

Annex 1: Revised integrated results framework

Table 1: Snapshot –Adjustments made to the integrated results framework

	Adjustment	Indicator¹	Added/adjusted /deleted indicator
8 indicators	New indicators to strengthen measurement in key areas of UNFPA work	<i>Humanitarian and resilience measurement</i>	
		1.	Countries that have mainstreamed risk reduction/resilience, inclusive of climate change, into national health strategies and plans (<i>shared with UNICEF</i>)
		2.	Proportion of countries in early recovery stage where reproductive health facilities affected during crisis were rehabilitated
		3.	Number of peacebuilding countries that have institutional mechanisms to engage youth in the development of conflict mitigation programmes
		4.	Proportion of requests for surge deployment received from Country Offices that were met
		<i>Population data</i>	
		1.	Proportion of countries scheduled to implement census in next five years that are implementing the census plan according to internationally recommended census calendar
		2.	The number of countries that have established a comprehensive plan to generate, disseminate and report on the UNFPA-supported global SDG indicators
3.	The number of countries with nationally representative population data from a census, civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS), or household survey, no more than five years old, that are publically accessible by users through web-based platforms, and which allow disaggregation and display of health, socio-economic and demographic inequalities (<i>replaced the original indicator; number of databases with population-based data accessible by users through web-based platforms that facilitate mapping of socio-economic and demographic inequalities</i>)		
4.	The number of countries with capacity to generate, map and use sub-national estimates of population, health and social data to advance policies and programmes to redress sub-national inequalities		
3 indicators	Indicators aligned with SDGs	Impact indicator 3	Number of HIV new infections per 1,000 uninfected population (<i>Original: HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24</i>)
		Impact indicator 5	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 last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence (<i>Original: Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15-49 who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months</i>)
		Outcome 1 indicator 3	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15- 49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (<i>Original: Proportion of demand for contraception satisfied</i>)

¹ Refers to the number in the original integrated results framework

4 indicators	Indicators with minor edits (underlined) to improve focus and clarity	4.2	Number of countries with HIV <i>prevalence over one per cent</i> that have <i>implemented</i> at least <i>eight out of the UNFPA 10-step</i> strategic approach to comprehensive condom programming
		5.2	Number of countries that have <i>budgeted</i> humanitarian contingency plans that include elements for addressing sexual and reproductive health needs of women, adolescents and youth, including services for survivors of sexual violence in crises
		6.1	Number of countries with participatory platforms that advocate for increased investments in marginalized adolescents and youth, within development and health policies and <i>peacebuilding</i> programmes
		10.3	Number of communities that declared the abandonment of female genital mutilation (FGM) <i>under support of UNFPA-UNICEF joint programme</i>
10+ indicators	Targets adjusted/added based on more accurate data	Targets adjusted	
		5.1	Number of countries that have capacity to implement MISP at the onset of a crisis
		10.1	Number of countries with gender-based violence prevention, protection and response integrated into national SRH programmes
		Outcome 3 indicator 2	Proportion of countries that have taken action on all of the Universal Periodical Review (UPR) accepted recommendations on reproductive rights from the previous reporting cycle
		9.2	Number of countries with a functioning tracking and reporting system to follow up on the implementation of reproductive rights recommendations and obligations
		10.2	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
		11.1	Number of countries in which civil society organizations have implemented accountability mechanisms for addressing the reproductive rights of women and girls and marginalized and key populations
		OEE 1.8	Percentage of Country Offices in high-risk countries that have up-to-date humanitarian preparedness plans
		OEE 2.3	Percentage of total income used for recurring management costs
		OEE 3.5	Number of mentions of UNFPA in the media
		OEE 3.6	Number of followers on social media (Twitter), (Facebook)
		Targets added	
		OEE 1.2	Percentage of country programmes rated as “good” performers
		Shared QCPR	Shared QCPR indicators, agency specific targets were added (<i>OEE 1.3 using common results-based management tools and principles, OEE 1.4 common UNDG capacity measurement approach, OEE 2.8 implementing common services, OEE 3.2 Applying SOPs, OEE 3.4 contribution in kind provided to the resident coordinator system</i>)
3 indicators	Deleted indicators	12.2	Number of databases with population-based data accessible by users through web-based platforms that facilitate mapping of socio-economic and demographic inequalities (<i>Replaced with improved indicator</i>)
		OEE 1.5	Percentage of country programmes that duly monitor at least 90% of country programme indicators (<i>Reduced redundancy; packaged under good performers (OEE 1.2) indicator</i>)
		OEE 2.11	Percentage of units that have achieved at least 90% of their alignment plans (<i>Not applicable for 2016 and 2017</i>)

Table 2: Background and overall adjustments

Introduction	This annex documents the adjustments made to the UNFPA Strategic Plan 2014-2017 Integrated Results Framework (IRF) as part of the midterm review of the strategic plan. The adjustments include: a) introducing 8 indicators to strengthen measurement in key areas of UNFPA’s work, including resilience and scaled-up humanitarian programming; b) replacing and modifying 3 existing indicators to align with Sustainable Development Goals; c) Strengthening 4 indicators to improve focus and clarity; d) Adjusting targets for 8 indicators based on more accurate data.
Background	<p>Annex 1 of the Strategic Plan 2014-2017 presented an IRF that articulated the results that UNFPA committed to deliver during the period 2014-2017, and the metrics for tracking progress towards those results.</p> <p>The Integrated Results Framework of the Strategic Plan 2014-2017 comprises hierarchical results beginning with impact at the highest and target population level to outcomes at the institutional and behavioral change level and outputs at the institutional and individual capacity level. The structure of the IRF directly reflects the theory of change of UNFPA interventions—by achieving the output targets, individual and institutional capacities will be strengthened, leading to individual behavioral and practice changes and improvement in the status of the target populations.</p> <p>The IRF and articulation of results was developed through a consultative review process that examined the development landscape, the mandate and comparative advantage of UNFPA, and the development aspirations and priorities of programme countries as reflected by UNFPA Country Offices on their plans for the strategic period 2014-2017. This marked the first time that direct inputs from UNFPA Country Offices were considered the basis for the formulation of the baseline and targets of the UNFPA Strategic Plan. Previously the Strategic Plan baselines and targets were based on UNFPA expert opinions and submissions.</p>
Key adjustments to the Integrated Results Framework 2016-17	<p>The revised integrated results framework has the same goal and four outcomes. The number of outputs was reduced from 15 to 13 because the four outputs under outcome 4 were reduced to two to streamline the work of UNFPA in the area managing population data for development.</p> <p>A number of changes were made to align the strategic plan with the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development. In this regard, an impact indicator on HIV prevalence among youth was replaced with the indicator “<i>Number of HIV new infections per 1,000 uninfected population</i>” as reflected in the SDGs and to better capture the main results of HIV work, which focuses on prevention of HIV.</p>

The impact Indicator: *Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15-49 who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months* was replaced by sustainable development goal indicator, *“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 last 12 months”*.

The outcome level indicator; *“Proportion of demand for contraception satisfied”* was edited to align with SDG wording.

To measure resilience a new indicator at outcome level was introduced—*“countries that have mainstreamed risk reduction/resilience, inclusive of climate change, into national health strategies and plans”*. To capture the output level results of resilience and scaled-up humanitarian work, three additional output level indicators were introduced.

Furthermore, four indicators were edited to improve focus and clarity. For example indicator 4.2 on implementation of comprehensive condom programming has been changed to *“Number of countries with HIV prevalence over one per cent that have implemented at least 8 out of the UNFPA 10-step strategic approach to comprehensive condom programming”*, focusing the countries with HIV prevalence is over one per cent.

In addition, three indicators were deleted due to changed focus etc. For example the indicator; *“percentage of country programmes that duly monitor at least 90% of country programme indicators,”* has been deleted since this indicator is now packaged with the indicator OEE 1.2, *“percentage of country programmes rated as “good” performers”*.

A number of baselines and targets were revised based on experience and lessons learned in implementing the Strategic Plan 2014-2017 with a view to improve results. These revisions were based on changes in country priorities and improvements in data.

Table 3: Revised integrated results framework

#	Indicator	2016 target ⁱ	2017 target
Goal: Achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health, realize reproductive rights, and reduce maternal mortality to accelerate progress on the ICPD agenda, to improve the lives of adolescents, youth, and women, enabled by population dynamics, human rights, and gender equality			
1	Maternal mortality ratio	*	160
2	Adolescent birth rate	*	42
3	Number of HIV new infections per 1,000 uninfected population (by age group, sex and key populations)	*	TBD ⁱⁱ
4	Percentage of women 20-24 married/in-union before age 18	*	27
5	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 last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence	*	TBD
6	Number of countries that have ratified the Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Convention on the Rights of Disabled People, and their corresponding optional protocols	*	30
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			
1	Percentage of countries in which at least 95% of service delivery points have seven life-saving maternal/reproductive health medicines from the WHO priority list	*	50%
2	Contraceptive prevalence rate (total)	*	70
3	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15- 49) who have their needs for family planning satisfied with modern methods	*	TBD
4	Percentage of countries in which at least 60% of service delivery points have no stock-out of contraceptives in the last six months	*	80%
5	Percentage of countries in which at least 80% of live births are attended by skilled health personnel	*	65
6	Number of countries that have adapted and implemented protocols for family planning services that meet human rights standards including freedom from discrimination, coercion and violence	*	23
7	Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who reported use of a condom during their last intercourse (female)	*	24%
	Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who reported use of a condom during their last intercourse (male)	*	30%
8	Number of countries that have increased the national budget for sexual and reproductive health by at least 5 per cent	*	42
9	Number of resolutions adopted by regional bodies that include specific commitments on sexual and reproductive health	*	48
10	Percentage of official development assistance that is dedicated to maternal health and family planning	*	8.50%
11	Countries that have mainstreamed risk reduction/resilience, inclusive of climate change into national health strategies and plans	*	40

#	Indicator	2016 target ⁱ	2017 target
Output 1: Increased national capacity to deliver integrated sexual and reproductive health services			
1.1	Number of countries that have guidelines, protocols and standards for health care workers for the delivery of quality sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents and youth	118	123
1.2	Number of countries that have a costed integrated national sexual and reproductive health action plan	101	110
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			
2.1	Number of countries using a functional logistics management information systems for forecasting and monitoring reproductive health commodities	105	111
2.2	Number of countries that have trained all levels of personnel to implement the new family planning human rights protocol	6	13
2.3	Number of countries in which UNFPA supports at least four elements of demand generation for family planning	36	41
Output 3: Increased national capacity to deliver comprehensive maternal health services			
3.1	Number of countries in which the development of midwifery workforce policies was based on the ICM-WHO standards	77	84
3.2	Number of countries that have used the results of an emergency obstetric and newborn care (EmONC) needs assessment to develop a costed national action plan to scale-up maternal and newborn health services	98	105
3.3	Number of fistula repair surgeries	13,600	14,800
3.4	Number of countries that have established national systems for maternal death surveillance and response	35	45
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 framework (UBRAF) commitments			
4.1	Number of countries that have social behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategies for adolescent and youth including those from key populations	103	113
4.2	Number of countries with HIV prevalence over one per cent that have implemented at least 8 out of the UNFPA 10-step strategic approach to comprehensive condom programming	33	41
4.3	Number of countries that have at least one community based sex worker-led organization engaged in the design, implementation, and monitoring of programmes that address HIV and sexual and reproductive health needs of sex workers	51	56
Output 5: Increased national capacity to provide sexual and reproductive health services in humanitarian settings			
5.1	Number of countries that have capacity to implement MISPP at the onset of a crisis	65	75
5.2	Number of countries that have budgeted humanitarian contingency plans that include elements for addressing sexual and reproductive health needs of women, adolescents and youth including services for survivors of sexual violence in crises	56	66
5.3	Proportion of countries in early recovery stage where reproductive health facilities affected during crisis were rehabilitated	10%	20%
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			

#	Indicator	2016 target ⁱ	2017 target
1	Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (female)	*	28%
	Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (male)	*	38%
2	Number of countries that have laws and policies that allow adolescents (regardless of marital status) access to sexual and reproductive health services	*	88
Output 6: Increased national capacity to conduct evidence-based advocacy for incorporating adolescents and youth and their human rights protection/needs in national laws, policies, programmes, including in humanitarian settings			
6.1	Number of countries with participatory platforms that advocate for increased investments in marginalized adolescents and youth, within development and health policies and peacebuilding programmes	97	100
6.2	Number of countries where UNFPA advocates for allowing adolescents and youth to have legal access to quality sexual and reproductive health counselling and HIV services	23	19 ⁱⁱⁱ
6.3	Number of peacebuilding countries that have institutional mechanisms to engage youth in the development of conflict mitigation programmes	5	6
Output 7: Increased national capacity to design and implement community and school based comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) programmes that promote human rights and gender equality			
7.1	Number of countries in which all national comprehensive sexuality education curricula are aligned with international standards	85	102
Output 8: Increased capacity of partners to design and implement comprehensive programmes to reach marginalized adolescent girls including those at risk of child marriage			
8.1	Number of countries that have health, social and economic asset-building programmes that reach adolescent girls at risk of child marriage	60	71
Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth			
1	Number of countries with gender equality national action plans that integrate reproductive rights with specific targets and national public budget allocations	*	82
2	Proportion of countries that have taken action on all of the Universal Periodical Review (UPR) accepted recommendations on reproductive rights from the previous reporting cycle	*	25%
3	Percentage of women aged 15–49 who think that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances	*	40%
Output 9: Strengthened international and national protection systems for advancing reproductive rights, promoting gender equality and non-discrimination and addressing gender-based violence			

#	Indicator	2016 target ⁱ	2017 target
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	14	19
9.2	Number of countries with a functioning tracking and reporting system to follow up on the implementation of reproductive rights recommendations and obligations	59	64
Output 10: Increased capacity to prevent gender-based violence and harmful practices and enable the delivery of multisectoral services, including in humanitarian settings			
10.1	Number of countries with gender-based violence prevention, protection and response integrated into national SRH programmes	84	98
10.2	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	70%	75%
10.3	Number of communities that declared the abandonment of female genital mutilation (FGM) under support of UNFPA-UNICEF joint programme	2,000	2,100
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			
11.1	Number of countries in which civil society organizations have implemented accountability mechanisms for addressing the reproductive rights of women and girls and marginalized and key populations	59	64
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	43	54
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			
1	Number of countries that had at least one census of good quality that was processed, analysed and disseminated following internationally agreed recommendations (during the last 10 years)	*	117
2	Number of countries that have collected, analysed and disseminated a national household survey that allows for the estimation of key population and reproductive health indicators (in the last 5 years)	*	110
3	Number of countries that have completed evaluations on strategic interventions around sexual and reproductive health and adolescent and youth	*	108
4	Proportion of outcome documents of high-level global and regional intergovernmental meetings that address sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights, gender equality, the needs of adolescents and youth, and population dynamics	*	90%
5	Proportion of new national development plans that address population dynamics by accounting for population trends and projections in setting development targets	*	70%
Output 12: Strengthened national population data eco-systems, including capacity and infrastructure to generate, archive, analyze, disseminate, and use data to advance ICPD objectives and achieve the 2030 Agenda.			

#	Indicator	2016 target ⁱ	2017 target
12.1	Proportion of countries experiencing a humanitarian crisis situation in which UNFPA provided technical assistance on the use of population-related data and support for assessments	75%	80%
12.2	Proportion of countries scheduled to implement census in next five years that are implementing the census plan according to internationally recommended census calendar	TBD ^{iv}	TBD
12.3	The number of countries that have established a comprehensive plan to generate, disseminate and report on the UNFPA-supported global SDG indicators	12	24
12.4	The number of countries with nationally representative population data from a census, civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS), or a household survey, no more than five years old, that are publically accessible by users through web-based platforms, and which allow disaggregation and display of health, socio-economic and demographic inequalities	50	60
Output 13: Increased capacity to integrate population dynamics and health and social data into policies and programmes to advance human rights, redress inequalities and achieve equitable sustainable global, regional, national and sub-national development			
13.1	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	80	80
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 post-2015 development agenda	4	4
13.3	Number of countries in which the national statistical authorities have institutional capacity to analyse and use disaggregated data on a) adolescents and youth and	110	117
	Number of countries in which the national statistical authorities have institutional capacity to analyse and use disaggregated data on b) gender-based violence	15	20
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	93	110
13.5	Number of countries that have implemented the population situation analysis (PSA) to identify priorities and formulate policies and programmes	78	80
13.6	Number of countries with capacity to generate, map and use sub-national estimates of population, health and social data to advance policies and programmes to redress sub-national inequalities	6	12
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency			
Output 1: Enhanced programme effectiveness by improving quality assurance, monitoring, and evaluation			
1.1	Percentage of country programmes that meet quality criteria (QCPR)(a) After PRC review	92%	92%
	Percentage of country programmes that meet quality criteria (QCPR) (b) Prior to PRC review	85%	90%
1.2	Percentage of country programmes rated as “good” performers	86%	88%
1.3	Percentage of country offices using common results-based management tools and principles (shared QCPR)	99%	99%

#	Indicator	2016 target ⁱ	2017 target
1.4	Percentage of country offices using the common UNDG capacity measurement approach ^v (<i>shared QCPR</i>)	53%	56%
1.5	Percentage of accepted programme evaluation recommendations for which the actions due in the year have been completed (<i>QCPR</i>)	97%	97%
1.6	Percentage of corporate and programme-level evaluations completed as planned (<i>QCPR</i>)	100%	100%
1.7	Percentage of Country Offices in high risk countries that have up-to-date humanitarian preparedness plans	80%	88%
1.8	Percentage of Country Offices that receive effective support from Regional Offices	86%	90%
1.9	Percentage of UNFPA field units that use south-south or triangular cooperation to achieve results (<i>QCPR</i>)	62%	62%
1.10	Number of UNSWAP performance indicators on which UNFPA meets and exceeds requirements (<i>QCPR</i>)(<i>Meets</i>)	8	8
	Number of UNSWAP performance indicators on which UNFPA meets and exceeds requirements (<i>QCPR</i>)(<i>Exceeds</i>)	6	7
1.11	Rating in the Aid Transparency Tracker (<i>QCPR</i>)	Ambitious	Ambitious
Output 2: Improved mobilization, management and alignment of resources through an increased focus on value for money and systematic risk management			
2.1	Size and trend in funding from OECD-DAC countries, non-OECD-DAC countries, and non-government partners (including international financial institutions, regional development banks, civil society, private sector) (<i>shared QCPR</i>) Total in USD millions	\$1,093	\$1,142
	Size and trend in funding from OECD-DAC countries, non-OECD-DAC countries, and non-government partners (including international financial institutions, regional development banks, civil society, private sector) (<i>shared QCPR</i>) Core in USD millions	\$482	\$486
	Size and trend in funding from OECD-DAC countries, non-OECD-DAC countries, and non-government partners (including international financial institutions, regional development banks, civil society, private sector) (<i>shared QCPR</i>) Non-core in USD millions	\$611	\$656
2.2	Dollar amount contributed by donors other than the top 15 USD millions	\$181	\$190
2.3	Percentage of total income used for recurring management costs	11.5%	11.8%
2.4	Implementation rate for regular resources	97%	97%
2.5	Percentage of non-core donor agreements expiring in a given year that have spent 95% of original agreement amount by the end of the original agreement period	60.0%	63.0%
2.6	Percentage of total operating fund account advances that are overdue	5.00%	5.00%
2.7	Number of country offices that track and report on expenditure using gender markers validated by a quality assurance process (<i>shared QCPR</i>)	127	127
2.8	Number of country offices implementing common services (<i>shared QCPR</i>), a) common long-term agreements	105	108
	Number of country offices implementing common services (<i>shared QCPR</i>), b) Harmonized approach to procurement	69	72
	Number of country offices implementing common services (<i>shared QCPR</i>), c) Common human resources management	61	64
	Number of country offices implementing common services (<i>shared QCPR</i>), d) Information and communication technology services	75	78
	Number of country offices implementing common services (<i>shared QCPR</i>), e) Financial management services	56	59
2.9	Vacancy rate	13%	13%

#	Indicator	2016 target ⁱ	2017 target
2.10	Percentage of staff who perceive that UNFPA deals effectively with underperformance	38%	Not applicable ^{vi}
2.11	Percentage of total programme resources expended on Outcome 1	68%	70%
2.12	Percentage increase in the share of total resources expended on advocacy/policy	4%	4%
2.13	Proportion of requests for surge deployment received from countries offices that were met	70%	80%
Output 3: Increased adaptability through innovation, partnership and communications			
3.1	Percentage of Country and Regional Offices that report on the implementation of comprehensive partnership plans	75%	95%
3.2	Number of country offices that are applying the SOPs, or components of it (<i>shared QCPR</i>)	125	125
3.3	Contribution in cash provided to the resident coordinator system (<i>shared QCPR</i>) USD millions	\$2.2	\$2.2
3.4	Contribution in kind provided to the resident coordinator system ^{vii} (<i>shared QCPR</i>), a) Chairing inter-agency working groups	110	113
	Contribution in kind provided to the resident coordinator system (<i>shared QCPR</i>), b) Strategic analysis and planning	93	96
	Contribution in kind provided to the resident coordinator system (<i>shared QCPR</i>), c) External communications and advocacy	89	92
	Contribution in kind provided to the resident coordinator system (<i>shared QCPR</i>), d) Serving for at least a month as acting Resident Coordinator	37	40
3.5	Number of mentions of UNFPA in the media	4,000	4,300
3.6	Number of visitors to UNFPA website (in millions)	1.8	2.0
	Number of followers on social media (Twitter)	123,500	141,5000
	Number of followers on social media (Facebook)	284,000	298,600

ⁱ ‘*’ refers to targets not set. Mostly applies to outcome indicators, for which targets were set biennially

ⁱⁱ Targets to be determined during 2016, applicable to whole table

ⁱⁱⁱ Non-cumulative targets

^{iv} Targets will be set in mid-2016 after finalizing the census dashboard

^v Targets set considering number of countries using common UN capacity measurement approaches

^{vi} Measure every two year under the UNFPA staff survey

^{vii} UNFPA defined these criteria for 2015 progress reporting.