



## Spotlight Initiative Global Results Framework

*The Spotlight Initiative will endeavour for data to be disaggregated at a minimum by income, sex, age, ethnicity, disability and geographic location. 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**

#### ***Direct (all regions)***

- 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)

#### ***Direct (Africa)***

- 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)

#### ***Indirect (all regions)***

- SDG 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18; (Tier II, UNICEF)

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





***Indirect (Latin America)***

- SDG 16.1.1. Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age; (Tier 1, UNODC, WHO)

***Indirect (Asia)***

- 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:*



**1. Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans**

**Outcome 1 Theory of Change (ToC)**

If (1) women and VAWG/HP experts are engaged in assessing, developing and implementing policies and legislation to VAWG/HP  
 (2) if the implementation of legislations and policies is monitored  
 then (3) an enabling legislative and policy environment on VAWG/HP and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into plans, guaranteeing the rights of women and girls  
 because (4) effectively implemented legislative and policy frameworks address impunity and provide for coordinated action, including in the areas of prevention, services and data collection  
 (5) laws and programmes that integrate VAW/HPs into SRH services are developed, implemented and monitored

Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p><b>Legislative and policy frameworks, based on evidence and in line with international human rights standards, on all forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices are in place and translated into plans</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 1.1 Proportion of target countries with laws and policies on VAWG/HP that adequately respond to the rights of all women and girls, including exercise/access to SRHR, are evidence-based and in line with international HR standards and treaty bodies' recommendations<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	<p><b>Output 1.1 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 1.1.1 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</li> <li>Indicator 1.1.2 Number of inquiries conducted by human rights institutions on VAWG and/or gender equality and non-discrimination</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>2</sup> Parliamentarians, human rights institutions and women's right advocates

Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 1.2 Proportion of target countries that have national and/or sub-national evidence-based, costed and funded action plans and M&amp;E frameworks on VAWG/HP that respond to the rights of all women and girls and are developed in a participatory manner</li> <li>Indicator 1.3 Proportion of target countries that have laws and policies that guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, autonomous social movements, CSOs and women human rights defenders/feminist activists to advance the human rights agenda</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 1.1.3 Proportion 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</li> <li>Indicator 1.1.4 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</li> <li>Indicator 1.1.5 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</li> <li>Indicator 1.1.6 Number of assessments completed on pending topics<sup>4</sup> and strategic litigation implemented by women’s rights advocates</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 1.2 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 1.2.1 Number of draft 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</li> <li>Indicator 1.2.2 Number of key government decision makers with strengthened capacities to draft and cost action plans on ending VAWG and accompanying M&amp;E frameworks</li> </ul>

<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.

<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

Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 1.2.3 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</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Output 1.3 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 1.3.1 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</li> <li>Indicator 1.3.2 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</li> <li>Indicator 1.3.3 Number of key government officials with increased awareness of human rights standards and obligations and strengthened capacities to develop laws and policies that</li> </ul>

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

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

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



Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
	<p>guarantee the ability of women’s rights groups, CSOs and women human rights defenders to advance the human rights agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 1.3.4 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</li> </ul>

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:





**2. National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors**

**Outcome 2 ToC**

If (1) relevant decision-makers and stakeholders in all sectors of government are informed and mobilized to address VAWG/HP  
 if (2) institutions at all levels and relevant stakeholders have strengthened capacity on VAWG/HP  
 if (3) national and subnational bargaining processes are effective in overcoming the hurdles of collective action to address and prevent VAWG/HP and  
 if (4) adequate budgets are allocated  
 then (5) institutions will 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 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>National and sub-national systems and institutions plan, fund and deliver evidence-based programmes that prevent and respond to violence against women and girls and harmful practices, including in other sectors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 2.1 Proportion of countries that have functioning national and/or sub-national coordination and oversight mechanisms at the highest levels for</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output 2.1 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 2.1.1 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</li> <li>Indicator 2.1.2 Proportion of countries with internal and external accountability mechanisms within relevant government institutions in place to monitor GEWE and VAW/HP</li> </ul>

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

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p><i>addressing VAWG/HP that include representation from marginalized groups</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Indicator 2.2 Proportion of countries that allocate x% or more of national budgets to the prevention and elimination of all forms of VAWG/HP</i></li> <li>• <i>Indicator 2.3 Proportion of countries where 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 2.1.3 Number of strategies, plans and programmes of other relevant sectors that integrate efforts to combat VAWG developed in line with international HR standards</li> <li>• Indicator 2.1.4 Proportion of other sectors' programmes and/or development plans developed with significant inputs from women's rights advocates</li> <li>• Indicator 2.1.5 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</li> <li>• Indicator 2.1.6 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</li> <li>• Indicator 2.1.7 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to develop and deliver programmes that prevent and respond to VAWG</li> <li>• Indicator 2.1.8 Number of key government officials with strengthened capacities to integrate efforts to combat VAWG into the development plans of other sectors</li> <li>• Indicator 2.1.9 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</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 2.2 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>• <b>Indicator 2.2.1 Proportion of supported 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</b></li> </ul>

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





Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator 2.2.2 Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</li> <li>• Indicator 2.2.3 Proportion of national and sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms that are costed</li> <li>• Indicator 2.2.4 Number of annual meetings of national and/or sub-national multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 2.3 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 2.3.1 Proportion of dedicated and multi-sectoral programmes developed that include proposed allocations of funds to end VAWG</li> <li>• Indicator 2.3.2 Percentage of Parliamentarians with strengthened knowledge and capacities to hold relevant stakeholders accountable to fund and implement multi-sectoral programmes to address VAWG</li> <li>• Indicator 2.3.3 Number of key government officials with greater knowledge, capacities and tools on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG</li> <li>• Indicator 2.3.4 Number of women's rights advocates<sup>11</sup> with greater knowledge and capacities on gender-responsive budgeting to end VAWG</li> </ul>

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

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



### 3. Gender equitable social norms, attitudes and behaviours change at community and individual levels to prevent violence against women and girls and harmful practices

#### Outcome 3 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 then (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours will be promoted at community and individual level to prevent VAWG/HP because (3) 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

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</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Indicator 3.1 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 3.2 Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to subject a woman or girl to FGM, b. Percentage of people who think it is justifiable to</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Output 3.1 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 3.1.1 Proportion of countries with draft new and/or strengthened Comprehensive Sexuality Education in line with international standards</li> <li>• Indicator 3.1.2 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<sup>12</sup></li> <li>• Indicator 3.1.3 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</li> </ul>

<sup>12</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

Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p><i>subject a woman or girl child marriage</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 3.3 Proportion of countries with at least 3 evidence-based, transformative/comprehensive prevention strategies/programmes that address the rights of those marginalized and are developed in a participatory manner</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output 3.2 Community advocacy platforms are established/strengthened to develop strategies and programmes,<sup>13</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 3.2.1 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</li> <li>Indicator 3.2.2 Number of people reached by campaigns challenging harmful social norms and gender stereotyping</li> <li>Indicator 3.2.3 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</li> <li>Indicator 3.2.4 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</li> <li>Indicator 3.2.5 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</li> <li>Indicator 3.2.6 Number of networks of men and boys developed and/or strengthened to advocate against VAWG and stand for promoting gender equitable values and behaviours</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 3.3 Decision makers in relevant institutions<sup>14</sup> and key informal decision makers<sup>15</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>

<sup>13</sup> Including informing parenting skills around gender socialization through early childhood development programmes

<sup>14</sup> Including the media, sports, workplaces, etc.

<sup>15</sup> Will differ from region to region and includes decision makers from informal institutions, e.g. traditional, religious and community leaders



Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator 3.3.1 Number of news outlets that develop standards on ethical and gender-sensitive reporting</li> <li>• Indicator 3.3.2 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</li> <li>• Indicator 3.3.3 Number of new and other media stories/reports that sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly</li> <li>• Indicator 3.3.4 Number of journalists better able to sensitively report on VAWG and GEWE more broadly</li> <li>• Indicator 3.3.5 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</li> </ul>

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:





**4. 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 4 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 4.1 Proportion of women, including those facing intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination, who</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output 4.1 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 4.1.1 Proportion of countries with centralized risk assessment systems and/or early warning systems in place bringing together information from police, health and justice sectors</li> <li>Indicator 4.1.2 Number of women and girls with access to programmes developed to integrate VAWG response into SRH, education and migration services</li> <li>Indicator 4.1.3 Proportion of countries that have developed and/or strengthened national guidelines or protocols in line with the guidance and tools for essential services</li> </ul>

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p><i>report experiencing physical or sexual violence who seek help, by sector<sup>16</sup></i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Indicator 4.2.a Number of cases of VAWG reported to the police, b. proportions of cases reported to the police that are brought to court, c. proportions of cases reported to the police that resulted in convictions of perpetrators, all during a specific time period (e.g. past 12 months)</i></li> <li>• <i>Indicator 4.3 Proportion of countries which have a dedicated management information system (MIS) on VAWG at national level which can measure number of women/girl victims/survivors of violence that have received quality, essential multi-sectoral services</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator 4.1.4 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</li> <li>• Indicator 4.1.5 Number of women’s rights organisations<sup>17</sup> who have increased knowledge and capacities to deliver quality and coordinated essential services to women and girls’ survivors of violence</li> <li>• Indicator 4.1.6 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</li> <li>• Indicator 4.1.7 Number of women’s rights organisations<sup>18</sup> who have increased knowledge and capacities to better integrate VAWG response into sexual and reproductive health, education and migration services</li> <li>• Indicator 4.1.8 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</li> <li>• Indicator 4.1.9. Proportion of countries that have developed and/or strengthened national guidelines or protocols for essential services that specifically address the needs of women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 4.2 Women and girls’ survivors of violence and their families are informed of and can access quality essential services,<sup>19</sup> including longer term recovery services and opportunities</b></p>

<sup>16</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.

<sup>17</sup> Including those representing groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

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



Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator 4.2.1 Number of women and girls’ survivors of violence that have increased knowledge of and access to quality essential services<sup>20</sup></li> <li>• Indicator 4.2.2 Number of women and girls’ survivors/victims and their families, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms or discrimination, that have increased knowledge of and access to accompaniment/support initiatives, including longer-term recovery services</li> <li>• Indicator 4.2.3 Proportion of countries that design strategies for increasing the knowledge of and access to services for women and girls, including groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</li> </ul>

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:



**5. Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes**

**Outcome 5 ToC**

- If (1) Measurement and methodologies for VAWG/HP data collection are improved and strengthened (including monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG target 5.2 indicators)  
 (2) the capacity of national institutions to collect disaggregated VAWG/HP data in line with globally agreed standards is strengthened and (3) disaggregated data (including to extent possible on age, ethnicity, location, socio-economic status, disability) are made accessible and disseminated to be used by decision makers and civil society  
 (4) then laws, policies and programmes will be based on evidence and better able to respond to the specific context and realities of women and girls, including those most marginalized  
 (5) because they will be based on quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data

Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p><b>Quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data on different forms of violence against women and girls and harmful practices, collected, analysed and used in line with international standards to inform laws, policies and programmes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 5.1 Proportion of countries that have globally comparable data on the prevalence (and incidence, where appropriate) of VAWG/HP, collected over time</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output 5.1 Key partners, including relevant statistical officers, service providers in the different branches of government<sup>21</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 5.1.1 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</li> <li>Indicator 5.1.2 Percentage of targeted countries with a system to collect administrative data on VAWG/HP, in line with international standards, across different sectors</li> </ul>

<sup>21</sup> Statistics offices, justice, security and health sector





Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 5.2 Proportion of countries with 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 5.3 Proportion of countries where national statistics related to VAWG/HP incidence and prevalence 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 5.1.3 Number of National Statistical Officers who have enhanced capacities to produce data on the prevalence of VAWG/HP, and incidence where appropriate</li> <li>Indicator 5.1.4 Number of government personnel, including service providers, from different sectors who have enhanced capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG in line with international and regional standards</li> <li>Indicator 5.1.5 Number of women’s rights advocates with strengthened capacities to collect prevalence and/or incidence data, including qualitative data, on VAWG</li> </ul> <p><b>Output 5.2 Quality prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG is analysed and made publicly available for the monitoring and reporting of the SDG target 5.2 indicators to inform evidence-based decision making</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 5.2.1 Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to inform evidence-based decision making</li> <li>Indicator 5.2.2 Number of pieces of peer-reviewed qualitative research published</li> <li>Indicator 5.2.3 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</li> <li>Indicator 5.2.4 Number of women’s rights advocates with strengthened capacities on analysis and dissemination of prevalence and/or incidence data on VAWG</li> </ul>

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:





**6. 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 6 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

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>	<p><b>Output 6.1 Women's rights groups and relevant CSOs,<sup>23</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 6.1.1 Number of jointly agreed recommendations produced as a result of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</li> </ul>

<sup>23</sup> Including those representing youth and groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization

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 6.1 Proportion of countries where women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and relevant CSOs,<sup>22</sup> increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on ending VAWG</li> <li>Indicator 6.2 Proportion of countries where 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 6.3 Proportion of women's rights organisations, autonomous social movements and CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indicator 6.1.2 Number of official dialogues with relevant government authorities with the meaningful participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination</li> <li>Indicator 6.1.3 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</li> <li>Indicator 6.1.4 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</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Output 6.2 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 6.2.1 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms<sup>24</sup> for advocacy</li> </ul>

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

<sup>24</sup> E.g. the CEDAW, UPR shadow reports, and social accountability mechanisms such as social audits, citizen report cards, etc.

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:





Global Outcomes	Global Core Outputs and Output Indicators
<p><i>multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending VAWG</i></p>	<p><b>Output 6.3 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator 6.3.1 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</li> <li>• Indicator 6.3.2 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</li> </ul>

Initiated by the European Union and the United Nations:

