

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 objective of M25-28	<i>Specific Objective 9: Promote the right to participation 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 (CSO): 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). CSOs 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 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>The following qualitative information should be included in reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the type of multi-stakeholder dialogue (which partners are involved, what are the objectives and results of the dialogue), - the type of contribution to respect of human rights (dialogue mechanisms between civil society and state, lobbying, policy research and advocacy, etc.) - the human rights (political, economic, social, cultural) involved. <p><u>Calculation (see disaggregation):</u> a+b+c+d+e</p>
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 and 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 contributes to GPEDC Indicator 2: measures the extent to which governments and development partners contribute to an enabling environment for CSOs;</p>

	<p>and the extent to which CSOs are implementing the development effectiveness principles 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 a 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 creating or maintaining spaces where human rights related issues are addressed and to maintaining 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 respecting, protecting and promoting human rights through projects and programmes that pay 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 programmes. 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 objective of M25-28	<i>Specific Objective 9: Promote the right to participation and gender equality</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, these comprise '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 for land rights or SGBV); victim 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> <p><u>Calculation (see disaggregation):</u> a+b+c+d</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 or unknown target group c. Males in LNOB target group d. Males in non-LNOB or unknown target group
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports -> Annual reports of cooperation offices - Global programmes

	<p>- Reports of relevant UN and regional treaty bodies and credible actors monitoring the functioning of the justice sector and system</p>
<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, in terms of providing necessary remedies, justice systems are central 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, then they can enforce their rights and obtain remedies in the case of rights violations, 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 ensuring 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 the SDC's contribution, in 20xx xx women and yy men, including zz from vulnerable groups, gained access to formal or alternative justice procedures. This enables them to better enforce their rights, obtain remedies for rights 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 for justice sector support means empowering rights-holders to enforce their rights and seek and secure remedies and enhancing the capacity of formal and non-formal duty-bearers to respect, protect and fulfil 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 therefore 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 objective of M25-28	<i>Peace and Governance: Resolving conflicts, promoting peace, democracy and the rule of law, upholding human rights</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> <p><u>Calculation (see disaggregation):</u> a+b+c+d</p>
Measuring unit	Number of initiatives
Disaggregation dimension	<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
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 organisation periodic 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, then violence will be contained and peace will be encouraged because mechanisms for peaceful resolution of conflicts prevail over rising levels of violence in response to societal challenges.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>By supporting XXX civil society initiatives, Switzerland is contributing to the prevention and reduction of conflicts in YYY. Swiss-backed initiatives support peaceful whole-of-society approaches and foster multi-stakeholder dialogue when addressing group-based grievances in order to resolve disputes peacefully.</i></p> <p>Switzerland promotes whole-of-society approaches and multilevel responses through partnerships between governments, national and local authorities and key non-state actors including civil society organisations, women’s groups, youth groups, and the private sector. This ensures that the needs of all segments of society are addressed, which reduces the risk that people will resort to violence or fuel conflict in order to resolve disputes or make their grievances heard.</p> <p>A reduction in acute levels of violence and conflict 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)

FCHR_TRI_2 Prevention of all forms of violence
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.

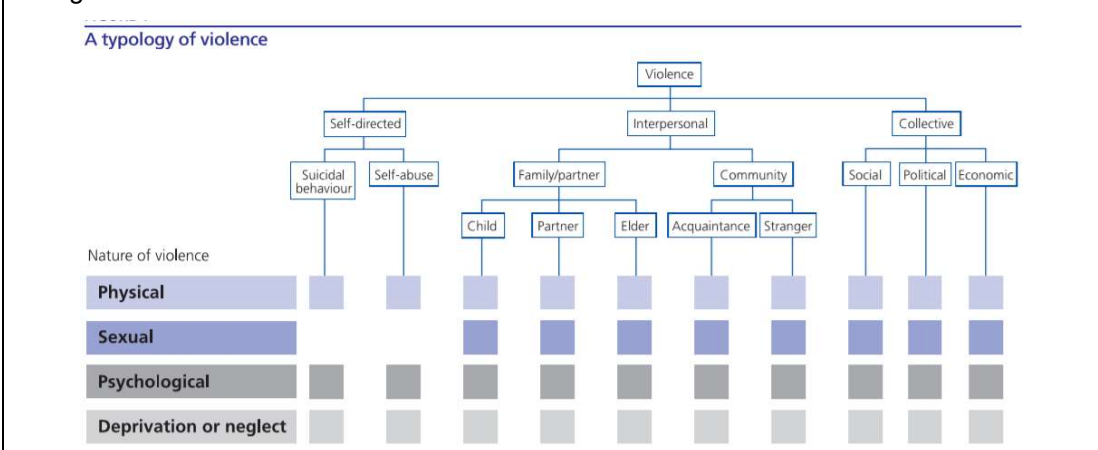
Contribution to objective M25-28 *Peace and Governance: Resolving conflicts, promoting peace, democracy and the rule of law, upholding human rights*

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)

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).

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 SDC seeks to address particularly the following forms of interpersonal and collective violence: violent conflict, violent extremism and sexual and gender based violence.



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: legislative and judicial remedies, international treaties, policy changes to reduce poverty, inequality and improve support to families, efforts to change social and cultural norms, etc. These mechanisms make societies more responsive to people's grievances and thus more resilient in situations where there is a risk of escalating violence or conflict.

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. From 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 behaviour, 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 improving respect for human rights, increasing the legitimacy of the state in the eyes of the population, or creating better understanding of and mutual respect for different communities' values and interests.

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 action is taking 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.

Calculation (see disaggregation):
 a+b+c

Measuring unit	Number of processes and/or policies
Disaggregation dimension	<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
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Project reports -> Annual reports and independent evaluations</i> - <i>Civil society organisation regular reports</i> - <i>Government sources and reports, including crime statistics</i> - <i>WHO, UNODC, OHCHR & other institutions reports</i>
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 and in the level of trust in the 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 SDG 16 and its targets (SDG 16+) invites integrated approaches to the reduction and prevention of all forms of violence. According to the Global Alliance for Reporting Progress on Peaceful Just and Inclusive Societies, 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 relationships 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 levels of violence.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>By supporting XXX measures, processes or policies in country YYY, Switzerland contributes 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 relationships 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 people living in extreme poverty 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 levels 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)	
<p>FCHR_TRI_3 Human rights-based public service delivery</p> <p>Proportion of population satisfied with public service delivery by supported state authorities according to key human rights criteria and principles</p>	
Contribution to objective of M25-28	<i>Specific objective 9: Promote the right to participation and gender equality</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 people who 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 people’s informed awareness of their rights / obligations with regard to public services.</p> <p>Public services: There is no universally recognised definition of ‘public service’, but it includes services necessary to guarantee people’s rights in relation 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 obligations such as allocation of the ‘maximum available resources’.</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, and 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 professionally trained and equipped personnel and systems that deliver best practice. In health, this requires scientifically approved and appropriate medical facilities, goods and services, unexpired drugs, hospital equipment, safe and potable 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 and ensuring prompt investigations and trial proceedings. In the health sector, efficiency entails appropriate focus on <i>preventive</i> measures.</p> <p>Transparency: This requires provision of accessible information that enables rights-holders to make use of services and participate in all processes that affect them. Transparency is a factor in good public sector governance. It reduces corruption (which wastes resources and denies people their human rights) and fosters confidence in public service provision, which in turn encourages people to use them.</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 are addressed; which human rights criteria and principles are being strengthened.</p> <p><u>Calculation (see disaggregation):</u> $(a+b+c+d)/e*100$</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 or unknown target group c. Satisfied number of men in LNOB target group d. Satisfied number of men in non-LNOB or unknown 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 furthers efforts 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 realisation 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 realisation of economic and social rights. (OHCHR, A/HRC/25/27). This indicator can be linked 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 experience improved public service outcomes which leave no one behind</p>

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

	because delivery incorporates the full spectrum of state obligations (to respect, protect and fulfil rights) and involves rights-holders in decision-making processes.
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<i>Thanks to the SDC's contribution in 20xx, xx women and yy men, including zz from vulnerable groups, gained access to human rights based public services. This contributes to their empowerment and a life with 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 objective of M25-28	<i>Specific objective 9: Promote the right to participation and gender equality</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. Public security actors are thus state security providers and those responsible for security management and oversight – including civil society actors in the 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: Security sector governance (SSG) refers to the way in which (state and non-state) actors in 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 is one in which clear roles and responsibilities for security provision exist and in which 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>Civil society organisations' engagement with public security actors contributes to accountability and the maintenance of good governance. They act as a watchdog and provide an index of public satisfaction with security sector activities. Moreover, public involvement in democratic oversight of the security sector can ensure responsiveness and transparency both across state security agencies and in the executive government and authorities responsible for public security policy-making and management.</p> <p>Qualitative information is required in the reporting on the following aspects: actors of the security sector involved (state or non-state); progress regarding accountability, efficiency and engagement of civil society; where relevant progress on other good governance principles (transparency, rule of law, responsiveness, effectiveness); civil society actors involved.</p> <p><u>Calculation (see disaggregation):</u> $(a+b+c+d)/e*100$</p>
Measuring unit	Percentage
Disaggregation dimension	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfied number of women in LNOB target group Satisfied number of women in non-LNOB or unknown target group Satisfied number of men in LNOB target group Satisfied number of men in non-LNOB or unknown target group Total number of people surveyed
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Project reports -> annual reports and independent evaluations</i> - <i>Civil society organisation regular reports</i> - <i>Government sources and reports</i>

Rationale	<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 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>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p><i>By supporting programmes aiming at a better accountability and efficiency of the security sector, Switzerland contributes to improving 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 towards other government agencies in the form of checks and balances, external accountability towards human rights and civil society organisations, and social accountability towards citizens.</i></p>
Thematic responsibility	Fragility, Conflict & Human Rights Team FCHR

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 objective of M25-28	<i>Specific objective 9: Promote the right to participation and gender equality</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 good 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 the 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 publication of the judgment / decision and transparency of the process; the protection of minors (and other subjects for whom it is appropriate to provide some kind 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 the 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> <p><u>Calculation (see disaggregation)</u>:</p> $(a+b+c+d)/e*100$
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 or unknown target group c. Satisfied number of men in LNOB target group d. Satisfied number of men in non-LNOB or unknown target group e. Total number of people surveyed

<p>Data source</p>	<p>- Project reports -> Annual reports of cooperation offices</p> <p>- Reports of relevant UN and regional treaty bodies and credible actors monitoring the functioning of the justice sector and system</p>
<p>Rationale</p>	<p>A human rights-based approach highlights the obligation of 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 a 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 the independence of judicial authorities is strengthened and their procedures are efficient and of good quality,</p> <p>then the likelihood that people access justice services to assert their rights and to resolve disputes non-violently instead of taking justice into their own hands will increase,</p> <p>because they have more trust in their judicial authorities.</p>
<p>Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis</p>	<p><i>Thanks to the 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 assert 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 the assertion of a range of human rights. Thus, a human rights based approach seeks to address poverty as an issue of power and justice and not as a foregone conclusion.</p> <p>Human rights based programming to justice sector support means empowering rights-holders to seek and secure remedies to assert 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 are pursued together and constructive engagement between them is 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>
<p>Thematic responsibility</p>	<p>Fragility, Conflict & Human Rights Team FCHR</p>

Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	
HA_ARI_1 Persons reached in emergency situations	
Number of persons reached in emergency situations	
Contribution to objective of M25-28	<i>Human Development: Saving lives, alleviating human suffering and supporting access to quality basic services for the most disadvantaged populations</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 1.5</u> : By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>What does 'reached' mean?</p> <p>The term 'reached' covers a wide range of interventions. It ranges from short-term, isolated interventions with little to no longer term effects (like water trucking) to longer-term, more comprehensive interventions with lasting effects (like rehabilitation of water supply systems combined with institutional development or emergency cash assistance combined with support to local social protection systems). Due to the heterogeneity of results collected under this indicator, a higher number does not necessarily indicate better performance.</p> <p>Both direct and indirect beneficiaries are to be counted:</p> <p><i>Direct beneficiaries</i> are people who receive direct and targeted assistance to address their needs.</p> <p><i>Indirect beneficiaries</i> are those who do not receive direct targeted assistance or have no direct link with the activities but who could potentially benefit from the activity.</p> <p>Results stemming from multi-bi contributions and contributions to pooled funds should be attributed to this indicator according to the share of the Swiss financial contribution.</p> <p>What is an 'emergency situation'?</p> <p>An emergency is defined as a life threatening situation which puts people at risk of death or severe deterioration in their health or living conditions, and which has the potential to outstrip the normal coping capacity of the individual, family, community and state support systems (IFRC).</p> <p>An emergency may be caused by natural or human-made disasters and may be of short duration (e.g. after a natural disaster) or of long duration (in complex and protracted crises)</p> <p><u>Calculation (see disaggregation):</u> a+b+c+d</p>
Measuring unit	Number of persons
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Females in LNOB target group b) Females in non-LNOB or unknown target group c) Males in LNOB target group d) Males in non-LNOB or unknown target group
Data source	Implementing partner monitoring data
Rationale	<p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p>If affected people are reached in emergency situations,</p>

	<p>then their most pressing vulnerabilities can be overcome, their suffering can be alleviated and lives can be saved,</p> <p>because the gaps in urgent needs like food, water, sanitation, shelter, health services etc. are bridged and people are better protected from violence, including forced displacement.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	With the support of the SDC, yy million persons were reached in emergency situations.
Thematic responsibility	Staff Unit HA

Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	
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	
Contribution to objective of M25-28	<i>Objective 1: Saving lives, alleviating human suffering and supporting access to quality basic services for the most disadvantaged populations</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>'Reached': <i>this term has a broad meaning. It includes persons that use knowledge provided by a project to reduce their risk of violence as well persons benefiting from an institutional protection mechanism funded by a project. This reference indicator aggregates, for example, the number of people implementing self-protection mechanisms to mitigate forced displacement risks as well as the number of human rights defenders benefiting from protection mechanisms implemented by civil society organisations.</i></p> <p>Violence refers to <i>"actions, words, behavior, structures or systems that cause physical, psychological, social or environmental damage and/or hinder persons/groups to realize their potential for development"</i> (Fisher et al.).</p> <p>Reduction includes actions undertaken to reduce tensions and prevent the outbreak, recurrence or escalation of violence. It consists of operational activities (i.e. immediate measures applicable in the face of crises) or structural means (i.e. measures to ensure that crises do not arise or escalate in the first place or, if they do, that they do not recur (OCED 2009).</p> <p>Forced displacement usually refers to the forced movement of people from their locality or environment and occupational activities. It is a form of social change caused by a number of factors, the most common being armed conflict. Natural disasters, famine, development and economic changes may also be a cause of displacement.</p> <p>Protection encompasses (IASC definition) <i>"all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the relevant bodies of law (i.e. international human rights law (IHRL), international humanitarian law (IHL), international refugee law (IRL))"</i>. The delivery of protection is understood as a dynamic concept, moving from emergency/life-saving and life-sustaining support through to support in protracted crisis situations, the search for durable protection solutions and resilience.</p> <p><u>Calculation (see disaggregation):</u> a+b+c+d</p>
Measuring unit	<i>Number of persons reached by programmes supported by Switzerland</i>
Disaggregation dimension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Females in LNOB target group b) Females in non-LNOB or unknown target group c) Males in LNOB target group d) Males in non-LNOB or unknown target group
Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -> <i>Administrative data (Police and health services)</i> -> <i>Project reports</i> -> <i>COOF annual reports</i>
Rationale	<p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p>If people are reached by programmes reducing violence and fostering protection, then their risk of being exposed to all forms of violence – direct violence, coercion, intentional deprivation of essential services, sexual and gender-based violence, harmful practices, exploitation, abuse or negative coping mechanisms – will be reduced,</p>

	because threats will have been diminished and/or their vulnerabilities will have been mitigated and/or their coping capacities will have been strengthened.
Possible messages of aggregation and synthesis	<p>In the year 20zz the SDC improves the lives of yy vulnerable persons in xx countries by providing access to protection services and strengthening local capacities that reduce their risk of becoming victims of violence.</p> <p>SDC support is targeted towards the people most at risk, such as women, children, minorities, the disabled and elderly people.</p> <p>The Swiss contribution goes beyond the immediate reduction of protection risks and is aimed at developing a protective environment for an inclusive society.</p>
Thematic responsibility	HA – Protection / Fragility, Conflict & Human Rights Team