

**Chart 1 - MYFF 2000-2003 Results Framework\* — UNFPA Goals, Outputs, Indicators and Strategies**

Goals	Goal Indicators <sup>1</sup>	Outputs	Output Indicators <sup>2</sup>
(1) All couples and individuals enjoy good reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, throughout life.	Unmet need for family planning <i>Contraceptive prevalence rate</i> <b>Maternal mortality ratio</b> <b>Proportion of births assisted by skilled attendants</b> Adolescent fertility rate <sup>3</sup> <b>HIV prevalence in persons aged 15-24<sup>4</sup></b> <b>Infant mortality rate</b> National mechanisms to monitor and reduce sexual violence	(i) Increased availability of comprehensive reproductive health services.	(a) Percentage of service delivery points (SDPs) offering at least three of the following reproductive health services: - Modern family planning methods; - Maternal health, assisted delivery, and essential and emergency obstetric care; - Prevention and management of RTIs, including STIs, and prevention of HIV/AIDS; - Management of the consequences and complications of unsafe abortion; - Information, education and counselling on human sexuality and reproductive health, including family planning (b) Percentage of SDPs offering information, education, counselling and services to adolescents <sup>5</sup>
		(ii) Improved quality of reproductive health services.	(a) Percentage of SDPs offering at least three modern methods of contraception (b) Percentage of SDPs providing quality RH services in accordance with established protocols <sup>6</sup>
		(iii) Improved environment for addressing practices that are harmful to women's health.	(a) National policy in place to address harmful practices
(2) There is a balance between population dynamics and social and economic development.	(a) <i>Proportion of population whose income is less than \$1 a day</i> (b) Life expectancy at birth by sex (c) Annual population growth and GNP per capita growth rates	(iv) National development plan and sectoral plans in line with ICPD Programme of Action.	(a) Intersectoral mechanisms to review development and sectoral plans (b) Number of government officials who have attended learning programmes addressing gender issues
		(v) Increased availability of sex-disaggregated population-related data.	(a) National database of sex-disaggregated population-related data, with plans to update at regular intervals
(3) <b>Gender equality and empowerment of women are achieved.</b>	(a) <b>Gender gap in net enrolment rates at the primary and secondary level</b> (b) Adult female literacy rate (c) <b>Proportion of women parliamentarians</b>	(vi) Increased information on gender issues.	(a) Percentage of primary and secondary schools that have adopted gender-sensitive RH curricula (b) Number of information materials on gender issues targeted specifically to men
<p><u>Strategies</u></p> <p>Advocacy - Strengthening National Capacity - Building and Using a Knowledge Base - Promoting, Strengthening and Coordinating Partnerships</p>			

\* Revised to take account of the MYFF Situation Analysis (shown in italics) and to indicate relevant Millennium Development Goal and Indicators (shown in bold)

<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of MYFF reporting, the number of countries in which some positive movement in the variables occurred will be reported.

<sup>2</sup> For the purpose of MYFF reporting, the number of countries in which some positive movement in the variables occurred will be reported

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Population Division data on the number of births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 will be used.

<sup>4</sup> UNAIDS data on HIV prevalence in 15-24 year old pregnant women will be used.

<sup>5</sup> Older adolescents between the age of 15-19.

<sup>6</sup> Protocols include minimum standards developed in partnership with WHO.