Together for girls

Ending violence against children

Results Framework

JULY 2015

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PREFACE

Together for Girls is a global public-private partnership dedicated to ending violence against children, with a particular focus on sexual violence against girls. Based on the pioneering model piloted in Swaziland in 2007, and launched at the Clinton Global Initiative in 2009, the partnership brings together five UN agencies including UNICEF, WHO, UN Women, UNAIDS, and UNFPA; the private sector through BD (Becton, Dickinson and Company), Nduna Foundation, Grupo ABC, CDC Foundation; the Government of Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD); and the U.S. Government through the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, USAID, the U.S. Department of State's Office of Global Women's Issues, and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The work of Together for Girls focuses on three pillars: (1) national surveys and data to document the magnitude, nature and impact of violence against children, particularly sexual violence against girls; (2) country-led, multi-sectoral national actions that utilize evidence-based programs and policies to address prevention and response to violence against children; and (3) global advocacy and public awareness efforts to draw attention to the problem and promote evidence-based solutions. In addition, developing and strengthening the capacity of individuals and institutions is an important cross-cutting element of the partnership. The work of the partnership is accelerating at a rapid pace, with significant action and results across all three pillars. Results from the partnership's Violence Against Children Surveys (VACS), under the leadership country governments with strong support from CDC, UNICEF in particular, have been transformative as a tool for programs, policy and advocacy, promoting solutions-focused attention to the issue, and guiding nationally-led program and policy design.[1]

Monitoring and evaluation is a central precept of the partnership. The Together for Girls Results Framework is a tool to help articulate the intended results of the partnership at the goal/impact, outcome and output levels, with indicators to measure progress towards achieving those results across the three pillars. The framework also integrates a strong gender lens to reflect the importance of addressing and measuring the impact of gender in research, programing and advocacy.

Together for Girls will use the framework to track progress and improve accountability within the partnership. We hope that it will contribute to program learning across partner countries as well as promote reporting on common indicators to track progress in prevention, response, and advocacy activities, where possible integrating gender analysis. The Results Framework is informed by the expertise and experience of Together for Girls' partners and is intended to be a living document that can be adjusted as we continue to gain experience in our work to prevent and respond to violence against children and contribute to a world where all children are safe, healthy and valued.

Michele Moloney-Kitts
Managing Director, Together for Girls

[1] For more information on data visit www.togetherforgirls.org.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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A special note of appreciation is reserved for Sarah Bott, who is the principal author of the Together for Girls Results Framework. She collected and synthesized feedback from numerous partners and stakeholders at the global and national levels, resulting in this document.

ACRONYMS

AIDS Indicator Survey	AIS
The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC
Demographic and Health Survey	DHS
Gender-Based Violence	GBV
Intimate Partner Violence	IPV
Joint United National Programme on HIV/AIDS	UNAIDS
Monitoring and Evaluation	M&E
Multi Sector Task Force/Steering Committee	MSTF/SC
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	MICS
Pan American Health Organization	PAHO
President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief	PEPFAR
Technical Working Group	TWG
Terms of Reference	TOR
Together for Girls	TfG
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA
United States Agency for International Development	USAID
Violence Against Children	VAC
Violence Against Children Survey	VACS
Violence Against Women and Girls	VAWG
World Health Organization	WHO

TOGETHER FOR GIRLS RESULTS FRAMEWORK

1. Process of building the Results Framework

The Together for Girls (TfG) partnership developed this framework to encourage common monitoring between countries on progress achieved directly related to the partnership. Partners developed this Results Framework through a participatory process with consultations from partners by phone, email and in-person meetings. The process began with an initial draft background paper with sets of key questions and proposed options for discussion, based on current TfG documents such as the Technical Action Framework and a review of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) practices in the field more generally. Various partners provided input into the process by phone, by email, and/or in person at a consultation in Washington, D.C. held on January 23-24, 2014. At that meeting, members of the TfG M&E sub-committee reviewed an initial background paper and revised a first draft of the Results Framework as a group.

The Results Framework incorporates the decisions made during that meeting along with suggestions made by phone, by email, and in person, including a final review at a partnership research retreat in April 2015 held at the Together for Girls offices. Contributions are reflected in the acknowledgements and include feedback from in-country multi-sector task force members, UNICEF, the U.S. Government and Canadian government.

Format for the Results Framework

Organizations use many different frameworks for purposes of monitoring and evaluation. The Results Framework in this background paper is based on the “Results Based Management” (RBM) framework, often used by United Nations agencies and other organizations. A full set of definitions and guiding principles used in this type of approach can be found in Annex A.

2. Results and strategies as articulated in previous Together for Girls documents

Over the past few years, the Together for Girls partnership has developed a number of strategic documents outlining its mission, theory of change, key strategies, and intended results. These documents include the 2011 Technical Action Framework, the 2010-2012 Stakeholder Report, and a paper on theory of change behind the Violence Against Children Surveys (VACS). This Results Framework draws from those documents, as described below.

The stated goal or mission of the TfG partnership articulated in previous documents

The ‘Goal’ of TfG as articulated in the 2011 Technical Action Framework was: “To improve the lives of girls by preventing and responding to sexual violence.” Over the past few years, by consensus among the TfG partners, this goal has evolved to include violence against boys as well as girls, and all forms of violence against children, including physical and emotional—not just sexual violence. This evolution is the result of evidence showing that all of these forms of violence can contribute to poor long-term outcomes for children, including HIV and other STIs, reduced participation in school, etc. The data also show that boys experience violence and their

exposure to it can increase their risk of perpetrating violence as they reach later adolescence and adulthood. This evolution is evident in the TfG mission articulated in the 2010-2012 Stakeholder Report:

> "…to mobilize and sustain a global movement to end the deep human rights violations, public health impacts and long-term individual and social consequences associated with violence against children, especially sexual violence against girls. Ending violence against children is central to achieving justice and prosperity for all. We imagine a world where children are safe, empowered and protected—free from violence, exploitation and abuse." (Page 4)

This mission statement implicitly includes a range of types of violence and beneficiary groups. While it emphasizes sexual violence against girls, it mentions other forms of violence, boys as well as girls, and both prevention (ending violence against children) as well as improving the response to violence after it first occurs.

Strategy and intended results of the TfG partnership

The 2010-2012 Stakeholder Report describes three central "pillars" of work, namely:

I. National surveys and data to document the magnitude and impact of violence against children, to inform government leaders, civil society and donors.

II. Evidence-based coordinated program actions in countries to address issues identified through the surveys, including legal and policy reform, prevention of violence and improved services for children who have experienced violence, including sexual violence.

III. Global advocacy and public awareness efforts to draw attention to the problem and promote evidence-based solutions.

Countries in which the TfG is supporting research and programming

The Together for Girls partners are currently supporting a large portfolio of work in the following countries: Botswana, Cambodia, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

A detailed description of the work being supported in each of these countries is beyond the scope of this paper. Readers may consult other TfG documents for more information, including the 2010-2012 Stakeholder report. However, to illustrate the basic ideas behind what TfG is attempting to accomplish, the following pages show a graphic illustration of the results chain described in some of the TfG documents noted above, using the following color coding key:

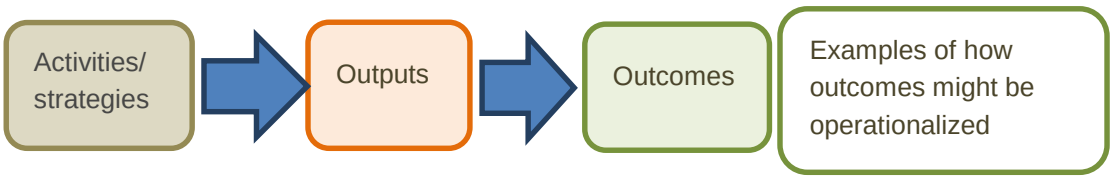
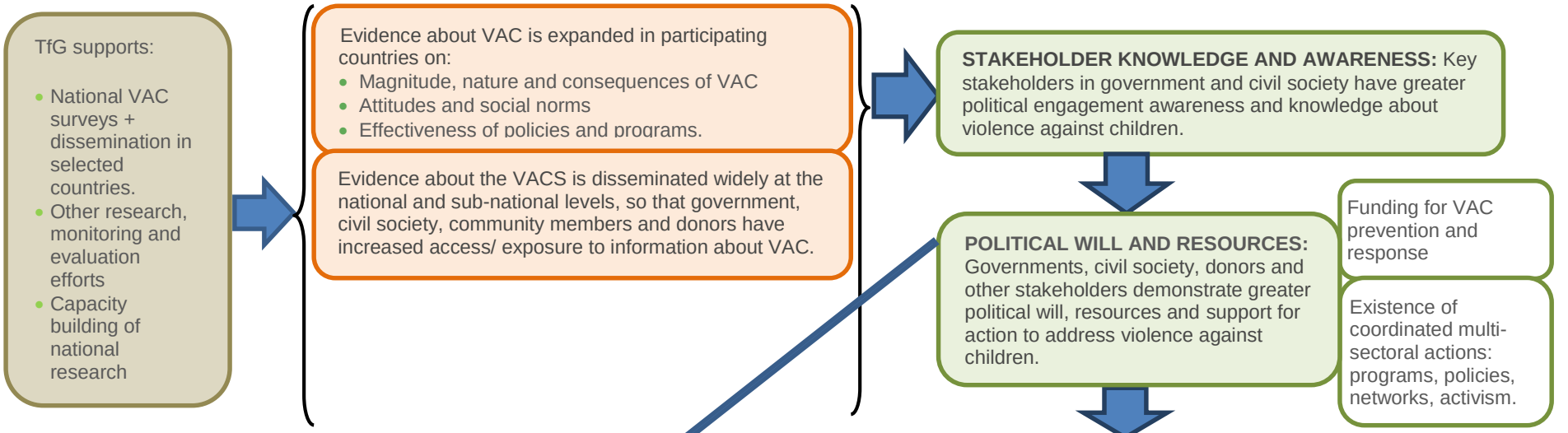


Figure 1: Results chain at the national level (Pillars 1 and 2)

(1) National surveys on the magnitude and impact of violence against children:



(2) Coordinated program actions in response to the data:

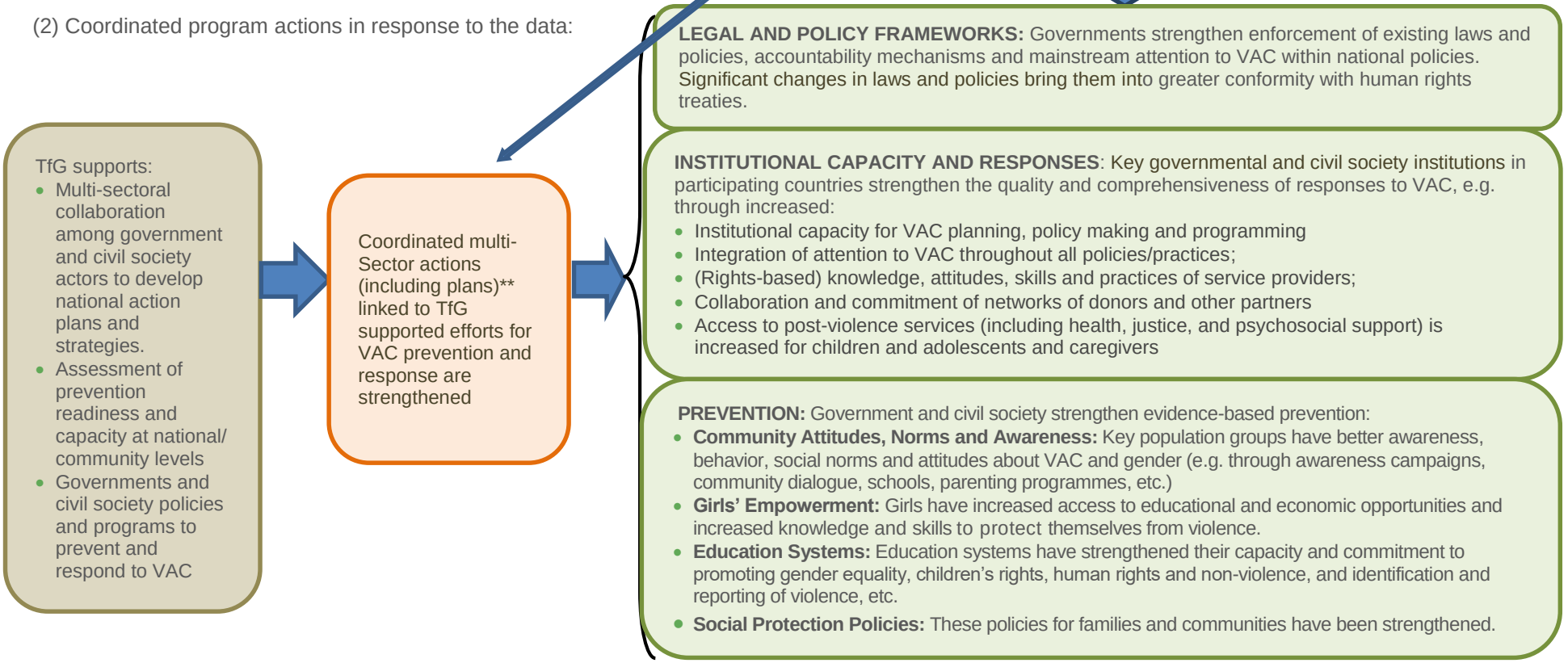
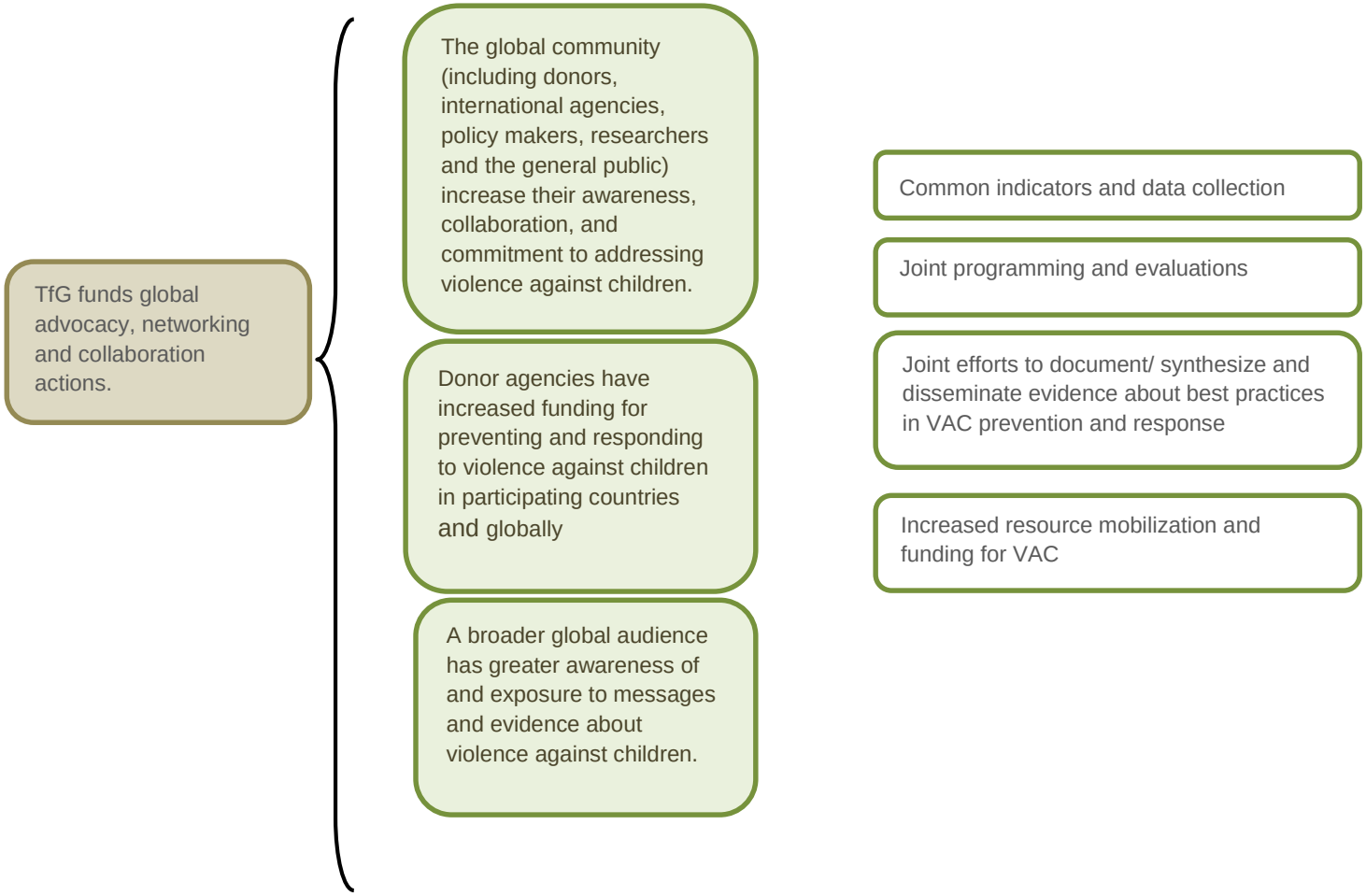


Figure 2: Results chain at the global level (Pillar 3)

(3) Global advocacy and public awareness efforts to draw attention to the problem and promote evidence-based solutions:



3. Results Framework

The following matrix presents a Results Framework. As noted earlier, this Results Framework reflects a participatory process carried out from December 2013 through July 2014.

Level	Statement of results	Indicator(s)	Data sources	Timeframe for data collection	Assumptions and Risks
Goal/ impact	Girls and boys (younger than age 18) in participating countries experience reduction in sexual, physical and emotional violence; and those who experience violence have greater access to services that improve their safety, health and wellbeing.	***Self-reported sexual violence, ever and past year experienced prior to age 18*** % 18-24 year old females and males who report any sexual violence prior to age 18, by country, disaggregated by sex, and the % of 13-17 year old females and males who report any sexual violence in past 12 months, by country, disaggregated by sex. **Ideally, this would be under age 18 for incidence in past year and age 18-24 for violence ever, but age ranges of respondents at the time of the survey vary widely depending on the data source. Published DHS survey reports often report data for female (and sometimes male) respondents aged 15-19, and sometimes age 15-17. In some settings, retrospective data may be available from respondents older than 18, e.g. from a VACS.* *** Definitions of sexual violence vary widely and need to be precisely defined when reporting. In most DHS surveys, sexual violence is defined as forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against one's will. VACS surveys measure a broader set of acts.*	National or sub-national population or school-based surveys among children/ adolescents (where available), including Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), AIDS Indicator Surveys (AIS) and VACS (where available, e.g. Cambodia, Haiti, Kenya, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zimbabwe).	As survey data becomes available from participating countries. (TfG cannot control if, when or how frequently these large surveys are conducted.)	Reducing levels of violence against children[2]/ adolescents is a long-term goal that may take many years to achieve as well as the contribution of many factors and partners. Moreover, these changes are difficult to measure, and data is limited (see Section 4). Where possible, disaggregation along other demographic measures should take place as well.

[2] Throughout the Results Framework, "child" means every human being below the age of 18 years, as stated in Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Level	Statement of results	Indicator(s)	Data sources	Timeframe for data collection	Assumptions and Risks
		Forced or unwanted sexual debut % of girls (young women)* who report that their first sexual intercourse was forced or unwanted**, by country ** Age range of denominator varies by survey. Ideally, this is measured for girls 13-17, and 18-24.* *** Some surveys ask about forced or unwanted sexual debut. Others asked about forced, unwanted but not forced, and wanted debut.*	National or sub-national population or school-based surveys among children and young adults (where available), including DHS, AIS surveys and VACS (where available, e.g. Cambodia, Haiti, Kenya, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe).	As survey data becomes available from participating countries.* (TfG cannot control if, when or how frequently these large surveys are conducted.) ** Timeframe will often be every five years for surveys like DHS, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and AIS.*	See above.
		Self-reported physical violence, ever and past year experienced prior to 18 % 18-24 year old females and males who report any physical violence prior to age 18, disaggregated by sex, and the % of 13-17 year old females and males who report any physical violence in past 12 months, disaggregated by sex. ** Ideally, this would be under age 18 for prevalence in past year and age 18-24 for violence ever. But age ranges of respondents at the time of the survey vary widely depending on the data source. Different sources report on different groups of respondents (age and sex).* *** Definitions of physical violence also vary among sources.*	National or sub-national population or school-based surveys among children/ adolescents. Data sources for this indicator are limited. This indicator is defined in some UNICEF publications.[3] It is also available from VACS surveys. DHS surveys sometimes measure physical violence since age 15 among female (and less frequently) male) respondents aged 15+ and typically publish data on those aged 15-19.	As survey data becomes available from participating countries.* (TfG cannot control if, when or how frequently these large surveys are conducted.) ** Timeframe will often be every five years for surveys like DHS and MICS.*	See above.

[3] UNICEF (2006) *Manual for the Measurement of Indicators of Violence against Children*. New York. UNICEF.

Level	Statement of results	Indicator(s)	Data sources	Timeframe for data collection	Assumptions and Risks
		Violent discipline % of children aged 1-14* who experienced any form of violent discipline** (physical punishment and/or psychological aggression) during the past month, as reported by caregivers, disaggregated by sex. ** Older MICS measured aged 2-14; newer MICS measure age 1-14.* *** MICS surveys typically ask about two psychological forms of aggression (e.g. shouting and name calling) and six types of physical discipline (e.g. shaking, spanking and hitting with an implement).*	Population-based surveys of caregivers. This indicator has been defined by UNICEF.[4] Many MICS surveys and some DHS surveys with a child discipline module have measured this indicator (at least 53 at last count), but for the moment, only in a few countries participating in the TfG partnership-supported activities, though this number may grow in the future. UNICEF provides available data online, broken down by country.[5]	As survey data become available from participating countries. (TfG cannot control if, when or how frequently these large surveys are conducted.)	See above.

[4] UNICEF (2010) *Child Disciplinary Practices at Home: Evidence from a Range of Low- and Middle-Income Countries.* New York: UNICEF.
[5] http://data.unicef.org/child-protection/violent-discipline

Level	Statement of results	Indicator(s)	Data sources	Timeframe for data collection	Assumptions and Risks
Pillar 1. National surveys (VACS) and other data collection and dissemination					
Outcome 1.	Key stakeholders in government and civil society have greater political engagement, awareness and knowledge about violence against children in participating countries.	***Stakeholder awareness and knowledge*** Level (high, medium, low)* of visible political engagement at the launch of the VACS and afterwards based on number and types of actions and statements by key stakeholders about evidence on VAC gathered through support from TfG, by country • Where available, qualitative information on whether visible political engagement takes into account the differential impacts of violence on girls and boys Level (high, medium, low)* and types of media coverage following the launch of completed VACS survey, by country **TfG will develop criteria to operationally define these levels.*	Records such as press releases, UNICEF reports on the launch of the VACS survey reports, trip reports by partners visiting applicable countries, and media coverage online.	Shortly after the launch and every 6-12 months following the completion of a VACS.	

Level	Statement of results	Indicator(s)	Data sources	Timeframe for data collection	Assumptions and Risks
Output 1.1	National multi-sector steering committee established and functioning effectively to oversee the VACS.	***Formation of a national steering committee*** Existence of a national steering committee formed to oversee the VACS, according to status (i.e. formed; currently meeting; completed their work overseeing VACS), by country	Based on reports by country partners	Annually during the process of carrying out the VACS	This indicator will be limited to those countries with a VACS in planning or in progress.
Output 1.2	Evidence about violence against children (e.g. magnitude, nature, consequences, attitudes and social norms) is expanded in participating countries.	***Status of the evidence base on VAC*** Existence of high quality, sex-disaggregated data generated from a VACS, according to stage of the VACS (i.e. engagement, preparation, implementation, final report completed), by country Existence of other types of evidence on VAC generated by research supported or catalyzed by the TfG partnership in participating countries, by country	Based on reports by country partners such as the CDC.	Annually during the process of carrying out the VACS	This indicator will be limited to those countries with a VACS planned or in progress.
Output 1.3	Evidence about the VACS is disseminated more widely within participating countries at the national and sub-national levels.	***Scope of VACS dissemination*** Status of dissemination of the VACS findings according to category, including: published, available online, disseminated at a national level, disseminated at a sub-national level (e.g. state, district community, etc.), published in peer-reviewed journals and disseminated at scientific conferences, by country	Based on dissemination meeting/activity reports by country partners	Annually during the first few years after VACS data collection is complete	This indicator will be limited to countries in which VACS data collection is complete.

Level	Statement of results	Indicator(s)	Data sources	Timeframe for data collection	Assumptions and Risks
		Number (and types) of dissemination efforts that have been carried out in participating countries with a VAC Survey, by country	Based on reports by country partners		
Output 1.4	National and regional capacity for monitoring, evaluation and research on VAC is strengthened in participating countries (including increased national capacity to collect VAC data at the national and sub-national level).	***National capacity for research*** Number (and types) of institutions that have benefited from capacity building efforts, by country.	Based on reports by country partners such as the CDC.	Annually	

Level	Statement of results	Indicator(s)	Data sources	Timeframe for data collection	Assumptions and Risks
Pillar 2. Support coordinated program actions at the national level					
Outcome 2	Governments, civil society, donors and other stakeholders demonstrate greater political will, resources and support for action to address violence against children in participating countries.	***Existence and stage of National Plans*** Existence of coordinated multi-Sector actions (including plans)** linked to TfG supported efforts*, by country, according to stage** (i.e. in development, formalized/agreed upon, costed, implemented, monitored and evaluated) • Qualitative information on extent to which national actions taken into account differential impacts of violence/program needs for girls and boys **It would be helpful to track the degree to which TfG efforts have contributed to these national planning efforts using informally gathered qualitative data reported in narrative form.* *** It might be necessary to develop more specific definitions for each stage.* *** Multi-sector actions may be identified through full National Action Plans, or coordinated actions integrated into/related to other national plans, strategies and policies*	Information on the status of national plans may be available from: • Existing TfG records • Country reports • International databases • Published national plans	Annually	1. There may be more than one national plan that is relevant to VAC. 2. Some planning efforts may be in progress before the TfG contribution. 3. The TfG contribution may be more or less direct depending on the setting.

		Other government and civil society actions Number and types of significant changes* in laws, policies, institutional capacity or programs launched by government, civil society or donors linked to TfG-supported VAC efforts** in participating countries, by country • Where available, qualitative information on the extent to which these changes take differential experience of boys and girls, and/or gender inequality, into account **Other than the development of national plans, which are covered in 2.2. See Annex B and the Tanzania M&E Framework[6] for examples of relevant types of changes (outcomes) at the country level.* ***While many actions by government and civil society may indicate increased political will and commitment to addressing VAC, there should be at least some evidence that TfG contributed in some way to the changes measured by this indicator, even if the contribution was partial and indirect. Qualitative evidence can be helpful for this (e.g. reports by policy makers that a budget item was increased in response to evidence). Analysis of this indicator should include a gender lens to evaluate the extent to which these significant changes take gender*	Based on reports by country partners such as UNICEF child protection country office reports. International databases and surveys, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Status Report, and the reporting to international treaty bodies and human rights mechanisms (such as the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Universal Periodic Review, etc.) CEDAW reports	Annually	

Level	Statement of results	Indicator(s)	Data sources	Timeframe for data collection	Assumptions and Risks
		inequality and the different risks and needs of boys and girls into account.			

[6] 2012-2015 Tanzania National Plan of Action to Prevent and Respond to Violence against Children: Monitoring and Evaluation Results Framework. Multi Sector Task Force on Violence against Children.

Level	Statement of results	Indicator(s)	Data sources	Timeframe for data collection	Assumptions and Risks
Output 2.1	National Task Force established and strengthened for developing national plans of action related to violence against children prevention and response.	***Existence of national task force for planning*** Existence of a national task force working on multi-sector national plans, according to stage (developing plans, revising plans, overseeing implementation, monitoring/ evaluating), by country	Based on reports by country partners	Annually	
Output 2.2	Government and civil society groups have taken new concrete steps to develop or implement strong multi-sector national actions in participating countries with support from TfG.	***Status of national implementation process*** Number and types of milestones* achieved in the process of developing and implementing multi-sector national plans or integrating VAC into other sectoral action plans, including significant meetings and resolutions of coalitions working on developing a national plan, by country **These might need to be systemized further if TfG wants to track this in a comparative way. Otherwise, it can be reported in narrative form.*	Based on reports by country partners such as UNICEF and USAID	Annually	This will depend upon the extent to which TfG provides support for these efforts.

Level	Statement of results	Indicator(s)	Data sources	Timeframe for data collection	Assumptions and Risks
Output 2.3	Key governmental and civil society institutions have increased their capacity for VAC planning, policy making and programming in participating countries.	***Capacity of national institutions*** Number and types of governmental and civil society institutions in participating countries, including civil society institutions that represent women and girls, that have received capacity building and (if any evidence is available) demonstrated increased capacity, by type of capacity building and by country	Based on reports by country partners	Annually	
Output 2.4	Availability and access to resources (such as guidelines and tools) for improving prevention and response to violence against children are expanded.	***New tools and guidelines*** Number and types of new tools and guidelines produced with TfG support* (separated by prevention and response guidance), by country. **Also includes updating of pre-existing tools and guidelines with TFG support*	Based on reports by Together for Girls global, regional and country partners`* **Resources may be identified through Together for Girls Documents List*	Annually	Even after tools are produced, institutions may not always have easy access to them.
Output 2.5	Collaboration and commitment of networks of donors and other partners are strengthened in participating countries.	***Collaboration among donors in participating countries*** Types of actions (including funding) by donors, governments and other partners, by country, that demonstrate increased collaboration and commitment to the issue of VAC in participating countries at the national level	Based on reports by international and country partners	Annually	

Level	Statement of results	Indicator(s)	Data sources	Timeframe for data collection	Assumptions and Risks
Output 2.6	Access to post-violence services (including health, justice, and psychosocial support) is increased for children and adolescents in participating countries	***Increased service availability*** Number of people receiving 'post-GBV care' by month or year* and by country,** disaggregated by type of service (sexual violence/post-rape, other GBV), sex of the client, and age group (0–9 years, 10–14 years, 15–17 years) Number of people receiving PEP as part of post-rape treatment services, by month or year* and by country,** disaggregated by sex and by age group (0–9 years, 10–14 years, 15–17 years) **Timeframe will depend on data available from partners.* **PEPFAR indicators. *When possible/feasible geographic location including country and subnational region*	PEPFAR reports.	Annual review of PEPFAR reports.	These are indicators that PEPFAR intends to track on a routine basis.

Level	Statement of results	Indicator(s)	Data sources	Timeframe for data collection	Assumptions and Risks
Pillar 3. Global advocacy and public awareness					
Outcome 3.	The global community (including donors, international agencies, policy makers, researchers and the general public) increase their awareness, collaboration, and commitment to addressing violence against children.	***Global commitment to VAC*** Number and types of actions* at national, regional and global levels that demonstrate greater commitment to VAC and collaboration among partners (e.g. common data collection; joint programming and evaluations exercises; common indicators; and documentation of lessons learned) **Ideally these would be actions linked in some way, either directly or indirectly to TfG partnership efforts, on the basis of an informal assessment, described in narrative form.*	Together for Girls reports and reports of international partners	Annually	
Output 3.1	Donor agencies have increased funding for preventing and responding to violence against children in participating countries and globally (as a result of TfG efforts).	***Donor funding*** Amount of new funding secured, globally and by country, for violence against children programming from donor agencies for specific new violence against children initiatives (as a result of TfG efforts*) ** Again, ideally there would be some kind of evidence that new funding was linked in some way to TfG's efforts—either directly or indirectly, described in narrative form.*	Together for Girls records and reports from international partners	Annually	

Level	Statement of results	Indicator(s)	Data sources	Timeframe for data collection	Assumptions and Risks
Output 3.2	A broader global audience has greater awareness of and exposure to messages and evidence about violence against children.	***Broader audience for VAC messages*** Number of hits per month on key online publications, disaggregated by region of the world.	Records (such as webstats) of Together for Girls secretariat and partners	Annually	
Output 3.3	Youth in countries around the world have greater engagement with the work of Together for Girls and with efforts to address violence against children more generally.	***Youth engagement*** Qualitative examples of youth engagement with the work of TfG in different parts of the world.	Together for Girls records and reports of country partners	Annually	

Gender analysis in the Results Framework

Data has demonstrated that all children are vulnerable to violence, but that boys and girls may experience different risks, outcomes, and hold different perceptions about violence in their own lives and violence against women, girls, or boys. In addition, many providers are untrained to manage violence and hold damaging beliefs around gender and violence. This results in re-victimization of girls who seek services, and often renders it near-impossible for boys to find services that meet their needs. These differentiated experiences require tailored prevention and response in the personal, family, community and public spheres. Multi-sectoral interventions to prevent violence, reduce violence supportive social norms and gender inequality, and build capacity of services and sensitize service providers all must take gender into account. In line with this, measurement of these programs, and Together for Girls' progress as a whole, integrates a nuanced perspective on gender. Wherever possible, the framework integrates a gender lens into measurement to allow analysis of how gender is taken into account at the national and global levels across the three pillars.

4. Data sources for measuring levels of violence against children/adolescents (including indicators at the goal/impact level)

Measuring changes in the levels of violence against children and adolescents requires collecting data at multiple points in time, ideally with the same survey questions. Currently, it is unclear when the VACS surveys will be repeated in countries, though some may decide to do so in the future, and TfG along with partners are looking at ways to move from surveys to surveillance. In general, however, without multiple points of data collection, surveys cannot provide evidence of a decline in prevalence over time. Even two points in time is not generally considered sufficient to indicate a trend, so ideally, changes in prevalence should be tracked over long periods of time. Despite the measurement challenges, there is value in monitoring available data on estimated prevalence rates of key forms of violence in participating countries, not only for evaluation purposes, but also for communicating with partners and defining what the TfG partnership wants to achieve.

The table below presents selected examples of large population and school-based surveys that have gathered at least some data on violence against children/adolescents in participating countries and that may be repeated in the future. This table is not meant to be comprehensive. Many one-off population-based surveys have gathered data on violence against girls and/or boys before age 18 in participating countries, including the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women in two sites in Tanzania between 2000 and 2003 and the UN multi-country study on men and violence in Cambodia and Indonesia carried out between 2010 and 2013.

The surveys in the table below have many limitations for TfG's purposes. Almost none of the data collection time frames align with TfG project cycles. They are not carried out in all participating countries. They may not be repeated in the same country. Many collect only a small portion of the indicators that TfG may want to monitor. Some are conducted only among women and girls. And finally, some surveys are school-based, which may not be fully representative of the broader population of children in a country. As a result, these sources of

data collection are not ideal for evaluation purposes, but they may be useful for longer term monitoring as well as other communication and programming purposes given the limits of what data are available. It is also important to utilize multiple data sources and triangulate data where possible; using many sources together will give a better picture of both the problems and progress over time.

Selected population (or school) based surveys that have measured violence against children in participating countries

Country	WHO Global school-based health survey	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)[7]	DHS includes a violence module?	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)[8]	VAC Surveys	AIDS Indicator Survey (AIS)
Types of violence measured	***Standard version:*** Physical fights and bullying. ***Expanded version:*** dating violence, physical and sexual violence	***Standard version****:* Attitudes about violence. ***Domestic Violence module****:* physical, sexual and emotional violence after age 15; forced first sex and lifetime forced sex. ***Child Discipline module****:* Violent discipline		Violent discipline (as well as early marriage and attitudes about violence)	All forms of physical, sexual and emotional violence	Some AIS surveys (such as the Zambia sexual behaviour survey) include forced sex
Botswana	2005	Not since 1988	No	2000	In development (2015)	none
Cambodia	2013	2005, 2010, 2014	2005 & 2014 yes; 2010 no	None	2013	none
Haiti	None	2005, 2012	Yes	None	2012	none
Indonesia	2007	2007, 2012	No	2011 (sub-regional)	In development (2013)	none
Kenya	2003	2003, 2008-9, 2014	Yes	2009 (s)	2010	2012
Lao PDR	None	2011-12 (DHS/MICS)	No	2011-12 DHS/MICS	In development (2014)	None
Malawi	2009	2004, 2010	Yes	2006	2013	None

[7] All DHS surveys in this table (except Botswana) include male and female samples. Men's questionnaires usually have more limited questions about violence than women's.

[8] MICS surveys measure violent discipline against both boys and girls.

Country	WHO Global school-based health survey	Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)[7]	DHS includes a violence module?	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)[8]	VAC Surveys	AIDS Indicator Survey (AIS)
Nigeria	2004 (not online)	2008, 2013	Yes	2007 and 2011	In development (2014)	None
Rwanda		2005, 2010, 2014	Yes	2000	In development	None
Swaziland	2003 and 2012	2006-7	No	2000, 2010, 2014	2007	None
Tanzania	None	2004-5, 2010, 2015-16	2010 and 2015-16 yes	none	2009	2007-2008 (DHS); 2011-2012 (HIV/AIDS and MIS)
Uganda	2003	2006, 2011	Yes	none	In development (2015)	2011
Zambia	2004	2007, 2013-4	Yes	1995 and 1999	In development (2014)	2009 (Sexual Behavior Survey)
Zimbabwe	2003 and 2013	2005-6, 2010-11, 2015	Yes	2009	2011	2009

5. Data sources for measuring changes in national plans, policies and programs

The TfG partnership is working closely with international organizations and national partners to help a number of countries develop and implement multi-sector national plans. The best data sources for monitoring progress in national planning are national partners themselves, but a number of publically available sources of information on national plans may also be useful, including:

Data Source	Types of data	Countries / Timeframes
Global Progress Survey on Violence against Children by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (SRSG VAC)	This survey collected data from governments on the following types of items related to violence against children: • Number and types of legislation and policies related to violence against children adopted as a follow up to the UN Study on Violence against Children • Information on authorities or institutions responsible for implementation • Enforcement methods • Relevant court decisions • Any statistical information on the magnitude and incidence of violence (and possibly services)	104 governments responded to the 2011 survey. The Office of the SRSG VAC published an overview of the results in 2013;[9] however, the published report does not provide country specific data, though these data may be available from unpublished sources. It is not clear that this survey will be repeated in the future.
The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	The State party reports to the CRC Committee on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional protocols contain updates of legislation, policies and plans relevant to children. NGOs also submit shadow reports complementing the State Party reports. www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx	Reports are supposed to be submitted from all parties to the convention, which include most countries that are members of the United Nations as well as other territories. They can be searched by country.
Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process of the Human Rights Council	The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process of the Human Rights Council, which is a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States. NGOs can also submit reports. www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx	

[9] SRSG Violence against Children (2013) *Toward a World Free from Violence: Global Survey on Violence against Children.* New York: Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children. Available at: http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/publications

The World Health Organization's Global status report on violence prevention	The WHO has gathered data from 133 countries around the world and prepared a Global Status Report on Violence Prevention. This report assesses the extent to which countries have implemented recommendations of the World report on violence and health, including: the existence of national action plans for violence prevention; countries' capacity for collecting such data; primary prevention responses—policies, programs, laws, and their enforcement; and the existence of services for victims of violence. www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/status_report/2014/en/	The report includes information from 133 countries.
PeaceWomen website	This site offers country and regional information on the status and content of national plans related to women's participation in decision-making and peace processes, the protection of women and girls, and gender training, pursuant to the 2004 Security Council call for Member States to implement resolution 1325, (2000), including the development of National Action Plans and other national level strategies. http://www.peacewomen.org/resource-center	Most UN member states. The website appears to be updated on a regular basis.
African Child Policy Forum's index on the friendliness of child policies	The African Report on Child Wellbeing 2013: Towards Greater Accountability to Africa's Children analyses and ranks the performance of African governments in a Child-Friendly Index comparing progress since the first ranking in 2008. http://www.africanchildforum.org	The latest report includes information on 52 countries in Africa. This follows a previous report ranking countries that was completed in 2008.

ANNEX A

The matrix below presents the format being proposed for the TfG Results Framework, followed by the definitions used for key terms.

Level	Statement of results*	Indicator(s)	Means of verification/ data source	Timeframe/organization responsible	Assumptions and risks
Goal/impact					
Outcome 1.					
Output 1.1					
Output 1.2					
Outcome 2.					
Output 2.1					
Output 2.2					
Outcome 3.					
Output 3.1					
Output 3.2					

* These results can be phrased in a variety of ways; some organizations phrase them in the present tense, to describe the change that the organization would like to see occur if the work is successful.

In addition, Results Frameworks sometimes include “Activities” (Actions and strategies implemented for the purpose of achieving results) and “Inputs” (The financial, human and material resources used for to carry out the activities. Given that this Results Framework will be designed for the whole portfolio of work that TfG intends to carry out, now and in the future, rather than for a single discrete project, this Results Framework focuses on the output level and above (without activities and inputs), based around the three central TFG strategies (“Pillars”) already agreed upon.

Key Components of an RBM Results Framework:

Goal/Impact:	Results at the goal/impact level describe the highest, long-term intended changes in the lives of the primary beneficiaries—such as children/adolescents—rather than changes in policies or institutions. These changes may result from both project outcomes and the work of other partners. Because goal/impact level results are meant to describe long-term change, they may not be feasible to achieve or measure within the relatively short (5-year) project cycle, and they may not be fully attributable to the project itself. Even if these changes cannot be achieved or measured within the project cycle, however, there is value in articulating clear intended results at the goal/impact level as a way to guide the work of an organization, build consensus and clarity of mission among partners, and communicate with countries and other partner organizations that share common goals.
Outcomes:	Outcomes are short- and medium-term results that describe changes among groups of people, institutions, systems or policies. Outcomes result from outputs and contribute to the goal. Ideally, outcomes should describe a change (a result) that will occur by the end of the project cycle, and not the action, activity or strategy that will be implemented.
Outputs:	Outputs are the immediate, direct results or products of activities. These should describe meaningful results or products—not just complete activities. They are the results over which the program has the most direct influence. Outputs should result from activities and contribute to outcomes.
Indicators:	The Together for Girls partnership would like to identify a small number of indicators that could be used to measure the progress of the partnership towards achieving its proposed goal/impact, outcomes and outputs. Ideally the number of indicators would be limited in number to ensure that reporting is manageable. In some cases, these indicators measure changes that occur at the national level in countries where TfG works, but please note that these indicators are meant to help TfG hold itself accountable and measure their influence. These indicators are not designed to hold individual countries accountable for their work to end violence against children, although they may be closely linked. Annex B includes a set of optional or illustrative indicators that countries might want to consider using for their own reporting purposes, but this would be a separate exercise.
Assumptions: and Risks	Each result at the goal/impact, outcome and output level is accompanied by a set of assumptions and risks.

Principles for Wording Results in a Result Framework

When wording the goal/impact, outcomes or outputs, the following are considered good practice:

- **They should clearly describe a result, not a strategy or action.** For example, phrases such as “carrying out prevention and response efforts” describe a strategy, but “girls experience reduced levels of violence” is a result. “Training of professionals carried out” is a strategy, but “increased knowledge and improved attitudes among professionals” is a result. The important principle in this case is that just because training was carried out does not necessarily mean that the training was successful, and the statement of result needs to clearly express what it would mean to achieve success—not just carry out the strategy.
- **They should include wording that indicates that there will be a change**. Ideally a statement of results should use wording that describes a change. Words that describe change include “greater”, “increased”, “reduced”, etc. The reason is that in most cases, programs are not starting from scratch, and the level of whatever the program wants to change may be low, but it is usually not zero (except when the result is something that did not previously exist at all, such as a new law or policy.) For example, the statement: “data on the prevalence of VAC are available” may describe the situation after a successful program, but it does not necessarily describe the change that occurred between the beginning and the end of the project (unless there was NO data before the program). To capture change between the beginning and end of a project cycle, this type of outcome can easily be improved by adding words that capture change, such as: “There is greater availability of high quality data on the prevalence of VAC.”
- **They can be phrased in the present tense or as an infinitive verb statement.**

  Option 1: In the UN system, outcomes are typically worded as a sentence in the present tense that describes the situation that will have occurred if the initiative is successful, for example: “Girls experience reduced levels of sexual violence and harassment.” Option 2: Alternatively, objectives are often worded in terms of what the program aims “to do”, e.g.: “To reduce levels of sexual violence and harassment against girls.”
- Ideally, goals, outcomes and outputs conform to S.M.A.R.T. criteria sometimes defined as:

S.M.A.R.T. Outcomes

- **Specific:** what will change among whom
- **Measurable:** result can be measured
- **Achievable**: realistically can be achieved
- **Relevant:** contributes to chain of results
- **Time-bound:** achievable by project end

R: Results oriented: Does it describe what do you want to achieve rather than what you intend to do?

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ANNEX B

Other examples of country level outcomes and indicators

The following matrix provides examples of the types of outcomes and indicators that illustrate changes that Together for Girls would like to occur at the country level. They are drawn from a wide variety of sources, as noted. These or similar indicators would be used for tracking overall progress, and should be reported from indicators within national, district, and partner reporting systems and surveys. Where possible, indicators should be reported from pre-existing frameworks; where violence related indicators are not integrated into country or partner reporting systems, governments can be supported to integrate indicators that are relevant to the national context. Put another way, integration and reporting on violence indicators should build on/into existing reporting mechanisms within the country, not establish parallel or additional reporting requirements between the Together for Girls partnership and countries.

Though not noted in all cases in the matrix, where possible it is important that indicators to monitor violence against children utilize a gender lens, to account for the different risks and resources girls and boys experience with respect to violence.

Sample outcome	Examples of indicators	Data sources
Outcome A1 Laws and policies related to violence against children in participating countries are strengthened, brought into greater conformity with international treaties and enforced more effectively.	***Legal and policy reforms*** Number and types of changes in laws and policies, including: • Ratification of relevant conventions salient to the rights of children (and women) • National laws and/or policies passed prohibiting all corporal punishment of children including in the home, schools, and care and justice institutions • National laws and/or policies passed protecting children from all forms of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation • National laws and/or policies passed related to gender dimensions of violence • Other changes in law and policies linked to evidence of VAC or linked to multi-sector national plans	Some reforms could be reported by country partners. In addition, some data is available from international databases that track these types of changes, including: • The Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment[10] • UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Universal Periodic Review[11] and the Committee on the Rights of the Child[12] The WHO global status report on violence prevention may have data available late 2014 on these types of changes as well.

[10] http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/
[11] http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx
[12] http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CRC/Pages/CRCIndex.aspx

Sample outcome	Examples of indicators	Data sources
Outcome A2 Key institutions increase their individual capacity and coordinated efforts to prevent and respond to violence against children, including justice, education, health and social welfare sectors.	***Networks, coalitions and coordinated response systems*** • Number and types of partnerships, alliances, coalitions, or networks of institutions in the country or community that are wholly or in large part dedicated to preventing and/or responding to violence against children and adolescents. • Existence of effective* coordination mechanisms among key institutions at all levels (e.g. national and sub-national) that address VAC, by type (e.g. on sexual violence, sexual exploitation, key forms of child labor, trafficking, violence against children, violence against women, etc.). ** An operational definition for what constitutes "effective" would have to be developed, probably on the basis of qualitative information reported in narrative form.* • Existence of functioning data collection system in place to track cases of 'violence against children', by type of system.	This is one of the indicators measured by the WHO readiness assessment.[13]
	Institutional policies and guidelines Existence of national policies or guidelines for preventing and responding to violence against children by status (developed, implemented, evaluated, in revision) and by and between sector(s), e.g. within the: • Education system • Health system • Justice sector • Social welfare sector • Other sectors, such as ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies), Travel and Tourism, etc. Where possible, qualitative information on the extent to which these documents take gender into account/impact girls and boys	National documents. Note that this not a very informative indicator in that it does not say anything about the content or effectiveness of the policy, but it can be complemented by a narrative description or assessment. When possible, this indicator should include the extent to which gender is included in policies and guidelines.

[13] WHO (n.d.) Readiness Assessment for the Prevention of Child Maltreatment (RAP-CM). Geneva: World Health Organization. Available at: www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/child/cmp_readiness/en/

Sample outcome	Examples of indicators	Data sources
	School policies and capacity % of schools with protective school policies or mechanism in place that address violence against children, including sexual violence and reporting of violence against children.	Adapted from UNICEF indicators.[14] Data would probably have to come from a survey of schools or a monitoring system within the Ministry of Education. Note, however, that the existence of a school policy does not say much about the effectiveness of the policy.
	Health sector capacity: • % of health facilities that meet minimum standards (based on national protocols/guidelines)* for the identification, treatment and support of children/adolescents who have experienced violence (including sexual violence), including: ○ Adoption of a written institutional policy/protocol that reflects national standards ○ Adequate supplies, patient flow and infrastructure ○ At least (x number or %)** of service providers trained to identify, treat, support and refer children/ adolescent survivors of violence. ** These standards are typically defined at the national level based on international standards; depending on the setting, they may include standards related to infrastructure, staff, supplies and documentation.* *** The minimum number or % of service providers trained may vary by setting depending on national protocols and guidelines.* • % of health facilities with HIV PEP available for women and children who have experienced sexual violence	A survey of health facilities in a given geography area; or an ongoing surveillance system. These types of indicators have been used widely; for more information on how to measure this type of indicator, see Bloom (2008).[15] May be available from PEPFAR.

[14] UNICEF (2006) *Manual for the Measurement of Indicators of Violence against Children*. New York: UNICEF.
[15] Bloom S (2008) *Violence Against Women and Girls: A Compendium of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: MEASURE Evaluation. Available at: www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/publications/pdf/ms-08-30.pdf

Sample outcome	Examples of indicators	Data sources
	• % of population that have been tested for HIV and received results, disaggregated by sex and age	Routine program data tracked by health programs supported by PEPFAR[16]
	Capacity of law enforcement/judicial sector • % of police stations with personnel trained to respond to violence against children and women • % of police stations implementing written institutional policies and guidelines that reflect national standards for responding to cases of VAC • % of cases of VAC reported to police handled in accordance with national or institutional policies and guidelines, disaggregated by sex • % of judicial personnel that have adequate knowledge of their responsibilities for handling cases of VAC filed at court • % of cases of VAC filed at court handled in accordance with national or institutional policies and guidelines governing judicial procedures, disaggregated by sex of victim • % of cases of child abuse filed at court resulting in: a) prosecution; and b) conviction, disaggregated by sex of victim	
	Child protection/social welfare sector • Number of children officially reported as victims of violence (by type of violence) to authorities* during a 12-month period per 100,000 children, disaggregated by sex. ** The definition of authorities would probably vary widely by country depending on the system, and would ideally be disaggregated by type of violence*. • Perceptions of key stakeholders about the strengths and weaknesses of the formal and informal mechanism where children and families can (safely) report incidents of VAC to authorities and seek protection/justice	This is a UNICEF indicator. [17] Some data are probably available from countries, but are not comparable across countries. Countries would have to have a data collection / surveillance system in place.

[16] PEPFAR (2015) *The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Indicator Reference Guide Version 2.1*. Available at: www.pepfar.gov//reports/guidance/
[17] UNICEF (2006) *Manual for the measurement of indicators of violence against children*. New York: UNICEF.

Sample outcome	Examples of indicators	Data sources
	• Amount (and %) of national government budget allocated to children protection activities, by category of activity • Number and type of mechanisms, such as child protection committees • This can also be formulated as the % of geographic units such as districts with key forms of child protection mechanisms • Number of civil service/public sector staff with responsibility for child protection (all social workers across all ministries, qualified and unqualified)	This is a UNICEF indicator.[18]
Outcome A3 Universities and other professional training programs increase their capacity to prepare new professionals to prevent and respond to violence against children, violence against women and sexual violence.	Integration of VAC/SV into professional training programs, and extent to which this includes gender sensitization Proportion of professional training programs by type (e.g. social work, nursing, medicine, teaching, law, police, tourism, etc.) that have integrated material on prevention and response to VAC and/or SV into their curriculum* *Note: It is always helpful to determine specific markers of content of material covered, but that is a more ambitious undertaking.* **Where possible, indicator should include the proportion of these that address the gender dimension of violence against children.*	This would require a survey of training programs.
	Preparation of new professionals % of newly graduating professionals (by profession) who have received training in prevention and response to violence against children/sexual violence, and gender equality	This is another way of measuring the indicator in the row above, but this time as a % of professionals.

[18] UNICEF (2012) Measuring and Monitoring Child Protection Systems Proposed Regional Core Indicators for East Asia and the Pacific. UNICEF.

Sample outcome	Examples of indicators	Data sources
Outcome A4 The general population in participating countries increases their awareness, capacity, attitudes and norms associated with ending key forms of violence against children and women.	***Acceptability of corporal punishment*** % of adult caregivers who do or do not think that physical punishment is necessary as a means of child discipline/education % if caregivers who agree that harsh physical punishment is an appropriate means of discipline or control in the home or school	This is a UNICEF indicator[19] available from many MICS and a smaller number of DHS surveys. As noted earlier, it is available in at least 53 countries, including several countries participating in TfG activities. This is a PEPFAR MER Level 2 Outcome Indicator for OVC programmes.
	Right of women to refuse sex % of respondents (disaggregated by age and sex) who do/do not agree that it is justified for a wife to refuse sexual intercourse with her husband just because she is tired, doesn't feel like it, or doesn't want to[20]	Widely available from many DHS surveys. Typically disaggregated by age (e.g. 15-19, and older women) and sex in some settings with a male questionnaire. Also available from VACS.
	Acceptability of wife-beating % of respondents (disaggregated by age and sex) who agree that wife-beating is justified in at least one (of several specified) circumstances[21]	Virtually all DHS surveys around the world, and now available from VACS
	Outreach on violence Number of children and young people (0-25) reached by individual, small-group or community-level interventions or services that explicitly address gender-based violence or coercion related to HIV, disaggregated by sex	PEPFAR TWG

[19] UNICEF (2006) Manual for the Measurement of Indicators of Violence against Children. New York: UNICEF.
[20] Measured by most DHS surveys around the world.
[21] Ibid.

Sample outcome	Examples of indicators	Data sources
	Awareness of laws and protection mechanisms related to VAC • % of the population familiar with key pieces of civil and criminal legislation related to women and children's rights (including legislation specific to girls), including to live free of violence • % of the population who know where children and families can report incidents of VAC to authorities and see protection / justice	
Outcome A5 Girls and boys have increased resources protective for violence, such as educational and economic opportunities, increased knowledge about how to avoid and seek help in case of violence, and increased knowledge about key risky behaviors and consequences associated with violence, and increased access to services for violence.	***Gender Parity Index in secondary and tertiary school enrolment*** Ratio of girls to boys in secondary and tertiary education	These are MDG indicators. Data is available for almost all countries online on a searchable database.[22]
	Child marriage % of young women aged 18-24* who were married by age 18 and by age 15 **Age range of denominator varies among published sources.*	VACS, most DHS surveys and MICS4[23]
	Adolescent marriage rate % of women age 15-19 who are currently married or in union	DHS surveys and MICS. VACS surveys measure this indicator as well—possibly with a different age range.
	Help-seeking % of girls and boys aged 15-19* who experienced violence** by any perpetrator in the past year who told someone close to them; % of girls and boys aged 15-19 who experienced violence and sought institutional help, disaggregated by sex **This age range is typically what is published for adolescents.* ***Usually physical but sometimes physical or sexual violence*.	Virtually all DHS surveys with a violence module measure this among girls, though measures are not always exactly identical. Also now available in the VACS. Several surveys, including the AIS, include questions on high risk sexual behaviors.

[22] http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx
[23] UNICEF (n.d.) MICS4 List of Indicators v3.0. New York: UNICEF. Available at: http://www.childinfo.org/mics4_questionnaire.html.

Sample outcome	Examples of indicators	Data sources
	Comprehensive knowledge of HIV % of girls and boys (aged 15–19) who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV*, disaggregated by sex **Comprehensive knowledge means they correctly identified the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.*	This is a UNICEF indicator available through many DHS surveys, MICS, and other national surveys.
	Service Access % boys and girls who know a hospital/clinic, police station, helpline, social welfare or legal office where they could go for help after violence, disaggregated by sex % of eligible children (0-14 years) and adolescent girls and boys (10-19 years) receiving antiretroviral treatment % of children under 15 years with access to HIV prevention and treatment, disaggregated by sex Health Services • Number of health facilities per 10,000 population: • % of facilities providing emergency contraception to adolescents • % of facilities providing HIV testing and counselling services to adolescents • % of facilities providing ART to adolescents	Available through VACS surveys Adapted from the Results Framework for the 2014-17 UNICEF Strategic Plan http://www.unicef.org/strategicplan/ Adapted from the WHO Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) | Reference Manual, Version 2.2 WHO Service Availability and Readiness Assessment: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/systems/SARA_Reference_Manual_Chapter4.pdf?ua=1

ANNEX C. OTHER INDICATORS FOR MEASURING CHANGES IN THE LIVES OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Additional indicators for measuring prevalence and consequences of key forms of violence against children (with a focus on adolescents)

Indicator name	Indicator	Source
	% of females and males 18-24 who report four specific types of sexual violence before age 18, including: • Unwanted sexual touching • Attempted unwanted intercourse • Coerced intercourse • Forced intercourse	VAC Surveys
Self-reported physical violence by peers	% of students aged 13-15 who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, disaggregated by sex	WHO Global school-based student health survey (GSHS)
	% of students age 13-15 who were bullied on one or more of the past 30 days, disaggregated by sex	WHO Global school-based student health survey (GSHS)
	% of girls and boys aged 13-17 who report experiencing any physical violence by peers in last 12 months, disaggregated by sex	VACS (from most recent list of VACS core indicators)
Safety at school	% of students aged 13-15 who did not go to school because they felt unsafe on ≥ 1 day in past 31 days, disaggregated by sex	WHO Global school-based student health survey (GSHS)

Indicator name	Indicator	Source
Child marriage	% of young women aged 18-24* who were married by age 18 and by age 15 **Age range of denominator varies among published sources.*	VACS, most DHS surveys and MICS4[24]
	% of women aged 15-19 who are currently married or in union	VACS, DHS surveys and MICS
Early sexual debut	% of young people (aged 15-19) who had sexual intercourse before age 15, disaggregated by sex	Most DHS surveys, MICS surveys, and VACS (though age range of denominator varies in published sources).
Early pregnancy	Percentage of young women age 18-24 reporting a pregnancy before age 18 Percentage of women aged 20-24 who gave birth before age 18 Number of births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15-19	VACS DHS and MICS surveys UNFPA data
HIV	Prevalence of HIV among young people (aged 10-19), disaggregated by sex	UNAIDS data

[24] UNICEF (n.d.) MICS4 List of Indicators v3.0. New York. UNICEF. Available at: http://www.childinfo.org/mics4_questionnaire.html.

Together for girls

Ending violence against children