UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNODC HANDBOOK:
FRAMEWORK TO MEASURE AND REPORT ON GENDER-RELATED SDG RESULTS

CONTENTS

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Gender-disaggregated data

Gender-disaggregated data includes, and is not limited to, sex-disaggregated data. It consists of numerical or non-numerical information collected through multiple sources and based on multiple variables. Gender-disaggregated data allow the measurement of intersecting and context-based factors that mark differences or produce inequalities between women and men on various social and economic dimensions. They should be broken down, to the extent possible to "do no harm", for example: by sex, age, gender, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographical location; and where possible, by religious background, socioeconomic situation, access to services and decision-making power, etc. Gender-disaggregated data and sex-disaggregated data are not synonyms. (Adapted and developed from OECD Toolkit for Mainstreaming and implementing gender equality).

Gender-inclusive

Gender inclusiveness is a process and refers to how well women and men are included as equally valued players in initiatives and project/programme activities. Gender-inclusive projects, programmes, policies, political processes and government services are those which have protocols in place to ensure women and men (and boys and girls, where appropriate) are included and have their voices heard and opinions equally valued. (UNDP Gender Responsive National Communication Toolkit, 2015).

Gender indicator

An indicator can be described as a reference point against which changes over time can be assessed. With a "gender indicator" we are trying to measure gender-related changes over time, that is the situation of men and women and the resulting gap between women and men. (UNDP Gender Responsive Indicators. Gender and NDC Planning for Implementation, 2019).

Gender-responsive indicator

With a "gender-responsive" indicator, we are trying to reflect an understanding of gender roles and inequalities to encourage equal participation, including equal and fair distribution of benefits. (UNDP Gender Responsive Indicators. Gender and NDC Planning for Implementation, 2019).

Gender-responsive

Gender responsiveness refers to outcomes that reflect an understanding of gender roles and inequalities and which make an effort to encourage equal participation and equal and fair distribution of benefits. Gender responsiveness is accomplished through gender analysis, that informs gender inclusiveness. (UNDP Gender Responsive National Communication Toolkit, 2015).

Gender statistics

It constitutes an area of statistics that cuts across traditional fields to identify, produce and disseminate data reflecting the realities of the lives of women and men, and policy issues relating to gender equality. (Developing Gender Statistics: A Practical Tool, UNECE, 2010)

Sex-disaggregated data

Sex-disaggregated data is data that are cross-classified by sex, presenting information separately for men and women, boys and girls. Sex-disaggregated data reflect roles, real situations, general conditions of women and men, girls and boys in every aspect of society. For instance, the literacy rate, education levels, business ownership, employment, wage differences, dependents, house and land ownership, loans and credit, and debts, etc. When data are not disaggregated by sex, it is more difficult to identify real and potential inequalities. Sex-disaggregated data are necessary for effective gender analysis. (UN Women Training Centre, Gender Equality Glossary, entry: Sex-disaggregated data). Having data broken down by sex does not guarantee, for example, that concepts, definitions and methods used in data production are conceived to reflect gender roles, relations and inequalities in society; therefore, collecting sex-disaggregated data represents only one of the characteristics of gender statistics.

Sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics

The language used to describe sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics varies greatly across the world and is dependent on various factors such as location, language, age, gender and cultural references. However, there are some terms which are commonly used within the international context.

Sexual orientation is understood to refer to each person's capacity for profound emotional, affectional and sexual attraction to, and intimate and sexual relations with, individuals of a different gender or the same gender or more than one gender.

Gender identity is understood to refer to each person's deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender, which may or may not correspond with the sex assigned at birth, including the personal sense of the body (which may involve, if freely chosen, modification of bodily appearance or function by medical, surgical or other means) and other expressions of gender, including dress, speech and mannerisms.

Gender expression external manifestations of gender, expressed through one's name, pronouns, clothing, haircut, behaviour, voice, mannerism and/or body characteristics. Society identifies these cues as masculine and feminine, although what is considered masculine and feminine changes over time and varies by culture. Typically, transgender people seek to make their gender expression align with their gender identity, rather than the sex they were assigned at birth.

Sex characteristics include primary physical features relating to sex characteristics (e.g., inner and outer genitalia and/or the chromosomal and hormonal structure) and secondary sex characteristics (e.g., muscle mass, hair distribution and stature).

(*Source:* IOM Full Glossary of Terms to describe sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics)

SMART indicator

SMART is an acronym indicating an indicator is: **s**pecific (precise and unambiguous), **m**easurable (amenable to independent validation), **a**chievable (realistic with the resources available), **r**elevant (contributes to expected result within the organization's mandate), and **t**ime-bound (achievable within a specific time frame).

1.   BACKGROUND

UNODC has a broad mandate to provide support to Member States in addressing and countering continuously evolving challenges posed by the illicit drug trade, transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism. UNODC support is aimed at addressing these challenges and developing the capacity of governments to formulate and implement coherent gender-responsive policies for sustainable development. This is accomplished through the provision of technical advice and assistance in establishing legislative and policy frameworks for drugs and crime control; supporting the elaboration of robust crime prevention and criminal justice structures; and promoting action to prevent drug use and abuse. As an organization, UNODC has stepped up its efforts to better integrate vital cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and women's empowerment and human rights in its normative, research and operational activities, deliverables and results.

The Gender Team in the Office of the Director-General/Executive Director, with the support of the Strategic Planning and Inter-Agency Affairs Unit, Division for Operations Office of the Director and the UNODC network of Gender Strategy Focal Points contributed to the development of a set of model gender-related indicators. The indicators can be used to measure progress and allow for comparisons in gender equality progress, linked to the normative, research and technical assistance support of UNODC at the global, regional and country levels through the UNODC network of field offices and headquarters. A consultant expert in gender and results-based management was hired to provide technical support.

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The menu of UNODC-specific gender indicators has been organized according to the six thematic groups, namely: Strategic and Budgetary Priorities, Corruption, Health and Livelihoods, Justice, Organized Crime and Trafficking and Terrorism Prevention. The majority of these indicators are either part of existing UNODC sets of indicators or have been adapted from other sources (i.e., the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals) to fully address the intersection of gender and drugs, transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism.

The compilation of indicators has been categorized according to three levels of results-based management, namely impact, outcome and output. Another level was added to measure UNODC performance in implementing gender-related initiatives in the framework of the UNOV/UNODC Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2018-2021) (hereinafter UNODC GEEW Strategy). Sustainable development goals indicators (SDGs) were also listed, as appropriate, per each thematic group. The indicators can be used in the results chain of UNODC programmes and projects at the programme planning and/or revision, monitoring and reporting phase. It is not expected that every indicator will be relevant for all policies, strategies, programmes, or projects; the selection of indicators will have to be determined by the level of the intervention, its scale and the context.

The Handbook also includes methodologies for data collection and the resources available or needed for this purpose. The reported information on data collection methodology and resources is not exhaustive and will require adaptation.

The purpose of this Handbook is to help staff of UNODC to effectively integrate a gender perspective into all aspects of their work.

It is intended to be used together with the following key UNODC gender mainstreaming tools:

↘ Guidance Note for UNODC Staff: Gender Mainstreaming in the Work of UNODC (2021)

↘ Briefing Note for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in Corruption Projects/Programmes (2021)

↘ Briefing Note for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in Justice Projects/Programmes (2021)

↘ Briefing Note for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in Health and Livelihoods Projects/Programmes (2021)

↘ Briefing Note for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming in Gender and Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Projects/Programmes (2021)

↘ Briefing Note for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in Terrorism Prevention Projects/Programmes (2021)

↘ UNODC Gender Mainstreaming Checklist

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2.   A QUICK GUIDE TO RESULTS-CHAIN INDICATORS

An indicator is a quantitative or qualitative, numeric or non-numeric information that shows progress in the achievement, over time, of the desired result, effect or change.

The methodology of results-based management involves the development intervention to be designed on the results chain, a causal linkages and sequence of results involving the different levels of indicators able to measure the impact of the intervention and its effects in the long and intermediate term (outcomes), short term (outputs) or as a direct result of activities (inputs).

For more information on results-based management methodology, please consult the UNODC Handbook on Results-based Management and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The following table synthetizes the hierarchy of results (inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impact) and includes information about their characteristics, items and type of changes they are supposed to trigger at each level.

Change in understanding →	Change in attitude →	Change in policy →	**Change in state**

INPUT LEVEL *The financial, human, material, technological and information resources used for project and programme activities*	**OUTPUT LEVEL** *The immediate, direct physical and financial results of the project*	**OUTCOME LEVEL** *The intended change of behaviour or attitude of the beneficiaries as a direct effect, intended or unintended, of a programme or project.*	**IMPACT LEVEL** *The goal of an intervention and highest level of change in a state or condition to which all the intervention's outcomes contribute.*
Used to measure the quantity (and the quality, where applicable) of resources provided to deliver on outputs and outcomes, for example:	*The changes in skills or abilities, or the availability of new products and services that result from the completion of activities within a specified time period, for example:*	*Outcomes describe a change, positive or negative, wanted or unwanted, deriving from the programme's outputs (the direct results of the activities). They reflect, for example:*	*In the areas of intervention in which UNODC operates, an impact level result should be a response to a similar question: What changes do we want to promote in crime prevention, drug control and rule of law?* *Impact indicators measure the long-term effects of an intervention, be they intended or unintended, positive or negative. They include behavioural changes for both rights holders and duty-bearers and expected benefits for the rights holders, for example:*
• Financial resources • Costs • Human resources • Material resources • Time	• Physical quantities • Changes in skills and abilities of rights holders • Reports produced • Ratio of commodities per rights holder • Time taken to process	• Improvement in the performance of, or the strengthened responsibility of, the rights holders and duty-bearers resulting from institutional or behavioural change • Attitudes of duty-bearers improved as a result of the intervention • Services are accessible to rights holders and duty-bearers are responsible for their functioning as a result of the intervention	• Application of knowledge and skills • Related practices and utilization of technology • Ways in which rightsholders will use the capacities or potentials delivered through UNODC inputs, activities and outputs
Input indicators enable conclusions regarding the project efficiency and efficacy in relation to the output and outcomes to be achieved.	*Outputs are tangible results of UNODC's interventions, for which UNODC is exclusively responsible.*	*The achievement of outcomes depends on the actions of various stakeholders and is not entirely in the hands of UNODC.*	*Ideally, the impact can be linked to the SDGs and refers to the corresponding Goal indicators to which it contributes.*

PERFORMANCE

A qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome with the intention of gauging the performance of an organization or the functioning of a programme or investment.

Programme level:

What happens during implementation, tabulated as a set of completions or milestones (also from the activity plan), for example:

- Date by which the operation should be completed
- Latest date for delivery
- Number of outlets reporting activities
- Number of rights holders and beneficiaries assisted to-date
- Status of procurement

Organization level:

Used to monitor the processes and institutional arrangements within the organization to achieve results on, for example, gender equality and the empowerment of women (GEEW), for example:

- Level of reflection of GEEW in the planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning
- Training and capacity-building
- Use of gender-disaggregated data and gender analysis
- Level of achievement in the promotion and implementation of the UNODC GEEW Strategy and related Action Plan

3. THE UNODC MODEL GENDER-RELATED INDICATORS

This UNODC set of model gender-related indicators constitutes a menu of meaningful indicators that can be included in UNODC programmes and projects at the designing and revision stages. They take into account three levels of results:

IMPACT LEVEL: for the indicators that measure the achievement of the goal/change in conditions or state

OUTCOME LEVEL: for the indicators that measure the achievement of the effects/changes in capacities and/or performance of duty-bearers and rights holders

OUTPUT LEVEL: for the indicators that measure the achievement of the deliverables/ immediate results

An additional level was considered in order to support the assessment of its own performance by UNODC, for example, in relation to the implementation of the UNODC GEEW strategy and subsequent iterations:

PERFORMANCE: indicators to measure the work of UNODC at the programme and organizational level.

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The set of model gender-related indicators is organized under six thematic clusters namely:

↘ **A.   STRATEGIC AND BUDGETARY PRIORITIES**

↘ **B.   CORRUPTION**

↘ **C.   HEALTH AND LIVELIHOODS**

↘ **D.   JUSTICE**

↘ **E.   ORGANIZED CRIME AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING**

↘ **F.   TERRORISM PREVENTION**

The tables below include the proposed indicators for each thematic area broken down according to the three levels of the results chain (impact, outcome and output). With the aim of supporting UNODC staff in the choice of the most suitable indicator, each level includes a suggested methodology and resources for data collection.

This set of model indicators also includes SDGs indicators to align support given by UNODC to the Member States and other counterparts for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and guidance in achieving national, regional and international gender-related commitments. For more information on the mandate of UNODC and how it relates to the SDGs, please see the resources available online here.

A table grouping of SDG indicators is provided for each thematic cluster.

A.   STRATEGIC AND BUDGETARY PRIORITIES

IMPACT LEVEL			
SOURCE DOCUMENT	**IMPACT INDICATOR**	**DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**	**RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION**
United Nations biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2018-2019	Increased number of regional initiatives maintained and/or developed to combat transnational organized crime and illicit trafficking, including trafficking in persons and in firearms, armed violence and gun criminality through gender-responsive cooperation agreements facilitated and/or supported by UNODC	• Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and regional programmes • United Nations Surveys on Crime Trends and the Operations of Criminal Justice Systems • Global Report on Trafficking in Persons Questionnaire (GLOTIP)	Capacity-building of partner government officials, partner organizations and other stakeholders on the effects of combating money-laundering, illicit financial flows, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, illicit trafficking of firearms, trafficking in cultural property, armed violence and gun criminality, and emerging crime in relation to gender
	Number of countries strengthening integrity, accountability and transparency in the public and private sector to prevent transnational organized crime and corruption, with a gender perspective, supported by UNODC upon request	• Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and regional programmes • Research, studies, surveys • Official country databases	Capacity-building of partner government officials, partner organizations and other stakeholders on the effects of combating money-laundering, illicit financial flows, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, illicit trafficking of firearms, trafficking in cultural property, armed violence and gun criminality, and emerging crime in relation to gender. Justice Section focal point coordinating the preparation of the Secretary-General's report

IMPACT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Strategic plan goals (pages 269, 302, 303) A/71/6/Rev.1	Support the development of global norms, policies and standards on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls	Review of regional, country and global programmes to verify this information	This information could be provided by field offices who contribute regularly to their respective United Nations country teams. A One Drive link could be sent to all SDG and Gender Strategy Focal Points to update this information on a quarterly basis
	The number and type of global norms, policies and standards on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls	Secondary data gathered from UNODC field offices	UNSDG website (country level) and UNSDG Knowledge Portal
	Support the efforts of Member States to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls and expand access to appropriate services	Secondary data gathering	The secondary data on access to survivors can be collected at a national level. It will exist, for instance, in government data through the police, hospitals and/or relevant ministries
	The number and type of programmes and projects supporting the efforts of Member States to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls and expand access to appropriate services	Review of pre- and post-test evaluation questionnaires	The pre- and post-test evaluations are available with the organizers (in this case UNODC staff) which can be used for identifying the percentage increase in capacities
	Strengthened cooperation between and among Member States, regional entities and partners in drug and crime control matters with a gendered perspective	Secondary review of existing UNODC documents	Regional, country and global programmes and joint programming initiatives

IMPACT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
United Nations proposed programme budget for 2020 – part IV, section 16, programme 13 (UNODC)	Adoption by Member States in receipt of UNODC assistance of alternatives to conviction or punishment measures and improved access to HIV services for people who use and abuse drugs, including those in contact with the criminal justice system, disaggregated by gender and age, in line with national guidelines and based on international standards	Secondary data gathering. This data should be available at the national level through hospitals/centres for treatment	• Gender Team • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Officials of Member States
United Nations proposed programme budget for 2021 – part IV, section 16, Programme 13 (UNODC)	Increase in number of Member States that develop and implement gender-sensitive crime prevention policies and programmes with the support of UNODC (cumulative) (on a baseline, with targets)	Secondary data gathered from prison departments or Ministry of Justice/ Ministry of Social Affairs and Health/ Ministry of Women and Children	Gazette/bare acts/policies released by the concerned department (usually Inspector General of Prisons or Department of Home Affairs or Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Women and Children/Ministry of Social Affairs and Health)
	75 per cent of Member States reflecting, in their statements during the regular sessions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the preparatory body to the Crime Congress, and in their statements to the Crime Congress itself, the national efforts taken to contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, Goal 5 and Goal 16 in particular, with the building of peaceful, just and inclusive societies as a condition for achieving sustainable development.	Data from the United Nations Crime Trend Survey (UNODC co-custodian with UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO)	
Gender Brief for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in the work of UNODC	Evidence of increased capacity of Member States to collect data and monitor trends on drugs and crime	Annual report and United Nations Crime Trend Survey questionnaires submitted to UNODC (research)	• Gender Team • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • ITS personnel • Analysts

IMPACT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
UNODC Strategy and Action Plan for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2018–2021)	2 (a) (ii) Systematic use of sex-disaggregated data in strategic plan reporting	Secondary data gathered from records/reports of Gender Team	Data from UNODC Gender Team on number of training sessions held, continuous dissemination of information, pre- and post-test evaluation results (training)
	7 (a) Senior managers internally champion gender equality and the empowerment of women	Secondary data gathered from records/reports of Gender Team	
	13 (a) Organizational culture partly supports the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women	Secondary data gathered from records/reports of UNODC Human Resources Management Service (HRMS)/Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)	Data from UNODC HRMS and Gender Team on number of training sessions held, continuous dissemination of information, pre- and post-test evaluation results (training)
UNODC Annual Reports 2017 and 2018	Increase in number of gender analysis in the situation analysis section of programme/project documents	• UNODC regional and country reporting data • Secondary review/analysis of UNODC activities	Guides and manuals developed by UNODC in collaboration with other United Nations entities
	Increase in number of "human interest" stories with cross-cutting themes on gender	• UNODC Gender Strategy Focal Point network • UNODC Annual Reports	UNODC advocacy and communications plan. The reports are available every year, and the baseline can be gathered through a simple review. The target can be included, which also provides the impetus to include GEEW stories in all relevant reports

IMPACT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
	The Office integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, in pursuance of the coherent and coordinated implementation of global committments on gender equality and the empowerment of women. The main elements that contribute to the achievement of SDG 5 are outlined in the Annual Programme Plan and in UNODC reports	• Study to be conducted supported by UNODC in the geographical areas • Secondary review/analysis of UNODC projects/programmes	• UNODC trained staff and Gender Strategy Focal Points • Developed methodology • Financial resources • Reports are available in the UNODC legacy programme and Financial Information Management System (ProFi) and/or Umoja Integrated Planning, Management and Reporting

IMPACT INDICATOR		DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
• Number and type of dismantled criminal networks through gender-responsive cooperation agreements facilitated and/or supported by UNODC • Percentage of networks relative to the total networks identified/dismantled through gender-responsive cooperation agreements facilitated and/or supported by UNODC		• Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and regional programming • United Nations Crime Trend Survey • Global Report on Trafficking in Persons Questionnaire (GLOTIP)	Capacity-building of partner government officials, partner organizations and other stakeholders on the benefits to countries of combating money-laundering, illicit financial flows, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, illicit trafficking of firearms, trafficking in cultural property, armed violence and gun criminality, and emerging crime in relation to gender
Reduced prevalence rates of gender-based crime and crime against women and girls' (in numbers and/or percentage, yearly)		• Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and regional programmes • Research, studies, surveys • Official country databases • "Do no harm" approach	Capacity-building of UNODC staff, partner government officials, partner organizations and other stakeholders on gender-based crime, prevention and criminal justice responses, data collection and reporting

IMPACT LEVEL

IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Criminal justice personnel, gender-disaggregated; prison population, gender-disaggregated	Secondary data gathered from UNODC field offices	• UNODC Justice Section focal point • UNODC programme staff • Ministry of Justice
Number of gender-responsive budget initiatives in the public and private sector to prevent organized crime and corruption, supported by UNODC	• Review of regional, country and global programmes • Secondary data gathered from UNODC field offices • UNSDG website (country level) and UNSDG Knowledge Portal	This information could be provided by field offices who contribute regularly to their respective United Nations country teams. A One Drive link could be sent to all UNODC SDG and Gender Strategy Focal Points who update this information on a quarterly basis
Number of Member States supported in developing policies to expand access to gender-sensitive survivors' services, including legal assistance	• Review of regional, country and global programmes • Secondary data gathered from UNODC field offices • United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) website (country level) and UNSDG Knowledge Portal	The secondary data on access to survivors can be collected at a national level. It will exist in government data through hospitals
Percentage of involved stakeholders participating in capacity-building programmes confirming improved capacity to identify and to address gender-specific issues in preventing and eliminating violence against women and girls.	Review of pre- and post-test evaluation questionnaires	The pre- and post-test evaluations are available from the organizers (in this case UNODC staff) and can be used for identifying the percentage increase in capacities

IMPACT LEVEL

IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Increased number of countries participating in integrated programmes implemented in the field contributing towards SDG 5 (over a period of time, e.g., programme time span)	Secondary review of existing UNODC documents	• Regional, country and global programmes and joint initiatives • UNODC Justice Section focal point • UNODC programme staff • Ministry of Justice
Number of countries provided with assistance to develop gender-sensitive alternatives for drug-related addictions	Secondary data gathering. This data should be available on national level at hospitals/centres for treatment	
Number of countries specifically treating women and children with drug addiction issues	• Review of regional, country and global programmes. • Secondary data gathered from UNODC field offices. • UNSDG website (country level) and UNSDG Knowledge Portal	
Number of Member States that adopt legislation for equal and adequate gender representation in the criminal justice system with UNODC support (on a baseline, with targets)	Secondary data gathered from prison departments or Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Women and Children	Gazette/bare acts/policies/released by the concerned department (usually Inspector General of Prisons or Department of Home Ministry/Justice/Women and Children)
Increased number of Member States that adopt gender-responsive crime prevention legislation with UNODC support (on a baseline, with targets)	Secondary data gathered from Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Women and Children	
Number of recommendations, decisions, resolutions or other measures related to SDG 5 adopted by intergovernmental bodies and organs (including treaty bodies)	• Review of regional, country and global programmes • Secondary data gathered from UNODC field offices and from the Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Women and Children	

IMPACT LEVEL

IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Percentage of countries reporting sex- and gender-disaggregated data to UNODC through the annual report questionnaires and United Nations country team questionnaires	Annual report and United Nations Crime Trend Survey questionnaires submitted to UNODC (research)	• Regional, country and global programmes and joint programming initiatives • Justice Section focal point • UNODC Programme staff • Ministry of Justice
Number of women in senior management and decision-making level (organizational level)	Data from United Nations Crime Trend Surveys (UNODC co-custodian with UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO)	
Increase in number of programmes specifically targeting reduction of inequalities of women and girls within UNODC-mandated areas of work (programmatic level)	Review of regional, country and global programmes	• Gender Strategy Focal Points at HQ and field offices • Programme staff
Number or percentage of government instances using sex-disaggregated data in the reporting of their strategic plans	Secondary data gathered from records/reports of the UNODC Gender Team	• Regional, country and global programmes and joint initiatives • Gender Strategy Focal Points • UNODC Programme staff
• Number of training sessions/capacity-building programmes attended by senior management (organizational level) • Number of gender-specific training sessions for increasing capacity of staff at all levels on creating awareness of gender-related issues (organizational level)	Secondary data gathered from records/reports of the UNODC Gender Team	Data from Gender Team of UNODC on number of training sessions held, continuous dissemination of information, pre- and post-test evaluation results (training)
• Increased use of alternative work arrangements/telecommuting (gender-disaggregated) • Increase in dissemination of information on access to mental health and well-being • Increase in the number of reported of cases of prohibited conduct	Secondary data gathered from records/reports from HRMS/Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)	Data from Gender Team of UNODC and HRMS on number of training sessions held, continuous dissemination of information, pre- and post-test evaluation results (training)

IMPACT LEVEL

IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Percentage of reports submitted using gender-disaggregated data of the total reports submitted	Secondary data gathered from records/reports of the UNODC Gender Team	• Gender Strategy Focal Points • UNODC Programme staff
Evidence showing changes in the organizational culture in favour of gender equality	Secondary data gathered from records/reports of the UNODC Gender Team	• Data from Gender Team of UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme staff at HQ and in field offices
Percentage of Gender Strategy Focal Points who are male	• UNODC regional/country reporting data • Gender Strategy Focal Point list	Data from the UNODC Gender Team
• Increase in the number of countries, which collect data on programmes/projects that include gender analysis in situational analysis in programme/project documents • Increase in number of "human interest" stories with cross-cutting themes on violence against women on a regular periodical basis	• Secondary review/analysis of UNODC annual progress reports • UNODC website • UNODC gender website	The reports are available every year, and the baseline can be gathered with a simple review. The target can be included, which also justifies including these stories in all relevant reports
Percentage of programmes/projects (out of total number) with a "theory of change" including a gender perspective	Study to be conducted supported by UNODC in the field offices	• Trained staff • Developed methodology
Female-to-male ratio of access to legal aid	Secondary review/analysis of UNODC programmes and projects	• Data from Gender Team of UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme staff at HQ and in field offices

IMPACT LEVEL

IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Number of new legal instruments that incorporate gender elements within UNODC thematic areas of work, including resolutions of an intergovernmental body/group that include gender	Secondary review/analysis of UNODC projects	Guides and manuals developed by UNODC in collaboration with other United Nations agencies
Increased number of targeted actions/measures which deal with gender-related aspects of post-Covid-19 recovery, and different services for gender-based violence survivors, targeted actions in countering violent extremism, etc.	Secondary review/analysis of UNODC projects	• Data from Gender Team of UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme staff at HQ and in field offices

OUTCOME LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
United Nations biennial programme plan and priorities for the period 2018-2019	Country has introduced counter-trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, as well as counter-firearms capacity development strategies that explicitly integrate human rights, gender equality and child protection components	Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and regional programmes, the United Nations Crime Trend Survey, Global Report on Trafficking in Persons Questionnaire (GLOTIP)	Capacity-building on the effects of combating money-laundering, illicit financial flows, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, illicit trafficking of firearms, trafficking in cultural property, armed violence and gun criminality and emerging crime in relation to gender
Strategic plan goals (page 254) A/71/6/Rev.1	Advancement of the rule of law with a gendered focus at the national and international levels (on a baseline and with targets)		

OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Number of countries with improved legislation and policies to counter trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants with a gendered focus	Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and regional programmes, the United Nations Crime Trend Survey, Global Report on Trafficking in Persons Questionnaire (GLOTIP)	Capacity-building on the effects of combating money-laundering, illicit financial flows, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, illicit trafficking of firearms, trafficking in cultural property, armed violence and gun criminality and emerging crime in relation to gender
Number of countries with improved and strengthened policies for children, in trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants		
Percentage of policies, strategies and action plans (out of the total number) that rely on human rights-based research and data that has been collected and shared on the basis of applicable legal and ethical principles and disaggregated on the basis of gender, age, nationality and other potential grounds for discrimination, as appropriate		
Increased number of users of the United Nations Synthetic Drugs Toolkit, disaggregated by gender, relative to the number of users in the previous year	Collect and analyse monthly/yearly user statistics through the existing registration tool	• Data from Gender Team of UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme staff in HQ and field offices.
Criminal justice personnel, disaggregated by gender; prison population, gender-disaggregated	• Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and regional programmes • Research, studies, surveys • Official country databases	Donor funding (allocations and expenditures) for relevant programmes/projects
Increased number of country-data series, tools and publications having a gender focus developed and disseminated (disaggregated by drug demand, drug supply, crime and criminal justice) with UNODC support	All UNODC databases: United Nations Crime Trend Survey, GLOTIP, firearms seizures, World WISE (wildlife seizures), annual report questionnaire	Crime research conducted by UNODC
Increase in budget allocated/expended for gender-sensitive/gender-responsive programmes and projects	Secondary review of existing UNODC documents	Regional, country, global programmes and joint programming initiatives

OUTCOME LEVEL

OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Number of gender-sensitive designed interventions on drug use prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and HIV prevention and care introduced in the country following UNODC programming	• UNODC programmatic and project reports • Secondary data review of legislation on access to justice, especially in relation to SDG 5	• Standardized definition of gender-sensitive interventions (e.g., definition of gender equality marker used for United Nations programmes) • Standardized definition of interventions introduced in the countries. The data should be available through the Ministry of Justice and/or Women and Child Welfare • UNODC also houses one of the Global Focal Points for Rule of Law in the police, justice and corrections
Number of Member States receiving support in the UNODC mandate area of strengthening the rule of law with a gendered focus (on a baseline and with targets)		
Number of UNODC programmes integrating gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls in their regional, country and global programmes		
Number of contributions made towards the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework "Output" statements as part of UNODC commitment to assisting Member States in achieving SDGs, especially SDG 5 and SDG 16		
Number of United Nations country teams including analysis and assessments in UNODC mandate areas in Common Country Analysis especially SDG 5 and SDG 16		

OUTPUT LEVEL

OUTPUT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Number of gender-sensitive assessments on vulnerability to drug use and abuse	UNODC programme/project reports	• Standardized definition of gender-sensitive assessments • UNODC Gender Strategy Focal Points • UNODC programme staff
Number of gender-sensitive assessments on the demand on treatment of drug use and abuse disorders	UNODC programme/project reports	
Number of women trained on gender-based violence in context of UNODC programmes/projects	UNODC programme/project reports	
Number of persons trained on synthetic drugs and forensic drug testing, disaggregated by gender that show acquired competences	UNODC programme/project reports	

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR STRATEGIC AND BUDGETARY PRIORITIES

Increased capacity of staff through programmes/training to develop gender indicators and results at the strategic and programmatic levels (organizational level)

SDG RELEVANT INDICATORS – STRATEGIC AND BUDGETARY PRIORITIES (IMPACT LEVEL)

3.5   Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.5.1   Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation, and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

3.5.2   Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

5.c.1   Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment

5.1.1   Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

SDG RELEVANT INDICATORS – STRATEGIC AND BUDGETARY PRIORITIES (impact level)

5.2.1 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 previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to: (a) physical violence; (b) psychological violence; and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months

RAB: 16.2.2. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation

RAB: 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

16.3.3 Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

B.   CORRUPTION

IMPACT LEVEL			
SOURCE DOCUMENT	**IMPACT INDICATOR**	**DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**	**RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION**
Briefing Note for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in Corruption Projects/ Programmes	Anti-corruption action plan includes at least one high-level result on GEEW which will contribute to meeting SGDs 5 and 16	• Review of regional, country and global programmes • Secondary data gathered from UNODC field offices • UNSDG website (country level) and UNSDG Knowledge Portal	• Gender Team of UNODC • ITS personnel • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices
	Number of standardized tools (e.g., public opinion surveys, rankings of various countries on the basis of their corruption levels, or level of bribery in private sector) that: (a) measure the frequency with which women face corruption in comparison to men; and (b) include the possibility to specify the payment of bribes through services as well as sexual favours	Periodic public opinion surveys and analysis	• Gender Team of UNODC • ITS personnel • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Researchers
UN WOMEN WPS[1]	Gendered impact of corruption and ways in which women are subject to gendered forms of corruption (i.e., sexual exploitation, etc.)	• Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and regional programmes • Research, studies, surveys • Official country databases	• Capacity-building of partner government officials, partner organizations and other stakeholders on the gendered impact of corruption and the effects of combating it • Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices

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[1] In 2018, the Secretary-General encouraged UN Women "to begin a consultative process on improving collection of data and measurements to monitor trends and progress globally", adding that those efforts "should consider new data initiatives specific to women and peace and security efforts to populate and disaggregate data across the Sustainable Development Goal indicators". In response to this call, a task force under the United Nations Standing Committee on Women, Peace and Security was formed to refine and strengthen the monitoring and accountability frameworks and further enhance the Women, Peace and Security dashboard.

IMPACT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
	Gendered impact of corruption on public funding, specifically for social services	• Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and regional programmes • Research, studies, surveys • Official country databases	
	The number of anti-corruption action plans developed in a gender-responsive manner (or the number of action plans that take into account the different conditions or situations of men and women)	• Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and regional programmes • Research, studies, surveys • Official country databases	• Gender Team in UNODC • ITS personnel • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices

IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Percentage or number of countries that adopt anti-corruption legal frameworks including a gender analysis and perspective by Member States and partner countries	• Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and regional programmes • Research, studies, surveys • Official country databases • Qualitative analysis to understand the impacted populations • Focus group with varied groups to gather data	• Gender Team in UNODC • ITS personnel • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices
Number of anti-corruption legal/policy frameworks adopted by Member States (individually or collectively) that are gender-responsive/gender-sensitive in nature		
Number of countries that examine the relationship between anti-corruption measures adopted and the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment by, for example, enhancing women's access to different social, economic and political rights		
Number or percentage of anti-corruption measures in the context of the international legal and policy framework for women's rights and gender equality, including individuals with variation in sex characteristics, diverse sexual orientation and/or diverse gender identities, are undertaken		
Number of gender equality efforts and measures that also directly and/or indirectly contribute to fighting corruption and enhancing integrity		

OUTCOME LEVEL

OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Number of anti-corruption projects and programmes that incorporate roles, needs and participation of women, men, girls and boys, and LGBTIQ+ community (or sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sexual characteristics)	• Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and regional programmes • Country and programme-based research, studies, surveys • Official country databases (from National Institutes of Statistics, universities, Government, etc.) • Qualitative analysis to measure the impacted population, sex- and gender-disaggregated, where possible • Focus groups with varied groups to gather data	• Gender Team • IT personnel • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Researchers
Anti-corruption policy/legal frameworks addressing gender inequality in key policy areas (e.g., national procurement policies, public sector recruitment or sectoral efforts such as education, health, etc.)		
Number of anti-corruption projects/programmes/work streams that include gendered components	• Review of regional, country and global programmes. • Secondary data gathered from UNODC field offices. • UNSDG website (country level) and UNSDG Knowledge Portal	
Women and men's attitudes with regard to reporting corruption, as well as citizen trust and perception in anti-corruption authorities and the government		
Increased and equitable access to vital public services (education, health, etc.) for vulnerable and marginalized groups		
Percentage of women and men who experience corruption in the public services sector in relation to the experiences identified the previous year		
The number and outcomes of gender-sensitive policy/political dialogues with partner governments for the reduction/eradication of corruption		
Number of gender-sensitive whistle-blower protection/reporting mechanisms		

OUTPUT LEVEL

OUTPUT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Number of women and girls, men and boys, and members of the LGBTIQ+ community participating in projects and programmes to counter corruption	Monitoring and evaluation tools for projects and programmes	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Projects/programmes teams • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials
Increased number of people from vulnerable and marginalized groups participating in anti-corruption programming/activities in relation to the previous year		
Number of men and women trained in developing policies and strategies on gender in law enforcement, gender-inclusive policies		
Number of men and women receiving gender-sensitivity training in relation to UNODC work streams/projects/programmes		
Increasing participation (number or percentage), in (number or percentage) of anti-corruption reforms and policy creation, by enhanced support and capacity for women's groups and civil society organizations	• Monitoring and evaluation tools for projects and programmes • Databases of civil society organizations • Official country databases (from National Institutes of Statistics, universities, Government, etc.) • Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and country programmes • Qualitative analysis to measure the impacted population, sex- and gender-disaggregated, where possible • Focus groups with varied groups to gather data	
The number or percentage of governmental institutions trained and able to implement gender equality and non-discrimination policies to counter corruption (on programme time span)		
Number or percentage and type of relevant authorities trained and competent in operationalizing/implementing gender equality programmes/activities/policies as an agent for change in the fight against corruption		
The number or percentage of case studies, training modules where gender has been explicitly mainstreamed (or the number or percentage of case studies, training modules that address gender-related issues and gender stereotypes)		
The number or percentage of project/programme outputs that provide information as to how the project/programme will impact the situation with regard to women and to men independently		
The number of identified case studies and policies specifically addressing integrity as a principle to address corruption taking into account different gender needs and interests		
Number of research reports on drugs and crime including gender-sensitive analysis		

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR CORRUPTION

A gender analysis is done for the priority sector: engendered situation analysis, stakeholder assessment and problem analysis are undertaken and available, and are used to inform the design and implementation of anti-corruption projects and programmes

Public procurement policies, public sector recruitment systems, whistle-blower policies/laws and corruption reporting mechanisms, investigations, prosecutions, etc., are gender-responsive and gender-sensitive

Raising awareness of the importance of producing gender-sensitive data and conducting sex-disaggregated statistical and analytical studies on corruption prevalence, patterns and typologies

Human rights risk assessments are conducted and available, and are used to inform the design and implementation of anti-corruption projects and programmes

Corruption risk assessments that incorporate human rights principles such as non-discrimination and equality, rule of law and equality before the law, to inform the design and implementation of anti-corruption projects and programmes, as well as serve national anti-corruption efforts

SDG RELEVANT INDICATORS FOR CORRUPTION (Impact level)

16.5.1   Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

16.5.2   Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

C.   HEALTH AND LIVELIHOODS

IMPACT LEVEL			
SOURCE DOCUMENT	**IMPACT INDICATOR**	**DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**	**RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION**
Briefing Note for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in Health and Livelihoods Projects/Programmes	Reduction of XX percent of individual's vulnerabilities to drug use and abuse, drug dependency, HIV/AIDS and illicit crop production and wildlife crime	• Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and regional/country programmes • Regional/Country and programme-based research, studies, surveys • Official country databases (from National Institutes of Statistics, universities, Government, etc.) • Qualitative analysis to measure the impacted population, sex- and gender-disaggregated, where possible • Focus groups with varied groups to gather data	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points • Programme/ Project teams • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials
	Percentage increase of Member States that recognize and promote the different roles of women and girls as critical stakeholders in countering wildlife crime with UNODC support		

IMPACT INDICATOR	**DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**	**RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION**
Percentage of institutions working on countering wildlife crime that implement gender equality inclusive initiatives	• Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and regional programmes • Country and programme-based research, studies, surveys. • Official country databases (from National Institutes of Statistics, universities, Government, etc.) • Qualitative analysis to measure the impacted population, sex- and gender-disaggregated, where possible. • Focus groups with varied groups to gather data	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Project teams • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials
Decrease in drug use and abuse disorders and HIV antiretroviral therapy gap among women who use drugs		
Ratios of treatment places for women and men who use and abuse drugs		

OUTCOME LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Briefing Note for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in Health and Livelihoods Projects/Programmes	Number and typology of available, accessible and non-discriminatory health and livelihood services for women, men, and members of the LGBTIQ+ community/individuals with variations in sex characteristics of diverse sexual orientation and/or diverse or plural gender identities in partner countries with the support of UNODC	• Projects and programmes monitoring and evaluation data tools • Databases of civil society organizations • Official country databases (from National Institutes of Statistics, universities, Government/Ministry of Health, etc.) • Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and country programmes • Qualitative analysis to measure the impacted population, sex- and gender-disaggregated, where possible • Focus groups with varied groups to gather data	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Project teams • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials
	Availability and accessibility of HIV/AIDS prevention and response legal framework and action plans in partner countries with the support of UNODC		
	Rate of improved access to and utilization of gender-sensitive health-care services, including HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis, and drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation in male and female prison settings in a given country		
	Increased use of prevention and treatment services by men and women		
	Increase of XX (percentage or number) biomedical/medical researchers on drug addiction that document the gendered biological and physical differences of substance abuse between women and men		
	Standard operating procedures and training manuals on HIV/AIDS, sexually-transmitted infections, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and tuberculosis prevention, treatment and care in prisons and closed settings which integrate gender dimensions produced	• Monitoring and evaluation tools for projects and programmes • Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and country programmes	

OUTCOME LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
	Actions undertaken by community representatives and stakeholders on gender-responsive HIV services for women who use and abuse drugs, as a result of policy dialogues conducted within the framework of UNODC activities	• Monitoring and evaluation tools for projects and programmes • Surveys • Focus groups with key stakeholders, community and rights holders	
	The number of civil society organizations, including women's groups and LGBTIQ+ groups that participate actively and effectively in the development of drug prevention programmes in given country X and typology of commitment and achievements	• Monitoring and evaluation tools for projects and programmes • Civil society organization databases • Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and country programmes	
	Production of standard operating procedures and training materials for service providers working with female drug users and the female intimate/sex partners of male drug users	• Monitoring and evaluation tools for projects and programmes • Civil society organization databases • Official country databases (from National Institutes of Statistics, universities, Government, etc.) • Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and country programmes	

OUTCOME LEVEL

OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Availability of appropriate means and tools, and trained personnel to identify and manage substance use and substance abuse disorders in pregnancy	• Official country databases (from National Institutes of Statistics, universities, Government, etc.) • Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and country programmes • Qualitative analysis to measure the impacted population, sex- and gender-disaggregated, where possible	• Standardized definitions of availability, accessibility, affordability and non-discriminatory • Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Project teams • Researchers
Number of available, accessible, affordable and non-discriminatory health and livelihood services for rights holders disaggregated by age group, gender, typology and geographical coverage		
Increased use of prevention and treatment services by women, men, girls and boys		
Number of programmes accepted and incorporated into the national response framework by the government disaggregated by: types; integration levels of needs of women, men, girls and boys and other relevant groups; budgeting level; and coverage		
Male-to-female ratio of both duty bearers and rights holders of UNODC programme activities in the area of health and livelihoods	UNODC programme reports, country reports on drug use and disorders, as well as treatment data	
Male-to-female ratio of drug use and abuse disorders		
Treatment drop-outs disaggregated by women, men, girls and boys		

OUTPUT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Briefing Note for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in Health and Livelihoods Projects/Programmes	Number of substance use treatment services and care provided for women in the country and levels of satisfaction of beneficiaries and rights holders	• Monitoring and evaluation tools for projects and programmes • Civil society organization databases • Official country databases (from National Institutes of Statistics, universities, Government, etc.)	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Project teams • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials

OUTPUT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
		• Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and country programmes	
	Extent of comprehensive HIV, sexually transmitted infections, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and tuberculosis prevention, treatment and care services provided in prisons, taking into account the different needs of men and women	• Official databases/Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, prisons • Databases from human rights organizations working in the prisons • UNODC programme databases	
	Number of inmates benefiting from HIV, sexually transmitted infections, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and tuberculosis prevention treatment and care services in prisons and after release (gender-disaggregated)		
	Women and men's experiences as drug users in detention, prisons and in closed settings		
	The number of UNODC-trained trainers and service providers on gender-responsive, community-based HIV prevention, treatment and care services for women who use and abuse drugs	UNODC programme databases	
	The number and role of women/men in training	• UNODC programme databases • Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and country programmes • Qualitative impact surveys • Focus groups with key stakeholders and rights holders to collect qualitative data	
	The number or percentage of case studies/training modules where gender has been explicitly mainstreamed		
	Women and men's attitudes with regard to drug use and gender-specific drug-use disorders		

OUTPUT LEVEL

OUTPUT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Number of persons whose skills and knowledge on synthetic drugs and forensics has improved after training provided by UNODC, gender-disaggregated	• Monitoring and evaluation tools for projects and programmes • UNODC partner databases • Official country databases (National Institutes of Statistics, universities, Governments, etc.) • Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and country programmes • Qualitative analysis to measure the impacted population, sex- and gender-disaggregated, where possible • Focus groups with varied groups to gather data	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Project teams • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials
Increased number of users of the United Nations Synthetic Drugs Toolkit, gender-disaggregated		
Number of knowledge products generated, disaggregated by: typology; target populations; geographical coverage		
Number of manuals/guidelines produced/contextualized disaggregated by: setting; target group; gender of target population; provider (sector/level), translated and developed		
Number of trained duty-bearers disaggregated by: gender; institutional affiliation; and functional role		
Number of centres involved in the pilot/implementation phase of the programme/project, disaggregated by sector, direct or indirect involvement		
Number of rights holders reached by capacity development initiatives under the programme/projact, disaggregated by: age group; gender; setting; provider; and direct/indirect reach		
Number of developed gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation frameworks, disaggregated by typology and coverage		
Percentage of participants who assessed the quality of capacity development activities in terms of effectiveness, disaggregated by age group, sex and other subpopulations		

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR HEALTH AND LIVELIHOODS

A gender analysis is done for the priority sector – engendered situation analysis, stakeholder assessment and problem analysis are undertaken and available, and are used to inform the design and implementation of projects and programmes that enhance health and livelihoods

Human rights risk assessments are conducted and available, and are used to inform the design and implementation of projects and programmes that enhance health and livelihoods

Drug surveys employ gender-sensitive survey methodologies, including participatory methods

SDG RELEVANT INDICATORS FOR HEALTH AND LIVELIHOODS (Impact level)

1.a.2   Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

3.b.2   Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

3.b.3   Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

3.c.1   Health worker density and distribution

3.d.1   International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness

3.3.1   Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

3.4.1   Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

3.4.2   Suicide mortality rate

3.5.1   Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

3.5.2   Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

5.6.1   Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care

D. JUSTICE

IMPACT LEVEL			
SOURCE DOCUMENT	**IMPACT INDICATOR**	**DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**	**RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION**
Briefing Note for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in Justice Projects/ Programmes	The number of effective, accessible and gender-responsive criminal justice systems in country X based on the rule of law, international conventions, human rights standards and gender equality, and the empowerment of women as a result of UNODC support	• UNODC technical assistance situation analysis (including stakeholder interviews, review of existing data from criminal justice institutions, sex- and gender-disaggregated where possible) • Court records, sex- and gender-disaggregated, where possible	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Researchers • Analysts • Courts and Ministry of Justice officials
	Positive changes in awareness, skills, attitudes and motivations among criminal justice professionals (e.g., police, prosecutors, judges, legal aid service providers, etc), when dealing with sexual and gender-based violence cases	Participatory assessment (UNODC technical assistance needs assessments), pre-/post-training exams/surveys	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials
	National strategies which reflect international norms and standards on preventing and responding to violence against women and girls	Action plan documents, strategic documents, legal and policy documents/regulations follow-up reports, any other documents produced	
	Women and men's experiences as suspects at various stages in the criminal justice system (identification of criminal laws and procedures that men and women have different exposure to)	Research papers, legal and policy documents/regulations reports, pre-/post-training exams/surveys and/or any other documents produced	

IMPACT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
	Women and men's attitudes with regard to crime prevention efforts and gender	Participatory assessment (UNODC technical assistance needs assessments), pre-/post-training exams/surveys, lists of participants	
	Efforts to ensure gender-sensitive judicial integrity issues	Mission/activity reports, review of materials produced	
	Engagement with survivors of crime (context and programme specific) in criminal justice systems and processes	Mission/activity reports, review of materials produced	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Project teams • Researchers
	Holistic, trauma-informed, gender-sensitive and victim-/survivor-centred justice reform, particularly in regard to sexual and gender-based violence	Mission/activity reports, pre-/post-training exams/surveys	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Project teams • Researchers • Anti-gender-based violence centres personnel
United Nations Rule of Law	Gender balance in police and law enforcement personnel: percentage (or ratio) of police personnel who are women. (context and programme specific)	Mission/activity reports, pre-/post-training exams	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices. • Project teams • Researchers • Government officials (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Prisons, Police)

IMPACT LEVEL			
SOURCE DOCUMENT	**IMPACT INDICATOR**	**DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**	**RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION**
	Detention facilities for women (context specific)	Mission/activity reports, pre-/post-training exams	
	Impartiality of the courts: whether the courts are perceived by the population to be treating people fairly and impartially, regardless of their income, race, ethnicity, national or social origin, age, gender or religion	Participatory assessment (UNODC technical assistance needs assessments), pre-/post-training exams/surveys, lists of participants	

IMPACT INDICATOR	**DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**	**RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION**
Effective, accessible child- and gender-responsive criminal justice systems in country X based on the rule of law, international conventions and United Nations standards and norms pertaining to violence against children, justice for children and child justice systems, and gender equality and the empowerment of girls as a result of UNODC support	• UNODC technical assistance situation analysis (including stakeholder interviews, review of existing data from criminal justice institutions, sex- and gender-disaggregated, where possible) • Court records, sex- and gender-disaggregated, where possible	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Researchers • Government officials (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Prisons, Police), gender machinery in country
Number of governmental institutions reporting activities related to commitments undertaken which are aligned with national strategies	Action plan documents, strategic documents, legal and policy documents/regulations follow-up reports, any other documents produced	
National strategies which reflect international norms and standards on preventing and responding to violence against children, especially girls		

IMPACT LEVEL

IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Girls' and boys' experiences as suspects, victims, witnesses and alleged offenders in the criminal justice system (identification of criminal laws and procedures that girls and boys have different exposure to)	Research papers, legal and policy documents/regulation reports, pre-/post-training exams any other documents produced	
Girls' and boys' attitudes with regard to crime prevention efforts and gender		
Countries strengthen gendered accountability and transparency measures in public institutions in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption	Mission/activity reports, review of materials produced	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Researchers • Government officials (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Prisons, Police), gender machinery in country
The number of governmental institutions implementing gender-based violence prevention policies		
Number of countries that use specialized approaches to accommodate the needs of sexual and gender-based violence victims and survivors within prosecution services		
Number of police (disaggregated) equally assigned in police offices		
Proportion of women engaged as prosecutors and judges and their impact on society including access to justice, treatment of victims and survivors		
The existence and quality of detention facilities for women and girls	Action plan documents, strategic documents, legal and policy documents/regulations follow-up reports, any other documents produced	• Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Government officials (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Prisons, Police), gender machinery in country
Number of national women's protection centres (or similar) and specialized gender desks in police stations throughout the country as a result of UNODC support	• Participatory assessment (UNODC technical assistance needs assessments), pre-/post-training exams, lists of participants • Review of regional, country and global programmes	

IMPACT LEVEL

IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Proportion of target countries with laws and policies on sexual and gender-based violence that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, are evidence-based and in line with international human rights standards and treaty bodies' recommendations	• Secondary data gathered from UNODC field offices • UNSDG website (country level) and UNSDG Knowledge Portal	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Government officials (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Prisons, Police), gender machinery in country
Proportion of countries that allocate percentage of national budgets to the prevention and elimination of all forms of sexual and gender-based violence		
Proportion of countries that have globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of sexual and gender-based violence, collected over time		
Number of countries that that use specialized approaches to accommodate the needs of sexual and gender-based violence/violence against women victims in the court administration and judiciary		
Law enforcement and security actors at the national and international level regularly raise gender aspects in their areas of work on, for example, counter terrorism, etc.	• Review of regional, country and global programmes • Monitoring and evaluation tools for programmes	
Sustainable reduction in involvement in drugs and crime of men and women, based on assistance, support or research findings provided by UNODC to Member States		
Legal frameworks in place and policies adopted and implemented on effectively addressing gender-related issues		
(Number of) laws, policies and strategies pertaining to organized crime and illicit trafficking sensitive to the needs, roles and capacities of men and women		

OUTCOME LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Briefing Note for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in Justice Projects/ Programmes	Percentage increase of criminal justice professionals (e.g., police, prosecutors, judges, prison staff, legal aid service providers, etc.) and relevant civil society organizations who have strengthened their knowledge, capacities and tools to promote gender equality and understand intersectionality of rights in the implementation of international standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (e.g., on urban or youth crime prevention, restorative justice, non-custodial measures, legal aid, imprisonment, victims of crime, violence against women, violence against children, etc.) with UNODC support	• UNODC technical assistance needs assessments (including stakeholder interviews, review of existing data from criminal justice institutions, sex-disaggregated where possible) • Court records, sex- and gender-disaggregated where possible	• Donor funding for projects/ programmes • Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Researchers • Government officials • Civil society organization databases
	Increased number of women critical stakeholders having the knowledge and understanding of evidence-based crime prevention		
	The number and type of civil society organizations, including women's groups, that participate actively and effectively in country X's criminal law reform public consultations and their engagement in the processes		
UN WOMEN, Women Peace and Security	Percentage of law enforcement officials reporting increased knowledge of effective measures to prevent and respond to violence against women/homicides	Participatory assessment (UNODC technical assistance needs assessments), pre-/post-training exams/surveys, lists of participants	• Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Researchers • Governmental officials (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Police, local/regional gender equality machinery)

OUTCOME LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
	National strategies that reflect international norms and standards on preventing and responding to violence against women	National Action Plan documents, strategic documents, legal and policy documents/regulations follow-up reports, any other documents produced	
	Women and men's experiences as suspects in the criminal justice system (Identification of criminal laws and procedures that men and women have different exposure to)	Research papers, legal and policy documents/regulations reports, pre-/post-training exams, any other documents produced	
	Women and men's attitudes with regard to crime prevention efforts and gender	Research papers, legal and policy documents/regulations reports, pre-/post-training exams, any other documents produced	
	Increase (number or percentage) in efforts and effectiveness to ensure gender-sensitive (or gender-responsive) judicial integrity (with baseline and targets)	• Monitoring and evaluation tools for projects and programmes • Official country databases (from National Institutes of Statistics, universities, Government, etc.) • Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and country programmes • Qualitative analysis to measure the impacted population, sex- and gender-disaggregated where possible • Focus groups with varied groups to gather data	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams. • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials

OUTCOME LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
	Increase (number or percentage) and effectiveness of engagement actions with victims and survivors, sex-disaggregated, in justice systems and processes (with baseline and targets)		
	Existence of holistic, trauma-informed, gender-sensitive (or gender-responsive) and victim and survivor-centred justice reform, particularly in regard to gender-based violence with UNODC support		

OUTCOME LEVEL

OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Availability of new or revised laws, policies and strategies on crime prevention and criminal justice reform (e.g., on urban or youth crime prevention, restorative justice, non-custodial measures, legal aid, imprisonment, victims of crime, violence against women, violence against children, etc.) (depending on the scope of the project or programme, the indicator could be adjusted to specify the area of intervention)	• UNODC technical assistance needs assessments (including stakeholder interviews, review of existing data from criminal justice institutions, sex- disaggregated where possible) • Court records, sex-disaggregated where possible	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Project teams • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials
Percentage increase of criminal justice professionals (e.g., police, prosecutors, judges, prison staff, legal aid service providers, etc.) and relevant systems (e.g., child protection, education, health) as well as civil society organizations who have strengthened their knowledge, capacities and tools to promote gender equality and understand intersectionality of rights in the implementation of international standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal pertaining justice (e.g., on urban or youth crime prevention, restorative justice, non-custodial measures, legal aid, imprisonment, victims of crime, violence against women, violence against children, justice for children and child justice systems, etc.) with UNODC support	Court records, sex- or gender-disaggregated, where possible	

OUTCOME LEVEL

OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Number of men and women trained in developing policies and strategies on gender in law enforcement, gender inclusive policies	Participatory assessment (UNODC technical assistance needs assessments), pre-/post-training exams, lists of participants	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Project teams • Staff of civil society organizations • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials (Police, Ministry of Justice, gender machinery)
Increased number of women as critical stakeholders understanding and having knowledge of evidence-based crime prevention		
Percentage increase in the participation of women's professional organizations (e.g., women police associations, female lawyers' associations, women judge and prosecutors' organizations, etc.) in designing, implementing and monitoring of frameworks and tools (e.g., codes of conduct for law enforcement, recruitment and retention policies, standard operating procedures, etc.) with UNODC support		
Percentage increase in the number of civil society organizations and state institutions supported by UNODC that have improved capacity and opportunities to influence criminal justice reform and to provide key services (e.g., legal aid, victim protection and assistance, gender-based violence risk assessments and safety planning, gender-specific health care in prison, gender-responsive non-custodial measures, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes and aftercare, etc.) to women, individuals of diverse sexual orientation, gender identities (as victims, witnesses, offenders or prisoners)		
Percentage of police and law enforcement officers trained and who acquired knowledge and skills to prevent gender-based-violence (e.g., percentage of law enforcement officials who implement verification programmes for the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence)		
Percentage of law enforcement officials reporting increased knowledge of effective measures to prevent and respond to violence against girls/homicides		
National strategies which reflect international norms and standards on preventing and responding to violence against children, especially girls	Action plan documents, strategic documents, legal and policy documents/regulations follow-up reports, any other documents produced	

OUTCOME LEVEL

OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Girls' and boys' experiences as suspects, victims, witnesses and alleged offenders in the criminal justice system (identification of criminal laws and procedures that girls and boys have different exposure to)	Research papers, legal and policy documents/regulations reports, pre-/post-training exams any other documents produced	
Girls' and boys' attitudes with regard to crime prevention efforts and gender		
The availability of law enforcement policies and strategies that are taking into account gender equality and diversity and which encourage women participation in operational work	Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and country programmes	• Programme/project teams • Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Staff of civil society organizations • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials (Police, Ministry of Justice, gender machinery)
Number of studies/analysis published to understand gender aspects of UNODC thematic fields, including for instance studies on prevalence of gender-based violence in conflict context or gender aspects of corruption in post-Covid-19 recovery	• Monitoring and evaluation tools for projects and programmes • Country and programme-based research, studies, surveys	
Number of criminal justice systems that produce quality data to the achievement of SDGs	Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and country programmes	
Action plans developed to shape relevant gender-sensitive policies; improvement in the performance of duties/change of attitudes (qualitative indicator) towards gender equality – measurable data from regular reports. Availability of reporting channels	• Monitoring and evaluation tools for projects and programmes. • Country and programme-based research, studies, surveys • Qualitative analysis to measure the impacted population, sex- and gender-disaggregated where possible	

OUTPUT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Gender Brief for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in Justice Projects	Percentage of beneficiaries of crime prevention interventions, by sex	Participatory assessment (UNODC technical assistance needs assessments), pre-/post-training exams, lists of participants	• Programme/project teams • Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Staff of civil society organizations • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials (Police, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, gender machinery).
	The number and role of women/men in capacity-building activities and training sessions	• Mission/activity reports, review of materials produced • Participatory assessment (UNODC technical assistance needs assessments), pre-/post-training exams, lists of participants	
	The number or percentage of case studies or training modules where gender has been explicitly mainstreamed	• Mission/activity reports, review of materials produced • Mission/activity reports, pre-/post-training exams any other documents produced.	
	The number and type of training module on gender dimensions of criminal justice responses developed		

OUTPUT LEVEL

OUTPUT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Proportion of female officers in criminal justice institutions and of female non-state criminal justice professionals (e.g., law enforcement, prosecution service, judiciary, prison administration, legal aid service providers, etc.)	Participatory assessment (UNODC technical assistance needs assessments), pre-/post-training exams, lists of participants	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials (Police, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, gender machinery)
Percentage of criminal justice professionals (e.g., police, prosecutors, judges, legal aid service providers, etc.) reporting increased knowledge of effective measures to prevent and respond to violence against women/gender-related killing of women	• Mission/activity reports, review of materials produced • Participatory assessment (UNODC technical assistance needs assessments), pre-/post-training exams, lists of participants	
Percentage increase of criminal justice professionals (e.g., police, prosecutors, judges, prison staff, legal aid service providers, etc.) and relevant civil society organizations who have strengthened their knowledge, capacities and tools to promote gender equality and understand intersectionality of rights in the implementation of international standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (e.g., on urban or youth crime prevention, restorative justice, non-custodial measures, legal aid, imprisonment, victims of crime, violence against women, violence against children, use of force, etc.) with UNODC support	• Mission/activity reports, review of materials produced	
The number or percentage of case studies, training modules where child- and gender-sensitive approaches have been explicitly mainstreamed	Mission/activity reports, pre-/post-training exams any other documents produced	

OUTPUT LEVEL

OUTPUT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Percentage of targeted national and subnational training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and sexual and gender-based violence in their curriculum, as per international standards	Mission/activity reports, review of materials produced	
Number of service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girls who are survivors of violence	• Monitoring and evaluation tools for projects and programmes • Mission/activity reports, review of materials produced	
Development of (number and type) women networks for criminal justice practitioners with UNODC support	Mission/activity reports, review of materials produced	
Number of men and women trained in developing gender-inclusive policies and strategies in law enforcement operations	Mission/activity reports, pre-/post training exams any other documents produced	
Number of men and women receiving gender-sensitivity training in relation to UNODC work streams/projects/programmes.	Mission/activity reports, pre-/post-post-training exams any other documents produced	

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR JUSTICE
Technical assistance needs assessments for the priority sector(s) (police, prosecution, judiciary, prisons, legal aid, etc.), integration of gender dimensions in the situational analysis, stakeholder assessment and problem analysis
Gender-sensitive research and data of the criminal justice system is taken into account in technical assistance needs assessments and project design, monitoring and evaluation
A gender analysis is done for the priority sector; stakeholder assessment and problem analysis are undertaken and available
Gender-sensitive research and data of criminal justice system is regularly collected
Engendered situational analysis, stakeholder assessment and problem analysis are undertaken and available
Gender and child-sensitive research and data of the criminal justice system is taken into account in technical assistance needs assessments and project design, monitoring and evaluation
Development of a number of standard operating procedures or guidelines on gender-friendly work environments, which covers accommodating female law enforcement officers, etc.
Gender assessments of specific law enforcement policies and strategies

SDG RELEVANT INDICATORS FOR JUSTICE (Impact level)	
5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (by sex)
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.3.1	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

E.   ORGANIZED CRIME AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

IMPACT LEVEL			
SOURCE DOCUMENT	**IMPACT INDICATOR**	**DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**	**RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION**
Briefing Note for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender and Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Projects/ Programmes	Percentage decrease in the population of women imprisoned for drug-related offences	Surveys and research (including stakeholder interviews, review of existing data from criminal justice institutions, sex- and gender-disaggregated where possible)	Reports and existing government data
	Number of new regional cooperation agreements in criminal matters regarding the participation of women in cybercrime activities stipulated, as a result of UNODC support	Regional cooperation agreements, disaggregated data from regional events including training and conferences, UNODC technical assistance	Conference and training reports
	Adequate (based on international standards criteria) policy and legal frameworks addressing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms in support of SDGs 16 and 5	Gender-responsive assessment survey reports, stakeholder interviews and data from the stakeholders (disaggregated where possible)	Reports, existing government data
	Adequate analysis (based on international standards criteria), in support of SDGs and especially Goal 16, of the phenomenon of organized crime in a comprehensive manner, including through a gender-responsive lens		
	Gender-responsive firearms control regimes and related licences and authorization systems in place to prevent the risk of theft, loss, diversion, trafficking of firearms including their availability to or access by criminals, as well as to enhance control over their availability to perpetrators of domestic and gender-based violence	UNODC assessment mission/ assessment reports (assessment of firearms control regimes, strategies and action plans, including legislative assessment, review of existing data from criminal justice institutions, sex-disaggregated where possible)	Police data, survey data, assessment data

IMPACT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
	The number of national roadmaps and action plans that include the active involvement and participation of women in firearms control measures and initiatives aimed at preventing and reducing firearms trafficking, armed violence and incidents of domestic and gender-based violence	UNODC technical assistance, disaggregated crime data from relevant police authorities	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Researchers
	The number of bilateral or regional cooperation agreements in criminal matters regarding the participation of women in firearms trafficking activities stipulated with UNODC support	Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and country programmes	
	Satisfaction with police response to crime reports, disaggregated by sex	• Qualitative analysis, sex- and gender-disaggregated where possible • Focus groups with varied groups to gather data • Qualitative analysis, sex- and gender-disaggregated where possible • Focus groups with varied groups to gather data	
United Nations Rule of Law	Police and law enforcement control of crime		
	Satisfaction with police response to crime reports		
	• Response to domestic violence incidents • Response to gender-based violence • Whether the population believes that women who are victims of sexual and other gender-based violence are treated fairly by the courts and criminal justice system	Court data on convictions, rulings of the decided cases, perception survey and existing government data	Reports, existing government data
	Responses to sexual crimes against women and children	Survey reports, stakeholder interviews, data from shelters, police reports and civil society organization reports	Reports, existing data from government and civil society organizations
	Crime reporting by women to the police	Data from women in police stations, women and children shelters, police reports and civil society	Law enforcement agency data and reports

IMPACT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
	Gender and confidence in the police: ratio of percentage of women and men respondents to the public survey who say they trust law enforcement and the police	Perception surveys, needs assessments, data from civil society organizations, stakeholder interviews	Assessment reports
	Revocation or suspension of licence(s) to acquire, own, carry or deal with firearms to persons convicted for gender or domestic violence	Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and country programmes	
UN Women Peace and Security Agenda	Engagement with women's civil society organizations in efforts to counter trafficking and organized crime, including trafficking in human beings, migrants, the drug trade, trafficking in firearms, products from environmental offences	UNODC technical assistance, capacity-building, assessments	Reports, existing government data
	Number of trafficked victims, smuggled migrants and other migrants who are witnesses to migrant smuggling or have been victims of crime identified and assisted by government authorities and civil society organizations, breakdown by age and sex	Victim protection and assistance standard operating procedures, national referral mechanism, law enforcement agency and social services data	Law enforcement agency data and reports, assessments reports
	Women and men's attitudes with regard to counter-smuggling efforts and gender	Perception survey, assessment reports, UNODC technical assistance	Survey and perception reports
	Gendered analysis of the dimensions of trafficking in firearms and the drug trade, including the intersection of gender-based violence and discrimination	Gender gap analysis studies related to transnational organized crimes	Study reports, government data
	Online violence targeting women, including particularly women's rights organizations, women leaders and women human rights defenders	UNODC technical assistance in countering cybercrime, assessments, desk reviews, government data	

IMPACT LEVEL

IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Number or percentage of policies, strategies and action plans that rely on human rights-based and gender equality research and data that has been collected, shared and protected on the basis of applicable legal and ethical principles and disaggregated on the basis of gender, age, nationality and other potential grounds for discrimination, as appropriate	UNODC technical assistance needs assessments (including stakeholder interviews, review of existing data from criminal justice institutions, sex-disaggregated where possible)	Reports, existing government data
Enhanced participation of women in regional matters related to transnational organized crime (in number and percentage of programme/project time span)	Regional cooperation agreements, desegregated data from regional events including training and conferences, UNODC technical assistance	Conference and training reports
Number of countries that have revised/introduced gender-responsive considerations in their domestic policy, legislative and regulatory firearms control regimes and related action plans, to prevent and combat illicit firearms manufacturing and trafficking in line also with the purpose and requirements of the Firearms Protocol	UNODC assessment mission/assessment reports (assessment of firearms control regimes, strategies and action plans, including legislative assessment, review of existing data from criminal justice institutions, sex-disaggregated where possible)	Police data, survey data, assessment data
The number of public institutions that come together to tackle crime and related offences in a gender-responsive manner (through analysis of gender-relevant factors pertaining to perpetrators and victims)	UNODC technical assistance, disaggregated crime data from relevant police authorities	

IMPACT LEVEL

IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Policies, strategies and action plans at the national level that rely on gender-responsive considerations based not only on the trafficking in people, smuggling of migrants and firearms protocols, the United Nations Convention against Organized Crime (UNTOC) and the three protocols that target specific areas and manifestations of organized crime, and in accordance with guidance provided by the Issue Paper	Gender-responsive assessment survey reports, stakeholder interviews and data from the stakeholders (disaggregated where possible)	Reports, existing government data
Protection of victims of trafficking and gender-based violence	Court data on convictions, rulings of decided cases, perception surveys and existing government data	
The number and type of country's legal provision/rules/prosecution acts in response to sexual crime against women, children and other vulnerable segments including trans-genders	• Survey reports, stakeholder interviews, data from shelters, police reports and civil society reports • Data from women police stations, women and children's shelters, police reports and civil society	• Reports, existing data from government and civil society organizations • Law enforcement agency data and reports
Percentage of criminal justice practitioners, disaggregated by sex, who have strengthened their capacities and have tools to investigate environmental crimes (forestry, fauna, others)	UNODC technical assistance, capacity-building, assessments	Reports, existing government data
Number of seized firearms disaggregated by the sex of the offender; number of homicides involving (trafficked, illicit, legal) firearms disaggregated by sex; number of firearms per seizure disaggregated by the sex of the offender; types of firearms seized disaggregated by the sex of the offender; qualitative analysis on the method in which seized firearms are trafficked, disaggregated by the sex of the offender to better understand the methodologies deployed by female traffickers; judicial finding as to the role of convicted firearms traffickers, disaggregated by the sex of the offender to better understand the functions of women in organized criminal groups	Gender gap analysis studies related to transnational organized crime	Study reports, government data

OUTCOME LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Gender Brief for UNODC Staff. Mainstreaming Gender in Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Projects	Existence of consolidated gender-responsive policy and regulation in witness protection, in organized crime cases with UNODC support	Gender gap analysis studies related to transnational organized crimes including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials
	Existence of gender-responsive policy and regulations to recognize and support women victims of falsified medical products that consider their different needs	Gender gap analysis and studies related to falsified medical products, data and reports of anti-drugs and narcotic forces (sex- and gender-disaggregated where possible)	
	Existence of gender-sensitive approaches to detection, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of cases of gun criminality, armed violence (including gender-based and domestic violence) and to the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms and related criminality	Assessment studies on analysing the gaps to fighting illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms and related criminality with enhanced role of women	
	Existence of gender-responsive policies and action plans in place to reduce armed violence and the availability and access to firearms to perpetrators of domestic and gender-based violence (e.g., gender-sensitive and participatory arms surrender and destruction campaigns, etc.)	Mission/activity reports, review of materials produced	
	The number of men and boys informed and actively participating in mainstreaming gender and advancing women and girls' participation in inclusive efforts to prevent and respond to cybercrime	Gender gap analysis and studies related to cybercrime, sex- and gender-disaggregated where possible	

OUTCOME LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
United Nations Rule of Law	In year one the risk ratio for the proportion of victimized men who report a crime compared to victimized women (indicator 11) is 1.6; the following year it is 1.57, a proportionate change of 1.9 percentage	UNODC technical assistance needs assessments (including stakeholder interviews, review of existing data from criminal justice institutions, sex-disaggregated where possible)	Donor funding of the programmes and new projects

OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
The number of victims of trafficking, smuggled migrants and other migrants who are witnesses to migrant smuggling or have been victims of crime identified and assisted by government authorities and civil society organizations, breakdown by age and sex	Gender gap analysis studies related to transnational organized crimes including trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials
Gender-responsive and human rights-based policies, action plans and regulations in place to implement domestically the provisions of UNTOC	• Secondary data gathered through signed memorandums of understanding and country programmes. • Qualitative analysis to measure the impacted population, sex- and gender-disaggregated where possible	
Number of countries that have adopted gender-sensitive programmes and action plans to reduce armed violence and prevent firearms criminality with the participation of civil society and women's organizations	Mission/activity reports, review of materials produced	

OUTCOME LEVEL

OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Number of countries that have adopted or improved laws, strategies and other policies to implement UNTOC also taking into account gender-responsive and human rights-based considerations	Assessment studies on analysing the gaps to fight wildlife trafficking with enhanced role of women. Existing data from wildlife departments as well as community-based organizations	
Increased percentage of victimized women reporting crimes as compared to men	UNODC technical assistance needs assessments (including stakeholder interviews, review of existing data from criminal justice institutions, sex-disaggregated where possible)	

OUTPUT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Gender Brief for UNODC Staff. Mainstreaming Gender in Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Projects	The proportion of female officers in border and port control units	UNODC technical assistance in capacity-building, investigation and prosecution data, training records and reports	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices. • Programme/project teams • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials
	The number and role of women, men and other in training (context and programme specific)	Data on protection and assistance to smuggled migrants (victims or those vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse before, during or after the migration process; UNODC technical assistance, stakeholder interviews, progress reports)	

OUTPUT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
	The number (or percentage) of case studies/training modules where gender has been explicitly mainstreamed	Training curriculum and modules, training reports, assessment reports	• Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Researchers • Analysts
	Women and men's experiences as suspects of drug-related offences in the criminal justice system	UNODC technical assistance needs assessments (including stakeholder interviews, review of existing data from criminal justice institutions, sex-disaggregated where possible)	
	The number of training modules on gender dimensions of criminal justice responses to trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants and "encounters at sea" or other "Visit, Board, Search and Seizure" events developed	UNODC technical assistance, training curriculum and modules, training reports, assessment reports	
	The number and types of action to involve women's and LGBTIQ+ groups in designing, implementing and monitoring counter-money laundering measures	UNODC technical assistance, assessment reports, existing government data	
	The number of delivered training courses aimed at strengthening law enforcement and judicial officers' capacity to build strong case files in support of successful prosecution of drug traffickers while respecting human rights and being gender-responsive	UNODC training for prosecutors, training reports, data from law enforcement agencies	
	The number of delivered capacity-building activities targeting female port control unit officers to encourage and promote women's inclusion in the Container Control Programme	UNODC technical assistance, training modules, training reports and attendance, law enforcement agency reports	

OUTPUT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
	The number of delivered capacity-building activities targeting female maritime law enforcement officers	Training modules, training reports and attendance, law enforcement agency reports	
	Gendered analysis of the role and impact of firearms criminality and firearms trafficking	Data on protection and assistance to smuggled migrants (victims or those vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse before, during or after the migration process); UNODC technical assistance, stakeholder interviews, progress reports	
	Number of armed violence reduction programmes and crime prevention arms surrender campaigns implemented	Mission/activity reports, review of materials produced	
	The number and the level of satisfaction of rights holders of gender mainstreamed training modules and courses on criminal justice responses to illicit firearms trafficking developed and delivered	Training curriculum and modules, training reports, assessment reports	
	The proportion, number and rank of female officers in arms-control authorities, law enforcement and investigative teams and prosecution services specialized in firearms-trafficking and related crimes	UNODC gender focal point to collect data on the number of female participants and their rank in capacity-building activities	

OUTPUT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Overall proportion of all investigators and prosecutors having received training on human rights-based approaches to investigating and prosecuting trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants; proportion of female trainees among them	UNODC technical assistance in capacity-building, investigation and prosecution data, training records and reports	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices. • Programme/project teams • Researchers • Analysts
Number of research products (i.e., issue papers providing a high-level overview of gender-related and human rights-based considerations on the implementation of the Convention) to: • Carry out an analysis of the phenomenon of organized crime in a comprehensive manner, including through a gender-responsive approach, to fully grasp the role of women and men in organized crime, the drivers that lead to their involvement, and the impact of these crimes on their lives • Analyse, to the extent possible, the interrelationship of gender dimensions and different social categorizations such as race, disability, ethnicity and class when implementing the different articles of the Convention	UNODC technical assistance needs assessments (including stakeholder interviews, review of existing data from criminal justice institutions, sex-disaggregated where possible)	
Number of women law enforcement officers trained in investigation and prosecution related to trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants	• UNODC technical assistance activity reports • Training modules, training reports and attendance, law enforcement agency reports	
Number of investigators and prosecutors having received training on gender and human rights-based approaches to investigating and prosecuting firearms trafficking and related crimes; and proportion of female trainees among them	UNODC gender focal points to collect data on the number of female participants and their rank in capacity-building activities	
Technical assistance activities, number of countries in receipt of such technical assistance and number of officials trained, by UNODC and diverse international and regional organizations, in the implementation of the Convention, also taking into account gender-responsive considerations on the basis of guidance offered by the Issue Papers	UNODC technical assistance documents	
Number of members of academia and civil society that use the Issue Papers in advancing gender-related discussions concerning the implementation of the Convention	Project documents and assessments	• Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR ORGANIZED CRIME AND TRAFFICKING
Gender-responsive research is regularly produced, and gender data is regularly collected on organized crime, illicit trafficking and environmental crimes
A gender analysis is done for the priority sector to inform the design and management of projects, programmes and publications
Engendered situation analysis, stakeholder assessment and problem analysis are undertaken and available
Use of evidence-based approaches to identify and effectively address the factors that lead to women and girls' involvement in trafficking in persons
Gendered analysis and use of evidence-based approaches on the impact and involvement of women and youth in firearms trafficking, armed/firearms violence and in measures and strategies to address these issues, standard operating procedures/guidelines developed for women in law enforcement (adoptive/accommodating environment)

SDG RELEVANT INDICATORS FOR ORGANIZED CRIME AND TRAFFICKING (IMPACT LEVEL)
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (add: gender, age, nationality, ethnicity, socioeconomic situation and other potential grounds for discrimination)
5.2.1 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 previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

F.   TERRORISM PREVENTION

IMPACT LEVEL			
SOURCE DOCUMENT	**IMPACT INDICATOR**	**DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**	**RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION**
Briefing Note for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in Terrorism Prevention Projects/Programmes	Existence of legal framework and state policy strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in support of SDGs 16 and 5 with UNODC support	Review of existing legislation	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials
	Existence of legal framework and state policy to protect human rights of women and girls' rights, and counter-terrorism measures that do not stereotype women and girls, with UNODC support	Review of existing legislation	
	Women and men's change in attitudes with regard to counter-terrorism efforts and gender	Evaluation of participants before and after training activities	
	The number of new regional cooperation agreements in criminal matters regarding the participation of women in terrorist activities stipulated with UNODC support	Review of existing policy frameworks	
UN WOMEN Women Peace and Security Agenda	The number of counter-terrorism programmes developed that take into account the different conditions or situations of men and women as victims, as perpetrators and/or as agents of change	Review of existing policy frameworks	
	Number of standardized risk assessments that integrate gender into their design, implementation and monitoring	Review of existing policy frameworks	

IMPACT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	IMPACT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
	Women and men's experiences as terrorist suspects in the criminal justice system (identification of criminal laws and procedures that men and women have different exposure to)	Review of existing legislation	
	Women and men's attitudes with regard to counter-terrorism efforts and gender	Evaluation of participants before and after training activities	
	Impact of counter-terrorism laws on women's human rights.	Review of existing legislation	
	Impact of counter-terrorism laws on civil society space, including women's civil society organizations	Review of existing legislation	

OUTCOME LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Briefing Note for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in Terrorism Prevention Projects/Programmes	Extent to which laws, procedures, policies and practices related to counter-terrorism in country X have integrated gender dimensions with UNODC support	Review of existing legislation	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Project teams • Researchers • Analysts • Government officials
	Existence of consolidated gender-responsive policy and regulations in witness protection, imprisonment and detention of terrorist suspects and victim support with UNODC support	Review of existing policies and regulations	
	Existence of gender-responsive policy and regulation to recognize and support women victims of terrorism that take into account their different needs, with UNODC support		
	Existence of the official acts of States recognizing and promoting the different roles of women and girls as critical stakeholders in countering violent extremism, including in developing more localized, inclusive, credible, resonant and effective approaches, with UNODC support	Consultation with national officials, review of policies, and press stories	

OUTCOME INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Counter-terrorism policies and actions have integrated gender considerations throughout and include targeted actions for women and girls	Review of existing policies and regulations	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Researchers • Analysts

OUTPUT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
Briefing Note for UNODC Staff: Mainstreaming Gender in Terrorism Prevention Projects/Programmes	The number of counter-terrorism programmes/projects developed that take into account the different conditions or situations of men and women as victims, as perpetrators and/or as agents of change	Review of programme/project documents and workshop agendas to see if the gender component is incorporated	• Gender Team in UNODC • Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams • Researcher • Analysts
	The proportion of men and women among target groups of counter-terrorism activities	List of participants	
	The number or percentage of case studies and training modules where gender has been explicitly mainstreamed (or the number or percentage of case studies and training modules that address gender-related issues and gender stereotypes)	Review of projects and programme documents and training modules	
	The percentage of police officers trained on gender-responsive counter-terrorism measures, target: 30 per cent of police officers trained in (...) (on a baseline, with targets)	List of participants	

OUTPUT LEVEL

SOURCE DOCUMENT	OUTPUT INDICATOR	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION
	Women and men's experiences as terrorist suspects in the criminal justice system	Survey, focus groups	
	The number and type of training modules on gender dimensions of criminal justice responses developed	Survey of UNODC publications	
	The number of men and boys informed and actively participating in mainstreaming gender and advancing women and girls' participation in inclusive efforts to prevent and respond to violent extremism	List of participants	
	The number of delivered training courses aimed at strengthening law enforcement and judicial officers' in gender sensitivity in interviewing suspects, witnesses and victims in terrorism cases, and in witness protection	UNODC project reports	
	The number of delivered skills development courses for women's rights advocates to advance inclusion of gender equality in counter-terrorism measures	UNODC project reports	
	The number of capacity-building activities targeting female officials, parliamentarians, judges, law enforcement officers and other government representatives to encourage and promote women's inclusion in counter-terrorism efforts	UNODC project reports	
	The number of delivered national workshops on the investigation of crimes committed by foreign terrorist fighters, particularly sexual and gender-based crimes	UNODC project reports	

OUTPUT LEVEL

OUTPUT INDICATOR (ADAPTED FROM EXISTING INDICATOR OR NEWLY DEVELOPED)	DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY (PROPOSED)	RESOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION (PROPOSED)
The number of criminal justice officials trained on gender-responsive counter-terrorism measures	List of participants	• Gender Strategy Focal Points in HQ and field offices • Programme/project teams
The number of delivered national workshops on the investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based crimes committed by terrorists	UNODC project reports	

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR TERRORISM PREVENTION

A gender analysis is done for the priority sector

Country X counter-terrorism programme includes at least one high-level result on gender equality and empowerment of women which will contribute to meeting SDG goals with reference to Goals 5 and 16

Number of standardized risk assessments that integrate gender into their design, implementation and monitoring
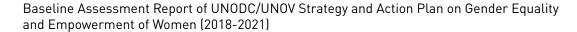
Gender-sensitive research and data concerning terrorism is regularly collected

Engendered situation analysis, stakeholder assessment and problem analysis are undertaken and available

SDG RELEVANT INDICATORS FOR TERRORISM PREVENTION (IMPACT LEVEL)

16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles

16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of grounds of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

16.10.1 Number of verified cases of the killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

4.   REFERENCES

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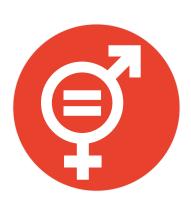https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/gender/gender-and-justice.html

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UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime