UN Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace and Security: 2011-2020

In 2010, on the occasion of the ten-year anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to propose a strategic framework to guide the UN's implementation of the resolution over the next ten years.[1] The strategic results framework attached here provides a joint vision for action to advance implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolutions on women and peace and security.[2] United Nations entities commit to take concrete actions under the four goal areas listed below in order to strengthen support to national implementation, strengthen the basis on which to assess progress and improve system-wide coordination on women, peace and security.

Vision

The framework aims to advance achievement of four broad goals derived from Security Council resolution 1325 (2000):

✓ **Prevention**: Prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations

✓ **Participation**: Women participate equally with men and gender equality is promoted in peace and security decision-making processes at national, local, regional and international levels

✓ **Protection**: Women's and girls' rights are protected and promoted in conflict-affected situations

✓ **Relief and Recovery**: Women and girls' specific relief needs are met and women's capacities to act as agents in relief and recovery are reinforced in conflict and post-conflict situations

Delivering Results

a)   The **outcomes, outputs and targets** identified under each pillar of the strategic results framework (**see Annex 1**) are priority areas identified in UN Secretary-General's reports on women and peace and security and also build on other United Nations processes, including the seven commitments put forward in the Secretary-General's report on women's participation in peacebuilding[3] (in the areas of mediation, post-conflict planning, financing, civilian capacity, post-conflict governance, rule of law and economic recovery), and the efforts by the United Nations system to end sexual violence in conflict. While the main responsibility and power for change linked to results at the **outcome** level rests with Member States, the proposed actions of the United Nations system at the **output** level in the Framework are geared to more effectively contribute to and support national efforts. Within their own mandates, UN entities will undertake a variety of actions aimed at promoting these goals as well as the goals enshrined in *inter alia* resolution 1325, the Beijing Platform for Action and CEDAW.

b)   The **targets** are divided into intermediate targets for 2014, thus permitting an assessment of implementation in time for the proposed High-level Review by the Security Council in 2015, and longer term targets up to 2020. The targets have been set on the basis of known implementation status and planned activities, but will be revised on the basis of **baseline** information, which will be assembled over the next one-year period.

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[1] S/PRST/2010/22
[2] S/RES/1325 (2000), S/RES/1820 (2008), S/RES/1888 (2009), S/RES/1889 (2009) and S/RES/1960 (2010)
[3] A/65/354-S/2010/466

c)   The **indicators** to assess progress against the four broad goal areas of the strategic results framework are found in **Annex 2**. This is the set of indicators contained in the Secretary-General's 2010 report to the Security Council.[4]

d)   The **lead entity** category in the strategic results framework denotes the major UN stakeholders that will monitor achievements against these targets. Designation as 'lead' does not indicate responsibility for the outcome but rather indicates mandate and expertise on this area, a capacity to support implementation through guidance, catalytic programming in some cases, joint programming in others, and a capacity to review and monitor target achievement.

Monitoring and Reporting

A High-level United Nations Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security (HLSC-WPS) has been established to oversee and monitor progress. The Steering Committee will be supported by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Women, Peace and Security. The strategic results framework will not replace the monitoring and reporting arrangements established under other processes mentioned above, but serves to clarify conceptually how these efforts interrelate, to further stimulate system-wide coordination, and identify gaps and opportunities for strengthened UN response. For instance, the seven commitments from the Secretary-General's report on women's participation in peacebuilding will be monitored and reported on as part of the broader peacebuilding agenda, which was formally agreed on by the secretary-General's Policy Committee. Entities responsible for coordinating its implementation will provide regular updates to the HLSC-WPS. Progress on the Secretary-General's 7-point action plan on Women and Peacebuilding will be reflected in the reporting on the strategic results framework and vice versa.

The strategic results framework is a living document. Elements can be added to reflect evolution in the implementation situation. Equally, no aspect of the Framework should be construed as limiting UN entities or agencies to these outputs alone. It is not intended to be comprehensive – it is intended to be strategic, targeting implementation gaps and driving priority agreed initiatives.

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[4] S/2010/498

Annex 1 : Strategic Results Framework[5]

GOAL 1: Prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations.[6]

OUTCOME 1.1: Women contribute to and have access to the full range of conflict prevention systems.

OUTPUTS	TARGET BY 2014	TARGET BY 2020	Lead Entity
OUTPUT 1.1.1 United Nations conflict and crisis early warning systems generate reliable information on security threats women and girls face and establish means to gather information on early warning from women. [7]	• 50 per cent of United Nations early warning systems utilize gender-specific indicators	• 100 per cent of United Nations early warning systems utilize gender-specific indicators	DPKO UNDP UN Action
OUTPUT 1.1.2 Women's conflict prevention efforts, both formal and informal, are reinforced and supported by United Nations entities. [8]	• United Nations development and other integrated planning frameworks and processes (Integrated Strategic Framework, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, Integrated Mission Planning Process) include activities aimed at strengthening the capacities of women's civil society organizations working on conflict prevention in 20 per cent of crisis countries with a United Nations presence • 40 per cent of community-level conflict mediators trained by United Nations supported programmes are women	• United Nations development and other integrated planning frameworks and processes (Integrated Strategic Framework, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, Integrated Mission Planning Process) include activities aimed at strengthening the capacities of women's civil society organizations working on conflict prevention in 80 per cent of crisis countries with United Nations presence • 50 per cent of community-level conflict mediators trained by United Nations supported programmes are women	UN Women DPKO UNDP
OUTPUT 1.1.3 United Nations supported disarmament, non-proliferation arms control [A/RES/65/69] and armed violence prevention and reduction activities include regular structured consultation with and active involvement of	• Inclusive and effective consultation with and involvement of women leaders and women's groups to be included in 50 per cent of United Nations supported disarmament activities	• Inclusive and effective consultation with and involvement of women leaders and women's groups to be included in 75 per cent of all United Nations supported disarmament activities	ODA

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[5] The targets will be regularly reviewed and revised as needed to address specific implementation challenges and ensure that new opportunities for accelerating implementation are reflected. Monitoring is enabled by use of the set of indicators on resolution 1325 (2000) presented to the Security Council on 26 October 2010 (S/2010/498) which are aligned to the four broad goals of the strategic framework.

[6] UN Action Strategic Framework Deliverables B4, B5, B10

[7] UN Action Strategic Framework Deliverables C2, C4

[8] UN Action Strategic Framework Deliverables A10, C12

women leaders and women's groups.

| OUTPUT 1.1.4 Security Council missions ensure consultations on the situation of women's and girl's rights and needs, and gender equality issues. | • 75 per cent of Security Council missions (since 2011) meet with women leaders and organizations | • 100 per cent of Security Council missions meet with women leaders and organizations | DPA DPKO |

OUTCOME 1.2: Mechanisms are established to systematically monitor, report on and prevent human rights violations against women and girls in conflict, including sexual violence in conflict.

OUTPUTS	TARGET BY 2014	TARGET BY 2020	Lead Entity
OUTPUT 1.2.1 United Nations peace operations to initiate immediate and long-term efforts to monitor and prevent conflict-related sexual violence against women and girls[9] and other human rights violations.	• 75 per cent of Force Commander Directives and multi-dimensional Mission Concepts of Operations[10] for military and for police, incorporate human rights and sexual and gender-based violence prevention • 15 per cent increase in human rights field missions to remote areas • Women Protection Advisers are deployed to 50 per cent of countries with a peacekeeping mission with a protection of civilians mandate where sexual violence in conflict is prevalent • Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements, as requested in SCR 1960 (2010), established and rolled out to selected countries	• 100 per cent of Force Commander Directives and multi-dimensional Mission Concept of Operations, for military and for police, incorporate human rights and sexual and gender-based violence prevention • 25 per cent increase in human rights field missions to remote areas • Women Protection Advisers are deployed to 100 per cent of countries with a peacekeeping mission with a protection of civilians mandate where sexual violence in conflict is prevalent • Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements in use in a selection of key countries	DPKO OHCHR UNITAR Member entities of UN Action
OUTPUT 1.2.2 All country and relevant thematic Secretary-General's reports to the Security Council provide women and peace and security analysis with concrete recommendations on prevention of violations of women's and girls' human rights.	• Secretary-General makes concrete recommendations on addressing women's and girls' rights in 50 per cent of countries and thematic issues on the Security Council agenda	• Secretary-General makes concrete recommendations on addressing women's and girl's rights in 75 per cent of countries and thematic issues on the Security Council agenda	All United Nations entities contributing to Secretary-General's reports

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[9] A/65/354–S/2010/466, Action Plan Commitment 6a; UN Action Strategic Framework Deliverables A1, C3, C4
[10] Traditional Missions do not address sexual and gender-based violence, only multi-dimensional peacekeeping operations are applicable

GOAL 2: Women participate equally with men and gender equality is promoted in peace and security decision-making processes at national, local, regional and international levels.

OUTCOME 2.1: Increased meaningful representation of women at all levels in international, regional and national institutions for the maintenance of peace and security.

OUTPUTS	TARGET BY 2014	TARGET BY 2020	Lead Entity
OUTPUT 2.1.1 Increased proportion of senior positions (P-5 and higher) held by women and improved gender-responsiveness of all senior management in all United Nations entities operating in conflict and post-conflict situations.[11]	• Women comprise at least 30 per cent of senior positions (P5 or higher) in United Nations entities operating in conflict and post-conflict situations • All countries with political, peacebuilding and multi-dimensional peacekeeping missions have at least one gender advisor	• Women comprise at least 40 per cent of senior positions (P5 or higher) in United Nations entities operating in conflict and post-conflict situations	All United Nations system DPA DPKO

OUTCOME 2.2: Increased attention to women's priorities and gender issues in peace agreements.

OUTPUTS	TARGET BY 2014	TARGET BY 2020	Lead Entity
OUTPUT 2.2.1 Increased number of appointments of women as chief mediator/special envoy to United Nations-led peace processes.[12]	• At least one woman appointed as chief mediator/special envoy to United Nations-led peace processes	• At least one in each three new appointments of chief mediators/special envoys to United Nations-led peace processes is a woman	EOSG
OUTPUT 2.2.2 Gender expertise provided to United Nations-supported mediation efforts.[13]	• 50 per cent of all United Nations mediation support activities include gender expertise	• 75 per cent of United Nations mediation support activities equipped with gender expertise	DPA DPKO UNW
OUTPUT 2.2.3 Women's representatives engage in consultations with mediation and negotiating teams during peace processes.[14]	• 50 per cent of all United Nations special envoys and mediators and meditation teams undertake regular consultations with women leaders and women's civil society organizations	• 85 per cent of all United Nations special envoys and mediators and meditation teams undertake regular consultations with women leaders and women's civil society organizations	UNW DPKO DPA

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[11] A/65/354–S/2010/466, Action Plan Commitment 4; A/65/334; A/65/747-S/2011/85.
[12] UN Action Strategic Framework Deliverable C8; A/65/354–S/2010/466, Action Plan Commitment 1a
[13] UN Action Strategic Framework Deliverable C8; A/65/354–S/2010/466, Action Plan Commitment 1b
[14] UN Action Strategic Framework Deliverable C8; A/65/354–S/2010/466,Action Plan Commitment 1d

OUTCOME 2.3: Increased representation of women at all levels as decision-makers in post-conflict countries.

OUTPUTS	TARGET BY 2014	TARGET BY 2020	Lead Entity
OUTPUT 2.3.1 United Nations technical assistance to conflict-resolution processes and countries emerging from conflict includes a rigorous assessment of options for temporary special measures, including quotas for women[15], in line with recommendations by the Convention to Eliminate Discrimination Against Women and other relevant international human rights treaties.	• At least 50 per cent of electoral support programme units in requesting countries will include gender expertise	• All electoral support programme units in requesting countries will include gender expertise	DPA DPKO UNW UNDP
OUTPUT 2.3.2 United Nations ensures that technical assistance to public administrative reform includes comprehensive options for measures, including but not limited to quotas and fast-track promotion schemes, to increase proportion of women in state institutions at all levels, and capacity-building to improve institutional effectiveness[16] in line with recommendations by the Convention to Eliminate Discrimination Against Women and other relevant international human rights treaties.	• Technical assistance or strategy on support for achieving gender balance in public administration is available to 50 per cent of countries with conflict and post-conflict situations	• Technical assistance or strategy on support for achieving gender balance in public administration is available to countries with conflict and post-conflict situations	UNW UNDP

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[15] A/65/354–S/2010/466, Action Plan Commitment 5a
[16] A/65/354–S/2010/466, Action Plan Commitment 5c

GOAL 3: Women and girls' rights are protected and promoted in conflict and post-conflict situations.

OUTCOME 3.1: Institutional mechanisms and structures ensure the security, safety and health of women and girls.

OUTPUTS	TARGET BY 2014	TARGET BY 2020	Lead Entity
OUTPUT 3.1.1 Women's and girls' rights are integrated into all operational guidance on protection of civilians and rolled out in relevant missions.	• Operational guidance reflecting women's and girl's rights implemented in 50 per cent of countries with integrated missions with protection of civilian mandates	• Operational guidance reflecting women's and girls' rights implemented in 100 per cent of countries with integrated missions with protection of civilian mandates.	DPKO OHCHR
OUTPUT 3.1.2 Special measures[17] to increase security of female internally displaced persons and refugees and promote women's representation in all camp committees and to ensure multi-sectoral prevention and response mechanisms for sexual and gender based violence in camp and non-camp settings.	• Special measures to protect displaced women and girls operationalized in 50 per cent of United Nations managed responses to displacement	• Special measures to protect displaced women and girls operationalized in 75 per cent of United Nations managed responses to displacement	UNHCR Protection Cluster and sub-cluster United Nations Members DPKO

OUTCOME 3.2: Security Sector Reform and Community Security and Arms Control programmes respond to threats faced by women and girls and promote women's meaningful participation in reform processes and activities related to disarmament, non-proliferation arms control [A/RES/65/69] and armed violence prevention and reduction activities.

OUTPUTS	TARGET BY 2014	TARGET BY 2020	Lead Entity
OUTPUT 3.2.1 The United Nations provides technical and advisory support and capacity-development to strengthen gender-responsive mechanisms for the control of small arms and light weapons.[18]	• 75 per cent of United Nations-sponsored and United Nations-led disarmament and arms control programmes mainstream gender throughout programme design and delivery	• 100 per cent of United Nations-sponsored and -led disarmament and arms control programmes mainstream gender throughout programme design and delivery	UNDP ODA UNITAR
OUTPUT 3.2.2 United Nations supports national efforts to ensure gender-responsive security sector reform through capacity development and advocacy.[19]	• 20 per cent of participants in security sector training activities are women • Gender considerations effectively mainstreamed in United Nations supported national security policies, strategies, plans and programmes	• 30 per cent of participants in security sector training activities are female	DPKO UNDP Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force

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[17] Special measures could include activation of protection cluster, provision of fuel efficient stoves, hippo water drums, community policing initiatives, etc.

[18] Mainstreaming gender for the effective implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action - Update of the 2006 Coordinating Action on Small Arms Guidelines

[19] UN Action Strategic Framework Deliverable A4

OUTCOME 3.3: Increased access to justice for women and girls whose rights are violated.

OUTPUTS	TARGET BY 2014	TARGET BY 2020	Lead Entity
OUTPUT 3.3.1 Relevant United Nations entities promote, support and provide technical assistance to judicial and corrections reform and legal support services (both formal and informal) to protect and enforce women's and girls' human rights consistent with international standards, with specific attention to sexual and gender based violence survivors and other vulnerable women.[20]	• 15 per cent of funding of rule of law and access to justice programming is dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment	• 30 per cent of funding of rule of law and access to justice programming dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment	DPKO/UNCT UNDP

GOAL 4: Women's and girls' specific relief needs are met and women's capacities to act as agents in relief and recovery are reinforced in conflict and post-conflict situations.

OUTCOME 4.1: Planning and funding of relief and recovery initiatives in conflict and post conflict situations respond to the needs of women and girls, especially vulnerable groups (internally displaced populations, sexual and gender based violence and war crimes victims, disabled, female heads of households, female ex-combatants, refugees and returnees, women living with and affected by HIV).

OUTPUTS	TARGET BY 2014	TARGET BY 2020	Lead Entity
OUTPUT 4.1.1 Fund-tracking mechanisms to assess attention to gender equality issues developed by all United Nations and Multi-Donor Trust Funds with programming mandates working in conflict and post conflict situations.[21]	• Gender Equality Programme Funding tracking mechanisms (e.g. gender marker) established and operational in 40 per cent of United Nations entities operating in conflict contexts.	• Gender Equality Programme Funding tracking mechanisms (e.g. gender marker) established and operational in 100 per cent of United Nations entities operating in conflict contexts	All United Nations entities

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[20] A/65/354–S/2010/466, Action Plan Commitments 6a, 6b
[21] UN Action Strategic Framework Deliverable A9; A/65/354–S/2010/466 Action Plan Commitment 3b

| OUTPUT 4.1.2
United Nations-led planning processes in conflict and post-conflict situations (including humanitarian and peacebuilding processes) are gender-responsive. | • At least 70 per cent of United Nations-led planning documents and resulting projects and programmes in conflict and post-conflict situations respond to the distinct needs and capacities of girls, boys, women and men, especially vulnerable groups

• Rosters for technical surge capacity for conflict and post-conflict situations include gender experts in each of the relevant areas (i.e. camp management, natural resources, etc.)

• At least 50 per cent of all United Nations-led local development and community infrastructure rehabilitation programmes include institutionalized mechanisms to ensure informed and effective participation of women's groups at the community and local level (i.e. setting of priorities, identification of beneficiaries, monitoring implementation) | • 100 per cent of United Nations-led planning documents and resulting projects and programmes in conflict and post-conflict situations respond to the distinct needs and capacities of girls, boys, women and men, especially vulnerable groups

• All United Nations-led local development and community infrastructure rehabilitation programmes include institutionalized mechanisms to ensure informed and effective participation of women's groups at the community and local level | All United Nations entities with programmatic mandates

International Civilian Capacities Review Team

OCHA
UNHCR
PBSO
UNW
UNDP |

OUTCOME 4.2: Post-conflict institutions and processes of peace consolidation fully engage women and acknowledge their roles in conflict and their right to redress for injustices.[22]

OUTPUTS	TARGET BY 2014	TARGET BY 2020	Lead Entity
OUTPUT 4.2.1 Women equitably participate in all stages of United Nations-supported Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration – from negotiation of peace agreements and establishment of national institutions to the design and implementation of programmes in order to ensure the specific needs of male and female ex-combatants are addressed, as well as of women, men, boys and girls associated with armed forces.	• At least 15 per cent of Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration programme funds are dedicated addressing specific gender needs, including the gendered dimensions of violence • Adequate and sufficient gender expertise available in 75 per cent of United Nations-supported Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration programmes at management and implementation levels	• At least 20 per cent of Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration programme funds are dedicated addressing specific gender needs, including the gendered dimensions of violence • Adequate and sufficient gender expertise available in 95 per cent of United Nations-supported Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration programmes at management and implementation levels	UNDP DPKO

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[22] UN Action Strategic Framework Deliverable A7

OUTPUT 4.2.2 Minimum standards of gender-responsiveness established (and options for ensuring their implementation incorporated into the technical advice activities of relevant United Nations actors) for Truth and Reconciliation Commissions, reparations programmes and related bodies.[23]	• At least 15 per cent of funding on transitional justice programmes (including reparations projects) is specifically dedicated to gender equality	• At least 30 per cent of funding on transitional justice programmes (including reparations) is specifically dedicated to gender equality. Of the rest, at least 50 per cent incorporates gender equality issues	OHCHR UNW UNDP DPKO

OUTCOME 4.3: Women and girls have equitable access to livelihood support services.[24]

OUTPUTS	TARGET BY 2014	TARGET BY 2020	Lead Entity
OUTPUT 4.3.1. Economic recovery and temporary employment[25] programmes specifically target women and girls as participants.	• At least 15 per cent of funding on economic recovery programmes is specifically dedicated to gender equality • At least 30 per cent of participants in economic recovery, temporary employment and post-conflict poverty reduction programmes are women	• At least 30 per cent of funding on economic recovery programmes is specifically dedicated to gender equality, with 50 per cent of the rest explicitly responding to different needs of men and women, girls and boys • At least 40 per cent of participants in economic recovery, temporary employment and post-conflict poverty reduction programmes are women	UNDP UNW UNCT

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[23] UN Action Strategic Framework Deliverables A7, C9; A/65/354–S/2010/466, Action Plan Commitment 6c
[24] A/65/354–S/2010/466, Action Plan Commitments 7a, 7b, 7c
[25] This includes short term cash for work, training and grants programmes.

Annex 2: INDICATORS

TO TRACK IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325 (2000)

This proposed set of indicators was developed at the request of Security Council resolution 1889 (2009, paragraph 17) by an interagency working group established specifically for this purpose, and presented to the Security Council in October 2010 as an annex to the Secretary-General report on women and peace and security (S/20120/498).[26] The Security Council, in its presidential statement S/PRST/2010/22, supported taking forward the indicators and encouraged Member States to take the indicators into account, as appropriate, in implementing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security. The set of indicators is organized in four goals, aligning therefore with the proposed UN Strategic Results Framework.

GOAL 1: Prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations

	INDICATOR
1a	Prevalence of sexual violence
1b	Patterns of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations
2	Extent to which UN peacekeeping and special political missions include information on violations of women's and girls' human rights in their periodic reporting to the Security Council
3a	Extent to which violations of women's and girls' human rights are reported, referred and investigated by human rights bodies
3b	Number and percentage share of women in governance bodies of national human right bodies
4	Percentage of reported cases of sexual exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed, civilian peacekeepers and/or humanitarian workers that are acted upon out of the total number of referred cases
5a	Extent to which measures to protect women's and girls' human rights are included in directives issued by heads of military components and heads of police components of peacekeeping missions
5b	Extent to which measures to protect women's and girls' human rights are included in national security policy frameworks
6	Number and type of actions taken by the Security Council related to resolution 1325 (2000)
7	Number and percentage share of women in executive positions of relevant regional and sub-regional organizations involved in preventing conflict

GOAL 2: Women participate equally with men and gender equality is promoted in decision-making processes for conflict prevention, management and resolution at national, local, regional and international levels

	INDICATOR
8	Percentage of peace agreements with specific provisions to improve the security and status of women and girls
9	Women's share of senior positions in UN field missions
10	Percentage of field missions with senior gender experts
11a	Representation of women among mediators, negotiators and technical experts in formal peace negotiations
11b	Women's participation in official observer status, at the beginning and the end of formal peace negotiations

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[26] The set was originally presented to the Security Council in April 2010 (S/2010/173); the Security Council, in its presidential statement (S/PRST/2010/8) noted that the indicators would need technical and conceptual development before becoming operational and requested a inclusion of a reviewed comprehensive set of indicators in the next report to the Council on women and peace and security due in October 2010.

	INDICATOR
12a	Women's political participation in parliaments and ministerial positions
12b	Women's political participation as voters and candidates
13	Extent to which Security Council missions address specific issues affecting women and girls in the terms of reference and mission reports

GOAL 3: Women and girls' are protected in conflict-affected situations

	INDICATOR
14	Index of women's and girls' physical security
15	Extent to which national laws to protect women's and girls' human rights are in line with international standards
16	Level of women's participation in the justice, security and foreign service sectors
17	Existence of national mechanisms for control of illicit small arms and light weapons
18	Percentage of benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery programs received by women and girls
19	Percentage of referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported, investigated and sentenced
20	Hours of training per capita of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence

GOAL 4: Women and girls' specific relief needs are met and women's capacities to act as agents in relief and recovery are reinforced in conflict and post-conflict situations.

	INDICATOR
21a	Maternal mortality rate
21b	Net primary and secondary education enrolment rates, by sex
22a	Proportion of budget related to indicators that address gender equality issues in strategic planning frameworks
22b	Proportion of budget related to targets that address gender equality issues in strategic planning frameworks
23a	Proportion of total disbursed funding to civil society organizations that is allocated to address gender equality issues
23b	Proportion of total disbursed funding to support gender equality issues that is allocated to civil society organizations
24a	Proportion of disbursed Multi-Donor Trust Funds (MDTFs) used to address gender equality issues
24b	Proportion of total spending of the UN system used to support gender equality issues
25	Extent to which Truth and Reconciliation Commissions include provisions to address the rights and participation of women and girls
26a	Percentage of benefits from reparation programmes received by women and girls
26b	Percentage of benefits from DDR programmes received by women and girls