



UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

ANNUAL REPORT 2023



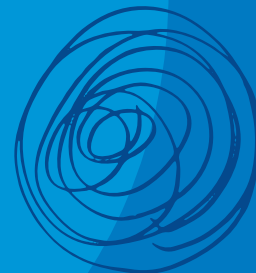
COVER PHOTO: COURTESY OF UN TRUST FUND GRANTEES TABITHA CUMI FOUNDATION (NIGERIA), ADD INTERNATIONAL (CAMBODIA), DYNAMIQUE DES FEMMES JURISTES (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO).


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The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) is the only global, multilateral grant-giving mechanism exclusively dedicated to supporting efforts to prevent and end violence against women and girls. Established by the General Assembly in 1996 (resolution 50/166), the UN Trust Fund is administered by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) on behalf of the United Nations system. The UN Trust Fund involves United Nations bodies and organs, civil society organizations (CSOs) and experts on ending violence against women and girls in its decision-making processes through its Programme Advisory Committees.¹





The more I learned about the law, the more I realized that my voice mattered and that I had the power to challenge the status quo (...) I've realized that addressing sexual harassment means challenging not just the overt incidents but also the deeply ingrained patriarchal attitudes and behaviors that perpetuate such behavior.

*Nirmala, Domestic Worker Champion,
project participant - UN Trust Fund grantee
partner Martha Farrell Foundation, India*

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

C3	Centre for Catalyzing Change
CISCSA	Centro de Intercambio y Servicios para el Cono Sur Argentina
CSO	Civil society organization
DDE-CI	Dignité et Droits pour les Enfants in Côte d'Ivoire
FACT	Facilitators of Community Transformation
FLAGS	Flashlight Action for Girls Safety
GWHR	Greater Women Initiative for Health and Right
SEH	Shelter Edlira Haxhiymeri
SHS	Stars of Hope Society
SOFEPADI	Solidarité Féminine Pour La Paix et le Développement Intégral
SWAGAA	Swatini Action Group Against Abuse
UNABU	Umuryango Nyarwanda w'Abagore Bafite Ubumuga
UN Trust Fund	United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
WATC	Women's Affairs Technical Committee
WCLAC	Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling
WJI	Women's Justice Initiative
WRO	Women's rights organization
WUEE	Women United for Economic Empowerment

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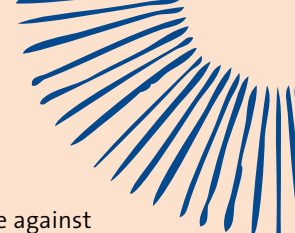
FOREWORD

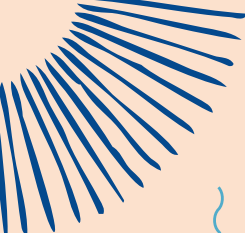


Supporting small businesses to improve women's economic prospects.
Credit: Alind Izat Salih/The Lotus Flower (Iraq)

I joined the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) in January 2023. I have been deeply moved by the lifesaving and transformative efforts of our women's rights and civil society grantee partners working in communities worldwide. It has been a privilege to engage with our partners, both through personal encounters and during key events such as the Commission on the Status of Women, the Women Deliver 2023 Conference in Kigali, Rwanda, and the *We Rise 2023* convening in Nairobi, Kenya.

In my first year as chief, I have been struck by the remarkable strength of our collaborative partnerships, a cornerstone of the UN Trust Fund. We have brought together government donors, UN agencies, our civil society organization partners and the private sector, including at the We Rise 2023 convening. This conference convened over 100 people, including 55 grantee partner representatives, UN agencies, feminist allies, partners and donor partners across Latin America and Africa to reflect on their experiences of programming through numerous global challenges, from the COVID-19 pandemic to natural and human-made disasters, and the valuable lessons learned on adaptation and resilience to deliver systemic solutions to prevent violence against women and girls. Our commitment has been to listen, learn and strengthen these partnerships, recognizing that our efforts to end all forms of violence against women and girls requires collective action and solidarity. I have deepened my understanding of the most effective ways to support our civil society and women's rights grantee partners, including those on the forefront of overlapping crises, from armed conflicts to climate emergencies to food insecurity, alongside the broader anti women's rights backlash. Indeed, we are witnessing an unprecedented regression in women and girls' fundamental human rights globally, most visibly through the rollbacks on women's rights to bodily autonomy. We are also seeing emerging forms of violence that are increasingly threatening women and girls. Technology-facilitated gender-based violence or digital/online violence has real-life consequences, and women and girls are bearing the brunt of these new forms of violence.





In a world marked by increasing and enduring conflicts, escalating climate impacts and persistent violence against women and girls, our commitment to collaboration, partnership and solidarity with civil society and women's rights organizations worldwide is more critical than ever.

Our partners, active across 68 countries and territories, demonstrate the power of grass-roots action every day. In 2023 alone, they reached more than 15 million people, including more than 7.7 million women and girls in all their diversity. This includes women and girls living with disabilities, LGBTQ+ women and girls, internally displaced and refugee women and girls, and those in the lowest income-group. Our grantee partners' accomplishments and impact are the essence of this report. With each initiative reaching women and girls, we are making progress towards the better future we strive for.

In 2023, the UN Trust Fund continued to listen and learn from our partners, resulting in concrete changes in how we resource. We are extending our grant cycle from three to four years, with the intention of providing grantee partners with longer-term funding to promote lasting change and sustainability. We are changing the minimum

grant amount from \$50,000 to \$150,000 to ensure that organizations have sufficient annual funding. And we are increasing core funding for small organizations requesting a small grant, as well as increasing the self- and collective-care budget for all our new grantee partners. In the coming year, we aim to continue creating space for global and regional feminist movement-building and enhancing our wraparound service model to meet the evolving needs of our grantee partners.

As Chief of the UN Trust Fund, I want to reaffirm that we remain grounded in - and guided by - feminist principles, including deep recognition that inclusive women's rights movements and coalitions, are the driving force for transformative social and economic change, peace and security. Supporting and funding women's rights and civil society organization partners remain central to our mission, and we remain persistent in our advocacy for increased and continued investment in women's rights and civil society organizations globally. Together, with our partners, we will continue to advance the ultimate goal and vision of the UN Trust Fund: a world of global solidarity where all women and girls live free from all forms of violence and enjoy and exercise their human rights.

To our women's rights and civil society partners, our government donors and UN collaborators, our allies and partners in the ending violence against women and feminist ecosystems, and to my own team at the Trust Fund: **thank you for all you do, every day, for women and girls.**

In solidarity,

Abby Erikson



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) has been instrumental in advancing the right and safety of women and girls globally – through the tireless and life-saving efforts of our 191 grantee partners. This report highlights the transformative work of our grantee partners, civil society and women’s rights organizations (CSO/WRO), who are at the forefront of preventing and ending violence against women and girls worldwide.

The UN Trust Fund is uniquely positioned as an interagency UN grant-making mechanism, with the ability to build connections across civil society and feminist movements on a global scale. Through its global support to civil society and women’s rights organization to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, the UN Trust Fund brings together a worldwide ecosystem of partners, developing a powerful and coordinated movement to drive transformative change in the lives of women and girls. Since 1996, the UN Trust Fund has been dedicated exclusively to ending this grave human rights violation, supporting US\$225 million to 670 initiatives in 140 countries and territories.

In 2023, with a grantee portfolio exceeding US\$92 million, our 191 grantee partners implemented initiatives that have led to significant impacts across prevention, services provision and legal reform – the three key themes of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan 2021-2025.

Our grantee partners reached more than 7.7 million women and girls and had a broader impact on over 15 million individuals. In addition, more than 71,000 women and girl survivors of violence were empowered to act to create transformational change in their own lives. The significant results across the portfolio highlight life-changing results in the lives of women and girls. In 2023:

- At least **1.4 million** women and girls accessed information or resources to prevent violence.
- At least **48,000** women and girls utilized specialist support services for survivors or those at risk of violence.
- At least **12,500** women and girls accessed justice in cases of violence.



In 2023, with a grantee portfolio exceeding **US\$92 million**, our **191 grantee partners** implemented initiatives that have led to significant impacts across prevention, services provision and legal reform.





In 2023, organizations supported by the UN Trust Fund reached more than **7.7 million** women and girls, and more than **15 million people in total**. In addition, more than **71,000** women and girl survivors of violence were empowered to act to create transformational change in their own lives.

Despite significant challenges, efforts to end violence against women and girls persisted throughout the year. The escalation of global crises, including climate emergencies, violent conflicts, and economic shocks, has increased the vulnerability of women and girls to violence, with more than 70 per cent of those in crisis settings experiencing gender-based violence².

In response to these dire circumstances, the UN Trust Fund prioritized support for organizations working in protracted crises, with 34 per cent of its US\$11.1 million in grants in 2023 to grantee partners in crisis settings. Overall, the UN Trust Fund awarded 24 new grants in 2023. This support is critical for CSOs and WROs in crisis settings, which comprised 55 per cent of the Trust Fund's portfolio in 2023, enabling them to adapt to rapidly changing conditions. For these grantee partners, the ability to remain flexible and adapt to changing contexts is crucial. This flexibility is made possible by the support from the UN Trust Fund. For example, amidst heightened hostilities in the West Bank and Gaza, the Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling (WCLAC) and the Stars of Hope Society (SHS) swiftly adapted their programmatic initiatives to meet the needs of women and girls. WCLAC enhanced its social media campaigns and legal aid for women survivors of violence, while SHS focused on emergency support

for women living with disabilities, distributing essential supplies and assistive devices.

Overall, the UN Trust Fund's commitment to long-term, flexible funding empowers our grantee partners to confront the multifaceted impacts of crises. Recognizing the growing need for long-term funding, the Trust Fund extended its grant period from three to four years (starting in the 2023 Call for Proposals for grants awarded in 2024) allowing for a longer time frame to implement life-changing prevention and response interventions.

Beyond conflict and crisis, in 2023, the world experienced, and UN Trust Fund grantee partners also reported, an alarming increase in opposition to women's rights and a backlash against feminist movements,³ eroding hard-won progress and giving rise to new threats – including technology-facilitated gender-based violence. The CSOs and WROs supported by the UN Trust Fund are leading the charge in resisting the backlash on women's rights and new forms of emerging violence.

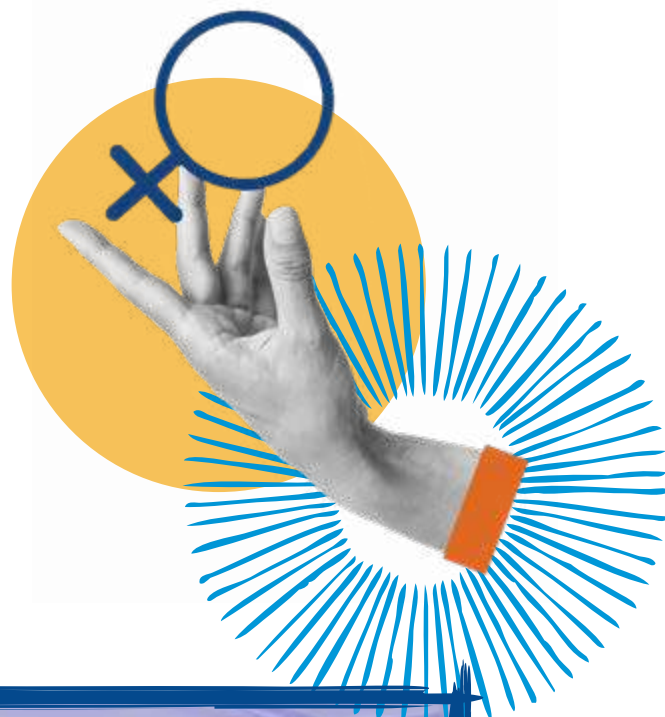
For example, despite efforts by anti-women's rights activists to disrupt progress, Alliances for Africa, a grantee partner, achieved significant milestones in **Nigeria's** Imo state, advancing the implementation of the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act and improved the knowledge of all 27 lawmakers of the Imo State House of Assembly. These efforts are crucial for addressing violence against women and girls.

The UN Trust Fund provides comprehensive support through a wraparound service model, offering tailored resources and enhancing capacity, knowledge, and resilience of grantee partners. This model enables organizations to adapt, mobilize additional funding, and connect with broader movements. In 2023, 75 per cent of grantee partners reported **positive shifts in organizational adaptability**, and 74 per cent **mobilized additional funding** – upwards of US\$ 18 million for additional support to initiatives against violence.

The UN Trust Fund draws on the knowledge and experiences of its grantee partners and shares this practice-based insight with other key players in the ending violence against women ecosystem. In 2023, it published **10 knowledge products** created in partnership with our grantee partners, amplifying their thought- and practice based- leadership. This invaluable learning—including on initiatives aiming to support women and girls living with disabilities and those who are refugees or internally displaced—highlight key practices of what works to reach those most at risk of being left behind. These resources are actively informing the work of UN Trust Fund grantees, with 94 per cent of respondents reporting that the knowledge products informed their work.

Throughout this report, we celebrate the remarkable achievements of our grantee partners who support a world whereby women and girls live a life free from violence, across feminist movements on a global scale, the UN Trust Fund brings together a worldwide ecosystem of knowledge, funds, resources and mutual support, developing a powerful and coordinated movement to drive transformative change.

More than **70%** of women living in crisis settings have experienced gender-based violence.



THE TABITHA CUMI FOUNDATION TEAM AND FLAGS PROJECT PARTICIPANTS, DURING THE 16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM AGAINST GENDER BASED VIOLENCE CAMPAIGN. CREDIT: NENDIRMWA OHAH/TABITHA CUMI FOUNDATION (NIGERIA)

THANK YOU TO OUR PARTNERS



Project participants at Kogo's safe space, as part of the project led by the Tabitha Cumi Foundation. Credit: Nendirmwa Ohah/Tabitha Cumi Foundation (Nigeria)

As of December 2023, contributors to the UN Trust Fund included:

THE GOVERNMENTS OF:

- **Australia, Austria, Canada, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Cyprus, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.**

SUPPORT WAS ALSO RECEIVED FROM:

- the UN Women National Committees of Australia, Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, and the United States of America.
- the A.C.T Programme (Advocacy, Coalition Building and Transformative Feminist Action to End Violence against Women) partnership between the European Union and UN Women.
- partners including, SOKO Inc., Spotify, Conscious Step and Wellspring Philanthropic Fund.

Thank you to all the generous donors and contributors for their ongoing, committed support to the UN Trust Fund's mission. Your sustained efforts to effectively resource work on ending violence against women and girls have enabled the implementation of 191 initiatives in 2023 that delivered the results presented in this report.

We also take this opportunity to thank the generous individuals worldwide who supported the UN Trust Fund in 2023. A special thank you to UN Women Goodwill Ambassador Nicole Kidman for her continuous support of the UN Trust Fund and the cause of ending violence against women and girls.

SCOPE AND REACH OF GRANTEE PARTNER INITIATIVES

In 2023, the UN Trust Fund supported

191 initiatives

aimed at preventing and responding to violence against women and girls across

68 countries and territories

for a total grants value of

US\$ 92.1 million.



Since 1996, the UN Trust Fund has provided grants to

670 initiatives

across **140 countries and territories**

totalling

US\$ 225,837,268.

In 2023, the UN Trust Fund awarded 24 grants in its twenty-sixth grant-giving cycle across 22 countries and territories, totalling US\$ 11.1 million.

A total of

34 % of the funding

was **awarded to initiatives under a special focus on protracted crises**. Of the organizations awarded grants, all were women-led organizations⁴, with a record **75% self-identifying as women's rights organizations (WROs)**.



In 2023, grantee partners reached more than

15 million people

through initiatives focused on improved prevention, access to services and effectiveness of laws and policies. **Of these, grantee partners directly reached at least**

7,723,854 WOMEN AND GIRLS.⁵

In addition, grantee partners empowered at least

176,246

women and girls

to exercise agency for transformational change in their own lives by accessing or participating in specialist support services and prevention initiatives and engaging with campaigns to improve the effectiveness of legislation, policies and national action plans.⁶



In total, the UN Trust Fund reached over

100 million people

since the beginning of its Strategic Plan, already surpassing the indicator set in the plan.

The majority of the UN Trust Fund’s grant portfolio focuses on reaching the most underserved women and girls – those who experience intersecting threats and forms of discrimination and violence. With the aim of leaving no one behind, in 2023, grantee partners changed the lives of at least:



71,741

women and girl survivors of violence



6,697

women and girls living with disabilities



9,005

internally displaced and refugee women and girls



3,977

women and girls living with or affected by HIV/AIDS



31,090

Indigenous women and girls



4,255

lesbian, bisexual and transgender women



51,506

women and girls belonging to the lowest income-group




8,740

women and girls experiencing racial discrimination or injustice

PARTNER IMPACT AND RESULTS



Courtesy of SOFEPADI (Democratic Republic of Congo)



Civil society organizations and women's rights organizations are at the forefront of efforts to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls. Their work, with communities and directly with survivors, is critical to achieving transformative change. Yet, these organizations are often underrecognized and under resourced. And for many, the support from the UN Trust Fund is critical to their operations. The UN Trust Fund provides grantee partners with funding and support to achieve outcomes under three main themes:

- **Prevention** — improved prevention of violence against women and girls through changes in behaviours, practices and attitudes
- **Legislation** – increased effectiveness of legislation, policies, national action plans and accountability systems.
- **Services** – improved access for women and girls to essential, specialist, safe and adequate multisectoral services

Further, the UN Trust Fund's work is guided by the principle of leaving no one behind, which is implemented through an intentional and proactive intersectional approach. Nearly 80 per cent of the grant portfolio works to reach those most likely to be left behind, including women and girls living with disabilities; women and girl refugees and internally displaced persons; lesbian, bisexual and transgender women; Indigenous women; and other underserved women and girls. In addition, almost all grantee partners (185 out of 191) in 2023 were organizations that actively engaged young women or adolescents as part of their project interventions.

The results of grantee partner projects are captured by reporting against common indicators (see annex I) and highlighted through the following sections.

Although grantee partners implement interventions across the three main pillars of intervention, their work often produces positive results across all three outcome areas, providing a holistic approach to violence prevention and response.

PREVENTION

“Any work which involves long-term change, in terms of deeply ingrained social and cultural norms, requires rigorous and continuous engagement with stakeholders.”

Vandana Nair, Lead on Adolescent and Young People at Centre for Catalyzing Change

Improved prevention of violence against women and girls is a key thematic outcome of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan and essential for transforming societies. It is achieved through concerted efforts to create changes in behaviours, practices and attitudes that sanction and perpetuate violence.

In 2023, UN Trust Fund-supported projects provided 1,468,558 women and girls with access to information, goods, resources and services to

prevent or respond to violence against women and girls. Recognizing the important role of influential community members, grantee partners supported 8,333 community leaders, 1,401 faith leaders, 2,075 traditional leaders and 3,613 youth leaders to advocate publicly for changes in behaviours, practices and attitudes towards ending violence against women and girls, including changing harmful traditional practices.



LIVELIHOOD ASSET ASSISTANCE AND HAND-HOLDING SUPPORT TOWARDS ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE PROVIDED TO 250 TRAINED SURVIVORS OF VIOLENCE. CREDIT: ORGANIZATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (INDIA)

A UN Trust Fund analysis of the prevention activities implemented by its grantee partners in 2023 identified a diverse range of themes. These included enhancing the confidence and knowledge of women and girls to report sexual and gender-based violence, and mobilizing communities to shift behaviours, attitudes and practices to uphold the human rights of women and girls, among other strategies.

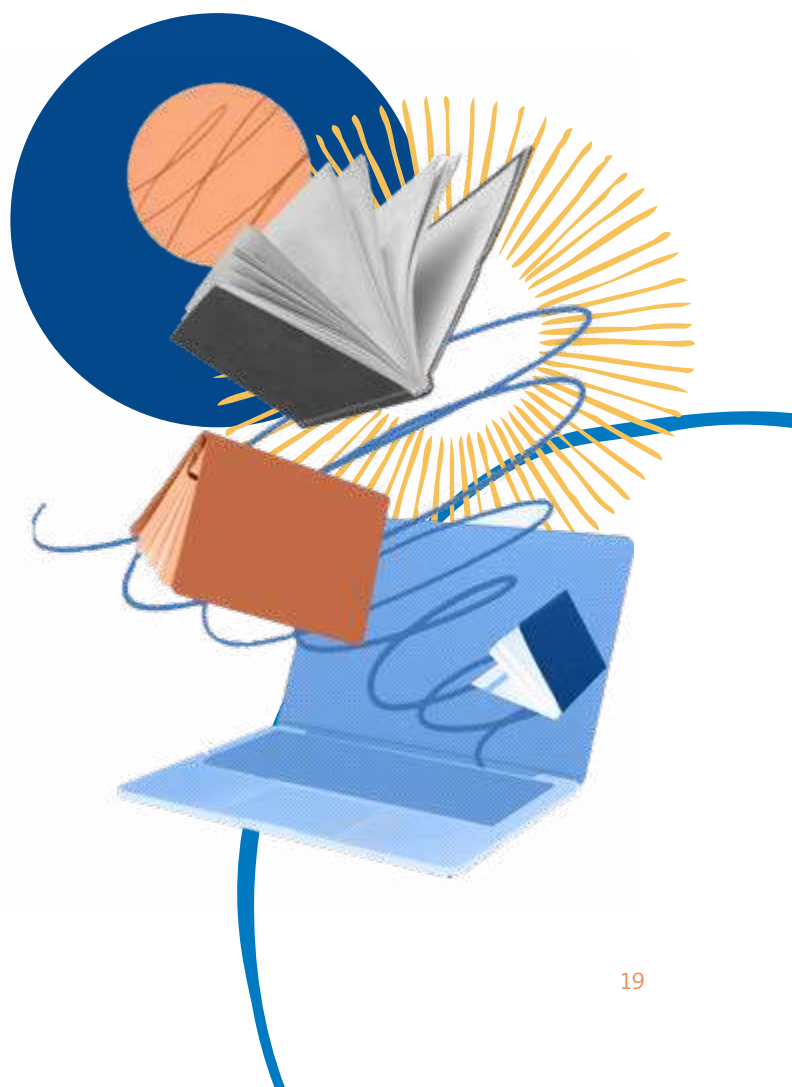
For example, Women United for Economic Empowerment (WUEE), a women-led organization, is spearheading a three-year initiative in **Nigeria** aimed at preventing and addressing violence against women, especially in rural areas. Employing a grassroots approach, WUEE engages all community members, including key stakeholders such as youth and women leaders, police, men and boys, and faith-based groups.

In the six project communities, WUEE already established eight Community Action Committees comprising religious leaders, youth leaders and community health workers. These committees are leading group discussions and community dialogues on existing legislation, policies and cultural barriers affecting women's rights. They serve as catalysts for driving attitudinal change and for ensuring easier access to essential services in rural communities. Remarkably, at least 400 of the participants already demonstrate skills to challenge harmful social norms in their communities.

Further, WUEE collaborated with the Akwa Ibom State Ministry of Justice to revise and publish a manual on sexual and gender-based violence, serving as a guide for communities on prevention and response mechanisms. In addition, WUEE trained 50 police and judiciary officers on how to effectively respond to and protect victims and survivors, as well as how to refer them to appropriate services and prosecute perpetrators.

In **India**, the Centre for Catalyzing Change (C3), a women-led organization supported by the UN Trust Fund, is dedicated to empowering Indian women and girls to reclaim their rights, reduce the prevalence of child marriage and safeguard girls' rights.

In 2023, UN Trust Fund-supported projects provided **1,468,558 women and girls** with access to information, goods, resources and services to prevent or respond to violence against women and girls.



Keeping girls in school is a proven strategy in preventing child marriage.⁷ Through their Education Enrichment Camps, C3 has successfully supported 2,534 at-risk girls to remain enrolled.

C3 engages with women's groups, adolescent champions, men and boys, police officers, mukhiyas (village leaders) and government workers, sensitizing them on the consequences of child marriage and school dropout, as well as their role in prevention. C3 recognizes the critical influence

of faith-based leaders to challenge harmful social norms and practices such as child marriage. Through interactive and activity-based workshops, C3 raises the awareness of faith-based leaders about harmful cultural practices and women's rights and encourages them to act, for instance, by refusing to condone or perform forced or child marriage. The 25 trained faith-based leaders are using their platforms to speak out against child marriage and have already reached 35,000 community members.

Shifting norms: Adapting global interventions to local contexts

In 2023, 80 grantee partners developed or implemented 208 practice-based methodologies, approaches or models to advance behaviour and social norms change for ending violence against women and girls.

In **Cambodia**, the Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre and their partner ADD International customized the SASA! methodology tool to incorporate a module on intersectionality and make resources more user-friendly to sensitize new rights holders and duty bearers. The initiative piloted the intersectionality material and revised training guidelines, providing 20 training sessions on intersectionality to 381 participants, including parents and caregivers of young women living with disabilities.

Further, in **Nigeria**, the Tabitha Cumi Foundation implemented an initiative called Flashlight Action for Girls Safety (FLAGS), which has shifted parental behaviours, encouraging them to accompany their children to community of practice centres which provide learning and sensitization sessions. The initiative supported 750 adolescent girls in 2023 to be better informed about their rights and connected to multisectoral services. In **Jordan**, the Arab Women Organization created a practice-based method of working in a culturally competent way with men and boys that achieved positive results through promoting gender equality while avoiding backlash. In **Iraq**, The Lotus Flower created a way to work with communities to engage men and boys through faith leaders to dispel myths around gender-based violence while promoting gender equality, without risking harm to the community.

IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS AND POLICIES

“When women’s knowledge about violence against women and girls increases, their attitudes, and those of their family and community about its acceptability, change.”

Mary Catherine Driese, Impact and Development Officer
at the Women’s Justice Initiative

Increased effectiveness of legislation, policies, national action plans and accountability systems is essential to ensure that survivors of violence have access to justice services and protection under fully implemented laws and policies. This is also a key thematic outcome of the UN Trust Fund Strategic Plan. Achieving this outcome requires efforts to introduce or reform laws and policies, ensure the laws and policies that are in place are implemented and enforced by the justice system, and provide survivors of violence with access to justice services. Equally important is the creation of an environment in which CSOs, WROs, and other advocates of women’s rights can continue their work and make progress within the framework of progressive laws, policies, and plans.

Grantee partners worked to ensure laws and policies are implemented effectively so that survivors of violence have appropriate access to justice. Further, through the work of 73 grantee partners, 985 local, subnational or national government institutions increased their capacities to design and implement institutional reforms, strategies and policies to prevent or respond to violence against women and girls.

Most women and girls who are survivors of violence never have their cases heard in court. When cases are heard, many fail due to a lack of evidence. In Nakuru and Nairobi, **Kenya**, Physicians for Human Rights trains and supports health-care professionals to collect and document forensic evidence of sexual violence in a way that can effectively support prosecutions. As part of this initiative, Physicians for Human Rights developed the innovative MediCapt mobile application – a tool to aid health-care professionals in the proper collection and documentation of sexual violence, and to manage and securely transfer that documentation to police and others involved in prosecuting crimes of sexual violence. In 2023, 1,007 cases of sexual violence were documented using MediCapt. Two new training sessions were held for 84 health-care workers to increase the number of people able to use the technology at partner facilities. Further, Physicians for Human Rights documented lessons learned in the process of scaling MediCapt, including the benefits

In 2023, at least **12,567** women and girls accessed justice in cases of violence against women and girls through support from UN Trust Fund grantee partners.



VILMA COY, A PARALEGAL WORKING FOR THE PROJECT LED BY THE WOMEN'S JUSTICE INITIATIVE (WJI) TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS. CREDIT: WJI (GUATEMALA)

of engaging with key actors. For example, Physicians for Human Rights met with the Naivasha Court Users Committee to ensure that the court and its judicial, law enforcement and probation officers fully understand the forms generated by MediCapt.

The Martha Farrell Foundation is implementing an intervention focused on addressing violence against women domestic workers across 13 districts within the Delhi National Capital Region in **India**. Through the delivery of participatory training sessions, 4,500 women domestic workers were empowered with knowledge on the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act from 2013 to ensure its full implementation and uptake by all women who could benefit. Through establishing 11 local committees of women domestic workers, the initiative fostered collaboration with local authorities and ultimately

strengthened the implementation of the Act at the district level. Further, the organization needed to actively adapt and react during 2023 to best support women and girls in their community. Due to challenges posed by climate change-induced flooding in July 2023, the Martha Farrell Foundation promptly responded by distributing relief kits to affected women domestic workers.

The Women's Justice Initiative (WJI), a women-led CSO, works to improve service delivery, prevention of violence and access to justice for Indigenous women and girls living in rural communities in **Guatemala**. Informed by local knowledge and expertise, WJI responds to the specific needs of women and girls and enhances their safety and agency through a flexible and adaptable legal empowerment methodology. WJI applies this methodology as part

of its rights education programme to address the prominent culture of silence around gender-based violence in rural and Indigenous communities, and to challenge harmful attitudes.

WJI runs courses on legal literacy in 12 communities, in Spanish and Kaqchikel, to inform Indigenous women and girls about what constitutes violence,

how to report it, what their legal rights are and how to exercise them. As a result, more women accessed services towards achieving justice, which contributes to reducing impunity for perpetrators and acts as a deterrent. At least 80 per cent of women participants in the initiative now report that they feel safer and have more control over their lives.

Advancing rights for women and girls living with disabilities in Argentina

In 2023, the UN Trust Fund published a final external independent evaluation of the project implemented by FUSA para la salud integral con perspectiva de género y derechos Asociación Civil (Civil Association for Integral Health with a Rights Perspective). The evaluation found the initiative worked to eliminate the forced sterilization of women and girls living with disabilities through ensuring that informed consent was incorporated into health services and legal reform, working to eliminate the forced sterilization of women and girls living with disabilities. Through this work, the initiative influenced positive modification of Articles 2 and 3 of Law 26.130 on Surgical Contraception, which previously allowed judges

to authorize sterilization of women living with disabilities who lacked legal capacity. Further, the intervention improved the ability of service providers to provide disability-inclusive, rights-based sexual health and rights information and services by strengthening 473 health personnel to adopt human rights-based approaches to their service delivery. Finally, 83 women and girls living with disabilities participated in safe spaces where they shared their experiences of discrimination and contributed to developing training materials for service providers.

SERVICES

“I enjoyed being able to feel like a woman without being judged or having to explain things.”

Ana, a transgender woman and participant in the project led by Shelter Edlira Haxhiymeri

Improved access for women and girls to essential, specialist, safe and adequate multisectoral services ensures that women and girls can access services to heal and recover from violence. As a key outcome of the UN Trust Fund’s Strategic Plan, services include support for survivors and women and girls at risk. These services include psychological and legal support, support for displaced persons, access to justice and empowerment, among other necessary services.

In 2023, across the portfolio, **48,959 women and girls used specialist services** supported by UN Trust Fund grantee partners to receive tailored responses to violence against them.



PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES FOR GUIDANCE COUNSELLORS AT THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF TUCUMÁN. CREDIT: TANIA NASRALLAH/ANDHES (ARGENTINA)



NOW INFORMED WOMEN OF AMAIGBO COMMUNITY IN IMO STATE DANCE AFTER A COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION ON THE “CIVIL STATUS OF WOMEN IN MARRIAGE ON ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS” IN MAY 2023. CREDIT: ALLIANCES FOR AFRICA (NIGERIA)

Further, work by UN Trust Fund grantee partners supported **9,122 individual service providers** and **1,487 institutions** to improve their service provision for survivors and women and girls at risk of violence.

In **Colombia**, the small WRO Corporación Colectiva Justicia Mujer implements an intervention to improve access to essential services, such as psychological and legal support for women and girls who are survivors of violence. During 2023, the UN Trust Fund’s capacity-building activities strengthened the organization and enabled it

to expand from 3 to 15 staff members. Over the course of the intervention, more than 1,800 women received services, including through the use of the organization’s innovative application, Fili, to calculate alimony obligations. Corporación Colectiva Justicia Mujer provided continued support to 31 women survivors of violence and provided psycho-legal representation for 42 new survivors to facilitate access to justice and specialized care. All women who received services during the reporting period rated them as good or excellent. Furthermore, Corporación Colectiva Justicia Mujer provided training sessions to 45 women human rights defenders, focusing on well-being and stress management tools.

In seven regions of **Armenia**, the Women’s Support Center provided essential comprehensive domestic violence services to 472 women and

girls during 2023. The Women's Support Center provided psychosocial support, legal aid and shelter to refugee women affected by the September 2023 conflict. The organization pivoted to provide comprehensive services to displaced women, reaching 1,184 women and children with humanitarian aid and domestic violence services. Implementing a small grant, the organization also supported service providers to improve their attitudes and sensitivity towards violence against women through training 89 police officers. Further, in collaboration with CARE International and with funding from UN Women, the Women's Support Center worked to facilitate a comprehensive gender analysis to understand the needs of displaced individuals.

In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, the women-led organization Solidarité Féminine Pour La Paix et le Développement Intégral (SOFEPADI) implemented an initiative to address violence against women and girls by mobilizing communities, providing comprehensive services, and strengthening women's and girls' autonomy and representation in decision-making bodies.

In 2023, SOFEPADI provided comprehensive services to **1,181 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.**

Of these, the 458 survivors of sexual violence received care within 72 hours, and the 724 survivors of other forms of gender-based violence were provided with psychosocial support, among other services. Legal services were provided to 256 women and girls, resulting in 87 judgments with sentences ranging from 5 to 20 years of imprisonment for the perpetrators. Furthermore, 210 survivors of violence were empowered economically through income-generating activities facilitated by SOFEPADI. The initiative also secured access to post-rape kits for

survivors by coordinating transfer of kits from local pharmacies to care and health facilities. During 2023, the organization created and equipped three safe spaces, and community-led group therapies and discussion sessions reached 856 women and girls. In addition, 120 discussion groups engaged 1,200 men and boys in conversations covering topics including positive masculinity and transforming negative gender norms. Lastly, the project reached 31,193 people in the community through community awareness and mass campaigns.

In **Tunisia**, the Center of Arab Women for Training and Research, a women's rights and women led regional CSO, works to improve service access for women with visual, hearing or speech impairments, offering them more effective protection against violence and increasing their opportunities for social and professional integration.

The initiative trained **16 social workers** from shelters to better support women and girls living with disabilities who are survivors of violence.

Additionally, 238 women with visual, hearing or speech impairments received comprehensive training on legal frameworks related to gender-based violence and disabilities, as well as on the use of new technologies. The renovation of two shelters was also successfully completed to ensure accessibility for women with visual, hearing or speech impairments. These renovations include the replacement of windows and floor coverings to reduce the risk of accidents, the installation of a visual alert system, and sensory and guidance strips.

Supporting lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and girls in Albania

Supported by a small grant from the UN Trust Fund, the Shelter Edlira Haxhiymeri (SEH),⁸ in close partnership with the STREHA Center, runs an initiative to end violence against women and girls in four remote areas of Albania,⁹ focusing on supporting lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex women.

The initiative delivers empowering, gender-responsive and multisectoral services, including psychosocial support; food packages; legal assistance for protection orders, divorce or child custody procedures; counselling; and shelters. A total of 212 women and girl survivors, including 100 lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and girls, benefited from services delivered through the implementation of the grant in 2023.

SEH also works to ensure a smooth transition from shelter to independent living by providing survivors of violence with vocational training and support to secure accommodation and employment. As a result, more than three quarters of women and girls supported through the initiative reported living independent lives free from violence after receiving services through the intervention.

SEH and the STREHA Center build the capacity of service providers, including police officers, social workers, educators and medical professionals, through three-day training sessions that give participants the opportunity to share experiences and learn about tools and protocols that address gender-based violence. Three quarters of participants reported gains in practical skills to deliver efficient, non-discriminatory services to women and girls at risk and to survivors of violence, including lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and girls.



MORE THAN A DONOR: WRAPAROUND SERVICE SUPPORT



Tucumán and Jujuy regional meeting.
Credit: Tania Nasrallah/ANDHES (Argentina)

The UN Trust Fund's grantee partners operate in diverse contexts, each with distinct challenges and resources. Recognizing this diversity, the UN Trust Fund goes beyond mere donorship. It employs a wraparound service support model designed to offer grantee partners flexible, expert and responsive support tailored to their unique needs. This comprehensive approach amplifies their voices, enhances their knowledge and capacity, and fosters their empowerment. The added value of the UN Trust Fund extends to additional hands-on support for grantee partners, including programmatic expertise, opportunities for knowledge exchange and support on evaluation management, in addition to the robust capacity-development package delivered by the UN Trust Fund.

In addition, the wraparound service support model provides grantee partners with:



Organizational development support through progress management



Evaluation and reporting guidance



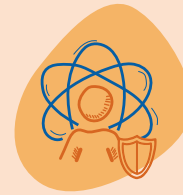
Operational and financial management assistance



Anti-fraud support measures



Tailored technical assistance throughout project design and implementation



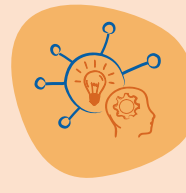
Guidance on ethics and safety measures, including basic support towards PSEA and PSHA policy establishment



Specialist support and expertise in ending violence against women and girls



Communications and visibility support



Knowledge development and sharing initiatives



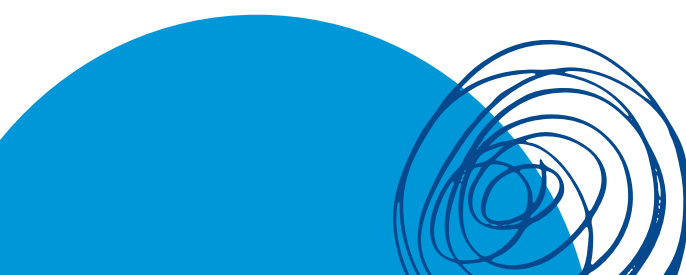
Tailored support and services to partners

Although the CSOs/WROs supported by the UN Trust Fund operate in diverse contexts, they share many common needs and challenges. The effectiveness of initiatives to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls is enhanced when all participants have opportunities to create and capture knowledge, share their experiences and learn from the expertise of others. The UN Trust Fund offers technical and specialist ending violence against women programmatic support tailored to the specific need of each grantee partner through dedicated Portfolio Managers, ensuring each organization receives holistic guidance to maximize the impact of its intervention.

In 2023, Portfolio Managers provided one-on-one support through at least **336 individual meetings** on programme inception, design and implementation and adaptation. In addition to supporting and monitoring progress through one-on-one guidance, portfolio managers conducted monitoring missions to **30 initiatives across 9 countries**. Overall, 95 per cent of grantee respondents to the UN Trust Fund's annual partner survey reported being satisfied with the advice and support provided.

The UN Trust Fund and UN Women support the women's movement together. To this end, the UN Trust Fund and UN Women collaborate to ensure that where contextually appropriate and safe, CSOs/WROs funded by the UN Trust Fund are integrated into networks aimed at ending violence against women and girls at the country level. This collaboration is facilitated through coordinated efforts between the UN Trust Fund and UN Women country offices, including in the form of in-person or virtual grantee exchange meetings. These provide a platform for various partners to exchange experiences, knowledge, and best practices, strengthening connections and networks within the civil society sector. Organizations present their programmatic priorities and explore ways to leverage each other's work. Grantee partners come together to address salient issues, including climate-related challenges, economic instability, political uncertainty, religious extremism, and their related spillover effects to their ending violence against women work, and discuss the implications of these crises on their respective initiatives and the broader movements they represent, as well as share strategies for adaptation and response. In 2023, the UN Trust Fund organized such exchanges across 29 grantee partners in 9 countries.

The UN Trust Fund supports organizations to manage final independent external evaluations of their projects by providing evaluation guidance, including through webinars, one-on-one tailored technical support and quality assurance. The evaluations contribute to building an evidence base on what works in ending violence against women and enable partners to showcase the effectiveness of their interventions and enable future, sustainable organizational support. Further, this helps inform future programming and decision-making by identifying best practices and documenting lessons learned. The reports are published in the evaluation library¹⁰ from the UN Trust Fund to inform the



ending violence against women ecosystem about what works in preventing and ending violence against women and girls. By the end of 2023, more than 150 external evaluations were published to the UN Trust Fund’s evaluation library. The results of grantee partner projects are highlighted in annex I and throughout this report.

Furthermore, the UN Trust Fund improved grant and financial management processes by increasing collaboration and working with 25 UN Women country offices. This work included training 40 UN

Women colleagues on processes related to the UN Trust Fund’s service-level framework agreement, which helps streamline financial reporting and accountability measures for grantee partners, supporting their ability to implement their initiatives in a timely manner.

Through Portfolio Managers’ support, risks around project design issues, operational capacity challenges, ethical concerns, and adaptation to changing circumstances are mitigated, managed and monitored.

Providing certainty and flexibility in funding

Long-term and flexible funding enables CSOs and WROs to implement demand-driven initiatives to end violence against women and girls, accounting for challenges and changes they may encounter during the years of operation. The UN Trust Fund’s commitments to provide core and flexible funding to CSOs/WROs together with comprehensive technical assistance are key to organizations’ ability to achieve lasting results. The support from the UN Trust Fund provides rare stability for ending violence against women initiatives. The funding supports both programmatic sustainability and organizational

resilience. In turn, this sustainability and resilience helps grantee partners form beneficial partnerships and mobilize funding from other sources, creating a multiplier effect.

In 2023, 74 per cent of grantee partners reported being able to mobilize an increased proportion of flexible, core and long-term funding through additional funding sources. These grantee partners reported raising an additional US\$ 18 million for projects to end violence against women and girls during 2023.



TRAINING OF TRAINERS. CREDIT: VIRAI SHRI DEWSARAN/STITCHING PROJEKTA (SURINAME)



To further this commitment, the UN Trust Fund’s Call for Proposals in 2023 extended grant durations from **three to four years** and raised the threshold for core funding.

This adjustment allows small organizations applying for small grants to receive up to 27% in core funding. Further, UN Trust Fund support includes dedicated self- and collective-care funds for all grantee partners to improve the well-being of organization staff. Moreover, grantee partners are allocated contingency and capacity-development budgets within their grants, fostering organizational resilience and strategic planning to address unforeseen challenges during the grant period.

Visibility and strategic amplification

Raising the visibility and amplifying the voices of grantee partners and women and girls actively engaged in initiatives is essential to sharing lessons on what works to prevent and respond to violence. This amplification ensures that funded CSOs/WROs inform the global ending violence against women community and the UN system through various communications initiatives. In 2023 alone, 30 per cent of the UN Trust Fund’s portfolio was featured in published web stories, videos through the UN Trust Fund’s YouTube channel, or Medium interviews. For example, a new initiative launched by the UN Trust Fund in 2023 was the *Small and Mighty! podcast series* to amplify the voices of small CSOs and WROs. The five-episode series provided a platform for practitioners and advocates leading small organizations to share their expertise and experience in ending violence against women and girls with others around the world. Knowledge and visibility products co-produced by the UN Trust Fund are an effective way to strengthen the capacities of organizations. In 2023, 100 per cent of grantee partners who accessed the UN Trust Fund’s knowledge products reported that they were helpful to inform their own programming and work.

Further, the UN Trust Fund actively works to bring together its partners to capture learning and results from different contexts and countries, while bringing further visibility. For instance, at the conclusion of the funding of grantee partners under the Spotlight Initiative from 2019–2023, grantee partners receiving

Spotlight funds in Latin America and Africa were invited to a cross-regional convening in Nairobi, Kenya, to exchange learning and knowledge from the implementation of these projects. The convening – *We Rise 2023* – was co-created with grantee partner participants, who led workshops on topics ranging from advocacy and communications to programming for prevention, and crisis response.

Grantee partners shared the impact of multiple and overlapping crises, and the value of institutional resilience funding that enabled them to adapt to crises and continue to reach the most underserved women and girls. Participants discussed the importance of self- and collective care, as well as the opportunity to come together to foster connections, solidarity, and shared lessons learned across regions on movement-building successes and challenges. During the convening, participants highlighted how WROs remain critically underfunded and face barriers in accessing funding, which impacts small and grass-roots organizations disproportionately.

We Rise 2023 allowed grantee partners a moment to reflect on their intervention implementation, throughout which collective actions brought innovation, built resilience and taught invaluable lessons to deliver systemic solutions to violence against women and girls. The convening was also a unique opportunity to exchange lessons from the two regions where the grantee partners were based.

We Rise 2023 featured three days of plenaries and workshops. The plenaries included taking stock of progress and emerging challenges in ending violence against women and girls, movement-building to drive transformative change, and funding feminist movements.

The workshops addressed the importance of adopting an intersectional approach focused on leaving no one behind, with topics focused on preventing and responding to violence against the most underserved women and girls, including adolescent girls; women and girls living with disabilities; refugee and internally displaced women and girls; self-identified women sex workers; and lesbian, bisexual, transgender and queer women and girls. Workshops were also held on the three thematic areas of the UN Trust Fund (prevention, access to services, and strengthening the implementation of laws, policies and action plans). Further workshops covered experiences of movement-building; data, evidence and practice-

based knowledge; communications and advocacy; withstanding backlash; organizational resilience and crisis preparedness; self- and collective care; how to grow grass-roots organizations; and feminist resourcing into the future.

Key takeaways of We Rise 2023 included recognition of the need for more connections, learning and strategizing among WROs across regions to break down isolation and provide platforms for organizational strengthening. It was clear that funding processes should facilitate access for organizations focusing on intersectional approaches, recognizing the technical expertise and adequate resourcing required for reaching all women and girls in their diversity. Flexible strategies are needed to promote the meaningful inclusion of women and girls living with disabilities, with interventions tailored to specific intersectionalities being particularly successful. Work to provide girls with knowledge about their rights and to empower them to disseminate this information among their peers strengthened the mechanism for addressing various forms of discrimination faced by girls. These findings, among others, will further inform partners now and in the future on successful models of intervention.



PROJECT PARTICIPANTS, LIVING IN AYWEE VILLAGE, RECEIVE DIGNITY KITS AS PART OF THE PROJECT LED BY THRIVE GULU. CREDIT: JACOB ODOKONYERO/THRIVE GULU

ORGANIZATIONAL RESILIENCE AND CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT



Courtesy of SOFEPADI (Democratic Republic of Congo)



In 2023, the UN Trust Fund analysed its conceptual framework approach to organizational resilience. This involved data collection and dialogue with grantee partners and created new practice-based knowledge around organizational resilience. The UN Trust Fund has been investing in the organizational resilience of grantee partners for 15 years, including through flexible budget provisions, improvements to flexible and core funding, and capacity enhancement, among other measures. The analysis found that these provisions, coupled with long-term strategies, planning, and supportive work environments such as feminist leadership and community engagement, were key to having a resilient organization.

Importantly, the experience from the UN Trust Fund shows that CSOs and WROs demonstrate persistence, endurance and resilience to deliver interventions to prevent and end violence against women and girls even in the face of active resistance, insufficient funding and other challenges.

In 2023, despite the backlash against the women's rights movement, the compounding impacts of multiple crises and the complexity of their operating environments, 70 per cent of grantee partners noted improvements in organizational resilience, and 75 per cent identified positive shifts in organizational adaptability.

Investing in organizational resilience in times of crisis

“It is about adaptability, malleability, that organizations can move to be resilient and face the waves ... we need to face the waves of crises, whether the war in Ukraine, migration, the earthquake in Haiti, so many things that hit us every day, so it would be logical that we are moving from one side [to] the next, but also to find the capacity to face these needs without losing the essence of the organization.”

Focus group participant, South America

Grantee partners act as first responders to the rising risks of violence against women and girls in increasingly complex crises and uncertain contexts. To build resilience, organizations must adapt their risk management systems so they can withstand the challenges

created by rapidly changing contexts. Resilience also requires donors to adapt their grant-giving practices to acknowledge initiatives by CSOs and WROs that prioritize women's safety and empowerment in all circumstances.

Grantee partners note that urgent crises arise suddenly, and therefore having core and flexible funding is key for them being able to respond in times of crisis. In 2023, 55 per cent of CSOs (104 out of 190) supported by the UN Trust Fund were implementing initiatives in humanitarian and crisis settings. UN Trust Fund grants to these 104 organizations totalled US\$ 55.5 million and supported work in 33 countries and territories across five regions.

Grantee partners' experiences of effective adaptation highlight the value of the type of localized interventions that the UN Trust Fund supports, especially their ability to rapidly pivot to the needs of women and girls in changing contexts.

In 2023, grantee partners creatively used improved technology-facilitated solutions born out of the COVID-19 pandemic to increase outreach and access to services. They also recognized that co-creating solutions and services with community members enhanced collective preparedness and institutional resilience. Rising food insecurity and economic injustice prompted CSOs and WROs to adapt their approaches to address the intersection between women's economic empowerment and violence against women and girls. Finally, investment in self- and collective care emerged as an effective way to enable reflection and analysis of their organization's resilience needs.

For instance, in **Eswatini**, the Swatini Action Group Against Abuse (SWAGAA) enhanced its support for survivors of violence through community-driven initiatives, specifically adolescent girls and young women living with disabilities, and refugees. SWAGAA reached 3,240 adolescent girls and young women, 69 per cent of whom reported feeling safer and more protected from violence at the end of the initiative. The organization reported that access to learning resources from the UN Trust Fund helped it design more inclusive interventions, for example, by incorporating sign language interpretation.

Further, SWAGAA strengthened its organizational systems on programme management, enabling improvements in its gender-based violence prevention framework. The organization also used additional funding for institutional strengthening to embed emergency response readiness in its programmes to ensure continuity, which included making its free hotline digital.

Overall, through investment in the organizational resilience and preparedness of CSOs and WROs, the UN Trust Fund enables organizations to continue operating in complex settings while pursuing a localized feminist agenda.

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and supported work in 33 countries and territories across five regions.





Enhancing the capacity of organizations

All UN Trust Fund grantee partners received comprehensive capacity-development support to strengthen their organizational operations. Grantee partners are required to provide information on their systems for reporting allegations of sexual harassment, assault, sexual exploitation and abuse. In 2023, organizations supported by the UN Trust Fund made significant progress in the development of organizational policy on the prevention of sexual harassment, assault, sexual exploitation and abuse. All eight of the organizations that did not have a policy on the prevention of sexual harassment and assault successfully developed one during 2023. Similarly, 10 organizations without a policy on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse established such a policy. Further, the UN Trust Fund supported 12 organizations that did not have an anti-fraud policy to put one in place by the end of the first year of implementation. In addition, the Fund delivered 13 thematic capacity-development webinars, with a combined total of 1,049 attendees. These webinars focused on project reporting, audit preparations, financial planning and programming principles related to ending violence against women, among other topics. Of those who participated, 70 per cent said that they retained and used the learning after the training and often went back to the presentations to best implement their projects.

To ensure that CSOs can implement interventions effectively and efficiently, within the first three months of the projects, the UN Trust Fund provides a systematic training package, which has to be attended by at least two people in each organization. One of the three components of the package, on project management, is provided directly by the UN Trust Fund. It is composed of six modules and delivered through webinars and a handbook. At the end of the training, participants must take a test, which is hosted on the UN Women Training Centre platform. In 2023, 100 per cent of participants who completed the training reported that they retained and used the training in the implementation and management of their project.¹¹ In addition, the UN Trust Fund offers tailored support by assigning grantee partners to a dedicated portfolio manager and financial focal point. These managers and focal points provide continuous assistance throughout the three-year duration of the UN Trust Fund grant. Other than being a risk management strategy for the UN Trust Fund, this approach proved to be successful in developing the organizational capacities of grantee partners, who are better equipped to undertake future programming even outside the UN Trust Fund. In 2023, UN Women's Independent Evaluation and Audit Services has highlighted the UN Trust Fund as a good practice in terms of operational capacity development.¹²

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ELEVATING KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE AND THOUGHT LEADERSHIP OF GRANTEE PARTNERS



The Tabitha Cumi Foundation team during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence campaign. Credit: Nendirmwa Ohah/Tabitha Cumi Foundation (Nigeria)

The UN Trust Fund and its grantee partners engage in collaborative and inclusive knowledge production, knowledge exchange and learning. CSOs, WROs and other small organizations often work directly with the most underserved women and girls, survivors and influential community members, and therefore have a wealth of knowledge from these interventions. They experience first-hand what works and what does not work, while understanding the priority needs and challenges in ending and responding to violence against women and girls. This practice-based knowledge and experience is captured and shared through one-one-one communication with grantee partners, convenings that bring together grantee partners for learning exchanges, information hubs and platforms, and independent external final evaluations of initiatives.

In addition, the UN Trust Fund is a source and curator of expertise, information and good practice. It provides knowledge products, data and analysis that inform the work of grantee partners, as well as the United Nations and its key partners to continuously improve policy, programming and funding decisions to end violence against women and girls.

Further, the UN Trust Fund is committed to elevating feminist-inspired practice-based knowledge to amplify civil society-led voices. One such example is through *SHINE*, the online hub dedicated to practitioner-based knowledge and learning exchange, which has proved to be an innovative and promising tool throughout the course of implementation of initiatives under the Spotlight Initiative. The hub is dedicated to preventing and addressing violence against women and girls by providing an interactive space to exchange knowledge among practitioners, regardless of geographical and language barriers. SHINE attracted 2,152 registered users by 31 December 2023, demonstrating an appetite for a safe, diverse, multilingual and dynamic knowledge space for practitioners and advocates to exchange their observations and practice. SHINE enables people and organizations working to end violence against women and girls to showcase the effectiveness of grass-roots work, while putting survivors at the centre of all efforts.

This collaborative approach to producing and sharing practice-based knowledge is a key UN Trust Fund output. In the UN Trust Fund's annual grantee partner survey, **94% of respondents reported being informed by knowledge produced by the UN Trust Fund**, and 100 per cent of those reported using that knowledge to inform their decisions.

The UN Trust Fund continued this focus in 2023, promoting practice-based knowledge and learning from grantee partner organizations. Those efforts included producing a series of papers on the UN Trust Fund's resourcing of intersectionality of CSOs and WROs through special funding windows for (a) ending violence against women and girls who

are refugees or forcibly displaced, and (b) ending violence against women and girls living with disabilities. The UN Trust Fund also launched a series of papers on its work focused on resourcing organizations, feminist knowledge, and the building of feminist and women's movements globally.

Learning from practice: Addressing violence against refugees and internally displaced persons

A synthesis review was published of the UN Trust Fund's special funding window on ending violence against refugee or forcibly displaced women and girls. This special window funded 18 CSOs and WROs between 2016 and 2022. The review identified overarching lessons from the diverse strategies that initiatives used to improve services and prevention programming. The review found that grantee partners were able to improve the mental health, well-being and resilience of refugee and forcibly displaced women and girls. The paper also identified the ways that initiatives demonstrated the ability to meet the needs of refugee and forcibly displaced women and girls with successful violence against women interventions. Overall, at least **35,324 refugee and forcibly displaced women and girls**

were reached directly through initiatives funded under the special window.

Eight grantee partners supported under this special window prioritized improving the access of refugee and forcibly displaced women and girls to essential, safe and adequate multisectoral services. For instance, one of the key strategies of the Women's Affairs Technical Committee's (WATC) initiative, funded from 2018-2021, in the **Occupied Palestinian Territory** was to build the capacities of judges and staff in the Sharia courts to improve responses to women and girls who are survivors of violence. The WATC established guidelines that synthesized principles and recommendations across the different stages of the legal and justice system. As a result of the WATC's



A GROUP PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN WITH THE TRAINED ENUMERATORS IN IMO STATE, NIGERIA AFTER A SUCCESSFUL 1-DAY TRAINING OF ENUMERATORS. CREDIT: JAMES PRINCEWILL/CIRCUIT POINTE (NIGERIA)

training and accompanying guidelines, Sharia court representatives improved their understanding of the rights of survivors in justice proceedings. This in turn generated positive achievements across the entire Sharia court system. The endline evaluation suggested that the WATC project increased the capacities of police and women informal justice actors to provide gender-sensitive and rights-based support to women and girls who are survivors of violence.

Further, in 2023, the UN Trust Fund commissioned and published a scoping study to examine how humanitarian action operates in the context of increasingly complex crises. The study focused on how

these crises affect the prevention of and response to violence against women and girls. Findings include that women-led organizations and WROs are chronically underfunded and often lack sufficient recognition by donors in the context of humanitarian crises.

In addition, this paper shows that the UN Trust Fund can play a key role in supporting platforms for WROs and CSOs to foster partnerships with larger organizations that influence humanitarian work. Conclusions showed how UN Trust Fund support enables CSOs and WROs to make long-term investments in building the organizational capacities required to act effectively in rapidly changing crisis contexts.

Learning from practice: Ending violence against women and girls living with disabilities

In 2023, the UN Trust Fund released a series of papers on disability inclusion and intersectionality. Findings from these papers include that grantee partners play important roles in helping societies move away from harmful or outdated paradigms for understanding disability. Grantee partners accomplished this by developing specific tools and approaches and fostering inclusive movements to end violence against women and girls with disabilities.

As part of this series, the UN Trust Fund published a paper synthesizing results from its special window funding work to end violence against women and girls living with disabilities from 2018 to 2023.

Nearly **7.5 million individuals were reached** in total through **22 projects** in **20 countries**. The synthesis review showed how the initiatives developed new specific resources and implemented innovative adaptations, particularly in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. These resources included training manuals and guides at the intersection of gender and disability, training and curriculum modules to build the capacity of caretakers and service providers, protocols and policy documents at the national government level, and materials in multimedia formats, among others.

For instance, Umuryango Nyarwanda w'Abagore Bafite Ubumuga (UNABU), an organization of women living with disabilities in **Rwanda**, sees its mission as empowering women living with disabilities so they become agents of change, demanding their human rights, reaffirming their dignity and actively participating in the development of Rwanda. With their small-grant-funded initiative implemented from 2018-2021, UNABU focused on preventing economic and sexual violence among women and girls living with disabilities in five districts in Rwanda. Their core belief in the importance of self-advocacy by women and girls living with disabilities was at the heart of their intervention. The initiative included a set of activities focused on the empowerment of women

Overall, **more than 500,000 women and girls living with disabilities were reached directly** and **an additional 190,000 people were actively engaged** with the initiatives as service providers, duty bearers and members of the justice system.

and girls living with disabilities by other women and girls living with disabilities. The intervention improved knowledge and built the self-confidence of women and girls living with disabilities to enable them to participate in family and community life (including economic activities) and claim their rights as equal citizens. While this organization's aim was to engage 2,400 women and girls living with disabilities, it succeeded in reaching and involving 2,783 women and girls living with disabilities across 120 self-advocacy groups. Members of

these groups increased their understanding of the intersectionality of disability and violence and grew in self-confidence. They showed increased willingness to report violence and to break cycles of normalized violence; of the 406 women and girls living with disabilities interviewed during the project endline evaluation, 87 per cent reported having the confidence to report violence to the authorities. They also showed increased willingness to advocate for their right to protection from stigma, discrimination and violence.

Fostering women's movements

Key findings from the UN Trust Fund show the benefits of using a movement-building approach in work to end violence against women and girls, and that feminist and women's movements can transform the patriarchal and other intersecting oppressive ideologies, attitudes, behaviours and practices that are root causes of violence against women and girls.

The UN Trust Fund and grantee partners collaborated to develop a series of papers reviewing and supporting the concept of using CSOs and WROs to strengthen feminist and women's movements for ending violence against women and girls. The series includes papers on the implications for organizations making grant-giving decisions and providing funds, and on learning from CSOs.¹³

The paper on implications for funders and grant makers reviews evidence that strong feminist and women's movements are crucially important for ending violence against women and girls, and provides concepts and frameworks to inform the UN Trust fund and its partners when making funding decisions.

The second paper in the series focuses on learning about movement-building from CSOs funded under the Spotlight Initiative (see appendix II). The paper examines the role and work of organizations in feminist and women's movements, and provides

a practice-based conceptual framework of their movement-building work.

To accelerate efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, in 2023, the UN Trust Fund continued its work through its new partnership with UN Women and the European Union to develop the new Advocacy, Coalition Building and Transformative Feminist Action (ACT) programme. The ACT programme will work to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls by:

- Strengthening coalition-building, networking, leadership and the resilience of global and regional feminist and women's rights movements
- Increasing and enhancing advocacy, campaigning and policymaking through partnerships and coalitions.

Further, by codifying and elevating the building of feminist movements by CSOs and WROs, the UN Trust Fund will inform the policy and programming of the United Nations and key partners on ending violence against women and girls.



APPENDIX

APPENDIX I: UN TRUST FUND STRATEGIC PLAN 2021–2025 – MIDTERM REVIEW

The **Strategic Plan 2021–2025** establishes the UN Trust Fund’s strategic direction and goals, and provides a framework to guide its work over the five years of the plan. In 2023, the UN Trust Fund commissioned a midterm review to understand and evaluate progress against the strategy, and to inform any adjustments needed in response to emerging opportunities and challenges.

The review adopted a participatory and inclusive methodology to ensure the views of a wide range of stakeholders would be incorporated. The process included participation from 81 respondents, 61 of whom were external participants. The review involved 22 key informant interviews, 5 in-depth validation interviews, 8 focus group discussions, and the analysis of over 70 documents. The review explored the performance of the plan against relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability and the final midterm report outlines 9 main recommendations and 33 sub-recommendations. The overall impact of actions over the entire Strategic Plan will be assessed at the conclusion of the plan period.

The midterm review found that the UN Trust Fund’s Strategic Plan 2021–2025 is a highly relevant and responsive framework that addresses the needs and priorities of funded work to end violence against women and girls. The conclusion noted that the UN Trust Fund is a unique mechanism and model for feminist-informed grant giving, especially through resource diversification to WROs and women-led organizations.

The review found that the UN Trust Fund’s work under the Strategic Plan is closely aligned with current issues globally in the effort to end violence against women and girls. The outputs and outcomes detailed in the Strategic Plan remain relevant to changing and emerging needs and challenges,

and the UN Trust Fund has made real progress in engaging smaller organizations.

The review found, however, that the UN Trust Fund requires additional resourcing to meet the growing needs arising from emerging challenges, especially the impacts of protracted, overlapping crises, growing need for humanitarian assistance, and the backlash against the women’s movement and women’s rights agenda and its organizations. The UN Trust Fund is receiving a growing number of requests for support, reflecting the overall shortage of funding and sources of support globally to end violence against women and girls.

The midterm review examined the fit between the Strategic Plan and the overall ecosystem in which initiatives to end violence against women and girls exist. The review found the UN Trust Fund is recognized for its experience and pioneer role in funding organizations to pursue localized interventions. Further, while not an emergency funding mechanism, the UN Trust Fund has been able to develop and implement support models that provide CSOs and WROs with both predictability and flexibility, which enables them to respond effectively to emerging and protracted crises that put women and girls at high risk of violence.

To enhance its role, there is a need for the UN Trust Fund to build on its reach and influence throughout the United Nations system. There is an opportunity to improve coordination and collaboration between United Nations bodies and all programmes to end violence against women and girls, to achieve a more united and effective global approach.

Overall, the UN Trust Fund is currently on track to achieve its intended results. Grantee partners recognize and praise the knowledge co-production and knowledge-sharing role of the UN Trust Fund.

The midterm review found that the UN Trust Fund's internal mechanisms support its efficiency and effectiveness. While operating within UN Women's overall regulations, the UN Trust Fund has made significant progress in improving its grant application and assessment processes to better meet the needs of smaller organizations.

The review noted that efficiency must not come at the cost of the primary focus on supporting CSOs to end violence against women and girls, especially in the current context of a backlash against the feminist movement and WROs. A particular challenge is ensuring the investments in local-level organizational resilience and movement-building are linked with broader partnerships and coordination across the entire global ecosystem to achieve global progress.

Further, the sustainability of organizations beyond the period of UN Trust Fund funding is of key interest to organizations and other stakeholders. A focus of the UN Trust Fund's support of its grantee partners is helping them build knowledge, capacity and resilience, which improves the sustainability of their work.

Findings from the midterm review of the Strategic Plan demonstrated **the key role the UN Trust Fund plays in supporting CSOs, WROs and other small organizations in fragile and high-risk contexts and in crisis settings.** The long-term, flexible funding model adopted by the UN Trust Fund has provided both predictability and responsiveness for organizations operating in these contexts.

The funding and wraparound support approach of the UN Trust Fund is acknowledged for its role in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. The UN Trust Fund approach furthers the localization agenda by reaching WROs and other small organizations that often cannot access humanitarian platforms and funding mechanisms.

The support the UN Trust Fund provides to CSOs and WROs working on ending violence against women and girls extends beyond funding: the UN Trust Fund invests in developing the capacity of grantee partners and in co-producing, managing and sharing practice-based knowledge.

The review found that the UN Trust Fund requires increased funding to enhance its wraparound services support model and enable grantee partners to respond effectively to the increased backlash and shrinking spaces for the women's rights agenda and the work of CSOs and WROs.

Central recommendations from the midterm review include:

- Strengthen efforts towards sustained localization and movement-building by continuing to foster spaces for grantee partners to convene and work together in regular dialogue.
- Enhance engagement and coordination with stakeholders from within and outside the United Nations system by leveraging the UN Trust Fund's inter-agency convening power.
- Continue efforts to strengthen support for small organizations, especially WROs.

The UN Trust Fund will continue to reflect on how to best empower and support CSOs and WROs through the remainder of the 2021–2025 Strategic Plan and into the development of its next Strategic Plan.



APPENDIX II: SPOTLIGHT INITIATIVE

The Spotlight Initiative was an unprecedented global effort by the United Nations, with funding from the European Union, to end all forms of violence against women and girls by 2030. It recognizes that gender equality is essential for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Grantee partners with initiatives funded by the UN Trust Fund under the Spotlight Initiative worked to create significant change for women and girls and strengthen women's movements over the course of implementation from 2019 to 2023. The work was characterized by effective adaptation of practices to suit local circumstances, meet local needs and respond to rapidly changing contexts, including overlapping crises. Further, effective adaptations by grantee partners illustrate the value of localized interventions, often implemented in collaboration with local feminist networks and alliances.

The UN Trust Fund's work and results of the initiatives funded under the Spotlight Initiative were marked by programmatic and operational adaptations due to the COVID-19 pandemic and coinciding crises including natural disasters (**Honduras**) and

Key grantee partner results

The cumulative results highlighted below from 2019-2023 show the impact and changes in the lives of women and girls resulting from the efforts and adaptations of Spotlight Initiative grantee partners. While navigating rapid and complex contextual changes, grantee partners adapted to make organizational changes that showed tangible results and resilience. Grantee partners acted as first responders to the rising risks of violence against women and girls in increasingly complex crises and uncertain contexts. In some countries and territories, the impact of COVID-19 during the years of implementation required CSOs and WROs to provide immediate support to mitigate violence against women and girls in their own community; in others, CSOs and WROs initiated new approaches and mechanisms to engage in shrinking civic spaces and to sustain feminist movements.

political unrest (**Eswatini**). Over the course of implementing the Spotlight Initiative, the UN Trust Fund continued to invest in organizations' adaptive capacity — enhancing organizational resilience and strengthening preparedness — enabling CSOs and WROs to pivot rapidly in changing contexts. Lessons learned in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the roll-out of a contingency budget line to allow grantee partners flexibility in adjusting budgets, have informed work in the following years. The experience and knowledge gained in this context informed the UN Trust Fund's call for proposals released in 2022 and 2023, which focused on supporting CSOs and WROs operating in complex settings, especially protracted and overlapping crises, in recognition of the need for long-term, predictable, flexible and sustained funding for their life-saving work in this context. In addition, in the Call for Proposals in 2023, the UN Trust Fund increased its grant duration from three to four years, and further increased its threshold for core funding, especially for small organizations applying for small grants.

In total, **94,778,694** people were reached by grantee partners funded by the UN Trust Fund under the Spotlight Initiative. This number includes women and girls directly benefiting or involved as partners, other people involved as partners and people reached indirectly by projects.



MEETING TO STRENGTHEN NETWORKS FOR FEMINIST CITIES AND TERRITORIES. CREDIT: ROXANA RAMIREZ/CISCSA

Spotlight Initiative grantee partners specifically focused on reaching women and girls experiencing intersecting forms of violence and discrimination with the aim to leave no one behind. Grantee partners achieved significant results, overall directly supporting and empowering **550,115 women and girls to pursue transformational change** in their lives, including **92,467 survivors of violence** and **36,250 internally displaced women and girls or refugees**, among others.

For example, in **Zimbabwe**, the UN Trust Fund grantee partner Facilitators of Community Transformation (FACT) Zimbabwe established 28 solidarity groups for self-identified women sex workers and adolescent girls and young women across the project districts, surpassing the initial goal of 18 groups. These groups have empowered women and girls to speak openly about sexual and gender-based violence and hold duty bearers accountable, showcasing the importance of active participation and leadership of women in fostering community solidarity.

Throughout implementation, UN Trust Fund grantee partners worked with local communities to jointly build feminist movements that drive longer-term changes in the lives of women and girls, especially

those most at risk of being left behind. For example, Centro de Intercambio y Servicios para el Cono Sur Argentina (CISCSA) organized and strengthened the capacities of 24 community-level groups of feminist activists in three regions in the Córdoba Province of **Argentina**. During the project, 1,176 feminist activists improved their understanding of the role of community WROs in preventing violence against women and girls in public spaces and increased their awareness of the right to live in public spaces free of violence. The initiative's impact was evident both in strengthening the capacities of feminist community-level organizations and in changing community perceptions of women's rights and violence against women and girls in public spaces. CISCSA has started replicating this successful model in other regions in Argentina, such as San Miguel de Tucumán and Salta, working alongside another UN Trust Fund Spotlight Initiative grantee partner, Fundación Andhes.

With support from the Spotlight Initiative, grantee partners strengthened their organizational resilience, which helped them to adapt and pivot their response to women's and girls' needs in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

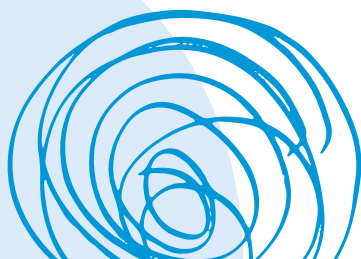
“These investments by the UN Trust Fund have contributed immensely to our organizational strengthening and resilience, and we are confident we have become stronger and more resilient through this partnership.”

Swatini Action Group Against Abuse

Dignité et Droits pour les Enfants in **Côte d’Ivoire** (DDE-CI), a large organization whose UN Trust Fund-funded project focused on eradicating and responding to sexual violence with a focus on sexual and reproductive health, in four communes of Abijan, made several investments to improve its organizational resilience in response to the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. These investments included training 50 members of the five project’s implementing partner organizations on COVID-19 preventive measures including on proper handling of personal protective equipment, which resulted in no personnel or women and girls contracting the virus during the three-year project period. Furthermore, the provision of internet connectivity played a crucial role in ensuring business continuity, facilitating remote working for three years and beyond, including for three months when movement was restricted under a state of emergency. The distribution of sanitary kits safeguarded women and girls, ensuring the uninterrupted continuity of activities until the project ended. This resilience was made possible in part thanks to the additional Spotlight funds provided to DDE-CI to respond to the crisis. The investments made, such as computers, printers and internet accessibility, continue to support the organization in its daily work. This is crucial as the DDE-CI is now officially registered as an organization dedicated to responding to violence against women and girls in the database of the Côte d’Ivoire Ministry of Women, Family and Children.

UN Trust Fund grantee partners funded under the Spotlight Initiative built not only their own capacities, but also the capacities of organizations they worked with. Among the methods used was training on issues such as women’s rights, how to recognize and prevent violence against women and girls, how to report cases of violence, and how to access referral systems and legal mechanisms.

In **El Salvador**, Asociación Mujeres Transformando implemented an initiative to address violence against women in the workplace. The initiative included capacity-building strategies on ending violence against women and girls, fostering community mobilization and strengthening women’s networks. Notably, the initiative contributed to the ratification of the International Labour Organization convention concerning the elimination of violence and harassment in the world of work (the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019, No. 190) by El Salvador in June 2022. Throughout the initiative, 457 women were trained on women’s rights, and prevention and referral mechanisms for violence against women and girls. Furthermore, 200 women survivors or those at risk of violence reported knowing how to report cases of violence against women and girls. In 2023, Asociación Mujeres Transformando launched the Observatorio para el Monitoreo de la Situación de Violencia Contra las Mujeres y Niñas (Observatory





PROMOTERS OF THE “DDESER PUEBLA” ORGANIZATION AFTER HAVING PAINTED A FENCE IN CORONANGO, PUEBLA. CREDIT: EQUIDAD DE GÉNERO, CIUDADANÍA, TRABAJO Y FAMILIA, A.C. (MEXICO)

for Monitoring the Situation of Violence Against Women and Girls). By featuring local information and data, this public digital platform was developed for government institutions and is used by CSOs and other community organizations to amplify and develop initiatives to prevent and end violence against women and girls.

The work and perspectives of the Spotlight Initiative grantee partners further demonstrate that building feminist and women’s movements is crucial to ending violence against women and girls. Movement-building involves formal and informal groups of women, girls, survivors of violence and their allies joining together to strengthen their collective power, amplify their voices and visibility, heal, and work to transform patriarchal and other intersecting oppressive ideologies, attitudes, behaviours, practices, norms, structures and systems that are the root causes of violence against women and girls and other harms.

During the three-year interventions funded under the Spotlight Initiative, the WROs and CSOs and other movement actors worked to sensitize, politicize and develop the activism and leadership capacities of survivors; women and girls; men

and boys; people of diverse gender identities and faiths; traditional leaders; service providers; government, justice and law enforcement actors; and the general public. As a result, many people emerged as movement actors, shifting their own attitudes, beliefs and behaviours, influencing and engaging others, and participating in individual and collective action.

In the provinces of Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland West and Manicaland in **Zimbabwe**, Voluntary Services Overseas, in collaboration with Women and Law in Southern Africa, undertook a three-year initiative aimed at multifaceted empowerment of women, alongside CSOs and WROs. The project facilitated movement-building, uniting women’s rights groups to work collaboratively and speak with a unified voice in demanding their rights and holding duty bearers and policymakers accountable for providing services to prevent and respond to gender-based violence. It strengthened the ability of grass-roots women’s groups to demand, influence and advance gender equality, female empowerment, and sexual and reproductive health and rights, while eliminating sexual and gender-based violence and

other harmful practices. The project also fostered networking, knowledge-sharing and visibility in women's movements to instigate behavioural and attitude changes and improve knowledge in relation to violence against women and girls. This work included creating a network of 15 CSOs working to end violence against women and girls, which, among other things, worked with government ministries to co-create a movement-building guide. The initiative reached 83 per cent of the anticipated women and girls, including those living with disabilities, those living with HIV or affected by AIDS, survivors of sexual abuse and exploitation, and women in detention. The initiative significantly increased awareness of harmful practices. Among those reached were 3,215 people who attended community training on women's and constitutional rights, and 15,400 people who participated in multi-stakeholder dialogues between community members and district and provincial duty bearers and service providers. In addition, 900 community and 600 in-school champions were identified and trained to raise awareness on violence against women and girls.

Grantee partners' results, achievements and documented lessons learned underscore the impact of long-term, flexible and core funding in the context of protracted and overlapping crises. A key lesson for the UN Trust Fund throughout the implementation years, particularly in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic that coincided with the instigation of Spotlight Initiative funding, has been the importance of donor flexibility. This flexibility is crucial to enable grantee partners to adapt programmatic and operational approaches to changing contexts. These lessons, alongside the UN Trust Fund's own adaptations (including through the institutional strengthening component of Spotlight Initiative funding), signal the importance of flexible and core funding, which have been integrated into the UN Trust Fund's Strategic Plan 2021–2025. The UN Trust Fund's commitment to empowering the organizational resilience of CSOs and WROs enabled grantee partners to identify and invest in different institutional strengthening mechanisms to better serve women and girls who were impacted most by crises.

“Flexible funding means that the funds can be redirected for the needs of the beneficiaries ... like recently in the pandemic, it enabled us to provide emergency interventions.”

UN Trust Fund Spotlight Initiative grantee partner



ANNEX I: RESULTS FRAMEWORK (2021–2025) PROGRESS REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This technical annex to the UN Trust Fund Annual Report 2023 provides an update on performance against the UN Trust Fund's *Strategic Plan 2021–2025 Results Framework* (RF 2021–2025). The Strategic Plan 2021–2025 builds on lessons learned from the UN Trust Fund's work over the previous 25 years and the results of Strategic Plan 2015–2020. This is the third year of the current Strategic Plan in which the UN Trust Fund is publishing a progress update to the Results Framework to accompany its Annual Report.¹ The RF 2021–2025 is structured vertically into four tiers of results to represent the results chain set out in the Strategic Plan and how organizations funded by the UN Trust Fund contribute to the ultimate vision of a world free of violence against women and girls. The four tiers are: impact, thematic outcomes, development outputs and UN Trust Fund organizational outputs. The structure is also divided horizontally across the three development outputs of the UN Trust Fund's work, in summary: (1) grant giving and capacity development; (2) knowledge and learning; and (3) strategic partnerships, advocacy and resource mobilization.

THE RESULTS FRAMEWORK STRUCTURE

UN TRUST FUND VISION: A world of global solidarity in which all women and girls live free from all forms of violence and enjoy and exercise their human rights.

TIER 1: IMPACT

More women and girls, especially the most marginalized and those experiencing intersecting forms of discrimination, can exercise their human right to live a life free of all forms of violence.

TIER 2: THEMATIC OUTCOMES

1. Improved prevention of violence against women and girls through changes in behaviours, practices and attitudes.
2. Improved access for women and girls to essential, specialist, safe and adequate multisectoral services.
3. Increased effectiveness of legislation, policies, national action plans and accountability systems to prevent and end violence against women and girls.

TIER 3: DEVELOPMENT OUTPUTS

Output 1: Principled, demand-driven grant giving and capacity development.

Output 2: Collaborative and inclusive knowledge production, exchange and learning.

Output 3: Strategic partnerships, advocacy and resource mobilization.

¹ For the previous reporting against the UN Trust Fund's *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, see the Annual Report and Technical Annex to the Annual Report for [2021](#) and [2022](#).

UN TRUST FUND MISSION: To enable civil society organizations (CSOs), especially women's rights organizations (WROs) and those that represent the most marginalized groups, to play a central role in delivering survivor-centred and demand-driven initiatives and to support their programmes to achieve sustainable impact on ending violence against women and girls in a manner that contributes to global solidarity, partnerships and inclusive feminist movements.

TIER 4: UN TRUST FUND ORGANIZATIONAL OUTPUTS

Eight outputs covering: (a) grant-selection processes, (b) financial and operational accountability for grants, (c) production of knowledge, (d) capacity development and technical advice, (e) resource mobilization and external relations, (f) communications and convening, (g) team management and operations, and (h) transparency, accountability and financial management.

In addition to the quantitative data that informs the reporting of results in this annex, the UN Trust Fund collects important qualitative evidence through progress reports and project evaluations. The voices of women and girls directly benefiting or involved as partners and the perspectives of women and girls who

are the focus of the initiatives are the most important results to track. This evidence is summarized in the narrative of the UN Trust Fund's Annual Report, in regular case studies and in independent, external project evaluations available on the UN Trust Fund's [Learning hub](#), particularly the [Evaluation Library](#).

TIER 1 (IMPACT) INDICATORS

At the tier 1 level, indicators are grouped into two sets: people indicators and project indicators.

People indicators

People indicators measure the number of people **benefiting from projects** funded by the UN Trust Fund or **acting as critical agents of change and key partners** in efforts to end violence against women and girls. This serves as a *proxy* for impact through the measurement of transformative change in the lives of people, especially women and girls, and whether the results envisioned for projects supported by the UN Trust Fund are reaching the intended target groups or involving women and girls directly as co-creators and agents of change.

People indicators are divided into three subcategories:

- 1. Women and girls *directly* benefiting or involved as agents of change** in projects funded by the UN Trust Fund who report transformative change in their lives, disaggregated by category when feasible (for example, underserved groups). These may also be, for example, groups targeted at the impact/goal level of grantee projects or involved directly as co-creators/agents of change **in their own lives**.

- 2. People *directly* benefiting or involved as partners, as *secondary beneficiaries* or as agents of change to support women and girls** (for example, service providers, teachers or faith leaders) in projects funded by the UN Trust Fund (for example, groups targeted at the outcome level of grantee projects to influence community, societal or institutional change to end violence against women and girls).

- 3. People *indirectly* benefiting or involved** in projects funded by the UN Trust Fund (for example, groups indirectly targeted or reached as part of holistic programming) such as members of the public, family, colleagues or acquaintances reached through programming/campaigns to end violence against women and girls.

Project indicators

Project indicators measure the extent to which projects **demonstrate impact on reducing or preventing violence against women and girls** and/or demonstrate the prerequisites for ending violence against women and girls according to external evaluations (that is, progress

on reducing *risk* factors or increasing protective factors).² Project indicators enable knowledge extraction and learning about what types of projects and interventions are having an impact, from the perspectives of external evaluators.

Interpreting the impact indicators

Grantees self-report people and project indicator data based on evidence collected during routine project monitoring or final evaluations.

Results achieved under this tier can be attributed only to the grantee organizations implementing the project. The UN Trust Fund Secretariat **is not directly responsible for these results** but makes a substantial contribution through its enabling interventions, such as provision of funding, capacity development, knowledge management and advocacy directed to strengthening the position and operations of grantee organizations.

The impact indicators enable the UN Trust Fund to monitor results across most projects funded in the same manner and to track how well the projects are reaching and working with women and girls and those most in need, such as women and girls with disabilities or refugee and internally displaced women and girls. Targets are approximate and projections are based

on results achieved by grantee partners on average in previous years. Not all grantees are tracking people data (and not all people reached wish to disclose data), hence final numbers are always a sample and probably underestimate the UN Trust Fund's reach.

For the Strategic Plan 2021–2025, the approach to and methodology for data collection was changed slightly from those used for the previous Strategic Plan, with the aim of improving disaggregation of data by sex/gender (inclusive of non-binary identification). Furthermore, the language/terminology was slightly changed in response to feedback during the development of the Strategic Plan suggesting that the term “beneficiaries” is somewhat limited. The new terminology, replacing “primary beneficiaries”, is **women and girls directly benefiting or involved as partners** in UN Trust Fund projects. This wording **fully recognizes and celebrates women's and girls' agency to change and transform their own lives as partners and leaders in efforts to end violence against women and girls**.

TIER 2 (OUTCOMES) INDICATORS

Outcomes refer to the results of projects funded by UN Trust Fund grants under three thematic outcome areas: (1) Improved prevention of violence against women and girls through changes in behaviours, practices and attitudes; (2) Improved access for women and girls to essential, specialist, safe and adequate multisectoral services; and (3) Increased effectiveness of legislation, policies, national action plans and accountability systems to prevent and end violence against women

and girls. Results are measured through “**common indicators**” which represent common areas of work across grantee partners and the three outcome areas. UN Trust Fund grantees are asked to report on one or more of the 16 common indicators³ in a way that can be aggregated across more than one project. However, if an indicator is not relevant to their project, then the grantee does not have to report against it. **Targets are not feasible for these indicators as it is not possible to**

² Inspired by UN Women and World Health Organization (2020) *RESPECT Women: Preventing Violence against Women – Implementation Package*.

³ In 2020, five additional common indicators were added to track results relating to organizational and programmatic adaptations to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021 and 2022, the UN Trust Fund therefore monitored 21 common indicators. The five additional indicators were discontinued in 2023.

predict which thematic areas future grantees will focus on, given the demand-led nature of UN Trust Fund grant giving.

The tier 2 indicators were originally developed in 2017 based on those found to be most relevant to the work of grantees and the most feasible for aggregation. A process of updating these indicators began in mid-2021 to reflect the focus of the Strategic Plan 2021–2025 and, where possible, the UN Trust Fund’s contribution to

the indicators in the *Integrated Results and Resources Framework* of the *UN Women Strategic Plan 2022–2025* (this contribution is noted in orange text after each relevant indicator in the tier 2 indicator tables). Indicators that received low “take-up” by grantees in previous years have been replaced by new ones tested during baseline setting in 2021. Monitoring of additional common indicators relating to the COVID-19 pandemic was discontinued in 2023.

TIER 3 (DEVELOPMENT OUTPUTS) INDICATORS

Development outputs refer to results achieved by UN Trust Fund grantees and partners at an *organizational level* to make progress towards ending violence against women and girls. The tier 3 indicators are intended to bridge the results of the UN Trust Fund Secretariat and those achieved by grantees. For example, projects need to be managed well to achieve results, which relies on grantees having the institutional capacity to plan and implement projects effectively. Knowledge take-up and the mobilization of support for civil society organizations (CSOs), beyond the UN Trust Fund grant, requires work with partners across the United Nations and ending violence against women and girls ecosystem. The UN Trust Fund makes a significant contribution but is not solely accountable for these results, as some actions are outside the control of the

Secretariat. Many of the tier 3 indicators are measured through the Annual Grantee Survey, which was introduced in 2016, and Annual Partner Survey, which was introduced for UN Trust Fund partners in 2021:

- 1. Annual Grantee Survey** – an organizational survey sent to active grantees to seek feedback and understand the views of CSOs and women’s rights organizations (WROs) funded by the UN Trust Fund.
- 2. Annual Partner Survey** – an organizational survey sent to key partners (for example, UN agencies, donors, other women’s funds, academic/research institutions and other CSO and WRO partners) to monitor the views of key UN Trust Fund partners.

TIER 4 (ORGANIZATIONAL OUTPUTS) INDICATORS

Tier 4 indicators refer to results directly attributable *solely* to the UN Trust Fund Secretariat, including the management of the annual grant-selection process, financial and operational accountability for grants, production of knowledge, capacity development and technical advice, resource mobilization and external relations, communications and convening, UN Trust Fund team management and operations, and transparency, accountability and financial management. **It is not possible to include indicators for**

the full range of results; hence the detail is set out in action plans.⁴ These action plans include activities and targets that are monitored annually. As the action plans are living management documents, the indicators and targets for this tier may be subject to change over the course of the implementation of the Strategic Plan. Some elements of these action plans are *internal only*. However, key results are shared and reported in the Annual Report and its associated technical annex.

⁴ The UN Trust Fund *Strategic Plan 2021–2025* described these as: (1) a resource mobilization, communications and advocacy action plan; (2) a capacity development action plan; (3) a knowledge management and learning action plan; (4) a Grant-selection and grant-management action plan; and (5) a risk management action plan.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK (2021--2025) – PROGRESS REPORT 2023

TIER 1: IMPACT (GRANTEE RESULTS)

More women and girls, especially the most marginalized and those experiencing intersecting forms of discrimination, can exercise their human right to live a life free of all forms of violence.

In 2023, the UN Trust Fund managed a grants portfolio of 191 projects aimed at preventing and addressing violence against women and girls in 68 countries and territories across five regions, awarding grants totalling US\$ 91 million. Grant recipients were primarily CSOs; the majority (65 per cent) were WROs. As in previous years, when collecting data for this tier the UN Trust Fund Secretariat asked grantees to complete an online data survey detailing the number of people reached in certain categories during the previous year. Depending on the circumstances each year, not all grantees are able to return data sheets; therefore the numbers presented for this tier **represent a sample of grantee results**, not results from the whole portfolio. In 2023, 117 grantee partners responded to the people and common indicator survey. Table 1 presents the people indicator grantee results for 2023 and the earlier years of the Strategic Plan. Table 2 presents the number of women and girls directly benefiting or involved as primary partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects, disaggregated by target group. Table 3 presents the project indicator grantee results for 2023 and the earlier years of the Strategic Plan.

Important note about 2023 data: the number of grantees supported by the UN Trust Fund continued to increase in 2023, with a slightly larger portfolio than in 2022, resulting in the largest portfolio managed in a single year. However, it is important to note that 61 of these projects had no or limited implementation in the reporting year (as most had a project end date of 31 December 2022), but were not yet programmatically or operationally closed (with final project reports and evaluations due in the first quarter of 2023). The

unusually large portfolio noted in 2021–2023 is mainly due to the awarding of 35 grants to CSOs and WROs in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa in late 2019, as part of the European Union and United Nations Spotlight Initiative (EU/UN Spotlight Initiative), which started implementation in 2020 and closed gradually until the end of 2023. An additional 37 grants were awarded in 2021 in Cycle 24, more than doubling the number of projects implemented in one calendar year compared to previous years. In 2022, an additional 37 grants were awarded in Cycle 25. In 2023, 24 new grants were awarded in Cycle 26 and only began implementation in the last quarter of the year.

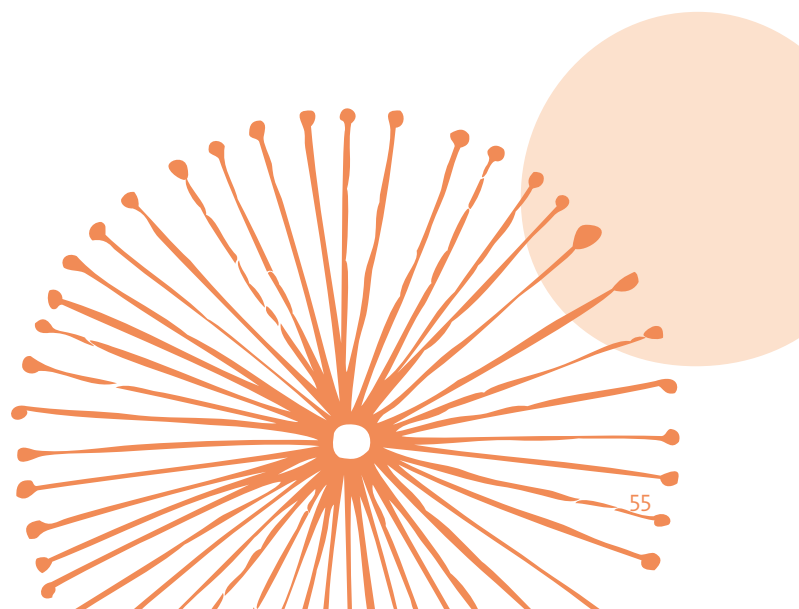


Table 1: Tier 1 people indicators

	Baseline	Actual			Target ⁵	
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2021–2025 (Cumulative)	2021–2025 (Cumulative)
Number of grantees returning data	115	138	159	117	Not applicable	Not applicable
1. Total number of people⁶ benefiting from, involved as partners in or reached overall by UN Trust Fund grantee projects (<i>Sum of indicators 2b + 3 + 4</i>)	31,071,058	41,782,089	47,578,975	15,353,322	104,714,386	More than 100 million
<i>of which</i>						
2. Number of women and girls directly benefiting or involved as primary partners⁷ in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	242,569	2a) 260,587 2b) of 276,028 <i>directly benefiting</i>	2a) 419,405 2b) of 433,677 <i>directly benefiting</i>	2a) 163,087 2b) of 176,246 <i>directly benefiting</i>	2a) 843,079 2b) of 885,951 <i>directly benefiting</i>	1.25 million
3. Number of secondary beneficiaries or people involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	192,565	1,306,271	490,190	238,855	2,035,316	3.75 million
4. Number of people indirectly benefiting or reached in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	30,635,924	40,199,790	46,655,108	14,938,221	101,793,119	95 million
5. Number of women and girls benefiting, involved as partners or reached overall⁸ by UN Trust Fund grantee projects (<i>primary + secondary + indirect, women and girls only</i>)	Not applicable (new)	22,506,645 (54%)	24,408,861 (51.3%)	7,723,854 (50.3%)	54,639,360 (52.2%)	51% or more of the total in indicator 1

⁵ Targets have been revised since the Results Framework was published in 2021 to take into account actual results achieved.

⁶ Disaggregation of data by sex/gender is available on request. For the purposes of reporting against the UN Trust Fund's *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the data included here are focused on benefits for women and girls, in line with the UN Trust Fund's mandate and the goal of supporting more women and girls, especially the most underserved and those experiencing intersecting forms of discrimination, to exercise their human right to live a life free of all forms of violence.

⁷ Indicator 2a refers to women and girls directly benefiting from or involved as agents of change in projects funded by the UN Trust Fund who report transformative change in their lives.

⁸ People benefiting indirectly may include members of the public, family, colleagues or acquaintances reached through programming or campaigns to end violence against women and girls who may also be targeted or reached as part of holistic programming or through public information about the project's benefits. These numbers are unlikely to be verifiable objectively, but can be estimated, and gender disaggregation may be difficult. Therefore, the number of women and girls is probably higher, but reported as unknown or not possible to disaggregate.

⁹ People benefiting indirectly are typically reached by awareness-raising campaigns through television, radio, public events and so on, for which data disaggregated by sex/gender are often unavailable. Where the gender/sex is unknown, the percentage of the female population globally (in 2023, 49.7 per cent) has been used to estimate the total number of women and girls reached. In 2023, grantee partners reported that at least 1,312,826 women and girls were reached. The figure 7,723,854 is the estimated total number of women and girls reached through UN Trust Fund projects, including women and girls directly benefiting or involved as primary partners, secondary beneficiaries and people indirectly benefiting or reached. People indirectly reached are typically reached by awareness-raising campaigns through television, radio, public events and so on, for which data disaggregated by sex/gender is often unavailable. Where the gender/sex is unknown, the percentage of the female population globally (49.7 per cent) has been used to estimate the total number of women and girls reached. Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL.FE.ZS>.

Table 2: Disaggregation of indicator 2a (double counting allowed)

Women and girls directly benefiting or involved as primary partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects, disaggregated by target group		Baseline (if applicable)	Actual			Cumulative
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2021–2025
i.	Number of women and girl survivors of violence directly benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	26,519	54,822	81,866	71,741	208,429
ii.	Number of women and girls living with disabilities directly benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	21,040	22,455	13,737	6,697	42,889
iii.	Number of women and girls who are internally displaced or refugees directly benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	11,747	16,215	22,915	9,005	48,135
iv.	Number of women and girls living with HIV and/or affected by AIDS directly benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	6,661	10,803	6,242	3,977	21,022
v.	Number of Indigenous women and girls directly benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects		39,575	41,780	31,090	112,445
vi.	Number of minority ethnic women and girls directly benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	12,822 <i>(Indicators v + vi)¹⁰</i>	5,979	10,684	6,418	23,081
vii.	Number of lesbian, bisexual and transgender women and girls directly benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	297	702	1,900	4,255	6,857
viii.	Number of women and girls experiencing racial discrimination and/or injustice directly benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	Not applicable <i>(new)</i>	13,345	8,941	8,740	31,026
ix.	Number of women human rights defenders/gender advocates directly benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	2,287	10,681	20,314	5,260	36,255
x.	Number of women and girls in the lowest-income groups directly benefiting from or involved as partners in UN Trust Fund grantee projects	Not applicable <i>(new)</i>	86,551	105,686	51,506	243,743

¹⁰ In the previous Strategic Plan, 2016–2020, disaggregation categories combined women and girls from ethnic groups and Indigenous women and girls. In the *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, these were separated to be (v) Indigenous women and girls and (vi) minority ethnic women and girls.

Table 3: Tier 1 project indicators A and B¹¹

	Baseline	Actual			Target ¹²
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2021–2025
Number of projects in the sample	30	Not applicable	Not applicable	36	Not applicable
A. Percentage/number of projects included in an external, independent meta-analysis sample¹³ that have evidence of impact on violence against women and girls (for example, observed reduction in rates of violence against women and girls) according to external assessors/evaluators) every 2 or more years	50% / 15 projects	Will be measured in 2023	Will be measured by end of 2023	56% / 20 projects	Not applicable
B. Percentage/number of projects included in an external, independent meta-analysis sample that have evidence of effectiveness on risk and protection factors to end violence against women and girls (for example, changes in women’s self-efficacy, shifts in social norms, changes in laws) every 2 years or more years	Not applicable (new)	As above	As above	100% / 36 projects¹⁴	Not applicable

¹¹ The evidence of impact on reduction of violence against women and girls draws on 34 grantee projects that ranked as high quality as per UN Women’s Global Evaluation Report Assessment and Analysis System (GERAAS) (see <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/Evaluation-GERAAS-guidance-2021-en.pdf>).

¹² The target was changed from increase or sustain to not applicable for both impact-level indicators, given that these indicators are only tracked once in the lifetime of a Strategic Plan.

¹³ See meta-analysis of the Strategic Plan 2015–2020: *What can we learn from evaluations of projects funded by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women? A meta-analysis of evaluations managed by UN Trust Fund grantees between 2015 and 2019*, Dr Monica Biradavolu, Radhika Viswanathan and Lisa Bochey, August 2020, available at <https://unwomens.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2020/10/what-can-we-learn-from-evaluations-of-projects-funded-by-the-un-trust-fund>.

¹⁴ The evidence of effectiveness on risk and protection factors to violence against women and girls draws on 34 grantee projects that ranked as high quality as per UN Women’s GERAAS (see <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/Evaluation-GERAAS-guidance-2021-en.pdf>). All 36 (100 per cent) of the projects included in the sample show evidence of effectiveness, as measured across various qualitative indicators. This includes effectiveness in: (1) prevention (65 per cent of grantees), (2) improved access to services (94 per cent of grantees), and (3) laws and policies (33 per cent of grantees). A meta-analysis providing more details on this assessment will be produced in 2024.

TIER 2: THEMATIC OUTCOMES (GRANTEE RESULTS – COMMON INDICATORS)

UN Trust Fund grantees are asked to monitor one or more of the following 16 common indicators to enable results under the three outcome areas of the Strategic Plan to be aggregated across projects. The demand-driven nature of the UN Trust Fund grant-giving process means that it is not possible to predict the focus of

future grantee partners and therefore targets are not set for common indicators. Instead, these results are intended as a snapshot of the range and scope of results achieved by grantees across the Strategic Plan outcome areas. Table 4 presents the thematic outcomes common indicators.

Table 4: Tier 2 thematic outcomes (grantee results) common indicators

		Actual		
		2021	2022	2023
1.	Number of women and girls using specialist support services to end violence against women and girls supported by UN Trust Fund grantees	65,718 (104 grantees)	62,111 (122 grantees)	48,959 (95 grantees)
2.	Number of (a) individual service providers and (b) institutions¹⁵ that have improved service provision for survivors and women and girls at risk, supported by UN Trust Fund grantees <i>(contributing to UN Women indicator 0.4.a)</i>	(a) 11,662 (73 grantees)	(a) 13,288 (88 grantees)	9,122 (81 grantees)
		(b) 1,423 (85 grantees)	(b) 2,195 (99 grantees)	1,487 (77 grantees)
3.	Number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls reported or referred to local state service providers (for example, health-care services, police, social protection) through support provided by UN Trust Fund grantees	23,921 (100 grantees)	19,548 (119 grantees)	17,382 (91 grantees)
4.	Number of women and girls who have access to justice in cases of violence against women and girls (for example, legal aid, facilitation to reach court) through support from UN Trust Fund grantees <i>(contributing to UN Women indicator 0.4.f)</i>	19,748 (84 grantees)	21,113 (108 grantees)	12,567 (89 grantees)
5.	Number of women and girls accessing information, goods and resources and/or services to help prevent or respond to violence against women and girls through UN Trust Fund supported projects <i>(contributing to UN Women indicator 0.4.d)</i>	1,912,498 (126 grantees)	1,275,730 (140 grantees)	1,468,558 (105 grantees)

¹⁵ [Common Indicator 2] Individual service providers are the people who provide services for survivors or women and girls at risk (for example, social welfare, police, CSOs, health providers). Institutions refer to local, subnational or government departments, bodies, agencies, as well as legislative, executive and judicial branches of government.

6.	Number of local, subnational or national government institutions that have increased capacities to design and implement institutional reforms, strategies and/or policies to prevent or respond to violence against women and girls, with support from UN Trust Fund grantees	1,049 (80 grantees)	1,544 (90 grantees)	985 (73 grantees)
7.	Number of local, subnational or national guidelines, protocols and/or standard operating procedures to strengthen ending violence against women and girls services developed and/or improved, with support from UN Trust Fund grantees	312 (69 grantees)	329 (72 grantees)	235 (67 grantees)
8.	Number of institutional partners (individuals working for institutions) that have increased capacities to develop or implement national and/or local multisectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans to end violence against women and girls (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.1.e)	2,661 (83 grantees)	5,983 (103 grantees)	1,648 (77 grantees)
9.	Number of partners¹⁶ (both civil society and institutional partners) that have increased capacities to advocate for and implement legislation related to ending VAW/G with the support of UN Trust Fund grantees (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.1.d)	1,645 (69 grantees)	5,376 (77 grantees)	1,201 (57 grantees)
10.	Number of multi-stakeholder dialogue processes and/or initiatives to promote engagement between government and CSOs, especially WROs, to advance action on ending violence against women and girls (a) involving and/or (b) led by UN Trust Fund grantees (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.1.h)	(a) 909 (86 grantees)	(a) 789 (94 grantees)	792 (80 grantees)
		(b) 725 (79 grantees)	(b) 502 (82 grantees)	492 (68 grantees)
11.	Number of (a) community, (b) faith, (c) traditional and/or (d) youth leaders who advocate publicly for changes in behaviours, practices and attitudes towards ending violence against women and girls, including harmful practices, supported by UN Trust Fund grantees	(a) 11,656 (87 grantees)	(a) 12,203 (104 grantees)	8,333 (92 grantees)
		(b) 1,614 (87 grantees)	(b) 3,480 (53 grantees)	1,401 (34 grantees)
		(c) 3,303 (50 grantees)	(c) 5,060 (60 grantees)	2,075 (37 grantees)
		(d) 3,605 (67 grantees)	(d) 6,359 (84 grantees)	3,613 (59 grantees)

¹⁶ [Common Indicator 9] “Partners” include formal local and national government institutions (legislative, executive, judiciary, administrative) and informal non-governmental partners, such as CSOs, trade unions and media. The focus is on organizations and institutions rather than on individuals under this indicator.

12.	Number of evidence and/or practice-based methodologies, approaches or models developed and/or implemented to achieve or advance changes in behaviour and social norms aimed at ending violence against women and girls through UN Trust Fund grantees <i>(contributing to UN Women indicator 0.3.b)</i>	371 (84 grantees)	490 (97 grantees)	208 (80 grantees)
13.	Number of “spaces” supported by UN Trust Fund grantees to be safer environments for women and girls, freer from the risk of violence against women and girls, including a) spaces (in general), b) schools, c) public spaces, and d) work environments	(a) 970 (70 grantees)	(a) 607 (50 grantees)	1,781 (67 grantees)
		(b) 519 (48 grantees)	(b) 712 (60 grantees)	975 (37 grantees)
		(c) 570 (46 grantees)	(c) 239 (35 grantees)	1,016 (34 grantees)
		(d) 418 (28 grantees)	(d) 1,249 (86 grantees)	341 (22 grantees)
14.	Number of women and girls supported to build skills and capacities in self-efficacy, agency, assertiveness and self-confidence through support from UN Trust Fund grantees (for example, through economic and social empowerment initiatives as a protective factor against violence against women and girls)	108,968 (100 grantees)	116,047 (114 grantees)	100,165 (96 grantees)
15.	Number of people supported through strategies to hold gender equitable attitudes (for example, through skills in interpersonal communication and shared decision-making) from UN Trust Fund grantees	136,532 (80 grantees)	119,824 (93 grantees)	185,362 (78 grantees)
16.	Number of women and girls with increased capacities to participate in public life and/or exercise leadership in efforts to end violence against women and girls supported by UN Trust Fund grantees <i>(contributing to UN Women indicator 0.5.e)</i>	59,491 (96 grantees)	67,620 (117 grantees)	84,733 (88 grantees)

TIER 3: DEVELOPMENT OUTPUTS (GRANTEE AND PARTNER RESULTS)

Tier 3 indicators represent the results directly attributable to the UN Trust Fund Secretariat, including its performance delivering: principled, demand-driven grant giving and capacity development; collaborative

and inclusive knowledge production, exchange and learning; and strategic partnerships, advocacy and resource mobilization.

Output cluster 1: Principled, demand-driven grant giving and capacity development

- Output 1.1: More CSOs/WROs receive long-term funding from the UN Trust Fund appropriate to meet demand-driven needs, project focus and approach.
- Output 1.2: More CSOs/WROs are enabled through UN Trust Fund organizational support, accompaniment, and capacity development, to be resilient and adaptable organizations.
- Output 1.3: More CSOs/WROs are enabled through UN Trust Fund programmatic support and capacity development to implement principled projects to end violence against women and girls.

The output indicators related to principled, demand-driven grant giving and capacity development are presented in table 5.

Table 5: Tier 3 development output indicators, output cluster 1

	Baseline	Actual			Milestones	Target
	2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2022–24	2025
1.1.1 Number of CSOs awarded a new grant from the UN Trust Fund per cycle <i>(disaggregation available by type of CSO, region and grant size)</i>	37 new grants awarded in Cycle 24 (2021) ¹⁷ <i>(24 grants for WROs)</i>	37 new grants awarded in Cycle 24 (2021) <i>(24 grants for WROs)</i>	37 new grants awarded in Cycle 25 (2022) <i>(27 grants for WROs)</i>	24 new grants awarded in Cycle 26 (2023) <i>(18 grants for WROs)</i>	32–37 new grants annually	37 new grants by Cycle 29 (2026) ¹⁸ <i>(including at least 30 to WROs)</i>

¹⁷ [Indicator 1.1.1] The year 2021 has been given as the baseline year for *Strategic Plan 2021–2025* as there were no grants issued in 2020, as a larger than expected Call for Proposals closed in 2019 (Cycles 22 and 23) under the EU/UN Spotlight Initiative. For more information, see <https://untf.unwomen.org/en/grant-giving>.

¹⁸ [Indicator 1.1.1] The UN Trust Fund is revising the 2025 target to maintain, at minimum, its baseline from 2021 given its grant-giving outlook for 2024 and 2025, especially as it moves to awarding 4-year grants to CSOs.

	Baseline	Actual			Milestones	Target
	2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2022–24	2025
1.1.2 Number of CSOs with an active grant (3 or more years) from the UN Trust Fund, annually (disaggregation available) (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.5.d)	150 CSOs with active grants in 2020 (87 for WROs)	157 CSOs with active grants in 2021 (92 for WROs)	186 CSOs with active grants in 2022 (116 WROs)	191 CSOs with active grants in 2023 (125 WROs)	UN Trust Fund will be managing a portfolio size on an annual basis of between 150 and 200 CSOs	150 CSOs with active grants in 2025¹⁹ (105 WROs)
1.1.3 Number/percentage of CSOs receiving “longer-term” grants (4 or more years)	Not applicable (new)	Not applicable (longer-term grants to launch in 2022/2023)	Not applicable (longer-term grants to launch in 2023/2024)	Not applicable (initiated – longer-term grants launched in 2023; first set to be announced in 2024)	To be determined once the first cohort of longer-term grants of 4 years, have been announced	To increase the number or percentage of longer-term grants
1.2.1 Percentage of the UN Trust Fund grant allocation that is flexible funding ²⁰ by cycle	For small grants 22%; and for large grants 12% (Cycle 24/2021)	For small grants 24%; and for large grants 14% (Cycle 25/2022)	For small grants 24%; and for large grants 14% (Cycle 26/2023)	For small grants 27%; and for large grants 15% (Cycle 27/2023)	To maintain or increase the % for each grant cycle	To maintain or increase the percentage each grant cycle
1.2.2 Percentage of grantees that have (a) anti-fraud (b) PSEA and (c) PSHA ²¹ policies in place within 12 months of grant signing (if not in place already) (proxy indicator for compliance with grant requirements)	(a) Not applicable (new) (b) 86% (c) 91% (2020)	(a) Not applicable – (not measurable until 2022) (b) 100% (c) 100% (2021)	(a) 97% (b) 100% (c) 97% (2022)	(a) 83% (b) 100% (c) 100% (2023)	100% within first 12 months of project implementation (a, b and c)	100% within 12 months of project implementation (a, b and c)

¹⁹ [Indicator 1.1.2] The UN Trust Fund is revising the target from 203 to 150 CSOs, of which 70 per cent would be WROs, taking into account the closure of grants from the EU/UN Spotlight Initiative portfolio that resulted in an unusually large portfolio in 2021–2023 as well as a smaller cohort of grants awarded in 2023.

²⁰ [Indicator 1.2.1] In line with the definition on p. 65 of the UN Trust Fund’s Strategic Plan, “flexible” funding refers to financial support that allows CSOs and WROs to set their own priorities (demand-driven needs); respond to changing circumstances, needs and opportunities; and cover their essential operating costs. For UN Trust Fund purposes, flexible funding generally includes the following budget categories: indirect costs, general operating and other direct costs, core funding for small women’s organizations and a contingency line.

²¹ [Indicator 1.2.2] The indicator has been slightly revised for clarity since the Results Framework was published in 2021. Note that “anti-fraud” policies only became mandatory for UN Trust Fund grantees from Cycle 24 (organizations awarded grants in 2021), hence these policies were not expected to be in place until mid-2022. PSEA = prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse; PSHA = prevention of sexual harassment and abuse.

	Baseline	Actual			Milestones	Target
	2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2022–24	2025
1.2.3 Percentage of respondents to the Annual Grantee Survey that report a change in (a) organizational resilience and/or (b) organizational adaptability during the UN Trust Fund grant period <i>(composite indicator – see Box 1)</i>	Not applicable <i>(new)</i>	(a) 82% report a positive change <i>(52% more & 30% much more resilient)</i> (b) 82% report a positive change <i>(58% more & 24% much more adaptable)</i> of 96 respondents	(a) 79% report a positive change <i>(59% more & 21% much more resilient)</i> (b) 78% report a positive change <i>(64% more & 14% much more adaptable)</i> of 150 respondents	(a) 70% report a positive change <i>(51% more & 18% much more resilient)</i> (b) 75% report a positive change <i>(61% more & 14% much more adaptable)</i> of 103 respondents	At least 70% report a positive change each year	At least 70% reporting a positive change in resilience and adaptability ²²
1.3.1 Percentage of active grantee projects in the portfolio that are rated for performance as good, satisfactory, needs improvement or poor, over a six-month period <i>(monitored every August and February, assessing performance January–June and July–December respectively)</i>	Good (42%); Satisfactory (52%); Needs improvement (6%); Poor (0%) <i>(Monitored in February 2021)</i>	Good (57%); Satisfactory (40%); Needs improvement (3%); Poor (0%) <i>(Monitored in February 2022)</i>	Good (61.9%); Satisfactory (37%); Needs improvement (0.8%); Poor (0%) <i>(Monitored in February 2023 for January to June 2022. Data incomplete for July to December 2022)</i>	Good (52.3%); Satisfactory (44.6%); Needs improvement (3.1%); Poor (0%) <i>(Monitored in February 2024)</i>	At least 90% of grantees rated good or satisfactory	At least 90% of grantees rated good or satisfactory ²³
1.3.2 Percentage of respondents to the Annual Grantee Survey that report an ability to implement projects according to programming principles on ending violence against women and girls (on a range of low, medium, and high) <i>(disaggregated by programming principle)</i> <i>(composite indicator – see Box 2)</i>	To be devised <i>(new)</i>	99% <i>(58% high ability & 41% medium ability)</i> of 85 respondents <i>(baseline)</i>	96% <i>(57% high ability, 40% medium ability)</i> of 136 respondents <i>(2022)</i>	96% <i>(63% high ability, 32% medium ability)</i> of 93 respondents <i>(2023)</i>	At least 90% of grantees report medium to high ability to implement against specific principles (see Box 2)	At least 90% of grantees reporting a medium to high ability to implement against specific principles ²⁴

²² [Indicator 1.2.3] As recommended in the midterm review of the UN Trust Fund *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators.

²³ [Indicator 1.3.1] As recommended in the midterm review of the UN Trust Fund *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators.

²⁴ [Indicator 1.3.2] As recommended in the midterm review of the UN Trust Fund *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators.

Organizational resilience and adaptability [Indicator 1.2.3]

The UN Trust Fund's *Strategic Plan 2021–2025* includes a focus on supporting CSOs and WROs to improve organizational resilience and adaptability to crises, change and sudden disruptions in order to keep progress on ending violence against women and girls on track. This indicator is, therefore, intended to inform learning about what determines organizational resilience and adaptability. The working definitions in the UN Trust Fund's Strategic Plan are as follows:

- **Organizational resilience** is the ability of an organization to anticipate, prepare for, respond and adapt to crises, incremental change and sudden disruptions in their internal and external environment, for example, the CSO or WRO has working mechanisms in place to manage and mitigate both programmatic and operational risks.
- **Organizational adaptability** is the ability of an organization to adapt to changing circumstances, crises, or risks either operationally or programmatically, for example, adapting project plans, strategies or methodologies, or adapting the organization, such as enhancing staff capacities, adjusting budgets or adapting ways of working.

In the Annual Grantee Survey, CSOs and WROs were asked the question “Has your organization become (a) more or less resilient and (b) more or less adaptable during the UN Trust Fund grant period due to UN Trust Fund support? (For example, through flexible, core and self-care funding; technical advice from portfolio managers; operational support; capacity development/training; knowledge exchange; or advocacy support)?” Grantees were asked to rate organizational resilience and adaptability on a 5-point scale: (1) Much less resilient/adaptable than previous years; (2) Less resilient/adaptable than previous years; (3) No more or less resilient/adaptable (neutral); (4) more resilient/adaptable; or (5) much more resilient/adaptable.

Those grantees reporting a positive change (a rating of 4 or 5) were asked to set a baseline against which change each year can be compared and analysed. During the survey, grantees were also provided with

the opportunity to describe context- and organization-specific definitions for the terms and to indicate what characteristics and criteria can help determine resilience and adaptability.

In parallel, the UN Trust Fund has commissioned a two-part study to unpack (1) the concept of organizational resilience based on various practical knowledge; (2) what key characteristics define organizations' ability to be resilient, by context and region for documentation and sharing with the ending violence against women and girls community to inform decision-making; and (3) how the UN Trust Fund's work has enabled the organizational resilience of CSOs and WROs. One discussion was held on the UN Trust Fund knowledge exchange hub SHINE, and the external independent consultant led two virtual focus group discussions with 34 organizations, of which 24 were UN Trust Fund grantees, to collect additional practice-based knowledge on the topic. From participants' discussions, a consensus emerged on the following definition:

“The ability to anticipate, prepare for, respond, adapt to, and learn from crises, challenges and changing circumstances (both internal, external and within the context of systemic discrimination against women and girls and marginalized groups) while remaining dedicated to organizational mission and vision and the long-term goal of ending violence against women and girls and sustaining feminist and women's movements”.

While the second part of the study is still at draft stage, the first part not only determined a common definition from WROs and CSOs dedicated to ending violence against women and girls, but also provides insights for more impactful strategies in supporting CSOs and WROs in their efforts to end violence against women and contribute to women's and feminist movements – for the UN Trust Fund and the broader ending violence against women and girls community. The entire research will be finalized and disseminated during the second quarter of 2024.

Programming principles on ending violence against women and girls [indicator 1.3.2]

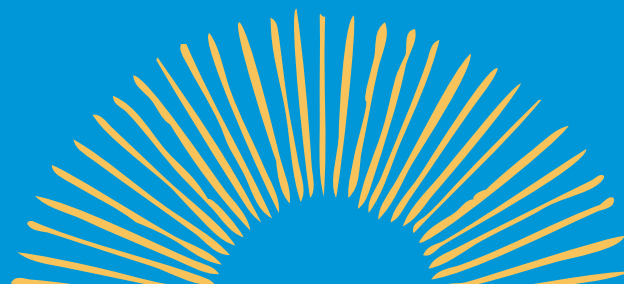
The UN Trust Fund aims to provide support that enables CSOs to implement projects according to programming principles on ending violence against women and girls, for example advice on how to ensure projects are survivor-centred, ethically implemented and safe, and sustainable. The UN Trust Fund follows and promotes UN Women's 10 programming principles on ending violence against women and girls²⁵ and aims to provide programmatic support and capacity development to grantees to plan and implement principled initiatives to end violence against women and girls.

To set a baseline for this area of work and to learn more about what grantees think about their organizational ability to implement programming principles, the following question was included in the Annual Grantee Survey in 2022: "How would you rate your organization's ability to implement each programming principle in ending violence against women, according to the draft minimum standards below?" on a scale of (1) no ability; (2) low ability; (3) medium ability; (4) high ability. Limited explanation was provided for each standard, to gauge grantees' understanding of each principle on their own terms and to allow for context-specific definitions.

In 2023, the same questions were asked in the Annual Grantee Survey to determine if there is any change in the understanding of the 10 programming principles. Data from the latest survey is still under review and lessons learned will be shared in 2024 to inform the UN Trust Fund's work with grantee partners. This will include further capacity development training plans and a focus on specific principles that grantees reported less ability to implement.

In line with the UN Trust Fund commitment to support organizations that apply the programming principles, a webinar was organized in 2023 to socialize the 10 programming principles and provide information on operationalizing the programming principles as part of the support package for selected applicants in Cycle 26. The aim of the webinar was to encourage the integration of these principles into project proposals from the outset. The webinar, based on UN Trust Fund guidance from 2022, aimed to guide organizations in designing projects tailored to their contexts while consistently incorporating and monitoring ending violence against women and girls principles. A total of 67 pre-selected applicants participated, and reported finding the insights valuable. Resources, including webinar recordings and guidance materials, were provided to aid applicants in their project design. Overall, the initiative sought to enhance understanding and application of the principles, ensuring comprehensive integration into project designs to combat violence against women and girls effectively.

²⁵ UN Women, Programming essentials, monitoring & evaluation, available at <https://endvawnow.org/en/modules/view/14-programming-essentials-monitoring-evaluation.html>.



Output cluster 2: Collaborative and inclusive knowledge production, exchange and learning

- Output 2.1: United Nations and key partners' decisions related to ending violence against women and girls are more informed by UN Trust Fund expertise, knowledge products, data and analysis.
- Output 2.2: United Nations and key partners are actively engaged in inclusive knowledge exchange facilitated by the UN Trust Fund, with a focus on practice-based knowledge.
- Output 2.3: United Nations and key partners take up knowledge from practice-based learning, monitoring and evaluations from CSOs and WROs funded by the United Nations Trust Fund in ending violence against women and girls programming.

The output indicators related to collaborative and inclusive knowledge production, exchange and learning are presented in table 6.

Table 6: Tier 3 development output indicators, output cluster 2

	Baseline	Actual			Milestones	Target
	2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2022–24	2025
2.1.1 Percentage of respondents to the annual partner and grantee surveys that report (a) being informed and (b) using knowledge produced by the UN Trust Fund to inform decisions (disaggregated by type of utility –for example, in discourse, policy, procedures or funding)	Not applicable (new)	(a) 98% of 125 partner and grantee respondents (b) 97% of 117 partner and grantee respondents	(a) 95% of 156 partner and grantee respondents (b) 96% of 149 partner and grantee respondents	(a) 94% of 126 partner and grantee respondents (b) 98% of 120 partner and grantee respondents	At least 90% of respondents informed and using knowledge	At least 90% of respondents informed and using knowledge ²⁶
2.2.1 Number of individuals engaging in inclusive knowledge exchange via UN Trust Fund platforms on operations and programming to end VAW/G (disaggregated by type of individual/partner, location and language etc.)(see Box 3)	Not applicable (new)	(a) 604 people attended webinars in 5 languages (b) Zero engaged in the online hub as it remained in development	(a) 1,746 people attended webinars in 5 languages (b) 1,445 registrations on SHINE (2022)	(a) 1,507 people attended webinars in 4 languages (b) 2,152 registrations on SHINE (2023)	(a) Between 1,500–2,000 people reached through webinars/in-person events annually (b) Increase number registered on SHINE ²⁷ by at least 500 per year ²⁸	(a) Between 1,500–2,000 people reached through webinars/in-person events annually ²⁹ (b) At least 3,000 individuals engaged on SHINE by end 2025 ³⁰ (majority from civil society and the Global South)

²⁶ [Indicator 2.1.1] As recommended in the midterm review of the UN Trust Fund *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase percentage.

²⁷ [Indicator 2.2.1] The UN Trust Fund introduced SHINE, a new online hub for knowledge exchange on ending violence against women and girls, in March 2022, in collaboration with the EU/UN Spotlight Initiative. See <https://www.shinehub.org/>.

²⁸ [Indicator 2.2.1] The milestone and target for this indicator have been increased from 250 to 500 to reflect a more realistic estimate, as the initial target was surpassed early in the Strategic Plan period. This adjustment is based on user growth trends observed in the first years following the launch of the SHINE platform.

²⁹ [Indicator 2.2.1a] As recommended in the midterm review of the UN Trust Fund *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase percentage.

³⁰ [Indicator 2.2.1b] The milestone and target for this indicator have been increased from 1,000 to 3,000 to reflect a more realistic estimate, as the initial target was surpassed early in the Strategic Plan period. This adjustment is based on user growth trends observed in the first years following the launch of the SHINE platform.

	Baseline	Actual			Milestones	Target
	2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2022–24	2025
2.2.2 Number of knowledge products on programming or operations to end violence against women and girls produced by the UN Trust Fund and percentage co-created with CSOs and partners, with a focus on practice-based knowledge	3 products, but zero “co-created” (2020)	8 products (100% co-created) Prevention Series	8 products (100% co-created)	10 products (100% co-created) ³¹	11 products in 2022, at least 10 per year 2023–24 (100% co-created)	At least 10 products per year (100% co-created)
2.2.3 Percentage of respondents to the annual partner and grantee surveys that report being (a) actively engaged in (b) inclusive knowledge exchange facilitated by the UN Trust Fund ³² (Disaggregated by partner type)	Not applicable (new)	(a) 35% of 93 partner and grantee respondents (b) 97% of 93 partner and grantee respondents	(a) 28% of 128 partner and grantee respondents (b) 97% of 128 partner and grantee respondents	(a) 30% of 115 partner and grantee respondents (b) 94% of 115 partner and grantee respondents	(a) At least 25% of respondents (2022–2024) ³³ (b) At least 90% (2022–24)	At least (a) 25% and (b) 90% of respondents ³⁴
2.3.1 Number/percentage of planned final, external project evaluations (managed by UN Trust Fund grantees) that are produced per year with support from the UN Trust Fund	100% (15 out of 15 planned) (2020)	100% (4 of 4 final evaluations were produced)	100% (12 out of 12 final evaluations were produced)	100% (45 out of 45 final evaluations were produced) ³⁵	100% of planned evaluations annually ³⁶	100%

³¹ [Indicator 2.2.2] For the full list of knowledge briefs produced, see the [UN Trust Fund learning hub](#).

³² [Indicator 2.2.3] The indicator has been slightly revised for clarity since the Results Framework was published in 2021 and divided into two subindicators to measure firstly engagement and secondly inclusivity. [Indicator 2.2.3a] The survey asked respondents to rate their level of engagement in a list of specific global events: (1) at least one person from your organization *attended*; (2) at least one person from your organization *attended and participated* through dialogue or inputs; (3) at least one person from your organization *was actively involved in the event or provided inputs* as a panellist, discussant or contributor; or (4) at least one person from your organization *acted as a co-producer, host and/or designer of the event*. “Actively engaged” is defined as a rating of 2, 3 or 4. [Indicator 2.2.3b] For this subindicator, respondents were asked to answer “yes” or “no” to the question: “Did you find the knowledge exchange events and webinars hosted by the UN Trust Fund in 2021 *inclusive in terms of languages (interpretation/translation) availability, access and special arrangements* for those with disabilities, diversity and representation of participants?”

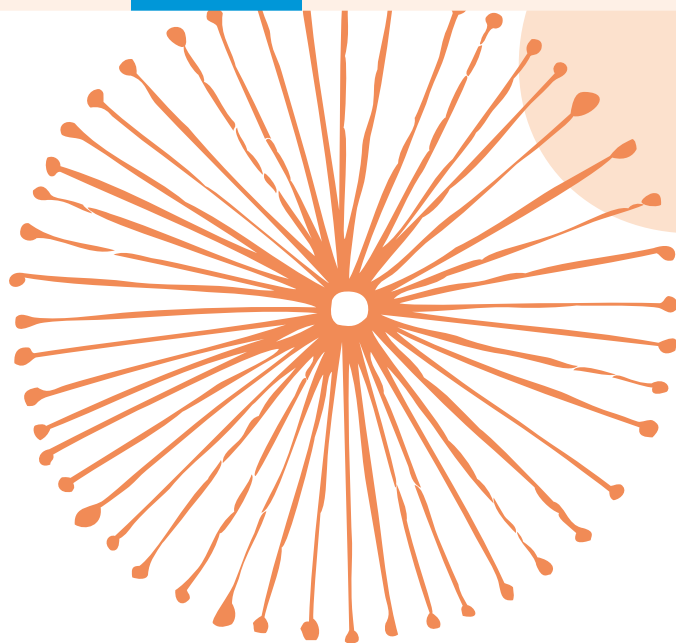
³³ [Indicator 2.2.3] Active engagement refers to instances where at least one person from the organization participated through dialogue or inputs, was actively involved as a panellist or contributor, or acted as a co-producer or host of the event. Merely attending an event does not count as active engagement.

³⁴ [Indicator 2.2.3] As recommended in the midterm review of the UN Trust Fund *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase percentage.

³⁵ While 53 evaluations were expected in 2023, in discussion with grantees, the deadline was extended for some projects and expected to be finalized in 2024 due to no-cost extensions.

³⁶ [Indicator 2.3.1] Given the increasingly complex settings that the UN Trust Fund and its partners operate in, the UN Trust Fund implements flexibility in completing planned evaluations, particularly in ensuring do-no-harm principles. In agreement with grantees, some final evaluations may be cancelled due to health and safety risks or shifting priorities such as ongoing conflicts.

	Baseline	Actual			Milestones	Target
	2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2022–24	2025
2.3.2 Number of projects with a research component intended to fill gaps in the ending violence against women and girls evidence base (for example, through grants issued in partnership with a key research partner)	Not applicable (new)	Not applicable (research grant modality to be designed in 2022)	Not applicable (research grant modality designed in 2022 and to be implemented in 2023)	Initiated ³⁷	Research grants to be issued in 2024 and targets to be determined then	Research grants to be issued in 2024 and targets to be determined then
2.3.3 Percentage of grantees responding to an Annual Grantee Survey reporting an ability to produce knowledge/ learning on ending violence against women and girls programming with UN Trust Fund support (disaggregated by type of knowledge, type of CSO etc.)	Not applicable (new)	55% of 98 respondents	51% of 150 respondents	64% of 103 respondents	Increase the percentage annually	75% of respondents by 2025



³⁷ [Indicator 2.3.2] As part of its contribution to the Advocacy, Coalition Building and Transformative Feminist Action to End Violence against Women (ACT Programme), which is being implemented by the UN Trust Fund in partnership with UN Women, the UN Trust Fund will award grants to emerging CSO and WRO networks, coalitions and movements and practice-based knowledge research intervention grants at subregional, regional and cross-regional levels. Capacity development and knowledge production are integral parts of these grants. The Call for Proposals process will be launched in April 2024 and grants will be awarded in October 2024.

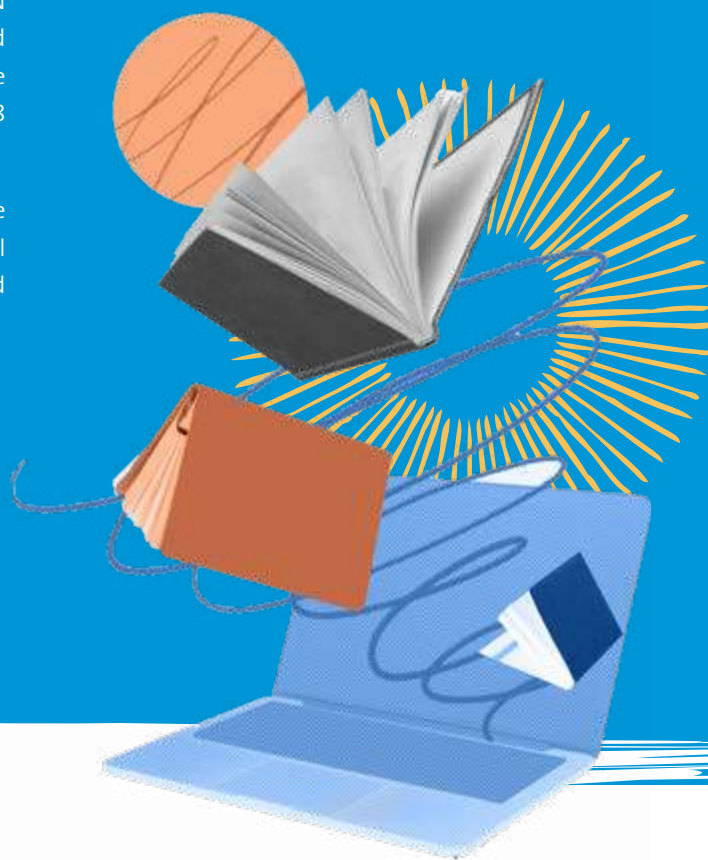
Knowledge Exchange and Capacity development [Indicators 2.2.1 and D.1]

The UN Trust Fund is committed to providing high-touch accompaniment to CSOs and WROs throughout their project life cycle. This support begins at the onset of the grant award, through training and targeted support on project design and formulation, results-based management and reporting, finance and operational requirements to effectively plan, manage grant funds and deliver for women and girls. The aim is to contribute to developing organizational and staff capacity that can lead to more resilient and sustainable organizations. To ensure that CSOs and WROs are able to implement projects effectively and efficiently, the UN Trust Fund provides a systematic training package which has to be attended by at least two people in each organization within the first 3 months of the project. This training is directly provided by the UN Trust Fund through live webinar sessions, delivered in English, Spanish, French and Arabic. In 2023, the UN Trust Fund registered 1,507 attendances across 18 thematic webinars.

Other than being a risk management strategy for the UN Trust Fund, this approach proved to be successful in developing the organizational capacities of selected

grantees, which are better equipped to deliver principled ending violence against women and girls initiatives and undertake future programming even outside the UN Trust Fund.

The most recent capacity development survey sent to focal points that undertook the mandatory training revealed that in terms of the retention of learning, 70 per cent of respondents indicated they had fully retained and used the learning after the training for implementation and/or management of the UN Trust Fund funded project. The remaining 30 per cent of respondents said they had partially retained and used the learning.



Output cluster 3: Strategic partnerships, advocacy and resource mobilization

- Output 3.1: More reliable, flexible and long-term funding is mobilized with the support of the UN Trust Fund for CSOs and WROs for ending violence against women and girls programming.
- Output 3.2: Key partners are mobilized through UN Trust Fund advocacy in support of the work of feminist movements, CSOs and WROs to end violence against women and girls.
- Output 3.3: The voices of CSOs and WROs and their essential role in ending violence against women and girls are amplified and made visible to a global audience with the support of the UN Trust Fund.

The output indicators related to strategic partnerships, advocacy and resource mobilization are presented in table 7.

Table 7: Tier 3 development output indicators, output cluster 3

	Baseline	Actual		Milestones	Target	
	2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022			2023
3.1.1 Total amount the UN Trust Fund has mobilized for grant giving in US dollars for each grant-giving cycle (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.5.a)	US\$ 15 million <i>(for Cycle 24, COVID-19 Call for Proposals, launched 2020)</i>	US\$ 17 million <i>(for Cycle 25, launched in Nov. 2021)</i>	US\$ 11 million <i>(for Cycle 26, launched in Nov. 2022)</i>	US\$ 13 million <i>(expected for Cycle 27, launched in Dec. 2023)</i>	US\$ 15 million <i>(2022)</i> US\$ 17 million <i>(2023)</i> US\$ 20 million <i>(2024)</i>	US\$ 25 million <i>(for Cycle 29, to be launched in 2025)</i>
3.1.2 Percentage and number of respondents to the Annual Grantee Survey that report an ability to (a) mobilize more financing³⁸ and (b) mobilize an increased proportion of flexible, core, long-term funding, with the support of the UN Trust Fund (see Box 4 for notes on 3.1.2.b)	(a) 58% of grantee respondents <i>(2020)</i> (b) Not applicable <i>(new)</i>	(a) 59% of 98 respondents (b) 54% of 84 respondents	(a) 55% of 150 respondents (b) 67% of 100 respondents	(a) 47% of 103 respondents (b) 74% of 100 respondents	(a) 50% of respondents (b) 70% of respondents	(a) 50% of respondents (b) 70% of respondents ³⁹

³⁸ [Indicator 3.1.2a] The indicator has been slightly revised since the Results Framework was published in 2021 to align with the wording of a similar indicator under the previous Strategic Plan. Grantees were asked the question: “During or after the UN Trust Fund grant period, has your organization been able to mobilize additional financing (fundraise) for either the continuation, replication or scale-up of the project funded by the UN Trust Fund or for any other projects working on ending violence against women and/or girls (EVAW/G)?” Yes or no answers were requested, with 59 per cent reporting “yes” in 2021 and 55 per cent in 2022. [3.1.2b] In 2021 and 2022 grantees were asked the follow-up question: “Has any of the funding mobilized and reported on in the previous question, been provided by donors as flexible, core and/or long-term?” Yes or no answers were requested. See Box 4 for definitions.

³⁹ [Indicator 3.1.2] As recommended in the midterm review of the UN Trust Fund *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase percentage.

	Baseline	Actual			Milestones	Target
	2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2022–24	2025
3.2.1 Percentage of respondents to the annual partner and grantee surveys who report joining or creating useful partnerships in support of their work, through support from the UN Trust Fund ⁴⁰ (disaggregated by grantees and other partners, including donors) (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.5.b)	86% of respondents to the Annual Grantee Survey (2020), The Annual Partner Survey was launched in 2021	60% of 108 grantee and partner respondents	56% of 156 partner and grantee respondents	54% of 126 partner and grantee respondents	At least 50% of respondents reporting having joined partnerships	At least 50% of respondents reporting having joined partnerships ⁴¹
3.2.2 Number of (a) global advocacy events to promote CSOs and WROs (including those organized by, facilitated by or featuring the UN Trust Fund and grantees) to advance the ending violence against women and girls agenda, (b) number of UN Trust Fund grantees featured at these global events, and (c) country and regional level networking events ⁴² facilitated by the UN Trust Fund for grantees and partners	(a) 15 events (2020) (b) Not applicable (new) (c) Not applicable (new)	(a) 17 events (b) 26 grantees (c) 8 events (37 grantees) (2021)	(a) 14 events (b) 175 grantees (c) 5 events (20 grantees) (2022)	(a) 13 events (b) 66 grantees (c) 8 events (78 grantees) (2023)	(a) 10–15 events annually (b) 25–100 grantees annually (c) 5–10 events annually	(a) 10–15 events annually (b) 25–100 grantees annually (c) 5–10 events annually ⁴³
3.3.1 Number of public platforms co-created by the UN Trust Fund and grantees that enhance the visibility of CSOs and WROs working to end violence against women and girls and amplify the voices of women and girls (annually)	103 (2020)	85 ⁴⁴ (2021)	114 (2022)	106 (2023)	104 (2024)	105 (2025) ⁴⁵

⁴⁰ [Indicator 3.2.1] The indicator has been slightly revised since the RF was published in 2021 to align with the wording of a similar indicator under the previous Strategic Plan.

⁴¹ [Indicator 3.2.1] As recommended in the midterm review of the UN Trust Fund *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase percentage.

⁴² [Indicator 3.2.2] The indicator has been slightly revised since the RF was published in 2021 to include a third subindicator to measure country and regional networking events that contribute to partnerships under Output 3.

⁴³ [Indicator 3.2.2] As recommended in the midterm review of the UN Trust Fund *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase percentage.

⁴⁴ [Indicator 3.3.1] In 2021, the UN Trust Fund’s strategy for an e-newsletter changed in a more strategic direction towards the use of the “e-blasts” as focused and condensed newsletters. The number of videos produced during 2021 decreased because of the absence of field missions and in-person events due to COVID-19 related restrictions.

⁴⁵ [Indicator 3.3.1] As recommended in the midterm review of the UN Trust Fund *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase percentage.

Core, flexible and long-term funding [indicator 3.1.2b]

The UN Trust Fund is committed to advocating for more flexible, core and long-term funding for CSOs, which is essential to support autonomous women's and feminist movements in ending violence against women and girls, as part of its Strategic Plan. Indicator 3.1.2b is exploratory and aims to learn more from grantees about how CSOs define flexible, core and long-term funding, and what the gaps are in raising such resources, to inform the UN Trust Fund's advocacy efforts.

The Annual Grantee Survey therefore asked the question: "Has any of the funding mobilized and reported under indicator 3.1.2 been provided by donors as *flexible, core and/or long-term*?" The answer options were "yes", "no" and "N/A". Although the survey enabled grantees to apply and describe their own definitions, the UN Trust Fund defines these funding terms as follows:

- **Flexible funding:** Flexible financial support that allows CSOs to set their own priorities (demand-driven needs); respond to changing circumstances, needs and opportunities; and cover their essential operating costs.

- **Core funding:** Also referred to as unrestricted funding, core funding is flexible funding that can be used for general operations. Core funds should contribute to the realization of the organization's mission and vision and help support social change processes the organization is committed to.
- **Long-term funding:** For the UN Trust Fund, long-term means funding for three or more years.

The answers provided are under review and lessons learned will be shared in 2024.



TIER 4: UN TRUST FUND ORGANIZATIONAL OUTPUTS

Tier 4 indicators represent the results directly attributable to the UN Trust Fund Secretariat, including its performance delivering results under each of the three pillars: grant giving for initiatives to end violence

against women and girls; building an evidence hub; and global giving for initiatives to end violence against women and girls. Table 8 presents performance against the tier 4 organizational output indicators.

Table 8: Tier 4 UN Trust Fund organizational output indicators

	Baseline	Actual			Milestones	Target
	2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2022–24	2025
A.1 Percentage of respondents to the Annual Partner Survey who rate the UN Trust Fund’s grant-selection process as satisfactory or above in terms of being (a) fair, (b) transparent, (c) demand-driven and (d) strategic	Not applicable <i>(new)</i>	(a) 70% (b) 80% (c) 100% (d) 90% Average = 85% of 10 respondents	(a) 40% (b) 40% (c) 60% (d) 60% Average = 50% of 5 respondents	(a) 70% (b) 80% (c) 75% (d) 70% Average⁴⁶ = 74% of 20 respondents	To maintain or increase the percentage across all criteria to above 75% (2022–2024)	To maintain or increase the percentage across all criteria to above 75% (2025) ⁴⁷
A.2 Number and percentage of CSOs that apply for funding in each Call for Proposals that are the type targeted by that call (for example, WROs)	1,498 applications, 710 (47%) were from WROs (Cycle 24/2020)	1,396 applications, 589 (42%) were from WROs⁴⁸ (Cycle 25/2021)	1,609 applications, 780 (48%) were from WROs⁴⁹ (Cycle 26/2023)	2,889 applications, 1,177 (41%) were from WROs⁵⁰ (Cycle 27/2024)	2,000 applications, target of 1,000 (50%) to be from WROs (Cycle 28/2025)	2,000 applications, ⁵¹ 1,250 (63%) to be from WROs (by Cycle 29/2025)

⁴⁶ [Indicator A.1] The average includes those reporting “cannot say”.

⁴⁷ [Indicator A.1] As recommended in the midterm review of the UN Trust Fund *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase percentage.

⁴⁸ [Indicator A.2] Although the overall percentage of self-identified WROs applying declined, the number of self-defined youth and girls’ rights organizations increased, with a total of 54 per cent of applications coming from WROs and youth and girls’ rights organizations. In addition, there was also an increase in the absolute number of self-identified WROs applying.

⁴⁹ [Indicator A.2] The overall percentage of self-identified WROs applying increased in 2022. A total of 56 per cent of applications came from WROs and youth and girls’ rights organizations.

⁵⁰ [Indicator A.2] Although the overall percentage of self-identified WROs applying declined for a second year in a row, the absolute number of WROs and self-defined youth and girls’ rights organizations reached an all-time high, with a total 1,467 applications (51 per cent) coming from WROs and youth and girls’ rights organizations. In addition, the UN Trust Fund’s Call for Proposals is increasingly focused on constituent-led organizations, resulting in an increased number of applications from self-identified disabled people’s organizations, LBTQ+ organizations and those organizations falling under the ‘Other’ category, thus enabling women-led organizations and WROs to further self-define their organization type.

⁵¹ [Indicator A.2] While the UN Trust Fund aims to reduce the number of applications in response to its annual Call for Proposals by improving targeting and outreach to attract applications from priority organizations, it continues to see an increase in applications and has thus revised this target from 750 to 2,000 to be more realistic and in line with recommendations from the midterm review of the UN Trust Fund *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*.

		Baseline		Actual		Milestones	Target
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2022–24	2025
B.1	Percentage of grantee partners needing audit action plans to respond to audit findings, that have one in place, with the support of the UN Trust Fund, within 3 months of the audit⁵²	71% for 2019 Audit Cycle by end 2020 <i>(10 out of 14 grantees needing an Audit Action Plan had one in place within 3 months of the audit)</i>	100% <i>(2021)</i>	100% <i>(2022)</i>	100% <i>(2023)</i>	100% <i>(2022–2024)</i>	To maintain the % of grantees with an audit action plan within 3 months
C.1	Number and percentage of planned corporate evaluations and/or assessments of the UN Trust Fund’s work completed annually	100% 1 of 1 in 2019 <i>(midterm review of the Strategic Plan 2015–2020)</i>	Not applicable <i>(to be initiated in 2022)</i>	150% 3 of 2 <i>(3 thematic and strategic assessments drafted)⁵³</i>	100% 1 of 1 <i>(midterm review of the Strategic Plan 2021–2025)</i>	100% <i>(2 thematic assessments in 2022, 1 midterm review of Strategic Plan 2021–25 in 2023 and 1 end term review in 2024/2025)</i>	100%
C.2	Number and percentage of corporate evaluation or assessment management response actions that are completed or on track <i>(referring to UN Trust Fund management responses to agreed recommendations from external evaluations or assessments)</i>	33 of 36 (92%) <i>(14 completed, 19 on track, 3 off track) (2020)</i>	100% <i>(2021)</i>	100% ⁵⁴ <i>(2022)</i>	Not applicable ⁵⁵	At least 95% or above	At least 95% or above
D.1	Percentage of grantee organization members trained in (a) compliance training on project management and (b) optional modules that report retention and use of the learning in implementing the project (See Box 3)	(a) 100% (2020) (b) Not applicable <i>(new)</i>	(a) 97% (b) 77% <i>(2021)</i> Cycle 24 grantees	(a) 97% (b) 88% <i>(2022)</i> Cycle 25 grantees	(a) 97% (b) 79% <i>(2023)</i> Cycle 26 grantees	100% <i>(2022–2024)</i>	100% <i>(2025)</i>

⁵² [Indicator B.1] Audit cycles are for the fiscal year; therefore the 2023 audit cycle will be carried out (fieldwork) in 2024. Phase 1 through 5 (planning and reporting of the fieldwork) lasts from February to September and, subsequently, audit action plans need to be finalized before the calendar year-end after fieldwork.

⁵³ [Indicator C.1] Thematic assessments were the Meta-Analysis of Special Window on Violence against Women and Girls with Disabilities and the Meta-Analysis of Special Window on Women and Girls in Humanitarian Settings; the strategic assessment was an assessment of options for the Call for Proposals for Cycle 26.

⁵⁴ [Indicator C.2] Data for 2022 is relevant to the Management Response to the Call for Proposals Cycle 26 options paper, the Management Action actions for which are on track.

⁵⁵ [Indicator C.2] In 2023, the UN Trust Fund produced a midterm review of the Strategic Plan, the Management Response of which will be completed in 2024.

		Baseline		Actual		Milestones	Target
		2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2022–24	2025
D.2	Percentage of respondents to the Annual Grantee Survey who report receiving advice or support from the UN Trust Fund who were satisfied with the service provided (disaggregated by type of service provided by the UN Trust Fund)	81% (midterm review survey in 2019) (questions differed slightly in 2021)	96% of 83 respondents (43% satisfied and 53% very satisfied)	93% of 148 respondents (41% satisfied, and 52% very satisfied)	95% of 98 respondents (47% satisfied, and 48% very satisfied)	Increase or maintain the satisfaction rate to 90% or above	Increase or maintain the satisfaction rate to 90% or above ⁵⁶
D.3	Percentage of the active grants' portfolio (project sites) that receive a monitoring mission from the UN Trust Fund annually ⁵⁷ (disaggregated by region, type of mission etc.)	Zero in-person missions (due to COVID-19) (2020)	Zero in-person missions (due to COVID-19) At least 247 virtual meetings occurred in 2021	8.6% in-person missions (monitoring missions were not possible for quarters 1 and 2 due to COVID-19 and mission planning resumed in quarter 3). At least 354 virtual meetings occurred in 2022	15.7% in-person missions At least 336 virtual meetings occurred in 2023	20% (2022) 22.5% (2023–2024)	Monitoring missions to 25% of the UN Trust Fund active grants' portfolio annually
E.1	Total value (in US dollars) of all grants managed by the UN Trust Fund (as reported in December of each calendar year – that is, total portfolio value)	US\$ 72.8 million (2020)	US\$ 74.7 million (2021)	US\$ 87 million (2022)	US\$ 91.5 million (2023)	UN Trust Fund will be managing grants with a total value of US\$ 70–80 million a year	US\$ 80 million ⁵⁸ (2025)
E.2	Number of new, retained and returned donors by type ⁵⁹ (for example, United Nations Member States, the private sector, foundations and UN Women National Committees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 returning Member State donors • 1 new National Committee donor • 2 new corporate and foundation donors (2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention of 13 Member State donors from 2020, • 2 new Member State donors • 1 returned Member State donor • 2 new corporate and foundation donors • 2 new National Committees (2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention of 12 Member State donors from 2021 • 1 new Member State donor • 1 returned Member State donor • 2 returned corporate donors (2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention of 13 Member State donors from 2022 • 1 new Member State donor • 3 returned Member State donors • Retention of 2 corporate donors • Retention of 1 foundation (2023)	Sustain or increase number annually	Sustain or increase number annually

⁵⁶ [Indicator D.2] As recommended in the midterm review of the UN Trust Fund *Strategic Plan 2021–2025*, the UN Trust Fund is quantifying the targets and milestones for selected indicators. The previous milestone and target aimed to maintain or increase percentage.

⁵⁷ [Indicator D.3] While in-person missions were not feasible due to safety, security and access issues in the pandemic context during 2021, and quarters 1 and 2 of 2022, virtual check-ins with grantees have been ongoing. At least 354 virtual meetings took place in 2022 between UN Trust Fund Secretariat staff (portfolio managers) and grantees to discuss project and grant management.

⁵⁸ [Indicator E.1] The UN Trust Fund is revising this target from US\$ 85 to US\$ 80 million given its grant-giving outlook for 2024 and 2025, especially as it moves to awarding longer-term (4-year) grants to CSOs.

⁵⁹ [Indicator E.2] Retained donors are understood as those who contributed to the UN Trust Fund in this year as well as the previous year. Returned donors are understood as those who contributed at some point in the past (but not the previous year) and returned to contribute in the current reporting year.

	Baseline	Actual			Milestones	Target	
	2020 (or as noted)	2021	2022	2023	2022–24	2025	
F.1	Number of (a) individuals subscribed to the UN Trust Fund's mailing list, (b) number of unique visitors to the UN Trust Fund website, and (c) followers on UN Trust Fund social media channels (Facebook, X/Twitter and Instagram)	(a) 7,437 registered users on mailing list (b) 126,985 individual page views (c) 13,766 (2020)	(a) 7,546 (cumulative) (b) 130,399 (annual) (c) 15,344 (as at end 2021) (2021)	(a) 7,950 (cumulative) (b) 232,476 (annual) (c) 18,778 ⁶⁰ (2022)	(a) 8,762 (cumulative) (b) 243,701 (annual) (c) 25,83761 (2023)	To sustain or increase the number reported annually	To sustain or increase the number reported annually
G.1	Percentage of Fixed Term Appointments and Temporary Appointments that have planned staff in place each year, as per the UN Trust Fund's Workforce Plan to support delivery of the Strategic Plan	Not applicable (new)	Workforce plan in place for 2022–23 (Monitoring to start in 2022)	100% (of annual targets 2022)	90% (of annual targets 2023)	100% (of annual targets, 2022–2024)	100% (of annual target 2025)
G.2	Number of UN Women business process improvement initiatives⁶² for continuous business transformation, that are relevant to the UN Trust Fund, that are implemented according to plan (contributing to UN Women indicator 0.3.6)	Not applicable (new)	14 business processes improved in 2021	13 business processes improved in 2022	11 business processes improved in 2023	Maintain 10 improvements per year as a minimum	Maintain 10 improvements per year as a minimum
H.1	Number of agreed long outstanding internal and/or external audit recommendations	1 external audit recommendation⁶³	Zero new (2021)	Zero new (2022)	Zero new (2023)	Zero new (2022–2024)	Zero new (2025)
H.2	Number/percentage of internal and/or external audit recommendations that have completed actions implemented as per the estimated deadline	Not applicable (no action plan until 2021)	100% (1 external audit action implemented in 2021)	Not applicable (no audit recommendations in 2022)	Not applicable (no audit recommendations in 2023)	100% (2022–2024)	100% (2025)

⁶⁰ [Indicator F.1] The engagement on UN Trust Fund external channels had an estimated reach of over 700,000 in 2022 (Facebook reach: 100,546; Instagram reach: 44,245; Twitter impressions: 567,900).

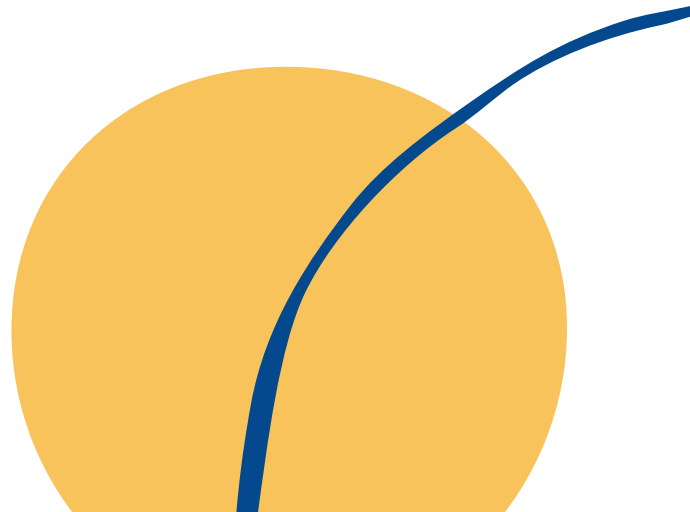
⁶¹ [Indicator F.1] The engagement on UN Trust Fund external channels had an estimated reach of over 683,000 in 2023 (Facebook reach: 85,917; Instagram reach: 53,610, X (formerly known as Twitter) impressions: 543,600).

⁶² [Indicator G.2] The business transformation processes that were improved and implemented in 2022 include a wide range of policy and operational dimensions related to the inclusion of UN Trust Fund special provisions in UN Women's policies and procedures, as well as enhancement of financial oversight of grantees and other UN Trust Fund specific standard operating procedures and improvements to financial operations of the UN Trust Fund.

⁶³ [Indicator H.1] Identified in the 2020 United Nations Board of Auditors report, p. 36, para. 161.

ENDNOTES

- In 2023, the UN Trust Fund's Programme Advisory Committee at the global and regional levels included representatives from leading CSOs, other experts on ending violence against women and girls, and staff members from 11 United Nations organs and bodies who actively contributed to the grant-giving approval processes, providing strategic input to funding decisions and playing a vital role in driving forward collective efforts to engage the wider community in work to prevent and end violence against women and girls. The United Nations staff members included representatives from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund, UN Women, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations Refugee Agency, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization. The United Nations Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences also participated in the Programme Advisory Committee. The Committee also included representatives of intergovernmental organizations and other experts at the global and field levels, including from the Center for Women's Global Leadership, Equality Now and the South African Medical Research Council.
- Development Initiatives, Global humanitarian assistance report 2023, Available at: <https://devinit.org/resources/global-humanitarian-assistance-report-2023>.
- UN Women, Learning from practice: Resistance and backlash to preventing violence against women and girls, Available at: <https://unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2021/12/learning-from-practice-resistance-and-backlash-to-preventing-violence-against-women-and-girls>
- The UN Trust Fund defines "women-led organization" as one that is governed and led by women. This requires evidence that a minimum of 51 per cent of leadership positions across various decision-making levels, including in management, senior management and board levels are held by women.
- In 2023, grantees reported that at least 1,312,826 women and girls were reached. The figure 7,723,854 is the estimated total number of women and girls reached through UN Trust Fund projects, including primary, secondary and indirect beneficiaries. Indirect beneficiaries are typically reached by awareness-raising campaigns on through TV, radio, public events and so on, for which data disaggregated by sex/gender is often unavailable. Where the gender/sex is unknown, the percentage of the female population globally (49.7 per cent) has been used to estimate the total number of women and girls reached.
- The figure refers to women and girls, inclusive of the sex and gender disaggregation categories "self-identified" and "unable to disaggregate". The UN Trust Fund's definition of primary beneficiaries includes women and girls, regardless of how they self-identify or if gender identity is unknown/difficult to disaggregate. "Unknown" can be used to account for those who cannot be categorized due to safety/ethical concerns, or limitations in data collection systems. This inclusive approach covers all individuals at risk of VAW/G.
- UNICEF, *The power of education to end child marriage* (New York, 2022).
- Previously named Shelter for Abused Women and Girls.
- Vorë, Lushnje, Shkoder and Skrapar.
- <https://unwomen.org/en/learning-hub/evaluations>
- 70 per cent reported full retention and use while 30 per cent reported partial retention and use of the training in a post training follow up survey.
- Capacity Development of partners to respond to the needs of women and girls at national level. UN Women. 2023 <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/02/evaluation-capacity-development-of-partners-to-respond-to-the-needs-of-women-and-girls-at-national-level>
- Movement building series". Available at <https://unwomen.org/en/learning-hub/knowledge-products/movement-building>







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