

Annex 6: UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017, Integrated Results and Resources Framework

Attached Results Framework has highlighted gender references in the Outcomes and Outputs of the Strategic Plan 2014-2017

Outcomes and Outputs

Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded		
Outcome Indicators		
1. Employment rate (formal and informal),disaggregated by sector and sub-sector, sex, age and excluded groups and by wage category when available		
2. Coverage of social protection systems, disaggregated by sex, age, income, rural/urban and at risk groups		
3. Annual emissions of carbon dioxide (in million metric tons)		
4. Coverage of cost-efficient and sustainable energy, disaggregated by energy source and beneficiary, sex, rural/urban and excluded groups		
5. Hectares of land that are managed sustainably under a conservation, sustainable use or access and benefits sharing regime		
Outputs (UNDP provides specific support for the following results)	Output Indicators (output indicators measure only those results from schemes, services, plans, actions etc. which are specifically supported by UNDP)	
Output 1.1. National and sub-national systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities that are sustainable and employment - and livelihoods-intensive	1.1.1	Number of new jobs and other livelihoods generated disaggregated by sector and sub-sector, by sex, age and excluded groups and by wage category when available
	1.1.2	Number of countries with policies, systems and/or institutional measures in place at the national and sub-national levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods
	1.1.3	Number of schemes which expand and diversify the productive base based on the use of sustainable production technologies
	1.1.4	Number of countries in which public and private development investments are informed by cross-sector assessment to maximize social, environmental and economic benefits over the medium to long term
Output 1.2. Options enabled and facilitated for inclusive and sustainable social protection	1.2.1	Number of countries with policy and institutional reforms that increase access to social protection schemes, targeting the poor and other at risk groups, disaggregated by sex, rural and urban
	1.2.2	Number of countries with sustainable financing in the national budget for social protection
Output 1.3. Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste	1.3.1	Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or sub-national level ,disaggregated by partnership type
	1.3.2	Number of jobs and livelihoods created through management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste, disaggregated by sex, and rural and urban
Output 1.4. Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is	1.4.1	Number of countries with systems in place to access, deliver, monitor, report on and verify use of climate finance

funded and implemented	1.4.2	Number of countries with comprehensive measures - plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets - implemented to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives.
Output 1.5. Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal modern energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy)	1.5.1	Number of new development partnerships with funding for improved energy efficiency and/or sustainable energy solutions targeting underserved communities/groups and women
	1.5.2	Extent of change in: a) energy efficiency, and/or b) modern energy coverage by users and specific sectors
Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance		
Outcome Indicators		
1. Number of countries with open access to data on government budgets, expenditures and public procurement		
2. Voter turnout, disaggregated by sex, age, and excluded groups		
3. Proportion of women to men in Parliaments		
4. Peaceful completion of electoral and constitutional processes		
Outputs (UNDP provides specific support for the following results)	Output Indicators (output indicators measure only those results from schemes, services, plans, actions etc. which are specifically supported by UNDP)	
Output 2.1. Parliaments, constitution making bodies and electoral institutions enabled to perform core functions for improved accountability, participation and representation, including for peaceful transitions	2.1.1	Number of Parliaments, constitution making bodies and electoral institutions which meet minimum benchmarks (to be defined) to perform core functions effectively
	2.1.2	Proportion of eligible voters who are registered to vote, disaggregated by sex, age, and excluded groups
	2.1.3	Proportion of women (to men) participating as candidates in local and national elections
Output 2.2. Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures across sectors and stakeholders	2.2.1	Number of countries with public access to information on contracting and revenues related to extractive industries and use of natural resources
	2.2.2	Number of proposals adopted to mitigate sector specific corruption risks (e.g. extractive industries, and public procurement in the health and other sectors)
Output 2.3 Capacities of human rights institutions strengthened	2.3.1	Number of countries with operational institutions supporting the fulfillment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations
Output 2.4. Frameworks and dialogue processes engaged for effective and transparent engagement of civil society in national development	2.4.1	Quality (to be defined) of civil society engagement in critical development and crisis related issues, disaggregated by women's and youth groups, indigenous peoples and other excluded groups
	2.4.2	Number of civil society organizations/networks with mechanisms for ensuring transparency, representation and accountability

Output 2.5. Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation	2.5.1	Number of countries with legal, policy and institutional frameworks in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems
	2.5.2	Number of countries implementing national and local plans for Integrated Water Resources Management.
	2.5.3	Number of countries implementing national and sub-national plans to protect and restore the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems.
	2.5.4	Number of countries in which planning and budgeting mechanisms for conservation, sustainable use and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems integrated gender equality and women's empowerment principles.
Output 2.6. Legal reform enabled to fight discrimination and address emerging issues (such as environmental and electoral justice)	2.6.1	Number of countries where proposals for legal reform to fight discrimination have been adopted (e.g. people affected by HIV, PLWD, women, minorities and migrants).
	2.6.2	Number of countries where proposals to address emerging issues adopted nationally (e.g. environmental and electoral justice).
Outcome 3: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services		
Outcome Indicators		
1. Level of public confidence in the delivery of basic services, disaggregated by sex, urban/rural and income groups		
2. Coverage of HIV and AIDS services disaggregated by sex, age, urban/rural and income groups		
3. Access to justice services disaggregated by sex and population group		
4. Proportion of core government functions reaching minimum operational levels (to be defined) in post conflict situations		
5. Homicide rate disaggregated by sex and age (per 100,000 inhabitants)		
Outputs (UNDP provides specific support for the following results)	Output Indicators (output indicators measure only those results from schemes, services, plans, actions etc. which are specifically supported by UNDP)	
Output 3.1. Core functions of government enabled (in post conflict situations) to ensure national ownership of recovery and development processes	3.1.1	Number of countries with restored or strengthened core government functions (to be defined)
Output 3.2. Functions, financing and capacity of sub-national level institutions enabled to deliver improved basic services and respond to priorities voiced by the	3.2.1	Ratio of expenditure to budget allocation received at the sub-national level (recurrent and capital)
	3.2.2	Number of sub-national governments/administrations which have functioning planning, budgeting and monitoring systems

public		
Output 3.3. National institutions, systems, laws and policies strengthened for equitable, accountable and effective delivery of HIV and related services	3.3.1	Number of people who have access to HIV and related services, disaggregated by sex, urban/rural and income groups
	3.3.2	Percentage of UNDP-managed Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria grants that are rated as exceeding or meeting expectations.
	3.3.3	Number of countries removing barriers hindering women's and/or targeted key population's access to HIV services (contributing to UNAIDS UBRAF outcome indicator C1.1)
Output 3.4. Functions, financing and capacity of rule of law institutions enabled, including to improve access to justice and redress	3.4.1	Number of people who have access to justice in post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex
	3.4.2	Proportion of victim's grievances cases which are addressed within transitional justice processes, disaggregated by sex
Output 3.5 Communities empowered and security sector institutions enabled for increased citizen safety and reduced levels of armed violence	3.5.1	Number of countries with functioning security sector governance and oversight processes and/or mechanisms (disaggregated by those which are gender sensitive)
	3.5.2	Number of evidence-based security strategies in operation for reducing armed violence and/or control of small arms
	3.5.3	Number of countries with improved coverage of: a) community-oriented and b) gender-sensitive policing services.
Transitional Output 3.6. Governance institutional, and other critical bottlenecks addressed to support achievement of the MDGs and other internationally agreed development goals	3.6.1	Number of countries implementing MAF action plans to drive progress on lagging MDGs through national and/or sub-national budgets.
	3.6.2	Number of MAF countries using national M&E systems to monitor and direct MAF implementation and results.

Outcome 4: Faster progress is achieved in reducing gender inequality and promoting women's empowerment		
Outcome Indicators		
1. Wage gaps between men and women, disaggregated by rural and urban		
2. Women's access to credit (commercial and micro-credit)		
3. Proportion of women subjected to physical or sexual abuse in the last 12 months		
4. Proportion of decision making positions (executive, legislative and judicial) occupied by women at national and sub-national levels		
5. Proportion of decision making positions in peace building processes which are occupied by women		
Outputs (UNDP provides specific support for the following results)	Output Indicators (output indicators measure only those results from schemes, services, plans, actions etc. which are specifically supported by UNDP)	
Output 4.1. Country led measures accelerated to advance women's economic empowerment	4.1.1	Number of countries with policies being implemented to promote women's economic empowerment
Output 4.2. Measures in place and implemented across sectors to prevent and respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)	4.2.1	Number of countries that have a legal and/or policy framework in place to prevent and address sexual and gender based violence
	4.2.2	Number of countries with services in place (including justice and security services) to prevent and address SGBV
Output 4.3. Evidence-informed national strategies and partnerships to advance gender equality and women's empowerment	4.3.1	Number of countries undertaking research and advocacy to advance gender equality and women's empowerment
	4.3.2	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to collect, disseminate sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics, and apply gender analysis
Output 4.4. Measures in place to increase women's participation in decision-making	4.4.1	Number of laws and policies in place to secure women's participation in decision making
	4.4.2	Number of women benefitting from private and/or public measures to support women's preparedness for leadership and decision-making roles
Output 4.5 Measures in place to increase women's access to environmental goods and services (including climate finance)	4.5.1	Number of active partnerships that target women's access to environmental goods and services
	4.5.2	Number of countries with targeted measures delivering increased access for women to environmental goods and services
Outcome 5. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change		
Outcome Indicators		
1. Mortality risk from natural hazards (e.g. geo-physical and climate-induced hazards) for women and men		
2. Economic loss from natural hazards (e.g. geo-physical and climate-induced hazards) as a proportion of GDP		
3. Economic loss from conflicts as a proportion of GDP		
4. Percentage of countries with disaster and climate risk management plans fully funded through national, local and sectorial development budgets		
Outputs (UNDP provides specific support for the following results)	Output Indicators (output indicators measure only those results from schemes, services, plans, actions etc. which are specifically supported by UNDP)	

Output 5.1. Mechanisms in place to assess natural and man-made risks at national and sub-national levels	5.1.1	Number of countries having standardized damage and loss accounting systems in place with sex and age disaggregated data collection and analysis, including gender analysis
	5.1.2	Number of multi-hazard national and sub-national disaster and climate risk assessments that inform development planning and programming, taking into account differentiated impacts e.g. on women and men
	5.1.3	Number of conflict risk assessments that are informing development planning and programming in key development sectors
Output 5.2. Effective institutional, legislative and policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national and sub-national levels	5.2.1	Number of countries with a disaster risk reduction and/or integrated disaster risk reduction and adaptation strategy/action plan that specifically address equity and gender considerations
	5.2.2	Number of countries with legislative/or regulatory provisions at national and sub-national levels for managing disaster and climate risks
	5.2.3	Number of countries with clearly defined institutional responsibilities and multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms for disaster and climate risk management at national and sub-national levels
	5.2.4	Percentage of countries that improve institutional, policy and budgetary arrangements for risk reduction within 18 months after a crisis (early recovery)
Output 5.3. Gender responsive disaster and climate risk management is integrated in the development planning and budgetary frameworks of key sectors (e.g. water, agriculture, health and education)	5.3.1	Number of national/sub-national development and key sectorial plans that explicitly address disaster and climate risk management
	5.3.2	Number of countries where sector-specific risk reduction measures are being implemented at national and sub-national levels, disaggregated by urban and rural areas
	5.3.3	Extent to which disaster and climate risk management plans and implementation measures at national and sub-national level are gender responsive (e.g. include the collection of disaggregated data, gender analysis and targeted actions).
Output 5.4. Preparedness systems in place to effectively address the consequences of and response to natural hazards (e.g. geo-physical and climate related) and man-made crisis at all levels of government and community	5.4.1	Number of countries with end-to-end early warning systems for man-made crisis and all major natural hazards (e.g. geo-physical and climate-induced hazards)
	5.4.2	Number of countries with contingency plans in place at national and sub-national level for disaster and extreme climate events with adequate financial and human resources, capacities and operating procedures.
	5.4.3	Proportion of the at-risk population covered by national and community level mechanisms to prepare for and recover from disaster events (e.g. evacuation procedures, stockpiles, search and rescue, communication protocols and recovery preparedness plans)
Output 5.5. Policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms enabled at the national and sub-national levels for the peaceful management of emerging and recurring conflicts and tensions	5.5.1	Number of countries with sustainable national and local human and financial capacities to address emerging and/or recurring conflicts.
	5.5.2	Number of proposals presented by women’s organizations / participants on policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms for consensus-building and peaceful management of conflicts and tensions that are adopted

Output 5.6. Mechanisms are enabled for consensus-building around contested priorities, and address specific tensions, through inclusive and peaceful processes	5.6.1	Number of countries in which tensions or potentially violent conflicts is peacefully resolved by national mechanisms for mediation and consensus building.
	5.6.2	Number of mechanisms for mediation and consensus building capable to perform core functions
Outcome 6: Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings		
Outcome Indicators		
1. Percentage of affected populations meeting critical benchmarks for social and economic recovery ¹ within 6 to 18 months ² after a crisis (disaggregated by sex and age)		
2. Percentage of post disaster and post conflict countries having operational strategies ³ to address the causes or triggers of crises.		
3. Percentage of countries with national and sub-national institutions that are able to lead ⁴ and coordinate the early recovery process 6 to 18 months after crises.		
4. Percentage of (monetary equivalent) benefits from temporary employment/ productive livelihoods options in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls (UNSC 1325 – Led by UNDP & UN Women)		
Outputs (UNDP provides specific support for the following results)	Output Indicators (output indicators measure only those results from schemes, services, plans, actions etc. which are specifically supported by UNDP)	
Output 6.1. From the humanitarian phase after crisis, early economic revitalization generates jobs and other environmentally sustainable livelihoods opportunities for crisis affected men and women	6.1.1	Number of women and men benefitting from emergency jobs and other diversified livelihoods opportunities within six to eighteen months after a crisis, disaggregated by vulnerability groups
	6.1.2	Percentage of crisis-affected countries where critical benchmarks (to be refined) ⁵ are identified and actions implemented for local economic revitalization six to eighteen months after the crisis
Output 6.2. National and local authorities /institutions enabled to lead the community engagement, planning, coordination, delivery and monitoring of early recovery	6.2.1	Percentage of national and sub-national authorities in crisis affected countries with physical and human resources in place within eighteen months to lead the design and implementation of early recovery efforts
	6.2.2	Percentage of countries affected by crisis with a financing or aid management mechanism being accountably and effectively used for early recovery within six to eighteen months

¹ The measurement will be based on building blocks of affected men and women's livelihoods (financial e.g. jobs/income; human; natural; physical; social), recovery of household /community assets, and access to key socio-economic infrastructure that allow crisis affected people to build back better. The main focus will be on stabilizing affected men and women's livelihoods. A livelihood refers to capabilities, assets (both material and social) and activities required for a living. It has five building blocks: financial; social; human, natural, and physical. Early livelihoods opportunities that are sustainable are in place right from the humanitarian settings.

² The period 6-18 months depicts the duration of most humanitarian phases under normal circumstance. In addition, it is important to understand that UNDP early recovery response will start from day 1 of the crisis (or even well before the crisis) and not 6 months after a crisis (disaster or conflict). However results/impact of UNDP's work will already be felt, measured or reported upon from 6 months onwards.

³ Assessment and planning procedures which integrates risk reduction/conflict prevention in the recovery agenda, mechanisms, political will, partnerships and resources (institutional, human, economic) to implement the recovery process.

⁴ Leading refers to the ability of national and local authorities to plan, guide the ER process, participate in assessments, collect and share information. Local and national authorities are for example able to undertake comprehensive assessment and early recovery planning e.g. PDNA and taking action on its implementation.

⁵ Critical benchmarks are defined with four key areas: i) income/job; ii) recovery of HH livelihoods assets; iii) access to finance including start-up package, grants, credit and loans; iv) socio-economic infrastructure including roads, school, irrigation scheme and water reservoir amongst others; v) human skills including business skills and vocational training; and vi) market including physical market access and market development of goods and services. A benchmark will be measured as achieved when more than 1,000 people benefitted from any of those areas of activities.

The baseline refers to at least 3 critical benchmarks of i) emergency employment/jobs; enterprise recovery; and socioeconomic infrastructure

efforts	6.2.3	Proportion of organizations engaged in the management/ implementation of early recovery that are women's organizations / networks
	6.2.4	Percentage of crisis affected countries in which the UN system response is effectively coordinated
Output 6.3. Innovative partnerships are used to inform national planning and identification of solutions for early recovery	6.3.1	Number of partnerships operational to ensure implementation of innovative solutions for early recovery (disaggregated by type of partnership, e.g., private sector)
	6.3.3	Percentage of total resources mobilized in post-crisis situations allocated to early recovery within 18 months after the crisis
Output 6.4. Recovery processes reinforce social cohesion and trust and enable rapid return to sustainable development	6.4.1	Percentage of conflict affected countries bringing together sub-national, national institutions and communities, including women for peaceful resolution of recurrent conflicts within twelve to eighteen months after the end of a conflict.
	6.4.2	Percentage of people in target areas with improved perceptions of social cohesion within twelve to eighteen months after conflict ends, disaggregated by sex and age
Outcome 7: Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles		
Outcome Indicators		
1. Extent to which the agreed post 2015 agenda and sustainable development goals reflect sustainable human development concepts and ideas		
2. Existence of an initial global agreement on financing mechanisms for the post 2015 agenda and sustainable development goals		
3. Number of countries integrating and adapting the post 2015 agenda and sustainable development goals into national development plans and budgets		
4. Existence of a global succession plan to ensure unfinished MDGs are taken up post 2015		
5. Number of countries with post-2015 poverty eradication commitments and targets		
Outputs (UNDP provides specific support for the following results)	Output Indicators (output indicators measure only those results from schemes, services, plans, actions etc. which are specifically supported by UNDP)	
Output 7.1. Global consensus on completion of MDGs and the post 2015 agenda informed by contributions from UNDP	7.1.1	Proportion of organizations participating in dialogues on the post 2015 agenda and sustainable development goals (disaggregated by type of organization – e.g. government, civil society and women's organizations)
	7.1.2	Extent to which UNDP's substantive contribution is reflected in the post 2015 development agenda
Output 7.2. Global and national data collection, measurement and analytical systems in place to monitor progress on the post 2015	7.2.1	Existence of a global system to monitor the post 2015 agenda and sustainable development goals
	7.2.2	Number of countries using updated and disaggregated data to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with post-2015 agenda

Annexes to the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017: The Future We Want: Rights and Empowerment

agenda and sustainable development goals		
Output 7.3. National development plans to address poverty and inequality are sustainable and risk resilient	7.3.1	Number of country diagnostics carried out to inform policy options on national response to globally agreed development agenda (e.g. sustainable development options/pathways)
	7.3.2	Number of countries with evidence of policies, regulations and standards being implemented at national and sub-national levels in response to the agreed post 2015 agenda.
	7.3.3	Number of policies, regulations and standards at national and sub-national level that integrate specific sustainability and risk resilient measures
Output 7.4. Countries enabled to gain equitable access to, and manage, ODA and other sources of global development financing	7.4.1	Amount of global development finance accessed by programme countries, disaggregated by country and typology
	7.4.2	Number of countries that have effective mechanisms in place to access, deliver, monitor, report on and verify use of ODA and other sources of global development financing
Output 7.5 South-South and Triangular cooperation partnerships established and/or strengthened for development solutions	7.5.1	Number of South-South and Triangular cooperation partnerships that deliver measurable and sustainable development benefits for participants (national, regional, sub-regional, inter-regional entities)
	7.5.2	Extent (number) and scope (type) of UN system participation in south-south and triangular partnerships (at national, regional, sub-regional, inter-regional levels)
	7.5.3	Evidence of harmonization of policies, legal frameworks and regulations across countries for sustaining and expanding South-South and triangular cooperation that maximizes mutual benefits
Output 7.6. Innovations enabled for development solutions, partnerships and other collaborative arrangements	7.6.1	Number of new public-private partnership mechanisms that provide innovative solutions for development
	7.6.2	Number of pilot and demonstration projects initiated or scaled up by national partners (e.g. expanded, replicated, adapted or sustained)
Output 7.7 Mechanisms in place to	7.7.1	Evidence (e.g. number of citations, downloads and site visits) of Human Development Reports

generate and share knowledge about development solutions		contributing to development debate and action
	7.7.2	Existence and access (user base) of an expanded platform with data on the who, what and where of South-South and Triangular Cooperation
	7.7.3	Evidence (e.g. user survey results) of the relevance of development solutions to national partners that are shared over the knowledge platform