

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

# 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>23</b>
IMPACT AREA 4 – RESULTS OVERVIEW .....	23
PROGRESS ON IMPACT AREA INDICATORS FOR IMPACT AREA 4 .....	24
PROGRESS ON OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATORS FOR IMPACT AREA 4 .....	26
<b>IMPACT AREA 5: NATIONAL PLANNING AND BUDGETING .....</b>	<b>30</b>
IMPACT AREA 5 – RESULTS OVERVIEW .....	30
PROGRESS ON IMPACT AREA INDICATORS FOR IMPACT AREA 5 .....	31
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>45</b>
UN WOMEN DELIVERED OVERALL PROGRAMME SUPPORT IN 132 COUNTRIES DURING 2014-17 ACROSS THE 6 IMPACT AREAS .....	45
GLOBAL AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION BY OUTPUT LEVEL RESULTS IN EACH OF THE IMPACT AREAS .....	45

PROGRAMMING FOCUS OF 2017 PLANS .....	47
TYPE OF UN WOMEN CONTRIBUTIONS 2017 AT THE OUTPUT LEVEL.....	51
DISTRIBUTION OF UN-WOMEN OUTCOMES BY LOW INCOME, LOWER MIDDLE INCOME, UPPER MIDDLE INCOME AND HIGH INCOME COUNTRIES .....	52
<b>UN WOMEN PROGRAMME EXPENSES.....</b>	<b>53</b>
OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF UN WOMEN PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY IMPACT AREAS, 2014-17 (US \$ MILLIONS) .....	53
OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF UN WOMEN (CORE AND NON-CORE) PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY REGIONS, 2014-2017 (US \$ MILLIONS) .....	54
REGIONAL THEMATIC DISTRIBUTION OF UN WOMEN PROGRAMME EXPENSES BY IMPACT AREAS, 2017 (US \$ MILLIONS).....	55
<b>UN WOMEN RESOURCE MOBILIZATION .....</b>	<b>56</b>
UN WOMEN CORE REVENUE 2017 (US \$ MILLIONS) .....	56
CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN WOMEN CORE AND NON-CORE RESOURCES, 2011-2017 (US \$ MILLIONS) .....	56
<b>ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY FRAMEWORK (OEEF).....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>ENDNOTES .....</b>	<b>65</b>

# Introduction

This *2017 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 development results and organizational performance and progress in 2017, the last year of the 2014-2017 Strategic Plan, and takes stock of progress made during the entire four year plan period . 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 fourth and final 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 using three categories: progress of 100% or more against targets, progress of 60 to 99% and progress less than 60%.

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

**During the Strategic Plan period 2014-2017, Leadership and Political Participation was a priority area of work in 117 countries out of 132 countries where UN Women delivered programmes.**





**US\$ 129.6 Million**

Programme expenses 2014-2017 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>	2017 Result	100% or more Progress <sup>7</sup> 60-99% progress, Less than 60% progress <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	53 <sup>i</sup>	72% 
	1B Number of countries that have achieved more than 30% of women in ministerial positions	27 (2012)	40 <sup>ii</sup>	36	30	31	31 <sup>iii</sup>	31% 

<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](#).

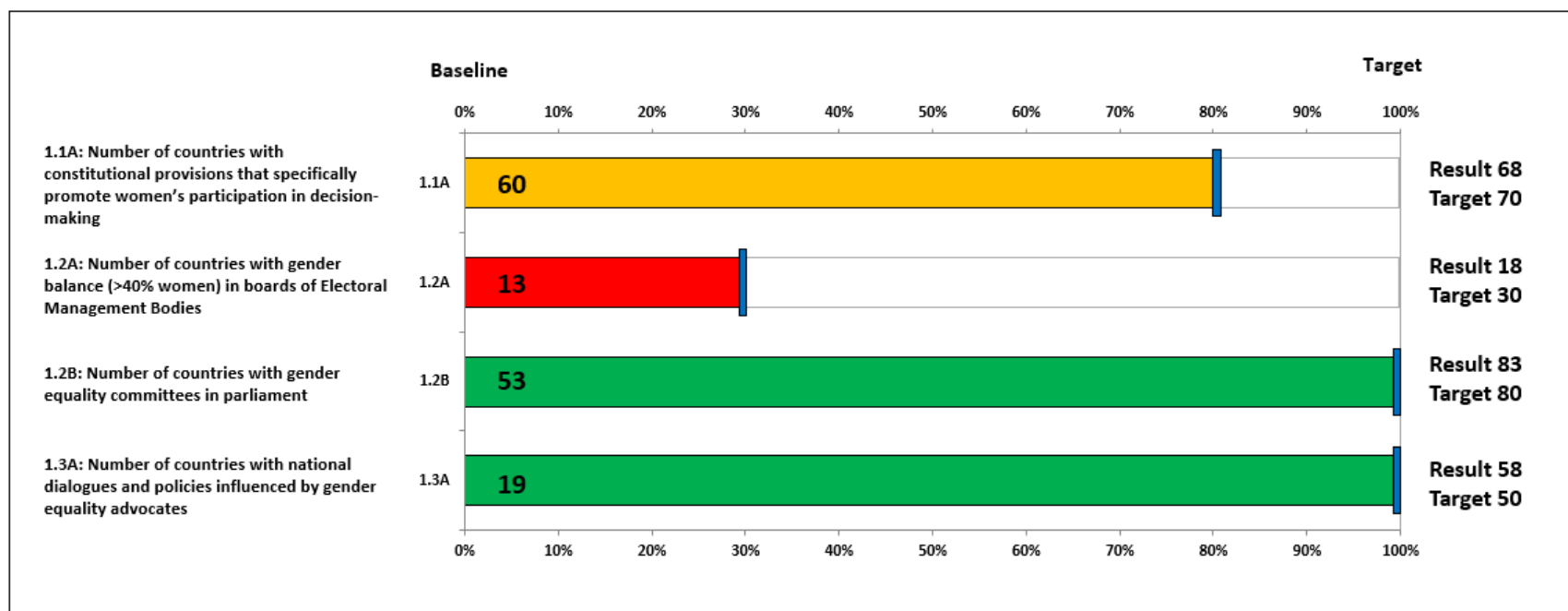
<sup>5</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).

<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> Progress of 100% or more, progress of 60% to 99%, and progress less than 60%.

## Progress on outcome and output indicators for impact area 1<sup>9</sup>



<sup>9</sup> For sake of easy reading the indicator results and the targets are shown on the right of the trajectory charts

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>10</sup>	Target <sup>11</sup>	2014 Result <sup>12</sup>	2015 Result <sup>13</sup>	2016 Result <sup>14</sup>	2017 Results	100% or more progress, 60-99% or below 60% progress <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	68	68 <sup>v</sup>	80% 
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	18 <sup>vii</sup>	29% 
	1.2B Number of countries with gender equality committees in parliament	53	80	60	68	69	83 <sup>viii</sup>	111% 
1.3 Gender equality advocates influence constitutions, legal frameworks and policies to increase women's leadership and political participation	1.3A Number of countries with national dialogues and policies influenced by gender equality advocates	19	50	31	42	52	58 <sup>ix</sup>	106% 

<sup>10</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>11</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.






<sup>12</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).



<sup>13</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).

<sup>14</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

<sup>15</sup> Progress of 100% or more (green), progress of 60% to 99% (amber), and progress of less than 60% (red)



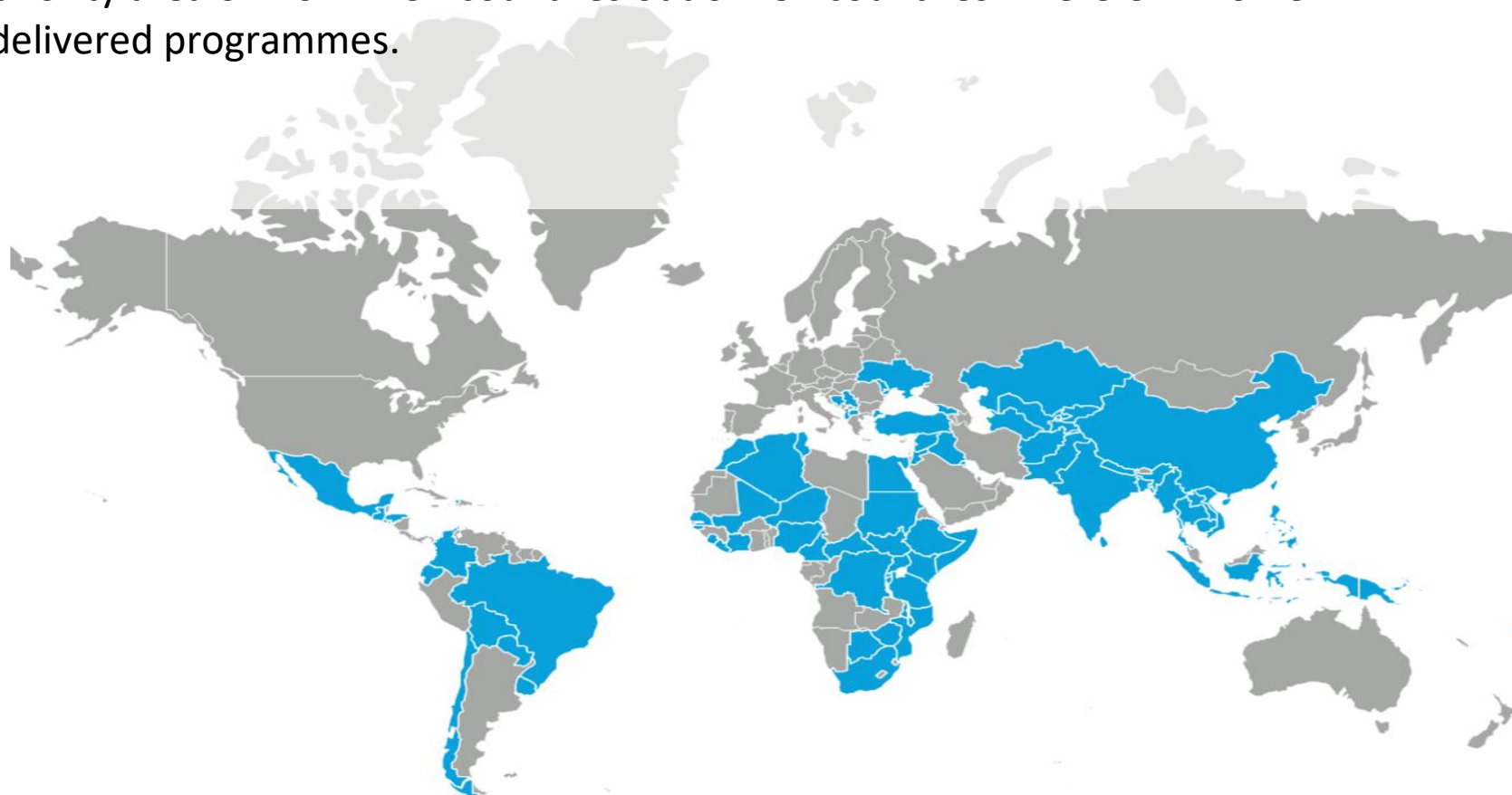
Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>10</sup>	Target <sup>11</sup>	2014 Result <sup>12</sup>	2015 Result <sup>13</sup>	2016 Result <sup>14</sup>	2017 Results	100% or more progress, 60-99% or below 60% progress <sup>15</sup>
<b>Output Indicators</b>								
<b>1.1.1</b> Enhanced capacity at national 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	<b>17</b> (2012)	<b>35</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38<sup>x</sup></b>	<b>117%</b> 
<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	<b>3</b> (2012)	<b>20<sup>xi</sup></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22<sup>xii</sup></b>	<b>112%</b> 
<b>1.1.3</b> National and sub-national institutions have improved access to knowledge products and tools to formulate and implement gender responsive policies	<b>1.1.3A</b> Number of countries in which knowledge provided by UN-Women is available to support development of gender responsive policies	<b>16</b> (2012)	<b>55<sup>xiii</sup></b>	<b>34</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>62<sup>xiv</sup></b>	<b>118%</b> 
<b>1.2.1</b> Strengthened capacities of Parliaments and sub-national legislatures to adopt policies, legislation and procedures that promote gender equality and women's empowerment	<b>1.2.1A</b> Number of parliaments in countries supported by UN-Women that introduce legislative measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment	<b>0</b> (2014)	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>48<sup>xv</sup></b>	<b>240%</b> 
<b>1.2.2</b> Strengthened capacities at all levels to promote women's participation in electoral processes both as candidates and voters	<b>1.2.2A</b> Number of countries supported by UN-Women that have increased the capacity of women candidates and party members to participate in political life	<b>8</b> (2012)	<b>55<sup>xvi</sup></b>	<b>39</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>78<sup>xvii</sup></b>	<b>149%</b> 

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>10</sup>	Target <sup>11</sup>	2014 Result <sup>12</sup>	2015 Result <sup>13</sup>	2016 Result <sup>14</sup>	2017 Results	100% or more progress, 60-99% or below 60% progress <sup>15</sup>
<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%</b> <sup>xviii</sup>	<b>53%</b>	<b>119%</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</b>	<b>31</b> <sup>xx</sup>	<b>69%</b> 

## Impact Area 2: Economic Empowerment<sup>16</sup>

### Impact Area 2 – Results Overview

During the Strategic Plan period 2014-2017 Economic Empowerment was a priority area of work in **94** countries out of 132 countries where UN Women delivered programmes.





**US\$ 191.2 Million**

Programme expenses 2014-2017 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 2017.

## 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>	2017 Result	100% or more progress, 60-99% or below 60% progress <sup>22</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%	9% <sup>xxi</sup>	43% 
	2B Percentage of countries where the gender pay gap was reduced and average earnings increased <sup>23</sup>	0% (2014)	50%	14%	14%	14%	21% <sup>xxii</sup>	43% 

<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](#).

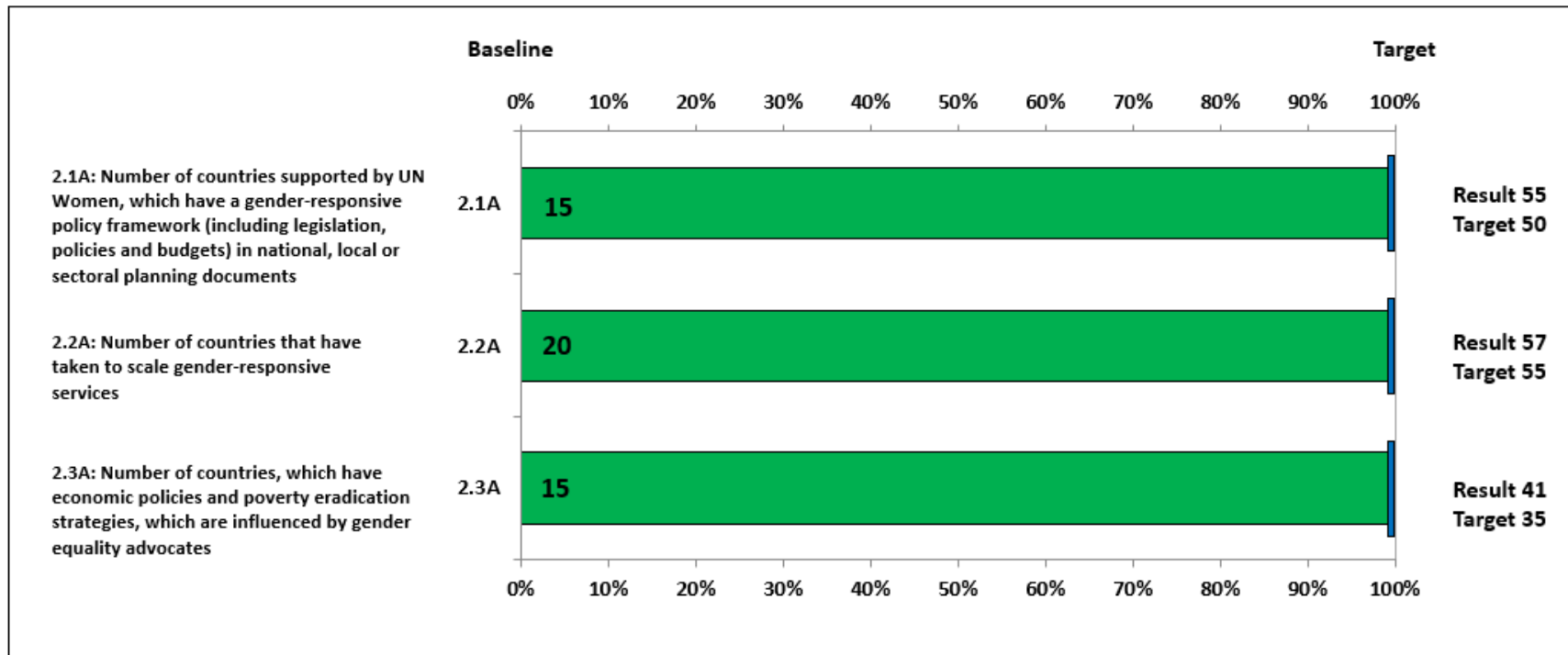
<sup>20</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).



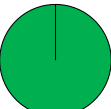
<sup>21</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

<sup>22</sup> Progress of 100% or more (green), progress of 60% to 99% (amber), and progress of less than 60% (red)

<sup>23</sup> Data is based on the two latest data points for the 2010-2016 period

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



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>	2017 Result	100% or more progress, 60-99% or below 60% progress
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>								
<b>2.1</b> National plans, legislation, policies, strategies, budgets and justice mechanisms <sup>29</sup> adopted and implemented to strengthen women's economic empowerment	<b>2.1A</b> 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	<b>15</b> (2012)	<b>50</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55<sup>xxiii</sup></b>	<b>114%</b> 
<b>2.2</b> Women's sustainable livelihoods enhanced by gender-responsive services and access and control over means of production and resources	<b>2.2A</b> Number of countries that have taken to scale gender-responsive services	<b>20</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>57<sup>xxiv</sup></b>	<b>106%</b> 
<b>2.3</b> Gender equality advocates influence economic policies and poverty eradication strategies to promote women's economic empowerment and sustainable development	<b>2.3A</b> Number of countries which have economic policies and poverty eradication strategies which are influenced by gender equality advocates	<b>15</b> (2011)	<b>35<sup>xxv</sup></b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41<sup>xxvi</sup></b>	<b>130%</b> 

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


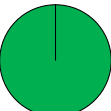


<sup>25</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.



<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> 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>	2017 Result	100% or more progress, 60-99% or below 60% progress
<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	50 <sup>xxvii</sup>	170% 
<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	40 <sup>xxix</sup>	100% 
<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	50 <sup>xxx</sup>	100% 
<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	61 <sup>xxxi</sup>	114% 

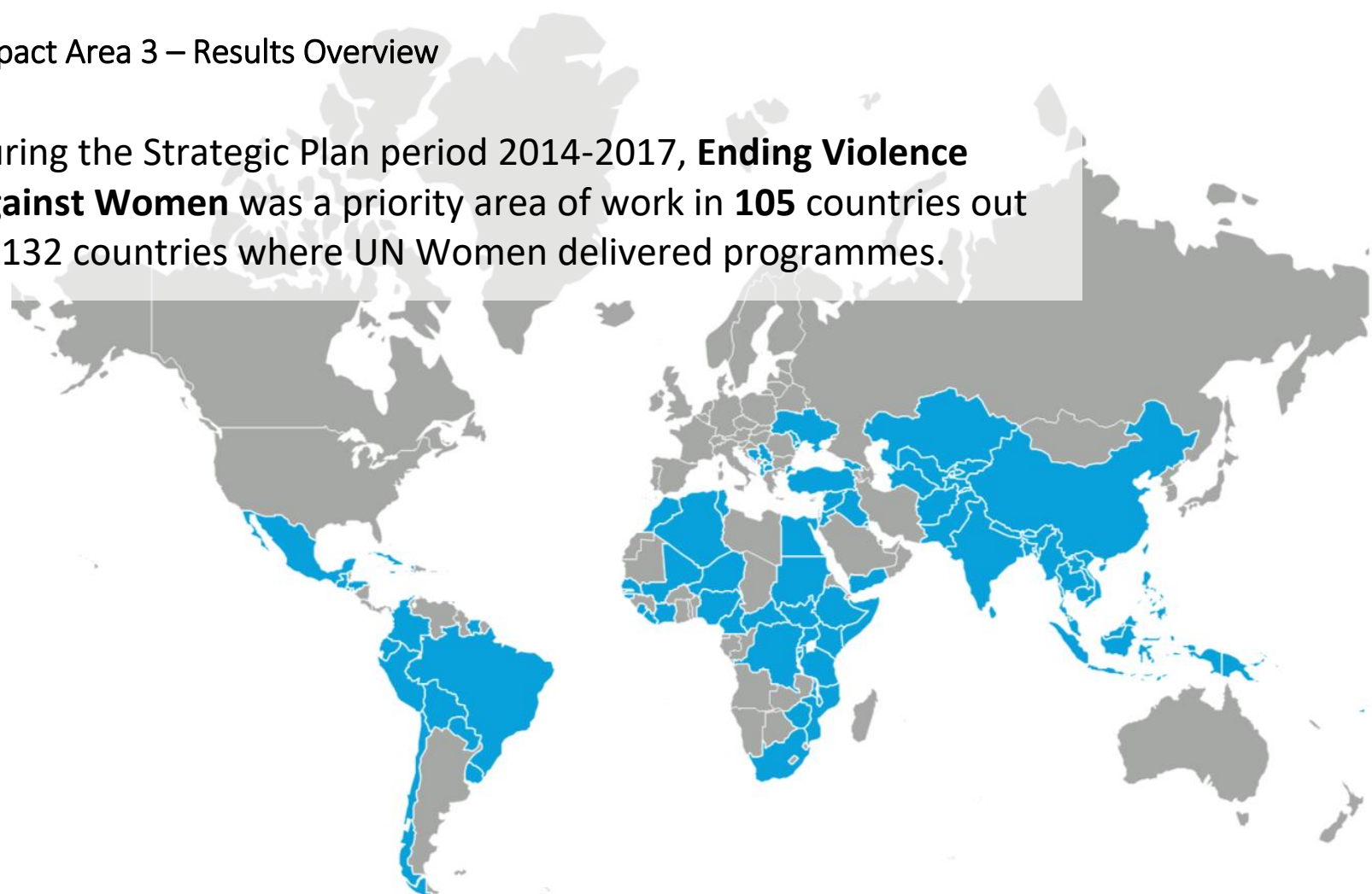
Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>24</sup>	Target <sup>25</sup>	2014 Result <sup>26</sup>	2015 Result <sup>27</sup>	2016 Result <sup>28</sup>	2017 Result	100% or more progress, 60-99% or below 60% progress
<b>2.3.1</b> Enhanced capacity of gender equality advocates to influence poverty eradication policies including through communications and advocacy tools	<b>2.3.1A</b> Number of countries supported by UN-Women where gender equality advocates and their networks campaign for specific changes in laws and policies on economic empowerment and sustainable development	<b>19</b> (2012)	<b>35<sup>xxxii</sup></b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>42<sup>xxxiii</sup></b>	<b>144%</b> 
<b>2.3.2</b> Strengthened dialogue mechanisms and enhanced policy space enable gender equality advocates to engage at all levels of economic policy and poverty eradication processes	<b>2.3.2A</b> Number of countries supported by UN-Women where consultations were held between government and gender equality advocates prior to the development of the current national development and/or poverty reduction strategy	<b>9</b>	<b>22<sup>xxxiv</sup></b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28<sup>xxxv</sup></b>	<b>146%</b> 



## Impact Area 3: Ending Violence against Women

### Impact Area 3 – Results Overview

During the Strategic Plan period 2014-2017, **Ending Violence Against Women** was a priority area of work in **105** countries out of 132 countries where UN Women delivered programmes.

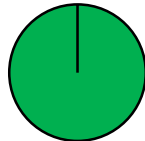
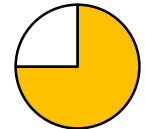


**US\$ 258.2 Million**

Programme expenses 2014-2017 under impact area 3



## Progress on impact area indicators for impact area 3

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>30</sup>	Target <sup>31</sup>	2014 Result <sup>32</sup>	2015 Result <sup>33</sup>	2016 Result <sup>34</sup>	2017 Result	100% or more Progress <sup>35</sup> 60-99% progress, Less than 60% progress
<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	122 <sup>xxxvi</sup>	106% 
	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	18 <sup>xxxviii</sup>	75% 

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

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

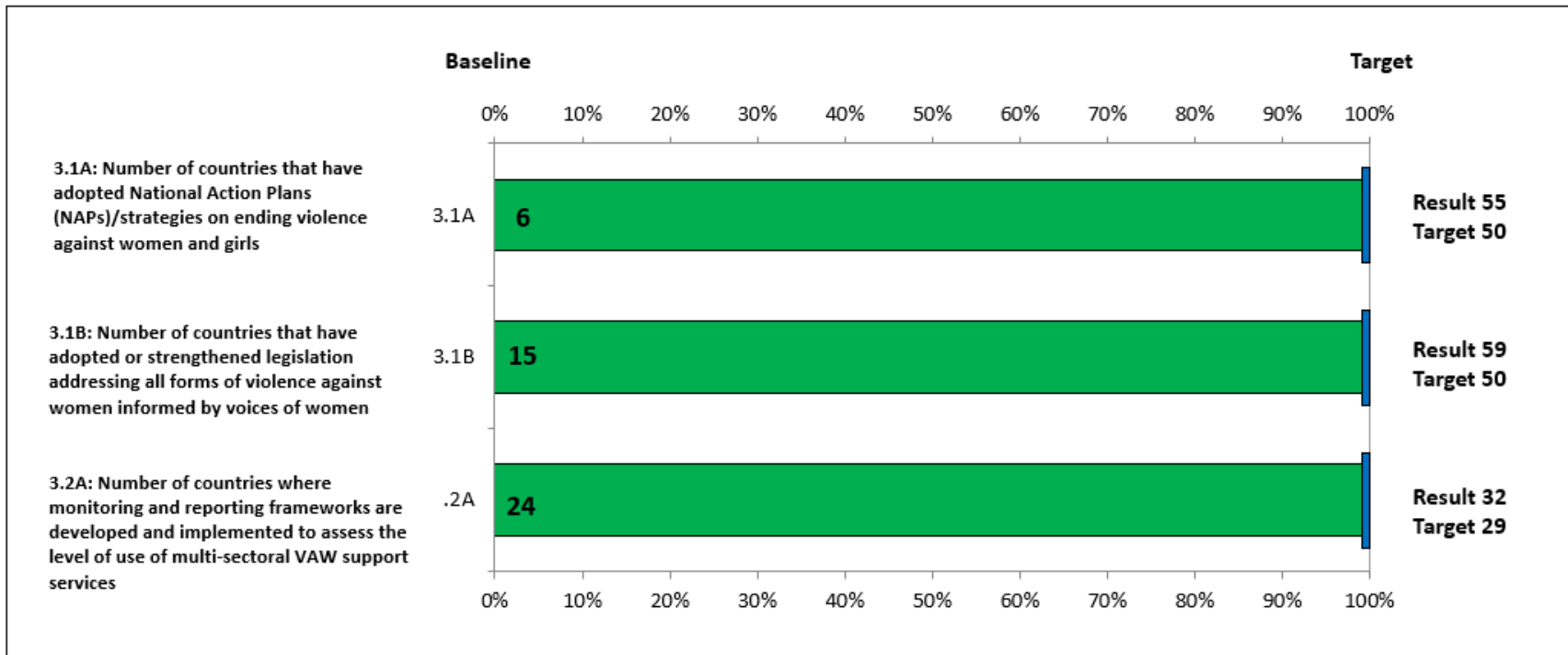
<sup>32</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).




<sup>33</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).

<sup>34</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

<sup>35</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$ : Progress of 100% or more (green), progress of 60% to 99% (amber), and progress of less than 60% (red).

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



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>36</sup>	Target <sup>37</sup>	2014 Result <sup>38</sup>	2015 Result <sup>39</sup>	2016 Result	2017 <sup>40</sup> Result	100% or more Progress <sup>41</sup> 60-99% progress, Less than 60% progress
<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	55 <sup>xi</sup>	111% 
	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	59 <sup>xliii</sup>	126% 
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	32 <sup>xlvi</sup>	160% 

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





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

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






<sup>39</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).

<sup>40</sup> 2017 results reflect the latest data available.

<sup>41</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$ : Progress of 100% or more (green), progress of 60% to 99% (amber), and progress of less than 60% (red).

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>36</sup>	Target <sup>37</sup>	2014 Result <sup>38</sup>	2015 Result <sup>39</sup>	2016 Result	2017 <sup>40</sup> Result	100% or more Progress <sup>41</sup> 60-99% progress, Less than 60% progress
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>								
<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	<b>0</b> (2014)	<b>65</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>79</b> <sup>xlvi</sup>	<b>122%</b> 
<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>xlvi</sup>	<b>84</b> <sup>xlvi</sup>	<b>91</b> <sup>i</sup>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b> <sup>li</sup>	<b>43%</b> 
	<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>	<b>34</b> (2016)	<b>91</b> <sup>lii</sup>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b> <sup>liv</sup>	<b>11%</b> 
	<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>	<b>55</b> (2016)	<b>66</b> <sup>lvi</sup>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>55</b> <sup>42</sup>	<b>67</b> <sup>lvii</sup>	<b>100%</b> 

<sup>42</sup> This is the new baseline following revision of the indicator

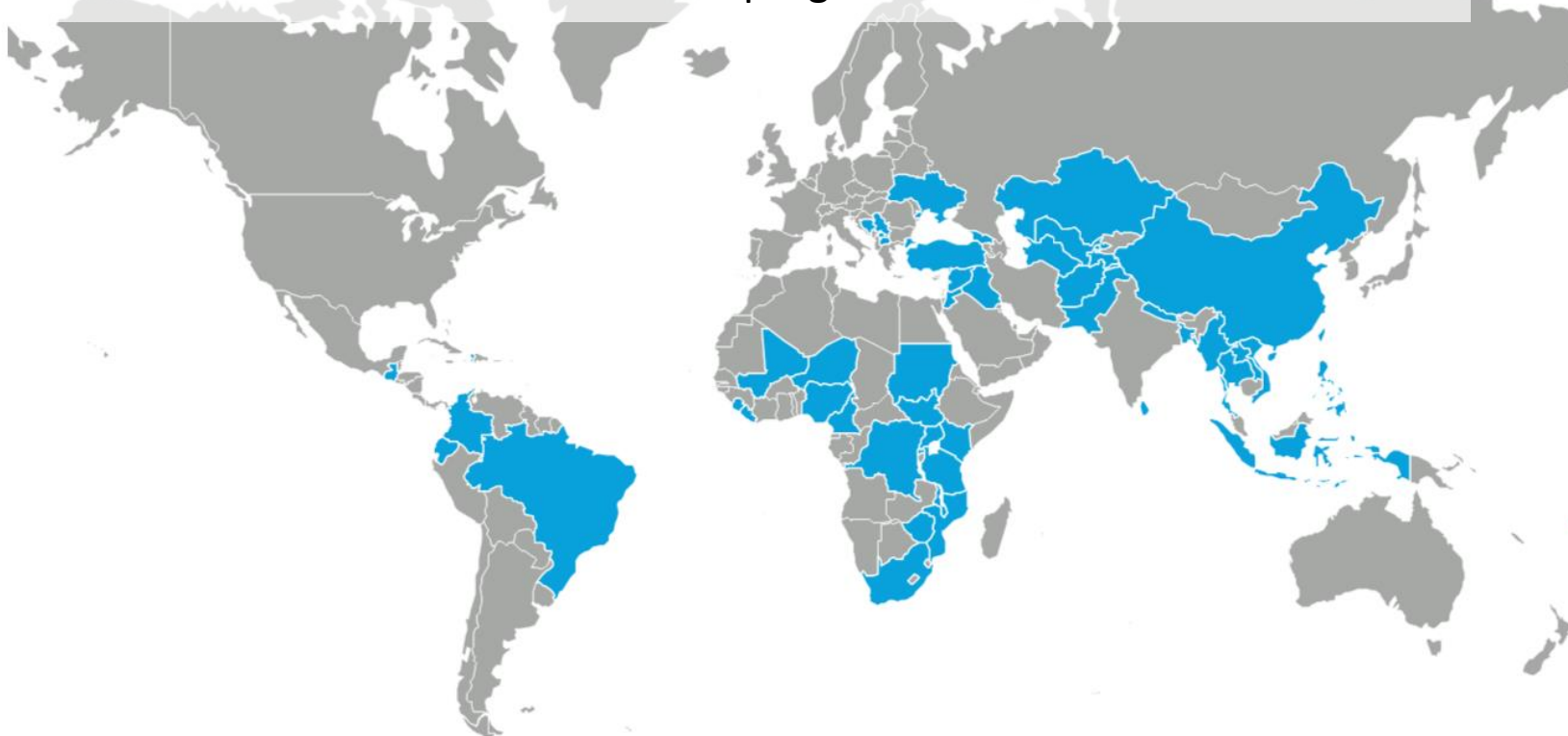
Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>36</sup>	Target <sup>37</sup>	2014 Result <sup>38</sup>	2015 Result <sup>39</sup>	2016 Result	2017 <sup>40</sup> Result	100% or more Progress <sup>41</sup> 60-99% progress, Less than 60% progress
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>								
3.1.3 Strengthened and coordinated UN-system action to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls, including interagency initiatives such as the Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence Against Women campaign and other joint programmes	3.1.3A(1) Number of joint UN VAW programmes coordinated by UN Women in countries supported by UN Women <sup>lviii</sup>	33 (2016)	43 <sup>lix</sup>	N/A	N/A	33	38 <sup>lx</sup>	50% 
	3.1.3A(2) Number of interagency VAW initiatives coordinated by UN Women in countries supported by UN Women, such as the Unite Campaign <sup>lxi</sup>	68 (2016)	89 <sup>lxii</sup>	N/A	N/A	68	70 <sup>lxiii</sup>	10% 
3.2.1 Improved availability of quality, multi-sectoral VAW services	3.2.1A Number of countries supported by UN-Women where quality multi-sectoral VAW services are available	28	55 <sup>lxiv</sup>	39	47	52	56 <sup>lxv</sup>	104% 
3.2.2 Strengthened capacity of multi-sectoral VAW service providers to provide quality, survivor focused support to women and girls	3.2.2A Number of countries supported by UN-Women where 70% of service providers supported by UN-Women have participated in training/capacity building for delivery of quality services <sup>lxvi</sup>	23 (2016)	35 <sup>lxvii</sup>	N/A	N/A	23	32 <sup>lxviii</sup>	75% 
3.2.3 Increased awareness of women and girls of availability of multi-sectoral VAW services	3.2.3A Number of countries supported by UN-Women where information on VAW services and women's rights to access such services at national and/or local levels is developed and disseminated by partners supported by UN-Women <sup>lxix</sup>	30 (2016)	45 <sup>lxx</sup>	N/A	N/A	30 <sup>43</sup>	62 <sup>lxxi</sup>	213% 

<sup>43</sup> 2016 result is the new baseline value

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

### Impact Area 4 – Results Overview




During the Strategic Plan period 2014-2017, **Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action** was a priority area of work in **65** countries out of 132 countries where UN Women delivered programmes.



**US\$ 212.1 Million** Programme expenses 2014-2017 under impact area 4



## Progress on impact area indicators for impact area 4

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>44</sup>	Target <sup>45</sup>	2014 Result <sup>46</sup>	2015 Result <sup>47</sup>	2016 Result	2017 Result <sup>48</sup>	100% or more Progress <sup>49</sup> 60-99% progress, Less than 60% progress
<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% (DPKO)	23% <sup>lxxiii50</sup>	-250% 
		29% (DPA)	35% (DPA)	N/A	N/A	24% (DPA)	23% <sup>lxxiv51</sup>	-250% 
	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)	28%	150% 
		18% (DSRSG)	26% (DSRSG)	N/A	N/A	26.9% <sup>lxxvii</sup> (DSRSG)	36%	225%

<sup>44</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>45</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>46</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

<sup>47</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).



<sup>48</sup> 2017 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

<sup>49</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$ : Progress of 100% or more (green), progress of 60% to 99% (amber), and progress of less than 60% (red).

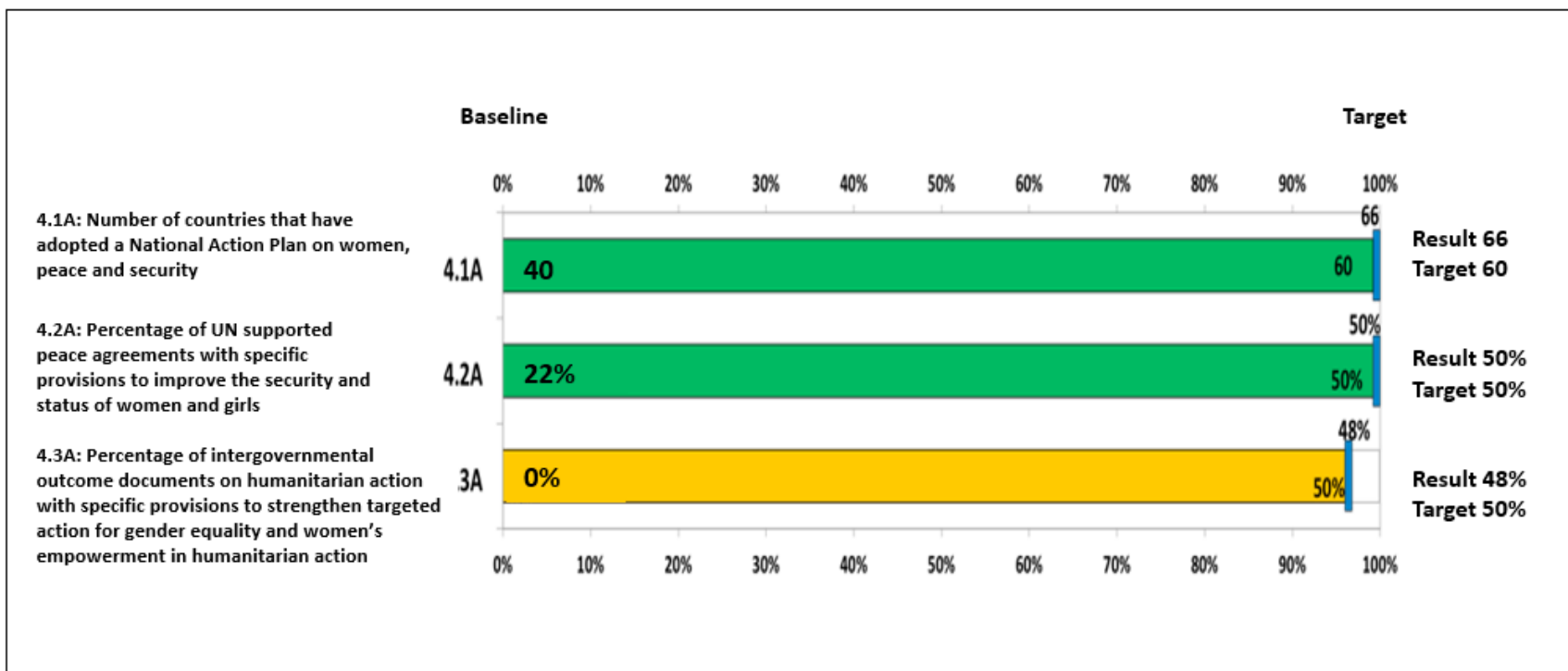
<sup>50</sup> The 2017 data for 4A (1) combines the data for DPA and DPKO led Operations at 23% from P5 to USG levels




<sup>51</sup> The 2017 data for 4A (1) combines the data for DPA and DPKO led Operations at 23% from P5 to USG levels



Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>44</sup>	Target <sup>45</sup>	2014 Result <sup>46</sup>	2015 Result <sup>47</sup>	2016 Result	2017 Result <sup>48</sup>	100% or more Progress <sup>49</sup> 60-99% progress, Less than 60% progress
								
	<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>	27.7%	<b>-329%</b> 

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



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>52</sup>	Target <sup>53</sup>	2014 Result <sup>54</sup>	2015 Result <sup>55</sup>	2016 Result	Result 2017 <sup>56</sup>	100% or more progress <sup>57</sup> ; 60-99% progress; less than 60% progress
<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>	<b>66</b> <sup>lxxxi</sup>	<b>130%</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>	<b>50%</b> <sup>lxxxii</sup>	<b>100%</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>	<b>48%</b> <sup>lxxxiii</sup>	<b>96%</b> 

<sup>52</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.



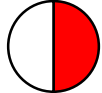
<sup>53</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>54</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).




<sup>55</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).

<sup>56</sup> 2017 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

<sup>57</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$ : Progress of 100% or more (green), progress of 60% to 99% (amber), and progress of less than 60% (red).

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>52</sup>	Target <sup>53</sup>	2014 Result <sup>54</sup>	2015 Result <sup>55</sup>	2016 Result	Result 2017 <sup>56</sup>	100% or more progress <sup>57</sup> ; 60-99% progress; less than 60% progress
<b>Output Indicators</b>								
4.1.1 UN-Women catalyzes UN system to meet WPS commitments	4.1.1B Percentage of funding from the Peace Building Fund allocated to activities furthering gender equality and women's empowerment (projects where gender is the principal objective and targeted activities in projects where gender is only mainstreamed) <sup>lxxxiv</sup>	0%	15%	N/A	N/A	20%	19.2% <sup>lxxxv</sup>	128% 
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%	71% <sup>lxxxviii</sup>	66% 
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> <sup>58</sup> to inform high level policy discussions	0	30	4	8	11	15 <sup>lxxxix</sup>	50% 

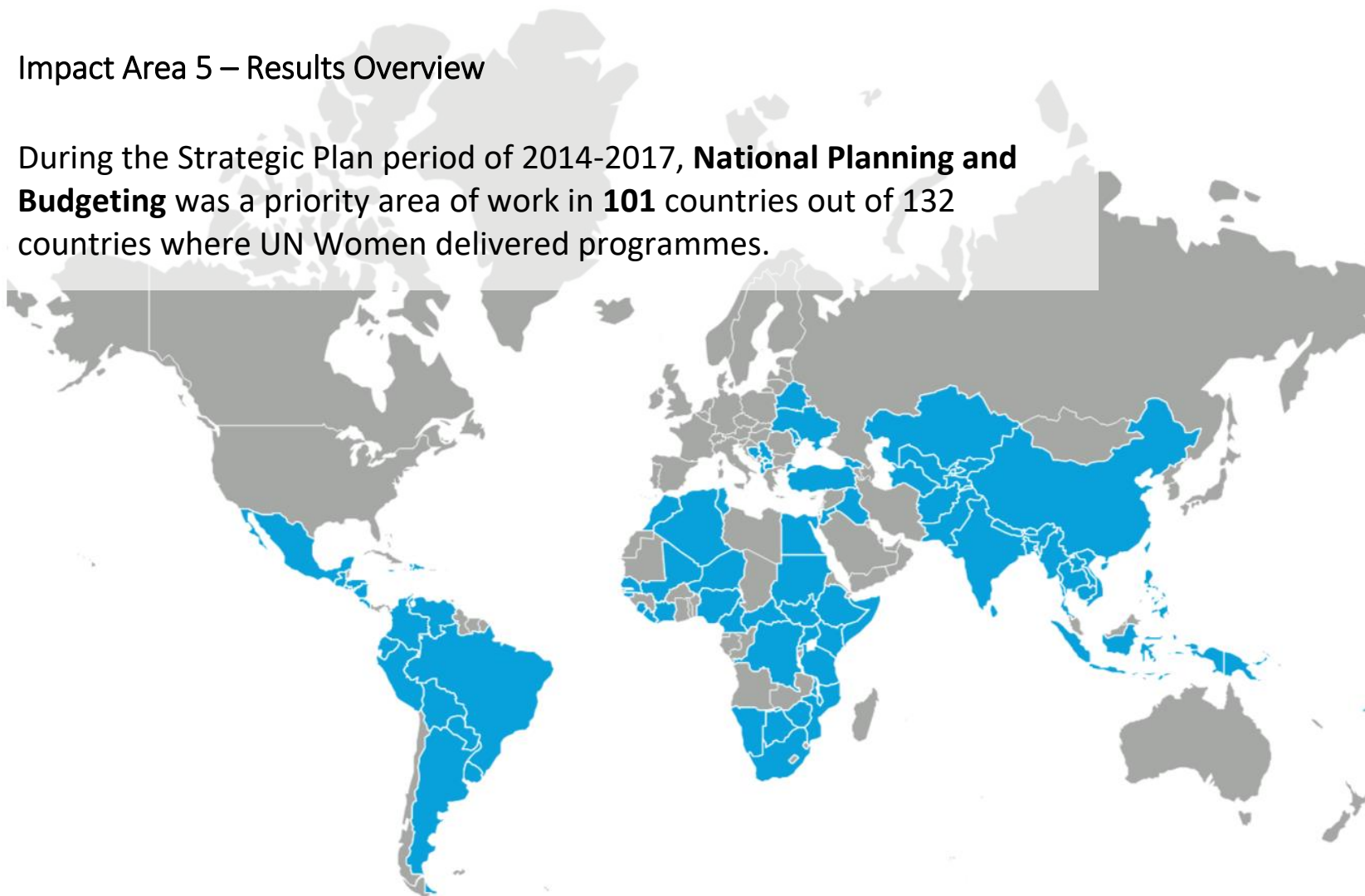
<sup>58</sup> On the 27<sup>th</sup> December 2017, the IASC endorsed its UN Women developed policy on *Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action*, as well as the policy's associated accountability framework from which the accountability report will stem. As such, the first accountability report will not be available until 2019, reporting on 2018.

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>52</sup>	Target <sup>53</sup>	2014 Result <sup>54</sup>	2015 Result <sup>55</sup>	2016 Result	Result 2017 <sup>56</sup>	100% or more progress <sup>57</sup> ; 60-99% progress; less than 60% progress
	<b>4.3.1B</b> Number of countries supported by UN-Women, where there is evidence of the use of country specific research/studies on Gender in Humanitarian Action to inform high level policy discussions	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31<sup>xc</sup></b>	<b>105%</b> 
<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</b>	<b>51<sup>xci</sup></b>	<b>210%</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</b> (12 of 27) (175% increase)	<b>14<sup>xcii</sup></b> (14 of 26) (225% of target)	<b>225%</b> 

## Impact Area 5: National Planning and Budgeting

### Impact Area 5 – Results Overview



During the Strategic Plan period of 2014-2017, **National Planning and Budgeting** was a priority area of work in **101** countries out of 132 countries where UN Women delivered programmes.



**US\$ 68.4 Million**

Programme expenses 2014-2017 under impact area 5

## Progress on impact area indicators for impact area 5

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>59</sup>	Target <sup>60</sup>	2014 Result <sup>61</sup>	2015 Result <sup>62</sup>	2016 Result <sup>63</sup>	2017 Result	>100% Progress <sup>64</sup> 60-99% progress, <60% progress <sup>65</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	20 <sup>xciv</sup>	100% 
	5B Number of donor countries (DAC) that increased their allocation to gender equality	0	14 <sup>xcv</sup>	14	17	9	15 <sup>xcvi</sup>	100% 
	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 in Data Companion 2016	See tables 5C and from previous year below and graph	Note <sup>c</sup>

<sup>59</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>60</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>61</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

<sup>62</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).

<sup>63</sup> 2017 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

<sup>64</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>65</sup> Progress of 100% or more (green), progress of 60% to 99% (amber), and progress of less than 60% (red)

**Table 5C**  
**Estimated HIV incidence rate (per 1000) globally in 2016<sup>66</sup>**  
**(source: UNAIDS data)**  
**Data for 2016: Estimated HIV incidence rate (per 1,000) globally in 2016<sup>67</sup> compared below with data from 2015**

**Data for 2016: Estimated HIV Incidence rate (per 1000 uninfected) globally in 2016 (source UNAIDS)**

	Both (females and males)	Females	Males
All	0.25	0.24	0.26
Children (0–14)	0.08		
Adolescents (15–19)	0.44	0.61	0.29
Youth (20–24)	0.61	0.67	0.55
Adolescent and youth (15–24)	0.53	0.64	0.42
Adults (15–49)	0.42	0.41	0.43
Adults (15+)	0.39	0.37	0.41

**Baseline:** There is no baseline for this indicator, as the target does not refer to change over time.

**Target:** Fewer than 500,000 new HIV infections by 2020

**Calculation:** Rate: (Numerator x 1000)/denominator

**Numerator:** Number of people newly infected during the reporting period

**Denominator:** Total number of uninfected population (or person-years exposed)

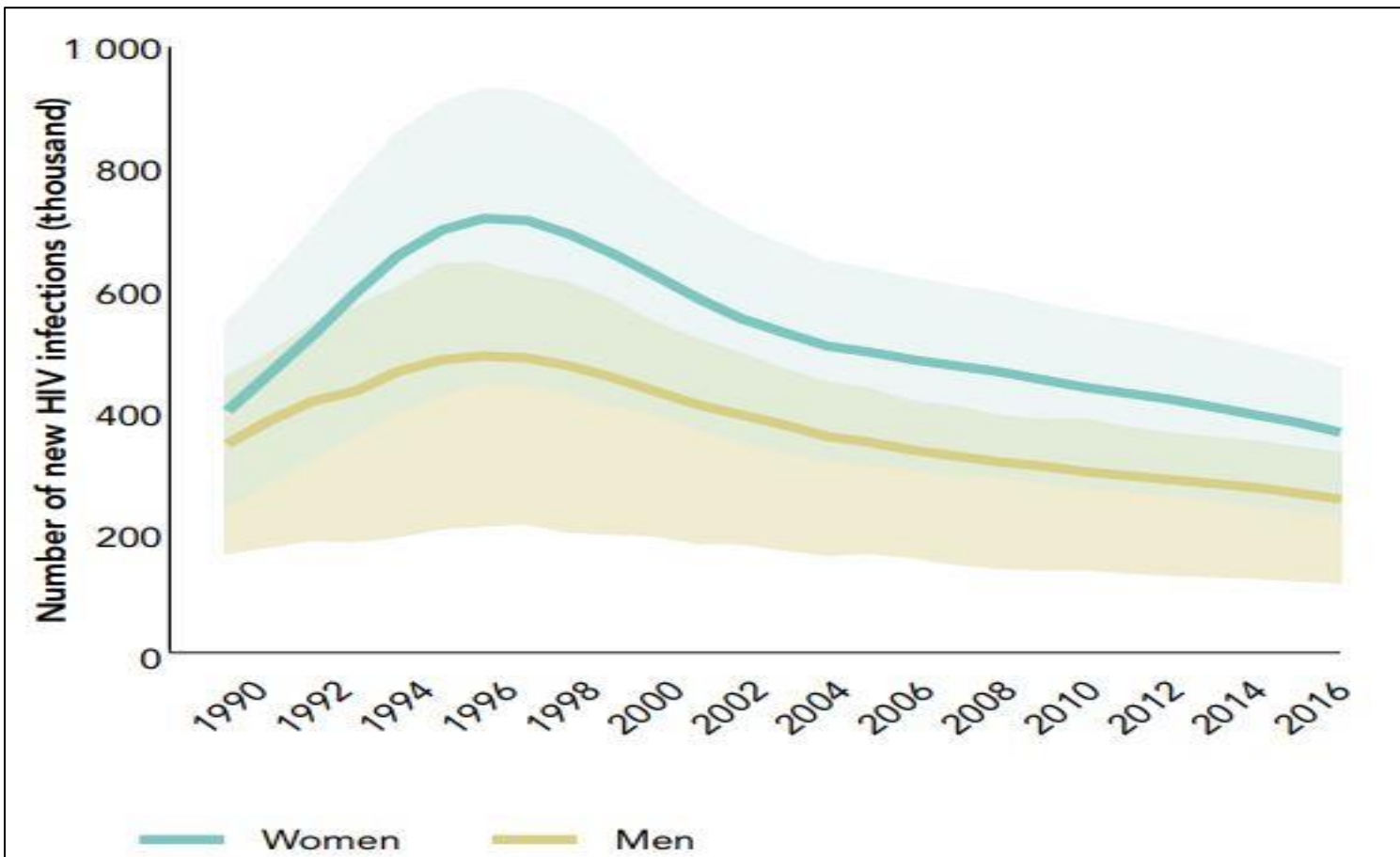
**Data for 2015: Estimated HIV incidence rate (per 1000) globally in 2015 (for comparison)**  
**(source: UNAIDS data)**

	Both male + female	Females	Males
All ages	0.30	0.28	0.31
Children (0-14)	0.08		
Adolescents (15-19)	0.44	0.59	0.29
Youth (20-24)	0.72	0.80	0.64
Adolescents and youth (15-24)	0.58	0.70	0.47
Adults (15-49)	0.50	0.48	0.52
Adults (15+)	0.37	0.35	0.40

<sup>66</sup> For the indicator definition, please see indicator 3.1 in the 2018 Global AIDS Monitoring guidelines, p.61–62 ([http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media\\_asset/global-aids-monitoring\\_en.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/global-aids-monitoring_en.pdf))

<sup>67</sup> UNAIDS, 2017 estimates from the AIDSinfo online database (<http://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>). Additional disaggregation corresponds to unpublished estimates provided by UNAIDS.

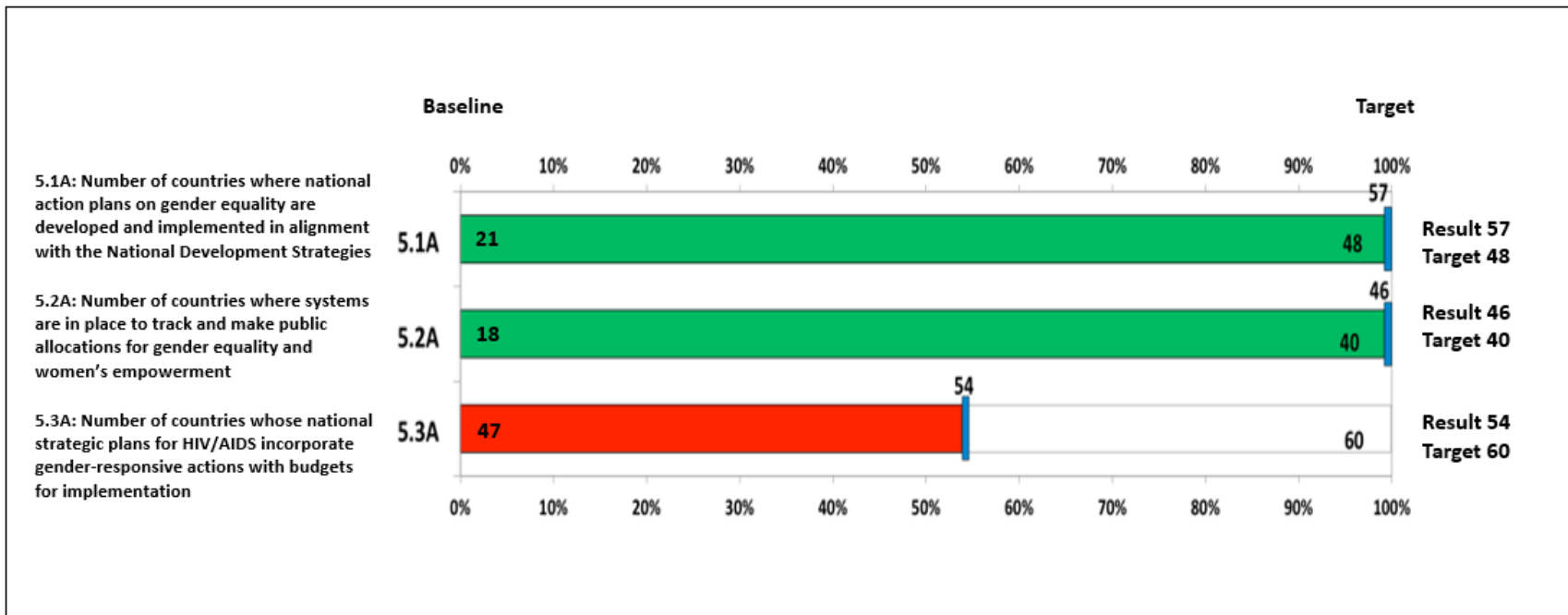







**FIGURE 2.6. NEW HIV INFECTIONS, YOUNG PEOPLE (AGED 15-24 YEARS), BY SEX, GLOBAL, 1990-2016**

Source: UNAIDS 2017 estimates.

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



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>68</sup>	Target <sup>69</sup>	2014 Result <sup>70</sup>	2015 Result <sup>71</sup>	2016 Result	2017 Result <sup>72</sup>	>100% Progress <sup>73</sup> 60-99% progress, <60% progress <sup>74</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	57 <sup>cii</sup>	133% 
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	46 <sup>ciii</sup>	127% 
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	54 <sup>civ</sup>	54% 

<sup>68</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>69</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.




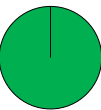
<sup>70</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).




<sup>71</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).

<sup>72</sup> 2017 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

<sup>73</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$

<sup>74</sup> Progress of 100% or more (green), progress of 60% to 99% (amber), and progress of less than 60% (red)



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>68</sup>	Target <sup>69</sup>	2014 Result <sup>70</sup>	2015 Result <sup>71</sup>	2016 Result	2017 Result <sup>72</sup>	>100% Progress <sup>73</sup> 60-99% progress, <60% progress <sup>74</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	45 <sup>cvi</sup>	100% 
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%	100% <sup>cvi</sup>	100% 
	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	28 <sup>cx</sup>	96% 
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	42 <sup>cx</sup>	107% 

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>68</sup>	Target <sup>69</sup>	2014 Result <sup>70</sup>	2015 Result <sup>71</sup>	2016 Result	2017 Result <sup>72</sup>	>100% Progress <sup>73</sup> 60-99% progress, <60% progress <sup>74</sup>
<b>5.2.2</b> National dialogue mechanisms for promoting the implementation of gender responsive planning, budgeting and monitoring in place	<b>5.2.2A</b> Number of countries supported by UN-Women where multi-stakeholder forums and dialogue mechanisms involving Government institutions, CSOs and donors take place	8	40	18	25	31	36 <sup>cxii</sup>	88% 
<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	40	60	42	52	55 <sup>cxiii</sup>	55 <sup>75</sup>	75% 
<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	13	60	36	37	44 <sup>cxiv</sup>	45	68% 

<sup>75</sup> No new result reported in 2017

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

Progress on impact area indicators for impact area 6

Impact Area	Indicator	Baseline <sup>76</sup>	Target <sup>77</sup>	2014 Result <sup>78</sup>	2015 Result <sup>79</sup>	2016 Result	2017 Result <sup>80</sup>	>100% Progress, <sup>81</sup> 60-99% Progress, <60% Progress <sup>82</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%	33% <sup>cxv</sup>	-40% 
	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	178 <sup>cxvi</sup>	138% 

<sup>76</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>77</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>78</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).

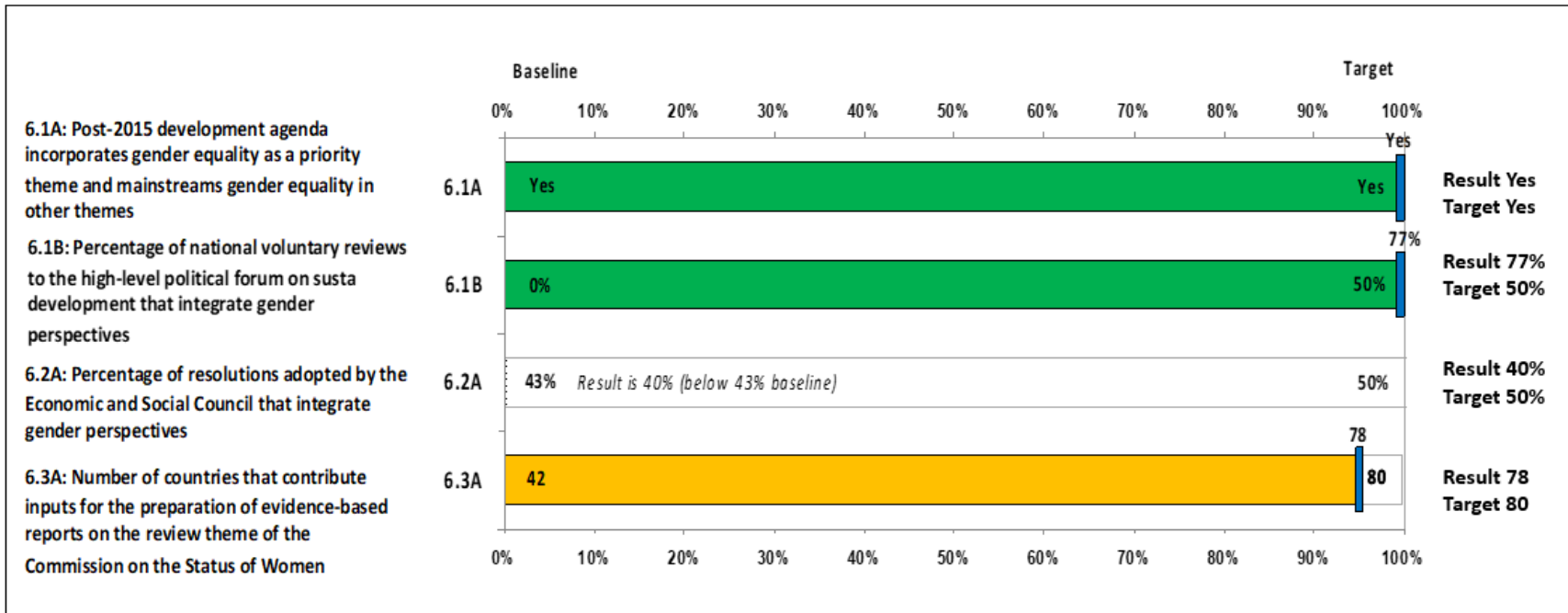
<sup>79</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).





<sup>80</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.

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

<sup>82</sup> Progress of 100% or more (green), progress of 60% to 99% (amber), and progress of less than 60% (red)

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



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>83</sup>	Target <sup>84</sup>	2014 Result <sup>85</sup>	2015 Result <sup>86</sup>	2016 Result <sup>87</sup>	2017 Result	>100% Progress <sup>88</sup> 60-99% Progress <60% Progress <sup>89</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>	Yes <sup>cxviii</sup>	100% 
	6.1B Percentage of national voluntary reviews to the high-level political forum on sustainable development that integrate gender perspectives <sup>cxix</sup>	0%	50%	N/A	N/A	77%	88% <sup>cxx</sup>	176% (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%	43% <sup>cxxi</sup>	-43% 
6.3 Strengthened linkages and synergy established between normative frameworks and operational activities for gender equality and women's empowerment	6.3A Number of countries that contribute inputs for the preparation of evidence-based reports on the review theme of the Commission on the Status of Women <sup>cxvii</sup>	28	80 <sup>cxviii</sup>	N/A	N/A	78	114 <sup>cxvii</sup>	189% 

<sup>83</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the baseline year for an indicator is 2013.

<sup>84</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, the target year for an indicator is 2017.

<sup>85</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for the baseline year and 2014 can be found in the [2014 Data Companion](#).





<sup>86</sup> Indicator sources and countries reporting for 2015 can be found in the [2015 Data Companion and Scorecard](#).





<sup>87</sup> 2016 results reflect the latest data available, which in some cases may be from 2015 or earlier.




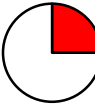

<sup>88</sup> Progress measures a percentage of completion from baseline to target, calculated as:  $(Result - Baseline) / (Target - Baseline)$



<sup>89</sup> 100% or more progress, 60-99% progress or less than 60% progress



Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>83</sup>	Target <sup>84</sup>	2014 Result <sup>85</sup>	2015 Result <sup>86</sup>	2016 Result <sup>87</sup>	2017 Result	>100% Progress <sup>88</sup> 60-99% Progress <60% Progress <sup>89</sup>
<b>Output Indicators</b>								
6.1.1 Enhanced capacity of governments and stakeholders to assess progress in implementation of CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action, MDG 3, and other global normative and policy frameworks for gender equality and women's empowerment	6.1.1A Number of countries supported by UN-Women that report under CEDAW or the UPR	0 (2014)	65 <sup>cxxv</sup>	32	45	57	64 <sup>cxxvi</sup>	98% 
	6.1.1B Number of countries supported by UN Women to undertake a 20-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action	0	70 (2015)	76	84	N/A <sup>cxxvii</sup>	cxxviii	(2015 target) was met in 2015 120% 
	6.1.1C Number of countries in which communications and advocacy efforts related to the 20-year review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action take place	0	100 (2015)	42	55	N/A <sup>cxxix</sup>	N/A <sup>cxxx</sup>	55% (2015 target) 
	6.1.1D Number of countries supported by UN Women that contribute to the report of the Secretary-General on the review theme of the Commission on the Status of Women <sup>cxxxi</sup>	20 (2015)	40	N/A	N/A	29	29 <sup>cxxxii</sup>	45% (2 year target) 

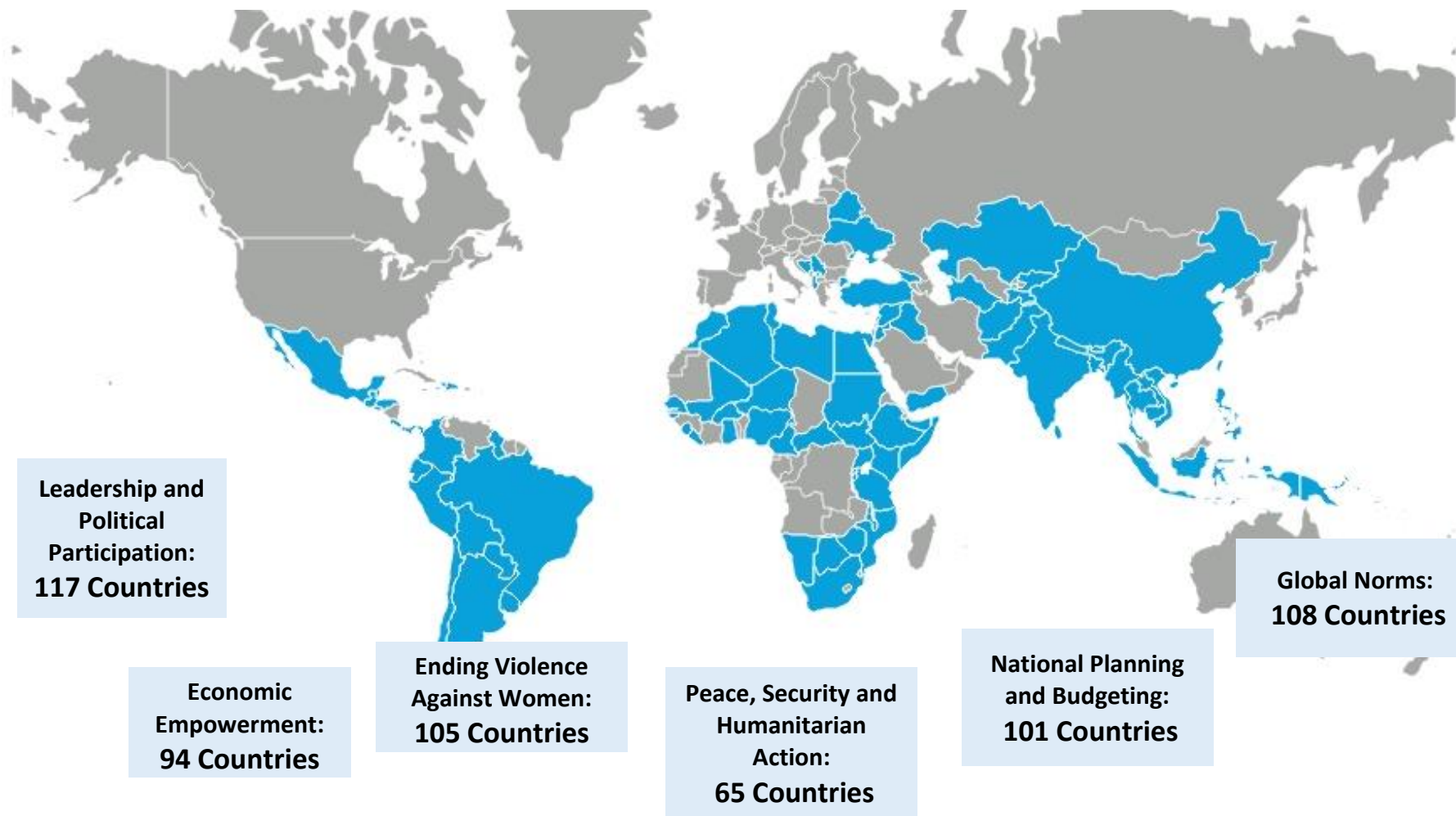
Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>83</sup>	Target <sup>84</sup>	2014 Result <sup>85</sup>	2015 Result <sup>86</sup>	2016 Result <sup>87</sup>	2017 Result	>100% Progress <sup>88</sup> 60-99% Progress <60% Progress <sup>89</sup>
	<b>6.1.1E</b> Number of countries that received support from UN-Women for monitoring of gender-related SDG indicators <sup>cxxxiii</sup>	0	35	N/A	N/A	18	21 <sup>cxxxiv</sup>	60%  (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>cxxxv</sup>	32	103	117 <sup>cxxxvi</sup>	144	82% 
	<b>6.1.2B</b> Number of CSO representatives registered to attend the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) <sup>cxxxvii</sup>	0 <sup>cxxxviii</sup> (2015)	6,000	N/A	N/A	4,209	6000	100%  (2-year target)
	<b>6.1.2C</b> Number of (written and oral) statements and interventions of civil society in CSW <sup>cxxxix</sup>	0 <sup>cxl</sup> (2015)	420	N/A	N/A	231	420	100%  (2-year target)

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>83</sup>	Target <sup>84</sup>	2014 Result <sup>85</sup>	2015 Result <sup>86</sup>	2016 Result <sup>87</sup>	2017 Result	>100% Progress <sup>88</sup> 60-99% Progress <60% Progress <sup>89</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>cxli</sup>	Yes <sup>cxlii</sup>	100% 
	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>cxliii</sup>	N/A <sup>cxliiv</sup>	70%  60-99% Progress
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	25 <sup>cxliv</sup>	78%  60-99% Progress
	6.2.1B Percentage of reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly that integrate gender perspectives	62%	74%	61%	57%	62%	65% <sup>cxlvi</sup>	25% 
6.3.1 The global normative and policy framework for gender equality and women's empowerment benefits from	6.3.1A Number of national consultations convened by UN-Women to facilitate the integration of Civil Society	24 (2016)	70 <sup>cxlviii</sup>	N/A	N/A	24	26 <sup>cxlix</sup>	4% 

Outcome / Output	Indicator	Baseline <sup>83</sup>	Target <sup>84</sup>	2014 Result <sup>85</sup>	2015 Result <sup>86</sup>	2016 Result <sup>87</sup>	2017 Result	>100% Progress <sup>88</sup> 60-99% Progress <60% Progress <sup>89</sup>
and responds to implementation experience on the ground, women's voices and civil society perspectives	Advisory Group perspectives into normative and intergovernmental frameworks <sup>cxlvii</sup>							
	<b>6.3.1B</b> 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	<b>N/A</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>85%<sup>cl</sup></b>	<b>93.8%</b>	<b>99%</b> 

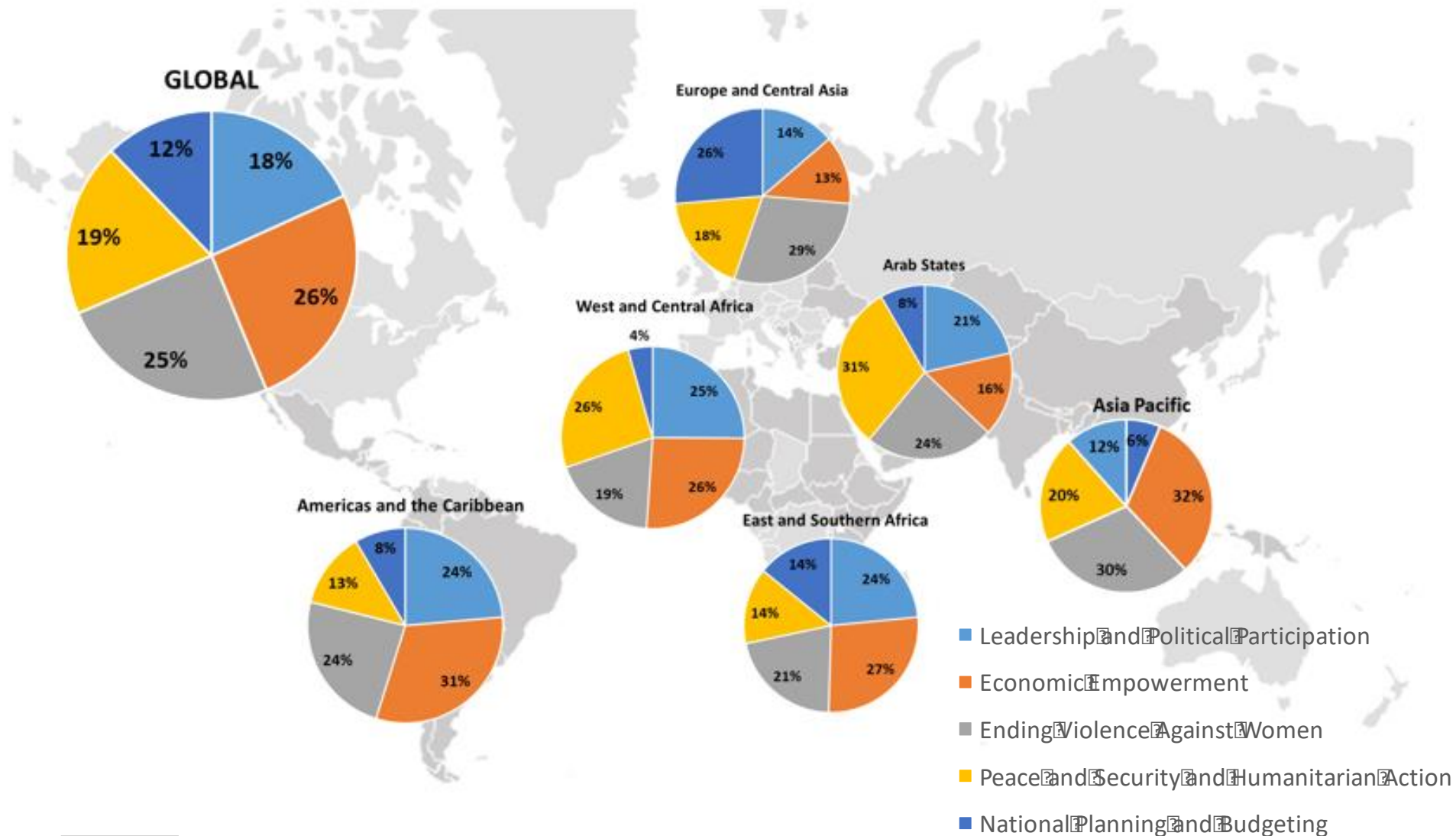
# Global Overview of Results

UN Women Delivered Overall Programme Support in 132 Countries During 2014-17 across the 6 Impact Areas



This map highlights UN Women programme presence in 2014-17 across 132 countries; and the boxes identify the total number of countries where UN Women delivered programmes in 2014-17 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 2017 Plans

Regional distribution by Outcomes/Outputs/Activities in each of the impact areas<sup>90</sup>.

### Americas and the Caribbean

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels	21.8%	22.4%	18.5%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	24.4%	28.0%	25.8%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	20.5%	21.7%	23.2%
Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	14.1%	12.5%	13.4%
Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	11.5%	9.1%	13.0%
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	7.7%	6.3%	6.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Asia Pacific

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels	7.5%	4.8%	7.1%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	26.9%	31.3%	29.4%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	29.1%	29.0%	28.4%
Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	17.9%	19.3%	19.2%

<sup>90</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	11.2%	10.0%	9.2%
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	7.4%	5.6%	6.7%
<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	19.7%	23.7%	23.2%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	30.3%	27.0%	23.7%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	18.9%	18.7%	19.0%
Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	15.6%	15.8%	17.3%
Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	14.7%	14.4%	16.6%
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	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%
<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	23.3%	25.6%	17.9%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	26.7%	28.2%	24.9%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	18.6%	16.0%	14.2%



Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	24.4%	25.0%	38.1%
Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	5.8%	4.6%	4.5%
Impact 6 A comprehensive and dynamic set of global norms, policies and standards on gender equality and women's empowerment is in place and is applied through action by Governments and other stakeholders at all levels	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Arab States

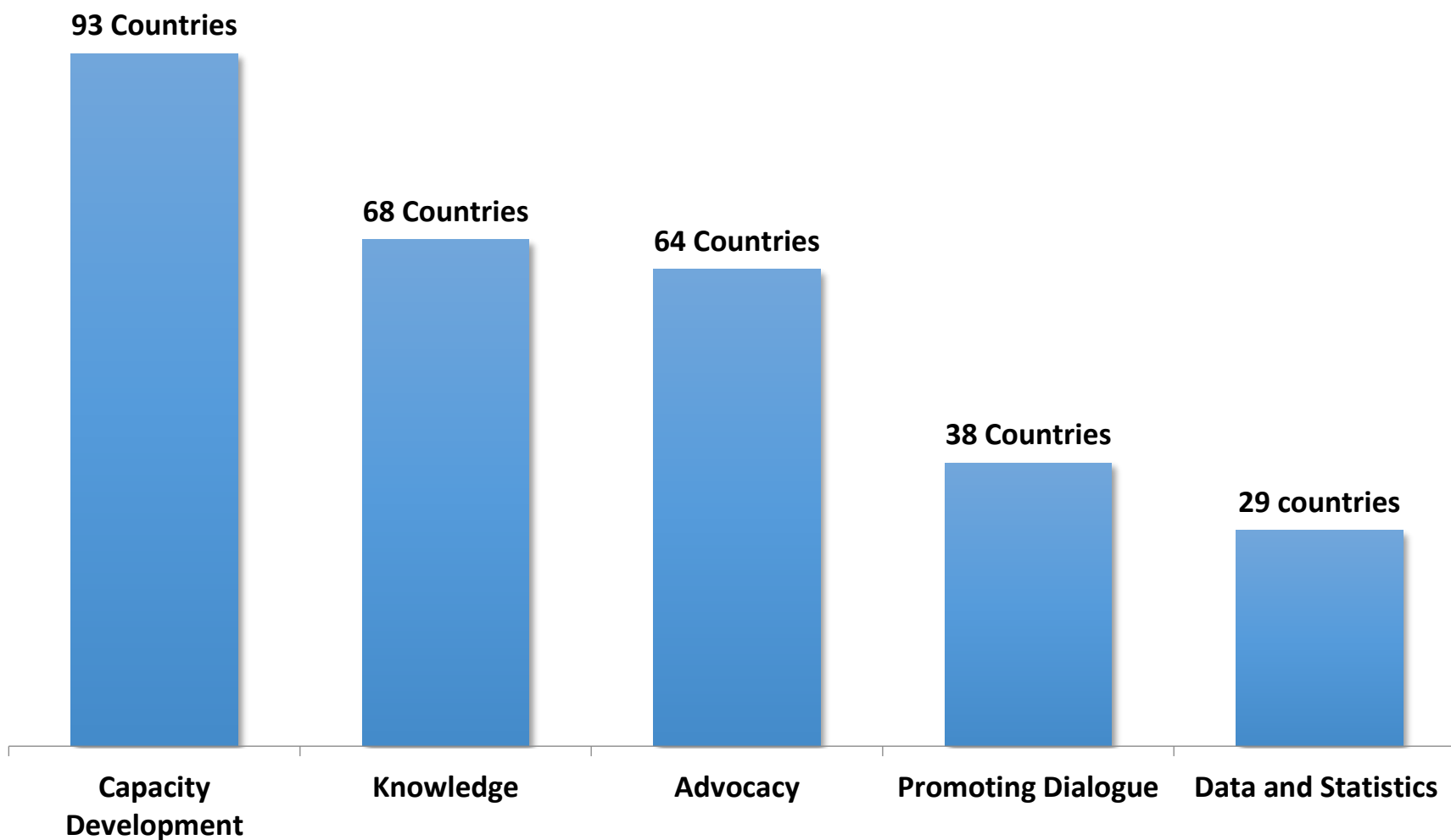
Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels	20.0%	19.5%	15.5%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	17.0%	12.2%	13.1%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	23.1%	22.8%	24.7%
Impact 4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women leadership and participation	29.2%	34.9%	33.9%
Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities	6.1%	7.3%	9.4%
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	4.6%	3.3%	3.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Europe and Central Asia

Impact Areas	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Impact 1 Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels	8.5%	13.9%	9.7%
Impact 2 Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development	11.9%	12.3%	11.8%
Impact 3 Women and girls live a life free from violence	27.1%	29.5%	30.3%

<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>22.0%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>
<b>Impact 5 Governance and national planning fully reflect accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities</b>	<b>30.5%</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>30.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

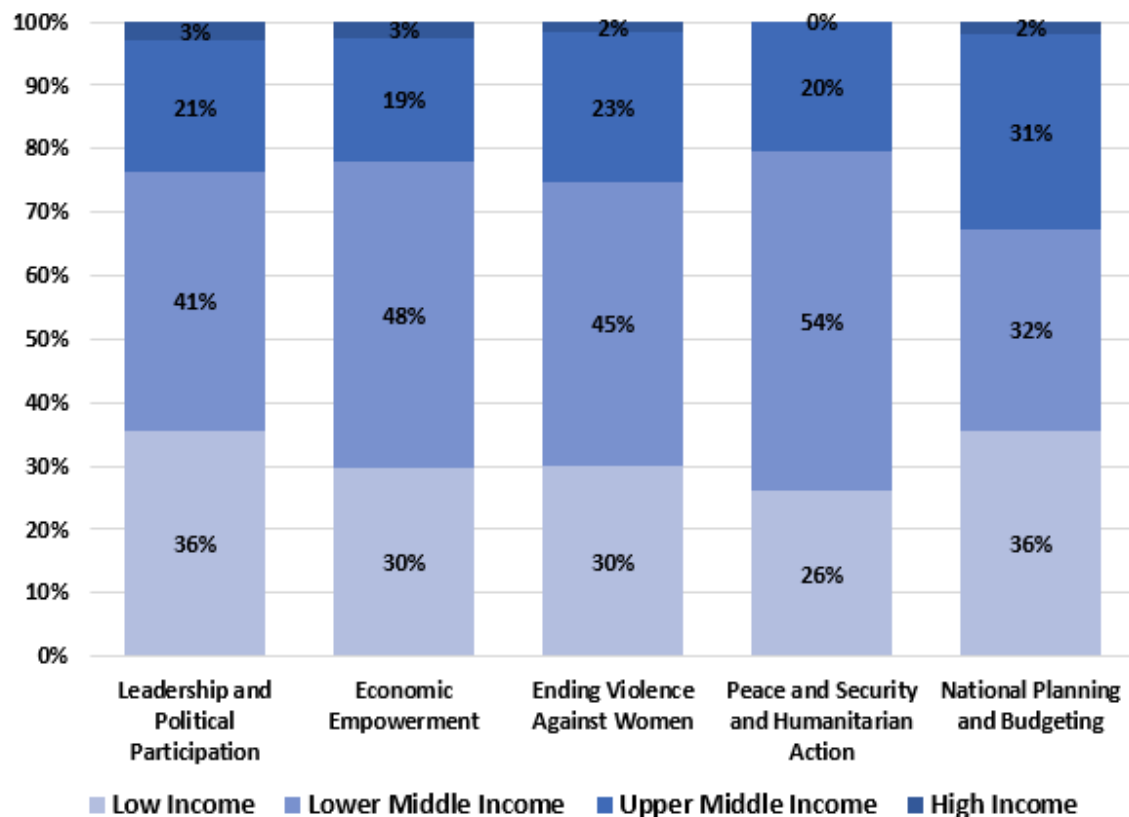
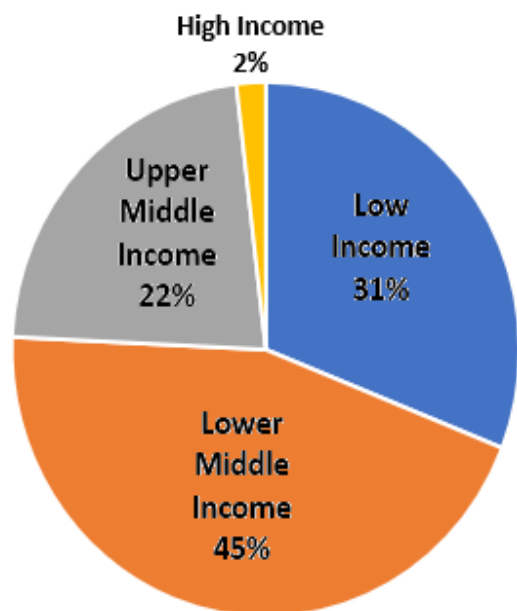
## Type of UN Women contributions 2017 at the output level



How to read the chart

This chart illustrates the distribution of UN Women contributions in 2017 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>91</sup>

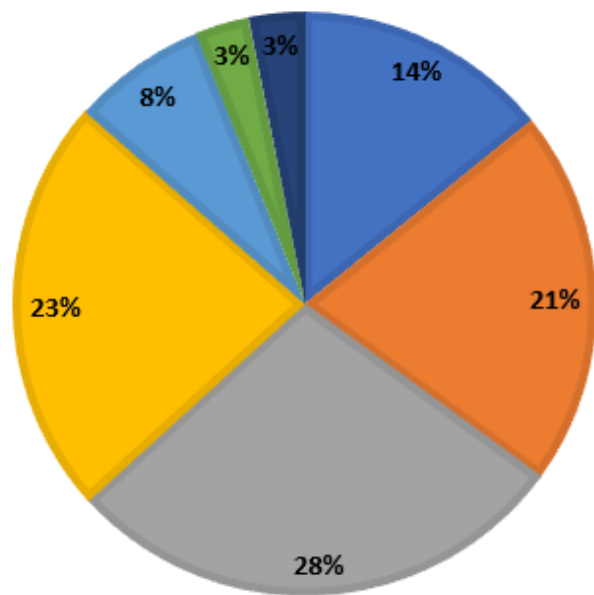


The pie chart provides the percentage distribution of outcomes by country typology, and the column chart illustrates the percentage distribution of outcomes by country typology within each impact area. For example, 45% of all outcomes that address the Ending Violence Against Women impact area are supported by UN Women in Lower Middle Income countries.

<sup>91</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, 2014-17<sup>92</sup> (US \$ millions)

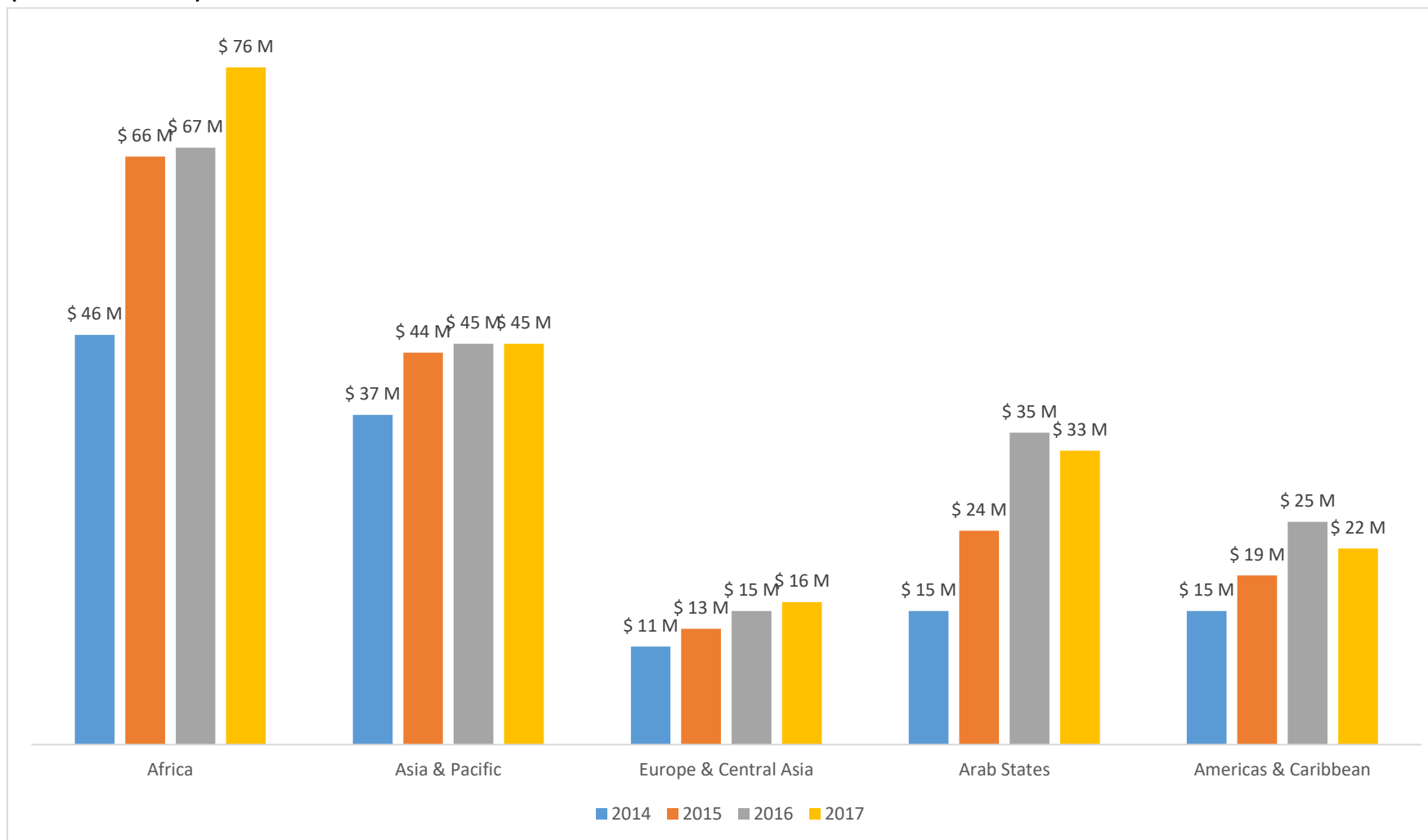


- Leadership and Political Participation
- Economic Empowerment
- Ending Violence Against Women
- Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action
- National Planning and Budgeting
- Global Norms, Policies and Standards
- Cross Thematic (2014, 2015)

Impact Areas	Expenses (US \$ millions)
Leadership and Political Participation	\$129.59 M
Economic Empowerment	\$191.22 M
Ending Violence Against Women	\$258.18 M
Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action	\$212.08 M
National Planning and Budgeting	\$68.43 M
Global Norms, Policies and Standards	\$27.20 M
Cross Thematic (2014, 2015)	\$28.30 M
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$915.00 M</b>

<sup>92</sup> Financial information (in millions of USD) for the period 2014-17 ending 31 December 2017 has been prepared on an accrual accounting basis in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). Total UN Women programme expenses for 2014-17 including cross-thematic expense is US \$915 million.

## Overall distribution of UN Women (Core and Non-Core) Programme Expenses by Regions, 2014-2017<sup>93</sup> (US \$ millions)

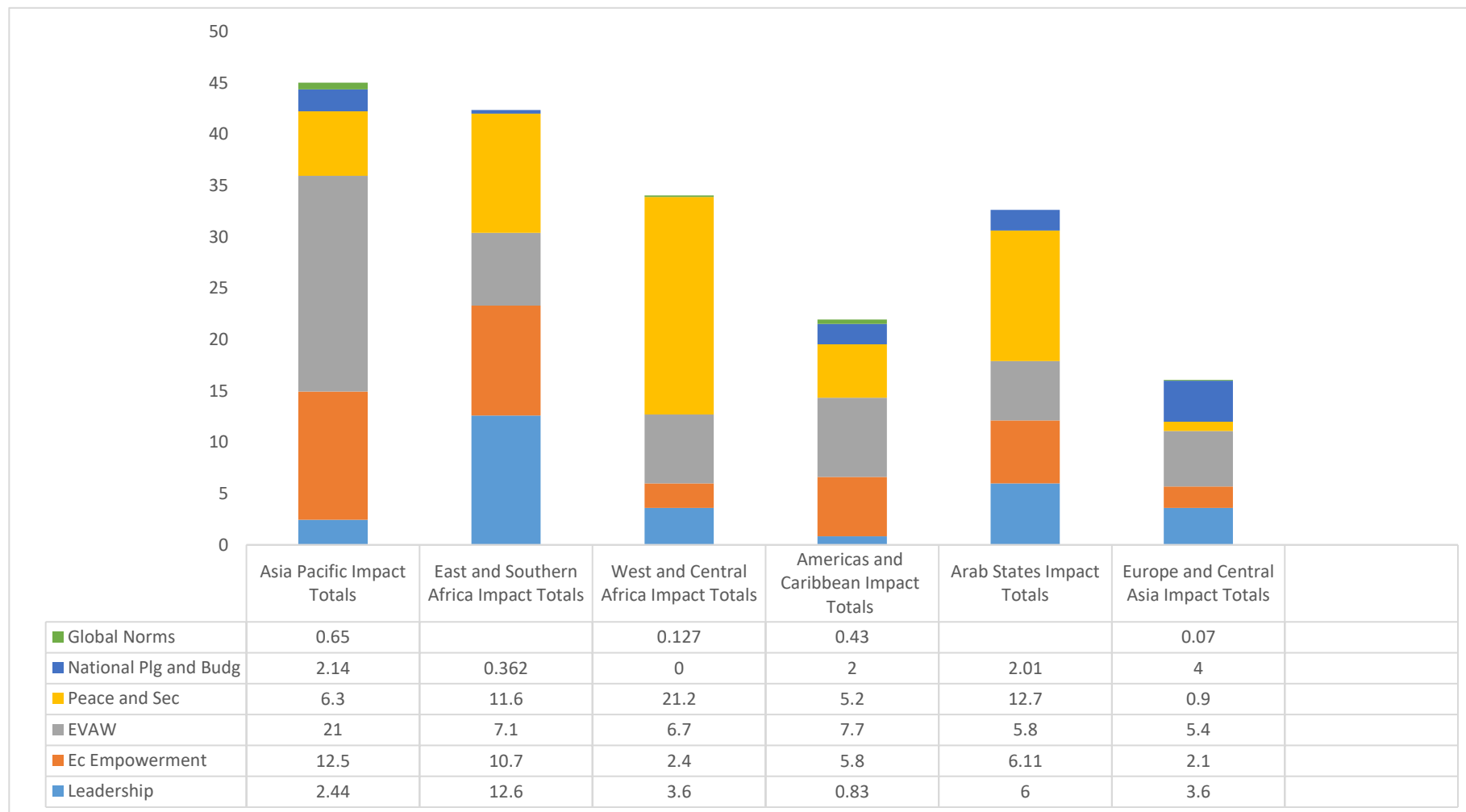


How to read  
the chart

**This chart provides the distribution of UN Women field-based programme expenses (core and non-core) 2014-2017 by region, in US \$ millions. For example, programme expenses in Africa (East and Southern and West and Central Regions) together have been the highest for all years of the SP.**

<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).

## Regional thematic distribution of UN Women Programme Expenses by Impact Areas, 2017<sup>94</sup> (US \$ millions)



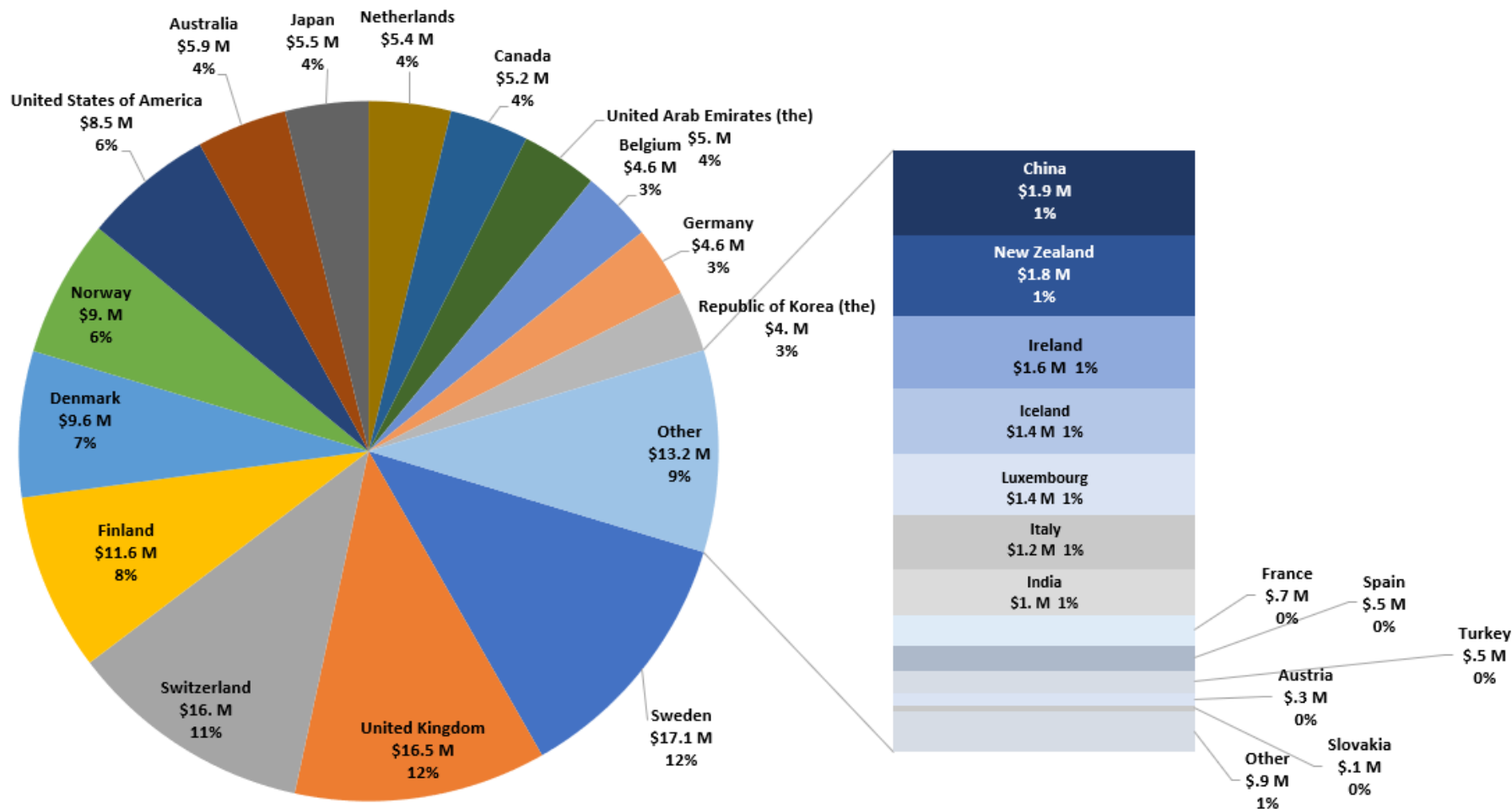
How to read the chart

**This chart provides the distribution of UN Women field-based programme expenses (core and non-core) in 2017 by region and impact area, in US \$ millions. For example, 2017 field-based programme expenses in Economic Empowerment under the Arab States region totaled US \$6.11 million.**


<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).

# UN Women Resource Mobilization

## UN Women Core Revenue 2017 (US \$ millions)

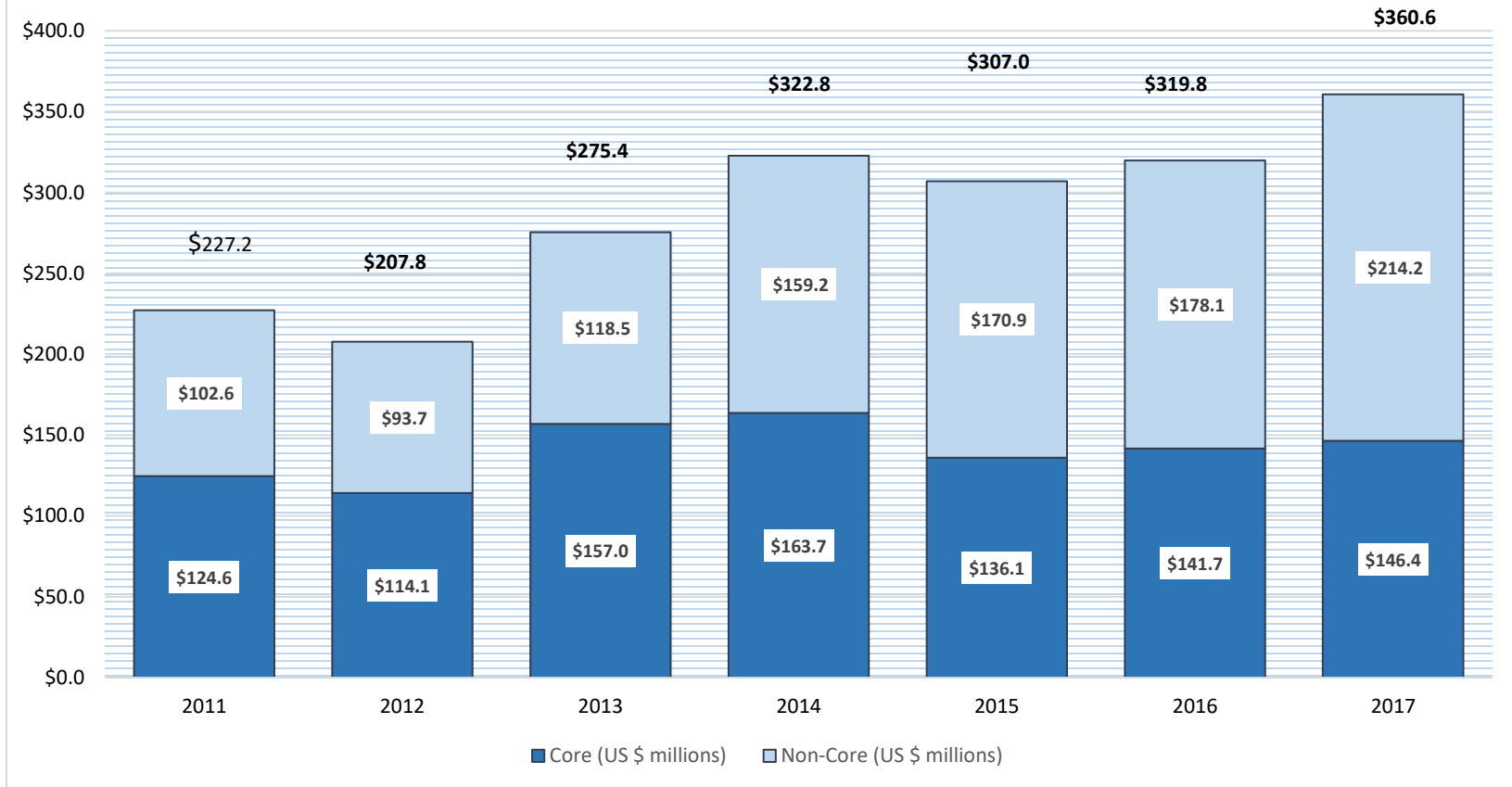


## Contributions to UN Women Core and Non-Core Resources, 2011-2017 (US \$ millions)

 **How to read the chart** This chart provides a distribution of core revenues from Member States in 2017 in US \$ millions. For example, core revenues from Denmark in 2017 were US\$ 9.6 millions. Core contributions from governments in 2017 of less than US\$ 250,000 are noted on the right breakdown as "Other"; these contributions totaled US\$ 0.9 million.



### 2011-2017 Total Contributions Regular (Core) and Other Resources (Non-Core) (US \$ millions)



How to read  
the chart

This chart shows the total contributions to regular and other resources in US \$ millions from 2011 to 2017 (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	2017	
<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%	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	28	
	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	65	
	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%	70%	
1.2 Effective partnerships between UN Women and major stakeholders, including civil society, private sector, regional and international organizations	1.2A Number of civil society advisory groups –CSAGs - set up	30	45	40	39	40	40	
	1.2B Number of private sector partnerships set up at corporate level	8	25	12	17	21	38	




**OEEF output cluster 2: To institutionalize a strong culture of results-based management, reporting, knowledge management and evaluation**

2.1 UN Women practices results-based management	2.1A Percentage of country/multi-country programmes showing a clear results chain from the UNDAF and showing use of common UNDG RBM principles [QCPR]	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	2.1B Availability of baselines and targets for all SP indicators at corporate, regional and country levels [QCPR]	75%	100%	95%	100% for SP 2014-2017; for Strategic Notes (regional, multi-country and country): 87% with baselines and 95% with targets	100% for SP 2014-2017; for Strategic Notes (regional, multi-country and country): 94% with baselines and 97% with targets	100%	
	2.1C Percentage of programme funds dedicated to strengthening national capacities [QCPR]	39%	50%	39%	45%	57%	58%	
	2.1D Percentage of AWP's outcomes that are aligned with Flagship Programming Initiatives theories of change	0% <sup>95</sup>	60%	N/A	N/A	38%	57%	
2.2 UN Women is a recognized hub of knowledge on achieving gender equality and women's empowerment around the world	2.2A Number of citations of UN Women's flagship products (Progress of the World's Women and World Survey on the Role of Women in Development)	POWW: No data, World Survey: 332	10% increase	9.5% increase	11.5% increase	Progress of the World's Women: 83 (10.8% increase) World Survey: 75 (13.7% increase)	Progress of the World's Women: 37 (5% increase) World Survey: 59 (11% increase)	
	2.2B Number of unique visits to virtual platforms	21,000	3,200,000	1,290,000	2,332,395	3,113,281	2,833,831	

<sup>95</sup> The baseline for this indicator has been adjusted to match the 2015 level (0%).

	<b>2.2C</b> Number of UN agencies using training programmes developed by UN Women	<b>0</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	
	<b>2.2D</b> Number of countries supported by UN Women to engage in knowledge exchange (including through South-South or Triangular cooperation) [QCPR]	<b>58</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>124</b>	
<b>2.3</b> A clear evidence base generated from high quality evaluations of SP implementation for learning, decision-making and accountability	<b>2.3A</b> Percent of completed evaluation reports with management responses	<b>93%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
	<b>2.3B</b> Percentage of programme budget earmarked for evaluation	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.84%</b>	
	<b>2.3C</b> Number of SP relevant decentralized evaluations completed each year	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>	
	<b>2.3D</b> Number of SP relevant corporate evaluations completed each year	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>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</b> Effective leadership and direction to advance the mandate and mission of UN Women	<b>3.1A</b> Percentage of Strategic Plan outputs and outcomes on track [QCPR]	<b>79% DRF, 58% OEEF</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>79% DRF, 58% OEEF</b>	<b>83% DRF, 76% OEEF</b>	<b>79% DRF, 82% OEEF</b>	<b>78% DRF, 97% OEEF.</b>	
	<b>3.1B</b> Percentage of all staff surveyed who expressed confidence in leadership and direction	<b>81%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>N/A<sup>96</sup></b>	<b>N/A<sup>97</sup></b>	<b>79%</b>	
	<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>98</sup></b>	<b>N/A<sup>99</sup></b>	<b>94%</b>	

<sup>96</sup> No staff survey was conducted in 2015.



<sup>97</sup> Survey results not yet available.

<sup>98</sup> No staff survey was conducted in 2015.

<sup>99</sup> Survey results not yet available.









<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>94.2% Core; 87% 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>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>99%</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>100</sup></b>	<b>83%</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>96%</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 publication of IATI</b>	<b>Phase 2 and 3 completed</b>	<b>Updated information published in the IATI registry, for all UN-Women approved programmes with budget for implementation in 2015</b>	<b>Upgrade to the latest version of IATI standard and increased quality and depth of programme and financial data released to IATI registry. Roadmap for linking RMS with IATI</b>	<b>The project module was developed with UN Women Results Management System (RMS) to capture project details (results and resources). Project module was developed</b>	

<sup>100</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.

			information on a regular basis			elaborated - link with the RMS planned for 2017.	using IATI standard 2.2 and will be used to publish data to IATI on regular basis	
	<b>3.3F</b> Adoption of simplified and harmonized internal programming process for UN Women country offices [QCPR]	System of Strategic Notes and AWP adopted as interim measure	Programs fully integrated into the results management system and aligned with new UNDAF guidance	Strategic Notes aligned with UNDAF	Implementation of system of Strategic Notes and Annual Work Plans continued, aligning them with the UNDAFs in terms of substantive/thematic coverage and planning cycles and Results Management System enhanced. <sup>101</sup>	Programming processes fully integrated into the results management system. The system will be modified/adjusted based on the new UNDAF processes.	UN Women programme planning, monitoring and reporting processes are fully integrated into UN Women's results management system (RMS)	
	<b>3.3G</b> Percentage of UN Women country offices which adopt common services on procurement, HR and IT [QCPR]	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	



**OEEF output cluster 4: To leverage and manage resources**

<sup>101</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

<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	N/A	80%	84%	N/A <sup>102</sup>	90% <sup>103</sup>	91%	
	<b>4.1B</b> Average turnover time for the identification of qualified candidates and complete recruitment	16 weeks	15 weeks	15 weeks	15 weeks	15 weeks	15 weeks	
	<b>4.1C</b> Percentage availability and uptime of Corporate ICT Systems	99%	99%	99.08%	99%	99.57%	99%	
	<b>4.1D</b> Percentage of total core expenditures directed to program expenditure vs. non-core expenditure [QCPR]	35% vs 55%	35% and 40% respectively	35% vs 55%	44% vs 38%	44% vs. 77%	43% vs. 76%	
<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	\$113.8 million	\$200 million	\$163.7 million	\$136.1 million	\$141.6 million	\$146.4 m	
	<b>4.2B</b> Amount of total Other Resources raised	\$93.7 million	\$270 million	\$159.2 million	\$170.9 million	\$178.1 million	\$214.2 m	
	<b>4.2C</b> Number of Member States that contribute to UN-Women core resources	113	A minimum of 160 government donors secured and maintained, 38% of which is multi-year format	143	146	At the end of 2016, 102 member states contributed to UN Women of which 6.25% are in the multi-year format	At the end of 2017, 112 member states contributed to UN Women of which 13% are in the multi-year format <60% Progress	
<b>4.3</b> UN-Women Communications Capacity and	<b>4.3A</b> Percentage increase of global media coverage of UN Women, its priorities and programmatic work	1,500	16,100	14,000	18,000	30,000	23500	

<sup>102</sup> UN-Women is presently revising the methodology for how progress against this indicator is measured.

<sup>103</sup> This value reflects data based on internal review and on initial responses received after the establishment of the donor feedback system.

systems provide a foundation for effective advocacy of Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women	<b>4.3B</b> Percentage increase in the number of unique visitors to UN Women and Women watch websites	<b>1.4 million</b>	<b>3.45 million</b>	<b>3 million</b>	<b>3.6 million</b>	<b>3.81 million</b>	<b>4 million</b>	
	<b>4.3C</b> Percentage increase in the number of followers on UN Women managed social media networks around the issue of gender equality and women's empowerment	<b>430,000</b>	<b>4.56 million</b>	<b>1.9 million</b>	<b>3 million</b>	<b>5.1 million</b>	<b>6.5 million</b>	



# Endnotes

- i** **Indicator 1A:** As of 1 January 2018, 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 2018, 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 28 countries reporting in 2017 no new country in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 country reported constitutional provisions that specifically promote women's participation in decision-making.
- vi** **Indicator 1.2A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 40 to 30.
- vii** **Indicator 1.2A:** Of 28 countries reporting in 2017, no country in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported a gender balance of over 40% women in boards of Electoral Management Bodies. 6 countries included in the baseline, 2014, 2015 or 2016 regressed: Iraq, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Africa, State of Palestine and Tanzania). As on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018, 18 countries had a gender balance of over 40% women in boards of Electoral Management Bodies: Albania, Bolivia, Burundi, Ecuador, Ghana, Jordan, Kosovo, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Timor Leste, Tunisia, Uganda, Zimbabwe.
- viii** **Indicator 1.2B:** As on 1<sup>st</sup> January parliamentary bodies (gender equality committees) found in 83 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 21 countries reporting in 2017, 10 in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported national dialogues and policies influenced by gender equality advocates: Bhutan, Bolivia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Iraq, Nigeria, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste and Zimbabwe.
- x** **Indicator 1.1.1A:** Of 32 countries reporting in 2017, 1 country in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported national partners adopted or reformed constitutional, legal, and policy reforms on temporary special measures: India.
- xi** **Indicator 1.1.2A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 15 to 20.
- xii** **Indicator 1.1.2A:** Of 10 countries reporting in 2017, 4 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported that Electoral Management Bodies (EMB) reported sex-disaggregated data: Bolivia, Cameroon, Iraq and Zimbabwe.
- xiii** **Indicator 1.1.3A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 30 to 55.
- xiv** **Indicator 1.1.3A:** Of 22 countries reporting in 2017, 9 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported knowledge provided by UN-Women was available to support development of gender responsive policies: Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Timor Leste.
- xv** **Indicator 1.2.1A:** Of 32 countries reporting in 2017, 12 countries in addition to 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported parliaments that introduced legislative measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment: Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jordan, Lebanon, Nauru, Nepal, Serbia, Timor Leste, Tunisia
- xvi** **Indicator 1.2.2A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 45 to 55.
- xvii** **Indicator 1.2.2A:** Of 38 countries reporting in 2017, 7 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported increased capacities of women candidates and party members to participate in political life: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Guinea, Lebanon, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Zimbabwe

- xviii** **Indicator 1.2.3A:** In 2017 53% of Countries receiving UN Electoral Assistance, Electoral Management Bodies adopted reforms to promote women’s participation as voters.
- 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 31 countries reporting in 2017, all 31 countries reported networks of academics, gender advocates and CSOs, elected women and other opinion makers that advocated for women’s political participation: Afghanistan, Albania, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Columbia, Cote d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Guatemala, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Yemen, Zimbabwe
- xxi** **Indicator 2A:** A total of 17 countries out of 196 (8.67% i.e. 9%) recorded at least a 3% decline in women’s share of vulnerable employment for the 2013-2017 period (Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ethiopia, Greece, Japan, Korea Rep., Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Myanmar, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Ukraine). (Source: World Bank WDI data).
- xxii** **Indicator 2B:** A total of 42 countries recorded a decline the gender wage gap during the 2011-2016 period : Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Viet Nam. This comes to 42/196=21.43% for Impact Indicator 2B. (source: International Labour Organization (ILO) KILM (Key Indicators for Labour Markets) database).
- xxiii** **Indicator 2.1A:** Of 33 countries reporting in 2017, 2 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported gender-responsive policy frameworks (including legislation, policies and budgets) in national, local or sectoral planning documents: Barbados and Senegal.
- xxiv** **Indicator 2.2A:** Of 47 countries reporting in 2017, 4 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported have taken to scale gender-responsive services: Barbados, Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria and Samoa.
- xxv** **Indicator 2.3A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 50 to 35.
- xxvi** **Indicator 2.3A:** Of 17 countries reporting in 2017, 3 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported economic policies and poverty eradication strategies influenced by gender equality advocates: Republic of Moldova, Solomon Islands and South Africa.
- xxvii** **Indicator 2.1.1A:** Of 35 countries reporting in 2017, 3 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: Cape Verde, South Africa, and Timor-Leste.
- 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 2017, 13 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported that national institutions produced nationally generated and disaggregated statistics on economic opportunities for women: Cape Verde, Cote d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe
- xxx** **Indicator 2.2.1A:** Of 37 countries reporting in 2017, 6 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported that public officials received training and developed and/or implemented gender-responsive public services and policy: Cameroon, Cape Verde, Myanmar, State of Palestine, Sudan and Turkmenistan.
- xxxi** **Indicator 2.2.2A:** Of 50 countries reporting in 2017, 7 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported that enterprise development assistance is accessible to women: Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Paraguay, Samoa and Sudan.
- xxxii** **Indicator 2.3.1A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 29 to 35.
- xxxiii** **Indicator 2.3.1A:** Of 18 countries reporting in 2013, 3 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported that gender equality advocates and their networks campaigned for specific changes in laws and policies on economic empowerment and sustainable development: Ethiopia, Lebanon and Myanmar.

- xxxiv** **Indicator 2.3.2A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 14 to 22.
- xxxv** **Indicator 2.3.2A:** Of 19 countries reporting in 2017, 4 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 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: Bolivia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Honduras, .
- xxxvi** **Indicator 3A:** Through 2017, 122 countries have national VAW prevalence data (3 countries in addition to the 2016 tally, the new countries being Angola, Kazakhstan and Myanmar). The full list is as follows: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, 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, Kazakhstan, 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, Myanmar, 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.
- xxxvii** **Indicator 3B:** This indicator statement replaced the previous statement to improve measurement.
- xxxviii** **Indicator 3B:** In 2017, 22 countries implemented the DHS domestic violence module more than once, and in 18 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, India, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, 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 67 countries reporting in 2017, 6 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported adoption of National Action Plans (NAPs)/strategies on ending violence against women and girls: India, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Morocco, Solomon Islands.
- 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 69 countries reporting in 2017, 3 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported adoption or strengthened legislation addressing all forms of violence against women informed by voices of women: Jordan, Lebanon and Trinidad and Tobago. .
- 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 33 countries reporting in 2017, 8 countries in addition to 2016 baseline developed and implemented monitoring and reporting frameworks to assess the level of use of multi-sectoral VAW support services: Afghanistan, Algeria, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Tonga.
- xlvII** **Indicator 3.1.1A:** Of 60 countries reporting in 2017, 9 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported that stakeholders contributed to developing/revising VAW laws, policies and strategies: Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Haiti, Kosovo, Lao PDR, Liberia, Niger, Sierra Leone, Turkey.
- 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.
- I** **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 27 countries reporting in 2017, there was no country in addition to those in 2016 which 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.
  - 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).
  - liv **Indicator 3.1.2A(2):** Of 27 countries reporting in 2017, 6 countries in addition to the 2016 baseline 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: Kosovo Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Pakistan, South Africa, Uruguay.
  - lv **Indicator 3.1.2B:** This is a new indicator.
  - lvi **Indicator 3.1.2B:** The target for this indicator is calculated as a 20% increase over the baseline.
  - lvii **Indicator 3.1.2B:** Of 56 countries reporting in 2017, 12 countries in addition to the baseline (55) countries of 2016 reported work on prevention of VAW in the areas of education, sporting, community mobilization and/or media: Burundi, Cape Verde, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Kosovo, Liberia, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Turkey.
  - lviii **Indicator 3.1.3A(1):** This indicator statement was revised; a single indicator was substituted by two indicators to improve measurement.
  - lix **Indicator 3.1.3A(1):** The target for this indicator is calculated as a 30% increase over the baseline.
  - lx **Indicator 3.1.3A(1):** Of 17 countries reporting in 2017, 10 countries reported joint UN VAW programmes coordinated by U N-Women which together with those countries which reported joint VAW programmes in 2016 add up to a total of 38 programmes. These 10 countries are: Kenya, Kosovo, Liberia, Malawi, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan and Tanzania.
  - lxi **Indicator 3.1.3A(2):** This indicator statement was revised; a single indicator was substituted by two indicators to improve measurement.
  - lxii **Indicator 3.1.3A(2):** The target for this indicator is calculated as a 30% increase over the baseline.
  - lxiii **Indicator 3.1.3A(2):** Of 17 countries reporting in 2017, 15 countries reported interagency VAW programmes coordinated by UN-Women in countries supported by UN Women, such as the Unite Campaign which together with those countries which only reported in 2016 add up to a total of 70 interagency joint VAW programmes. These 15 countries are: Bosnia Herzegovina, Guatemala, Jordan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Pakistan, State of Palestine, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, South Sudan and Tanzania.
  - lxiv **Indicator 3.2.1A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 40 to 55.
  - lxv **Indicator 3.2.1A:** Of 28 countries reporting in 2016, 4 in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015, and 2016 countries reported that quality multi-sectoral VAW services are available: Bosnia Herzegovina, Liberia, Malawi and South Africa.
  - lxvi **Indicator 3.2.2A:** This indicator statement was revised for more accurate reporting and measurement.
  - lxvii **Indicator 3.2.2A:** The target for this indicator is calculated as a 50% increase over the baseline.
  - lxviii **Indicator 3.2.2A:** Of 26 countries reporting in 2017, 9 countries in addition to those in in the baseline reporting of 2016 reported that 70% of service providers supported by UN-Women have participated in training/capacity building for delivery of quality services: Algeria, Cambodia, Colombia, Kazakhstan, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda.
  - lxix **Indicator 3.2.3A:** This indicator statement was revised to improve measurement.
  - lxx **Indicator 3.2.3A:** The target for this indicator is calculated as a 50% increase over the baseline.
  - lxxi **Indicator 3.2.3A:** Of 56 countries reporting in 2017, 32 countries in addition to those that were in the 2016 baseline year, 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: Algeria, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Liberia, FYR Macedonia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Paraguay, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor Leste, Tonga, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam,
  - lxxii **Indicator 4A(1):** This indicator statement as well as baseline and target values were revised, a single indicator was substituted by two indicators to improve measurement.

- lxxiii** **Indicator 4A(1):** As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016 the aggregated position for both DPKO and DPA: 23% women in P-5 to Under-Secretary-General level positions in peace operations led by the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations).
- lxxiv** **Indicator 4A(1):** As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016 the aggregated position for both DPKO and DPA: 23% women in P-5 to Under-Secretary-General level positions in peace operations led by the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations).
- 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)** (source: <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/africa>).
- lxxvii** **Indicator 4A(2)** (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 2017, 66 countries have adopted a National Action Plan on women, peace and security; Source: Desk review of WPS NAPs or other instruments
- lxxxii** **Indicator 4.2A:** In 2016, 50% of active UN supported peace agreements had specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls (Source: SG's report to the SC on WPS
- lxxxiii** **Indicator 4.3A:** In 2017, 48% 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 19.2%, (Source SG's report).
- 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:** Reporting done **as of May 2017** noted that the total number of adopted NAPs was **66**. "Of these plans, 47 (71 per cent) have monitoring frameworks with progress indicators: representing 66% progress towards the target.
- lxxxix** **Indicator 4.3.1A:** Of 12 countries reporting in 2017, 4 in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported evidence of the use of the draft *UN-Women Accountability to Gender in Humanitarian Action Report* to inform high level policy discussions: Kenya, State of Palestine, Sierra Leone and Turkey.
- xc** **Indicator 4.3.1B:** Of 12 countries reporting in 2017, 1 in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported evidence of the use of country specific research/studies on Gender in Humanitarian Action to inform high level policy discussions: Turkey.
- xc** **Indicator 4.3.2A:** Of 21 countries reporting in 2017, 3 in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported that humanitarian and disaster institutions and partners demonstrated capacity to integrate a gender perspective into policies and measures for humanitarian action: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica and Nigeria.
- 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 2017 result is 14 or 53.8% (14 of 26 of appeals and strategies that included a gender analysis), therefore a 225% increase ( $[14 - 5] / [9 - 5]$ ).
- 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 39 countries reporting in 2017, 20 reported increased budget allocation for gender equality commitments compared to 2013 levels: Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Dominican Republic, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, FYR Macedonia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Rwanda, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Uganda

- 
- 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.
- xcvi** **Indicator 5B:** In 2017, 15 DAC member countries reported increase in ODA marked as having gender equality as principal objective compared to 2014: Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USA
- xcvii** **Indicator 5C:** This indicator statement was revised to align with proposed SDG indicator 3.3.1.
- xcviii** **Indicator 5C:** There is no baseline for this indicator, as the target does not refer to change over time (source: UNAIDS data).
- xcix** **Indicator 5C:** The target for this indicator is: fewer than 500,000 new HIV infections by 2020 (source: UNAIDS data).
- c** **Indicator 5C:** 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.
- ci** **Indicator 5.1A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 40 to 48.
- cii** **Indicator 5.1A:** Of 30 countries reporting in 2017, 3 in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported national action plans on gender equality developed and implemented in alignment with National Development Strategies: Lao PDR, Republic of Moldova and Tanzania.
- ciii** **Indicator 5.2A:** Of 23 countries reporting in 2017, 1 in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported systems in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment: Barbados.
- civ** **Indicator 5.3A:** Of 7 countries reporting in 2017, 1 in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported national strategic plans for HIV/AIDS that incorporate gender-responsive actions with budgets for implementation: Zimbabwe.
- cv** **Indicator 5.1.1A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 30 to 40.
- cvi** **Indicator 5.1.1A:** Of 44 countries reporting in 2017, 8 in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported that Ministries of finance issue GRB guidelines: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.
- cvii** **Indicator 5.1.2A:** The Boolean target for this indicator was achieved in 2014 and does not require further reporting.
- cviii** **Indicator 5.1.2B:** This indicator statement was revised to increase accuracy.
- cix** **Indicator 5.1.2B:** The target for this indicator was revised from 8 to 29.
- cx** **Indicator 5.1.2B:** The number of UN entities that track and report on allocations and expenditure using gender markers validated by a quality assurance process as of 2017 was 28 (source: UN SWAP).
- cxii** **Indicator 5.2.1A:** Of 25 countries reporting in 2017, 8 in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 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: Libya, Mali, Rwanda, Serbia, Solomon Islands, Tunisia, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe.
- cxiii** **Indicator 5.2.2A:** Of 15 countries reporting in 2017, 5 in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries reported that multi-stakeholder forums and dialogue mechanisms involving Government institutions, CSOs and donors took place: Cape Verde, Malawi, Mozambique, Pakistan, Sudan.
- cxiii** **Indicator 5.3.1A:** 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.

- cxiv** **Indicator 5.3.2A:** 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 33% 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 6.1A:** 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).
- cxix** **Indicator 6.1B:** This is a new indicator.
- cxx** **Indicator 6.1B:** 38 of 43 Member States integrated gender perspectives in VNRs to the 2017 HLPF (Source: UN Women Desk Review)
- cxxi** **Indicator 6.2A:** Target not met. Result fluctuates due to changing number of total resolutions and the number of procedural resolutions (source: UN Women).
- cxxii** **Indicator 6.3A:** This indicator statement was revised to improve measurability.
- cxxiii** **Indicator 6.3A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 235 to 80.
- cxxiv** **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). In 2017, 36 countries contributed: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Cuba, Djibouti, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lithuania, Mexico, Nepal, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo and Turkmenistan
- cxxv** **Indicator 6.1.1A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 40 to 65.
- cxxvi** **Indicator 6.1.1A:** Of 27 countries reporting in 2016, 7 countries in addition to baseline, 2014, 2015 and 2016 countries were supported to report under CEDAW or the UPR: Bosnia Herzegovina, Cambodia, Cameroon, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Suriname, Uganda,
- cxxvii** **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."
- cxxviii** **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."
- cxxix** **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."
- cxxx** **Indicator 6.1.1C:** The target year for this indicator was 2015, therefore there is no updated result for 2017; the indicator target was not achieved and was marked "Off Track.: 55% progress"
- cxxxi** **Indicator 6.1.1D:** This is a new indicator.
- cxxxii** **Indicator 6.1.1D:** In 2017, no country in addition to those in 2016 contributed to the report of the Secretary-General on the review theme of the Commission on the Status of Women. The 9 countries contributing in 2016 in addition to baseline countries to the report of the Secretary-General on the review theme of the Commission on the Status of Women were: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Georgia, Kenya, Mexico, Nepal, Paraguay, and Senegal.
- cxxxiii** **Indicator 6.1.1E:** This is a new indicator.

- 
- cxixiv** **Indicator 6.1.1E:** In 2017, 3 countries in addition to those in 2016 received support from UN-Women for monitoring of gender-related SDG indicators: Afghanistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay.
- cxixv** **Indicator 6.1.2A:** The target for this indicator was revised from 84 to 174.
- cxixvi** **Indicator 6.1.2A:** In 2017, 4 countries reported 21 multi-stakeholder dialogues at the national level, and in addition 4 dialogues were held at the regional level and 1 at the global level, adding 26 to the cumulative result of 117 in 2016. Countries reporting national dialogues in 2017: Afghanistan, Mexico, Morocco and State of Palestine.
- cxixvii** **Indicator 6.1.2B:** This indicator statement was revised to improve measurability.
- cxixviii** **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.
- cxixix** **Indicator 6.1.2C:** This is a new indicator.
- cxli** **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.
- cxlii** **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).
- cxliii** **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).
- cxliiii** **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.”
- cxliiii** **Indicator 6.1.3B:** The target year for this indicator was 2015, therefore there is no updated result for 2017; the indicator target was not achieved and was marked “Off Track.”
- cxliiii** **Indicator 6.2.1A:** In 2017, there were 25 intergovernmental fora where UN-Women supported dialogue on gender perspectives (source: IGSD).
- cxliiii** **Indicator 6.2.1B:** 65% of reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly included a gender perspective in 2017 (source: Report of the SG).
- cxliiii** **Indicator 6.3.1A:** This indicator statement was revised to improve measurability.
- cxliiii** **Indicator 6.1.2A: The target for this indicator was revised from 120 to 70.**
- cxliiii** **Indicator 6.3.1A:** In 2017, 1 country in addition to those in 2016 reported national consultations convened by UN-Women to facilitate the integration of Civil Society Advisory Group perspectives into normative and intergovernmental frameworks, and this country convened 2 national consultations: Guatemala.
- cxliiii** **Indicator 6.3.1B:** Of the 32 recommendations in the reports of the SG on the priority theme of the CSW, 30 (93.8%) were reflected in the Agreed Conclusions of the CSW.