Annex 4
Implementation of global and regional interventions, 2014-2017

2017 Executive Director Annual report to the Executive Board

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I. Introduction

This report presents the cumulative performance of global and regional interventions and their contribution to the achievement of the results of the strategic plan 2014-2017, which are presented in the report of the Executive Director for 2017: DP/FPA/2018/4 (Part I). Global and Regional Interventions (GRIs) constitute a programmatic instrument that UNFPA uses at regional and global levels to support and complement country programmes, and ensure cohesion of programmes at all levels to promote the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) agenda and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The interventions were tracked using global level and regional level results frameworks aligned to the UNFPA strategic plan 2014-2017. Each framework specified output indicators (28 for global and 46 for regional) and annual targets for tracking progress toward achievement of the output results. Performance of the interventions was assessed by calculating the achievement rate of the annual targets.

This report shows that global and regional interventions played a critical role towards the following achievements:

- The enhanced capacity of country programmes, UNFPA country offices and partners in delivering results contributed to increased access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, both in development and humanitarian contexts.

- The increased support for and promotion of the ICPD and contribution to the achievement of the goal of the UNFPA strategic plan through strengthening and expansion of partnership and networks. During 2014 to 2017, partnerships continued with the "Friends of ICPD" group of countries and the global network of civil society organizations, United Nations agencies and regional commissions, and regional parliamentary groups. Others partnerships include professional associations such as the Arab States Regional Midwifery Network; foundations and charity organizations such as the Qatar Foundation, the Khalifah Foundation (United Arab Emirates), International Islamic Charity Organization, the Kuwait Fund; United Nations Association of Southeast Asian Nations; Asociación Latinoamericana de Población; and private sector such as Vodafone.

- The integration of ICPD issues into global and regional intergovernmental processes and national frameworks, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the New Urban Agenda, and the Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries. Other examples include outcomes from the respective regional sustainable development forums for Africa, Latin America, Asia Pacific, the Arab States and Europe, including the African Union's Agenda 2063, the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality and its extended Maputo Plan of Action, and national sustainable development goals localization and implementation efforts.

- The timely response to complex and challenging humanitarian emergencies such as in northeast Nigeria, South Sudan, Syria, Yemen, and other countries by reaching over 40 million women, girls and young people with life-saving services in more than 70 countries. UNFPA delivered an estimated 35,000 emergency reproductive kits, targeting over 62 million people, to 75 countries.

- The improvement in the quality of UNFPA country programmes and increase in satisfactory rating of country programme documents from 64 per cent in 2014 to 85 per cent in 2017; an improvement of overall performance of country programmes from 50 per cent to over 70 per cent during the period 2014-2017.

II. Overall performance of the global and regional interventions

Global and regional interventions posted a strong performance with respect to the targets set in the interventions results frameworks (Tables 1 and 2). Chart 1 illustrates this performance. Each year, on average 80 per cent to 90 per cent of global output indicators targets were fully achieved, and about 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the indicators were not achieved. For the regional framework, about 70 per cent to 75 per cent of the output indicators targets were fully achieved; the proportion of indicators achieving below 60 per cent of their targets was 27 per cent in 2014. This declined gradually, in 2017 all indicators achieved 60 per cent or above of their targets.

Chart 1. Target achievement by global and regional interventions, 2014-2017
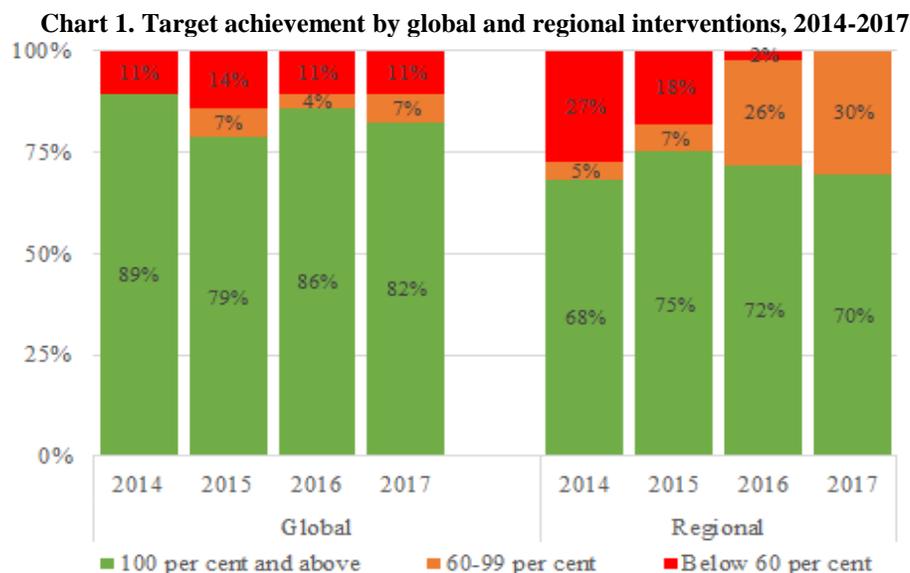
Further analysis, by outcome, for both the global and regional interventions reveals that the performance was relatively strong, consistent with its greater importance in the strategic plan, with respect to outcome 1: *Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services (including family planning, maternal health and HIV) that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access* (Chart 2 and 3). The slight decline in performance of global interventions is observed for 2017 due to not one indicator target achievement below 60 per cent (Table 1).

The analysis also shows a relatively weak performance for outcome 4: *Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality*. Performance in this area was particularly affected when national priorities changed and activities related to data collection were postponed or cancelled.

Other challenges that affected performance of global and regional interventions across the outcomes include: (a) Increased scale and complexity of humanitarian situations that necessitated either postponement or redirection of programmatic interventions to respond to urgent humanitarian needs; (b) Opposition, politicization and existing misconceptions about sexuality education; (c) Cuts in global and regional interventions funding by USD 44.5 million made to postpone some programmatic interventions; (d) Long-term process for institutionalizing men's role and responsibilities around sexual reproductive health (SRH) and reproductive rights (RR).

**Chart 2. Targets achievement by global interventions, by strategic plan outcome 2014-2017**
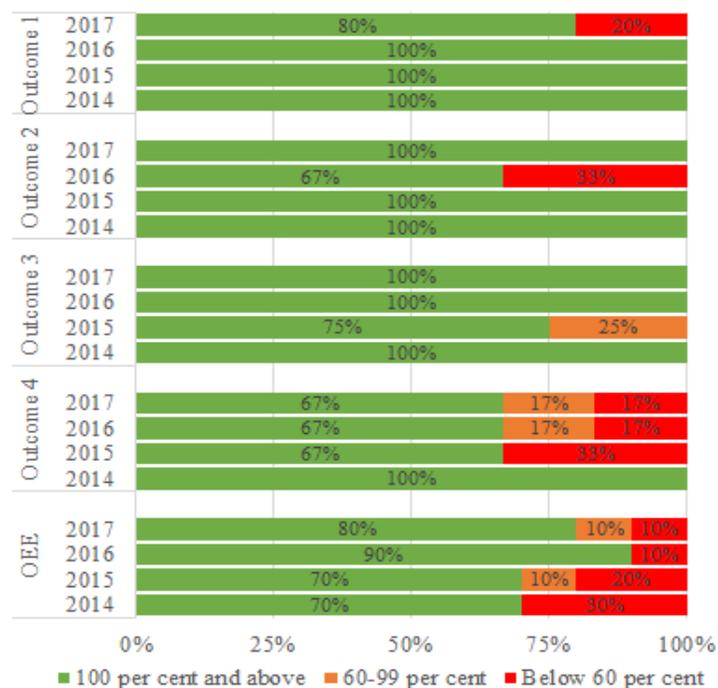
Chart 3. Targets achievement by regional interventions, by strategic plan outcome 2014-2017
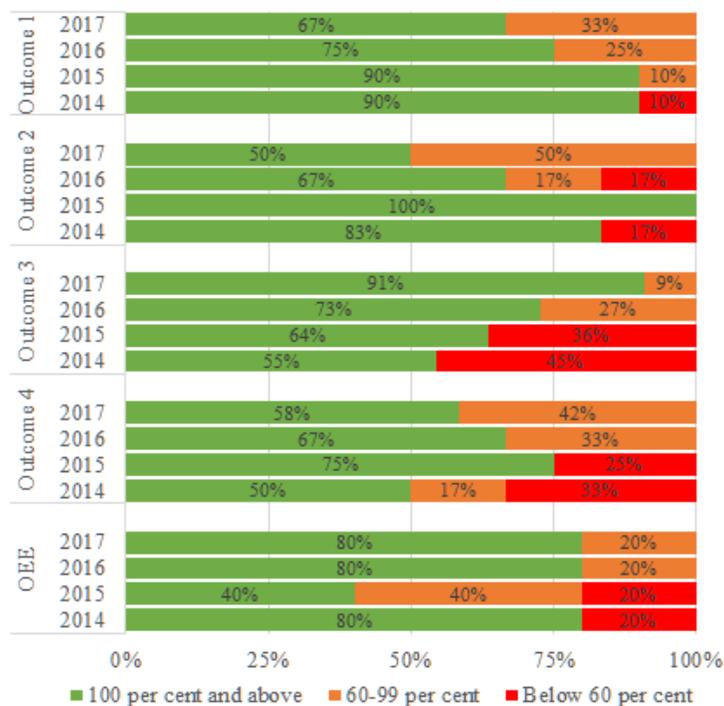
III. Global and regional interventions contribution to 2014-2017 strategic plan outcomes and the organizational effectiveness and efficiency outputs

Availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services increased (Outcome 1)

Global and regional interventions contributed to achievement of outcome 1 by enhancing national capacity and the capacity of country offices to increase availability and improve the quality and use of integrated reproductive health services. The interventions provided technical advice, protocols and guidelines that enabled 70 countries to deliver quality sexual and reproductive health services; 30 countries to have costed integrated national sexual and reproductive health action plans; 22 countries to manage their reproductive health commodities through functioning logistic management information systems; and 36 countries to establish maternal deaths surveillance systems.

The interventions strengthened support for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights. Partnership with international foundations, inter-ministerial networks, prominent academic institutions, and the United Nations system through inter-agency collaboration proved to be critical for addressing and advocating for sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

The global and regional interventions for advocacy, political dialogue, technical support and outreach initiatives catalyzed acceleration of efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goal targets 5a and 5b, and to ensure that sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, including the rights of young people, are firmly integrated into global and regional development frameworks, in particular into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The interventions also played a key role in operationalizing and facilitating the implementation of global strategies, such as the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health.

Moreover, the interventions played a critical role in providing timely support to country offices' emergency requests and building country capacity in prevention and response to humanitarian crisis. 92 countries' capacity was strengthened to implement the minimum initial service package for reproductive health in emergencies (MISP) at the onset of an emergency.

Resistance and opposition to some elements of the ICPD agenda in some regions continued to grow and remained one of the challenges to the achievement of the outcome 1 results.

Other highlights of results of global and regional interventions for outcome 1 are presented in Box.1.

Box 1

Outcome 1: Highlights of specific results

Global interventions

- Guidance, tools and international standards introduced: 25 countries established and launched national HIV prevention programmes through Global Coalition on HIV Prevention

- Humanitarian response to lifesaving needs timely provided: 92 countries have in place teams that have capacity to implement service package (MISP) at the onset of a crisis

- Country capacity strengthened: 17 countries have online platforms "Data For All" to monitor multi sectoral interventions to eliminate Female Genital Mutilation

- Partnerships scaled up: New partnership commitments consolidated, including one with Chinese Ministry of Commerce

Asia and the Pacific regional office (APRO)

- Humanitarian response to lifesaving needs timely provided: (a) More than 34,000 beneficiaries reached with life-saving needs through regional prepositioning initiative, including those displaced by conflict in Marawi, Philippines; flooding in Magway, Myanmar; and volcanic activity in Bali, Indonesia and Amebae, Vanuatu; (b) All emergency requests from country offices met with timely and quality regional support to respond quickly to life-saving sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) needs and to mobilize resources.

- Country capacity strengthened: (a) In 11 countries, national partners have improved skills and knowledge on synergies of supply chain management and family planning; (b) Young advocates from 12 countries qualified as master trainers on SRH and HIV issues; and (c) More than 110 implementing partners, including warehouse and pharmacy staff in Indonesia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea and Philippines acquired skills in effective management of humanitarian logistics and utilization of SRH and GBV emergency supplies.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: Results of regional analysis on sexual and reproductive health needs made available and used for countries' evidence-based advocacy on universal health coverage.

- Support and commitment to SRH and GBV services secured: SRH and GBV integrated into the United Nations Association of Southeast Asian Nations Programme of Action on Disaster Risk Management as a result of pro-active regional advocacy and partnership with Interagency Standing Committee.

Arab States regional office (ASRO)

- Capacity strengthened: Programme for addressing HIV and SRH needs of sex workers and other key populations scaled in nine countries in partnership with UNAIDS, civil service organizations and youth networks.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: (a) Midwifery workforce analysis completed in 13 countries, which demonstrated that investment in midwifery workforce significantly contributes to reduction in newborn and maternal morbidity and mortality; (b) Results of maternal deaths surveillance and response systems' assessment in four countries, analysis of SRH integration into national health strategies and programmes in six countries, and analysis of four countries' readiness to achieve SRH-related SDG targets, informed evidence-based advocacy for achievement of the 2030 Agenda targets on maternal health and SRH, and for integration of SRH into national plans and programmes; (c) SRH laws and policies mapped in 11 countries.

- Partnerships strengthened: (a) Established regional network of midwifery associations with 3 countries in collaboration with International Confederation of Midwives; (b) Y-Peer International Center for Youth Development established in Amman, Jordan as a center of excellence in the area of young people's sexual and reproductive health.

Eastern Europe and Central Asia regional office (EECARO)

- Capacity strengthened: (a) The region has certified online training courses in cervical cancer; (b) Capacity for ensuring rights- and evidence-based family planning services strengthened in 22 countries.

- International standards, guidance and tools adapted and rolled out: (a) Tools for key populations for HIV prevention rolled out. 12 countries now use international standard used tools and guidance to implement comprehensive policy and programmatic responses to HIV, SRHR and GBV among key populations, women living with HIV and young key populations; and (b) The region has a region-tailored SRH master course for policy makers and healthcare providers.

- Support and commitment for SRH issues secured: (a) The region has adopted action plan to guide family planning and adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) for countries developing national SRH strategies; (b) A regional contraceptive security strategic framework (2017-2021) is operational.

- Partnerships scaled up: (a) The region has a regional inter-agency working group platform for countries to share experiences, provide technical support and build capacity in emergency preparedness; (b) A coalition of six professional associations is functioning to advance SRH and RR in the region.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: Completed MISP readiness assessment in 19 countries that showed a significant improvement from 2014 level of preparedness.

East and Southern Africa regional office (ESARO)

- Country capacity strengthened: 2045 healthcare providers gained skills and knowledge on long-lasting family planning methods, 525 healthcare providers on supply chain management, and 805 healthcare providers from 11 countries on comprehensive maternal health services. In 20 countries national capacity to deliver HIV programmes increased.

- Support and commitment for SRH issues secured: All 21 countries of the region have annual health sector costed action plan that incorporates integrated SRH, and 14 countries participated in Global Coalition on HIV Prevention to develop 2020 Roadmap.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: (a) Completed total market approach study in 10 countries to serve as evidence-base for enhancing functional logistic management information systems for forecasting and monitoring RH commodities; and (b) Results of the regional study on state of midwifery workforce made available and used by countries for evidence-based advocacy on availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of maternal health services.

Latin America and the Caribbean regional interventions (LACRO)

- Country capacity strengthened: (a) 21 countries were provided with technical advisory support for national policy development on adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) with focus on adolescent pregnancy prevention and reduction; (b) 33 countries' capacity enhanced to implement Comprehensive Condom Programming, including condom demand generation and marketing; (c) 19 countries have stronger capacity to implement MISP and GBV prevention and response in emergencies.

- International standard tools, guidance and protocols rolled out: (a) New policies, norms and protocols on emergency contraception to increase contraceptive choices in public health services rolled out in Panama, Costa Rica, Uruguay and Paraguay; (b) Adapted WHO global health standards to the region to expand access to, and improve quality of, ASRH services, and allow monitoring and cross-country comparisons; (c) Region-specific methodologies, including training, tools and clinical guidelines on adolescent pregnancy and integration and provision of SRH services developed and used by countries to strengthen national capacity, systemize quality and coverage for replication in region.

- Partnerships scaled up: (a) An interagency task team on youth, strategic youth alliances and networks to use common methodology to measure investment effect on youth established following an engagement

and empowerment of 60 youth leaders on youth policies and programmes; (b) Regional center of excellence in SRH established at Midwifery School of University of Chile School of Medical Sciences.

- Humanitarian response to lifesaving needs provided: Country offices in natural disasters, including earthquake in Ecuador and Hurricane Matthew in Haiti and Cuba, received timely technical and financial emergency response support.

West and Central Africa regional office (WCARO)

- Support and commitment for SRH issues secured: (a) 23 countries adopted proven family planning approaches including integrated SRH and RR and 10 countries scaled-up family planning mix method and technology; (b) 13 countries introduced programmes on integration of obstetric fistula into maternal health services.

- Country capacity strengthened: (a) 13 countries have functional logistics management information systems for forecasting and monitoring reproductive health commodities including comprehensive condom programming, and 20 countries established surveillance/alert system for reproductive health and life saving commodities; (b) 18 countries used midwifery education and practice programmes with integrated maternal death surveillance and response in National Health Information Management System.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: 11 countries conducted emergency obstetric and newborn care needs assessment for better planning and monitoring of services.

- Humanitarian response to lifesaving needs provided: (a) 15 countries have better capacity on humanitarian data analysis using MISP calculators and six countries on developing humanitarian proposals; (b) 31 humanitarian projects implemented with regional coordination and leadership.

Adolescents, especially adolescent girls, prioritized in national development policies and programmes (Outcome 2)

Global and regional interventions supported establishment of youth-led global and regional platforms to advocate for comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), increased investment in marginalized young people and incorporated adolescent and youth needs and rights into development health policies and programmes. Advocacy, knowledge management, and capacity building activities enabled 42 countries (the target was 45) to attain national comprehensive sexuality education programmes that have curricula aligned to international standards, and 27 countries that allow adolescents and youth to access sexual and reproductive health and HIV counselling. The interventions enabled establishment of 10 global and regional youth networks that advocate for comprehensive sexuality education and access to youth-friendly services, and eight South-South and Triangular cooperation initiatives on marginalized adolescent girls and youth issues. Also supported was the establishment of nine partnerships with the private sector to address the priorities of adolescents, especially adolescent girls.

The advocacy efforts within GRIs resulted in the incorporation of the needs and rights of adolescents, especially very young girls, in the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescent's Health, 2016-2030, and Security Council resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security. The latter recognizes the "important and positive contribution of youth in efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security". UNFPA, tasked by the Secretary-General, co-led together with the Peacebuilding Support Office, the Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security to provide evidence on young people's contributions to peace and recommendations to ensure their active engagement.

Some key challenges for supporting achievement of this outcome on adolescents include:

1. Limited financial resources, including for existing adolescent prevention programmes
2. Rising opposition, politicization and misconception about CSE and its alignment to international standards
3. Limited access to affected populations in some humanitarian crises due to complex situations

The actions taken to overcome these challenges include: (a) increased focus on availability of evidence, advocacy, capacity building to respond to opposition and mobilize resources; (b) use of non-traditional partners (such as mobile phone networks) and South-South cooperation to increase reach to young people; and (c) facilitation of access to CSE in non-school/non-formal settings.

Other highlights of results of global and regional interventions for outcome 2 are presented in Box.2 below.

Box 2

Outcome 2: Highlights of specific results

Global interventions

- Guidance, tools and international standards introduced: (a) International technical guidance produced and available on sexuality education and complementary guidance on out-of-school CSE by UNFPA, UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UN-Women and WHO; (b) Practical toolkit for HIV and SRH and rights programmes with young key populations issued and being implemented in nine countries of EECA region; (c) Launched guidance on Global Accelerated Action for the Health of Adolescents (AA-HA!) to support country implementation in partnership with United Nations agencies.

- Partnerships scaled up: Capacity of six global and regional technical networks enhanced to support implementation of operational guidance for CSE.

APRO

- Support and commitment to youth participation secured: 40 youth from 21 countries, in a regional consultation, provided recommendation for Security Council resolution 2250.

- Country capacity strengthened: (a) Youth advocates from 12 countries qualified as trainers in advocacy for SRH and HIV, and youth and peace building.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: (a) Study results on i) SRH needs of those overprotected and underserved, and ii) Assessment of implementation of comprehensive sexuality education available in, respectively, six countries (India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, and Sri Lanka); (and four countries Thailand, Bhutan, India and China.

- International standards, guidance and tools adapted and rolled out: Alignment of comprehensive sexuality education curricula with international standards is stronger in Cambodia, China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Timor-Leste.

- Partnerships scaled up: Joint (UNFPA, UNESCO and UNICEF) communication strategy for CSE available and guiding work of these agencies in the region.

ASRO

- Country capacity strengthened: Through Y-PEER network 970,428 young people reached through social, video and print media with culturally appropriate edutainment on HIV/AIDS and adolescent sexual and reproductive health designed and developed by young people capacitated with UNFPA support.

- Support and commitment to youth participation secured: (a) Young people from 112 organizations contributed to the development of national strategies for scaling up youth platforms and SDG implementation in Jordan, Iraq, Sudan, Palestine, Morocco and Tunisia; (b) Seven countries: Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Palestine and Yemen held national youth peace and security consultations.

- International standards, guidance and tools adapted and rolled out: (a) Common (14 UN agencies) regional strategic framework for programming on youth available; (b) Regional strategy on Youth, Peace and Security produced and available to guide member states; (c) Framework for Life Skills and Citizenship Education including comprehensive sexuality education rolled out.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: (a) Good practices in programming for marginalized young people in Egypt, Jordan, Palestine, and Sudan produced; (b) A pool of Arab youth researchers established.

EECARO

- Country capacity strengthened: Young people acquired capacity to monitor and influence policy based on evidence by using youth wellbeing indices for identification of key challenges/gaps;

- International standards, guidance and tools adapted and rolled out: (a) A framework to address young people's rights to protection adopted in the region. (b) Eight countries have a national action plans to address sexual and reproductive health needs and rights and HIV prevention among adolescent and marginalized young people

- Partnerships scaled up: Partnership established with United Nations Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia and UN Women to foster regional dialogue on young people and women in conflict prevention;

- Availability and use of evidence increased: Policy briefs on CSE in formal/school setting, and CSE advocacy steps and assets produced.

ESARO

- Country capacity strengthened: (a) Reached 1,497,368 unique users through the TuneMe social media platform for SRH and rights; (b) The Safeguard Young People Programme implemented in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe reached 5.3 million adolescents and youth in targeted schools and 811,000 out-of-school with social behavior change communication and CSE programmes, 80.8 million condoms distributed and 1.6 million young people reached with sexual and reproductive health services.

- Support and commitment to youth participation secured: Young people from 21 countries have stronger capacity in advocacy and implementation of African Union's Agenda 2063 and Roadmap on Demographic Dividend Agenda 2030.

- Partnerships scaled up: Implementing partners acquired skills in advocacy for the African Union Plan of Action to End Child Marriage.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: A mapping of child marriage programmes and partnership in 12 high-prevalence countries available.

- International standards, guidance and tools adapted and rolled out: (a) Regional framework for harmonized adolescent SRH and rights national laws and policies available; (b) Namibia, Zambia, and Malawi are using CSE resource manual for out-of-school youth...

LACRO

- Support and commitment to adolescent and youth issues and youth participation secured: (a) The Andean Health Organization - Hipólito Unanue renewed commitment to prevent adolescent pregnancy in Andean region and implement roadmap to end maternal mortality among indigenous populations; (b) Secured increased political support for adolescent pregnancy prevention, resulting in a declaration by the Alliance of the First ladies of Central America, adoption of a Strategic Plan of Action for adolescent pregnancy prevention by the governments of Central America and the Dominican Republic; (c) Youth involved in global development framework processes: Quito Forum established for youth from 24 countries to provide recommendations for Agenda 2030, and youth provided inputs for independent study on implementation on Security Council Resolution 2250.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: (a) Innovative methodology piloted in Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico and Uruguay for measuring public expenditure in youth validated and disseminated; (b) Situation analysis for Andean countries, assessment of barriers and opportunities that adolescents face when accessing SRH services in Nicaragua and Honduras, and fact sheet on adolescent SRH and pregnancy in six Central American countries and the Dominican Republic available; (c) State of the Art and strategic inter-sectoral framework for adolescent pregnancy reduction and response for South Cone countries available; (d) State of the Art on CSE including progresses, setbacks and alignment with UNESCO's recommendations disseminated among 25 representatives from UNFPA country offices, governments and strategic partners; (e) Good practices and evidence on the effectiveness of CSE available.

- Country capacity strengthened: A virtual course on CSE developed in collaboration with the Latin American Social Sciences Institute, available in the region.

WCARO

- Support and commitment to adolescent and youth issues and youth participation secured: (a) Youth leaders in the region developed a roadmap to accompany African Union roadmap on the demographic dividend; (b) The region has an inter-generational dialogue, spearheaded by the African Youth and Adolescents Network members from 23 countries. (c) Increased resources for youth leadership, CSE and adolescent sexual and reproductive health secured from Ford Foundation, Canada and The Netherlands; (d) Ministers, technical directors and non-governmental organizations from 24 countries committed to stronger support for prevention of child marriage.

Gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights advanced (Outcome 3)

Global and regional interventions were key in promoting reproductive rights and empowering women through global and regional inter-agency platforms, advocacy and policy dialogue, including building capacities to prevent, protect and respond to gender-based violence (GBV) and harmful practices against women and girls.

The interventions supported the strengthening of systems that support gender equality and women's empowerment. With the support, 49 countries attained a functioning tracking and reporting system to follow up on the implementation of reproductive rights recommendations and obligations, and 23 countries' national human rights institutions conducted an inquiry concerning the exercise of reproductive rights and right to sexual and reproductive health. In 22 countries, with the support of the global and regional interventions, over 50 civil society organizations worked on the institutionalization of programmes to engage men and boys on gender equality, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

The global and regional interventions also played a key role in strengthening the capacity of countries and country offices to address gender-based violence and harmful practices. Fifty-five countries integrated gender-based violence prevention, protection and response into national sexual and reproductive health programmes, in over 50 countries there were joint programmes to address gender-based violence and harmful practices. The support of global and regional interventions contributed to increasing the number of countries than have a functioning inter-agency gender-based violence coordination mechanism during humanitarian emergencies. Of the countries affected by humanitarian crises, the proportion that have functioning inter-agency GBV coordination increased from 38 per cent in 2014 to 77 per cent in 2017.

A number of lessons learnt to inform future interventions emerged from working on this outcome. Given the sensitivities around sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, and gender-based violence, in some cases it is not feasible to hold national public inquiries on these issues. A multi-sector approach at country level, leadership and support from the regional level, collaboration with the United Nations system, and broader partnership with key global and regional actors are critical for successful implementation of programmes for the prevention and elimination of gender-based violence and harmful practices. Pronatalist policies aimed at increasing the fertility rate in countries, in some cases, restrict women's reproductive rights and choices.

Other highlights of results of global and regional interventions for outcome 3 are presented in Box.3.

Box 3

Outcome 3: Highlights of specific results

Global interventions

- International standards, tools, guidance and protocols introduced: (a) Successfully piloted in five countries the draft methodology for the SDG indicator 5.6.2, enabling its finalization in 2018; (b) Rolled out the essential services package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence in 38 countries globally; (c) Developed guidance, protocols and e-learning tools on gender-biased sex selection for countries and collaborated with regional interventions on their roll-out.

- Commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment secured: (a) Mobilized resources for the roll-out of Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence global initiative, provided funds and delivered technical advisory support to five pilot countries and all regional offices for the roll-out in 33 self-starter countries; (b) Mobilized resources for roll-out of continuum approach to addressing GBV in all settings at country office level; (c) Mobilized resources for roll-out of global programme on gender-biased sex selection, and provided funds and technical advisory support to six country offices; (d) Mobilized resources for global initiative for young persons with disabilities, WE DECIDE, to promote the rights of groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination; leveraged financial support to selected countries from the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

- Country capacity strengthened: (a) 23 country offices have the capacity necessary to apply the continuum approach to GBV; (b) National Human Rights Institutions in 30 countries acquired more skills to promote SRH and RR.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: Good practices from six countries on proactive engagement within the Universal Periodic Review to strengthen accountability on SRHR available and disseminated to programme countries.

- Partnerships strengthened: Established peer review mechanism with African Union to monitor national-level actions and progress on the fulfillment of Member States' reporting obligations on FGM.

APRO

- Support and commitment for gender equality and women's empowerment issues secured: (a) Five countries conducted rights-based policy dialogue to address gender-biased sex selection and strengthen partnership and inter-agency coordination;

- Availability and use of evidence increased: Nine countries have, from national studies supported by the regional initiative "kNOwVAWdata", evidence on the prevalence of violence against women.

- Country capacity strengthened: 12 countries have capacity to adapt and use international guidance on essential services package and national multi-sectoral response to GBV.

ASRO

- International standards, tools, guidance and protocols rolled out: (a) Six countries have capacity to adapt and use international guidance on essential services package and national multi-sectoral response to GBV; (b) Seven countries have national clinical management of rape protocols to guide services to women survivors of sexual violence.

- Support and commitment for gender equality and women empowerment issues secured: (a) Region has a regional GBV strategy as a key framework to address different forms of violence against women and harmful practices and guide countries in law enforcement initiatives; (b) Gained commitment to end FGM and its medicalization through partnership with League of Arab States, the National Doctors' Syndicates, and the National Midwives' Associations.

- Partnership strengthened: The region has a regional faith-based organizations network to serve as key partnership platform in support of abandonment of female genital mutilation (FGM).

- Country capacity strengthened: The region has a regional research and educational hub, for building capacity of stakeholders in the area of GBV. Since its establishment in 2015, has produced 200 GBV specialists across the region.

EECARO

- International standards, tools, guidance and protocols rolled out: (a) The region has a regional guidance note "Gender and SDGs" to guide countries towards achievement of gender related SDGs. The note was developed through an issue-based coalition (IBC) on gender within the regional UNDG, which was recognized as the best IBC in the region. (b) 10 countries integrated Essential Services Package on Violence against Women into sectoral documents.

- Partnership strengthened: A regional Men-Engage platform (virtual technical assistance hub) established and functioning to foster gender transformative programming through partnership with Global Men-Engage Alliance, Men-Care, Men-Health and others.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: (a) 10 countries have data on violence-against women. The data was generated through the "Multi-country Survey on the Well-being and Safety of Women," which UNFPA supported in partnership with Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; (b) Evidence on links between intimate partner violence and violence against children available form a joint multi-country study joint multi-country study with the UNICEF regional office.

ESARO

- Country capacity strengthened: (a) National protection systems of the countries in the region have stronger capacity in tracking implementation of Universal Period Review recommendations on SRH and RR for advancing reproductive rights, promoting gender equality and non-discrimination and addressing gender-based violence; (b) All countries gained skills and knowledge on the use of Essential Services Package to end and respond to violence against women; (c) 50 representatives of national institutions, including UNFPA staff, have enhanced skills to implement a multisectoral approach to GBV prevention and response.

- Support and commitment for gender equality and women's empowerment issues secured: (a) Resources mobilized in Malawi, Namibia and Zambia to support national roll-out of multisectoral approach; (b) 1,200 athletes from Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya, in partnership with Church of Uganda, advocated for elimination of FGM harmful practices under the slogan "Run to end FGM" targeting communities and leaders in East African countries.

LACRO

- International standards, guidance and tools adapted and rolled out: Countries have region-adapted guidance, protocols and good practices for strengthening policy development and providing support to sexual violence survivors.

- Country capacity strengthened: (a) Built capacity of national human rights institutions and ombudsman systems to monitor implementation of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, to follow up on compliance with recommendations of the Universal Period Review and be able to use methodology developed by global interventions to assess the status of sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights; (b) National representatives of justice and health sectors gained skills and knowledge on coordinated institutional humanitarian response to emergencies.

- Humanitarian response to lifesaving needs timely provided: Countries and islands affected by hurricane, flood and the earthquake Coordinated received the initial response

- Partnerships strengthened: Established with the Latin American and Caribbean Network of Environmental Funds and UN Humanitarian Response Depot in Panama a collaboration for supporting response to humanitarian emergencies.

WCARO

- Country capacity strengthened: (a) All countries of region have capacity to monitor violations of RR and GBV by their national human rights institutions; (b) civil service organizations and youth associations of 12 countries gained skills and have guidance and tools to institutionalize programmes to engage men and boys on gender equality, SRH and reproductive rights.

- Support and commitment for gender issues secured: Policy makers and stakeholders from 17 countries have enhanced capacity in advocacy approaches to engage men and boys on gender equality issues in partnership with African Union.
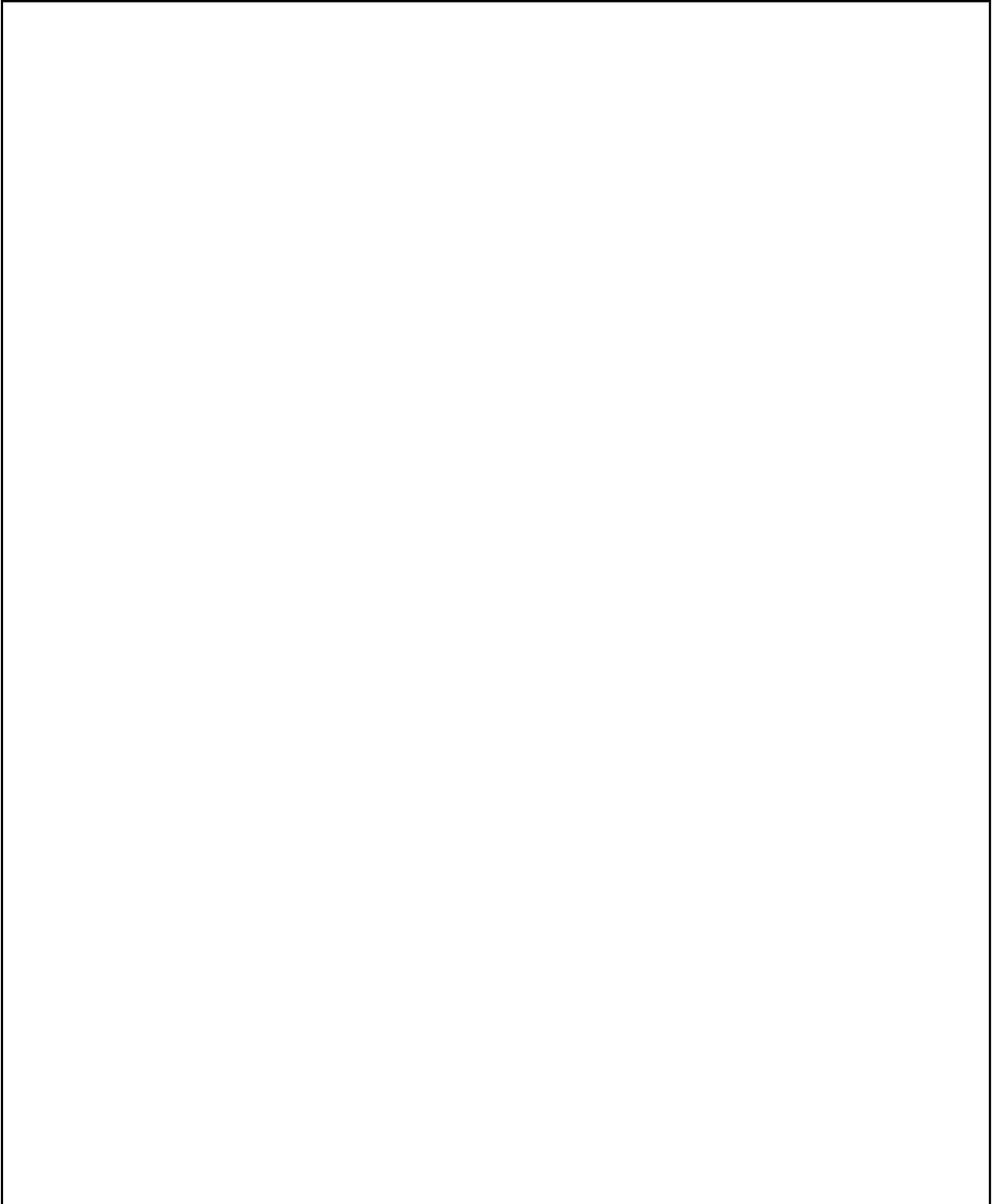
National policies and international development agendas strengthened, through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality (Outcome 4)

Global and regional interventions prioritized strengthening national population data eco-systems, enhancing tools for gathering sociodemographic data, including in humanitarian settings and fragile contexts, and strengthening capacity to integrate such data into policies and programmes.

Global and regional interventions strengthened national capacity to generate, increase access to, and analyze sociographic data to support development planning that addresses inequalities. The interventions brokered technical and financial support that equipped 24 countries to conduct national sample surveys, and supported 14 countries on their 2020 round of census. The interventions supported an increase from 18 in 2014 to 42 in 2017 in the number of web-based and accessible data platforms that support mapping of socioeconomic inequalities. With the support, more than 40 countries attained capacity to use census data analysis and small area estimates to map demographic disparities, socioeconomic inequalities, and over 50 countries attained capacity to estimate maternal mortality and identify adolescents and youth that are most vulnerable to child marriage and marginalization.

The global and regional interventions were central to the leadership that UNFPA provided for the global review of the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, and the follow-up and review processes at regional levels. The interventions were similarly central to the UNFPA contribution to the integration of ICPD agenda issues into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

A main challenge regarding this outcome is the limited national capacity in data analysis and use, especially with regard to identifying marginalized populations and those left behind. The global and regional interventions have adopted strategic partnerships as one of the strategies to ensure coordinated and effective technical and financial support to address capacity gaps in countries. Other strategies include fostering communities of practice, creating pools of experts, consolidating leadership, and developing and validating operational tools jointly with partners to provide a coherent and harmonized solution to capacity gaps.

Other highlights of results of global and regional interventions for outcome 4 are presented in Box.4.

Box 4

Outcome 4: Highlights of specific results

Global interventions

- Guidance, tools and international standards introduced: Tools for supporting Agenda 2030 implementation developed, including the Demographic Dividend Atlas for Africa, step-by-step guide for population and housing census, Gantt chart for census planning, small area estimation technical guide, and brochure on indicators of SDGs for tracking progress on the demographic dividend.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: Six regional reports on ageing, Analysis of the World values survey on attitudes to older persons, and analysis of changing household structures and implication for older persons available.

- Country capacity strengthened: National statistics offices of Bangladesh, Cambodia, Egypt, Indonesia, Philippines, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nepal, Peru, Tanzania, Uzbekistan and Vietnam trained on small area estimates.

- Partnerships scaled up: (a) Increased partnerships on census, common operational datasets, civil registration and vital statistics; (b) Launched Population and Development South-South Cooperation Centre of Excellence; (c) and a Coordinating Committee of Beijing Call for Action to scale up exchange of innovative solutions on population and development exists. .

APRO

- Country capacity strengthened: (a) Twelve countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam) have stronger capacity to carry out census processes (methodology, management and planning); (b) Strengthened national capacity on ICPD to: effectively use data and evidence in policies related to ICPD in 19 countries, engagement and capacity building of youth leaders in ICPD related policy formulation processes through three regional events; and, regional and national

awareness of the need to integrate ICPD agenda in policy-making through nine regional events; (c) Enhanced national capacity in Papua New Guinea to conduct Demographic and Health Survey.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: (a) Increased availability of knowledge and sharing with decision-makers and stakeholders on: demographic dividend (based on National Transfer Accounts methodology), population ageing (regional report in the context of the MIPAA review exercise) and broad regional analysis of demographic change in Asia-Pacific and its relation to sustainable development; (b) Regional review of population dynamics and policy in Asia and the Pacific available.

ASRO

- Country capacity strengthened: (a) Partners and institutions have stronger capacity for data generation by providing technical support for census and surveys; (b) Application for data collection in humanitarian settings exists; (c) In Djibouti, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen partners and institutions have stronger capacity to conduct family health surveys through the PAPFAM programme and to ensure inclusion of UNFPA-priority indicators increased; (d) Priority list of 39 ICPD based SDG Indicators for the Arab region adopted by regional task force and regional platforms around SDG indicators strengthened.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: (a) Morocco and Lebanon conducted National surveys that included key 2030 Agenda SRH indicators. ; (b) Regional report and a policy brief on ageing in collaboration with the League of Arab States available (c) Analysis, reports and policy briefs on youth and family, ageing, demographic dividend to support advocacy available.

- International standards, guidance and tools adapted and rolled out: National roadmaps launched in support of the special session at the 2017 Arab Forum for Sustainable Development on the demographic dividend.

EECARO

- Country capacity strengthened: 12 countries in the region adopted and have stronger capacity to use the National Transfer Accounts methodology.

- Support and commitment for population data secured: (a) There is in the region-increased support for the 2020 Round of Census, because of stronger advocacy, development of new technologies, and partnerships for improved analysis of census data; (b) A number of countries in the region have increased awareness about policies for addressing low fertility.

- Partnerships scaled up: (a) Expanded partnerships and established expert group on ageing. (b) Stronger inter UN agency collaboration in support of SDG data collection.

ESARO

- Country capacity strengthened: (a) In Swaziland, Mozambique and Comoros, census managers and methodologists have stronger capacity to ensure that censuses are in line with new guidelines; (b) Swaziland used digital data collection and published results within 3 months after enumeration; (c) The region has a regional IMIS platform, which so far links to five countries and has 78 country-specific indicators.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: (a) Botswana, Namibia, Rwanda, Swaziland and Zimbabwe have national profiles of demographic dividend; (b) National development plans in Botswana, Namibia and Rwanda incorporated evidence on population dynamics, especially demographic dividend; (c) Demographic dividend roadmaps available in seven countries.

- Support and commitment for population data secured: A motion on demographic dividend was enacted into bill in 41st Plenary Session of the South African Development Community Parliamentary Forum.

LACRO

- Country capacity strengthened: (a) Twenty two national statistical offices and coordination institutions have stronger capacity on 2030 Agenda, ICPD-SDGs indicators, and implications of SDGs and Montevideo Consensus for 2020 census round; (b) Eight countries equipped to process and consolidate

sociodemographic data in humanitarian settings and fragile contexts through an innovative geo-referencing application available to help identify and process population data for disaster preparedness and response.

- Partnerships scaled up: Increased partnerships for better and wider dissemination of research on population dynamics and its incorporation in public policy fostered communities of practice and created roster of experts.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: (a) Increased knowledge on building sustainable and inclusive cities in the region; (b) A Demographic analysis on teenage pregnancy, which highlights progress achieved and disparities within countries is available; (c) Enhanced use of Population Situation Analysis for designing and implementing rights-based policies, and national transfer accounts.

- International standards, guidance and tools adapted and rolled out: Review of Operational guide of Montevideo Consensus approved.

- Support and commitment for population data secured: Indicators of Montevideo Consensus were included in resolutions of regional conferences on Women, Statistics and Population and Development as part of the monitoring tools of Agenda 2030 implementation.

WCARO

- Country capacity strengthened: (a) Countries in the region have stronger capacity for conducting 2020 census, demographic and health surveys and using civil registration and vital statistics systems; (b) National experts have stronger capacity in national transfer account methodology for demographic dividend programming, reporting, profile preparation, and integration of demographic dividend into national development plans.

- Availability and use of evidence increased: Reports for evidence-based advocacy available on: ageing, youth development index, demographic dynamic and crisis of countries in Lake Chad basin, theory of change for an integrated and holistic response in the Sahel, and a regional report on demographic dividend using national transfer accounts.

- Support and commitment for population data secured: (a) 18 countries supported the Africa Union demographic dividend roadmap and have in place national demographic dividend roadmaps; (b) Demographic dividend profile available in 17 countries and integrated into national development plans in 7 countries; Demographic dividend observatories exist in 3 countries; (b) Volume of non-core resources mobilized in region increased by 39% from USD 59 million (2014) to USD 83 million (2017).

Organizational effectiveness and efficiency

Global and regional interventions prioritized and played a significant role in improving UNFPA programme effectiveness and efficiency. The interventions supported implementation of critical activities and establishment of key programming tools that strengthened results-based management in UNFPA.

The Programme Review Committee, supported by the GRIs, was instrumental in improving the quality of country programme documents to make sure they met results-based management standards following the committee's interventions, the proportion of country programmes rated as satisfactory increased form 60 per cent in 2014 to 85 per cent in 2017, though the 2017 target of 90 per cent was not achieved.

The Global Programming System and Strategic Information System provided electronic, rigorous and transparent corporate systems for management of work plan implementation and budgets, and for planning, monitoring, reporting and using results to inform decisions. Both systems contributed to the improvement in country programme performance. For example, the achievement of end of cycle country programme results targets improved from 50 per cent in 2014 to 77 per cent in 2017.

Global interventions strengthened the communication of UNFPA, including communication of UNFPA results. The use of social media and diverse communication channels increased UNFPA visibility by reaching 318,000 Facebook followers in 2017 compared to 17,000 in 2013 and reached in 2017 10,000 mentions of UNFPA in media, the highest

within the 2014-2017 period. Capacity building initiatives enabled 50 high priority countries and regional offices to use the 'communicating in emergencies' guidelines during humanitarian crises.

Regional interventions strengthened tailored efforts to meet specific needs of country offices. The regions of Eastern Europe and Central Asia and the Arab States regions prioritized regional technical support to countries. Country offices in these regions rated the support provided by the regional interventions during the period 2014 to 2017 as 100 per cent relevant, of high quality and timely. The Latin America and Caribbean and the Asia Pacific regions prioritized establishment and strengthening of partnerships. In these regions, during the period 2014 to 2017, the regional intervention supported establishment of 32 new initiatives with the private sector.

IV. Financial performance of global and regional interventions

The global and regional interventions total received for 2014-2017 of USD 230.5 million is a reduction of USD 44.5 million from originally planned 2014-2017 indicative allocations approved by Executive Board decision 2013/31[1]. The expenses incurred by global and regional interventions mirror the focus on universal access to sexual and reproductive health, with evidence-based prioritization and programming. Most resources were spent on strategic plan outcomes 1 and 4, which is a pattern that continues across the years of the strategic plan, irrespective of significant reductions in funding (see charts 4 and 5).

Chart 4. Global interventions expenses by strategic plan outcome and OEE, 2014-2017

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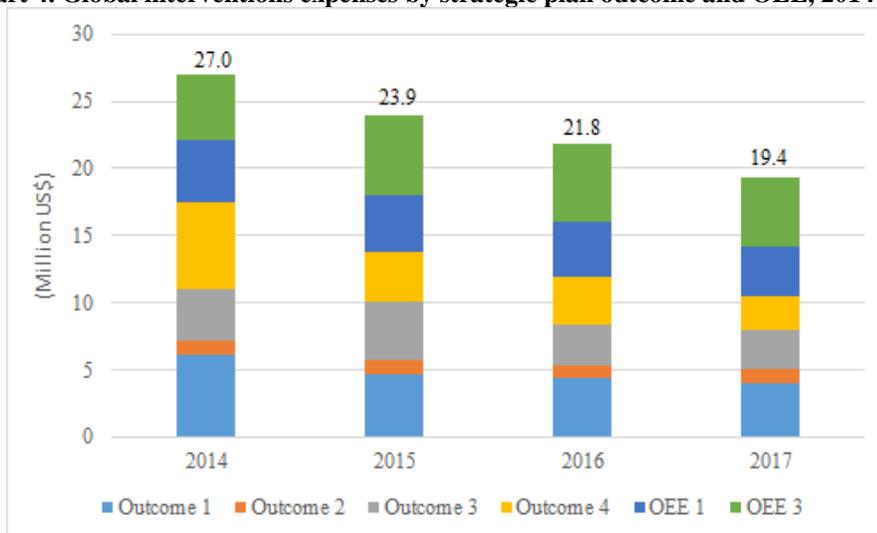
[1]The originally approved indicative budget was USD 275 million

Chart 5. Regional interventions expenses by strategic plan outcome and OEE, 2014-2017
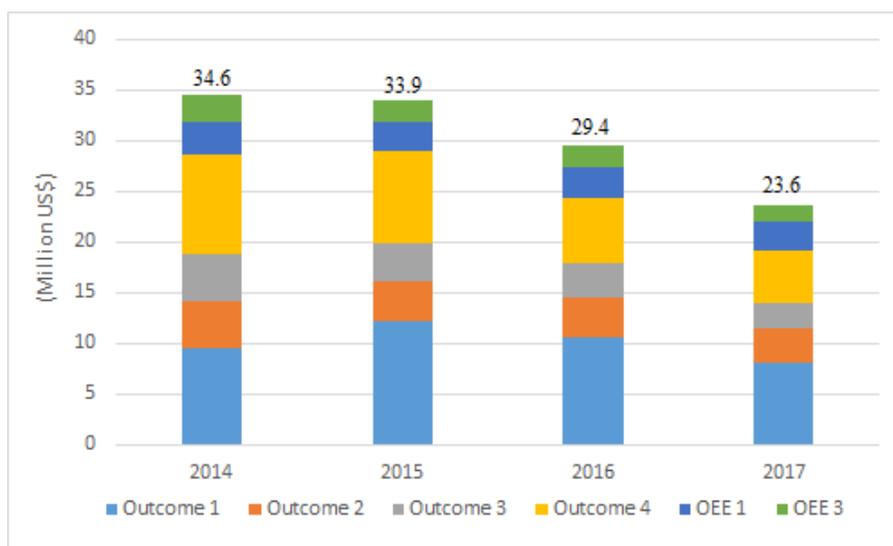
V. Way forward

Evidence and lessons learnt from 2014-2017 global and regional interventions implementation informed and improved the design of 2018-2021 interventions. Both the Evaluation of the Architecture supporting the Operationalization of the UNFPA Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 and the 2015 follow-up audit of Global and Regional Programme (GRP) acknowledged improvements of the 2014-2017 GRI in programme design, governance, management, execution, monitoring and reporting. Moreover, UNFPA seized the opportunity of the 2018-2021 GRI development to make further improvements, including: (a) Enhanced focus on priorities and results-oriented budgeting; (b) Improved quality assurance; (c) Strengthened governance and management; and (d) Established more rigorous in-house consultations.

Table. 1 Global Interventions results framework, 2014-2017

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	2014 Target	2014 Actual	2015 Target	2015 Actual	2016 Target	2016 Actual	2017 Target	2017 Actual
Outcome 1: Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services (including family planning, maternal health and HIV) that meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access										
Output 1: Increased national capacity to deliver integrated sexual and reproductive health services	Number of international fora (e.g. universal health coverage, international health partnership, etc.) for which the Technical Division provides technical inputs to position the integration of sexual and reproductive health services in International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) beyond 2014 and in the 2030 Agenda	25	23	42	22	22	20	20	15	15
	Number of countries or regional offices where tools and guidance notes are rolled out (e.g., One-Health tool, ensuring quality in sexual and reproductive services) to support regional and country programmes for the provision of integrated sexual and reproductive services and for evidence-based policy dialogue	6	5	20	6	17	6	6	6	6
Output 2: Increased national capacity to strengthen enabling environments, increase demand for and supply of modern contraceptives and improve quality family planning services that are free of coercion, discrimination and violence	Number of countries, regional offices and partners oriented on the use of programmatic tools developed (such as the guidance note on the rights-based approach to family planning and the 10 steps guide for roll-out of family planning strategy) to support the implementation of the family planning strategy	37	22	24	21	31	21	21	21	21
Output 4: Increased national capacity to deliver HIV programmes that are free of stigma and discrimination, consistent with the Joint	Number of countries that use UNFPA-developed technical assistance and guidance to implement UNFPA deliverables under the unified budget, results and	18	18	19	18	44	18	54	18	10

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) unified budget results and accountability framework commitments	accountability framework, including comprehensive condom programming, and integrated rights-based, evidence informed programmes for HIV-related needs and rights of key populations, young people, and women and girls									
Output 5: Increased national capacity to provide sexual and reproductive health services in humanitarian settings	Integrated Results Framework 5.1: Number of countries that have capacity to implement the minimum initial service package (MISP) at the onset of a crisis	30	34	34	41	57	65	67	86	92
Outcome 2: Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services										
Output 6: Increased national capacity to conduct evidence-based advocacy for incorporating adolescents and youth and their human rights/needs in national laws, policies, programmes, including in humanitarian settings	Number of countries using trainings, tools and guidance notes to advocate for access of adolescents and youth to sexual and reproductive health information and services, including via participatory platforms	10	5	5	5	15	5	8	5	8
Output 7: Increased national capacity to design and implement community and school-based comprehensive sexuality education programmes that promote human rights and gender equality	Number of global and regional technical networks with the capacity to support country-level implementation of the operational guidance for comprehensive sexuality education	1	2	2	2	4	2	7	2	10
Output 8: Increased capacity of partners to design and implement comprehensive programmes to reach marginalized adolescent girls, including those at risk of child marriage	Number of countries where at least one partner has the capacity to design, implement, monitor and evaluate health, social and economic asset-building programmes that reach marginalized adolescent girls, including those at risk of child marriage	7	2	6	2	5	2	1	2	15

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth										
Output 9: Strengthened international and national protection systems for advancing reproductive rights, promoting gender equality and non-discrimination and addressing gender-based violence	Number of regional and country offices that have the capacity to support the implementation of universal periodical review recommendations, and to support national human rights institutions conducting country assessment/ national inquiries on sexual and reproductive health and rights	0	9	9	8	18	9	9	6	10
Output 10: Increased capacity to prevent gender-based violence and harmful practices and enable the delivery of multisectoral services, including in humanitarian settings	Number of countries with joint programmes (in female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage), inter-agency initiatives (on gender-based violence multisectoral services and gender-biased sex selection) and response mechanisms (for service delivery, capacity development, technical assistance and advocacy, including in humanitarian settings) to address gender-based violence and harmful practices, with the aim of advancing implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Agenda.	16	24	24	25	17	25	25	26	52
	Percentage of countries affected by a humanitarian crisis that have a functioning inter-agency, gender-based violence coordination body as a result of UNFPA guidance and leadership	38%	42%	44%	45%	66%	70%	86%	70%	100%

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Output 11: Strengthened engagement of civil society organizations to promote reproductive rights and women's empowerment, and address discrimination, including of marginalized and vulnerable groups, people living with HIV and key populations	Number of civil society organizations (including faith-based organizations) that have been engaged to promote women's and girls' rights and gender equality, particularly through social accountability mechanisms and through institutionalizing the engaging-men-and-boys approach	14	10	50	10	35	10	10	10	10
Outcome 4: Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality										
Output 12: Strengthened national population data eco-systems, including capacity and infrastructure to generate, archive, analyze, disseminate, and use data to advance International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) objectives and achieve the 2030 Agenda	Number of countries with the capacity to use census data analysis and small area estimates to map demographic disparities and socioeconomic inequalities	5	15	15	15	8	15	9	15	12
	Number of countries with capacity to estimate maternal mortality and to identify adolescents and youth most vulnerable to child marriage and marginalization	3	4	12	4	23	3	9	3	13
Output 13: Increased capacity to integrate population dynamics and health and social data into policies and programmes to advance human rights, address inequalities and achieve equitable sustainable global, regional, national and sub-national development	Number of analytical reports on the demographic dividend, decomposition of population growth analysis, ageing, urbanization, environment/climate change, and resource flow for family planning for evidence-based policy dialogue and programming	7	4	7	3	9	2	3	2	9
	Number of new programmatic interventions (e.g., adolescent and girls initiative and comprehensive sexuality education) that have received support for their monitoring and evaluation frameworks	4	9	9	13	5	12	6	12	5

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Global-specific output: Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality	Number of partnerships mobilized in support of UNFPA key calls	0	At least five formal and informal partnerships in support of UNFPA key calls	5	5	23	5	5	5	16
	UNFPA key initiatives aimed at advancing the ICPD follow up and review in the context of the 2030 Agenda.	0 messages and 0 policy briefs	At least 5 institutional messages and 3 policy briefs aimed at Member States and other stakeholders	5	At least 5 messages and 3 policy briefs	8 messages and 15 briefs	At least 5 institutional messages and 3 policy briefs	5 institutional messages and 3 policy briefs	At least 5 institutional messages and 3 policy briefs aimed at Member States and other stakeholders	At least 5 institutional messages and 3 policy briefs aimed at Member States and other stakeholders
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency										
Output 1: Enhanced programme effectiveness by improving quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation	Integrated Results Framework organizational effectiveness and efficiency 1.1: Percentage of country programmes that meet quality criteria	45%	60%	64%	75%	84%	85%	100%	90%	85%
	Organizational effectiveness and efficiency 1.12: Rating in the aid transparency tracker (quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system)	Unambitious	Ambitious	Ambitious	Ambitious	Ambitious	Ambitious	Ambitious	Ambitious	Ambitious

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	Up-to-datedness of the knowledge management strategy	The 2009 strategy not reflecting current priorities and lessons learned	Upgraded strategy developed and implemented	A draft strategy has been made, mainly as initial input for discussion and consultation	Upgraded strategy developed and implemented	Zero-draft produced after extensive consultations	KM strategy finalized	KM strategy finalized	Key implementation indicators in the KM strategy monitored, analyzed and reported	Key indicators of the KM strategy are being reviewed
	Global programming system (GPS) implementation	Absence of any annual work plan system, and the current way of budgeting in Atlas	GPS launched	GPS launched on time	Further improved revisions introduced in the GPS	Completed development of bundle 5 with 7 specific features	GPS phase II software developed	GPS phase II software developed	GPS Phase II functionality tested and launched	GPS Phase II functionality tested and launched
	Level of Strategic Information System (SIS) implemented	SIS not available	Mini SIS launched	Mini SIS launched	Full scale SIS launched	MyResults section launched	Final fine tuning conducted	Final fine tuning not conducted	Final fine tuning conducted	Final fine tuning conducted
Output 3: Increased adaptability through innovation, partnership and communications	Organizational effectiveness and efficiency 3.5: Number of mentions of UNFPA in the media	3,000	3,200	10,000	3,300	6,684	4,000	7,325	4,300	10,000
	Organizational effectiveness and efficiency 3.6: Number of visitors to UNFPA website and number of followers on social media	Twitter: 17,000 followers	50,000	64,400	80,000	104,849	123,500	130,000	141,000	154,000
		Facebook: 18,500 followers	180,000	102,000	360,000	271,185	284,000	300,000	298,600	318,000
	Number of total high priority countries and regional offices using 'communicating in emergencies' guidelines	0	15	0	25	25	35	35	50	50
	Number of new innovative products reviewed and evaluated	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1

Table. 2 Regional Interventions results framework, 2014-2017

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Outcome 1: Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services (including family planning, maternal health and HIV) that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access										
Integrated Results Framework output 1: Increased national capacity to deliver integrated sexual and reproductive health services	Integrated Results Framework 1.1: Number of countries that have guidelines, protocols and standards for the delivery of high-quality sexual and reproductive health services, including for adolescents and youth	29	34	44	39	66	70	70	70	70
	Integrated Results Framework 1.2: Number of countries that have a costed integrated national sexual and reproductive health action plan	21	24	24	28	31	31	31	34	31
Integrated Results Framework output 2: Increased national capacity to strengthen enabling environments, increase demand for and supply of modern contraceptives and improve quality family planning services that are free of coercion, discrimination and violence	Integrated Results Framework 2.1: Number of countries using a functional logistics management information systems for forecasting and monitoring reproductive health commodities	18	19	19	20	22	22	21	22	22
	Integrated Results Framework 2.3: Number of countries in which UNFPA supports at least four elements of demand generation for family planning	3	5	4	8	8	10	11	12	13
Integrated Results Framework output 3: Increased national capacity to deliver comprehensive maternal health services	Integrated Results Framework 3.4: Number of countries that have established national systems for maternal death surveillance system and response	11	22	22	28	24	35	29	37	36

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Integrated Results Framework output 4: Increased national capacity to deliver HIV programmes that are free of stigma and discrimination, consistent with the UNAIDS unified budget results and accountability frameworks commitments	Integrated Results Framework 4.3: Number of countries that have at least one community-led organization engaged in design, implementation and monitoring of programmes that address the HIV and sexual and reproductive health needs of sex workers	4	6	7	8	8	9	12	12	12
Integrated Results Framework output 5: Increased national capacity to provide sexual and reproductive health services in humanitarian settings	Integrated Results Framework 5.1: Number of countries that have capacity to implement the minimum initial service package at the onset of a crisis	20	28	38	43	44	48	51	51	55
	Number of countries that have integrated contingency/ preparedness plans	0	3	4	6	16	17	19	19	21
	Integrated Results Framework 5.2: Number of countries that received regional programme support, which have humanitarian contingency plans that include elements for addressing sexual and reproductive needs of women, adolescents and youth, including services for survivors of sexual violence in crises	11	12	16	17	26	28	35	37	35
	Percentage of resources mobilized to support humanitarian appeals for Syria (Whole of Syria) and Regional Refugee Resilience Plan	52% (2015)					60%	56%	60%	56%
	Percentage of resources of Country Offices emergency requests for which the Regional Office provided support in gender-based violence (non-cumulative)	100% (2015)					100%	100%	100%	100%

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Regional programme output: Improved management of sexual and reproductive health resources through increased focus on value for money and systematic risk management	Number of regional implementing partners with qualified national execution modality audit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outcome 2: Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services										
Integrated Results Framework output 6: Increased national capacity to conduct evidence-based advocacy for incorporating adolescents and youth and their human rights/needs in national laws, policies, programmes, including in humanitarian settings	Integrated Results Framework 6.1: Number of countries with national youth participatory platforms that advocate for increased investment in marginalized young people within development health policies and programmes	7	14	14	21	23	25	27	28	32
	Integrated Results Framework 6.2: Number of countries where UNFPA advocates for allowing adolescents and youth to access high-quality sexual and reproductive health counselling and HIV	14	18	21	21	24	26	26	27	27
Integrated Results Framework output 7: Increased national capacity to design and implement community and school based comprehensive sexuality education programmes that promote human rights and gender equality	Integrated Results Framework 7.1: Number of countries in which all national comprehensive sexuality education programmes and curricula are aligned with international standards	2	6	17	12	37	40	40	45	42

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Integrated Results Framework output 8: State Institutions, NGOs, academia and communities in the EECA countries have knowledge, skills and resources to advocate for, support, design and implement programme to reach marginalized adolescent girls including those at risk of child marriage	Number of established South-South cooperation initiatives on programming for marginalized adolescent girls and youth (cumulative)	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	8	8
Regional programme output: Increased capacity of partners to scale up comprehensive adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health programmes, including sexuality education, in order to reach adolescent girls, especially those at risk of child marriage	Number of countries that are enforcing girl child's rights	3	5	0	7	8	9	8	12	10
Regional programme output: Improved mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for youth programming across all thematic areas	Number of new initiatives with private sector that receive regional office support	0	2	3	4	10	13	6	14	9
Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth										
Integrated Results Framework output 9: Strengthened national and regional institutions capacity to address gender-based violence and harmful practices and to enable the	Integrated Results Framework 9.1: Number of countries in which a national human rights institution has conducted a national inquiry concerning the exercise of reproductive rights and right to sexual and reproductive health	7	9	0	12	17	17	17	17	23

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
provision of multisectoral services, including in humanitarian settings and fragile contexts	Integrated Results Framework 9.2: Number of countries with a functioning tracking and reporting system to follow up on the implementation of reproductive rights recommendations and obligations	27	35	11	45	19	34	33	37	49
Regional programme output: UNFPA country offices, and their supported partners, are better equipped to advance sexual and reproductive rights, promote gender equality and non-discrimination, and address gender-based violence	Number of key advocacy events on sexual and reproductive rights, gender equality and gender-based violence supported by the regional programme, in collaboration with civil society that lead to pre-determined follow-up action at country level (disaggregated by area of work and event)	Reproductive rights=0; gender equality=0; gender-based violence=2	Reproductive rights=0; gender equality=0; gender-based violence=2	8	Reproductive rights=0; gender equality=0 gender-based violence=2	2	2	3	3	4
Integrated Results Framework output 10: Increased capacity to prevent gender-based violence and harmful practices and enable the delivery of multisectoral services, including in humanitarian settings	Integrated Results Framework 10.1: Number of countries with gender-based violence prevention, protection and response integrated into national sexual and reproductive health programmes	21	31	23	37	42	52	48	55	55
Regional programme output: Capacities of policy makers, advocacy groups, and UNFPA country offices are strengthened to prevent, protect from and respond to gender-	Number of countries with behaviour-change strategies used to change social norms about age of marriage	1	2	0	3	2	3	3	4	5

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
based violence, including child marriage, female genital mutilation/cutting, and other harmful practices, through better-equipped multisectoral systems, including in humanitarian settings and fragile contexts	Number of countries with targeted support to prevent and address gender-based violence/sexual violence through multisectoral services	6	9	18	12	14	12	20	12	22
Integrated Results Framework output 11: Strengthened engagement of civil society organizations to promote reproductive rights and women's empowerment, and address discrimination, including of marginalized and vulnerable groups, people living with HIV and key populations	Integrated Results Framework 11.2: Number of countries in which civil society organizations have supported the institutionalization of programmes to engage men and boys on gender equality (including gender-based violence), sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights	0	2	5	3	12	18	18	27	19
	Number of civil society organizations and youth associations supported by UNFPA active in empowering women and girls, and marginalized and vulnerable populations	6	10	46	14	7	6	7	5	8
	Number of countries that received regional support to improve data on violence against women and girls	6	12	0	18	5	7	6	8	9
Regional programme output: Increased visibility of UNFPA in the region and strengthened capacity of country offices to develop and implement communications strategies, with the focus on gender issues	Number of page views to UNFPA region website and followers on social media (by media breakdown): (a) website page views;	Website: 29,552	32,000	54,258	35,000	51,314	54,500	94,100	57,500	91,000
	(b) Facebook followers	Facebook: 200	400	750	800	1,392	1,800	2,232	2,100	3,022
Outcome 4: Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality										
Integrated Results Framework output 12: Strengthened national population data eco-	Integrated Results Framework 12.2: Number of databases with population-based data accessible by users through web-based platforms	12	18	26	25	42	42	42	46	42

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
systems, including and infrastructure to generate, archive, analyze, disseminate, and use data to advance International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) objectives and achieve the 2030 agenda	that facilitate mapping of socioeconomic and demographic inequalities									
	Number of countries, regional/subregional institutions equipped in addressing the demographic dividend	8	24	9	44	20	27	27	28	27
Regional programme output: Capacities of regional partners are strengthened to promote and assist countries to generate and disseminate national and subnational data on population dynamics, disaggregated by sex and age	Number of countries assisted technically and financially by regional partners to conduct national sample surveys and censuses	3	5	6	8	9	11	12	13	14
Integrated Results Framework output 13: Increased capacity to integrate population dynamics and health and social data into policies and programmes to advance human rights, readdress inequalities and achieve equitable sustainable global, regional, national and sub-national development	Integrated Results Framework 13.1: Proportion of reports of global and regional intergovernmental and inter-agency processes that are supported by UNFPA and address population dynamics by accounting for population trends and projections in setting development targets	Not available	50%	32%	75%	94%	80%	100%	80%	90%
	Integrated Results Framework 13.2: Number of tools developed at the global and regional level to make possible the incorporation of key findings in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda	0	1	0	2	4	2	12	2	12
	Number of key regional and global events where regional programme supported advocacy incorporates population dynamics, sexual and	2	6	5	4	5	2	12	2	12

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
	reproductive health, HIV and gender equality and their linkages to sustainable development (non-cumulative)									
	Number of new evidence-based research papers used for advocacy in the regional intergovernmental processes that integrate population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health, HIV and its linkages to poverty eradication and sustainable development	3	6	50	9	10	7	12	1	1
	Integrated Results Framework 13.5: Number of countries that have implemented the population situation analysis to identify priorities and formulate policies and programmes	20	32	26	49	31	41	35	53	40
	Integrated Results Framework 13.4: Number of countries that have developed and applied scientifically sound monitoring and evaluation procedures when introducing new sexual and reproductive health, and adolescents and youth programmatic interventions	8	10	20	13	21	22	21	23	21
Regional programme output: UNFPA country offices and partners are better equipped to advocate for policies that integrate population dynamics, sexual and reproductive health, HIV and gender equality	Number of countries that have used regional programme provided tools and guidance to incorporate International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) issues into national, regional and global development planning processes, including for the 2030 Agenda	24	46	15	51	24	29	24	29	19

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Target	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**
and their linkages to sustainable development	Number of policy documents and briefs generated by partners and countries in support of advancing the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) beyond 2014 and the 2030 Agenda	2	6	6	9	9	12	11	15	15
Regional programme output: Strengthened partnership with strategic institutions, civil society and academia to advance implementation of the International Conference of Population and Development (ICPD) Agenda across the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region	Percentage of country offices and regional offices that reported at least 75 per cent achievement of the partnership plan annual milestone	Not applicable	90%	92%	90%	RO:93%; CO:88%	75%	95%	75%	94%
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency										
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency output 1: Enhanced programme effectiveness by improving quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation	Organizational effectiveness and efficiency 1.9: Percentage of country offices that receive effective support from the regional office	Asia and the Pacific: 96%	96%	100%	96%	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Percentage of regional office and sub-regional office staff who completed at least 75 per cent of learning activities in their annual learning plans	68%	72%	95%	75%	79.40%	80%	64%	80%	100%
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency output 3: Increased adaptability through innovation, partnership and communications	Number of new initiatives with private sector involvement that receive support from the regional office	0	4	11	7	6	6	6	8	7
	Number of followers on social media (by media breakdown: Facebook and Website)	Facebook: 536	1,590	8,208	2,490	10,268	13,000	17,354	25,000	42,500
		Website: 49,656 unique visitors	54,000	13,490	62,000	11,657	12,000	13,200	24,000	63,354