

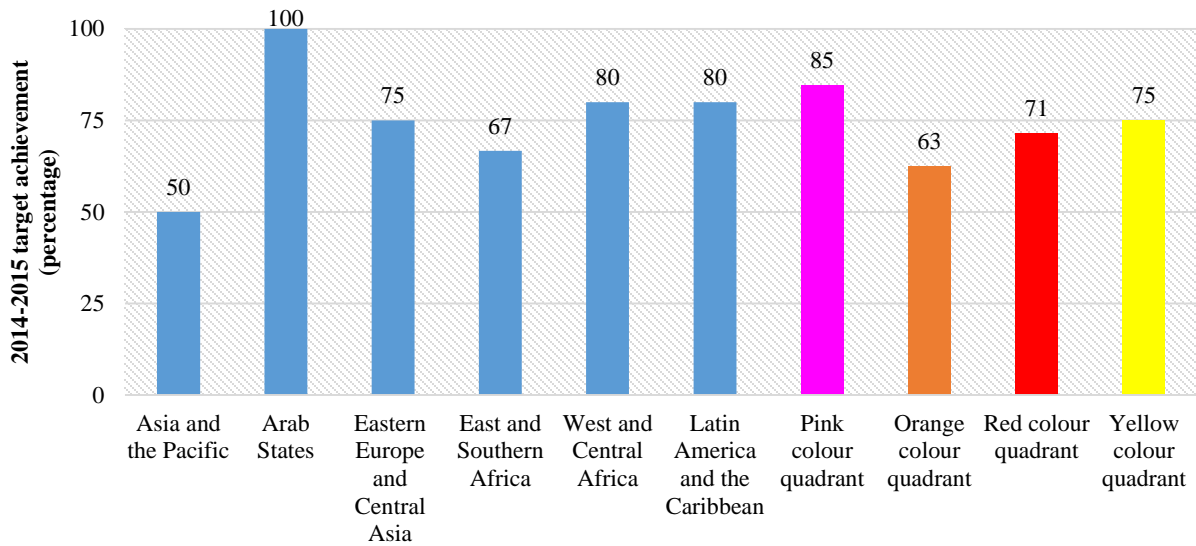
Annex 7:

Data supplement

This annex shows regional and mode of engagementⁱ disparities in achieving selected indicators of the integrated results framework

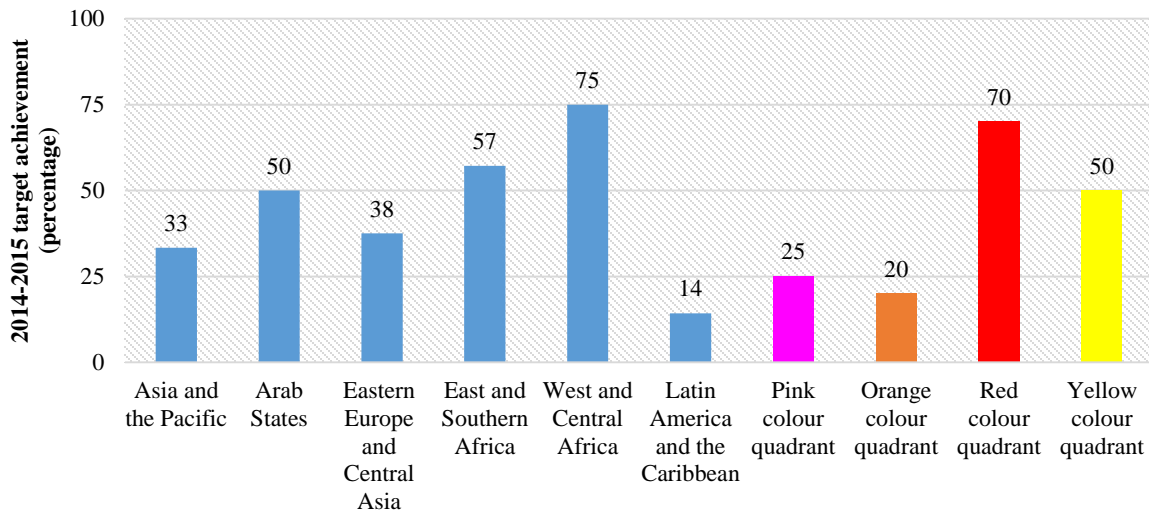
Outcome 1: Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services (including family planning, maternal health and HIV) that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access

Figure 1. 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, 2014-2015 target achievement



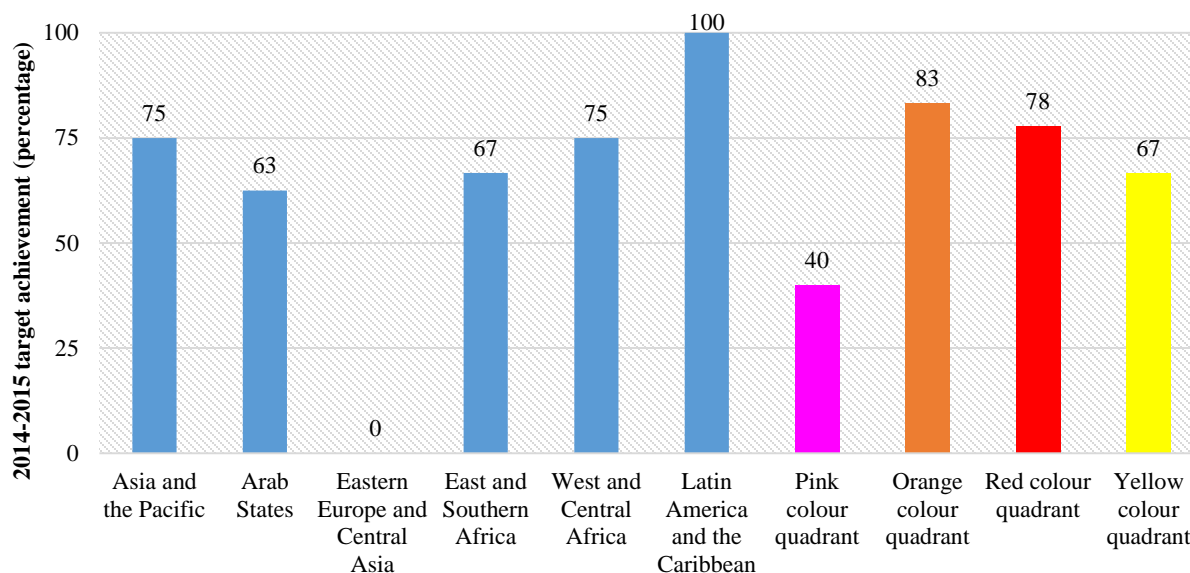
Source: Country office annual report 2014-2015

Figure 2: Countries that have a costed integrated national sexual and reproductive health action plan, 2014-2015 target achievement



Source: Country office annual report 2014-2015

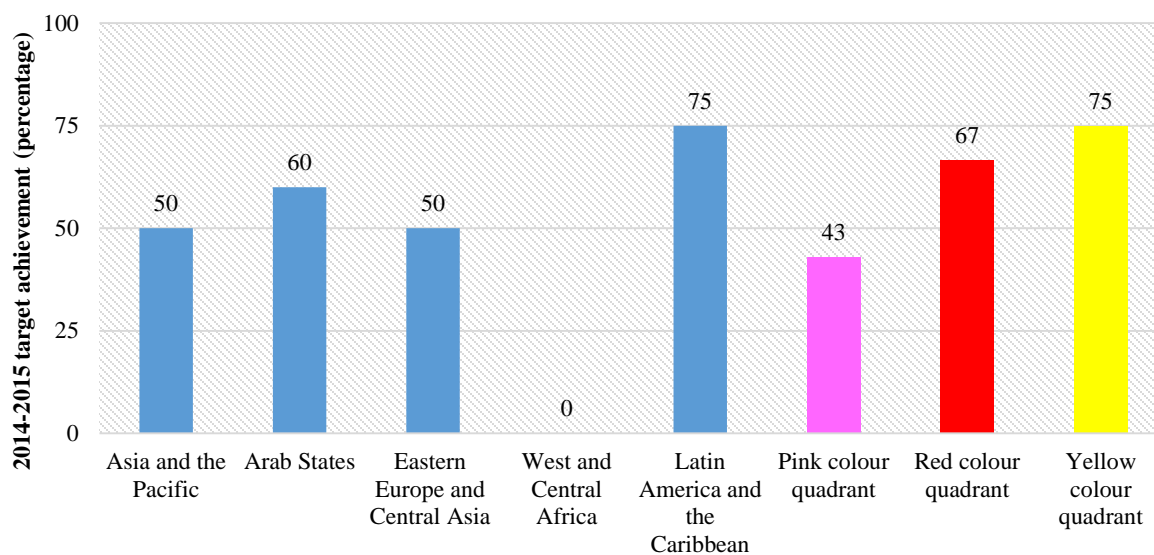
Figure 3: Countries using a functional logistics management information systems for forecasting and monitoring reproductive health commodities, 2014-2015 target achievement



Note: Eastern Europe and Central Asia had only one country target for 2014-2015 period

Source: Country office annual report 2014-2015

Figure 4: Number of countries in which UNFPA supports at least four elements of demand generation for family planning, 2014-2015 target achievement

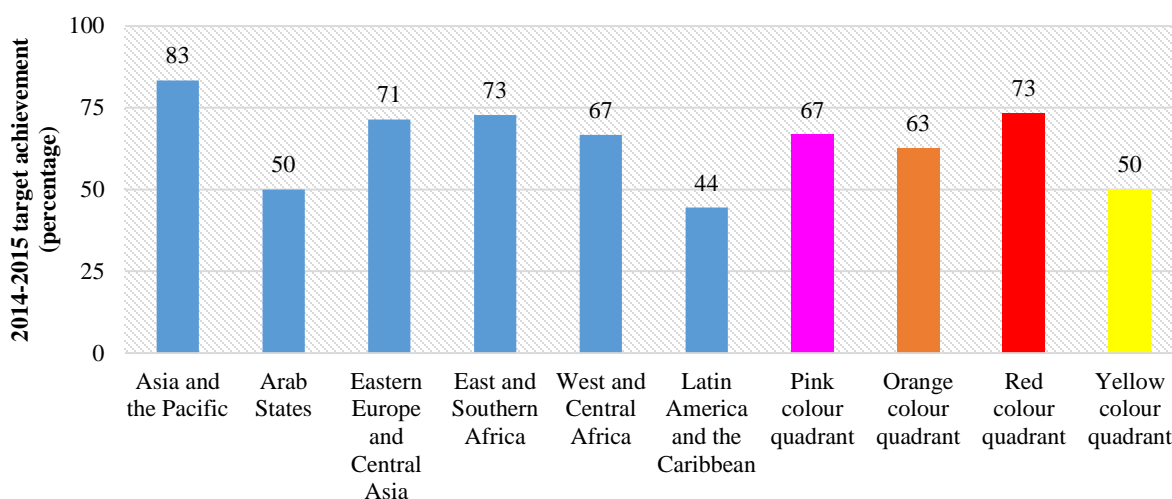


Notes:

*No targets for East and Southern Africa and Orange colour quadrant countries in 2014-2015 period
West and Central Africa had only one target for 2014-2015 period*

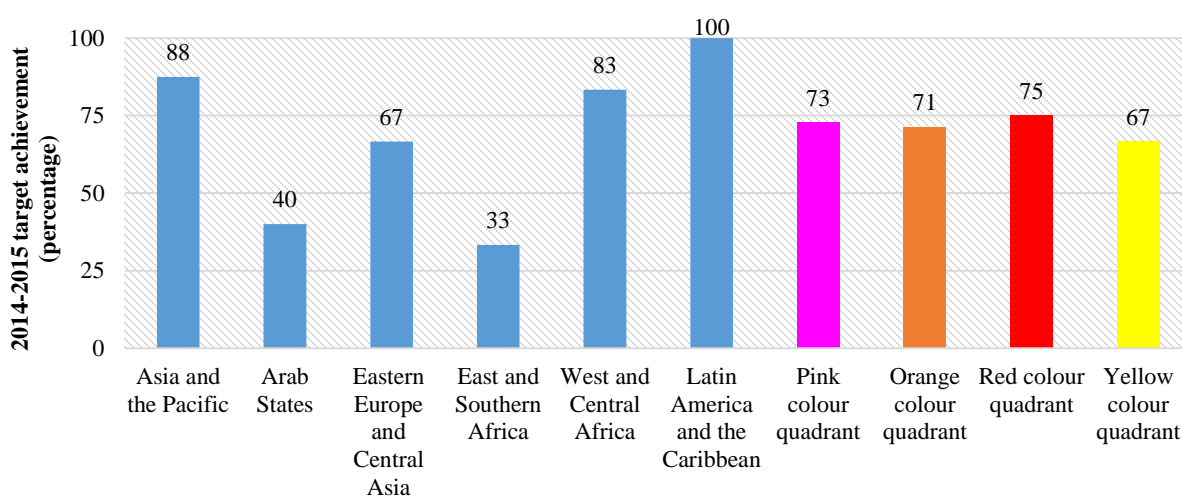
Source: Country office annual report 2014-2015

Figure 5: 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, 2014-2015 target achievement



Source: Country office annual report 2014-2015

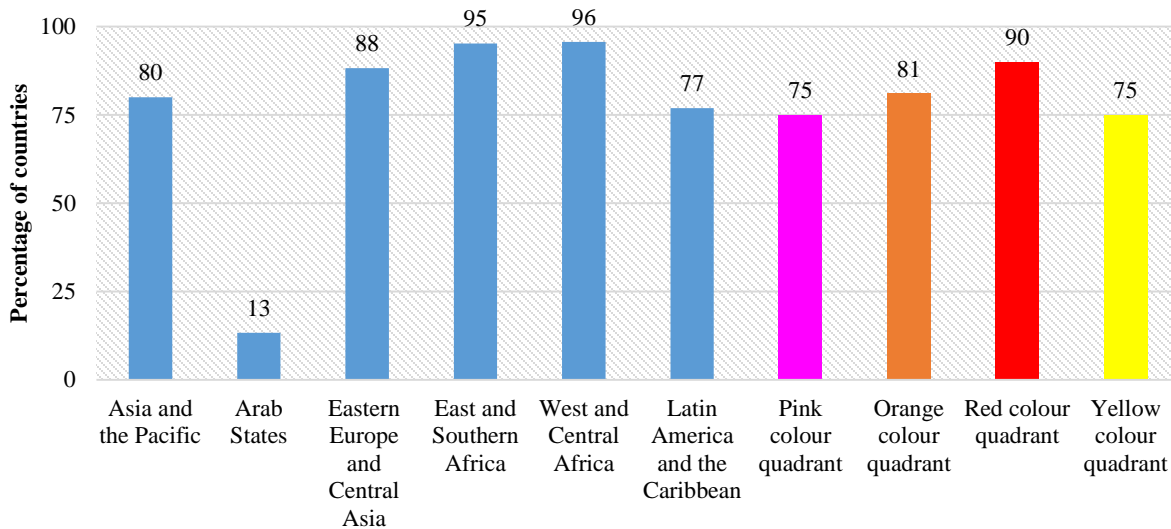
Figure 6: Number of countries that have social behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategies for adolescent and youth including those from key populations, 2014-2015 target achievement



Source: Country office annual report 2014-2015

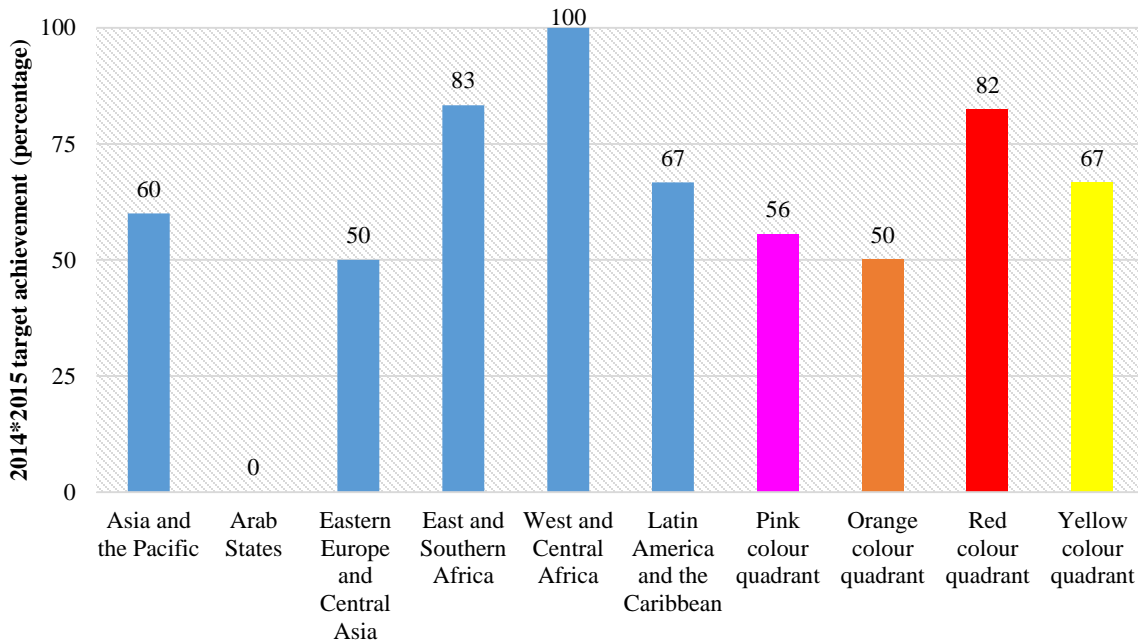
Outcome 2: Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health

Figure 7: Number of countries that have laws and policies that allow adolescents (regardless of marital status) access to sexual and reproductive health services, as of 2015



Source: Country office annual report 2014-2015

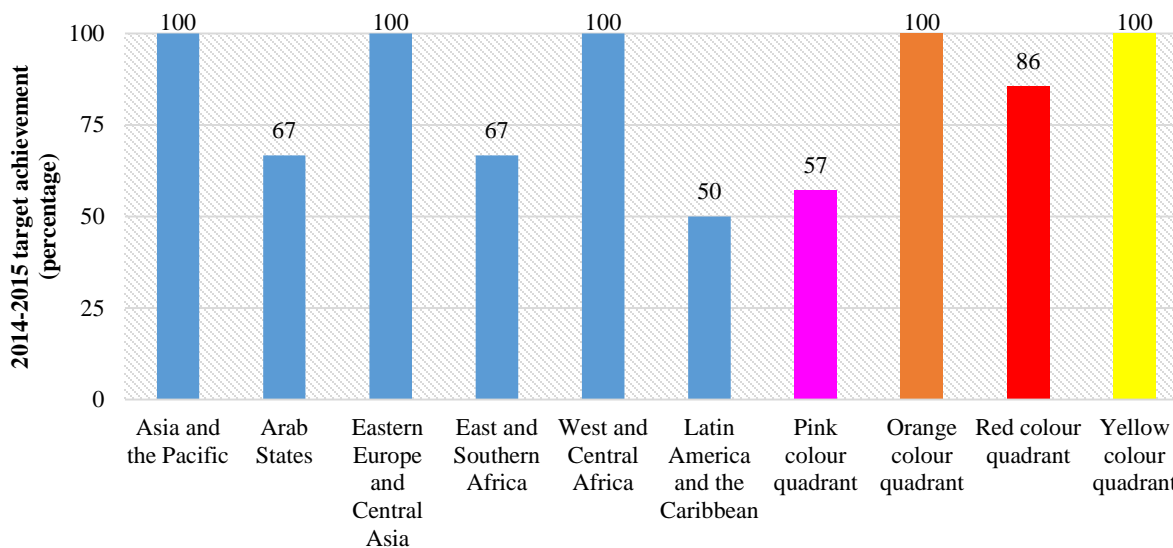
Figure 8: Countries in which all national comprehensive sexuality education curricula are aligned with international standards, 2014-2015 target achievement



Source: Country office annual report 2014-2015

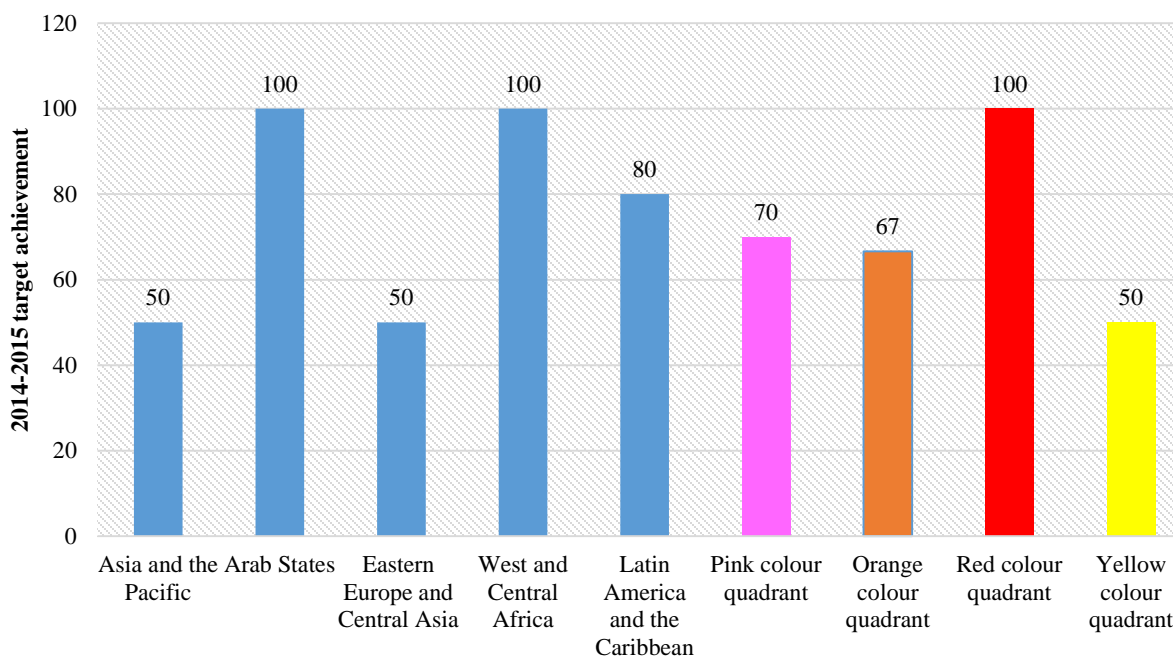
Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality, women’s and girls’ empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth

Figure 9: Countries with gender equality national action plans that integrate reproductive rights with specific targets and national public budget allocations, 2014-2015 target achievement



Source: Country office annual report 2014-2015

Figure 10: Number of countries with gender-based violence prevention, protection and response integrated into national SRH programmes, 2014-2015 target achievement

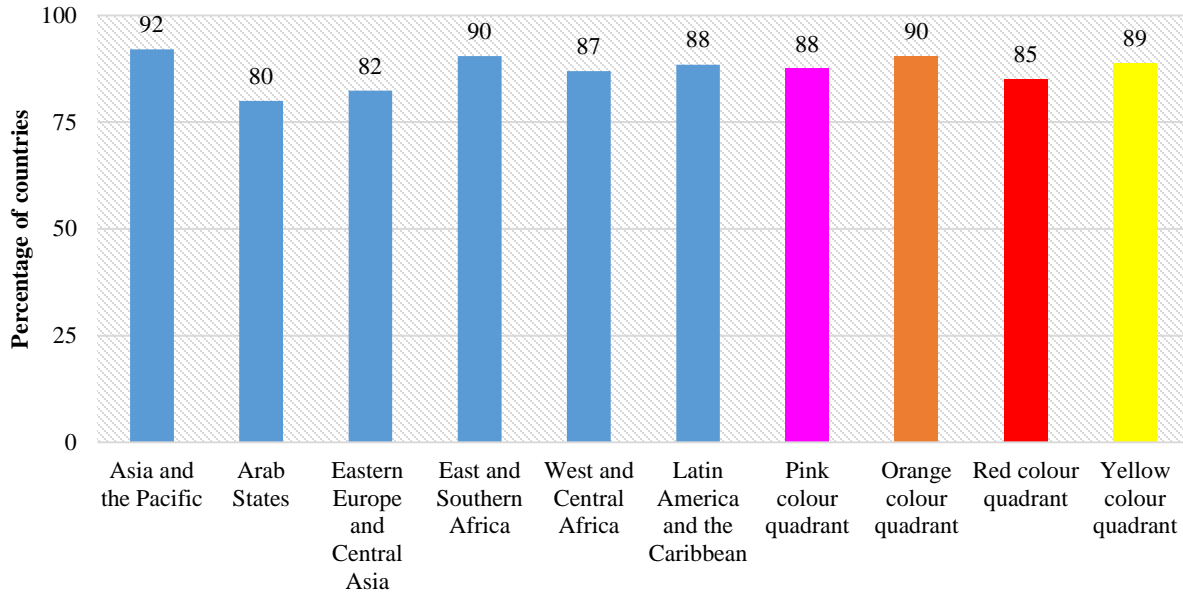


Note: No targets for East and Southern Africa for 2014-2015

Source: Country office annual report 2014-2015

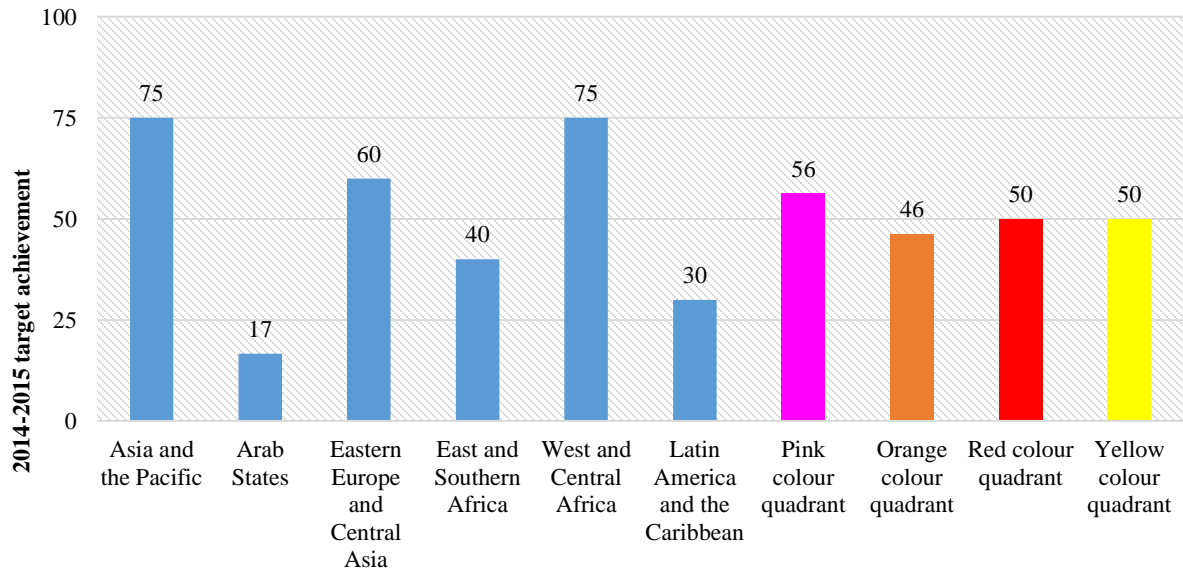
Outcome 4: Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality

Figure 11: 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), as of 2015



Source: Country office annual report 2014-2015

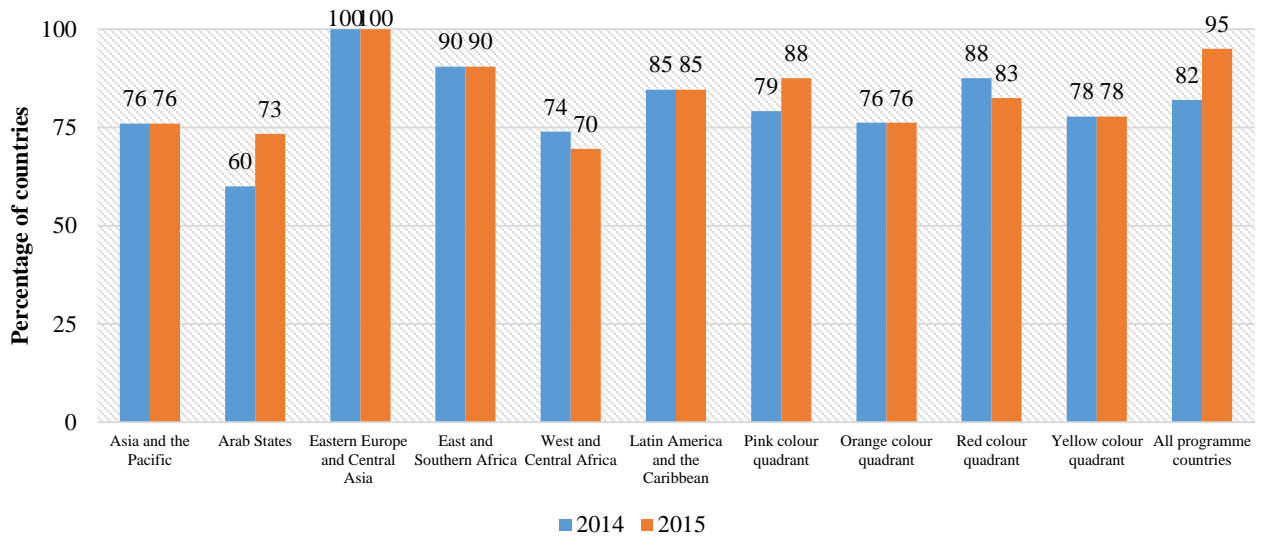
Figure 12: Number of countries that have implemented the population situation analysis (PSA) to identify priorities and formulate policies and programmes, 2014-2015 target achievement



Source: Country office annual report 2014-2015

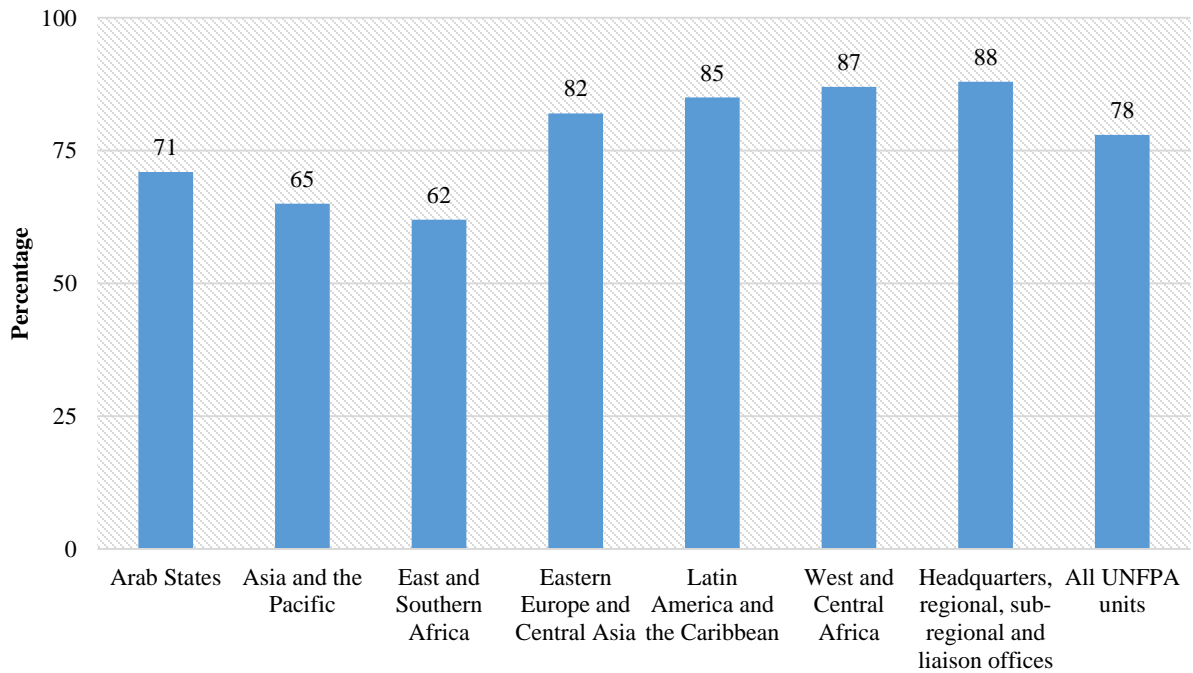
Organizational effectiveness and efficiency

Figure 13: Percentage of country programmes that duly monitor at least 90% of country programme, by year



Source: Country office annual report 2014-2015

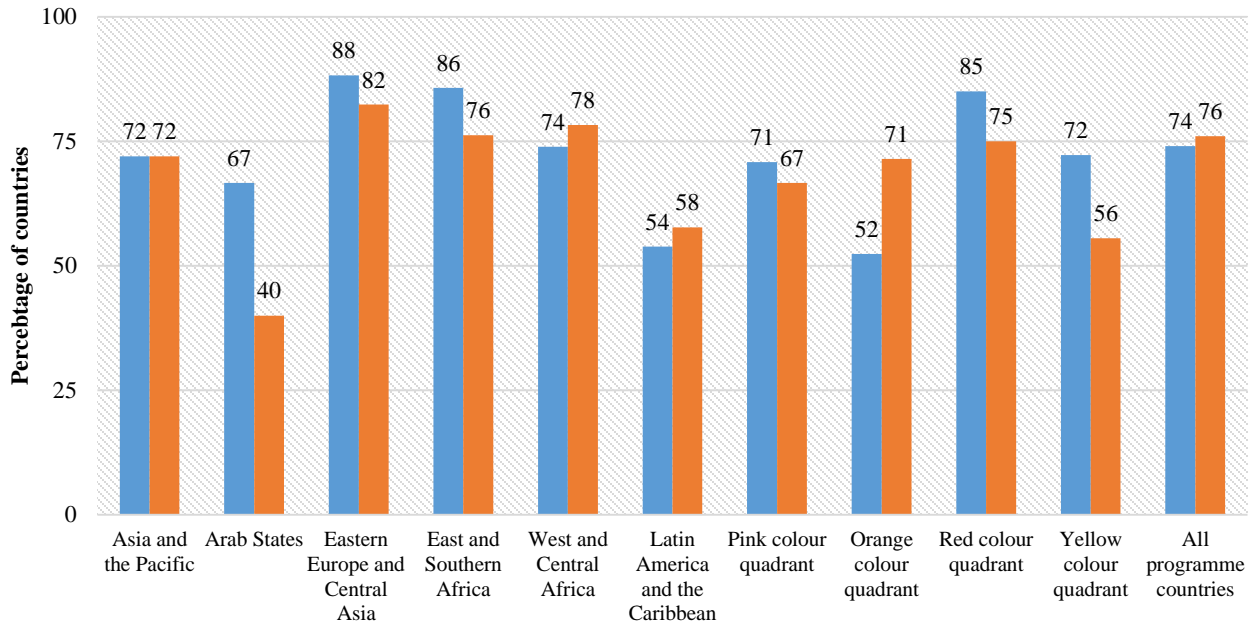
Figure 14: Proportion of UNFPA units achieving at least 90 per cent of their 2015 annual results plan¹ targets, 2015



Source: myResults/strategic information System

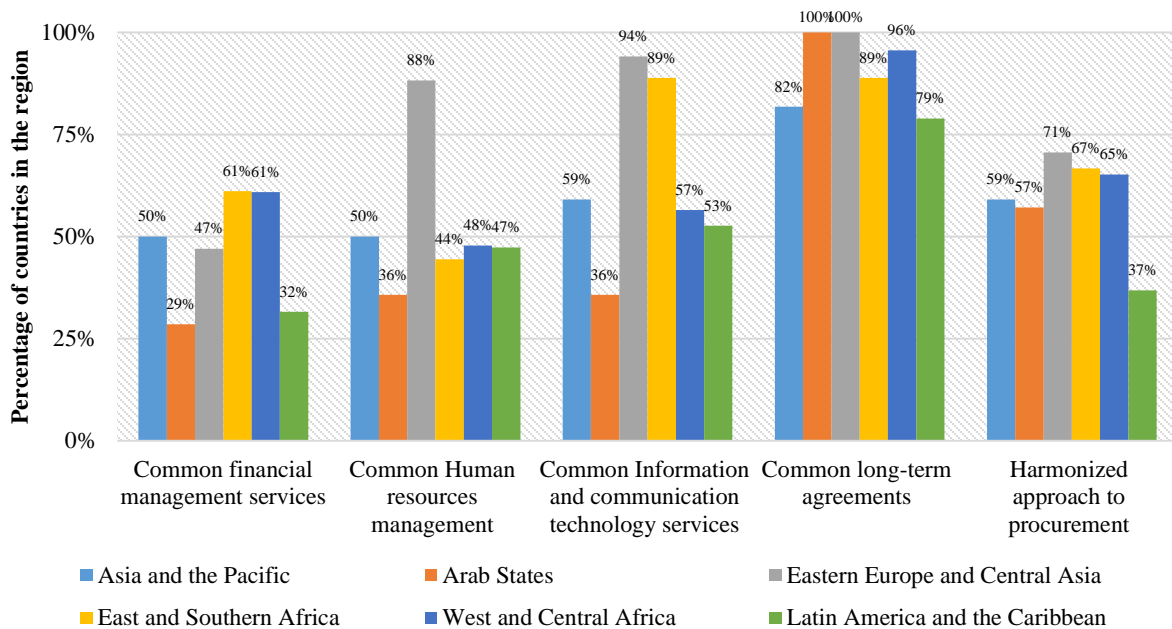
¹ All UNFPA units plan their annual results using myResults module of the Strategic Information System.

Figure 15: Percentage of UNFPA country offices that use south-south or triangular cooperation to achieve results



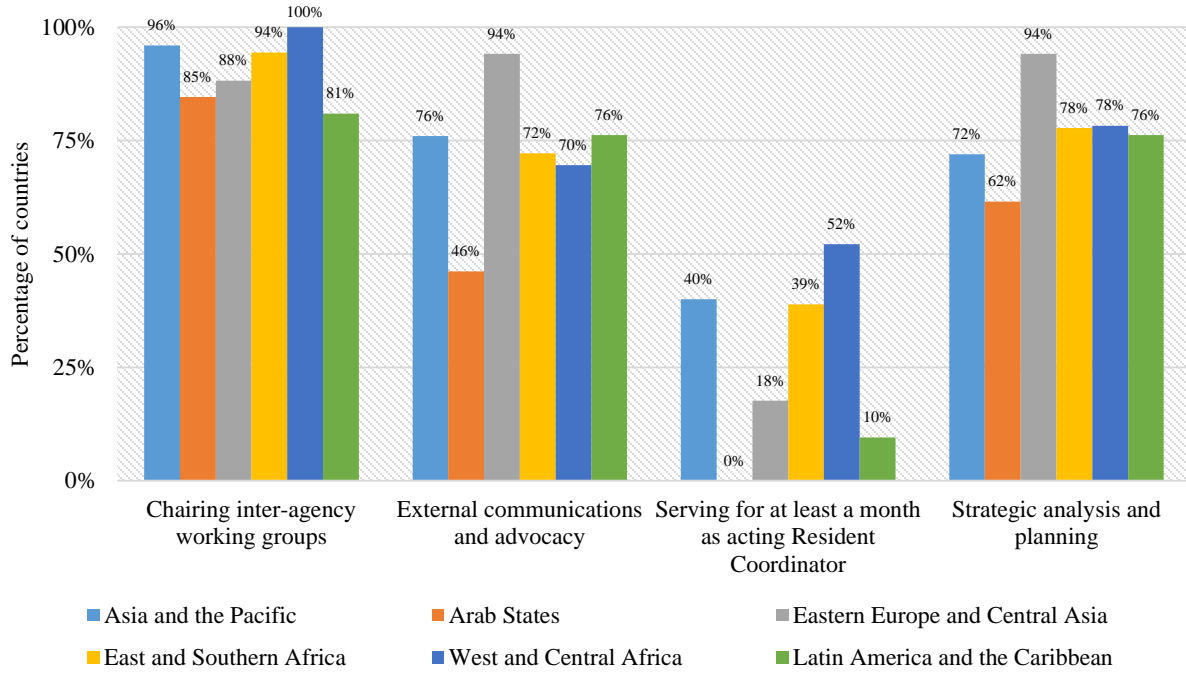
Source: Country office annual report 2014-2015

Figure 16: UNFPA country office implementing common United Nations services, 2015



Source: Country office annual report 2015

Figure 17: Nature of in-kind contribution to the resident coordinator system, 2015



Source: Country office annual report 2015

ⁱ Mode of engagement provides guidance for how UNFPA should engage in different country contexts. For example in countries that have highest needs and low ability to finance their own interventions (red countries), UNFPA offers a full package of interventions. From advocacy and policy through knowledge management and capacity development to service delivery. Countries with low needs and high ability to finance their own programmes (pink countries), UNFPA focuses on advocacy and policy dialogues. In Orange countries UNFPA provides advocacy/policy, knowledge management and capacity development. UNFPA supports advocacy, policy and knowledge management interventions in Yellow countries.