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United Nations Population Fund

The UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025 (DP/FPA/2021/8)

Annex 1 **Draft Integrated results and resources framework**

Summary

This annex contains the integrated results and resources framework of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025. The integrated results and resources framework specifies the goal, outcomes, outputs and indicators for the UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025. UNFPA will present the indicator baselines and targets at the 2022 annual session of the Executive Board.

Note

This is the draft integrated results and results framework for the UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025. At this point, the monitoring framework for the 2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system is under development and has not been made available yet; as such, those indicators could not be integrated into the present draft framework. The draft integrated results and results framework does include common or complementary indicators with other United Nations agencies; these will be finalized upon concluding discussions of these indicators with the respective agencies. Following the circulation of the monitoring framework for the 2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review, expected by the end of July or early August 2021, a final version of the integrated results and results framework will be posted on the Executive Board website for presentation at the second regular session.

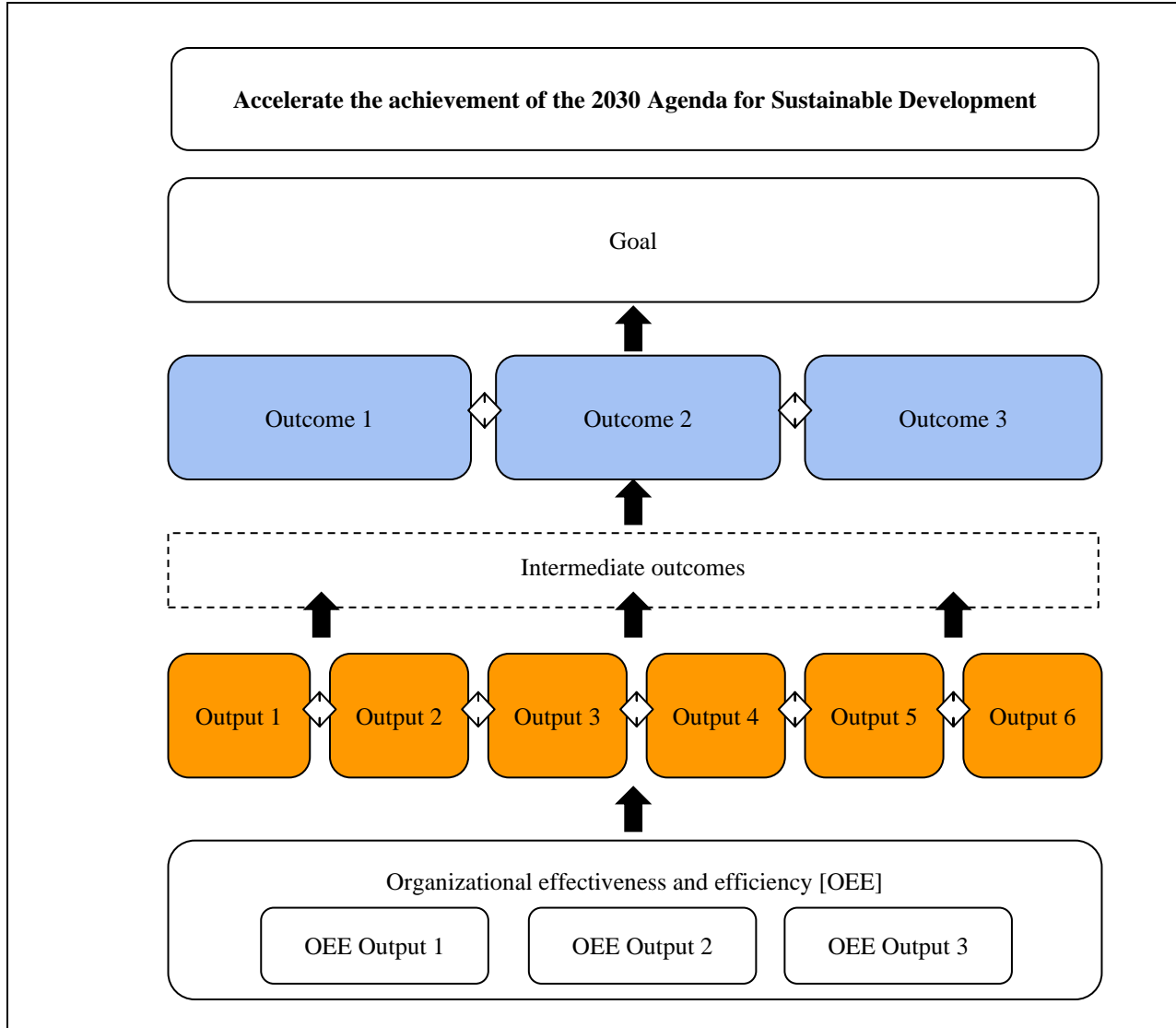
**Twelve facts regarding the integrated results and resources framework
of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025**

1. **Fully mainstreaming sustainable development goal commitments:** More than half of the outcome and impact indicators are Sustainable Development Goal indicators. In addition, all the outcome and impact indicators are directly linked with the Sustainable Development Goal indicators.
2. **Moving from individual accountability to joint accountability:** The UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025, is a ‘call to action’ for accelerating the transformative results and prioritizing the measurement of the shift of moving from individual accountability to joint accountability. Nearly 60 per cent of the outcome and impact indicators are common indicators used by the other funds and programmes of the United Nations. UNFPA has identified two categories of output level indicators to demonstrate joint accountability: (a) *common output indicators*; and (b) *complementary indicators*. Around 50 per cent of the output-level indicators of the integrated results and resources framework are common or complementary indicators.
3. **Supporting disaggregation:** Almost all the outcome indicators are disaggregated by sex and by one or more of the UNFPA ‘left furthest behind’ factors and characteristics: (a) gender; (b) age; (c) culture, ethnicity, race, language and religion; (d) disability; (e) location; (f) migration, asylum, refuge and displacement status; (g) key populations; (h) socioeconomic status and related factors; and (i) other factors such as HIV and AIDS.
4. **Focusing priority countries:** Around 50 per cent of the development indicators in the integrated results and resources framework include disaggregation by small island developing States; the least developed countries; middle-income countries; and UNFPA geographical regions. In a few cases, the disaggregation includes the UNFPA priority countries by thematic area or programme.
5. **Mainstreaming factors on marginalization, including disability:** Four indicators are included in the integrated results and resources framework to capture work and results related to disability.
6. **Fully aligned with the 2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review:** The majority of indicators in the organizational effectiveness and efficiency section of the integrated results and resources framework are as per General Assembly resolution 75/233 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, adopted on 21 December 2020.
7. **Focusing on capacity development:** Over 90 per cent of the output indicators measure UNFPA support for country capacity development, following the 2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review.
8. **Measuring the acceleration:** Almost all the output indicators of the integrated results and resources framework strongly focus on accelerating the achievement of the three transformative results and the ICPD Programme of Action. The indicators are directly linked to the pathways identified for acceleration during the development process of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025.
9. **Prioritizing the measurement of the normative role of UNFPA:** Indicators have been introduced to reflect the normative work of UNFPA across all programme countries.
10. **Increasing the measurement towards preparedness, adaptation and complementarity of humanitarian action, development and peace-responsive efforts:** For the first time, UNFPA introduced more than eight indicators to directly measure resilience. Some of those indicators are joint indicators with other United Nations organizations.
11. **Measuring the integrated nature of the transformative results:** For the first time, the integrated results and resources framework captured the principle of integrating the transformative results by demonstrating the ‘many to many’ relationships among the strategic plan outputs and outcomes.
12. **Simplification of the structure and the content:** Compared to previous strategic plans, UNFPA tried to simplify the integrated results and resources framework by introducing the minimum numbers of results areas and indicators to measure them. This allows UNFPA to strengthen its partnership with other United Nations entities, especially at the country level, when implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.

I. Introduction

1. This annex to the UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025, presents the integrated results and resources framework of the new strategic plan. The integrated results and resources framework articulates the strategic plan results that UNFPA expects to achieve during 2022-2025. It also defines the metrics – the indicators, baselines and targets – that will be used to measure progress towards those results and assess the strategic plan’s effectiveness and impact. Thus, the integrated results and resources framework supports the accountability of UNFPA to its stakeholders and improves decision-making in implementing the UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025.
2. The integrated results and resources framework includes three levels of results. The development results are presented hierarchically, beginning with the *goal* of the strategic plan, 2022-2025, which is the highest level of results that UNFPA seeks to achieve in implementing its new strategic plan. The next level of results is at the *outcome* level, reflecting the key institutional and behavioural changes in the programme countries that UNFPA seeks to achieve towards achieving the goal. The final level is the *output* level, which represents the most direct results that can be achieved from the interventions carried out by UNFPA. The outputs must be achieved to progress towards the outcomes and, ultimately, the goal. The organizational effectiveness and efficiency results reflect the capacity and performance that UNFPA will require to achieve the outputs.
3. Figure 1 below shows the structure of the integrated results and resources framework.

Figure 1.
Structure of the integrated results and resources framework
of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025



A. Principles underlying the development of the integrated results and resources framework

4. *Integration of development results and organizational effectiveness and efficiency results:* The integrated results and resources framework of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025, consists of development results and organizational effectiveness and efficiency results. UNFPA has combined the two sets of results to avoid presenting separate development and management frameworks. UNFPA has also included in the results: (a) indicators to track the contribution of global and regional initiatives; (b) indicators to track the implementation of the recommendations of the 2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review; and (c) mainstream indicators to track humanitarian and resilience-building work.

5. *Harmonization among United Nations organizations:* Following guidance from the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG), the integrated results and resources framework defines results at three levels: (a) *impact*; (b) *outcome*; and (c) *output*. Impact-level results refer to changes in people's lives, which are typically the result of the actions of multiple actors. These results are beyond the control of UNFPA; changes at this level cannot be attributed to the work of any particular organization. Outcome-level results represent changes in programme country institutional and behavioural capacities, which are also beyond the control of UNFPA. In contrast, output-level results refer to the immediate results arising from the products and services delivered by UNFPA. In this case, UNFPA has more direct control over the achievement of the outputs. It is accountable for achieving the outputs, which are, in most cases, increases in the capacity required to create an enabling environment and increases in the capacity of institutions and individuals to change individual or institutional behaviour and practices. UNFPA, like other United Nations funds and programmes, is accountable for achieving output indicator targets.

6. Besides having a similar structure and level of accountability, the definitions of the elements in the integrated results and resources framework are harmonized with those used by other funds and programmes of the United Nations. They are also in accordance with the UNSDG results-based management handbook.

B. Alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

7. As recommended in the 2020 quadrennial comprehensive policy review, the UNFPA strategic plan goal and outcomes have been conceptualized based on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 70/1), with the results to be achieved by 2030. Hence, the impact and outcome indicators in the integrated results and resources framework are either the same or closely related to the Sustainable Development Goal indicators. By adopting the Sustainable Development Goal indicators in the UNFPA integrated results and resources framework, the outcomes of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025, reflect the results shared with other partner organizations.

8. The integrated results and resources framework also includes some indicators at the output level that measure the contribution to joint programmes. For example, some output indicators pertain to programmes, such as those related to the prevention of female genital mutilation and child marriage, and ending gender-based violence, which are implemented jointly with UNICEF and UN-Women, respectively.

9. The integrated results and resources framework is designed to reflect the key principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The principles of "leaving no one behind" and "reaching the furthest behind first" were primary considerations in formulating the results that UNFPA expects to achieve during 2022-2025. Several output indicators in the integrated results and resources framework focus on addressing factors linked to discrimination, which result in certain groups being left furthest behind; these factors and characteristics including (a) gender; (b) age; (c) culture, ethnicity, race, language and religion; (d) disability; (e) location; (f) migration, asylum, refuge and displacement status; (g) key populations; (h) socioeconomic status and related factors; and (i) other factors such as HIV and AIDS. The focus of such output indicators on excluded populations, and the disaggregation of outcome indicators by variables that determine inequalities, will enable UNFPA to better measure the extent to which results are benefitting those left furthest behind. The level of disaggregation goes beyond what is routinely available in official United Nations statistics; to improve reaching those left furthest behind, UNFPA

will supplement official United Nations-mandated statistics with national or civil society data, as needed, for a fuller, more disaggregated results picture.

10. The integrated results and resources framework follows an incremental approach in that it also considers the results achieved during the previous UNFPA strategic plan, 2018-2021.

C. The logic underlying the structure of the integrated results and resources framework

11. Underlying the logic of the integrated results and resources framework is a theory of change that demonstrates that, through the effective and efficient implementation of interventions, UNFPA will achieve the development outputs. In turn, the outputs will contribute to the achievement of the outcomes, which, in turn, will collectively lead to the achievement of the goal of the strategic plan, 2022-2025.

12. The integrated results and resources framework defines ‘many-to-many’ outputs to an outcome and ‘many-to-one’ outcomes to the goal. The ‘many-to-many’ hierarchical development results structure streamlines the implementation and tracking of strategic plan results. As shown in the theory of change (annex 2 of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025), all outputs will contribute to all outcomes. In addition, there are causal linkages between the outputs and between the outcomes. While the framework shows that outputs directly lead to the outcomes, in many cases, there are other layers of results between the outputs and the outcomes. However, UNFPA has simplified the framework to illustrate this direct relationship – primarily because the United Nations Sustainable Development Group guidance limits the results architecture to three levels: outputs, outcomes and impact. UNFPA will detail the complex relationships between and among the different outputs, outcomes and the goal in the theory of change.

13. The integrated results and resources framework includes programmatic risks at the output level. A critical assumption is defined as a condition that must prevail to achieve the outcome. However, UNFPA is not accountable for attaining those conditions. UNFPA will advocate, coordinate and form partnerships so that those conditions may prevail. The design and implementation of programmes will consider those conditions and set indicators to track their trends to mitigate the risks of not achieving the outcomes.

14. Several indicators are labelled as ‘common indicators’ or ‘complementary indicators’ in the integrated results and resources framework (see box 1 for definition).

Box 1

Definition – common and complementary indicators

Common indicators are those that appear verbatim in the results frameworks of at least two entities and are drawn, where possible, directly from other globally agreed frameworks – including most importantly the QCPR monitoring and reporting framework.

Complementary indicators are seen as those in the results framework that are not repeated verbatim in the results frameworks or the equivalent of another agency but are related to or provide different but complementary lenses or insights into the same issue or high-level result, such as a Sustainable Development Goal target.

15. Common and complementary indicators are noted in parentheses at the end of each indicator statement in the attached results framework, also listing the United Nations entities that UNFPA knows (or has good reason to believe) also share these indicators. Normal font is used for common indicators, *italics* for complementary indicators.

D. Indicators, baselines and targets of the integrated results and resources framework

16. UNFPA will apply both “top-bottom” and “bottom-top” approaches in setting the baselines and targets for the strategic plan, 2022-2025, indicators. These will be presented at the annual session of the Executive Board in 2022.

II. Integrated results and resources framework of the UNFPA strategic plan, 2022-2025



Contributions to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

GOAL: Achieved universal access to sexual and reproductive health, realized reproductive rights and accelerated progress on the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

IM1: Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births

Common indicator: World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, World Bank <to be confirmed>

Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.1.1

Disaggregation: Age, parity, location, wealth quintile, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, countries in conflict and post-conflict situations
Remarks: Every Woman Every Child framework indicator; Maternal (Newborn) Health Thematic Fund; UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) indicator.

IM2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Common indicator: UNICEF

Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.7.2

Disaggregation: Age, education, marital status, socio-economic status, geographical location, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict and post-conflict situations, developing countries

Remarks: Family Planning 2030 indicator; UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) indicator

IM3: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union; (a) before age 15; (b) before age 18

Common indicator: UNICEF, UN-Women

Sustainable Development Goal target: 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.3.1

<p>Disaggregation: Age, income, place of residence, geographical location, education, ethnicity (for some countries) Remarks: UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) indicator, Global child marriage programme phase II results framework indicator</p>		
<p>IM4: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting by age</p>		
<p>Common indicator: UNICEF Sustainable Development Goal target: 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.3.2 Disaggregation: Age, income, place of residence, geographical location, education</p>		
<p>IM5: Unmet need for family planning</p>		
<p>Common indicator: None Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods Disaggregation: Place of residence, quintile, age, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations Remarks: Direct measurement of the transformative result: “End the unmet need for family planning”; Family Planning 2030 core indicator; <i>UNFPA Supplies Partnership</i> programme indicator; UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) indicator</p>		
<p>IM6: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)</p>		
<p>Common indicator: UNDP, UN-Women Sustainable Development Goal target: 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 1.1.1 Disaggregation: Sex, age, employment status and geographical location, urban/rural setting Remarks: In line with the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review: focusing on the eradication of poverty in its all forms and dimensions</p>		
<p>↑</p>		
<p>Outcome 1: By 2025, the reduction in the unmet need for family planning has accelerated</p>	<p>Outcome 2: By 2025, the reduction of preventable maternal deaths has accelerated</p>	<p>Outcome 3: By 2025, the reduction in gender-based violence and harmful practices has accelerated</p>
<p>Indicative resources (in millions of dollars): Total: 1,719.0 (39 per cent)¹</p>	<p>Indicative resources (in millions of dollars): Total: 1,504.1 (35 per cent)</p>	<p>Indicative resources (in millions of dollars): Total: 1,074.4 (25 per cent)</p>

¹ The numbers do not add up to 100. There is 1 per cent budget assigned for organizational effectiveness and efficiency (programme).

<p>OC1: Annual rate of reduction of unmet need for family planning</p>	<p>OC2: Annual rate of reduction of maternal mortality</p>	<p>OC3: Rate of reduction of the annual incidents of female genital mutilations among girls aged under 10</p>
<p>Common indicator: None Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods Disaggregation: Age, marital status, socio-economic status, location, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations Remarks: Direct measurement of the transformative result “end the unmet need for family planning”: Family Planning 2030 core indicator; an indicator of the <i>UNFPA Supplies Partnership</i> programme; UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) indicator</p>	<p>Common indicator: None Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.1.1 Disaggregation: Age, parity, location, socio-economic characteristics, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations Remarks: Every Woman Every Child framework indicator; Maternal and Newborn Health Thematic Fund; UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) indicator.</p>	<p>Common indicator: None Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.3.2 Disaggregation: Age, income, place of residence, geographical location, education, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations Remarks: UNICEF-UNFPA joint programme on female genital mutilation/cutting, phase III indicator</p>
<p>OC4: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</p>	<p>OC5: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p>	<p>OC6: Rate of reduction of the proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union</p>
<p>Common indicator: None Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.7.1 Disaggregation: Countries under the <i>UNFPA Supplies Partnership</i> programme, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations Remarks: Family Planning 2030 core indicator</p>	<p>Common indicator: UNICEF, WHO Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.1.2 Disaggregation: Wealth quintile, residence, age, geographical location, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations Remarks: Maternal Newborn Health Thematic Fund indicator; UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) indicator</p> <p>OC7: The proportion of births occurring in health facilities</p> <p>Common indicator: WHO</p>	<p>Common indicator: UNICEF, UN-Women Sustainable Development Goal target: 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.3.1 Disaggregation: before the age of 15 and 18, income, place of residence, geographical location, education, ethnicity (for some countries), least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations Remarks: UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) indicator</p>

	<p>Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births Disaggregation: Age, socio-economic situation, baby-friendly institutions, facility type, geographic location, parity Remarks: None</p>	
	<p>OC8: Number of unsafe abortions averted</p>	
	<p>Common indicator: None Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births; 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio; 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods Disaggregation: None Remarks: Model-based estimates; Family Planning 2030 indicator</p>	
<p>OC9: Percentage of countries where 60% of service delivery points reporting no stock out of any contraceptives</p>		<p>OC10: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence</p>
<p>Common indicator: None Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.7.1 Disaggregation: Countries under the <i>UNFPA Supplies Partnership</i> programme, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations Remarks: Family Planning 2030 core indicator</p>		<p>Common indicator: UN-Women Sustainable Development Goal target: 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 Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.2.1, 5.2.2 Disaggregation: Form of violence, age, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, middle-income countries and small island developing States, countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations</p>
<p>OC11: Percentage of countries where there is at least 85% of (a) primary service delivery points; and (b) secondary and</p>		

<p>tertiary service delivery points have at least three modern family-planning methods available</p>	<p>Remarks: UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) indicator</p>
<p>Common indicator: None Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.7.1 Disaggregation: Countries under the <i>UNFPA Supplies Partnership</i> programme, urban-rural, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations Remarks: Family Planning 2030 core indicator</p>	
<p>OC12: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</p>	
<p>Common indicator: None Sustainable Development Goal target: 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, as agreed and in accordance with the ICPD Programme of Action and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.6.2 Disaggregation: Region, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations</p>	
<p>OC13: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p>	
<p>Common indicator: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNDP, UNICEF Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.3.1 Disaggregation: Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations; sex, age and key populations Remarks: UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework indicator; UNFPA strategic plan (2018-2021) indicator</p>	
<p>OC14: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</p>	
<p>Common indicator: UN-Women Sustainable Development Goal target: 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed and in accordance with the ICPD Programme of Action and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 5.6.1 Disaggregation: Age, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations</p>	
<p>OC15: Coverage of essential health services</p>	

<p>Common indicator: WHO, World Bank Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.8.1. This indicator will also link with indicator 3.8.2 — the proportion of the population that spends a large amount of household income on health Disaggregation: Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health index, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations</p>
<p>OC16: Proportion of countries that: (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census during the last 10 years: Proportion of countries that: (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration: Proportion of countries that: (b) have achieved 80 per cent death registration</p>
<p>Common indicator: UNICEF Sustainable Development Goal target: 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 17.19.2 Disaggregation: Region, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations</p>
<p>OC17: Proportion of population expected to be counted in the 2020 census round (2015-2024) that is actually counted</p>
<p>Common indicator: None Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that: (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census during the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration Disaggregation: By region</p>
<p>OC18: Proportion of children under five years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</p>
<p>Common indicator: UNICEF Sustainable Development Goal target: 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 16.9.1 Disaggregation: Sex, age, income, place of residence, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations</p>
<p>OC19: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p>
<p>Common indicator: UNDP Sustainable Development Goal target: 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 13.1.2 Disaggregation: By SDG region</p>
<p>OC20: Youth empowerment index</p>

Common indicator: None

Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio; 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods; 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by the form of violence and by age; 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18; 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes; 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births; 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation; 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

Disaggregation: Country, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations

OC21: Official Development Assistance dedicated to three transformative results

Common indicator: Partially shared with UN-Women

Related Sustainable Development Goal target: 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

Related Sustainable Development Goal indicator: 17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

Disaggregation: Transformative result, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations



Output 1: Policy and Accountability

By 2025, improved integration of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, as well as the prevention of and response to gender-based violence and harmful practices, into universal health coverage-related policies and plans, and other relevant laws, policies, plans, and accountability frameworks

Indicative resources (in millions of dollars): Total: \$417.8; regular \$124.8; other \$293.0

ID	Indicator	Baseline	Targets			
			2022	2023	2024	2025
OP1.1	<p>Sexual and reproductive health integrated into universal health coverage</p> <p>Proportion of countries that have integrated sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as the prevention and response to gender-based violence and harmful practices into the universal health coverage-related policies and plans, and other relevant laws, policies, plans, and accountability frameworks (WHO)</p>					

	<p><i>Disaggregation: transformative result, sexual and reproductive health element, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations</i></p>				
OP1.2	<p>Resources for transformative results</p> <p>Proportion of countries that increased domestic resources for (a) sexual and reproductive health, including (and differentiated for) family planning; and (b) gender-based violence and harmful practices (WHO, Global Financing Facility)</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: transformative result, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations</i></p> <p><i>Joint efforts with Global Financing Facility, World Bank and World Health Organization</i></p>				
OP1.3	<p>Sexual and reproductive health in risk pooling and pre-payment schemes</p> <p>Proportion of countries where essential sexual and reproductive services are included as part of their financial protection mechanisms and/or risk pooling and/or pre-payment schemes</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: transformative result, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations</i></p> <p><i>Note/ Gauge effective access for those in wealth quintiles 4 and 5 (including free or subsidised access to low level or non-contributors)</i></p>				
OP1.4	<p>Youth sexual and reproductive health in policies</p> <p>Proportion of countries in which sexual and reproductive health and rights is integrated into the national youth-related policies, development plans or strategies (ILO, UNICEF)</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: Family planning, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations</i></p>				
OP1.5	<p>Tracking national commitments for achieving transformative results</p> <p>Proportion of countries have made a national commitment to (a) end preventable maternal deaths; (b) end unmet need for family planning; (b) end gender-based violence; (c) end child early and forced marriage; (d) end female genital mutilation; and (e) end son preference and gender-biased sex selection through a costed national action plan/s, strategy, laws, political commitment or any other mechanism (UNICEF, UN-Women)</p> <p><i>Contribute to the laws and policies pillar of the Spotlight Initiative</i></p>				

<p>OP1.6</p>	<p>Prioritizing transformative results within global and regional mechanisms</p> <p>Proportion of outcome documents of global and regional intergovernmental processes supported by UNFPA that integrate the commitments related to the achievement of transformative results</p> <p><i>Disaggregated by: Transformative result</i></p>					
<p>OP1.7</p>	<p>Supporting multi-stakeholder accountability mechanisms</p> <p>Number of countries that have multiple stakeholder mechanisms that include (a) women-led and youth-led civil society organizations, (b) faith-based organizations, (c) men and boys; (d) people with disabilities; (e) indigenous populations; (f) young people; (g) parliamentarians; (h) media to support the acceleration of transformative results and ICPD Programme of Action</p> <p><i>In line with QCPR resolution 75/233 para 39: Strengthening multisectoral and coordinated approaches on prevention and elimination of all forms of violence</i></p>					
<p>OP1.8</p>	<p>Accelerating of ICPD Programme of Action and transformative results commitments</p> <p>Proportion of voluntary country commitments set for accelerating the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the acceleration of the three transformative results operationalized through a budgeted plan or a programme</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: Transformative result</i></p>					
<p>OP1.9</p>	<p>Transformative results and ICPD Programme of Action integrated into the climate policies</p> <p>Proportion of countries that have integrated sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development priorities into the national climate policies, and/or Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans and Disaster Risk Reduction plans <i>(UNDP, UNEP)</i></p> <p><i>Disaggregation: Transformative result</i></p>					
<p>OP1.10</p>	<p>Integrating population change within policies related to three transformative results</p> <p>Number of countries with national development plans addressing sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and gender equality that explicitly integrate population changes, including changing age structures, population distribution and urbanization</p>					
<p>OP1.11</p>	<p>Legal framework for transformative results</p> <p>Number of countries have laws and regulations aligned with international human rights standards that support the realization of universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, including related to one or</p>					

more of the three transformative results
(UN-Women, UNICEF, UNDP)

Output 2: Quality of care and services

By 2025, strengthened capacity of systems, institutions and communities to provide high-quality, comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information and services, including supplies, as well as essential services to address gender-based violence and harmful practices

Indicative resources (in millions of dollars): Total: \$1,440.1; regular \$330.8; other \$1,139.3

ID	Indicator	Baseline	Targets			
			2022	2023	2024	2025
OP2.1	<p>Met need of midwifery professionals</p> <p>Proportion of countries that meet at least 75% of their requirement of midwifery professionals for the sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn and adolescent health care (WHO)</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations</i></p>					
OP2.2	<p>Quality midwifery education</p> <p>Percentage of countries with national and/or subnational mechanisms for accreditation of midwife education and training institutions and their programmes in line with International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) standards (WHO)</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations</i></p>					
OP2.3	<p>Service delivery adaptation</p> <p>Number of countries scaled up new adaptations (including innovations) to improve the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of services related to transformative results</p>					
OP2.4	<p>Emergency obstetric and newborn care</p> <p>Proportion of countries with at least 50 per cent of the population covered by functioning emergency obstetric and newborn care health facility within two-hour travel time</p>					

	<i>Disaggregation: least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations</i>					
OP2.5	<p>Client satisfaction for services</p> <p>Proportion of countries have a mechanism for getting routine, patient /client satisfaction modalities for the provision to the services related to sexual and reproductive health, including family planning, gender-based violence and harmful practices</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: By transformative result; Disability; family planning services - including on availability and satisfaction with method choice, method switching and discontinuation, disaggregated for populations served (by age and wealth quintile), also possibly the impact of demand generation/marketing activities,</i></p>					
OP2.6	<p>Strengthening of logistic management systems</p> <p>Proportion of countries using a functional logistics management information system</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations</i></p>					
OP2.7	<p>Scaling up maternal death reviews</p> <p>Number of countries in which at least 50 per cent of the estimated maternal deaths are notified</p>					
OP2.8	<p>GBV information management</p> <p>Number of countries where safe and ethical information management systems for GBV incident monitoring and case management are established and/or supported through inter-agency mechanisms</p>					
OP2.9	<p>Scaling up quality service provision</p> <p>Proportion of countries in which at least half of the government-led health facilities provide the comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: Youth-friendly services, elements of the package</i></p>					
OP2.10	<p>Benefiting from scaled-up services</p> <p>Number of women, adolescents and youth, including women and young people with disabilities benefited from the high-quality services related to sexual and reproductive health, prevention and protection from gender-based violence (including services related to mental health and psychosocial support), and harmful practices (UNICEF, UN-Women)</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: Age, disability, other leaving no one behind factors, including sexual orientation and gender identity,</i></p>					

	<i>humanitarian context, transformative result, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations, mental health and psychosocial support</i>					
OP2.11	<p>Adolescent and youth-responsive service provision</p> <p>Proportion of countries with national standards for the provision of sexual and reproductive health services to adolescents aged 10-19 years (WHO, UNICEF)</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: Family planning</i></p> <p><i>Global adolescent health measurement by the Global Action for Measurement of Adolescent health</i></p>					
OP2.12	<p>Access to sexual exploitation and abuse channels</p> <p>Proportion of countries that have a mechanism where women, adolescents and youth have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) (UN-Women, UNICEF)</p>					
OP2.13	<p>Applying minimum standards in emergency contexts</p> <p>Proportion of countries affected by emergencies realizing the inter-agency minimum standards for gender-based violence programming</p>					

Output 3: Gender and social norms output

By 2025, strengthened mechanisms and capacities of actors and institutions to address discriminatory gender and social norms to advance gender equality and women’s decision-making

Indicative resources (in millions of dollars): Total: \$402.5; regular \$109.5; other \$293.0

ID	Indicator	Baseline	Targets			
			2022	2023	2024	2025
OP3.1	<p>National and subnational mechanisms to address social and gender norms</p> <p>Proportion of countries with a national or subnational mechanism to address discriminatory gender and social norms, stereotypes, practices and power relations at the individual, social and institutional levels related to three transformative results (UNICEF, UN-Women)</p>					

OP3.2	<p>Capacity for changing discriminatory social and gender norms</p> <p>Proportion of countries rolled out the social norm empowerment package that supports women and girls become agents of change promoting egalitarian gender beliefs, social and gender norms (UNICEF, UN-Women)</p>					
OP3.3	<p>Availability of platform for dialogues</p> <p>Proportion of countries that have functional diversity inclusive community platforms in reflective dialogue towards eliminating discriminatory social and gender norms, stereotypes and practices, as well as GBV and harmful practices that affect girls and women (UNICEF, UN-Women)</p>					
OP3.4	<p>Strengthening social movements</p> <p>Proportion of countries where a strong social movement/s is advocating for tackling harmful social and gender norms, stereotypes and discriminatory practices that support the achievement of the transformative results (UNICEF, UN-Women)</p>					
OP3.5	<p>Promoting positive masculinities</p> <p>Proportion of countries with a functional national mechanism to engage men’s and boys’ organizations/networks/ coalitions promoting positive masculinities that actively advocate for achieving the transformative results (UNICEF, UN-Women)</p>					
OP3.6	<p>Following up human rights recommendations related to social and gender norms and discrimination</p> <p>Proportion of countries that are following up (plan of action, review) accepted recommendations from international and regional human rights mechanisms that are related to discriminatory social/gender norms, stereotypes, and practices and power relations on sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence and harmful practices (UNICEF, UN-Women)</p>					
OP3.7	<p>Collecting and reporting social and gender norm evidence</p> <p>Proportion of countries that collect and report nationally representative evidence on perceptions and attitudes related to gender norms and stereotypes (UNICEF, UN-Women)</p>					

Output 4: Population change and data output

By 2025, strengthened data systems and evidence that take into account population changes and other megatrends (including ageing and climate change), in development policies and programmes, especially those related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights

Indicative resources (in millions of dollars): Total: \$528.2; regular \$137.5; other \$390.6

ID	Indicator	Baseline	Targets			
			2022	2023	2024	2025
OP4.1	<p>Strengthening health information management information system</p> <p>Proportion of countries in which sexual and reproductive health indicators are routinely collected as part of the national health information system and made publicly available</p>					
OP4.4	<p>Strengthening disaggregated incidence data on gender-based violence and harmful practices</p> <p>Proportion of countries that collect, map and report disaggregated data (including by age, sex, race, ethnicity, wealth, disability and other leaving no one behind factors) on the incidence of gender-based violence and harmful practices</p>					
OP4.5	<p>Strengthening capacity to measure population access to essential services related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights</p> <p>Proportion of countries that combine population and health sector data to map geographic access to services related to sexual reproductive health and reproductive rights</p>					
OP4.6	<p>Assuring core population data outputs</p> <p>Proportion of countries that produce key population data outputs including sub-national population projections; routine vital statistics reports; census reports on youth, migrants, older persons, and populations living with disability; and population mega-trends, such as mobility, urbanization and climate vulnerability</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: Population data product (e.g. census thematic reports, vital statistics reports, geospatial disparities reports on three transformative results, etc.)</i></p>					
OP4.7	<p>Strengthening analysis on population, mega-trends and the three transformative results</p> <p>Proportion of countries conducted population situation analysis (PSA) on population changes and diversity and the impact of mega-trends, including climate change, on achieving the three transformative results and ICPD Programme of Action</p>					
OP4.8	<p>Generating UNFPA-prioritised SDG data</p> <p>Proportion of countries that produced UNFPA-prioritized Sustainable Development Goal indicators domestically (<i>UNDP, UN-Women, UNICEF</i>)</p> <p><i>Disaggregation (if any): By geographic location, age, sex, wealth, disability, and as relevant Partnership with other United Nations organizations</i></p>					

OP4.9	<p>Strengthening vulnerability assessments</p> <p>Proportion of countries that conduct vulnerability assessments, mapping or similar evidence gathering to mitigate the potential impact of natural disasters or humanitarian crises on the achievement of the transformative results</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: Age, sex, disability, ethnicity</i></p>					
OP4.10	<p>Strengthening capacity in population data</p> <p>Proportion of countries that collect and use georeferenced census data and measurably improve coverage of civil registration of birth, marriage, divorce and death</p>					
OP4.11	<p>Strengthened civil registration and vital statistics systems</p> <p>Proportion of countries that have a national CRVS strategic plan that has adopted a life-course approach to strengthened civil registration and vital statistics systems including birth, marriage, divorce and death, following the United Nations Principles and Recommendations on Vital Statistics Systems and as part of an integrated approach to strengthened population data systems (UNICEF)</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries and countries in conflict, post-conflict and vulnerable situations</i></p>					

Output 5: Humanitarian action output

By 2025, strengthened the capacity of critical actors and systems in preparedness, early action and in the provision of life-saving interventions that are timely, integrated, conflict- and climate-sensitive, gender-transformative and peace-responsive

Indicative resources (in millions of dollars): Total: \$1,255.5; regular \$279.0; other \$976.5

ID	Indicator	Baseline	Targets			
			2022	2023	2024	2025
OP5.1	<p>Access to life-saving services</p> <p>Number of women, adolescents and youth benefited from life-saving interventions in humanitarian settings</p> <p><i>Disaggregated by, inter alia: age, sub-national administrative entity and in at least some countries also disaggregated by disability, culture/ ethnicity/ race/ language/ religion and/or migratory status</i></p>					
OP5.2	<p>Inter-agency coordination mechanism</p>					

	<p>Proportion of countries affected by humanitarian crisis that have a functioning inter-agency coordination mechanism or platform to address: (a) gender-based violence; and (b) sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (UN-OCHA, WHO, UNHCR)</p> <p><i>In line with QCPR resolution 75/233 para 39: Strengthening multisectoral and coordinated approaches on prevention and elimination of all forms of violence</i></p>					
OP5.3	<p>Inclusion in decision making in humanitarian action</p> <p>Proportion of countries responding to humanitarian, climate, health or other crises that include women, young people and those affected by UNFPA core ‘left furthest behind’ factors in decision-making mechanisms</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: young people with disabilities</i></p>					
OP5.4	<p>Youth and peace</p> <p>Number of countries that have endorsed a youth, peace and security framework (UNDP, UNICEF, UN -Women, Office of the Envoy on Youth and United Nations Peacebuilding Office)</p>					
OP5.5	<p>Women and peace</p> <p>Number of peace-responsive processes inclusive of young women, supported by UNFPA/UN-Women (UN-Women)</p>					
OP5.6	<p>Strengthening data to support humanitarian preparedness and response</p> <p>Proportion of preparedness and operational response countries that have Common Operational Datasets on Population Statistics (COD-PS) available online (UN-OCHA)</p>					
OP5.7	<p>Needs assessment of crisis-affected populations</p> <p>Proportion of countries with climate and humanitarian crises that conducted rapid needs assessments of affected populations at the onset of the crises (UN-OCHA)</p> <p><i>Disaggregation includes: Adolescents, Pregnant women and girls, Older persons, People with disabilities</i></p> <p><i>In line with QCPR resolution 75/233 para 36 (a): Engage joint risk analysis and need assessments</i></p>					
OP5.8	<p>Availability of budgeted plans for preparedness and disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Proportion of countries that have budgeted emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk reduction plans which integrate sexual and reproductive health (including the minimum initial service package) and GBV response</p>					

	(UNDP) <i>In line with QCPR resolution 75/233 para 37: Supporting the implementation of the national and local disaster risk reduction strategies</i>					
OP5.9	Anticipatory actions Proportion of countries with national anticipatory action frameworks that include sexual and reproductive health and gender equality <i>(UN-OCHA, FAO)</i>					
OP5.10	Complementarity between humanitarian, development and peace-responsive efforts Proportion of collective outcomes between humanitarian, development and peace actors at the national level that address sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights, gender equality, the needs of adolescents and youth, and population dynamics <i>Complementary indicator with all other United Nations Organizations</i>					
OP5.11	Minimum Initial Service Package for sexual and reproductive health Proportion of countries that performed a readiness assessment to provide Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for sexual and reproductive health in Crisis Situations within the past 12 months					

Output 6: Adolescents and youth

By 2025, strengthened skills and opportunities for adolescents and youth to ensure bodily autonomy, leadership and participation, and to build human capital

Indicative resources (in millions of dollars): Total:\$223.5; regular \$60.7; other \$162.8

ID	Indicator	Baseline	Targets			
			2022	2023	2024	2025
OP6.1	Operationalizing in-school comprehensive sexuality education Number of countries that operationalized in-school comprehensive sexuality education following international standards <i>(UNESCO, UNICEF)</i>					

	<p><i>Complementary indicator with UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage - indicator 11.01 and 11.11</i></p> <p><i>Complementary indicator with Spotlight initiative indicator 3.1.1 and 3.1.2</i></p> <p><i>In line with QCPR resolution 75/233 para 38: Supporting programme countries in developing the capacity on quality education programmes, including girl's education</i></p>					
OP6.2	<p>Operationalizing out-of-school comprehensive sexuality education</p> <p>Number of countries that operationalized out-of-school comprehensive sexuality education following international technical and programme guidance (UNESCO)</p> <p><i>Complementary indicator with UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage - indicator 11.01 and 11.11</i></p> <p><i>Complementary indicator with Spotlight initiative indicator 3.1.1 and 3.1.2</i></p> <p><i>In line with QCPR resolution 75/233 para 38: Supporting programme countries in developing the capacity on quality education programmes, including girl's education</i></p>					
OP6.3	<p>Youth participation in policy-making</p> <p>Proportion of countries that involved adolescents and youth, including youth with disabilities and those affected by UNFPA other core furthest behind factors, in the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes related to three transformative results and climate change (UNICEF)</p> <p><i>Disaggregation, including by gender, age, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity, and by culture, ethnicity, race, language, religion or migratory status</i></p>					
OP6.4	<p>Improving the skills of adolescent girls</p> <p>Number of marginalized girls, including girls with disabilities and girls affected by UNFPA other core furthest behind factors, reached by girl-centred programmes that build their life skills, health, social and economic assets</p> <p><i>Disaggregation: subnational administrative unit, wealth quintile, and where available also disaggregated by culture, ethnicity, race, language, religion, or migratory status</i></p> <p><i>In line with the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child marriage indicator 11.01 and 11.11</i></p>					
OP6.5	<p>Youth-led innovations in accelerating the transformative results</p>					

	Number of countries that promoted youth-led innovative initiatives, including digital solutions, for accelerating the achievement of the transformative results, with support from UNFPA					
OP6.6	HPV vaccine roll-out Proportion of HPV vaccine roll-out initiatives integrating sexual and reproductive health information and services for adolescent girls (<i>Gavi, UNICEF and WHO</i>)					
OP6.7	Strengthening evidence on youth aspirations for marriage, fertility, and gender roles Number of countries that collect nationally representative evidence on youth aspirations for sexual and reproductive health and rights					

Monitoring programmatic risks

Note: The integrated results and resources framework includes programmatic risks at the output level. *Programme risk* is defined as a condition that must prevail to achieve the three outcomes. However, UNFPA may not have the capacity or resources to invest in those conditions. UNFPA will advocate, coordinate and form partnerships so that those conditions may prevail. The design and implementation of programmes will consider those conditions and set indicators to track their trends, to mitigate the risks of not achieving the outcomes.

ID	Indicator	Baseline	Targets			
			2022	2023	2024	2025
PR1.0	Improving infrastructures, such as roads, buildings or physical structures, to ensure that facilities can function at an optimal level Number and distribution of health facilities per 10,000 population (<i>WHO, World Bank</i>)					
PR2.0	Achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (<i>UNDP, ILO</i>)					
PR3.0	Nutrition status Prevalence of undernourishment in the total population (per cent) (<i>WFP, FAO</i>)					

PR4.0	Addressing non-communicable diseases Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (WHO)					
PR5.0	Advancing information, communication and technology and addressing the digital divide Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (International Telecommunication Union)					



Organizational effectiveness and efficiency (OEE)

Indicator	Baseline	Targets			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
OE1.0	Proportion of country programmes rated as “good” performers				
OE2.0	Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) ratings: (a) Timeliness (b) Comprehensiveness				
OE3.0	Proportion of UNFPA offices required to undertake a risk assessment and that have at least one or more areas assessed as out-of-risk appetite for which mitigation plans have been implemented				

OEE 1. Improved programming for results

Indicative resources (in millions of dollars): Total: \$189.9; regular \$175.5; other \$6.4; cost recovery \$8

Indicator	Baseline	Targets			
		2022	2023	2024	2025
OE1.1	Proportion of new country programmes that meet organizational quality standards, including for: (a) Technical quality, including a focus on accelerating leaving no one behind (b) Results-based management and evidence-based programming quality (c) Addressing the rights of persons with disabilities <i>In line with the QCPR guideline on mainstreaming of disability inclusion of the United Nations system (para 14)</i>				

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OE1.2	Proportion of new UNFPA country programmes that, as appropriate, integrated voluntary national commitments, including those formulated in Government announcements, national policy and planning documents, voluntary national reviews, and in response to the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25, to accelerate the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the achievement of the three transformative results					
OE1.3	Proportion of country offices that use markers for tracking and reporting on expenditures on: (a) Gender (b) Leaving no one behind					
OE1.4	Number of performance indicators for which UNFPA meets or exceeds requirements: (a) United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (b) United Nations Disability Strategy <i>Note/ In line with the QCPR guideline -calls upon all United Nations entities to continue to promote gender equality and women empowerment and enhance the data, reporting and resource tracking (para 12)</i>					
OE1.5	Number of country offices that have supported the rollout of United Nations Country Team scorecards (a) Gender UNCT-SWAP (b) United Nations Disability Strategy (c) Youth 2030 United Nations Country Team scorecard <i>Note: In line with paragraph 12 of the 2020 QCPR resolution (75/233): Accelerating gender mainstreaming through the full implementation of the system-wide action plan on gender equality and the empowerment of women</i> <i>In line with paragraph 14 of the 2020 QCPR resolution (75/233): Mainstreaming disability inclusion into the United Nations system, including by implementing and reporting on the United Nations Disability inclusion strategy across programmes and operations</i>					
OE1.6	Proportion of the United Nations System-wide plan on indigenous peoples that UNFPA implemented					
OE1.7	Proportion of evaluations completed as planned (a) Centralized-level evaluations (b) Programme-level evaluations					
OE1.8	Proportion of evaluation reports assessed at least "good", as per the UNFPA evaluation quality assessment tool (a) Centralized-level evaluation reports (b) Programme-level evaluation reports					
OE1.9	Proportion of accepted evaluation recommendation actions due in the year that have been completed					
OE1.10	Number of country offices certified in results-based management					

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	<i>Note: In line with paragraph 17 of the QCPR resolution (75/233): Encourage the United Nations development system and its individual entities to continue to strengthen results-based management, focusing on long-term development outcomes</i>					
OE1.11	Proportion of surge requests that are successfully filled within lead response times					
OE1.12	Proportion of programme procurement that is planned or from United Nations organizations' catalogues (a) Planned (b) From United Nations organizations' catalogues					
OE1.13	Proportion of long term agreement procurement delivered within the specified delivery times					
OE1.14	Proportion of reproductive health commodities orders handed over to implementing partners within the specified time (a) Total (b) Inter-Agency Emergency Health kits (for acute emergencies)					
OE1.15	Proportion of country offices that leverage South-South and triangular cooperation as a strategic accelerator for the achievement of the country's goals <i>Note/ in line with the para 35 of the QCPR resolution (75/233): Reiterates that the entities of the United Nations development system should enhance its support to South-South and triangular cooperation</i>					
OE1.16	Proportion of UNFPA offices that have dedicated resources to support innovation to accelerate quality programme delivery					
OE1.17	Proportion of UNFPA offices that have at least one innovation taken from pilot to scale					
OE1.18	Proportion of new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (or equivalent) that integrated the ambition and acceleration for (a) ending preventable maternal deaths; (b) ending unmet need for family planning; (c) ending gender-based violence					
OE1.19	Proportion of humanitarian funding provided to local and national actors, including women-led and youth-led organizations					
OE1.20	Proportion of UNFPA country offices that implement the minimum preparedness actions					
OEE 2. Optimized management of resources						
Indicative resources (in millions of dollars): Total: \$515.0; regular \$335.5; other \$7.9; cost recovery \$171.7						
						Targets

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Indicator		Baseline	2022	2023	2024	2025
OE2.1	Proportion of managers, supervisors and teams certified (a) Managers (b) Supervisors (c) Teams					
OE2.2	Vacancy rates for leadership positions					
OE2.3	Average recruitment time (a) Organizational (b) Humanitarian-funded positions					
OE2.4	Proportion of all staff who are female (a) All staff (b) IP staff (c) P1/P2 staff (d) P3 staff (e) P4 staff (f) P5 staff (g) P6/D1 staff (h) D2 staff (i) National staff (j) General service staff (k) Staff engagement					
OE2.5	Proportion of total resources used for recurring management costs					
OE2.6	Implementation rate for regular resources					
OE2.7	Proportion of non-core contribution agreements expiring in a given year that have cumulative disbursements of at least 95 per cent of the original agreement amount by the end of the original agreement period					
OE2.8	Proportion of implementing partner ineligible and unsupported expenses from audits					
OE2.9	Operational efficiency gains realized in USD (a) Total (b) Financial services (c) Information communication technologies services (d) Human resources services (e) Common premises (f) Supply chain management					

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OE2.10	Proportion of reduction of greenhouse gas emissions					
OE2.11	Proportion of identified processes targeted for a future paperless or automated operation that become fully digitized					
OE2.12	Proportion of applications that support a mobile workforce, remote access and accessibility options to respond to changing working modalities					
OEE 3: Expanded partnerships for impact						
Indicative resources (in millions of dollars): Total: \$168.6; regular \$110.9; other \$1.9; cost recovery \$55.8						
Indicator		Baseline	Targets			
			2022	2023	2024	2025
OE3.1	Amount contributed by donors other than the top 15 (in millions of dollars)					
OE3.2	Proportion of annual resource mobilization targets met (a) Total resources (b) Core resources (c) Non-core resources (d) Traditional donors (e) Non-traditional donors e1) Non-OECD DAC, e2) Non-State partners, e3) Innovative funding modalities, e4) Private strategic partners; e5) Individual Giving Programme					
OE3.3	Proportion of UNFPA co-financing funded through pooled funds and thematic funding mechanisms (a) Pooled funds (b) Thematic funding mechanisms					
OE3.4	Proportion of results group or issue-based coalitions chair or co-chair posts that UNFPA holds in: (a) United Nations country teams (b) United Nations regional collaborative platforms					
OE3.5	Contributions provided to the Resident Coordinator system (a) Contributions in cash provided to the resident coordinator system (in millions of dollars) (b) Contribution in kind provided to the resident coordinator system b1) Strategic analysis and planning (number of country offices) b2) External communications and advocacy (number of country offices) b3) Serving at least a month as acting Resident Coordinator (number of country offices) b4) Number of candidates prepared by UNFPA to undertake an assessment to become Resident Coordinator					

OE3.6	<p>Number of countries in which UNFPA is contributing to joint initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Joint programmes (b) Joint conflict analysis together with humanitarian country team and/or United Nations Mission (when present) <p><i>Note/ In line with the QCPR guideline on improving coordination, collaboration, efficiency and coherence of the UN system at all levels (para 9)</i></p>					
OE3.7	<p>Number of partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Brainpower partnerships (b) Advocacy/reach partnerships 					
OE3.8	<p>Proportion of new implementing partners that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Women-led organizations (a) Youth-led organization <p><i>Disaggregation: Humanitarian sector</i></p>					
OE3.9	<p>Number of times UNFPA is mentioned in the media</p>					
OE3.10	<p>Performance of UNFPA websites and social media channels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Websites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of users of: (i) the UNFPA global website, (ii) all UNFPA websites Number of page views of: (i) the UNFPA global website, (ii) all UNFPA websites (b) Social media channels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of followers on: (i) Facebook, (ii) Twitter, (iii) Instagram, (iv) LinkedIn Number of engagements on: (i) Facebook, (ii) Twitter, (iii) Instagram, (iv) LinkedIn 					