GOAL				
CRSV IS PREVENTED, SURVIVORS' NEEDS ARE MET, AND ACCOUNTABILITY IS ENHANCED				
Outcomes				
GENERAL OUTCOME	UN agencies cooperate and share information to reinforce coordination and coherence and improve the system-wide response and implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on CRSV	**General Output Indicators** 1. Focal points perceive an increased level of cooperation, coordination and coherence within the Network 2. The UN Action Network is well functioning at HQ with reinforced coherence and coordination at the country level **Baseline** 1. Cooperation 3.8/5; Coordination 4/5; Coherence 3.9/5 Cooperation: "There is a clear will to ensure good cooperation but as it is the case in many coalitions, some members will always have more to contribute" Coordination: "Timely dissemination of reports, tools and guidance coupled with regular follow up. However this need to be systematize and deadline set in the calendar for ease of reference due to competing priorities"	**General Output** UN Action fulfils its role as a consultative forum on CRSV and a platform for coordinating advocacy and implementing joint jap-filling CRSV-focused interventions.	**Indicators** 1. # of joint gap-filling CRSV-focused interventions, such as projects and Focal Points initiatives 2. # of coordinated advocacy initiatives on CRSV that contribute to improved system-wide response and implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on CRSV 3. # of UNA coordination meetings by Focal Points and the Secretariat, including with other relevant GBV-related networks and actors 4. # of joint or coordinated activities with other GBV-related networks and actors **Baseline** 1. 1 project, 1 joint statement on ceasefire, 1 digital library, 1 policy brief on covid (4) 2. 6 initiatives (Strategic Retreat; Launch of Website; Publication of Final UNA-MPTF Report; Joint Statement on Global Ceasefire; Drop-in Session to support Field Colleagues; Collection of Recommendations for establishment of GSF) 3. 13 meetings (12 meetings + 1 drop in session) 4. 0

		Coherence: “Overall there is coherence thanks to the Strategic framework and workplan. There are however diverging positions and approaches to the concept of CRSV itself--as some entities seek to promote a feminist agenda where CRSV is seen through the lens of gender equality; some (like DPO) approach it through the lens of peace and security; some entities approach it through the humanitarian lens, as a form of SGBV, etc.” 2. Cooperation 3.3/5; Coordination 3.4/5; Coherence 3.4/5 Cooperation: “Spaces are created for all actors to connect and present on their initiatives. The network is being updated on current developments” Coordination:” In the field UN Action is not very well known. While recruiting a P3, I had asked a question about what UN Action is in the multiple choice test. Less than half of the candidates knew it, although many came from HRD and related Mission areas. Also, UN Action member organizations don't make use of the forum in the field for coordination/building synergies.” Coherence: “UN agencies have been coherent in advocacy and technical support for the Yazidi survivor law that was enacted by Iraq Parliament on March 1st.”		
		Target		**Target**

		1. "Well-functioning" based on numerical scale and examples from FPs survey 2. "Well-functioning" based on numerical scale and examples from FPs, WPAs and UNCTs		1. 8 annually (incl projects and FPs initiatives) starting in 2021 2. 2 annually 3. 0 in 2020, then 2 annually 4. 0 in 2020, then 1 annually
		Measuring tools[1] 1. Annual survey with Focal Points, containing question(s) about collaboration and UN Action's "force-multiplier" effect synergies 2. Annual UN Action progress report, NFRs of Focal Points meetings, Baseline, Midpoint, and End of SF survey with CRSV Focal Points, WPAs and UNCTs		**Measuring tools** 1. Project documents, Record of UN Action Secretariat of gaps assessments 2. Annual survey with UN Action Focal Points 3. NFR of meetings, including with other relevant coordination networks and actors 4. Reports of joint or coordinated activities

OUTCOME 1		**Outcome 1 Indicators**	**Output 1.1**	**Indicators (1.1)**	**Output 1.2**	**Indicators (1.2)**
		1. Survivors and at-risk groups have increased access to multisectoral response services through UN Action funded projects 2. Survivors of CRSV are satisfied with the multisectoral services received		1. Instances of UN Action advocacy for prioritization of GBV/CRSV[2] related activities in humanitarian response plans (HRPs) and refugee response plans (RRPs) and regional refugee and resilience plan (3RPs)		1. % of UN Action-funded projects that tackle the root causes of CRSV 2. % of strategies/action plans to implement Joint Communiqués (JC) developed in consultation with local women's organizations

[1] The number of the measuring tool corresponds to the number of the indicator above
[2] CRSV survivors receive services through GBV referral pathways

	Survivors and at-risk groups are supported and protected and CRSV risks are prevented and mitigated (Res 1820)	3. Increased actions to contribute to safety and security of survivors and at-risk groups	Comprehensive and multisectoral assistance, including medical, psychosocial, safety/security, livelihoods and justice services are available and accessible to survivors	2. % survivor satisfaction with services to which they are referred 3. % of UN Action-funded projects that include two or more sectors of assistance for survivors	CRSV prevention and risk mitigation measures are implemented in a survivor-centred manner, including through strategies and plans to implement the Joint Communiqués	3. # of Missions and UNCTs that use early warning indicators on CRSV developed by UN Action in order to take action to prevent and mitigate the risks of CRSV
		Baseline 1. 123 survivors (1 project) 2. 0 3. 0		**Baseline** 1. 0 2. 0 3. 100% (1 project)		**Baseline** 1. 100% (1 project) 2. 0 3. 3 (Iraq, Mali, South Sudan)
		Target 1. 0 in 2020. Then 500 survivors benefitting from increased access to services annually 2. 80% average client satisfaction level for projects implemented through the MPTF 3. 0 in 2020, then 10 annually (8 from projects, 2 from actions taken by WPAs/ UNCTs)		**Target** 1. 2 Annually (at HQ level) 2. 80% average client satisfaction level for projects implemented through the MPTF 3. 80%		**Target** 1. 100% - contribute to tackling root causes of CRSV 2. 100% 3. TBD after setting baseline
		Measuring tools 1. Project reports and project monitoring documents 2. Client satisfaction survey implemented by project CRSV service providers		**Measuring tools** 1. UN Action Secretariat tracking table of joint advocacy initiatives		**Measuring tools** 1. UNA project documents 2. OSRSG-SVC and UN Action members to share information on participation of local women's

		3. Project reports (UN Action Secretariat will draft and share sample indicators with project entities) and consultations with WPAs		2. Client satisfaction survey implemented by project CRSV service providers 3. UN Action project documents		organizations on an annual basis. 3. Annual WPA meeting or other consultation with WPAs

OUTCOME 2	Duty-bearers and decision-makers take action to address both the immediate risks as well as the root causes of CRSV at the global and national level and promote complianc	**Outcome 2 Indicators**	**Output 2.1**	**Indicators (2.1)**	**Output 2.2**	**Indicators (2.2)**
		1. # of Member States that dedicate resources to the UN Action window of the CRSV-MPTF 2. # of situations where UN Action supported translation of JCs/FoCs into related action plans (developing support) 3. # of situations where UN Action supported the implementation of action plans of JCs/FoCs (implementing support) 4. % of 1325 country NAPs updated or developed during the period under review that specifically address CRSV as a result of UN Action members' advocacy support	Joint and sustained advocacy targets duty-bearers and decision makers to make and implement commitments to address CRSV, including its root causes.	1. # of times UN Action advocates for commitments to be made following support to develop or review Joint Communiqués and implementation plans 2. # of normative/legislative development/review processes on CRSV and its root causes initiated in countries as a result of UN Action members' advocacy / support	Capacity and technical expertise of institutional, operational, national and other key actors are strengthene d to prevent CRSV, respond to survivors' needs and strengthen legislation, investigatio ns and prosecution	1. # of governments supported to develop and implement policies and laws that address CRSV 2. # of UN Action activities on justice and accountability 3. % of those activities coordinated with the TOE 4. # of situations where UN Action has supported capacity-building activities on addressing CRSV in line with guiding principles and a survivor-centred approach. 5. % of these situations where these activities explicitly : a. address root causes of CRSV b. address prevention of CRSV or c. directly target women's organizations

	e and accountability.	**Baseline** 1. 8 Member States 2. 0 3. 0 4. Unclear		**Baseline** 1. 0 2. 0	s in line with guiding principles and a survivor-centred approach.	**Baseline** 1. Somalia (project), Afghanistan, Bangladesh, BH, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Colombia, CIV, DRC, Ethiopia, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, South Sudan, Sudan, Yemen (21) 2. 0 3. 0 4. 0 5. 0 (currently 100%, 1 project)
		Target 1. 5 Member States annually 2. 1 annually from 2021 3. 4 annually from 2021 4. a. 50% b. 100% + anecdotal examples		**Target** 1. 4 advocacy products / events annually 2. 2 annually from 2021		**Target** 1. 6 annually 2. 2 annually from 2021. 3. 90 % 4. 6 situations annually from 2021 5. a. 50%, b. 50%, c. 25%
		Measuring tools 1. MPTF Gateway 2. UNA Secretariat tracking table		**Measuring tools** 1. Advocacy products / events, network M&E and UN Action Secretariat tracking table 2. UN Action Secretariat		**Measuring tools** 1. UN Action project reports; Annual Focal Points survey 2. Records of UN Action Secretariat and survey with Focal Points

		3. UNA project documents; Annual FPs survey, OSRSG-SVC and quarterly reports from WPAs 4. From UN Women: information on countries with NAP on 1325 regarding progress updates. Baseline, Midpoint, and End of SF survey with CRSV Focal Points, WPAs and UNCTs				3. Same as 2. 4. UN Action project reports, TOE M&E and country level capacity building documentation 5. Same as 4

OUTCOME 3	UN Action member entities contribute to advancing the implementation of the CRSV/WPS agenda in a way that is informed by relevant guidance, policies,	**Outcome 3 Indicators** 1. # of downloads of guidance documents from website 2. Increased uptake of relevant guidance, policies and tools **Baseline** 1. 0 2. 0	**Output 3.1** Guidance, policies and tools are developed to fill gaps in knowledge, practices, advocacy and technical expertise for improved prevention of and response to CRSV and its root causes in conflict prevention/ resolution, peacekeeping,	**Indicators (3.1)** 1. Mapping and gap analysis of guidance, policies and tools ("guidance") conducted 2. # of guidance developed or updated based on gaps identified 3. % of guidance products explicitly addressing a. root causes of CRSV b. prevention of CRSV c. response to CRSV **Baseline** 1. 0 2. 0 3. 0	**Output 3.2** Guidance, policies and tools are shared within the UN Action network and other relevant actors to consistently integrate measures to address CRSV in conflict prevention/r esolution,	**Indicators (3.2)** 1. Indicators for each guidance document (e.g. dissemination activities for that product) 2. # of events such as webinars or meetings on guidance 3. % of guidance products shared through UN Action website **Baseline** 1. Roll-out plan implemented - No 2. 0 3. 0

	and tools on addressing CRSV and its root causes	**Target** 1. 120 Annually 2. 'Yes, increased' annually, anecdotal	peacebuilding, humanitarian and development processes.	**Target** 1. Initiated in 2020, updated as needed 2. 2 annually from 2021. 3. a. 40%, b. 50%, c. 50%	peacekeeping, peacebuilding, humanitarian and development processes.	**Target** 1. Roll out plan implemented - Yes 2. 1 per new product 3. 100%; Every new guidance product developed by UN Action is shared
		Measuring tools 1. UN Action website analytics 2 Baseline, Midpoint, and End of SF survey with CRSV Focal Points, WPAs and UNCTs (Anecdotal)		**Measuring tools** 1. UN Action Secretariat records 2. UN Action Secretariat tracking 3. UN Action Secretariat tracking of guidance products developed or updated		**Measuring tools** 1. UN Action Secretariat tracking of guidance roll-out plans 2. UN Action Secretariat record of webinars; Survey on use and roll-out of guidance; Self-reporting by entities; Assessment of use of new products 3. UN Action Secretariat website

OUTCOME 4		**Outcome 4 Indicators**	**Output 4.1**	**Indicators (4.1)**	**Output 4.2**	**Indicators (4.2)**
		1. Reliable, timely and objective information and analysis on CRSV trends, risks, and patterns is submitted by UN Action entities to OSRSG SVC to inform advocacy and interventions 2. UN senior management uses reliable, timely and objective information on		1. % of situations of concern[4] where the MARA working group meets on at least a quarterly basis[5]		1. % of countries where both MARA[6] and GBVIMS are in place that have an agreed protocol for CRSV information sharing that aligns with the global guidance note

	Reliable, timely and objective information on CRSV trends, risks and patterns supports evidence-based high-level advocacy, enhances engagement with and pressure on parties to conflict and informs impactful, survivor-centred solutions	CRSV trends, risks and patterns for advocacy and engagement on CRSV 3. Improvement of service provision by UNCT/HCT and implementing partners as a result of information and UN Action support 4. Strengthened national policies on CRSV as a result of information provided by relevant information mechanisms and UN Action support	Safe, ethical and gender-responsive data management and analysis methods are used, WPAs are deployed and the MARA is strengthened.	2. % of situations of concerns with deployed WPAs 3. # of MARA working groups supported through joint capacity building on safe and ethical collection, use, sharing and analysis of CRSV data 4. Development of supplementary guidance on analysis of CRSV data and dissemination of this guidance to all situations of concern	Safe, ethical, and effective coordination is promoted across CRSV information management platforms	2. Interactions on analysis and reporting of sexual violence at the country level between MARA and MRM are assessed and recommendations to strengthen synergies are made 3. Coordination with relevant protection networks and actors for impactful solutions
		Baseline 1. 100% OSRSG-SVC – done on an adhoc/needs basis 2. Average of 3.7 times per entity 3. 7 cases of field colleagues responding affirmatively (no cases documented) 4. 6 cases documented via survey		**Baseline** 1.42.5% - 3/7 (based on survey) 2. 44% (16 situations of concern, 7 WPAs deployed) 3. 0 4. No		**Baseline** 1. 63% (8 situations where MARA working group exists, 5 situations with ISPs as of August 2020)[7] 2. 6 countries where interactions were assessed – Angola, CAR, DRC, Iraq, Mali, South Sudan 3. 11 countries where coordination with regional and national protection networks occurred – Angola, BH, CAR, Colombia, DRC, Iraq, Libya, Mali, Nepal, Niger, South Sudan

		Target 1. 100% of information requests by OSRSG-SVC responded to. 2. At least 2 times annually per entity in 2021, then revisited based on progress monitored. 3. 3 documented examples of improvement in services in 2021 then revisited based on progress monitored. 4. 3 documented examples of progress towards strengthened national policies in 2021 then revisited based on progress monitored.		**Target** 1. 100% 2. Annual increase to 75% by 2025. 3. Capacity building for MARA working groups piloted in 2021 in one country; from 2022 onwards at least four MARA WGs per year receive support. 4. Yes – from 2021		**Target** 1. 100 % 2. Interactions are assessed in 3 situations by 2022 and assessed in all situations by 2025. 3. Increase in efforts undertaken to coordinate with relevant protection networks
		Measuring tools 1. Examples from OSRSG-SVC on submissions received 2. Head of entities and other senior leadership's statements and talking points including CRSV; UN Action Secretariat reporting on joint advocacy activities; annual survey with FPs 3. Baseline, Midpoint, and End of SF survey with CRSV Focal Points, WPAs and UNCTs 4. Baseline, Midpoint, and End of SF survey with CRSV Focal Points, WPAs and UNCTs		**Measuring tools** 1. Baseline, Midpoint, and End of SF survey with CRSV Focal Points, WPAs and UNCTs 2. OSRSG-SVC record-keeping 3. UNA, GBVIMS global team and MARA support team reports on training 4. UN Action meeting NFRs and survey with Focal Points on guidance dissemination		**Measuring tools** 1. Information provided by GBVIMS global team OSRSG-SVC; Baseline, Midpoint, and End of SF survey with CRSV Focal Points, WPAs and UNCTs 2. Baseline, Midpoint, and End of SF survey with CRSV Focal Points, WPAs and UNCTs 3. Anecdotal information from Baseline, Midpoint, and End of SF survey with CRSV Focal Points, WPAs and

						UNCTs and Annual Survey with FPs.