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 Beijing Platform for Action promotes a dual approach to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women (GEEW), that is mainstreaming a gender perspective and promoting women’s empowerment (targeted approaches), known as a twin-track approach.\(^9\) The SDG outcome document retains this dual approach by mainstreaming gender equality throughout and including targeted measures through SDG 5. **When integrating gender into the main strategic planning document entities should bear in mind the need to follow a dual approach to implementing the SDGs, as appropriate to their mandate, and the importance of linking targeted and mainstreaming approaches so that there is a coherent impetus on GEEW.** While this Indicator focuses on including at least one high level result on GEEW in the main strategic planning document, without such a dual approach it is likely that entity focus will only be partial. UN Women is preparing guidance on mainstreaming gender into strategic plans as a complement to these Technical Notes which will be available in 2020.

**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. Details on mainstreaming can be included in the narrative described in the section “How to Approach Requirements.” 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.

### Evidence base

Examples of documents to attach to substantiate the entity self-assessment for this indicator:

- Strategic Plan

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- Report on progress against outlined indicators
- Donor reports
- Reference to SDGs, GEEW Policy or Entity's Legislative or Governing Body statements

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

### 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”.

All entities are required to complete the inputs for the following table for “approaches”, “meets” and “exceeds” ratings. Examples of completed inputs are provided below.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Include the high-level result(s) on gender equality and empowerment of women</td>
<td>Extract directly from main strategic planning document and include the results statement here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Achievement in year/s</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 – 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</td>
<td>e.g. not on track, on track, achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. UN-SWAP rating</td>
<td>Not Applicable, Missing, Approaches, Meets or Exceeds requirements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If approaches, see table below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Specific SDG target(s) and indicators to which result contributes</td>
<td>Online reporting system includes a drop-down box with all SDGs. More than one SDG can be selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Areas for current UN system-wide contributions to support the achievement of GEWE in the context of the SDGs

|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|

Online reporting system includes a drop-down box with 8 areas for contributions. * Select a maximum of three areas

- 1. UN System Change
- 2. Access to gender-responsive services
- 3. Financing for GEEW
- 4. Women’s engagement and participation
- 5. Women’s economic empowerment
- 6. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls
- 7. Norms and Standards
- 8. Knowledge

An explanation of these 8 areas can be found below.

8. Narrative on results to be completed by all entities:

Complement the UN-SWAP rating and brief achievements noted above with a narrative on results illustrating the high-level result achieved (limit: 800 words). Organize the narrative by the 8 areas in section 7 of this table. Select a maximum of three areas in order of priority of focus 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 here.

The narrative should also include reference to contributions to achieving SDG 5 results.

**Format:**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typology of current UN system-wide contributions to support the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the context of the SDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**1. UN System Change**

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.
2. Access to gender-responsive services
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.

3. Financing for GEEW
Provide support to countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. 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.

4. Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems
Support the engagement of both women and men in attaining gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. 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.

5. Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy
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. All women and girls live a life free from violence
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. Comprehensive set of norms, policies and standards on gender equality and the empowerment of women
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".

Table for “approaches requirements”

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 (1-24%)</th>
<th>2 (25-49%)</th>
<th>3 (50-74%)</th>
<th>4 (more than 75%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very limited progress</td>
<td>Limited progress</td>
<td>Some progress</td>
<td>Reasonable progress but not on track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rationale for rating</td>
<td>Rationale for rating</td>
<td>Rationale for rating</td>
<td>Rationale for rating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use this rating when progress towards meeting the GEEW result is largely stalled.</td>
<td>Use this rating when movement towards meeting the result has started but considerably more effort is required.</td>
<td>Use this rating when there is some movement towards meeting the result but there is still some distance to go.</td>
<td>Use this rating when your entity is getting close to meeting the result but is not yet on track.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How to meet requirements

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.**

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 adequate 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:

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

An example of an SDG 5 related results statement included in the UNAIDS Strategy 2016-2021 is:

Women and men practice and promote healthy gender norms and work together to end gender-based, sexual and intimate partner violence to mitigate risk and impact of HIV.

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10 https://undocs.org/E/AC.51/2019/1/Rev.1
11 The Programme Plan also includes Deliverables, however they are not considered high-level results for UN-SWAP 2.0 purposes.
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 their contributions to SDG 5 targets while tracking achievement of results. If reference to SDG 5 is integrated into the high-level results statement then this should be covered under reporting on the result. 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 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 result transformative.

Additional Information: Commonly asked questions about this Performance Indicator

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 Strategic Framework, 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.
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 gender equality and the empowerment of women, and clearly outline why the result is considered transformative when rating as “exceeds” requirements.

The SDG Outcome Document12 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.”13

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

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD): Transformative change involves changes in all three dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: economic, environmental and social. .....it requires changes in social structures and relations, including addressing the growing economic and political power of elites and patterns of stratification related to class, gender, ethnicity, religion or location that can lock people (including future generations) into disadvantage and constrain their choices and agency. It also means changing norms and institutions, both formal and informal, that shape the behavior of people and organizations in the social, economic, environmental and political spheres.

12 Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, A/RES/70/1, para 8.
13 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): “Transformative results are results that contribute to changes in norms, cultural values, power structures and the roots of gender inequalities and discriminations”.

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA): “Gender transformative change (GTC) is a deep structural change achieved by addressing the root causes of gender inequality, adapting to the context, and collaborating with a wide network of partners who agree on a common overarching agenda and focused interventions”. GTC incorporates aspects such: profound, holistic, multidisciplinary, multilevel, long-term, non-linear, emergent, inclusive, multi-actor, relational, shifting paradigm. The approach of GTC is analysed as having three key dimensions: - root causes, context, and partnerships”.

Given that transformative results focus on changing root causes of inequality, they normally require significant time to be achieved. For UN-SWAP 2.0 reporting entities should demonstrate how they are on track to achieve the transformative result if it has not already been achieved.

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 approaches. 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

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, DM, OIOS, OAJ, OLA, Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services, Training Institutes, Research Institutes) should include a high-level result on gender parity in staffing to meet requirements, and achieving the high-level result is adequate to exceed requirements.

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

UN-SWAP 2.0 covers a five-year period from 2019 to 2023 and may not align directly with all entity strategic planning processes and timelines. Some entities had a strategic planning document in place prior to agreement of the UN-SWAP 2.0 Performance Indicators in December 2016, and cannot therefore be held to the requirements of this Performance Indicator until development of the next Strategic Planning document.

For strategic plans developed prior to the finalization of UN-SWAP 2.0 Performance Indicators at the end of 2016, the requirement to tailor the high-level results statement(s) on GEEW to the SDGs, including SDG 5, is waived. In these
cases, to meet requirements entities will still need to include a high-level result on GEEW, and demonstrate that the result has been achieved or is on track to be achieved.

The periodicity of reporting on the Performance Indicator should be annually.

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

### Example: Approaching Requirements

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Include the high-level result(s) on gender equality and empowerment of women</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Achievement in year</td>
<td>23 per cent increase in gender-sensitive recommendations used in the formulation of resolutions, decisions and agreed conclusions in two years (target 30%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Internal evidence base (non-Secretariat) – include attachments and page numbers</td>
<td>Secretariat Programme Performance Report (p. 44) notes a 23 per cent increase in gender-sensitive formulation of resolutions, decisions and agreed conclusions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Internal assessment of progress using entity assessment mechanism</td>
<td>Not on track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. UN-SWAP rating</td>
<td>Approaches (see table below)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Specific SDG target(s) and indicators to which result contributes and linkage to SDG 5</td>
<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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Narrative on results (to be completed by all entities):

Complement the UN-SWAP rating and brief achievements noted above with a narrative on results illustrating the high-level result achieved (word limit: 800 words). Organize the narrative by the typology of current UN system-wide contributions. Select a maximum of three areas in order of priority of focus 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 here.

The narrative should also include reference to contributions to achieving SDG 5 results.

Thematic area: global norms, policies, standards

Format:

1. 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).

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)?

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>1 (1-24%)</th>
<th>2 (25-49%)</th>
<th>3 (50-74%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very limited progress</td>
<td>Limited progress</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Rationale for rating**
  - 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.

- **Use this rating when progress towards meeting the GEEW result is largely stalled.**

- **Use this rating when movement towards meeting the result has started but considerably more effort is required.**

- **Use this rating when there is some movement towards meeting the result but there is still some distance to go.**

- **Use this rating when your entity is getting close to meeting the result but is not yet on track.**

### Example: Meeting Requirements

1. Include the high-level result(s) on gender equality and empowerment of women
   - Rural women and men, and rural poor organizations, empowered to access productive resources, services

2. Achievement in year
   - 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

3. Internal evidence base (non-Secretariat) – include attachments and page numbers
   - Report to the Governing Body on the central strategic plan (p. 33)

4. Internal assessment of progress using entity assessment mechanism
   - On track – see evidence in the narrative below

5. UN-SWAP rating
   - Meets
6. 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 |

**Narrative on results** (to be completed by all entities):

Complement the UN-­¬SWAP rating and brief achievements noted above with a narrative on results illustrating the high-­¬level result achieved (word limit: 800 words). Organize the narrative by the typology of current UN system-­¬wide contributions. Select a maximum of three areas in order of priority of focus 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 here.

The narrative should also include reference to contributions to achieving SDG 5 results.

**Thematic areas:**
- Access to gender-responsive services
- Women's economic empowerment, engagement and participation

**Format:**

1. 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 facilitiation of access to services for under-served women and men.
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 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.

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### Example: Exceeding Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Include the high-level result(s) on gender equality and empowerment of women</th>
<th>Outcome: 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>
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</table>
| 2. Achievement in year | Based on indicator(s) and/or measures corresponding to the high-level result(s):
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
Achievement for year: 25 Member States |
| 3. Internal evidence base (non-Secretariat) – include attachments and page numbers | 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 |
| 4. Internal assessment of progress using entity assessment mechanism | Achieved |
| 5. UN-SWAP rating | Exceeds. 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 |
6. Specific SDG target(s) and indicators to which result contributes and linkage to SDG 5

| 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 |

**Narrative on results** (to be completed by all entities):

Complement the UN-‐SWAP rating and brief achievements noted above with a narrative on results illustrating the high-‐level result achieved (word limit: 800 words). Organize the narrative by the typology of current UN system-‐wide contributions. Select a maximum of three areas in order of priority of focus 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 here.

The narrative should also include reference to contributions to achieving SDG 5 results.

**Thematic area:** HIV/ SRH & Health services

**Format:**

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.