

Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	
FCHR_ARI_1 Space for civil society	
Number of civil society organisations that contribute to multi-stakeholder dialogue or to the respect for human rights	
Contribution to sub-objective of M21-24	<i>Sub-objective 9: Strengthening and promoting human rights and gender equality</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	SDG target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Civil Society: Civil society is the ‘third sector’ of society, along with government and business. It describes the space for collective action around shared interests, purposes and values, generally distinct from government and for-profit actors.</p> <p>Civil Society Organisation: Any non-profit private entity organised at a local, national or international level to pursue shared objectives and ideals, without significant government-controlled participation or representation. NGOs are part of civil society (source: OECD/DAC). Depending on how it is defined, civil society may include charities, development NGOs, community groups, women’s organisations, faith-based organisations, political parties, professional associations, trade unions, social movements, coalitions, advocacy groups, etc.</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder dialogue: A policy process or development initiative that brings together several stakeholder groups (government, development partners, CSOs, private sector, etc.) on the basis of equality among the stakeholders.</p> <p>Human Rights: Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, without any discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible. Human rights entail both rights and obligations. Promoting the respect for Human rights refers to both political and civil rights as well as social and economic rights. States assume obligations and duties under international law to respect, to protect and to fulfil human rights (link OHCHR).</p> <p>Qualitative information should be included in the reporting on the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on the type of multi-stakeholder dialogue (which partners are involved, what are the objectives and results of the dialogue), - on which type of contribution to the respect of human rights (dialogue mechanisms between civil society and state, lobbying, policy research and advocacy, etc.) - and to which human rights (political, economic, social, cultural).
Measuring unit	Number of civil society organisations
Disaggregation dimension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Non-governmental organisation b. Social movement c. Professional association d. Trade union e. Coalition
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Project reports & Annual Reports of Representations</i> - <i>Civil Society Organisations regular reports</i> - <i>Government sources and reports</i> - <i>Civicus Monitor</i>
Rationale	<p>This reference indicator aggregates the number of organisations that receive financial or in kind support from Switzerland and that are part of the development of human-rights based strategies, policies or decisions, with a focus on inclusive and participatory decision-making processes and whole-of-society approaches grounded in the LNOB principle and human rights.</p> <p>This indicator also contribute to GPEDC Indicator 2: Measures the extent to which governments and development partners contribute to an enabling environment for CSOs; and the extent to which CSOs are implementing the development effectiveness principles</p>

	<p>in their own operations. (See further information. See also GPEDC Monitoring Guide 2018, especially pages 62-67)</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p>If civil society organisations can contribute to national and local dialogues and if human rights are better respected,</p> <p>then the population and beneficiaries will have better chance to take part in inclusive decision-making processes and to claim their rights,</p> <p>because their voice is being heard and their grievances treated fairly and adequately by the authorities.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>By supporting xy public or civil society organisations in xy countries, Switzerland contributed to create or maintain spaces where human rights related issues are addressed and to maintain a multi-stakeholder dialogue on human rights obligations and respect.</i></p> <p>Switzerland defends and promotes the universality, interdependence and indivisibility of human rights. Through its International Cooperation, Switzerland is committed to respect, protect and promote human rights through projects and programmes that pay a particular attention to possible sources of conflict and avoid increasing tensions while ensuring the participation of beneficiaries.</p> <p>Switzerland is committed to broad participation in national dialogue and inclusive political decision-making processes in order to reduce the factors of exclusion and promote equal opportunities and equitable access to resources and public services. The equitable sharing of responsibilities, duties and decision-making powers is an important driver for sustainable development.</p> <p>Civil society plays an essential role in the development and implementation of development plans and programs. An enabling environment for civil society has a multiplying effect on development results.</p>
Thematic responsibility	Focal Point Fragility, Conflict & Human Rights

Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	
FCHR_ARI_2 Access to justice	
Number of persons who gained access to formal judicial procedures or alternative justice processes.	
Contribution to sub-objective of M21-24	<i>Sub-objective 10: Promoting good governance and the rule of law and strengthening civil society</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 16.3</u> : Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Access to justice: is defined as the ability of people, particularly from poor and disadvantaged groups, to seek and obtain a remedy (e.g. for grievances) through formal and informal justice systems, in accordance with human rights principles and standards (<i>UNDP</i>).</p> <p>Number of persons: The present indicator looks at the number of persons who have gained access to formal and alternative justice procedures. This should include individuals that have been previously excluded from, or impeded in, seeking justice, irrespective of the formal or informal resolution of their claims.</p> <p>Formal judicial procedures: Formal justice systems (civil and criminal) and their procedures are typically more systematic, based on enacted laws and other rules, administered by institutions established and funded by the state.</p> <p>Alternative justice processes: While there is no legal definition of alternative/informal justice processes: it comprises 'traditional', 'indigenous', 'customary' or 'non-state' justice systems, often (but not exclusively) run by non-state actors (Community/Tribal leaders etc.).</p> <p>The approaches linked to the concrete improvement of access to justice for all in Switzerland's partner countries that can be counted as results under this indicator are for example: programmes contributing to the adequate provision of legal aid (for example on land rights or SGBV); victims support to rights-holders; promoting the provision of legal identity to vulnerable or excluded groups; improving access to legal information, paralegals, lawyers and courts; programmes dealing with customary/informal justice processes; work with alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; the strengthening of judicial independence, advocacy on legal reform and or support to national legislative reforms (for example regarding violence against women or criminal justice legislation for juveniles); capacity building of duty-bearers(e.g. of judges, prosecutors and judicial staff). Indicators that measure progress on these various efforts are in turn indicative of progress towards this ARI.</p> <p>Qualitative information on the type of procedure or process is required in the reporting. It should include information on whether the intervention focuses on formal or informal justice, as well as which type of support is strengthened according to the definitions and examples given in the previous paragraphs.</p>
Measuring unit	Number of persons
Disaggregation dimension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Females in LNOB target group b. Females in non-LNOB target group c. Males in LNOB target group d. Males in non-LNOB target group
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports -> Annual reports of cooperation offices - Global programmes - Reports of relevant UN and regional treaty bodies and credible actors monitoring the functioning of the justice sector and system

<p>Rationale</p>	<p>Human rights include an obligation to measure positive and negative trends with regard to access to justice and other rights, as part of duty-bearers' accountability.</p> <p>Access to justice is a human right and justice systems are central (in providing necessary remedies) to ensuring that human rights are respected, protected and fulfilled in all other sectors. The justice system has been described as "the engine for a human rights-based society".</p> <p>This reference indicator aggregates the results of approaches linked to the concrete improvement of access to justice for all (and thereby the rule of law) in Switzerland's partner countries.</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p>If people have access to human-rights based justice</p> <p>then they can vindicate their rights and get remedies in case of rights violations</p> <p>because they are empowered and can hold duty-bearers accountable. This in turn not only contributes to constructive relations between duty bearers and rights holders but is also critical to ensure that all other human rights (not only access to justice) are respected, protected and fulfilled.</p>
<p>Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis</p>	<p><i>Thanks to SDC's contribution in 20xx xx women and yy men out of which zz from vulnerable groups have gained access to formal or alternative justice procedures. This enables them to better vindicate their rights, receive remedies for right violations and hold duty-bearers to account. This contributes to the strengthening of the rule of law in country x.</i></p> <p>Human rights-based programming to justice sector support means empowering rights-holders to seek and secure remedies to vindicate their rights and enhancing the capacity of formal and non-formal duty-bearers to respect, protect and fulfill human rights. Hence, both the 'supply' and 'demand' sides of justice is pursued together and constructive engagement between them encouraged and maintained. Thus, interventions that enhance the ability of poor and other disadvantaged rights-holders to access these institutions are a crucial part of and complement Switzerland's support to state and non-state justice sector institutions.</p>
<p>Thematic responsibility</p>	<p>Focal Point Fragility, Conflict & Human Rights FCHR (Cluster Peace, Governance and Equality)</p>

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
FCHR_TRI_1 Prevention and reduction of conflict	
Number of civil society initiatives that contribute to preventing or reducing conflicts	
Contribution to sub-objective of M21-24	<i>Sub-objective 8: Preventing conflicts, promoting peace and respect for international law</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 16.1</u> : Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Civil society: Civil society is the ‘third sector’ of society, along with government and business. It describes the space for collective action around shared interests, purposes and values, generally distinct from government and commercial for-profit actors. Depending on how it is defined, civil society may include charities, development NGOs, community groups, women’s organisations, faith-based organisations, political parties, professional associations, trade unions, social movements, coalitions, advocacy groups, etc.</p> <p>Conflict: Conflict generally covers inter-state and civil wars, but also applies to contexts with high prevalence of interpersonal or collective violence.</p> <p>Preventing or reducing conflict: Actions undertaken to reduce tensions and to prevent the outbreak or recurrence of violent conflict at local, regional or national level. Most often, a distinction is made between direct or ‘operational’ prevention (short-term) on the one hand, and ‘structural’ prevention (addressing the longer-term causes of conflict) on the other (United Nations).</p> <p>Initiatives preventing or reducing conflicts: They include all actions undertaken to that purpose (cf. above). This indicator focuses on initiatives that are led by civil society and can include awareness-raising (including research and analysis), promotion of dialogue, advocacy, etc.</p> <p>Qualitative information is required in the reporting including: what kind of civil society actors are carrying out the initiative, what conflict is concerned (actors and territories involved), whether the project is addressing short-term or structural prevention, and what are the results of the initiatives on the prevention and reduction of conflict.</p>
Measuring unit	Number of initiatives
Disaggregation dimension	<p>a) Awareness-raising: interpersonal and/or collective initiative</p> <p>b) Dialogue: interpersonal and/or collective initiative</p> <p>c) Advocacy: interpersonal and/or collective initiative</p>
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Global indicators on conflicts in the world</i> - <i>Global indicators on conflict-related deaths (SIPRI, Small Arms Survey...)</i> - <i>Project reports -> Annual Reports and independent evaluations</i> - <i>Civil Society Organisations regular reports</i> - <i>Government sources and reports</i>
Rationale	<p>Prevention is a process of building systems where actors are more likely to choose peaceful pathways, by taking advantage of favourable structural factors or mitigating the impacts of unfavourable ones, building incentive structures that encourage peace, and containing violence when it occurs.</p> <p>Prevention reduces the risks of conflicts and is cost effective. Investing in prevention saves lives, resources and money, especially when it addresses root causes of conflict. In this respect, more inclusive approaches to prevention and to programming can help respond to long-standing patterns of exclusion, reducing grievances and rebuilding a community’s stake in a peaceful, shared future.</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p>If civil society can contribute to preventing or reducing conflicts,</p>

	<p>then violence will be contained and peace will be encouraged</p> <p>because mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflicts prevail over rising the level of violence to settle societal challenges.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>Through supporting XXX initiatives from civil society, Switzerland contributes to preventing and reducing conflicts in YYY by way of promoting peaceful whole-of-societies approaches, while fostering multi-stakeholders dialogue for addressing group-based grievances and resolving disputes peacefully.</i></p> <p>Switzerland promotes whole-of-society approaches and multilevel responses through the formation of partnerships between governments, national and local authorities and key non-state actors, which includes civil society organisations, women’s groups, youth groups, and the private sector, so that the needs of all segments of society are addressed, in part to reduce risks of fuelling violence and sliding toward conflict as means of addressing grievances and resolving disputes.</p> <p>A reduction in acute levels of violence and conflicts provides an opening for societies to develop more sustainably. Justice systems must be equipped to manage conflicts without violence in arenas such as land, natural resources, and service delivery. Strengthened institutions are needed to mediate imbalances of power and rebuild trust within a society.</p> <p>The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development seeks to strengthen universal peace and commits to redouble efforts to resolve or prevent conflict. Civil society organisations are present at all levels of contemporary peacebuilding. Prevention is a process of building systems where actors are more likely to choose peaceful pathways. Prevention reduces the risks of conflicts and is cost effective.</p>
Thematic responsibility	Fragility, Conflict & Human Rights Team FCHR

Additional sources

Alliance for peacebuilding, Violence reduction subsector review & evidence evaluation, 2019 (Retrieved in Feb. 2020 on [LINK](#))

The Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, “Enabling the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through SDG 16+: Anchoring peace, justice and inclusion”, 2019 (Retrieved in Feb. 2020 on www.sdg16hub.org).

United Nations and World Bank. 2018. Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-1162-3. License: CC BY 3.0 IGO

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)																					
<p>FCHR_TRI_2 Prevention of all forms of violence</p> <p>Number of processes or policies that increase societies' capacities to resist and mitigate all forms of violence, or that strengthen coping mechanisms, state-society relationship and social cohesion.</p>																					
Contribution to sub-objective:	Sub-objective 8: Preventing conflicts, promoting peace and respect for international law																				
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	SDG target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere																				
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Violence: The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation (WHO).</p> <p>All forms of violence: Forms of violence can be divided into three categories depending on who has committed the violence: self-directed, interpersonal or collective; and into four further categories according to the nature of violence: physical, sexual, psychological or involving deprivation or neglect. Forms of violence are not mutually exclusive and may occur simultaneously (see further definitions). The following forms of interpersonal and collective violence are of particular interest to the SDC: violent conflict, violent extremism as well as, among other, sexual and gender based violence.</p> <p>A typology of violence</p> <pre> graph TD Violence --> Self-directed Violence --> Interpersonal Violence --> Collective Self-directed --> Suicidal_behaviour[Suicidal behaviour] Self-directed --> Self_abuse[Self-abuse] Interpersonal --> Family_partner[Family/partner] Interpersonal --> Community Family_partner --> Child Family_partner --> Partner Family_partner --> Elder Community --> Acquaintance Community --> Stranger Collective --> Social Collective --> Political Collective --> Economic </pre> <table border="1"> <caption>Nature of violence matrix</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Nature of violence</th> <th>Self-directed</th> <th>Interpersonal</th> <th>Collective</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Physical</td> <td>■</td> <td>■</td> <td>■</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexual</td> <td>■</td> <td>■</td> <td>■</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Psychological</td> <td>■</td> <td>■</td> <td>■</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deprivation or neglect</td> <td>■</td> <td>■</td> <td>■</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Coping mechanisms: Societal approaches to reduce violence focus on cultural, social and economic factors, and how these factors shape different settings and entire communities. Types of approaches that focus on these broader societal factors include: legislatives and judicial remedies, international treaties, policy changes to reduce poverty, inequality and improve support to families, efforts to change social and cultural norms, etc. Through these mechanisms, societies are more responsive to people's grievances and, thus, more resilient towards risks of sliding into violence or towards conflict.</p> <p>State-society relations and social cohesion: There is a clear link between prevalence of the rule of law and levels of homicidal violence, for instance. In this perspective, strengthening the rule of law and making criminal justice systems fairer and more effective can prevent violence by reducing recidivism, serving as a deterrent to violent behavior, and promoting trust in public authorities and values that increase social cohesion. More generally, all initiatives that foster trust among the different segments of society contribute to social cohesion, be it by reducing marginalisation and exclusion, by an improved respect for human rights, by an increased legitimacy of the state in the eyes of the population, by a better understanding and respect of the different communities' values and interests.</p> <p>Qualitative information is required in the reporting on the following aspects: description of the measures, processes or policies; description of the type of violence and actors and territories involved; level on which the action takes place (local, regional, national); type of coping mechanism being strengthened; ways in which state-society relations or social cohesion are being strengthened through Switzerland's support.</p>	Nature of violence	Self-directed	Interpersonal	Collective	Physical	■	■	■	Sexual	■	■	■	Psychological	■	■	■	Deprivation or neglect	■	■	■
Nature of violence	Self-directed	Interpersonal	Collective																		
Physical	■	■	■																		
Sexual	■	■	■																		
Psychological	■	■	■																		
Deprivation or neglect	■	■	■																		
Measuring unit	Number of processes and/or policies																				

Disaggregation dimension	<p>a. Processes and/or policies: violent conflict</p> <p>b. Processes and/or policies: violent extremism</p> <p>c. Processes and/or policies: gender-based violence</p>
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports -> Annual Reports and independent evaluations - Civil Society Organisations regular reports - Government sources and reports, including crime statistics - WHO, UNODC, OHCHR & other institutions reports
Rationale	<p>This thematic reference indicator captures variation in the capacity of societies to resist and mitigate all forms of violence, in the robustness of coping mechanisms as well as in the level of trust in state-society relationship and social cohesion. This indicator ought to be read in conjunction with indicators FCHR_TRI_1 on the reduction and prevention of conflicts and GEN_ARI_1 on Sexual and Gender-based violence.</p> <p>Building peaceful societies in line with goal SDG 16 and its correlated targets (SDG 16+) invites for integrated approaches to the reduction and prevention of all forms of violence. According to the UN Global Alliance for Reporting on SDG 16, promoting peaceful societies calls for a three pronged approach to violence reduction: 1/ reducing all forms of violence and promoting peace, 2/ reducing violence against children and exploitation of women, girls and boys, and 3/ reducing terrorism, crime and illicit arms flows. This indicator focuses on non-conflict forms of interpersonal and collective violence across these three dimensions.</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p>If the capacity of societies to resist and mitigate violence is increased, state-society relationship are improved and social cohesion is strengthened,</p> <p>then society will be more peaceful and resilient,</p> <p>because of the cumulative effect of behaviour change on overall level of violence.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>Through supporting XXX measures, processes or policies in country YYY, Switzerland contribute to addressing, reducing and preventing violence in the country by increasing societies capacity to resist and mitigate violence, by strengthening coping mechanisms and fostering state-society relationship and social cohesion.</i></p> <p>Violence affects the lives of millions of people and, when not fatal, can have long-lasting consequences.</p> <p>Violence has become the biggest obstacle to reaching the SDGs. More than 80% of the extreme poor are expected to live in countries affected by violence and conflict by 2030.</p> <p>Violence is preventable and its impacts can be reduced. Proven and promising violence prevention strategies address underlying causes such as low level of education, harsh and inconsistent parenting, concentrated poverty, unemployment and social norms supportive of violence.</p>
Thematic responsibility	Team Fragility, Conflict & Human Rights FCHR

Additional information :

Alliance for peacebuilding, Violence reduction subsector review & evidence evaluation, 2019 (Retrieved in Feb. 2020 on [LINK](#))

WHO-UNODC-UNDP, Global Status Report on Violence Prevention, 2014

WHO, World Report on Violence and Health, 2002

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
FCHR_TRI_3 Human rights-based public service delivery Proportion of population satisfied with public service delivery by supported state authorities according to key human rights criteria and principles	
Contribution to sub-objective of M21-24	<i>Sub-objective 10: Promoting good governance and the rule of law and strengthening civil society</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 16.6</u> : Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels (see in particular SDG Indicator 16.6.2)
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Population: ‘the population’ includes all rights holders (citizens and others that may face particular barriers to accessing services, asylum-seekers, illegal migrants etc.)</p> <p>Satisfaction of the population: ‘Satisfaction’ is understood as being based on informed awareness of the rights / obligations involved in public services.</p> <p>Public services: There is no universally recognised definition of ‘public service’ but it includes services necessary for the vindication of rights to justice/security, education, health, shelter, social security, food, waste collection, water and sanitation, etc.</p> <p>Key human rights criteria and principles:</p> <p>Availability: A service should be available in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the entire population concerned. This necessitates appropriate budgetary provision to meet human rights law tests such as allocation of the ‘maximum available resources’¹.</p> <p>Accessibility and affordability: Services should be distributed and located so that all members of the population concerned can use them <u>without discrimination</u>. This implies both physical and economic access, and access to relevant information. Access must be sustainable and affordable, commensurate with income levels. (Some rights, such as primary education, must be provided free of charge.) The state has a duty to provide services to people who, for reasons beyond their control, cannot access them on their own and to address access barriers caused by third parties.</p> <p>Acceptability: Services must be provided in a form and manner that respects the cultural values, norms and practices of all those who use them. They must be relevant, culturally appropriate, gender sensitive and of good quality.</p> <p>Adaptability: A service’s form and content should be adapted to the needs of communities or individuals in different social and cultural settings, and to changing local, national and international contexts and standards.</p> <p>Quality: The specific meaning of quality varies according to the sector concerned but entails professional trained and equipped personnel and systems that deliver best practice. In health, this requires scientifically and medically appropriate facilities, goods and services, unexpired drugs, hospital equipment, safe and portable water and adequate sanitation etc. In education, quality encompasses the content of the curriculum, the nature of the teaching and learning environment, etc.².</p> <p>Efficiency: The definition depends on the particular sector in which the public service is delivered, but includes effective use of resources to ensure prompt delivery of rights. In the area of justice, for example, it includes minimising case</p>

¹See General Comment No.3, The Nature of States Parties’ Obligations (Art. 2, Para. 1, of the Covenant): <https://www.ref-world.org/pdfid/4538838e10.pdf>

² Quality of education is not only measured by its enhancement of numeracy, literacy etc but the extent to which it promotes tolerance, fosters ‘the full development of the human personality’ etc.

	<p>backlog, promptness of investigations and trial proceedings etc. In the health sector, efficiency entails appropriate focus on <i>preventive</i> measures.</p> <p>Transparency: This requires provision of accessible information that facilitates rights-holders in availing of services and inputting into all processes that affect them and public sector governance. Transparency reduces corruption (both a denial of human rights and wasteful of resources) and fosters confidence in public service provision which in turn encourages access.</p> <p>Non-discrimination: Services must be accessible to all, including the most vulnerable and marginalised sections of the population, in law and in fact. There should be no discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.</p> <p>Qualitative information is required in the reporting on the following aspects: which public service is concerned; which human rights is addressed; which human rights criteria and principles are being strengthened.</p>
Measuring unit	Percentage
Disaggregation dimension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Satisfied number of women in LNOB target group b. Satisfied number of women in non-LNOB target group c. Satisfied number of men in LNOB target group d. Satisfied number of men in non-LNOB target group e. Total number of people surveyed
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports -> Annual reports of cooperation offices - Reports of relevant UN and regional treaty bodies and credible actors monitoring the functioning of the justice sector and system
Rationale	<p>Human rights-based public service delivery is essential for the successful realisation of the SDGs. It contributes to operationalising the pledge to leave no one behind in the delivery of public services.</p> <p>States are responsible for delivering a variety of services to their populations, including education, health and social welfare services. The provision of these services is essential to the protection of human rights such as the right to housing, health, education and food.³ The role of the public sector as service provider or regulator of the private provision of services is crucial for the realization of all human rights, particularly social and economic rights. Certain services, such as policing or administering justice, focus directly on the protection of individual freedoms and others, such as education, health and food, have a markedly social character, which is essential for building the human capital necessary for sustainable development and the realization of economic and social rights. (OHCHR, A/HRC/25/27). This indicator can be associated to GOV_ARI_2 on budget resources of local authorities for effective institutions.</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p>If people are satisfied with human rights based public service delivery then they have improved public service outcomes which leave no one behind because it focuses on the full spectrum of state obligations (to respect, protect and fulfil rights) and entails participation by rights-holders in decision-making processes.</p>

³ *Good Governance Practices for the Protection of Human Rights* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XIV.10), p. 38.

Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<i>Thanks to SDC's contribution in 20xx xx women and yy men out of which zz from vulnerable groups have gained access to human rights based public services. This contributes to their empowerment and a life in more dignity, free from want.</i>
Thematic responsibility	Fragility, Conflict & Human Rights Team FCHR

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
FCHR_TRI_4 Governance of security sector	
Proportion of the population satisfied with the governance (accountability, efficiency, engagement of civil society) of the public security sector	
Contribution to sub-objective of M21-24	<i>Sub-objective 10: Promoting good governance and the rule of law and strengthening civil society</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 16.6</u> : Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Public security sector: The public security sector is composed of all the structures, institutions and personnel responsible for security provision, management and oversight at national and local levels. The public security sector includes both actors that use force (security forces) and those responsible for controlling how force is used through management and oversight: these actors are state security providers and those responsible for security management and oversight, which includes civil society (public security sector). The role of the security sector is to provide for state and human security. There are different definitions of the security sector: the narrowest include only state security institutions, while the more common definitions are more comprehensive, including state and non-state actors that influence security and justice. The SDC applies a narrow definition focusing on state actors.</p> <p>Governance of the security sector: The Security Sector Governance (SSG) designates the way in which the actors (state and non-state) of the security sector are organised, function and interact with each other in terms of security provision, management and oversight in a specific national setting. The principles of good governance applied to the security sector include the following: accountability, transparency, rule of law, participation, responsiveness, effectiveness and efficiency.</p> <p>Accountability: An accountable security sector implies that clear roles and responsibilities for security provision exist and that independent authorities oversee whether these expectations are met and, if not, impose sanctions.</p> <p>Efficiency: In an efficient security sector, security actors make the best possible use of public resources in fulfilling their roles, responsibilities and missions.</p> <p>The engagement of civil society organisations with public security actors contributes to accountability and the maintenance of good governance by their acting as a watchdog and providing an index of public satisfaction with security sector activity. Moreover, public involvement in democratic oversight of the security sector can ensure responsiveness and transparency not only across a state's security agencies but also across the policies of the executive and government managing and defining public security policies.</p> <p>Qualitative information is required in the reporting on the following aspects: actors of the security sector involved (state or non-state); advances regarding accountability, efficiency and engagement of civil society; where relevant advances on other good governance principles (transparency, rule of law, responsiveness, effectiveness); civil society actors involved.</p>
Measuring unit	Percentage
Disaggregation dimension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Satisfied number of women in LNOB target group b. Satisfied number of women in non-LNOB target group c. Satisfied number of men in LNOB target group d. Satisfied number of men in non-LNOB target group e. Total number of people surveyed
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports -> Annual reports and independent evaluations - Civil Society Organisations regular reports - Government sources and reports

<p>Rationale</p>	<p>This thematic reference indicator measures the proportion of the population satisfied with the accountability and efficiency of public security provided by security forces that receive financial and/or in kind support from Switzerland.</p> <p>In today's world of complex and interdependent security challenges within and across borders, national security sectors need to adapt to fast-changing and unpredictable environments. An accountable, effective and inclusive security sector with full respect for human rights, including gender equality and the rule of law, has the potential to effectively provide security to a State and its people.</p> <p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p>If the public security sector operates in an accountable and efficient manner, and engages with the communities,</p> <p>then society becomes more secure and peaceful,</p> <p>because people trust the security sector and make increasing use of its services.</p>
<p>Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis</p>	<p><i>By supporting programmes aiming at a better accountability and efficiency of the security sector, Switzerland contributes to improve the overall perception of security in a country and promoting social stability, trust and confidence.</i></p> <p><i>SDC activities in the field of security sector governance play a role in building systems to increase the transparency and accountability of security sector actors, working through various avenues. Indicators should measure accountability within an institution, accountability in the form of checks and balances from other government agencies, external accountability from human rights and civil society organisations, and social accountability from citizens.</i></p>
<p>Thematic responsibility</p>	<p>Fragility, Conflict & Human Rights Team FCHR</p>

Thematic Reference Indicators (TRIs)	
<p>FCHR_TRI_5 Effective and independent judicial authorities</p> <p>Proportion of the population satisfied with the efficiency, independence and quality of the procedures of the judicial authorities supported.</p>	
Contribution to sub-objective of M21-24	<i>Sub-objective 10: Promoting good governance and the rule of law and strengthening civil society</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 16.3</u> : Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p><u>Satisfaction of population</u>: It is assumed that when people perceive judicial procedures to be efficient, of quality, independent, affordable and accessible, they have a certain degree of satisfaction with judicial authorities' work.</p> <p><u>Efficiency</u>: duration of proceedings; case flow; age of pending proceedings;</p> <p><u>Judicial independence</u> is the concept that the judiciary should be independent from the other branches of government. That is, courts should not be subject to improper influence from the other branches of government or from private or partisan interests. Judicial independence is at the core of rule of law. The concept is enshrined in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the principles of equality before the law (Article 7), the presumption of innocence (Article 11) and the right to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established before the law (Article 10).</p> <p><u>Quality</u>: indicators for quality include the fairness of the proceedings; reasonable duration of the proceedings; the publicity of the judgment / decision and transparency of the process; the protection of minors (and other subjects for whom it is appropriate to provide a form of assistance); the comprehensibility of the prosecution, the course of the procedure, and of judgments / decisions; the right to legal assistance and access to justice in general; legal aid (when all the conditions are met). (<i>European Commission for Efficiency of Justice</i>)</p> <p>Justice systems (procedures and authorities):</p> <p><u>Formal judicial procedures</u>: Formal justice systems (civil and criminal) and their procedures are typically more systematic, based on enacted laws and other rules, administered by institutions established and funded by the state.</p> <p><u>Informal/ alternative judicial procedures</u>: While there is no legal definition of alternative/informal justice procedures, informal judicial procedures comprise 'traditional', 'indigenous', 'customary' or 'non-state' justice systems, often (but not exclusively) run by non-state actors (Community/Tribal leaders etc.).</p> <p><u>Judicial authorities</u>: formal or informal justice actors having the power to adjudicate a matter.</p> <p>Qualitative information is required in the reporting on the following aspects: type of procedure (formal or informal); type of judicial authority supported; principle being strengthened (efficiency, quality or independence).</p>
Measuring unit	Percentage
Disaggregation dimension	<p>a. Satisfied number of women in LNOB target group</p> <p>b. Satisfied number of women in non-LNOB target group</p> <p>c. Satisfied number of men in LNOB target group</p> <p>d. Satisfied number of men in non-LNOB target group</p> <p>e. Total number of people surveyed</p>
Data source	- Project reports -> Annual reports of cooperation offices

	- Reports of relevant UN and regional treaty bodies and credible actors monitoring the functioning of the justice sector and system
Rationale	<p>A human rights-based approach highlights the obligation on States to provide equal access to justice for all. Human rights-based justice is required by a range of international human rights law treaties and other instruments. This means that the actors, processes and outcomes of the sector and system must respect human rights. Justice systems are central (in providing necessary remedies) to ensuring that human rights are respected, protected and fulfilled in all other sectors. The justice system has been described as ‘the engine for a human rights-based society’.</p> <p>Strengthening judicial independence and enhancing quality and efficiency of justice procedures is an essential contribution to functioning, human rights based rule of law in a given country.</p> <p>This reference indicator aggregates the results of approaches linked to the concrete improvement of judicial procedures and independence of judicial authorities in a given partner country of Swiss development cooperation.</p> <p><u>Theory of Change</u></p> <p>If independence of judicial authorities is strengthened and their procedures are efficient and of quality,</p> <p>then the likelihood that people access justice services to vindicate their rights and to resolve disputes non-violently instead of taking justice in their own hands increases,</p> <p>because people’s trust in those authorities would have increased.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>Thanks to SDC’s contribution in 20xx to strengthening the capacities and work of (formal or informal) judicial duty-bearers an increased share of the population (at local, regional or national level) is satisfied with their services and feels they can better vindicate their rights. This contributes to the strengthening of the rule of law in country x.</i></p> <p>Switzerland understands poverty as a multidimensional concept, strongly linked to inequality, marginalisation, exclusion and disempowerment. Fundamentally, poverty is both a result of the denial of human rights and an impediment to a range of human rights being vindicated. Thus, a human rights based approach seeks to address poverty, not as a question of fate, but as an issue of power and justice.</p> <p>Human rights-based programming to justice sector support means empowering rights-holders to seek and secure remedies to vindicate their rights and enhancing the capacity of formal and non-formal duty-bearers to respect, protect and fulfill human rights. Hence, both the ‘supply’ and ‘demand’ sides of justice is pursued together and constructive engagement between them encouraged and maintained. Interventions that enhance the ability of poor and other disadvantaged rights-holders to access these institutions are a crucial part of and complement Switzerland’s support to state and non-state justice sector institutions</p>
Thematic responsibility	Fragility, Conflict & Human Rights Team FCHR



ARI/TRI for RDM

Classification internally
Status in progress
Program name -
Project number 698094
Project manager Régine Kilchenmann
Project sponsor Thomas Gass
Author(s) Régine Kilchenmann, Lukas Altherr
Distribution Project team

List of changes

Version	Date	Change	Author
0.1	11.12.2020	Initial version	Lukas Altherr
0.2	14.12.2020	Amendments	Regine Kilchenmann
0.3	15.01.2021	Detail changes	Lukas Altherr
0.4	28.01.2021	Detail changes	Lukas Altherr
0.5	February 2021	Workshops with Focal Points	Lukas Altherr
0.6	16.02.2021	Review Focal Points	Lukas Altherr
0.7	17.02.2021	Review by Project Team	Lukas Altherr
0.8	18.02.2021	Review Pradeep Itty	Lukas Altherr
0.9	25.02.2021	'Green Light' Steering Committee	Lukas Altherr
1.0	01.03.2021	Inserted new version of EDU TRI from Focal Point	Lukas Altherr
1.1	08.03.2021	GOV_ARI_2 adaptation with Focal Point	Lukas Altherr
1.2	22.03.2021	Inserted column with SDG target reference	Lukas Altherr

1.1. ARI overview

The following table shows all ARI with their respective data type and number of values.

ARI ID	ARI Name	Values	Data type	SDG target
FCHR_ARI_1	Space for civil society	Number of civil society organisations that contribute to multi-stakeholder dialogue or to the respect for human rights	Number	16.10
FCHR_ARI_2	Access to justice	Number of persons who gained access to formal judicial procedures or alternative justice processes	Number	16.3

1.2. ARI Disaggregated Dimension overview

A large number of ARI is of type 'population group'. Therefore, in the following table we specify the Disaggregated Dimension for this type separately.

All ARI of type 'Population group':	Disaggregated Dimension	Formula for the Software
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Females in LNOB target group b. Females in non-LNOB target group c. Males in LNOB target group d. Males in non-LNOB target group 	$(a + b + c + d)$

The following table shows all ARI with their disaggregated dimensions, data type and formula to calculate the ARI values.

ARI ID	Disaggregated Dimension	Formula for the Software
FCHR_ARI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Non-governmental organization b. Social movement c. Professional association d. Trade union e. Coalition 	$(a + b + c + d + e)$
FCHR_ARI_2	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-

1.3. TRI overview

The following table shows all TRI with their respective values (one value per indicator).

TRI ID	TRI Name	Values	Data type	SDG target
FCHR_TRI_1	Prevention and reduction of conflict	Number of civil society initiatives that contribute to preventing or reducing conflicts	Number	16.1
FCHR_TRI_2	Prevention of all forms of violence	Number of processes and policies that increase societies' capacities to resist and mitigate all forms of violence, or that strengthen coping mechanisms, state-society relationship and social cohesion.	Number	16.1
FCHR_TRI_3	Human rights-based public service delivery	Proportion of population satisfied with public service delivery by supported state authorities according to key human rights criteria and principles	Percentage	16.6
FCHR_TRI_4	Governance of security sector	Proportion of the population satisfied with the governance (accountability, efficiency, engagement of civil society) of the public security sector	Percentage	16.6
FCHR_TRI_5	Effective and independent judicial authorities	Proportion of the population satisfied with the efficiency, independence and quality of the procedures of the judicial authorities supported.	Percentage	16.3

1.4. TRI Disaggregated Dimension

The following table shows all TRI with their disaggregated dimensions and formula to calculate the TRI values.

TRI ID	Disaggregated Dimension	Formula for the Software	
FCHR_TRI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Awareness-raising: interpersonal and/or collective initiative b) Dialogue: interpersonal and/or collective initiative c) Advocacy: interpersonal and/or collective initiative 	$(a + b + c)$	
FCHR_TRI_2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Processes and/or policies: violent conflict b) Processes and/or policies: violent extremism c) Processes and/or policies: gender-based violence 	$(a + b + c)$	
FCHR_TRI_3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Satisfied number of women in LNOB target group b) Satisfied number of women in non-LNOB target group c) Satisfied number of men in LNOB target group d) Satisfied number of men in non-LNOB target group e) Total number of people surveyed 	$[(a + b + c + d) / (e)] * 100$	
FCHR_TRI_4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Satisfied number of women in LNOB target group b) Satisfied number of women in non-LNOB target group c) Satisfied number of men in LNOB target group d) Satisfied number of men in non-LNOB target group e) Total number of people surveyed 	$[(a + b + c + d) / (e)] * 100$	
FCHR_TRI_5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Satisfied number of women in LNOB target group b) Satisfied number of women in non-LNOB target group c) Satisfied number of men in LNOB target group d) Number of men in non-LNOB target group e) Total number of people surveyed 	$[(a + b + c + d) / (e)] * 100$	



ARI/TRI for RDM

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1.1. ARI overview

The following table shows all ARI with their respective data type and number of values.

ARI ID	ARI Name	Values	Data type	SDG target
AFS_ARI_1	Incomes from Agricultural Production	Number of smallholder farmers with increased incomes from agricultural production	Number	2.3
AFS_ARI_2	Agroecological farming practices	Number of smallholder farmers applying more agroecological farming practices	Number	2.4
CCE_ARI_1	Beneficiaries from climate change adaptation measures	Number of persons benefiting from concrete climate change adaptation measures	Number	13.2
CCE_ARI_2	Climate change training	Number of persons trained on climate change issues	Number	13.3
DRR_ARI_1	Beneficiaries of DRR measures	Number of persons benefiting from nationally or locally implemented DRR measures	Number	1.5
DRR_ARI_2	Reconstruction and rehabilitation support	Number of persons assisted with reconstruction and rehabilitation support to Build Back Better.	Number	11.5
EDU_ARI_1	Access to basic skills development and education	Number of people benefiting from primary, secondary education or continuing and alternative non-formal basic education and learning opportunities including education in emergencies	Number	4.1
EDU_ARI_2	Quality of education and teaching	Number of teachers or educational personnel trained	Number	4.c
FCHR_ARI_1	Space for civil society	Number of civil society organisations that contribute to multi-stakeholder dialogue or to the respect for human rights	Number	16.10
FCHR_ARI_2	Access to justice	Number of persons who gained access to formal judicial procedures or alternative justice processes	Number	16.3
GOV_ARI_1	Citizen's participation	Number of people participating in and influencing public service provision, decision-making and budgets in their localities	Number	16.7
GOV_ARI_2	Budget resources of local authorities	Number of supported local authorities which have benefited from increased budget resources	Number	16.6
GEN_ARI_1	Gender Equality – Sexual and Gender Based Violence	Number of persons subjected to different forms of sexual and gender based violence having received required (medical, and/or psychosocial, and/or legal) support	Number	5.2

GEN_ARI_2	Gender Equality – Women’s political participation	Number of political bodies with at least 30% of representation of women (indicator close to SDG 5.5.1)	Number	5.5
HLT_ARI_1	Safe birth delivery	Number of births attended by skilled health personnel	Number	3.1, 3.2
HLT_ARI_2	Prevention of non-communicable diseases	Number of persons reached through health education sessions related to the prevention of non-communicable diseases	Number	3.4
HA_ARI_1	Persons reached in emergency situations	Number of persons reached in emergency situations	Number	1.5
HA_ARI_2	Reduction of violence and fostering protection	Number of persons reached by programmes supported by Switzerland that contribute to the reduction of violence (including forced displacement) and foster the protection of vulnerable persons.	Number	16
IED_ARI_1	Access to Vocational Skills Development	Number of persons enrolled in new or better vocational skills development	Number	4.3
IED_ARI_2	Employment	Number of persons having new or better employment	Number	8.5
IED_ARI_3	Access to and use of financial products and services	Number of people having access to and making use of formal financial products and services	Number	8.10
POV_ARI_1	Leave No One Behind (LNOB)	Number of persons from left behind groups benefiting from projects to reduce exclusion, discrimination and inequality.	Number	10.2
MIG_ARI_1	Access to safe and decent work opportunities	Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons benefiting from services that enable them to access safe and decent work opportunities	Number	8.8
MIG_ARI_2	Improved livelihoods and employability	Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons reached by interventions that improve their livelihoods and employability	Number	8.5
MIG_ARI_3	Access to local health, education and other social services	Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons who gained access to local health, education and other social services	Number	10.2
WAT_ARI_1	Drinking water	Number of people using safely managed drinking water services	Number	6.1
WAT_ARI_2	Sanitation and hygiene	Number of people that gained access to improved and usable sanitation and hygiene services (SDG 6)	Number	6.2

1.2. ARI Disaggregated Dimension overview

A large number of ARI is of type 'population group'. Therefore, in the following table we specify the Disaggregated Dimension for this type separately.

All ARI of type 'Population group':	Disaggregated Dimension	Formula for the Software
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Females in LNOB target group b. Females in non-LNOB target group c. Males in LNOB target group d. Males in non-LNOB target group 	$(a + b + c + d)$

The following table shows all ARI with their disaggregated dimensions, data type and formula to calculate the ARI values.

ARI ID	Disaggregated Dimension	Formula for the Software
AFS_ARI_1	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
AFS_ARI_2	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
CCE_ARI_1	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
CCE_ARI_2	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
DRR_ARI_1	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
DRR_ARI_2	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
EDU_ARI_1	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
EDU_ARI_2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of female teachers and educational personnel in general and basic education b. Number of female teachers and educational personnel in vocational skills development c. Number of male teachers and educational personnel in general and basic education d. Number of male teachers and educational personnel in vocational skills development 	$(a + b + c + d)$
FCHR_ARI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Non-governmental organization b. Social movement c. Professional association d. Trade union e. Coalition 	$(a + b + c + d + e)$
FCHR_ARI_2	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
GOV_ARI_1	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
GOV_ARI_2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Supported local authorities which have exclusively benefitted from increased and more predictable budget resources due to formula and rule based fiscal transfer schemes 	$(a + b + c + d)$

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Supported local authorities which have exclusively benefitted from increased budget resources due to local tax income. c. Supported local authorities which have benefitted from both (a and b). d. Supported local authorities which have benefitted from increased budget resources due to other sources. 	
GEN_ARI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of girls aged under 18 b. Number of women aged above 18 c. Number of boys aged under 18 d. Number of men aged above 18 	(a + b + c + d)
GEN_ARI_2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National parliaments b. Subnational parliaments c. Subnational government councils 	(a + b + c)
HLT_ARI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of attended births of mothers from a targeted left behind/vulnerable population group (to be prioritised according to the context; population group to be provided under comments) b. Number of attended births of mothers from non-targeted left behind/vulnerable population group 	(a + b)
HLT_ARI_2	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
HA_ARI_1	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
HA_ARI_2	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
IED_ARI_1	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
IED_ARI_2	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
IED_ARI_3	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
POV_ARI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of females b. Number of males 	(a + b)
MIG_ARI_1	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
MIG_ARI_2	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
MIG_ARI_3	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
WAT_ARI_1	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-
WAT_ARI_2	Type 'population group' - (see specification above)	-

1.3. TRI overview

The following table shows all TRI with their respective values (one value per indicator).

TRI ID	TRI Name	Values	Data type	SDG target
AFS_TRI_1	Prevalence of food insecurity	Percentage (%) of food in-security measured in the area (district, region, country) corresponding to SDC's intervention	Percentage	2.1
AFS_TRI_2	Effective national policies and legal frameworks in the field of agriculture and food security (A+FS) of smallholder farmers (SHF)	Effectiveness score of policy / legal framework.	Number	2.4
AFS_TRI_3	Healthy diets	Number of persons	Number	2.2
AFS_TRI_4	Secure land tenure/land rights	Number of smallholder farmers	Number	1.4, 5.A
AFS_TRI_5	Water efficient and sustainable irrigation systems	Number of smallholder farmers	Number	6.4
CCE_TRI_1	Effective national policies and legal frameworks in the field of climate change/environment	Effectiveness score of policy / legal framework.	Number	13.2
CCE_TRI_2	Improved awareness and capacities on climate change	Proportion of targeted stakeholders aware of and capable of better using information and tools to respond to climate change	Percentage	13.3
CCE_TRI_3	Strengthened resilience to climate change effects	Number of people	Number	13.3
CCE_TRI_4	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Mt CO ₂ eq	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO ₂ eq)	Number	7.3, 13.2
DRR_TRI_1	Understanding Disaster Risk	Number of interventions, measures or programmes supported or influenced by the SDC	Number	1.5, 11.5
DRR_TRI_2	Local DRR governance	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies and the Sendai Framework	Percentage	11.b
DRR_TRI_3	DRR investments for resilience	Number of regional, national and local systems supported or influenced by the SDC	Number	1.5, 11.5
DRR_TRI_4	Prepared population	Proportion of at-risk population covered by early warning systems or local preparedness	Percentage	1.5, 11.5
DRR_TRI_5	Build Back Better	Number of recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes integrating DRR measures to 'Build Back Better'	Number	11.5

EDU_TRI_1	Education enrolment	Average education enrolment rate (primary, secondary or non-formal/alternative education)	Percentage	4.1, 4.6
EDU_TRI_2	Education completion	Average primary/secondary education completion rate	Percentage	4.1
EDU_TRI_3	Quality education and learning	Average proportion of children/youth achieving proficiency level in reading/mathematics at the end of primary/secondary education	Percentage	4.1
EDU_TRI_4	Literacy/numeracy/language (basic life skills - lifelong learning)	Number of 15+ years old youth/adults enrolled in literacy/numeracy/language programmes (foundational/basic education skills)	Number	4.1, 4.6
EDU_TRI_5	Education for sustainable development (climate change/health) & for peace and human rights (basic life skills - lifelong learning)	Number of people participating in formal, non-formal/informal educational activities on sustainable development (e.g. health, climate change/DRR, environment) or peace/human rights/civic education (e.g. violence prevention/social cohesion, gender, democratization)	Number	4.7
FCHR_TRI_1	Prevention and reduction of conflict	Number of civil society initiatives that contribute to preventing or reducing conflicts	Number	16.1
FCHR_TRI_2	Prevention of all forms of violence	Number of processes and policies that increase societies' capacities to resist and mitigate all forms of violence, or that strengthen coping mechanisms, state-society relationship and social cohesion.	Number	16.1
FCHR_TRI_3	Human rights-based public service delivery	Proportion of population satisfied with public service delivery by supported state authorities according to key human rights criteria and principles	Percentage	16.6
FCHR_TRI_4	Governance of security sector	Proportion of the population satisfied with the governance (accountability, efficiency, engagement of civil society) of the public security sector	Percentage	16.6
FCHR_TRI_5	Effective and independent judicial authorities	Proportion of the population satisfied with the efficiency, independence and quality of the procedures of the judicial authorities supported.	Percentage	16.3
GOV_TRI_1	Democratic representation	Proportion of people satisfied with their parliament.	Percentage	16.6

GOV_TRI_2	Democratic participation and access to information	Proportion of people who believe that they are better informed and have more say due to supported civil society initiatives or public interest media.	Percentage	16.7, 16.10
GOV_TRI_3	Decentralisation	Proportion of supported subnational governments that are satisfied with the dialogue and responsiveness of other government units.	Percentage	16.6
GOV_TRI_4	Public Oversight & Accountability	Proportion of corrective measures taken in relation to number of reports filed by supported public supervisory bodies on either performance or control of government authorities.	Percentage	16.6
GOV_TRI_5	Combating Corruption	Proportion of people who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months (indicator SDG 16.5.1).	Percentage	16.5
GEN_TRI_1	Gender Equality - Reforms promoting gender equality	Number of gender transformative policy and legislative reforms in place (Indicator close to SDG 5.1.1)	Number	5.1
GEN_TRI_2	Gender Equality - Social behaviour change in favour of gender equality	Proportion of women with a positive perception about the support they receive from their family and household members to pursue their own activities	Percentage	5.5
GEN_TRI_3	Gender Equality - Women's influence on political decision-making (complementing the ARI on political bodies with at least 30% representation of women)	Proportion of women with a positive perception on their influence in exercising their political functions	Percentage	5.5
GEN_TRI_4	Gender Equality - Reduction of unpaid domestic and care work	Average time reduced per day in SDC target area or targeted population	Number	5.4
GEN_TRI_5	Gender Equality – Gender responsive budget management	Proportion of supported governments with gender responsive budget management	Percentage	5.c
HLT_TRI_1	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Maternal mortality ratio (SDG 3.1.1)	Percentage	3.1
HLT_TRI_2	Out-of-pocket payment for health services and care	Proportion of total current expenditure on health paid by households out-of-pocket	Percentage	3.8
HLT_TRI_3	Patients satisfaction	Proportion of patients satisfied with the provision of services from the health facilities	Percentage	3.8

HLT_TRI_4	Access to modern methods of family planning	Proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG indicator 3.7.1)	Percentage	3.7
HLT_TRI_5	Malnutrition among children under 5 years old	Proportion of stunting among children aged 0-5 years (SDG indicator 2.2.1)	Percentage	2.2
IED_TRI_1	Net additional income	Change in average yearly net income (salary/wage or profit) of individuals in reporting currency, adjusted for inflation	Number	1.2, 10.1
IED_TRI_2	Private sector in vocational skills development	Number of companies or professional organisations contributing to relevant vocational skills development	Number	4.4
IED_TRI_3	Vocational Education and Training system reform	Number of contributions towards a more inclusive or more labour market relevant Vocational Education and Training (VET) system	Number	8.3, 4.3
IED_TRI_4	Resilience through inclusive insurance	Number of people who thanks to insurance consider that they can more easily recover from shocks and adverse events.	Number	8.10
IED_TRI_5	Women's Economic Empowerment	Proportion of women with a positive perception on their influence on business and economic-related decision-making	Percentage	5.5
POV_TRI_1	Civil registration	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Percentage	16.9
POV_TRI_2	Social Protection	Proportion of population protected in at least one social protection area	Percentage	1.3, 10.4
MIG_TRI_1	New or better employment in the country of destination or origin	Number of migrants and forcibly displaced people having new or better employment.	Number	8.10
MIG_TRI_2	Low-cost digital remittance services and financial products	Number of migrants and forcibly displaced people accessing low-cost digital remittance services and financial products	Number	10.C
MIG_TRI_3	Protection and rehabilitation services for victims of violence, exploitation and abuse	Number of migrants and forcibly displaced persons experiencing violence, exploitation and abuse who access protection/rehabilitation services	Number	8.8, 8.7

MIG_TRI_4	Multi-stakeholder dialogues on migration and forced displacement	Number of global, regional and national dialogues on migration that engage different actors (Governments, cities, civil society, private sector)	Number	10.7
MIG_TRI_5	Effective national policies and legal frameworks in the field of migration and forced displacement	Effectiveness of existing or newly introduced national policies and legal frameworks in the field of migration and forced displacement	Number	10.7
WAT_TRI_1	Effective national policies and legal frameworks in the field of water	Effectiveness of existing or newly introduced national policies and legal frameworks in the field of water	Number	6.1, 6.2
WAT_TRI_2	Local community involvement in water and sanitation management	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Percentage	6B
WAT_TRI_3	Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)	Proportion of the watershed area being managed in an integrated manner	Percentage	6.5
WAT_TRI_4	Transboundary Water Cooperation	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Percentage	6.5.2
WAT_TRI_5	Protect and restore water-related ecosystems	Number of concrete actions by youth benefiting water-related ecosystems	Number	6.6

1.4. TRI Disaggregated Dimension

The following table shows all TRI with their disaggregated dimensions and formula to calculate the TRI values.

TRI ID	Disaggregated Dimension	Formula for the Software	
AFS_TRI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of food in-secure females in LNOB target group b) Number of food in-secure females in non-LNOB target group c) Number of food in-secure males in LNOB target group d) Number of food in-secure males in non-LNOB target group e) Total number of people surveyed 	$(a + b + d + d) / e * 100$	
AFS_TRI_2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Degree of inclusion (on a scale from 0-4) b) Impact on beneficiaries (on a scale from 0-4) c) Level of implementation (on a scale from 0-4) d) Allocated state budget (on a scale from 0-4) 	$(a + b + c + d) / 4$	
AFS_TRI_3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Females in LNOB target group b) Females in non-LNOB target group c) Males in LNOB target group d) Males in non-LNOB target group 	$(a + b + c + d)$	
AFS_TRI_4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Females in LNOB target group b) Females in non-LNOB target group c) Males in LNOB target group d) Males in non-LNOB target group 	$(a + b + c + d)$	
AFS_TRI_5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Females in LNOB target group b) Females in non-LNOB target group c) Males in LNOB target group d) Males in non-LNOB target group 	$(a + b + c + d)$	
CCE_TRI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Degree of inclusion (on a scale from 0-4) b) Impact on beneficiaries (on a scale from 0-4) c) Level of implementation (on a scale from 0-4) d) Allocated state budget (on a scale from 0-4) 	$(a + b + c + d) / 4$	
CCE_TRI_2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of persons aware and capable b) Total number of the population 	(a / b)	
CCE_TRI_3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Females in LNOB target group 	$(a + b + c + d)$	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Females in non-LNOB target group c) Males in LNOB target group d) Males in non-LNOB target group 		
CCE_TRI_4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Metric tons of CO₂eq avoided (through opting for and realising clean/re-newable technology infrastructure instead of traditional, greenhouse gas emission intensive infrastructure) b) Metric tons of CO₂eq saved (through energy efficiency measures in existing infrastructure) 	(a + b)	
DRR_TRI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Administrative division: Local b) Administrative division: National c) Administrative division: Regional 	(a + b + c)	
DRR_TRI_2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of local governments with aligned local DRR strategies (Municipality, district, province) b) Total number of local governments 	(a / b) * 100	
DRR_TRI_3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Administrative division: Local b) Administrative division: National c) Administrative division: Regional 	(a + b + c)	
DRR_TRI_4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of female at-risk people covered by early warning systems and/or local preparedness (e.g. municipal contingency plan) b) Number of male at-risk people covered by early warning systems and/or local preparedness (e.g. municipal contingency plan) c) Total number of female at-risk people d) Total number of male at-risk people 	(a + b / c + d) * 100	
DRR_TRI_5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of recovery programmes or plans integrating DRR measures to 'Build Back Better' b) Number of rehabilitation programmes or plans integrating DRR measures to 'Build Back Better' c) Number of reconstruction programmes or plans integrating DRR measures to 'Build Back Better' 	(a + b + c)	
EDU_TRI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of children enrolled in primary education b) Number of children/youth enrolled in secondary education c) Number of children/youth enrolled in non-formal/alternative education d) Total number of children/youth 	(a + b + c)/d	
EDU_TRI_2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of female children having completed last grade of primary education b) Number of male children having completed last grade of primary education c) Number of female children/youth having completed last grade of secondary education 	(a + b + c + d)/e	

	<p>d) Number of male children/youth having completed last grade of secondary education</p> <p>e) Total number of children/youth at the age of primary/secondary education completion</p>		
EDU_TRI_3	<p>a) Number of female pupils at the end of primary education that achieved proficiency level in reading/mathematics</p> <p>b) Number of male pupils at the end of primary education that achieved proficiency level in reading/mathematics</p> <p>c) Number of female pupils at the end of secondary education that achieved proficiency level in reading/mathematics</p> <p>d) Number of male pupils at the end of secondary education that achieved proficiency level in reading/mathematics</p> <p>e) Total number of pupils at the end of primary/secondary education</p>	$(a + b + c + d)/e$	
EDU_TRI_4	<p>a) Number of 15+ years old female youth/adults in LNOB non-target group enrolled in literacy/numeracy/language programmes (foundational/ basic education skills)</p> <p>b) Number of 15+ years old male youth/adults in LNOB non-target group enrolled in literacy/numeracy/language programmes (foundational/ basic education skills)</p> <p>c) Number of 15+ years old female youth/adults in LNOB target group enrolled in literacy/numeracy/language programmes (foundational/ basic education skills)</p> <p>d) Number of 15+ years old male youth/adults in LNOB target group enrolled in literacy/numeracy/language programmes (foundational/basic education skills)</p>	$(a + b + c + d)$	
EDU_TRI_5	<p>a) Number of non-LNOB targeted females participating in formal, non-formal/informal educational activities on sustainable development (e.g. climate change/DRR, environment, biodiversity, health, life skills etc.)</p> <p>b) Number of non-LNOB targeted males participating in formal, non-formal/informal educational activities on peace, human rights/gender, civic engagement (e.g. education for citizenship and democratization, violence prevention/social cohesion, gender equality/human rights education etc.)</p> <p>c) Number of LNOB targeted females participating in formal, non-formal/informal educational activities on sustainable development (e.g. climate change/DRR, environment, biodiversity, health, life skills etc.)</p> <p>d) Number of LNOB targeted males participating in formal, non-formal/informal educational activities on peace, human rights/gender, civic engagement (e.g. education for citizenship and democratization, violence prevention/social cohesion, gender equality/human rights education etc.)</p>	$(a + b + c + d)$	

FCHR_TRI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Awareness-raising: interpersonal and/or collective initiative b) Dialogue: interpersonal and/or collective initiative c) Advocacy: interpersonal and/or collective initiative 	(a + b + c)	
FCHR_TRI_2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Processes and/or policies: violent conflict b) Processes and/or policies: violent extremism c) Processes and/or policies: gender-based violence 	(a + b + c)	
FCHR_TRI_3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Satisfied number of women in LNOB target group b) Satisfied number of women in non-LNOB target group c) Satisfied number of men in LNOB target group d) Satisfied number of men in non-LNOB target group e) Total number of people surveyed 	$[(a + b + c + d) / (e)] * 100$	
FCHR_TRI_4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Satisfied number of women in LNOB target group b) Satisfied number of women in non-LNOB target group c) Satisfied number of men in LNOB target group d) Satisfied number of men in non-LNOB target group e) Total number of people surveyed 	$[(a + b + c + d) / (e)] * 100$	
FCHR_TRI_5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Satisfied number of women in LNOB target group b) Satisfied number of women in non-LNOB target group c) Satisfied number of men in LNOB target group d) Number of men in non-LNOB target group e) Total number of people surveyed 	$[(a + b + c + d) / (e)] * 100$	
GOV_TRI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of females surveyed satisfied in LNOB target group b) Number of females surveyed satisfied in non-LNOB target group c) Number of males surveyed satisfied in LNOB target group d) Number of males surveyed satisfied in non-LNOB target group e) Total number of people surveyed 	$(a + b + c + d) / (e) * 100$	
GOV_TRI_2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of females surveyed in LNOB target group believing that they are better informed and have more say b) Number of females surveyed in non-LNOB target group believing that they are better informed and have more say c) Number of males surveyed in LNOB target group believing that they are better informed and have more say 	$(a + b + c + d) / e * 100$	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Number of males surveyed in non-LNOB target group believing that they are better informed and have more say e) Total number of people surveyed 		
GOV_TRI_3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of satisfied local governments supported by the SDC with higher-level governments b) Number of satisfied local governments supported by the SDC with fellow sub-national governments c) Total number of local governments supported by the SDC with higher-level governments d) Total number of local governments supported by the SDC with fellow sub-national governments 	$(a + b) / (c + d) * 100$	
GOV_TRI_4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The number of corrective measures taken b) The overall number of reports filed by supported public supervisory bodies 	$(a / b) * 100$	
GOV_TRI_5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of females in LNOB target group who were affected by and involved in bribery during the previous 12 month b) Number of females in non-LNOB target group who were affected by and involved in bribery during the previous 12 month c) Number of males in LNOB target group who were affected by and involved in bribery during the previous 12 month d) Number of males in non-LNOB target group who were affected by and involved in bribery during the previous 12 month e) Overall number of people surveyed who had at least one contact with a public official during the previous 12 months 	$(a + b + c + d) / (e) * 100$	
GEN_TRI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Policies b) Policy strategies c) Laws 	$(a + b + c)$	
GEN_TRI_2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Girls aged under 18 in LNOB target group that feel supported by their family, household members b) Women aged above 18 in LNOB target group that feel supported by their family, household members c) Girls aged under 18 in non-LNOB target group that feel supported by their family, household members d) Women aged above 18 in non-LNOB target group that feel supported by their family, household members e) Total number of targeted women) that feel supported by their family, household members 	$(a + b + c + d) / e * 100$	

GEN_TRI_3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of women having a positive perception on their influence in national parliaments b) Number of women having a positive perception on their influence in subnational parliaments c) Number of women having a positive perception on their influence in subnational government councils d) Total number of women surveyed that exercise a political position 	$(a + b + c) / (d) * 100$	
GEN_TRI_4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Hours reduced per 24 hours (accurate to 30min) for girls (aged under 18) in LNOB target group b) Hours reduced per 24 hours (accurate to 30min) for women (aged above 18) in LNOB target group c) Hours reduced per 24 hours (accurate to 30min) for girls (aged under 18) in non-LNOB target group d) Hours reduced per 24 hours (accurate to 30min) for women (aged above 18) in non-LNOB target group 	$(a + b + c + d)$	
GEN_TRI_5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of subnational governments that define and to a large extent execute gender responsive budgets b) Number of national governments that define and to a large extent execute gender responsive budgets c) Total number of supported subnational governments d) Total number of supported national governments 	$(a + b) / (c + d) * 100$	
HLT_TRI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of maternal deaths b) Number of live births 	$a / b * 100'000$	
HLT_TRI_2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Out-of-pocket expenditure on health per capita in USD b) Domestic general government health expenditure per capita in USD 	$a / (a + b) * 100$	
HLT_TRI_3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of female patients fully satisfied with health services provide at the health facility b) Number of male patients fully satisfied with health services provide at the health facility c) Total number of female patients surveyed d) Total number of male patients surveyed 	$(a + b) / (c + d) * 100$	
HLT_TRI_4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of women who received information and have their need satisfied with modern family planning methods b) Total number of women surveyed of reproductive age (15-45 years) 	$(a / b) * 100$	
HLT_TRI_5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of children aged <5 years stunted for age b) Total number of children aged <5 year 	$(a / b) * 100$	

IED_TRI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Change in average yearly net income (including change through avoided expenditures) for employed people in USD b) Change in average yearly net income (including change through avoided expenditures) for self-employed (except small-holders) people in USD c) Change in average yearly net income for small-holders in USD d) Change in average yearly net income of beneficiaries/clients of social enterprises (if applicable) in USD 	(a + b + c + d)	
IED_TRI_2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of companies b) Number of professional organisations (e.g. associations, chambers etc.) 	(a + b)	qualitativ
IED_TRI_3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of contributions towards a more labour market relevant VET system b) Number of contributions towards a more inclusive VET system 	(a + b)	qualitativ
IED_TRI_4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of females in LNOB target group b) Number of females in non-LNOB target group c) Number of males in LNOB target group d) Number of males in non-LNOB target group 	(a + b + c + d)	
IED_TRI_5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of women in LNOB target group with a positive perception of their influence on economic and business-related decision-making b) Number of women in non-LNOB target group with a positive perception of their influence on economic and business-related decision-making c) Total number of women having benefitted from a project intervention 	$(a + b) / c * 100$	
POV_TRI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of girls below 5 years whose births have been registered b) Number of boys below 5 years whose births have been registered c) Total number of births which occurred during the same period as a) and b) 	$(a + b) / c * 100$	
POV_TRI_2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of females protected by at least one of the nine social protection areas (within the SDC programme coverage) b) Number of males protected by at least one of the nine social protection areas (within the SDC programme coverage) c) Number of total population covered by the SDC supported programme 	$(a + b) / c * 100$	
MIG_TRI_1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Females b) Males 	(a + b)	
MIG_TRI_2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Females b) Males 	(a + b)	
MIG_TRI_3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Females 	(a + b)	

	b) Males		
MIG_TRI_4	a) Number of dialogues at global level b) Number of dialogues at regional level c) Number of dialogues at national level	(a + b + c)	
MIG_TRI_5	a) Degree of inclusion (on a scale from 0-4) b) Impact on beneficiaries (on a scale from 0-4) c) Level of implementation (on a scale from 0-4) d) Allocated state budget (on a scale from 0-4)	(a + b + c + d) / 4	
WAT_TRI_1	a) Degree of inclusion (on a scale from 0-4) b) Impact on beneficiaries (on a scale from 0-4) c) Level of implementation (on a scale from 0-4) d) Allocated state budget (on a scale from 0-4)	(a + b + c + d) / 4	
WAT_TRI_2	a) Number of local administrative units that have newly established operational policies and procedures of the participation of local communities in water and sanitation management b) Total number of local administrative units in the area	(a / b) * 100	
WAT_TRI_3	a) Ha of watershed area being managed in an integrated manner b) Total ha of overall watershed area	(a / b) * 100	
WAT_TRI_4	a) Ha of a transboundary basin / watershed area managed through an operational arrangement for cross-border water cooperation b) Total ha of a transboundary basin / watershed area	(a / b) * 100	
WAT_TRI_5	a) Number of actions linked to water b) Number of actions linked to climate change c) Number of actions linked to biodiversity	(a + b + c)	