UN WOMEN

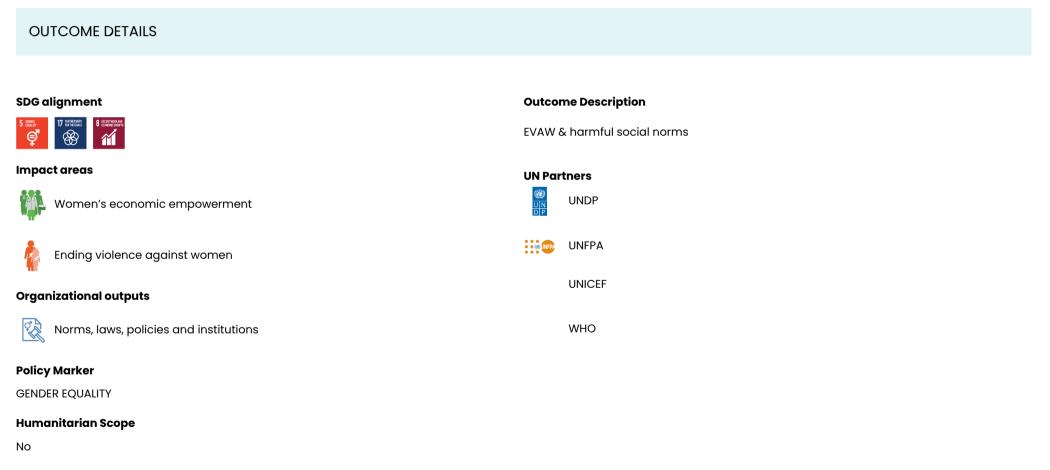# Country-Level Data for Europe & Central Asia RO country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-ECA_D_1.3

OUTCOME ECA_D_1.3   XM-DAC-41146-ECA_D_1.3

Women and girls live a life free from all forms of discrimination, violence and harmful social norms.

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment

5 GENDER EQUALITY   **17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS   **8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Outcome Description

EVAW & harmful social norms

Impact areas

Women's economic empowerment

Ending violence against women

UN Partners

UNDP

UNFPA

UNICEF

WHO

Organizational outputs

Norms, laws, policies and institutions

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

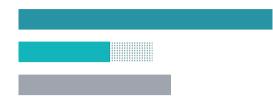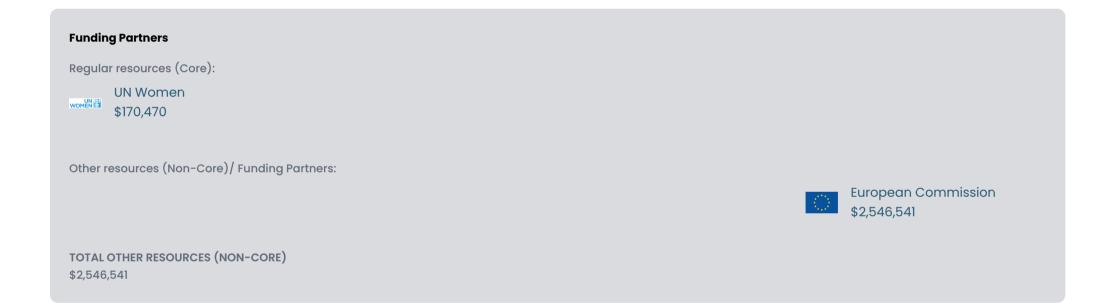Integrated policy advice and thought leadership

Support functions

RESOURCES

$3.27 M
Planned Budget

$2.72 M
Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES

Funding Partners

Regular resources (Core):

UN Women
$170,470

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

European Commission
$2,546,541

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)
$2,546,541

OUTCOME ECA_D_1.3

B - Baseline   M - Milestones   T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Women and girls live a life free from all forms of discrimination, violence and harmful social norms.	ECA_D_1.3A Proportion of participants of the intervention in the EaP countries adhering to more positive attitudes towards gender roles and relations	2023 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2023 (Milestone)	–	–
		2024 (Milestone)	–	–
		2025 (Target)	TBC	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.1	(Baseline)	–	N/A
SDG 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (Desk Review)	2022 (Milestone)	–	–
	2023 (Milestone)	–	–
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

- SDG Indicator :
- Common Indicator :
- Complementary Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.4	(Baseline)	-	N/A
SDG 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (Desk Review)	2022 (Milestone)	-	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
• SDG Indicator : • Common Indicator :	2025 (Target)	-	-

OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

OUTPUT ECA_D_1.3.1

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Key stakeholders have strengthened capacity to influence the development, implementation, and oversight of legislation and policies on VAW.	ECA_D_1.3.1A Number of countries with publicly available and regularly updated databases publishing gender-related SDGs indicators	2016 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2022 (Milestone)	1	2
		2023 (Milestone)	TBD	–
		2024 (Milestone)	–	–
		2025 (Target)	–	–

Planned Budget:
$2.33 M

Actual Budget and Shortfall:
$1.33 M

Shortfall: $1.00 M

Expenses:
$1.31 M

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
ECA_D_1.3.1B	2017 (Baseline)	5	N/A
Number of nationally led multi-stakeholder user-producer dialogue forums on gender statistics convened/supported	2023 (Milestone)	–	–
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.3.f Number of countries with a process to design and implement VAW prevention strategies, or with VAW prevention interventions based on global norms and standards (CO)	2021 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	Yes	True
	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	–
	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	–
	2025 (Target)	Yes	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.4.e	2021 (Baseline)	1	N/A
Number of countries with multi stakeholder initiatives in place to prevent and respond to sexual violence including sexual harassment in public and/or private spaces (CO, HQ)	2022 (Milestone)	0	1
	2023 (Milestone)	0	–
	2024 (Milestone)	0	–
	2025 (Target)	2	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.5.f	2021 (Baseline)	3	N/A
Number of initiatives developed and implemented to prevent, monitor and mitigate violence against women in politics (VAWP) and in public life (including gender equality advocates in civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, especially women's organizations) (CO, RO, HQ)	2022 (Milestone)	4	0
	2023 (Milestone)	2	–
	2024 (Milestone)	2	–
	2025 (Target)	2	–

OUTPUT ECA_D_1.3.3

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Institutions, communities and Individuals have increased capacity to advance and advocate for policies and practices that address gender-based discrimination and combat harmful gender stereotypes including through engaging men and boys	ECA_D_1.3.3A	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	Number of guidance materials and tools documenting best practices to promote the use and analysis of gender data to inform policy actions are developed and made available	2022 (Milestone)	3,425	32474
		2023 (Milestone)	3,560	–
		2024 (Milestone)	30	–
		2025 (Target)	–	–

Planned Budget:
$3.09 M

Actual Budget and Shortfall:
$1.41 M

Shortfall: $1.68 M

Expenses:

$970.33 K

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
ECA_D_1.3.3B	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	19	40
Number of data users (including planners, gender focal points and advocates) trained in data use, analysis and advocacy) who report high levels of satisfaction with the training provided (as a percentage of all of all individuals who have received the training)	2023 (Milestone)	15	–
	2024 (Milestone)	10	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
ECA_D_1.3.3C	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Proportion of data users (including planners, gender focal points and advocates) trained in data use, analysis and advocacy) who report applying their training 6 months after being trained	2022 (Milestone)	1,003,600	5528459
	2023 (Milestone)	1,003,000	–
	2024 (Milestone)	2000000	–
	2025 (Target)	5000000	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
ECA_D_1.3.3D	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	50	108
Number of professionals (psychologists, social workers, etc.) with increased knowledge and skills to deliver preventive and rehabilitation programmes and services for perpetrators (both early prevention and prevention in the probation system)	2023 (Milestone)	104	–
	2024 (Milestone)	tbc	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
ECA_D_1.3.3E Number of changes in individual attitudes and/or behaviour of programme beneficiaries, reflected by human stories	2023 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	–	–
	2024 (Milestone)	5	–
	2025 (Target)	5	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.3.a	(Baseline)	–	N/A
Number of research and/or practice-based initiatives undertaken to advance data, evidence and knowledge, including standardised methods to assess, monitor, measure and/or achieve behaviour and/or social/gender norms change (CO)	2023 (Milestone)	–	–
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.3.c	(Baseline)	–	N/A
Number of data collection initiatives conducted or supported by UN Women that include behaviour and/or social/gender norms dimensions (CO)	2023 (Milestone)	–	–
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.3.d Number of organizations/institutions with increased capacities to identify and/or address discriminatory behaviour and/or social/gender norms change (CO)	(Baseline)	–	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	–	–
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.3.e	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of draft policies with monitoring/reporting mechanisms developed by partners to address gender-based discrimination and/or combat gender stereotypes (CO)	2022 (Milestone)	1	0
	2023 (Milestone)	1	–
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

OUTPUT ECA_D_1.3.2

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Women and girls have increased access to quality essential services and socio-economic measures.	ECA_D_1.3.2A	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	Number of thematic reports, briefs and human stories related to gender equality developed by CSOs, students and others	2023 (Milestone)	–	–
		2024 (Milestone)	–	–
		2025 (Target)	–	–

Planned Budget:

$536.01 K

Actual Budget and Shortfall:

$510.22 K

Shortfall: $25.79 K

Expenses:
$310.81 K

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
ECA_D_1.3.2B	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of countries that develop a training module on gender statistics, as part of sub-group of Gender Statistics /SIAP	2023 (Milestone)	–	–
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.4.a Number of institutions with strengthened capacities to improve the provision of essential services, goods and/or resources for women (CO, RO, HQ)	2021 (Baseline)	50	N/A
	2022 (Milestone)	100	94
	2023 (Milestone)	TBD	–
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.4.c	2021 (Baseline)	50	N/A
Number of women's organizations with increased capacities to deliver and/or monitor the quality of services, resources and goods for women in humanitarian and development settings (CO, HQ)	2022 (Milestone)	30	120
	2023 (Milestone)	4	–
	2024 (Milestone)	–	–
	2025 (Target)	–	–

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : **2022**

Women and girls live a life free from all forms of discrimination, violence and harmful social norms.

The outcome was not achieved, as violence against women and girls remains the most pervasive human rights violation in the region, though some progress was made. Two additional countries in the ECA region ratified the Istanbul Convention . Moldova ratified the Convention on 31st January 2022, and the treaty went into effect on the 1st of May, while Ukraine ratified it on the 18 th of July – 11 years after signing the treaty – and it went into effect on the 1st of November 2022. Thus, as of December 2022, 37 European countries have ratified the Convention, eight of which are within the ECA region - Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine. Moreover, in 2022, while EU accession to the Istanbul Convention remained blocked, the von der Leyen Commission proposed new legislation to address VAW at the EU level and included EU accession to the Convention as a priority for 2022. Eight ECA countries have not ratified the Convention yet: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, and Slovak Republic, while Türkiye withdrew in July 2021. Several threats to the safety of women and girls emerged and increased during the reporting period. First, the war in Ukraine heightened the risk of conflict-related violence against women and girls, including conflict-related sexual violence and other forms of torture. Second, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect the reliability and modality of protection measures against VAW and essential services for survivors. Despite the persistence of violence and discrimination against women and girls, countries in the region made several notable achievements toward the protection of women and girls and prevention of violence: The Government of Albania launched changes to the Criminal Code to double sentences for serious crimes and remove shortened judgments, including for crimes related to domestic violence and violence against children. The Kosovo Government approved the new Strategy on Protection from Domestic Violence and Violence against Women for 2022-2026 on 26 January 2022. Moreover, policymakers finalized and submitted the draft new Law on Protection from Domestic Violence to the Presidency of Kosovo Parliament on 14 October 2022. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Agency for Gender Equality in Bosnia

and Herzegovina committed to undertake a series of actions to collect harmonized and gender-aware data on femicide and to strengthen the femicide watch mandate of the Committee for Monitoring and Reporting on the Istanbul Convention and Femicide in BiH – the first of such committees in the Western Balkans – thereby adopting the recommendations provided by former UN Special Representative on Violence Against Women with the support of UN Women (UNSRVAW). Key regional and governmental actors prioritize femicide prevention and response as a political issue more in the ECA region thanks to the work of UN Women and its partners . Governments and authorities in Albania, Montenegro and Serbia expressed their commitment to eradicating femicide and establishing a femicide watch. The Serbian government also defined femicide as the most extreme manifestation of VAW and established a control mechanism for monitoring and analyzing femicide cases (Femicide Watch) in the Strategy for combating Gender Based Violence. These changes resulted from advocacy using research generated from a framework for understanding the characteristics, causes and patterns of femicide. Governments and civil society in the region accessed transparent and up-to-date information on the femicide epidemic through the first interactive femicide map in the region. Produced by UN Women and partner CSO Femplatz, the map captured more than 100 femicides committed in Albania, Montenegro and Serbia since 2020. The map tracks data on femicide and is a model of a public and transparent tool that may be developed through prospective femicide watches in the region (more info available here) . After regional stakeholders attended a presentation of the new UN statistical framework for measuring femicide, they selected Albania and Serbia as pilot countries for the framework’s rollout in 2023. The UN Statistical Commission adopted the framework in early 2022, and regional stakeholders learned about the framework in September through a webinar organized by UN Women. The 2022 UNECE Regional Forum on Sustainable Development included a greater focus on femicide through a side event “One femicide watch in every country to end the shadow pandemic,” co-sponsored by the Government of Spain - the first European Union member state to set up a femicide watch - and the current UNSRVAW. Multi-agency cooperation between healthcare providers and women’s specialist service providers in the Western Balkans improved notably . In three cities in Serbia, there was a 40% increase in doctor referrals for women survivors of violence to women’s CSOs providing specialist services . This increase occurred following meetings with primary healthcare workers to promote referral pathways. In BiH and Serbia, CSOs collaborated with local entities to develop and strengthen protocols and guidelines on referring and treating cases of VAW. These results were achieved through 69 meetings and seven training workshops that reached 735 key stakeholders (healthcare workers, healthcare decisionmakers, ministry representatives, etc.) across seven Western Balkan countries/territories with information on referral pathways, multi-agency cooperation, and effective standards of care for victims of VAW. Based on the progress made to date, the original strategy and theory of change for this outcome remain still applicable. If, as expected, this strategy is successful, more women at risk of violence and subject to discrimination and harmful social norms will be legally protected with strengthened legislation and have access to and benefit services when needed.