PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 01

STRATEGIC PLANNING
GENDER-RELATED SDG RESULTS
01. Performance Indicator: Strategic Planning Gender-related SDG results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approaches requirements</th>
<th>Meets requirements</th>
<th>Exceeds requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1ai. Main strategic planning document includes at least one high-level result on gender equality and the empowerment of women which will contribute to meeting SDG targets, and reference to SDG 5 targets</td>
<td>1bi. Main strategic planning document includes at least one high-level result on gender equality and the empowerment of women which will contribute to meeting SDG targets, and reference to SDG 5 targets and 1bii. Entity has achieved or is on track to achieve the high-level result on gender equality and the empowerment of women</td>
<td>1ci. Main strategic planning document includes at least one high-level transformative result on gender equality and the empowerment of women which will contribute to meeting SDG targets, and reference to SDG 5 targets and 1cii. Entity has achieved or is on track to achieve the high-level transformative result on gender equality and the empowerment of women</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is the Strategic Planning Gender-related SDG Results indicator?

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for all UN entities to support Member States in meeting the gender-related Sustainable Development Goals, which will also support achievement of all Goals. By integrating high-level results on gender equality and the empowerment of women (GEEW) in their main strategic planning documents UN entities commit to mainstreaming a gender perspective in their policies and programmes in all areas and at all levels, and to actively promote transformational change leading to gender equality and the empowerment of women.

This indicator refers to gender-responsive planning and delivery of results in alignment with the Goals. UN entities meet requirements if they include at least one high level result at the outcome or equivalent level in their strategic plans and can demonstrate they are achieving this result. Entities exceed requirements if they include at least one high-level transformative result and can demonstrate they are achieving this result. In both cases results should be tied to the achievement of SDG 5.

The Beijing Platform for Action promotes both mainstreaming and targeted approaches to achieve GEEW, known as a twin-track approach. The SDG outcome document retains this twin-track approach by mainstreaming gender throughout and including targeted measures through SDG 5. When mainstreaming gender into the main strategic planning document entities should bear in mind the need for a dual approach to implementing the SDGs, as appropriate to their mandate, as well as the need to link targeted and mainstreaming approaches. The Guidance on mainstreaming gender considerations into strategic plans aims to support entities in reflecting GEWE in the most appropriate way into their main strategic planning document.

The rationale behind this Performance Indicator is that evidence demonstrates that unless entities include both a high level result on GEEW and mainstream gender in their main strategic planning documents then they are unlikely to devote adequate attention to GEEW, and a sustained focus on this area is key driver of institutional performance and achievement of results on GEEW. Where entities only mainstream gender in their main strategic planning documents evidence shows that...
entities, including senior managers, do not pay adequate attention or devote adequate attention to GEEW.

Note: Performance Indicator 1 refers to the GEEW content of the entity main strategic planning document, while Performance Indicator 3 focuses on any entity work on GEEW that is not included in the main strategic planning document.

Entities that do not have a mandate to work on the SDGs should note this in UN-SWAP 2.0 reporting and are still required to include a high-level result related to GEEW to meet requirements. Please note that since the indicator focuses on results in the main strategic planning document, results in gender policies alone are not sufficient.

Evidence base

Examples of documents to attach to substantiate reporting:

- Strategic Plan/Strategic Framework or equivalent
- Management Plan
- Report on progress against results and indicators, e.g. to the Governing Body
- Donor reports

Note: Please identify a self-explanatory title for the documents uploaded onto the platform, particularly for those shared to the UN-SWAP Knowledge Hub.

The following table shows the inputs entities are required to provide in the UN-SWAP platform if the rating is “approaches”, “meets” or “exceeds”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. High-level result(s) on gender equality and empowerment of women</th>
<th>Extract the results statement directly from main strategic planning document and include here. If there is no results statement in the main strategic planning document included here the rating should be “missing”.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Achievement in year(s) (not mandatory in 2021)</td>
<td>Note briefly progress towards the result, based on indicator(s) and/or measures in the main strategic planning document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Internal evidence base (non-Secretariat) – include attachments and page numbers</td>
<td>E.g. entity report on main strategic plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Internal assessment of progress using entity assessment methodology for reporting on its main strategic planning document (not mandatory in 2021)</td>
<td>e.g. not on track, on track, achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Specific SDG target(s) and indicators to which result contributes</td>
<td>The reporting platform has a drop down box with all SDGs. More than one SDG can be selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. UN system-wide contributions to support the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women</td>
<td>The reporting platform has a drop-down box with 8 areas for contributions. This was created to support aggregating results at the system-wide level. With regard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
women and girls in the context of the SDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. UN System Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Access to gender-responsive services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Financing for GEEW</td>
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<td>4. Women’s engagement and participation</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Women’s economic empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Norms and Standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Knowledge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Narrative on results to be completed by all entities (limit: 800 words)

Complement the UN-SWAP rating and achievements noted above with a narrative on results illustrating achievement of the high-level result achieved. This is an opportunity to showcase the results that your entity has achieved.

Please organize the narrative by the eight-part typology in the online reporting system (please see below), which will make it easier to aggregate results across the system. Select a maximum of three of these areas and highlight which have been selected. In the narrative, make sure to establish the link between the high-level result and the SDGs. Include both targeted and mainstreamed results.

Format:
- What was achieved? The narrative should focus specifically on how programming has supported achievement of GEEW results, rather than on activities such as the number of trainings held.
- How was the result achieved and how were barriers to promotion of GEEW overcome (e.g. inter-agency cooperation, strong partnerships, leadership by Member State)?

8. COVID-19 crisis, response and recovery

In regard to the COVID-19 crisis, response and recovery and its impact on GEEW, please select the most relevant contribution from the entity in 2021*:

- Contribution to the delivery of a health response
- Contribution to address the socioeconomic, humanitarian and human rights aspects of the crisis
- Contribution to a recovery process addressing the climate crisis, inequalities, exclusion and gaps in social protection systems

9. In alignment with the previous selection, describe specific focus of existing gender-related strategic work as well as new activities and deliverables in response to COVID-19 and recovery
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typology of UN system-wide contributions to support the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women in the context of the SDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. UN System Change</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continue or scale up internal UN system change to enable gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. This refers specifically to gender mainstreaming throughout the entities’ work and includes staff systematically engaging in gender analysis, gender responsive planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, in programming, human resource management, leadership, internal and external policy development and every other activity that staff engage in. This focus on having a fully gender responsive UN system will make a direct contribution to the attainment of SDG 5 and will contribute to all other SDGs. This is the results area where non-programmatic entities such as UNOG/V/N, DGACM and OLA can report on their work on gender mainstreaming and parity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Access to gender-responsive services</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This area of work contributes to the attainment of each of the 17 SDGs. It involves supporting rights holders to access gender responsive services, such as promotion of women’s economic empowerment, health, water, housing, education, natural resources, agricultural services, and food assistance. Examples are providing school lunches for girls so they can attend school, staffing with more female health care assistants to encourage women to attend health care centres, and providing seeds grown mainly by women. This also includes capacity development for both rights holders and duty bearers in relation to availability of, and access to, services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Financing for GEEW</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide support to countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and the empowerment of women. This area relates directly to SDG 5, Target 5.C: “Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels”. The indicator for this target is Indicator 5.C.1 “Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment”. Also relevant is SDG Indicator 1.b.1 “Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups”. This includes support to gender budgeting, and capacity building of duty bearers, e.g. in Ministries of Finance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Women’s engagement and participation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support the engagement of both women and men in attaining gender equality and the empowerment of women. This area contributes to SDG Target 5.5 “Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life”, SDG Target 5.1 “End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere” and multiple other indicators that require women’s full participation in the decisions that affect them (e.g. Indicator 5.6.1 “Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care”). This includes support to civil society.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5. Women’s economic empowerment

This contributes to SDG 5.a: “Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national law.” This should include any programming on women’s economic empowerment, including capacity development for duty bearers and rights holders.

### 6. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls

This contributes to SDG 5.2: “Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.” This should include any programming on violence against women and girls, including capacity development for duty bearers and rights holders.

### 7. Norms and standards

Support policy strengthening and legal adherence, including national standards development, to enable gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, in alignment with agreed gender equality and human rights norms and standards. This directly relates to SDG Target 5.1 “End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere”, Indicator 5.1.1 “Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex” as well as Target 5.C: “Adopt and strengthen policies and enforceable legislation for gender equality”.

### 8. Knowledge

Support knowledge generation, management and transfer to enhance integration of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls across the SDGs. This relates to SDG 17, target 17.9 “Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation”.

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**How to approach requirements**

To approach requirements, at least one high-level entity result statement in the main strategic planning document should reflect the main work of the entity on GEEW, tied to the SDGs, including SDG 5. If this result statement is not included the rating should be “missing”. General statements in the main strategic planning document such as “The entity supports the mainstreaming of gender” do not qualify as high-level entity results.

If the rating is “approaches”, entities are required to use the following table to expand on the rating. This table has been included given the wide range of possible results under the “approaches” rating. For example, entities could be very close to meeting the result, or could not be tracking the result at all. In each case a clear rationale for choice of the rating should be provided. An example is provided below.
To meet requirements for this Performance Indicator, at least one high-level entity result statement in the main strategic planning document should reflect the main work of the entity on GEEW, tied to the SDGs, including SDG 5. The specific reference to the SDGs should be drawn from the mandate of individual entities, as reflected in their GEEW policies or equivalent and/or Governing Body statements.

*See Additional Information section below (pages 36 and 37) for examples of high-level result statements.

Entities that do not have a mandate to work on the SDGs should note this in UN-SWAP reporting and are still required to report on high level results related to GEEW.

In addition, to meet requirements, entities need to demonstrate, with supporting documentation as evidence, that the high-level result has been achieved, or is on track to be achieved. See below for details to be provided, and examples.

For UN Secretariat entities, in its resolution 72/266 A, entitled “Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations”, the General Assembly, approved, inter alia, the change from a biennial to an annual budget period on a trial basis. The Programme Plan for programmes and subprogrammes and programme performance information presents achievements under Objectives and Results, based on the instructions contained in the Budget Guide for the preparation of the programme budget. Reporting on Objectives and Results through the Performance Reports can therefore also be used as one source for UN-SWAP reporting.

**Reference to SDG 5**

To meet requirements entities should outline in their main strategic planning document the ways in which they will promote achievement of SDG Goal 5 targets. This can be integrated into the gender-focused high-level result statement(s), or in a separate section of the entity strategic plan.
**SDG 5 targets are as follows:**

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Entities can tie their reporting to ongoing high-level panels or equivalent work on SDG 5. For example the [Secretary-General’s High-Level Panel on Women’s Economic Empowerment](#), established in 2016, brought together leaders from different constituencies – government, academia, civil society and global multilateral organizations – to launch a shared global agenda to accelerate women’s economic empowerment in support of implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The High-Level Panel reports highlighted the causes and manifestations of women’s inferior status in the economy. When integrating work on SDG 5 into their central strategic planning documents entities can draw on the research of this Panel and equivalent research for other thematic areas.

In addition, to meet requirements for 1bii, entities should demonstrate while tracking achievement of results their contributions to SDG 5 targets. If reference to SDG 5 is integrated into the high-level results statement, then this should be covered under reporting on the result statement. If reference to SDG 5 is included elsewhere in the main strategic planning document, then reporting on achievements through strategic plan reporting will be necessary to meet requirements. Entities will therefore be required to demonstrate with appropriate evidence how they are supporting implementation of SDG 5.

**How to exceed requirements**

To exceed requirements the main strategic planning document should include at least one high-level transformative GEEW result and demonstrate, with supporting documentation as evidence, that this result has been achieved. Transformative results contribute to changes in social norms, cultural values, power structures and the root causes of gender inequalities and discrimination. What constitutes a transformative GEEW result is outlined below, and entities are required in their reporting to articulate why they consider their entity result as transformative.
1. What constitutes the main strategic planning document?
While the format of the main strategic planning document differs across the UN system, most UN entities have a central strategic plan that governs their work. In the case of the Secretariat this is currently the Programme Budget, and in the case of Funds and Programmes the Strategic Plan. Entities with multiple strategic planning documents should either determine which is the most relevant for UN-SWAP reporting purposes, or report against all documents.

2. What is a high-level result?
High-level entity results statements are outcomes or expected accomplishments or equivalent that guide the strategic orientation of the entity. Sub-outcomes and outputs or equivalent are therefore not high-level entity results.

Experience has demonstrated that mainstreaming gender throughout entity high-level results alone is insufficient to promote the UN's GEEW mandate; therefore, a specific high-level result as well as mainstreaming is required, as in the SDGs.

Examples of high-level results that “Meet” the requirements for this indicator
The following results statements were all included in the main entity strategic planning document at a high level. Remember the high-level result needs to be included in your entity programme budget, strategic plan/framework or equivalent, that is the main document that directs the work of your entity. Including a high-level result in the gender policy or equivalent does not meet requirements. And there needs to be a result statement that is specific to GEEW – including gender-sensitive indicators or disaggregating data by sex is also not adequate.

DESA Programme Budget 2018-2019: “Enhanced implementation of sustainable development strategies by developing countries, including small island developing States, to formulate and implement strategies, policies, frameworks and programmes in support of sustainable development, with a special focus on gender equality and the empowerment of women and new partnerships.”

ECA Programme Budget 2018-2019: “Enhanced capacity of member States and regional economic communities to design, implement and monitor policies that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.”

ECE Programme Budget 2018-2019: “Enhanced national formulation and implementation of evidence-based policies on population ageing and intergenerational and gender relations.”

ECLAC Programme Budget 2018-2019: “Strengthened capacity of countries in the region to implement gender equality policies in line with the regional consensus, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international agreements.”

ESCAP Programme Budget 2018-2019: “Enhanced national evidence-based policies to promote gender equality and women's empowerment towards the achievement of sustainable development.”

UNCCD Strategic Framework 2018-2030: “Local people, especially women and youth, are empowered and participate in decision-making processes in combating DLDD”

FAO Results Framework 2018-2019: “Quality services and coherent approaches to work on gender equality and women's empowerment that result in strengthened country capacity to formulate,
implement and monitor policies and programmes that provide equal opportunities for men and women."

**ILO Programme and Budget 2020-21**: "Gender equality and equal opportunities and treatment for all in the world of work."

**UNESCO Programme and Budget 2018-2021**: "UNESCO positioned as a visible actor at the international, regional and country levels in promoting gender equality in all its fields of competence, including through advocacy, networking and innovative partnerships."

**WHO Programme Budget 2018-19**: "Improved capacities in WHO, the health sector and across all government departments and agencies (whole-of-government) for addressing social determinants, gender inequalities and human rights in health, and producing equitable outcomes across the Sustainable Development Goals."

3. **What is the relation to the SDGs?**

This Performance Indicator refers to the support that UN entities provide to Member States in achieving the SDGs, and not achievement of the SDGs themselves. The results statement should therefore be framed in the context of the UN system’s contribution to achieving the SDGs.

Results statements that only include lists of “vulnerable” group, including women, or which group women with others such as “women and children”, do not meet the requirement for this Performance Indicator because the result is not focused on GEEW.

4. **What is a transformative result?**

Entities should determine themselves what constitutes a transformative result in the context of their mandate and/or policy on GEEW, and clearly outline why the result is considered transformative when rating as “exceeds” requirements.

The SDG Outcome Document\(^5\) defines transformative results as follows:

> We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. A world which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.

Transformative results contribute to changes in social norms, cultural values, power structures and the root causes of gender inequalities and discrimination. The CEB includes tackling root causes as central to implementing the SDGs: “Preventing and resolving crises, addressing root causes, managing risk, building resilience and sustaining peace are shared objectives of the entire UN system.”\(^6\)

Entities also focus on structural change in their definition of transformative results, for example:

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\(^5\) *Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, A/RES/70/1, para 8.

\(^6\) *CEB common principles to guide the UN system’s support to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. April 2016.
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Strategic Plan 2018-21: “Strengthen gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls: Significant gender inequalities persist in every region of the world, manifest as the unequal distribution of care work, lack of equitable access to decision-making and unequal access to basic services, assets and finance. Addressing these inequalities and their structural causes, and discriminatory practices that perpetuate them, requires sustained, multisectoral interventions.”

To define transformative results, it is useful to consider the difference between a needs-based and a rights-based approach, with the latter more likely to be transformative. For example, building a school or a clinic and providing services is a needs-based approach, while organising women and men to demand access to services is a rights-based approach. Similarly running shelters for women who have been subject to gender-based violence is a needs-based approach, while strengthening legislation to curb violence is a rights-based approach. The difference is the goal of ending gender inequality by changing its root causes, and the method of working.

When determining if your entity’s main strategic plan includes transformative results, please consider the following points:

• The result should focus on changing the root causes of gender inequality and disempowerment of women
• The result statement should be developed through a participatory process consulting all key stakeholders
• The result should be based on local context
• Transformative change will likely take a considerable time to achieve, and entities need to demonstrate, in UN- SWAP 2.0 reporting, that they have designed interventions in a way that will facilitate that change and are on track to achieving what is planned

Examples of transformative gender-related results:
The following are examples of high-level transformative results from entity main strategic planning documents. All of the below statements, including in the narrative that supports them, focus on gender inequalities and how to change and transform the structures that cause these. They take a rights-based approach and take on board the need for changing norms, power structures and discrimination. If you are developing your strategic plan you can review these examples and determine if something similar could be included.

ESCWA’s 2018-2019 Strategic Framework includes an overall ultimate transformative objective that is “reducing gender imbalances and improving the empowerment of women in line with international conventions and conferences”. Three related results are (1) “Strengthened institutional and legal frameworks of member States to promote gender equality and gender justice, including the elimination of violence against women”; (2) “Increased gender mainstreaming in national policies”; and (3) “Increase in monitoring and evaluation by member States of regional and institutional obligations on gender equality”.


UNFPA Strategic Plan 2018-2021: “Gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls, and reproductive rights are advanced in development and humanitarian settings.”

UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018-2021: “Girls and boys, especially those that are marginalized and those living in humanitarian conditions, have access to high-impact health, nutrition, HIV and early childhood development (ECD) interventions from pregnancy to adolescence.”
5. How should entities not working directly on results report on this Performance Indicator?

Those entities that do not work directly on achieving results or that have a mainly administrative function (e.g. UNOG, UNOV, UNON, DGACM, DMSPC, DOS, OAJ, OLA, UNOMS, Training Institutes, Research Institutes) should report “not applicable” on this Performance Indicator and refer to updated guidance in Annex 1 regarding reporting on Performance Indicator 3.

6. When and how often should reporting against this Performance Indicator take place?

UN-SWAP 2.0 covers a five-year period from 2018 to 2022 and may not align directly with all entity strategic planning processes and timelines.

The periodicity of reporting on the Performance Indicator should be annually. Secretariat entities will report on the 2021 Programme Budget in 2021 reporting.

Current practices and examples

Examples (note: these examples are adapted from entity strategic plans and do not reflect actual reporting by entities).

Example: Approaching Requirements

| 1. High-level result(s) on gender equality and empowerment of women | Enhanced common understanding, resolutions and actions at the intergovernmental level on effective policy frameworks for achieving social inclusion, gender equality, and well-being for all |
| 2. Achievement in year | 23 per cent increase in gender-sensitive recommendations used in the formulation of resolutions, decisions and agreed conclusions in two years (target 30%) |
| 3. Internal evidence base (non-Secretariat) – include attachments and page numbers | Secretariat Programme Performance Report (p. 44) notes a 23 per cent increase in gender-sensitive formulation of resolutions, decisions and agreed conclusions |
| 4. Internal assessment of progress using entity assessment mechanism | Not on track |
5. Specific SDG target(s) and indicators to which result contributes and linkage to SDG 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 5 target(s)</th>
<th>Relevant SDG 5 target(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.2 By 2030 empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. UN system-wide contribution

- Norms and standards

7. Narrative on results

- What was achieved?

In comparison to a 2015 baseline, “x” additional ECOSOC resolutions in 2016 and 2017 include reference to the importance of GEEW. This includes resolutions on the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable diseases, Social Dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development, Promoting the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Strengthening the Mainstreaming of Disability in the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance of the UN. Together the added focus on GEEW issues will enhance the commitment of Member States to mainstreaming a gender perspective throughout their activities, hence contributing to SDG 10.2 on social inclusion as well as SDG 5.

Nevertheless, the entity was close to but did not meet its target of references (see Table below).

- How was the result achieved, what were the barriers, and how were barriers to promotion of GEEW overcome (e.g. inter-agency cooperation, strong partnerships, leadership by Member State)?

Barriers included concerns of particular Member States about the inclusion of GEEW and overall lack of technical capacity in inter-governmental processes concerning inclusion of GEEW in recommendations. Some Member States queried whether specific reference to GEEW was required in resolutions, decisions and agreed conclusions, given that it should be mainstreamed. Informals with Member States stressing the importance of the visibility of GEEW in resolutions, joint Member State meetings, location and supporting “gender champions” within Member States, and presentations by senior entity staff led to the increase in gender sensitive recommendations, decisions and agreed conclusions.

### Approaches requirements table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very limited progress</th>
<th>Limited progress</th>
<th>Some progress</th>
<th>Reasonable progress but not on track</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use this rating when progress towards meeting the GEEW result is largely stalled.</th>
<th>Use this rating when movement towards meeting the result has started but considerably more effort is required.</th>
<th>Use this rating when there is some movement towards meeting the result but there is still some distance to go.</th>
<th>Use this rating when your entity is getting close to meeting the result but is not yet on track:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For example, the entity set a target of 30% increase in recommendations, and 23% was achieved. This was due to staffing and resource constraints, as well as lack of support from some Member States. Work is ongoing to improve this performance during the biennium.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example: Meeting Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. High-level result(s) on gender equality and empowerment of women</th>
<th><strong>Rural women and men, and rural poor organizations, empowered to access productive resources, services and markets</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Achievement in year</td>
<td><strong>Rural poor organizations, government institutions and other relevant stakeholders have enhanced their capacities for rural poor empowerment and improved equitable access by poor men and women to productive resources, services, technologies and markets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Internal evidence base (non-Secretariat) – include attachments and page numbers</td>
<td><strong>Report to the Governing Body on the central strategic plan (p. 33)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Internal assessment of progress using entity assessment mechanism</td>
<td><strong>On track – see evidence in the narrative below</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Specific SDG target(s) and indicators to which result contributes and linkage to SDG 5

| SDG 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children in poverty |
| SDG 5: the strategic plan (p. 11) notes in a section separate from the results statement above: “Achieving gender equality remains a prominent focus, with a large span of activities supporting Member States addressing gender-based barriers to escaping rural poverty in agriculture, including through promoting women’s leadership, women’s economic empowerment through employment opportunities and social protection, and through increased agency and a stronger role in decision-making.” The linkage is to SDG 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life |

6. UN system-wide contribution

Women’s economic empowerment

7. Narrative on results

- What was achieved?

*In the 10 countries covered under this strategic outcome there are 42 million people below the poverty line, 65 per cent of whom are women, with female poverty located in particular in hard to reach rural areas and in households headed by women. There is also a clear correlation between people living with HIV/AIDS and poverty levels. ‘Y’ entity has supported a range of government and non-government organisations in these 10 countries, ranging from Ministries of Agriculture, to agriculture sector NGO networks, through policy input, pro-poor and pro-gender equality reform of markets, and facilitation of access to services for under-served women and men.*

- How was the result achieved, what were the barriers, and how were barriers to promotion of GEEW overcome (e.g. inter-agency cooperation, strong partnerships, leadership by Member State)?

*The main barriers identified were unequal gender and socio-economic structures which excluded under-served populations from markets and productive resources. ‘Y’ entity worked in coordination with UNCT sister agencies including WFP and the World Bank, as well as bilateral donors, to develop a 40-country joint programme focusing on supporting implementation of SDG 1.2, with a specific pro-poor and gender equality and empowerment focus throughout. Overall it is estimated that with the UN’s and partner organisations support to Member States over five million people, of whom 3 million women, have been lifted above the poverty line.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. High-level result(s) on gender equality and empowerment of women</th>
<th><strong>Outcome</strong>: Every woman and every male and female adolescent and youth everywhere, including those furthest behind, fully exercise their reproductive rights and are able to use integrated sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, which include family planning, comprehensive maternal health and STIs and HIV services, free of coercion, discrimination and violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Achievement in year</td>
<td><strong>Based on indicator(s) and/or measures corresponding to the high-level result(s):</strong> Capacities successfully enhanced for 25 Member States to develop and implement policies that prioritize access to SRH-RR information and services of those furthest behind including in humanitarian settings <strong>Achievement for year: 25 Member States</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Internal evidence base (non-Secretariat) – include attachments and page numbers</td>
<td>Annual report on Strategic Plan (attached, page 26-28) notes that an evaluation was carried out related to this outcome which demonstrates successful enhancement of capacity in 25 Member states</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Internal assessment of progress using entity assessment mechanism</td>
<td>Achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. UN-SWAP rating</td>
<td><strong>Exceeds.</strong> The outcome statement in the Strategic Plan is transformative as it focuses on the structural causes of gender inequality (full exercise of reproductive rights) and how to overcome these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Specific SDG target(s) and indicators to which result contributes and linkage to SDG 5</td>
<td>5.6 Proportion of women (aged 15-49) who make their own sexual and reproductive decisions 5.6 Proportion of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee all women and adolescents access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, information and education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN system-wide contribution</td>
<td>Access to gender-responsive services, Norms and standards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Narrative on results

1. What was achieved?

‘X’ entity successfully enhanced the capacity of 25 Members States, as evidenced by an independent evaluation (attached) by carrying out the following: development of training material and implementation of training for Ministries of Health and the Women’s Machineries in 25 countries; ongoing support to revisions to SRH-related policies in 12 countries where interventions were necessary, including capacity development with senior policy analysts in 12 priority countries; and dissemination of guidance material on how to identify and support the rights of those left furthest behind. In seven priority countries with least access to SRH for those left furthest behind new policies on SRH were implemented which led to overall increases in access to SRH for minority groups by 50 per cent, in particular women with disabilities, from ethnic minorities, and hard to reach rural groups, covering in total over 10 million women.

2. How was the result achieved, what were the barriers, and how were barriers to promotion of GEEW overcome (e.g. inter-agency cooperation, strong partnerships, leadership by Member State)?

The main barrier encountered was lack of reproductive rights because of patriarchal norms and structures, failure to implement policy, and lack of technical capacity. The main strategy employed was South-South cooperation bringing together over 50 policy makers and policy analysts in five regional workshops to exchange strategies about implementing SRH policies and reaching those left behind first. This included an analysis of the main barriers to promoting access to SRH services, which included poverty, disability and availability of services. ‘X’ entity carried out surveys of participants six months after the workshops and 92 per cent of participants responded that they were fully satisfied with the workshops and had used workshop material extensively in their daily work. ‘X’ entity worked with UNCT partners in all 25 Member States, including through 11 Joint Programmes funded by the Government of Canada.