

Good Practice Example:

UNCT-SWAP PERFORMANCE INDICATOR 7.1

Virtual Toolkit Resource



What?

Good Practice Tracking Progress over Cooperation Framework Outcome Results (UNCT-SWAP Scorecard Toolkit 2020)



Why?

This good-practice model was developed by the Albania UNCT to track the indicators of their 2017-2021 Programme of Cooperation for Sustainable Development (PCSD), over the PCSD cycle.

A traffic-light system adopted by this UNCT, showed at a glance which targets were on track and which were not. The UNCT used color coding of the gender-responsive indicators to facilitate analysis of the status of GEWE results planned in the PCSD.

This good practice model is useful in keeping track of progress on GEWE results as per the UNSDG requirements for Performance Indicator 2.3 M&E and Performance Indicator 7.1 Results.



Performance Indicator 7.1 Results

Approaches Minimum Requirements	a. The UNCT has achieved or is on track to achieve some gender equality and empowerment of women results as planned in the Cooperation Framework outcomes in line with SDG priorities, including SDG 5.
Meets Minimum Requirements	b. The UNCT has achieved or is on track to achieve all gender equality and empowerment of women results as planned in the Cooperation Framework outcomes in line with SDG priorities, including SDG 5.
Exceeds Minimum Requirements	Meets minimum requirements and c. At least one outcome level Cooperation Framework result has contributed to transformative change in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Good-Practice: Tracking Progress over Cooperation Framework Outcome Results
Developed for UNCT-SWAP Scorecard Toolkit, 2020

The Albania UNCT-SWAP Scorecard comprehensive assessment conducted in 2019 found a strong level of progress in achieving gender-equality results in line with SDG targets including SDG 5. Of the 25 Outcome indicators in the 2017-2021 Programme of Cooperation for Sustainable Development (PCSD), 17 (68%) track progress towards gender equality results. The RCO Albania used a traffic-light system to monitor outcome (and output) indicators annually, allowing the UNCT to see whether or not indicators were on track to meet targets. Gender-sensitive indicators were highlighted with red lettering to allow for analysis of this sub-group of indicators to reveal progress toward planned gender results. See sample excerpt below.

Indicator Tracking - Albania PCSD (2017-2021)

COLOUR CODE: green, on track; yellow, partially on track; red, no progress

Outcome 1—Governance and Rule of Law State and civil society organizations perform effectively and with accountability for consolidated democracy in line with international norms and standards National Development Goals: Accession to the European Union; Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law EU Integration Chapters & Priority Areas: 5, 10, 18, 22, 23, 24 SDGs: 5, 10, 16, 17					
Participating Agencies	Indicator	Baseline 2016	Outcome Target (2021) Output Target (2018)	Means of Verification	Value of Indicator, 31 December 2018
UNFPA UN Women UNICEF UNDP UNODC IOM UNHCR UNESCO	% MPs, municipal councillors, and senior positions in the public sector held by women	MPs 21% Municipal Councillors, 35% Public Sector, 44.6%	MPs, 30% Municipal Councillors, 50% Public Sector, no less than 30%	Parliament Central Elections Commission Department of Public Administration	MPs – 29% (2017) Municipal Councillors – 37% (2017) Public Sector – 44.6%
	Annual rating of democratic change in Albania (composite)	4.14/7	3.9	Albania Democratic Governance Country Report, Freedom House	4.11 (2018)
	Perceptions of performance of public institutions	CEC, 8% Parliament, 10% Government, 14% Local Government, 13%	CEC, 20% Parliament 25% Government 35% Local Government 50%	MOV: Periodic citizen survey undertaken in the framework of Open Government Partnership	Not measured any longer 2017 latest information: Central Elections Commission 20% Parliament 13% Government 28% Local Government 32%

Participating Agencies	Indicator	Baseline 2016	Outcome Target (2021) Output Target (2018)	Means of Verification	Value of Indicator, 31 December 2018
	Private household out-of-Pocket expenditure as a proportion of total health expenditure	55%	40%	World Bank reports INSTAT	55%
	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	Total 26 Female 12 Male 14	Total 9 (30% reduction) Female 8.5 (30% reduction) Male 10 (30% reduction)	UN IGME https://data.unicef.org/resources/levels-trends-child-mortality/	IMR 8 per 1,000 live births U5MR 9 per 1,000 births https://childmortality.org/reports
	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 deliveries)	29 (UN IGME) 32 (2016 INSTAT)	20 (30% reduction)	UN IGME	9.7 (2018 INSTAT)
WHO UNICEF UNFPA UNAIDS IOM UNESCO UNDP UNW FAO IAEA	Net enrolment rates	Pre-Primary Total 81.34% Girls 80.6% Boys 82% Roma Children 55% Primary 2013 Total 95.92% Girls 94.8% Boys 96.2% Roma Children 61.4% Children with Disabilities Basic Education 2014 3,201 students	Pre-Primary: Total: 98% Girls: 98% Boys: 98% Roma: 75% Primary 2021 Total: 100% Girls: 100% Boys: 100% Roma: 80% Children with Disabilities Basic Education 2020: 25% increase	MoE reports INSTAT UNESCO Institute for Statistics UNHCR Annual Reports OECD Biannual report of MoSWY	Pre-Primary n/a Primary (latest 2017) Total 96.9% Girls 96.2% Boys 97.5% Roma children: n/a Children with disabilities (latest 2017) basic education 3,252 students (16% increase)