States made VNP at the HLPF in 2016, of which 5 did not include a gender perspective in their presentations ((22-5)/22 = 77%): China, Colombia, Montenegro, Philippines and Venezuela (source: IGSD).
- cxx** **Indicator 6.2A:** The Economic and Social Council adopted 30 resolutions during its substantive session of 2016; a gender perspective was reflected in 40% of these resolutions (source: IGSD).
- cxxi** **Indicator 6.3A:** This indicator statement was revised to improve measurability.
- cxxii** **Indicator 6.3A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 235 to 80.
- cxxiii** **Indicator 6.3A:** In 2015 42 countries contributed inputs for the preparation of evidence-based reports on the review theme of the Commission on the Status of Women, and in 2016, 36 countries contributed: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Cuba, Djibouti, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iran, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lithuania, Mexico, Nepal, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo and Turkmenistan (source: SG report E/CN.6/2017/4, and Member States’ responses to the Note Verbale requesting inputs to the report on the review theme).
- cxxiv** **Indicator 6.1.1A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 40 to 65.
- cxxv** **Indicator 6.1.1A:** Of 38 countries reporting in 2016, 12 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, and 2015 countries were supported to report under CEDAW or the UPR: Antigua and Barbuda, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, South Sudan, and Timor-Leste.
- cxxvi** **Indicator 6.1.1B:** The target year for this indicator was 2015, therefore there is no updated result for 2016; the indicator target was over-achieved and was marked “Achieved.”
- cxxvii** **Indicator 6.1.1C:** The target year for this indicator was 2015, therefore there is no updated result for 2016; the indicator target was not achieved and was marked “Off Track.”
- cxxviii** **Indicator 6.1.1D:** This is a new indicator.
- cxxix** **Indicator 6.1.1D:** In 2016, 9 countries in addition to baseline countries contributed to the report of the Secretary-General on the review theme of the Commission on the Status of Women: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Georgia, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Paraguay, and Senegal.
- cxxx** **Indicator 6.1.1E:** This is a new indicator.
- cxxxi** **Indicator 6.1.1E:** In 2016, 18 countries received support from UN-Women for monitoring of gender-related SDG indicators: Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, and Viet Nam.
- cxxxii** **Indicator 6.1.2A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 84 to 174.
- cxxxiii** **Indicator 6.1.2A:** In 2016, 5 countries reported 10 multi-stakeholder dialogues at the national level, and in addition 3 dialogues were held at the regional level and 1 at the global level, adding 14 to the cumulative result of 103 in 2015. Countries reporting national dialogues: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Fiji, Morocco, and Viet Nam.
- cxxxiv** **Indicator 6.1.2B:** This indicator statement was revised to improve measurability.
- cxxxv** **Indicator 6.1.2B:** The methodology for this revised indicator is a cumulative measurement for 2016 and 2017 without counting the baseline; the reported baseline of 2,700 in the revised DRF, calculated for one session of CSW and based on 5-year average 2010-2015, provides an indication of an annual target.
- cxxxvi** **Indicator 6.1.2C:** This is a new indicator.

- 
- cxvii** **Indicator 6.1.2C:** The methodology for this revised indicator is a cumulative measurement for 2016 and 2017 without counting the baseline; the reported baseline of 200 in the revised DRF, calculated for one session of CSW and based on 5-year average 2010-2015, provides an indication of an annual target.
- cxviii** **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).
- cxix** **Indicator 6.1.3B:** The target year for this indicator was 2015, therefore there is no updated result for 2016; the indicator target was not achieved and was marked “Off Track.”
- cxl** **Indicator 6.2.1A:** In 2016, there were 28 intergovernmental fora where UN-Women supported dialogue on gender perspectives (source: IGSD).
- cxli** **Indicator 6.2.1B:** 62% of reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly included a gender perspective in 2015 (source: Report of the SG).
- cxlii** **Indicator 6.3.1A:** This indicator statement was revised to improve measurability.
- cxliii** **Indicator 6.1.2A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 120 to 70.
- cxliv** **Indicator 6.3.1A:** In 2016, 20 countries reported national consultations convened by UN-Women to facilitate the integration of Civil Society Advisory Group perspectives into normative and intergovernmental frameworks, and in addition headquarters convened 2 national consultations and 2 regional offices convened consultations, totaling 24 consultations for 2016. Countries reporting national consultations: Barbados, Bhutan, Brazil, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, India, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.
- cxlv** **Indicator 6.3.1B:** Of the 26 recommendations in the reports of the SG on the priority theme of the CSW, 22 (85%) were reflected in the Agreed Conclusions of the CSW.