



## Spotlight Initiative Country-level Results Framework

*The Spotlight Initiative will endeavour for data to be disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability and geographic location, when possible. Data disaggregation will also be pursued for other characteristics relevant in national contexts over the lifespan of the country programmes. “Other status” or characteristics include discrimination on the basis of age (with attention to youth and older persons), nationality, marital and family status, sexual orientation and gender identity, health status (including HIV), place of residence, economic and social situation, and civil, political or other status.*

### **Impact**

*All women and girls, particularly those most vulnerable, live a life free of violence and harmful practices*

### **Impact Indicators (to be adjusted as per regional context)**

- SDG 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical and/or, sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age; (Tier II, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC)
- SDG 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner since age 15 in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence; (Tier II, UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNODC)
- SDG 5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18; (Tier II, UNICEF and UNFPA)
- SDG 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age; (Tier II, UNICEF and UNFPA)
- SDG 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care; (Tier II, UNFPA)
- SDG 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18; (Tier II, UNICEF)
- SDG 16.1.1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age; (Tier 1, UNODC, WHO)
- SDG 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population by sex, age, and form of exploitation; (Tier II, UNODC)

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:





**A. Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence, informed by quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place, translated into multi-sectoral plans and implemented by National and sub-national systems and institutions**

**Outcome A Theory of Change (ToC)**

If (1) women and VAWG/HP experts are engaged in assessing, developing and implementing policies and legislation to VAWG/HP; if (2) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government are informed, mobilized and trained to address VAWG/HP; if (3) adequate budgets are allocated; and if (4) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG/HP data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened then (5) an enabling legislative and policy environment is in place and institutions can develop, coordinate and implement programmes that integrate the elimination of VAWG/HP and other SDG targets into development planning processes, because (6) institutional change requires and effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks, appropriate capacity, adequate funding as well as political engagement and leadership to sustainably address VAWG/HP

Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p><b>Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence, informed by quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place, translated into multi-sectoral plans and implemented by National and sub-national systems and institutions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator A.1 Laws and policies on VAWG/HP in place that adequately respond</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output A.1 National and regional partners<sup>2</sup> have strengthened evidence-based knowledge and capacities to assess gaps and draft new and/or strengthen existing legislations on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination that respond to the rights of the most groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator A.1.1 Number of draft new and/or strengthened laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination developed that respond to the rights of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and are in line with international HR standards, within the last year (1.1.1)</li> <li>Indicator A.1.2 Number of inquiries conducted by human rights institutions on VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination within the last year (1.1.2)</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> Parliamentarians, human rights institutions and women's right advocates

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:





Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p><i>to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, and are in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations<sup>1</sup> (1.1)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Indicator A.2 National/and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&amp;E frameworks on VAWG/HP are in place that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner (1.2)</i></li> <li><i>Indicator A.3 Percentage of laws and policies in place that guarantee the ability</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator A.1.3 Number of draft laws and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination which have received significant inputs from women's rights advocates within the last year (1.1.3)</li> <li>Indicator A.1.4 Number of women's rights advocates<sup>3</sup> with strengthened capacities to draft legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination, within the last year (1.1.4)</li> <li>Indicator A.1.5 Number of Parliamentarians and staff of human rights institutions with strengthened capacities to advocate for, draft new and/or strengthen existing legislation and/or policies on ending VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination and implement the same, within the last year (1.1.5)</li> <li>Indicator A.1.6 Number of assessments completed on pending topics<sup>4</sup> and strategic litigation implemented by women's rights advocates, within the last year (1.1.6)</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Progress towards international standards will be measured through an analysis of specific components ("degree to which") as described in the Methodological Notes

<sup>3</sup> Including those from groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

<sup>4</sup> Each country will identify these topics at the beginning, for e.g. disappearances, economic violence and violation of economic rights, political violence, etc.

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:





Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p><i>of women’s rights groups, autonomous social movements, CSOs and women human rights defenders/feminist activists to advance the human rights agenda (1.3)</i></p>	<p><b>Output A.2 National and/or sub-national partners<sup>5</sup> are better able to develop evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG in line with international HR standards with M&amp;E frameworks, increase financing and allocate appropriate budgets for their implementation, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator A.2.1 Number of evidence-based national and/or sub-national action plans on ending VAWG developed that respond to the rights of groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination with M&amp;E frameworks and proposed budgets within the last year (1.2.1)</li> <li>• Indicator A.2.2 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to draft and costed action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&amp;E frameworks, within the last year. (1.2.2)</li> <li>• Indicator A.2.3 Number of women’s rights advocates<sup>6</sup> with strengthened capacities to draft and cost action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&amp;E frameworks (1.2.3)</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> Key government/national decision makers (Heads of State, Finance Ministers, Ministries of Justice and Police, Security Ministers and relevant planning institutions) including women’s rights advocates

<sup>6</sup> Including those from groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
	<p><b>Output A.3 National, sub-national and/or regional partners<sup>7</sup> have greater knowledge and awareness of human rights obligations and are able to draft laws and/or policies that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator A.3.1 Number of draft laws and/or policies developed that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda, within the last year (1.3.1)</li> <li>• Indicator A.3.2 Proportion of draft laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda which have received significant inputs<sup>8</sup> from women’s rights advocates (1.3.2)</li> <li>• Indicator A.3.3 Number of key government officials with increased awareness of human rights standards and obligations and strengthened capacities to develop laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda, within the last year (1.3.3)</li> <li>• Indicator A.3.4 Number of women human rights defenders with strengthened capacities to contribute to the development of laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda (1.3.4)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Indicator A.4 Existence of functioning national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Output A.4 Key officials at national and/or sub-national levels in all relevant institutions<sup>9</sup> are better able to develop and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, especially for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, including in other sectors</b></p>

<sup>7</sup> Key government officials and women’s human rights defenders

<sup>8</sup> Written submissions, public events and other visible actions

<sup>9</sup> E.g. justice, statistics, police, health, community based, etc.



Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Indicator A.5 Percentage of national budget allocated to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP</i></li> <li>• <i>Indicator A.6 Extend to which VAWG/HP is integrated in 5 other sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) development plans that are evidence-based and in line with globally agreed standards</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator A.4.1 Number of institutions that develop strategies, plans and/or programmes to prevent and respond to VAWG, including for those groups of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination (2.1.1)</li> <li>• Indicator A.4.2 Existence of internal and external accountability mechanisms within relevant government institutions in place to monitor GEWE and VAW/HP (2.1.2)</li> <li>• Indicator A.4.3 Number of strategies, plans and programmes of other relevant sectors (health, social services, education, justice, security, culture) that integrate efforts to combat VAWG developed in line with international HR standards, within the last year (2.1.3)</li> <li>• Indicator A.4.4 Proportion of other sectors’ programmes and/or development plans developed with significant inputs from women's rights advocates (2.1.4)</li> <li>• Indicator A.4.5 Percentage of targeted national and sub-national training institutions for public servants that have integrated gender equality and VAWG in their curriculum, as per international standards (2.1.5)</li> <li>• Indicator A.4.6 Number of key government officials trained on human rights and gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours towards women and girls, including for those groups facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, within the last year (2.1.6)</li> <li>• Indicator A.4.7 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to develop and deliver programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG, within the last year (2.1.7)</li> <li>• Indicator A.4.8 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to integrate efforts to combat VAWG into the development plans of other sectors (2.1.8)</li> <li>• Indicator A.4.9 Number of women’s rights advocates<sup>10</sup> with strengthened capacities to support the integration of ending VAWG into the development plans of other sectors (2.1.9)</li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup> Including those from groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:





Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
	<p><b><u>Output A.5</u> Multi-stakeholder national and/or sub-national coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened that are adequately funded and include multi-sectoral representation and representation from the most marginalized groups</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator A.5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms established at the highest level and/or strengthened composed of relevant stakeholders, with a clear mandate and governance structure and with annual work plans (2.2.1)</li> <li>• Indicator A.5.2 Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (2.2.2)</li> <li>• Indicator A.5.3 Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that are costed (2.2.3)</li> <li>• Indicator A.5.4 Number of meetings of national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms, within the last year (2.2.4)</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Output A.6</u> Partners (Parliamentarians, key government officials and women’s rights advocates) at national and/or sub-national levels have greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator A.6.1 Proportion of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG, within the last year (2.3.1)</li> <li>• Indicator A.6.2 Percentage of Parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund and implement multi-sectoral programmes to address VAWG, within the last year (2.3.2)</li> <li>• Indicator A.6.3 Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG, within the last year (2.3.3)</li> </ul>

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator A.7 Existence of globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/HP, collected over time</li> <li>Indicator A.8 publicly available data, reported on a regular basis, on various forms of VAWG/HP (at least on intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, harmful practices when relevant, and trafficking and femicide) at country level</li> <li>Indicator A.9 Existence of national statistics related to VAWG/HP incidence and prevalence which are disaggregated by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability, and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator A.6.4 Number of women's rights advocates<sup>11</sup> with greater knowledge and capacities on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG (2.3.4)</li> </ul> <p><b>Output A.7 Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government<sup>12</sup> and women's rights advocates have strengthened capacities to regularly collect data related to VAWG in line with international and regional standards to inform laws, policies and programmes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator A.7.1 Number of National Statistical Offices that have developed/adapted and contextualized methods and standards at national level to produce prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG (5.1.1)</li> <li>Indicator A.7.2 Existence of a system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, in line with international standards, across different sectors (5.1.2)</li> <li>Indicator A.7.3 Number of National Statistical Officers who have enhanced capacities to produce data on the prevalence of VAWG/HP, and incidence where appropriate, within the last year (5.1.3)</li> <li>Indicator A.7.4 Number of government personnel from different sectors, including service providers, who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards, within the last year (5.1.4)</li> <li>Indicator A.7.5 Number of women's rights advocates with strengthened capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG (5.1.5)</li> <li>Indicator A.7.6 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making (5.2.1)</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> Including those from groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

<sup>12</sup> Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector





Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator A.7.7 Number of pieces of peer-reviewed qualitative research published pertaining to the response and prevention of VAWG (5.2.2)</li> <li>• Indicator A.7.8 Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG (5.2.3)</li> <li>• Indicator A.7.9 Number of women’s rights advocates with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG, within the last year (5.2.4)</li> </ul>

**B. Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including as a result of women’s economic empowerment interventions**

**Outcome B ToC**

If (1) multiple strategies such as community mobilization, key stakeholders' engagement and education strategies are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner based on a shared understanding and approach in line with international standards and evidence on preventing VAWG/HP; If (2) Women can access economic empowerment opportunities in the context of violence prevention programmes, then (3) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at community and individual level to prevent VAWG/HP because (4) multi-pronged prevention initiatives that mutually reinforce each other can effectively shift individual and socio-cultural norms including those affecting women's sexuality and reproduction

*Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:*



Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p><b>Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including as a result of women’s economic empowerment interventions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Indicator B.1 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable for a man to (subject) beat his wife/intimate partner (to violence), by sex and age</i></li> <li>• <i>Indicator B.2a Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM, B.2 b. Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl child marriage</i></li> <li>• <i>Indicator B.3 Existence of at least 3 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Output B.1 National and/or sub-national evidence-based programmes are developed to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including on Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards, for in and out of school settings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator B.1.1 Existence of a draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards (3.1.1)</li> <li>• Indicator B.1.2 Number of young women and girls, young men and boys who participate in in and out of school programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and exercise of rights, including reproductive rights, within the last year<sup>13</sup> (3.1.2)</li> <li>• Indicator B.1.3 Number of national and/or sub-national programmes developed for inclusion in educational curricula to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including targeting young women and girls, young men and boys facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year (3.1.3)</li> </ul> <p><b>Output B.2 Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes,<sup>14</sup> including community dialogues, public information and advocacy campaigns, to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction, self-confidence and self-esteem and transforming harmful masculinities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator B.2.1 Number of women, men, girls and boys who regularly attend community programmes to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction, within the last year (3.2.1)</li> <li>• Indicator B.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, within the last year (3.2.2)</li> </ul>

<sup>13</sup> Including peer-to-peer, promoting gender transformative and human rights’-based attitudes/beliefs, respectful and equitable relationships and the expression and exercise of their rights, including reproductive rights

<sup>14</sup> Including informing parenting skills around gender socialization through early childhood development programmes



Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p><i>marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator B.2.3 Number of men and boys who regularly attend gender transformative programmes addressing violent masculinities and men’s violence towards women and girls in community centres, schools and other relevant spaces, within the last year (3.2.3)</li> <li>• Indicator B.2.4 Number of communities with advocacy platforms established and/or strengthened to promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours, including in relation to women and girls’ sexuality and reproduction (3.2.4)</li> <li>• Indicator B.2.5 Number of campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping, including of women and girls facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, developed and disseminated during the past year (3.2.5)</li> <li>• Indicator B.2.6 Number of networks of men and boys developed and/or strengthened to advocate against VAWG and stand for promoting gender equitable values and behaviours during the past year (3.2.6)</li> </ul> <p><b>Output B.3 Decision makers in relevant institutions<sup>15</sup> and key informal decision makers<sup>16</sup> are better able to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator B.3.1 Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting within the last year (3.3.1)</li> <li>• Indicator B.3.2 Number of relevant non-state institutions that have developed and/or strengthened strategies/policies on ending VAWG and promoting gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights, including those groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, in line with international HR standards, within the last year (3.3.2)</li> <li>• Indicator B.3.3 Number of new and other media stories/reports that sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly, in the last year (3.3.3)</li> </ul>

<sup>15</sup> Including the media, sports, workplaces, etc.

<sup>16</sup> Will differ from region to region and includes decision makers from informal institutions, e.g. traditional, religious and community leaders

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:





Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator B.3.4 Number of journalists with strengthened capacity to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly (3.3.4)</li> <li>• Indicator B.3.5 Number of key informal decision makers and decision makers in relevant institutions with strengthened awareness of and capacities to advocate for implementation of legislation and policies on ending VAWG and for gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours and women and girls’ rights within the last year (3.3.5)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Indicator B.4 Indicator 2.3 VAWG/HP is integrated in 5 other sectors (to be defined, for example health, social services, education, justice, security, culture, religious affairs, etc) development plans that are evidence-based and in line with international standards</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Output B.4 Women access economic empowerment opportunities and are supported to take part in skills development and income generating activities in fair and sustainable economic contexts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator B.4.1 Number of women that are accessing programmes that bring together economic empowerment opportunities in fair and sustainable economic contexts and programmes that promote gender-equitable norms, attitudes and behaviours</li> <li>• Indicator B.4.2 Number of women who regularly attend skills development trainings</li> <li>• Indicator B.4.3 Number of women who have become entrepreneurs</li> <li>• Indicator B.4.4 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to support the integration women’s economic empowerment in the context of ending violence against women</li> <li>• Indicator B.4.5 Number of women’s rights with strengthened capacities to support the integration women’s economic empowerment in the context of ending violence against women</li> </ul>

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:





**C. Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence**

**Outcome C ToC**

If (1) service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services, including SRH services, and to prosecute perpetrators in line with international human rights standards and guidelines  
 (2) if these services are made available and accessible to women and girls  
 and if (3) women and girls are informed and empowered to exercise their rights to services (including SRHRs and access to justice)  
 then (4) women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices will increase their use of services and recover from violence, while perpetrators will be prosecuted  
 because (5) underlying barriers to women and girls’ access to services have been addressed  
 (6) including in relation to gender and socio-cultural norms affecting women’s sexuality and reproduction

Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p><b>Women and girls who experience violence and harmful practices use available, accessible, acceptable, and quality essential services including for long term recovery from violence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator C.1 Number of women, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who report experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help, by sector<sup>17</sup>(4.1)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output C.1 Relevant government authorities and women’s rights organisations at national and sub-national levels have better knowledge and capacity to deliver quality and coordinated essential services, including SRH services and access to justice, to women and girls’ survivors of violence, especially those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator C.1.1 Existence of a centralized risk assessment system and/or early warning systems in place bringing together information from police, health and justice sectors (4.1.1)</li> <li>Indicator C.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to SRH, education and migration services that integrate VAWG response (4.1.2)</li> <li>Indicator C.1.3 Existence of national guidelines or protocols that have been developed and/or strengthened in line with the guidance and tools for essential services (4.1.3)</li> </ul>

<sup>17</sup> This indicator should be measured for women seeking services **within the past 12 months**, in order to measure progress and change over time—as lifetime prevalence of violence is not a sound measure of change over time.

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator C.2.a During a specific time period (e.g. past 12 months)               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of cases of VAWG reported to the police,</li> <li>number of cases reported to the police that are brought to court,</li> <li>number of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators (4.2)</li> </ol> </li> <li>Indicator C.3 Existence of a dedicated VAWG management information system (MIS) at national level which can measure number of women/girl victims/survivors of violence that have received quality, essential multi-sectoral services (4.3)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator C.1.4 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girls' survivors of violence within the last year (4.1.4)</li> <li>Indicator C.1.5 Number of women's rights organisations<sup>18</sup> who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girls' survivors of violence, within the last year (4.1.5)</li> <li>Indicator C.1.6 Number of government service providers who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAWG response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services, within the last year (4.1.6)</li> <li>Indicator C.1.7 Number of women's rights organisations<sup>19</sup> who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAWG response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services, within the last year (4.1.7)</li> <li>Indicator C.1.8 Number of local networks established among authorities and communities to prevent and respond to VAWG that include adequate representation of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within the last year (4.1.8)</li> <li>Indicator C.1.9. Existence of national guidelines or protocols for essential services that have been developed and/or strengthened that specifically address the needs of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (4.1.9)</li> </ul> <p><b>Output C.2 Women and girls' survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services,<sup>20</sup> including longer term recovery services and opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator C.2.1 Number of women and girl survivors of violence and their families including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination that have increased knowledge of a)</li> </ul>

<sup>18</sup> Including those representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

<sup>19</sup> Including those representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination



Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
	<p>quality essential services, and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months. (4.2.1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator C.2.2 Number of women and girls’ survivors/victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased access to a) quality essential services and b) accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services, within the last 12 months (4.2.2)</li> <li>• Indicator C.2.3 Existence of strategies for increasing the knowledge of and access to services for women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination (4.2.3)</li> </ul>

**D. Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG**

**Outcome D ToC**

If (1) the knowledge, expertise and capacities of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is drawn upon and strengthened, and (2) the space for women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination's expression and activity is free and conducive to their work, and (3) multi-stakeholder partnerships and networks are established at local, national, regional and global level with women's rights groups and autonomous social movements and civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, then (4) women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations will be able to influence, sustain, and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG policies and programmes that respond to the needs of all women and girls, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, because (5) the activism of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination is a crucial driver of progress on efforts to end VAWG

*Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:*



Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p><b>Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and ending VAWG</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator D.1 Proportion of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs,<sup>21</sup> increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG</li> <li>Indicator D.2 Extend to which there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage efforts to end VAWG</li> <li>Indicator D.3 Proportion of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output D.1 Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs,<sup>22</sup> have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, more specifically, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator D.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations on VAWG produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within last year (6.1.1)</li> <li>Indicator D.1.2 Number of official dialogues about VAWG with relevant government authorities with the full participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, within last year (6.1.2)</li> <li>Indicator D.1.3 Number of CSOs representing youth and other groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that are integrated with coalitions and networks of women's rights groups and civil society working on ending VAWG, within last year (6.1.3)</li> <li>Indicator D.1.4 Number of women's rights groups, networks and relevant CSOs with strengthened capacities to network, partner and jointly advocate for progress on ending VAWG at local, national, regional and global levels, within the last year (6.1.4)</li> </ul> <p><b>Output D.2 Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG and GEWE more broadly</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator D.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms<sup>23</sup> for advocacy around ending VAWG, within last year (6.2.1)</li> </ul> <p><b>Output D.3 Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalisation have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor their own programmes on ending VAWG</b></p>

<sup>21</sup> Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization

<sup>22</sup> Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization

<sup>23</sup> E.g. the CEDAW, UPR shadow reports, and social accountability mechanisms such as social audits, citizen report cards, etc.





Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator D.3.1 Number of women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization that have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on ending VAWG, within the last year. (6.3.1)</li> <li>• Indicator D.3.2 Number of women’s rights groups and relevant CSOs using knowledge products developed by the participating UN agencies in the design of their own programmes on ending VAWG within last year (6.3.2)</li> </ul>

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:

