



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

## **Strengthening Civil Society IATI Indicator Guidelines**

SRHR Partnerships



May 2021



## Colofon

Place	The Hague
Drawn up by	DSO MEL Team
Author(s):	Cobi Mars



## Contents

Colofon .....	2
Contents .....	3
Introduction.....	5
<b>1</b>	<b>General principles..... 7</b>
1.1	Reporting on thematic indicators – SCS indicators .....7
1.2	Overview of the links between SCS and the SRHR indicators .....7
1.3	Quantitative and qualitative reporting .....8
1.4	Publication on the level of your activity .....8
1.5	Unique versus reach .....8
1.6	Frequency of IATI publication.....9
<b>2</b>	<b>Strengthening Civil Society basket indicators..... 10</b>
2.1	SCS1 # of laws and policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement..... 10
2.2	SCS2 # of laws, policies blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement. .... 15
2.3	SCS3 # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engageMethodological notes ..... 16
2.4	SCS4 # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency ..... 18
2.5	SCS5 # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities.....20
2.6	SCS6 # of CSOs included in SPs programmes .....21
2.7	SCS7 # of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies.....23
2.8	SCS8 # of CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth.....25
2.9	SCS9 # of actions in support to better NGO and/or labour/trade union legislation, policies, by-laws and codes of conduct that improve civil society space ..... 28
<b>3</b>	<b>SRHR Result Framework indicators ..... 30</b>
3.1	# of youth using SRH services ..... 30
3.2	SRHR indicator A # of youth who participate in policy and decision-making bodies who perceive their participation as meaningful ..... 32
3.3	SRHR indicator B # of young people reached with comprehensive, correct information on sexuality, HIV/AIDS, STIs, pregnancy and contraception..... 34
3.4	C # of health facilities that adopt and implement youth-friendly SRH and HIV/AIDS services..... 35
3.5	D # of innovative SRH (incl. HIV/AIDS) medicines and commodities or production/distribution options that have proof of concept or have successfully been brought to scale, according to own project definition..... 37
3.6	E.1.1 # of women and girls using modern contraceptives ..... 38
3.7	E.1.4 # of service delivery points with continuous availability of commodities related to safe abortion in the reporting period ..... 39
3.8	SRHR indicator F.1.1 # health workers trained in providing SRH services ..... 40
3.9	SRHR indicator F.1.2 out of which # including on safe abortion ..... 40
3.10	SRHR indicator F.2 # of comprehensive (post-) abortion care services provided .... 41
3.11	SRHR indicator G # of initiatives to promote private sector involvement in SRH and HIV/AIDS services ..... 42



3.12	SRHR indicator H Changes in (inter)national laws, policies, norms and practices leading to decrease of barriers to SRHR and HIV/AIDS services.....	43
3.13	SRHR indicator I Description of effective use of accountability mechanisms by citizens/communities and civil society organizations towards SRHR of all people ...	45
3.14	SRHR indicator J # of communities, CSOs and advocacy networks with increased lobby & advocacy capacities.....	47
3.15	SRHR indicator K Description of reduced barriers to accessing SRHR (incl. HIV/AIDS) information, services and supplies in humanitarian settings .....	49
<b>4</b>	<b>Contact details for further questions .....</b>	<b>51</b>
	Literature .....	52



## Introduction

IATI is of great value to the MFA as it enables the ministry to be transparent about its ODA budget and its use providing recipient countries insight in ODA transections, sectors and results. IATI also enables a transition from data “locked” in reports to real time data use for different purposes providing insight at policy level at the ministry through data aggregation across partnerships. This aggregated data is used for the Annual Report on Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation (BHOS) and for the aid portal <http://www.dutchdevelopmentaid.nl>.

The Ministry expects all organisations receiving funding above 250.000 to publish an IATI data set covering at least the activities funded by the ministry. Therefore an IATI publication is required for all partnerships and programmes financed under the Strengthening Civil Society (SCS) policy framework. Based on the lessons learned from the IATI publication guidelines for the Dialogue & Dissent basket indicators (preceding SCS), the MFA is developed these SCS basket indicator IATI publication guidelines.

These guidelines cover the publication guidance for SCS basket indicators and SRHR indicators for use by the SRHR strategic partnerships. It is a comprehensive document including all SCS and SRHR indicators. Strategic partnerships however only need to report on the indicators agreed between MFA and the partnerships.

This document starts with some general principles for publication on the indicators and a note on the frequency of IATI publication and the links between SCS and SRHR indicators. Chapter 2 and 3 cover the SCS indicators and SRHR indicators. Per indicator the following information is presented: methodological notes explaining the indicator, indicator coding, reporting periods and information to be presented in the comment boxes. The document closes with some information on the IATI support available.





## 1 General principles

### 1.1 Reporting on thematic indicators – SCS indicators

No double reporting

Strategic partnerships focusing on Sexual Reproductive Health & Rights (SRHR) will report on:

- SRHR indicators including those linked to the SCS indicators
- SCS indicators except indicator 2 & 5 which are linked to SRHR indicators.

We will ensure the link with the basket indicators is made (both in the IATI dashboard as well as in the internal Result Application)

### 1.2 Overview of the links between SCS and the SRHR indicators

Two of the SRHR thematic result framework indicators link with the SCS basket indicators:

- SRHR indicator H Changes in (inter)national laws, policies, norms and practices leading to decrease of barriers to SRHR and HIV/AIDS services links to SCS indicator 2 # of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development
- SRHR indicator J # of communities, CSOs and advocacy networks with increased lobby & advocacy capacities links to SCS indicator SCS5 # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities

SRHR partnerships who agreed to report on SRHR indicator H and J will not have to double report on the linking SCS indicators.

<b>SCS indicators</b>	<b>SRHR indicators</b>
SCS1 # of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development.	
SCS2 # of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development	H Changes in (inter)national laws, policies, norms and practices leading to decrease of barriers to SRHR and HIV/AIDS services
SCS3 # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage.	
SCS4 # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency	
SCS5 # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities	J # of communities, CSOs and advocacy networks with increased lobby & advocacy capacities  <i>Note – not a one on one link as the SRHR indicator is broader</i>
SCS6 # of CSOs included in SPs programmes (up to 2nd tier organizations)	
SCS7 # of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies	



SCS8 # of CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth	
SCS9 # of actions in support to better NGO and/or labour/trade union legislation, policies, by-laws and codes of conduct that improve civil society space	

**1.3 Quantitative and qualitative reporting**

For all indicators quantitative information and qualitative information is requested for baseline values, actual values and targets

In IATI the comment fields should be used to enter a short description with a maximum of 2000 characters. More detailed information and examples can be provided in the annual plans, reports etc.

**1.4 Publication on the level of your activity**

The level to publish your IATI information is the level where it is implemented.

- Information at country level – to be reported in IATI
- Information at global/NL level – to be reported in IATI
- Information at alliance level – to be calculated in the IATI dashboard based on data per country

Exceptions can be made in case publishing country level data is considered too sensitive given specific country situations.

*Use of own indicators with SCS or thematic result framework coding*

Strategic partners are encouraged to use their own specific indicator and label it through the indicator coding to the SCS basket indicators or thematic result indicator.

*Reporting on other indicators – partnership specific*

Strategic partnerships are required to publish data on the program indicators that are linked to the SCS basket indicators/ (WRGE, SRHR etc.) thematic result framework indicators they agreed upon in the proposal. As the IATI publication is their own publication, they are free to include their own indicators in their publication. In line with the objective of IATI to increase transparency, MFA encourages partnerships to include all their results wherever this is opportune and does not endanger individuals or organizations.

**1.5 Unique versus reach**

For each indicator a choice is made between reporting reach values and unique values in the different reporting periods

Unique values

Unique values means that a law, policy, CSOs or any other unit of measurement is counted just once, even if the programme continuously targets the same law, policy, CSOs etc.

For example:

- 2021: 10 youth led CSOs have increased capacities -> the actual to be reported = 10
- 2022: 15 youth led CSOs have increased capacities of which 7 are the same as 2021 and 8 are new. -> the actual to be reported here is 8



Focusing on unique values for the unit of measurement enables MFA to aggregate data across the year and report at the end of the partnerships over the total period.

#### Reach

Reach values means that the total reach of CSOs, youth or any other unit of measurement during the reporting period is mentioned.

#### Example

- 2021: 25 CSOs included in the program -> the actual to be reported actual = 25
- 2022: 30 CSOs included in the program of which 17 are the same as 2021 and 13 are new -> the actual to be reported actual = 30

Reach actuals will not be aggregated across the years, but compared to see increases and decreases.

### 1.6 Frequency of IATI publication

MFA prescribes an annual IATI publication cycle with an annual publication deadline of May 1st, however it is recommended to follow IATI which recommends quarterly IATI publications. In IATI, publishing every quarter doesn't mean you have to update all your data every quarter. You publish the current situation, even if there were no changes. This way, the users of your data will know the data is not old, there is just nothing new to report. There is no need to publish new information on the program indicators linked to the basket indicators and/or thematic indicators every quarter.

Read more about quarterly updates here: <https://helpdesk-opendata-minbuza.nl/ufaqs/quarterly-updates/>

Publication in IATI on program indicators linked to the SCS basket & (SRHR, WRGE) thematic result indicators is required as per the indicator periods mentioned per indicator in these guidelines.

First publication of information on the indicators is set at May 1<sup>st</sup> 2022:

- For those indicators with a reporting frequency of baseline, midterm and endline: baselines & targets (both quantitatively and qualitatively) will need to be published
- For those indicators with an annual reporting frequency: annual targets & actuals for 2021 and target for 2022



## 2 Strengthening Civil Society basket indicators

### 2.1 SCS1 # of laws and policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement

#### 2.1.1 Methodological notes

*Quantitative measurement:* number of concrete changes in implementation of laws, policies and international agreements of targeted governments, private sector and societal actors as a result of CSOs engagement

*Qualitative measurement:* Explain how, as a result of CSO L&A activities, **governments, private sector** and **societal groups** improved the implementation of laws, policies and practices to support sustainability and (gender)inclusiveness.

In providing qualitative data it helps to consider...

...describing the implementation process and extent of progress, reflecting on successful and unsuccessful strategies (see also Table 1 in 2.1.44);

...explaining the advocacy process towards implementation, reflecting on successful and unsuccessful strategies.

From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where L&A activities did not result in the desired change, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for bringing about change.

#### 2.1.2 Indicator codes & disaggregation

This indicator is disaggregated by:

- Laws;
- Governmental policies;
- Private sector company policies;
- By-laws;
- International agreements.

For which the following indicator codes are to be used:

SCS011	# of laws for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement;
SCS012	# of governmental policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement;
SCS013	# of private sector company policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement;
SCS014	# of by-laws for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement;
SCS015	# of international agreements for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement;

Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

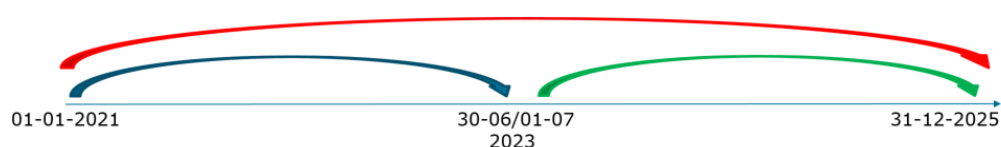
By-laws are defined as follows:

- a regulation made by a local authority or corporation or
- a regulation made by society to control the actions of its member

#### 2.1.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods

For basket indicator 1 it was agreed (between the ministry and partnerships) that this indicator would be measured three times, during baseline, midterm and end line. This means a target will be set for the entire programme and actuals will be collected twice. In IATI these can be shown, using the following indicator periods:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2025 with the target – red
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 30-06-2023 with the MTR actual – blue
- Indicator period running from 01-07-2023 till 31-12-2025 with the endline actual – green



The first indicator period only consists of the target for the full programme period. The second indicator period (for the MTR actual) and the third indicator period (for the end evaluation actual) do only contain an actual value and no target.

The SCS IATI dashboard will allow some flexibility in the reporting periods for the MTR actuals, all actuals reported in 2023 will be included in the aggregation of midterm data.

Targets, baselines and actuals will need to include both quantitative as well as qualitative information, not just the number of laws or policies that are targeted but also the kind of changes you are after. The qualitative information should be provided in the comment boxes.

The measure of this indicator is **unique**, i.e. laws, policies, by-laws and international agreements will be counted just once. If implementation of a specific law counted in the first indicator period, and further improved in the second indicator period it will not be included in the quantitative actual. Information can be provided in the comment box.

#### 2.1.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the **baseline**:

- Current status of the implementation of the targeted laws, by-laws and/or international agreements

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the **target**:

- The desired outcome in terms of implementation of the laws, policies, by-laws and/or international agreements your programme will strive to change
- The desired changes in implementation

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the **actual value**:

- Of which laws, policies, by-laws and/or international agreements the implementation has been improved
- What has been improved in the implementation of these laws, policies, by-laws and/or international agreements
- The contribution of your programme towards the change

Table 1 may help in describing the advocacy process and explaining your choices depending on adopted/granted roles and preferred strategies and given the advocacy phase you are in. This table can also be used for the qualitative description of indicators SCS2, SCS3 and SCS4.

In terms of doing a baseline assessment in the form of a **Rights Situation Analysis**, you may want to make use of the work done by the Swedish Mission Council<sup>1</sup>.

**Table 1 Political roles and advocacy phases and strategies<sup>2</sup>**

Political role			Advocacy phase	Advocacy strategies
<b>Educational</b>	Internal	Information Civic virtues Political skills	Activation	Active, society-centred, interest-based, information politics, symbolic politics
	External	Informing state officials	Activation	Agenda setting, discursive change, evidence based, passive, government-centred, non-confrontational, insider, information politics, symbolic politics
		Informing citizens	Activation	Agenda setting, discursive change, interest based, active, society-centred, outsider, information politics, symbolic politics
<b>Communicative</b>	Channels of communication with state		Mobilisation	Agenda setting, discursive change, procedural change, government-centred, non-confrontational, insider, information politics, symbolic politics
	Channels of communication with society		Mobilisation	Agenda setting, discursive change, procedural change, active, society-centred, outsider, information politics, symbolic politics
<b>Representational</b>	Voice	Direct	Political participation	All advocacy strategies except passive
		Indirect	Political participation	All advocacy strategies
	Resistance		Political participation	All advocacy strategies except passive and non-confrontational
<b>Cooperative</b>	Coordination		Political participation	Issue-based, systemic, agenda setting, discursive change, procedural change, policy change, behaviour change, evidence-based, passive, government-centred, non-confrontational, insider, information politics, symbolic politics
	Subsidiarity		Political participation	Issue-based, government-centred, non-confrontational, insider, accountability politics

**2.1.5 Example**

In country X after many years of intensive lobbying a new law has been approved by parliament and budget has been made available, but currently still lacks any implementation modality at regional and local levels. During the time frame of your programme you may help kick-start implementation by for instance budget monitoring in relation to the specific legislation or by informing citizens about the

<sup>1</sup> Swedish Mission Council (2015). Five Steps to Successful Human Rights-Based Programming. Available from: [https://www.dmcdd.org/fileadmin/Filer/Dokumenter/RBA\\_links/Five-Steps-to-Successful-Human-Rights-Based-Programming\\_SMC.pdf](https://www.dmcdd.org/fileadmin/Filer/Dokumenter/RBA_links/Five-Steps-to-Successful-Human-Rights-Based-Programming_SMC.pdf) [accessed 27 May 2021]

<sup>2</sup> Kamstra, J. (2014). Promoting Civil Society and Democracy. Tracing Ideals in Reality. Proefschrift. Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen.



new piece of legislation and the claim making potential it carries for them to demand implementation from local governments.

#### *Indicator code*

As the example focuses on the implementation of a law the indicator code to be used is: SCS011 # of laws for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement;

A baseline is established and a target for this indicator is set (both in a quantitative and qualitative manner) at the start of the programme and at mid-term and end-term the actuals will be reported.

#### Qualitative information in the comment boxes

In the *baseline* comment box describe the current status of implementation:

- *For example: "A new law has been adopted but implementation arrangements are still lacking. The current assessment is that there is still quite some reluctance amongst government bureaucrats to implement the law, especially at local level, as they felt not included in the law making process."*

The *target* will have a quantitative value of 1 and in the comment box the desired change is described.

- *For example: "The government has translated the new law in local languages and ensured wide dissemination in the country, made budget available for lower government levels towards implementation and has trained local authorities to properly implement the law"*

During the *Mid Term* review the results on this indicator will be assessed and reported accordingly:

- When change has occurred the quantitative value will be 1 and in the comment box describe in a few lines the law, the change in implementation and the contribution of the programme towards the change.
  - *For example: "The government has translated the new law XXX in 5 local languages and started dissemination in the north of the country. The programme contributed to this change through multiple dialogues with the ministry on the need for translation in local languages and the organization of a joint public campaign to inform the general public"*
- When the change has not occurred, the value will be 0. Still you may want to use the comment field to indicate what has been done to push for implementation and why this still has not resulted in any action from the side of the government.
  - *For example: "After the government published the law in the government Gazette the programme started to plan for a joint public campaign together with the government. However, the country has recently been plagued by internal conflict within the ruling party, and as a result the Minister was replaced. The new Minister did not prioritize implementation of the law and the planned joint campaign was unilaterally canceled"*
- When some of the changes have occurred the indicator value is still 0 but the comment field may be used to qualify the change that has taken place and what strategies you are putting in place to push further.
  - *For example: "Though after intense lobbying the law has been translated in local languages, the government failed to make public resources available for campaigning and effective implementation of the law, which therefore remains a paper reality. The programme therefore plans to lobby international financing institutions to include*



conditions in their lending schemes to ensure commitment of financial resources towards implementation of current legislation.

At *End line* measurement, the result of this indicator will be assessed and reported accordingly.

- If further change has occurred in the implementation of the law, the quantitative value for the second indicator period will still be zero to prevent double counting when aggregating data. However it is important to describe the qualitative improvement in the comment box.

*For example: "The government has continued the dissemination of the translated law XXX to the remainder of the country and trained local authorities in region Z in AAA. The programme contributed to this change through activities B & C"*



**2.2 SCS2 # of laws, policies blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement.**

*2.2.1 Indicator SCS 2 links to SRHR indicator H which is to be used by SRHR partnerships. (see [3.12](#))*



**2.3 SCS3 # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage**  
**Methodological notes**

*Quantitative measurement:* Number of times L&A targets include CSOs in the decision making process + number of times L&A targets react upon the positions of the CSOs by adopting their argumentation and terminology + number of times L&A targets react upon the positions of CSOs by putting their issues on the agenda

*Qualitative measurement:* Explain how CSOs have played a transformative role in decision making processes through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs were unable to play a transformative, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for this.

In answering this question it helps to consider...

...explaining how CSO involvement changes decision making processes and policy discussions of targeted government, private sector and societal actors

...explaining how and what frames introduced by CSOs are taken up by targeted actors, for instance by the media, in policy documents and in official speeches

...explaining how and what CSO issues reach the agenda of targeted government, private sector and societal actors

**2.3.1 Indicator codes & disaggregation**

This indicator has two indicator codes: SCS032 is to be used to report on # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space at subnational level. Creating space on all other levels can be reported under SCS031.

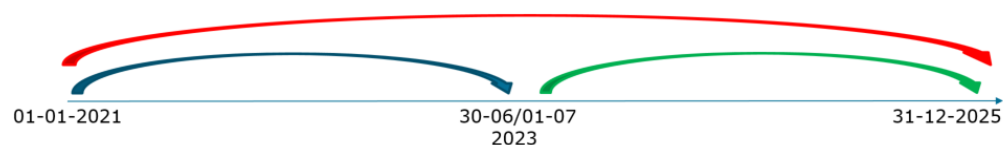
SCS031	# of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage at national and international level
SCS032	# of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage at sub-national level

Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

#### 2.3.2 Reporting frequency/indicator periods

For basket indicator 3 it was agreed (between the ministry and partnerships) that this indicator would be measured three times, during baseline, midterm and end line. This means a target will be set for the entire programme and actuals will be collected twice. In IATI these can be shown, using the following indicator periods:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2025 with the target - red
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 30-06-2023 with the MTR actual - blue
- Indicator period running from 01-07-2023 till 31-12-2025 with the endline actual - green



Target will be published once, actuals will be measured and published twice: the first indicator period only consists of the target for the full programme period. The second indicator period (for the MTR actual) and the third indicator period (for the end evaluation actual) do only contain an actual value and no target.

The SCS IATI dashboard will allow some flexibility in the reporting periods for the MTR actuals, all actuals reported in 2023 will be included in the aggregation of midterm data.

Targets, baselines and actuals will need to include both quantitative as well as qualitative information, not just the number of laws or policies target but also include the kind of changes. The qualitative information can be provided in the comment boxes, there is no need to make separate qualitative indicators.

The reporting measure of this indicator is **unique**.

#### 2.3.3 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *baseline*:

- Current level of participation of CSOs in the targeted decision-making processes.

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:

- The desired level of participation of CSOs in the targeted decision-making processes.
- What needs to change?

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:

- Which improvements have been made in levels of participation?
- How did this come about?
- What were the contributions of the programme towards it?



**2.4 SCS4 # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency**

*2.4.1 Methodological notes*

*Quantitative measurement:* Number of advocacy initiatives carried out. These can be as diverse as organizing a public campaign, writing a policy brief and submitting it to the concerned authority, commissioning research to generate the evidence base, initiating influencing processes or the like. An initiative should be a distinct set of actions with a pre-set objective as qualified in the comment field.

---

*A simple meeting cannot be considered an initiative unless the meeting concerns a rare meeting with a top-level decision-maker that you get to speak to as an objective in itself and for which a number of actions are required to make it happen.*

---

*Qualitative measurement:* Explain how CSOs activate and educate citizens, how they mobilise support and create networks, and how this culminates in political participation of excluded or marginalised groups. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs are unable to do so, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for this.

In answering this question it helps to consider...

- ...explaining the process of activation
- ...explaining the process of mobilisation
- ...explaining the process of political participation
- ...describing different types of advocacy strategies employed

*2.4.2 Indicator codes & disaggregation*

This indicator has two indicator codes: SCS042 is to be used to report on advocacy initiatives at subnational level. Advocacy initiatives on all other levels can be reported under SCS041.

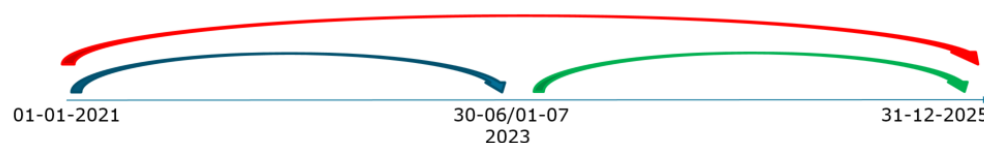
SCS041	# of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency
SCS042	# of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency <b>at sub-national level</b>

Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

#### 2.4.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods

For basket indicator 4 it was agreed (between the ministry and partnerships) that this indicator would be measured three times, during baseline, midterm and end line. This means a target will be set for the entire programme and actuals will be collected twice. In IATI these can be shown, using the following indicator periods:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2025 with the target - **red**
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 30-06-2023 with the MTR actual - **blue**
- Indicator period running from 01-07-2023 till 31-12-2025 with the endline actual - **green**



Target will be published once, actuals will be measured and published twice: the first indicator period only consists of the target for the full programme period. The second indicator period (for the MTR actual) and the third indicator period (for the end evaluation actual) do only contain an actual value and no target.

The SCS IATI dashboard will allow some flexibility in the reporting periods for the MTR actuals, all actuals reported in 2023 will be included in the aggregation of midterm data.

Targets, baselines and actuals will need to include both quantitative as well as qualitative information, not just the number of laws or policies target but also include the kind of changes. The qualitative information can be provided in the comment boxes, there is no need to make separate qualitative indicators.

The reporting measure of this indicator is **unique**.

#### 2.4.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the **baseline**:

- What has been done already to support the cause (in terms of activation, mobilization, participation or strategizing)

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the **target**:

- Describe the proposed initiatives and how it supports the influencing process.

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the **actual value**:

- Has the initiative been implemented as planned or were there any adjustments required?
- How did it contribute to the change process? Did it complement actions of others?
- Is there any reason to change course or are any follow-up actions required?



**2.5 SCS5 # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities**

*2.5.1 SRHR indicator J links to indicator SCS 5 and will be need to be used by SRHR partnerships (see: [3.14](#))*



**2.6 SCS6 # of CSOs included in SPs programmes**

*2.6.1 Methodological notes*

*Quantitative measurement:* # of civil society partners included in the programme. This indicator serves to establish the reach of the programme. It includes both first and second tier partners. 1<sup>st</sup> Tier partners are included in the alliance agreement and have committed to the partnership agreements that are part of each programme proposal. 2<sup>nd</sup> Tier partners are partner who are directly contracted by any of these partners within the scope of the implementation of this programme.

---

*At times these 2<sup>nd</sup> tier partners may be a membership organisation that includes a larger number of participating agencies. In this case this is still counted as one partner. These organizations may take part in training or lobby activities. However, they are not counted as implementing partners.*

---

The number is also limited to *civil society partners*. At times government partners, companies or other stakeholders may also take part in lobby and advocacy initiatives. Still they are not part of civil society and therefore are excluded. Labour Unions are part of civil society, trade unions are not.

*Qualitative measurement:* Describe and reflect on your partner portfolio.

- What types of partners are involved?
- What is the level of their involvement in programme development, design, implementation and evaluation?

*2.6.2 Who is in the lead? Indicator codes & disaggregation*

This indicator will be disaggregated by:

- Youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young people.
- Women led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by women
- Women & youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young women
- Other

Using the following indicator codes:

SCS061	# of women led CSOs included in SPs programmes
SCS062	# of youth led CSOs included in SPs programmes
SCS063	# of CSOs (not youth or women led) included in SPs programmes
SCS064	# of CSOs which are both women and youth led included in SPs programmes

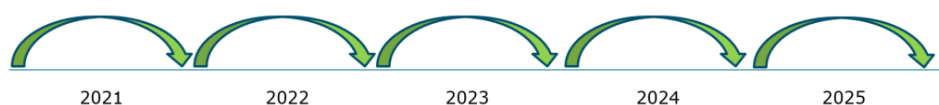
MFA acknowledges that the disaggregation proposed is not exclusive, in case your programme is working with other specific types of CSO, please report them under SCS063 (other) and provide information in the comment box on the type of CSOs. Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

#### 2.6.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods (max. 2.000 characters)

Publication of information on basket indicator 6 is annually, both for targets as well as actuals.

For these indicators you use the following 6 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



Focus of this indicator is on annual **reach**. CSOs counted in year one, can also be included in the actual for the second year. Data will not be aggregated between the years.

Under the previous Dialogue & Dissent partnerships, partners were asked by MFA to report both annual indicator periods as well as one overall five year reporting period aggregating unique CSOs between the years. This complicated approach, prone to error is not in line with the IATI standard, therefore it has been chosen to work only with annual reporting periods.

The difference in unique CSOs versus annual reach has been informed by the use of the indicators. Basket indicator 6 is more of a portfolio indicator and will be used to inform internal and external stakeholders about the annual reach during the programme period and as such is not so much a sustainable result in the same way basket indicator 5 is as it will turn to zero after the programme is over.

#### 2.6.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the **baseline**:

- Describe your current partner portfolio in terms of types of CSOs involved, external relations and sources of legitimacy.
- What is the rationale for their partnership, what brought them together?

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the **target**:

- How would you see the partnership evolve over the timeline of the current programming period?
- What type of partners are not yet included that could be of great value if they would join the partnership?

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the **actual value**:

- What is your current status in terms of effective partnering and what would still be your ambitions for the future?

In case your programme is working with specific types of CSOs other than the given disaggregation options, please provide information on the type of CSOs in the comment box as well.



**2.7 SCS7 # of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies**

*2.7.1 Methodological notes*

*Quantitative measurement:* The focus of this indicator is on representation, which strongly links to ownership and legitimacy. It is important to recognize that representation is not the only aspect of legitimacy as also Bossuyt and Ronceray<sup>3</sup> argue. Still the focus of this indicator is on representation as strongly links to ownership.

This indicator is binary. An organization works towards improvement or not. Constituencies can be expanded, diversified or even changed. They can also remain the same over time.

*Qualitative measurement:* It will be important to reflect on the types of changes in terms of representation and the magnitude of the change. In this process an examination of the diversity within and representation by CSOs as well as amongst CSOs in their contributions to inclusive and sustainable development through representation can be assessed.

*2.7.2 Indicator codes & disaggregation*

This indicator will be disaggregated by:

- Youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young people.
- Women led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by women
- Women & youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young women
- Other

Using the following indicator codes:

SCS071	# women led of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies.
SCS072	# youth led of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies.
SCS073	# of CSOs (not youth or women led) that have enhanced representation of constituencies.
SCS074	# of CSOs which are both women & youth led that have enhanced representation of constituencies.

MFA acknowledges that the disaggregation proposed is not exclusive, in case your programme is working with other specific types of CSO, please report them under SCS073 (other) and provide information in the comment box on the type of CSOs. Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

*2.7.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods*

For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



<sup>3</sup> J. Bossuyt and M. Ronceray (2020): Claiming back civic space – Towards approaches fit for the 2020s?



Focus of this indicator is on **unique** CSOs. If a CSO has enhanced representation of constituencies in year 1 and also in year 2, this CSOs will only be included in the quantitative actual of year one. However, the same organization can see considerable improvement in the representation of constituencies over the five year time period. Hence in the qualitative actual (asked in the comment box) it will be good to establish the magnitude of change in qualitative terms.

2.7.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *baseline*:

- In what way currently is this organization fulfilling a representational role.

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:

- What organizational characteristics would this partner want to further develop given their representational role.
- How does the organization want to improve its representational role. You may want to use Table 2 Representational role of CSOs.

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:

- How is the organization doing in improving its representational role. Did it achieve its ambition formulated at the start of the programme.

In case your programme is working with specific types of CSOs other than the given disaggregation options, please provide information on the type of CSOs in the comment box as well.

Table 2 Representational role of CSOs<sup>4</sup>.

Political role		Optimal organisational characteristics
Representational	Voice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Democratic decision making structure</li> <li>- Advocacy strategy (confrontational or non-confrontational)</li> <li>- Large voluntary membership among common citizens</li> <li>- Ability to formulate advocacy message which reflects views of membership</li> <li>- Legitimacy based on membership participation, elected leadership and internal accountability structures</li> </ul>
	Direct	
	Indirect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advocacy strategy (confrontational or non-confrontational)</li> <li>- Clearly demarcated constituency</li> <li>- Close relations with constituency &amp; network with other CSOs</li> <li>- Ability to formulate advocacy message which reflects views of constituency</li> <li>- Legitimacy based on close relations with constituency, constituency participation and accountability towards constituency</li> </ul>
	Resistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Confrontational advocacy strategy</li> <li>- Independence from state (autonomy)</li> <li>- Mobilisation capacity (membership, constituency, coalitions with other NGOs)</li> <li>- Ability to formulate advocacy message which reflects views of membership/constituency</li> <li>- Legitimacy based on (societal) support-base and autonomy</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> Kamstra, J. (2014). Promoting Civil Society and Democracy. Tracing Ideals in Reality. Proefschrift. Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen.



**2.8 SCS8 # of CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth.**

*2.8.1 Methodological notes*

*Quantitative measurement:* The indicator appears as a binary indicator. An organization either has an ambition to use these lenses or not.

*Qualitative measurement:* There are a number of ways to use gender and social inclusion lenses both for program implementation as well as policy development. Examples are the Gender and Social Inclusion Toolkit (CIVICUS) and the OECD-DAC Gender-Equality Policy Marker. Also NGOs have developed a variety of tools that help to apply a gender and social inclusion lens to the programming cycle. Therefore no single prescribed set of lenses is recommended. It is about the systematic use of the lenses which is expected to translate into more inclusive approaches to policy implementation or program development (which is reflected upon as part of the qualitative assessment of the use of the lenses).

*2.8.2 Indicator codes & disaggregation*

This indicator will be disaggregated by:

- Youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young people.
- Women led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by women
- Women & youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young women
- Other

Using the following indicator codes:

SCS081	# of women led CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth.
SCS082	# of youth led CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth.
SCS083	# of CSOs (not youth led or women led) using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth.
SCS084	# of CSOs, which are both women & youth led using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth.

MFA acknowledges that the disaggregation proposed is not exclusive, in case your programme is working with other specific types of CSO, please report them under SCS083 (other) and provide information in the comment box on the type of CSOs. Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

### 2.8.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods

Publication of information on basket indicator 8 is annually, both for targets as well as actuals.

For these indicators you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



Focus of this indicator is on annual **reach**. CSOs counted in year one, can also be included in the actual for the second year. Data will not be aggregated between the years.

### 2.8.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *baseline*:

- What the current situation is with regard to inclusion of women and youth in decision making processes of the programming cycle. You may want to use Figure 1 Models of participation. Four models of participation (Arnstein, 1969; Eyben, 2003; Wilcox, 1994 and Hart, 1992) are summarized using the common visual metaphor of the ladder

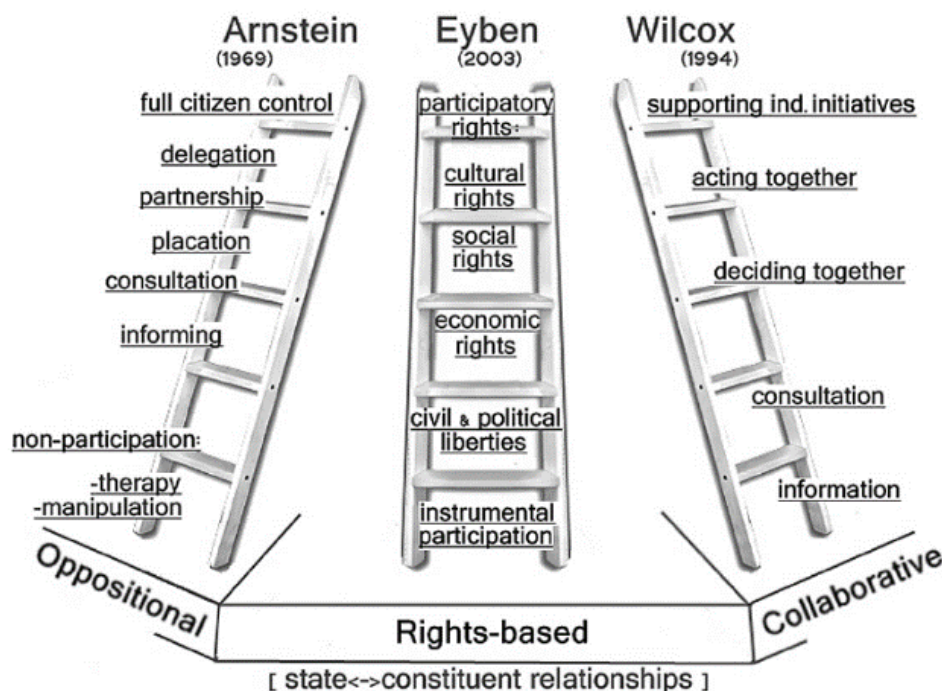
Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:

- What is the level of participation you are desiring for the organization to achieve by the end of the programme period?

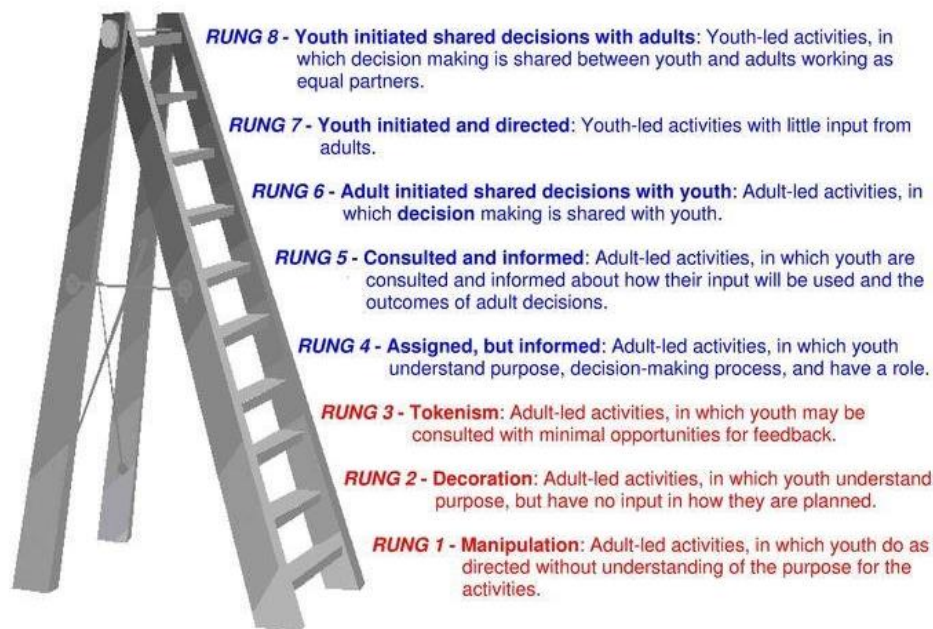
Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:

- The actual situation with regard to inclusion of women and youth in decision making processes of the programming cycle, using Gender and Social Inclusion lenses or a gender marker.

In case your programme is working with specific types of CSOs other than the given disaggregation options, please provide information on the type of CSOs in the comment box as well.



**ROGER HART'S LADDER OF PARTICIPATION**



**Figure 1 Models of participation. Four models of participation (Arnstein, 1969; Eyben, 2003; Wilcox, 1994<sup>5</sup> and Hart, 1992<sup>6</sup>) are summarized using the common visual metaphor of the ladder**

<sup>5</sup> Aylett A. (2010). *Participatory Planning, Justice, and Climate Change in Durban, South Africa*. Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space. 2010;42(1):99-115. doi:10.1068/a4274

<sup>6</sup> Available from: <https://www.youthpower.org/youth-drg-toolkit-3-models-roger-hart-ladder> [accessed May 1, 2021] adapted from Hart, Roger A. (1992). *Children's Participation: From tokenism to citizenship*, Innocenti Essay no. 4, International Child Development Centre, Florence Available from: <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/100-childrens-participation-from-tokenism-to-citizenship.html> [accessed May 1 2021]



**2.9 SCS9 # of actions in support to better NGO and/or labour/trade union legislation, policies, by-laws and codes of conduct that improve civil society space**

*2.9.1 Methodological notes*

*Quantitative measurement:* # of actions (similar to SCS4) to influence NGO legislation in favor of the protection of civic space and operational space for civil society.

*Qualitative measurement:* This is about the regulatory environment that influences civic space and the number of actions CSOs take to contribute to improved legislation. These actions are often done by collectives and are more successful if more CSOs engage in the action. The indicator is not prescriptive in the type of action. It is about the participation of a single organization in the action.

*2.9.2 Indicator codes & disaggregation*

This indicator will be disaggregated by making a distinction in the focus of the action towards:

- better NGO legislation, policies, by-laws or codes of conduct
- better labour/trade union legislation, policies, by-laws or codes of conduct

using the following indicator codes

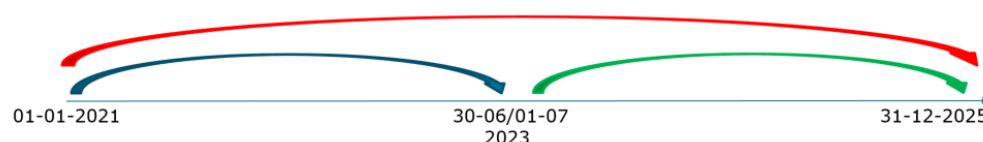
SCS091	# of actions in support to better NGO legislation, policies, by-laws or codes of conduct that improve civil society space
SCS092	# of actions in support to better labour/trade union legislation, policies, by-laws or codes of conduct that improve civil society space

Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

*2.9.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods*

For basket indicator 9 it was agreed that this indicator would be measured three times, during baseline, midterm and end line. This means a target will be set for the entire programme and actuals will be collected twice. In IATI these can be shown, using the following indicator periods:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2025 with the target - red
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 30-06-2023 with the MTR actual - blue
- Indicator period running from 01-07-2023 till 31-12-2025 with the endline actual - green



Target will be published once, actuals will be measured and published twice: the first indicator period only consists of the target for the full programme period. The second indicator period (for the MTR actual) and the third indicator period (for the end evaluation actual) do only contain an actual value and no target.

The SCS IATI dashboard will allow some flexibility in the reporting periods for the MTR actuals, all actuals reported in 2023 will be included in the aggregation of midterm data.

Targets, baselines and actuals will need to include both quantitative as well as qualitative information. The qualitative information can be provided in the comment boxes, there is no need to make separate qualitative indicators.

The reporting measure of this indicator is **unique**.



2.9.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *baseline*:

- Please provide a country-specific situation analysis with regard to the NGO legislation and the ways it generates, protects or restricts civic space and operational space for civil society organizations in their role towards state, market and/or citizenry.

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:

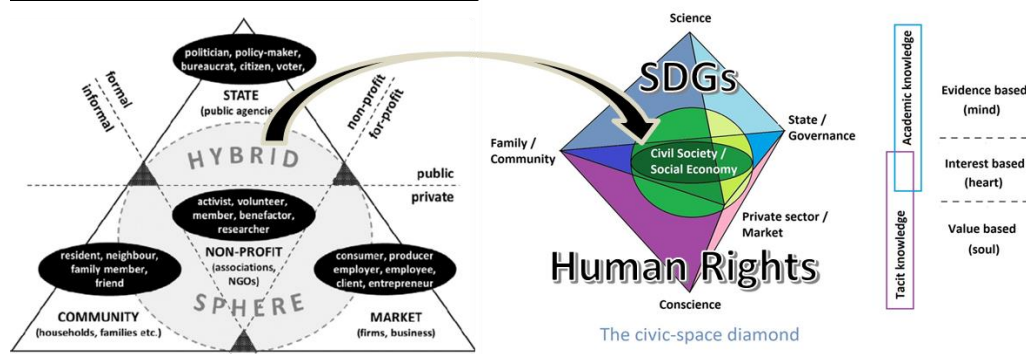
- Be specific with regard to which institutional actors you plan to influence towards improvements in this space or protection of current legislative arrangements that provides for civic freedoms and what you want to achieve (see Table 3 Institutional actors that influence civic space).

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:

- Actions towards improved civic space protected by proper NGO legislation can be monitored during the entire timeframe of the project. As this is a new indicator we will probably also learn more about the type of actions one can undertake to arrive at better NGO or labour/trade union legislation or agree on new codes of conduct and how it increases civil society space.

**Table 3 Institutional actors that influence civic space**

Public Sector Organizations (State/Governance)	Knowledge Institutions (Science)	Companies (Private Sector / Market)	NGOs (Civil Society / Social Economy)	Thought leaders (conscience)	Clients / Citizens (family / community)
Legislative / Executive / Judiciary / Law Enforcement	Universities / Research bodies / Academic networks	Markets / Suppliers / Producers / Processors / Chain Operators / Traders	NGOs / FBOs / CBOs / Trade Unions / Labour Unions / Producer Organisations / etc.	Opinion leaders, journalists, leaders of minority groups, LGBTI leaders, faith leaders, indigenous leaders	Informal domain of individual, family, clan, community or neighbourhood
Ruling / Policy making / Decision-making / Governing / Law enforcing	Investigating / Researching / Validating / advising	Producing / Servicing / Delivering	Connecting / Facilitating / Learning / Communicating	Contemplating / Leading / Speaking / Writing / Mobilising	Demanding / Supporting / Voting / Voicing



**Figure 2 Visualisation of civil society space and civic space** (based on Avelino & Wittmayer 2014<sup>7</sup>, adapted from Pestoff 1992)

<sup>7</sup> Avelino, F. Wittmayer, J., Haxeltine, A., Kemp, R., O’Riordan, T., Weaver, P., Loorbach, D. and Rotmans, J. (2014) Game-changers and Transformative Social Innovation. The Case of the Economic Crisis and the New Economy, TRANSIT working paper, TRANSIT: EU SSH.2013.3.2-1 Grant agreement no: 613169



### 3 SRHR Result Framework indicators

#### 3.1 # of youth using SRH services

##### 3.1.1 Methodological notes

This indicator tracks the number of youth seeking health services as an indication of care-seeking behavior. The use of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services by youth can be measured through either facility-based records (measuring service utilization only) or population-based methods such as surveys (which can give an estimate of the coverage of health services).

The Guttmacher-Lancet Commission also recommends an essential package of sexual and reproductive health interventions that align with this comprehensive definition of SRHR. The package includes the commonly recognized components of sexual and reproductive health, including contraceptive services, maternal and newborn care, and prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS. It also includes less commonly provided interventions that are necessary for a holistic approach to addressing SRHR: care for STIs other than HIV; comprehensive sexuality education; safe abortion care; prevention, detection and counseling for gender-based violence; prevention, detection and treatment of infertility and cervical cancer; and counseling and care for sexual health and well-being.

SRH services include alternative strategies (peer educators, outreach, private clinics, pharmacies, telehealth, vouchers, online order/delivery, online help desks, etc.) and services provided whereby youth questions were responded to and/or product was provided.

WHO defines youth as people between the ages of 15 and 24, and young people as people between the ages of 10-24. For this indicator we suggest the use of the age range definition appropriate to your country context. Please add the definition in the comment box.

##### 3.1.2 Indicator codes & disaggregation

This indicator will be disaggregated by gender using four possible options:

- Female
- Male
- Non-binary/other
- Not-specified

SRH001f	# of youth (female) using SRH services
SRH001m	# of youth (male) using SRH services
SRH001x	# of youth (other) using SRH services
SRH001	# of youth (gender not-specified) using SRH services

You are asked to report on the lowest level of detail, i.e. disaggregated by gender. However if this is not possible or too sensitive in a certain context you can use the indicator code SRH001 without a letter to indicate the number of youth using SRH services without disaggregation.

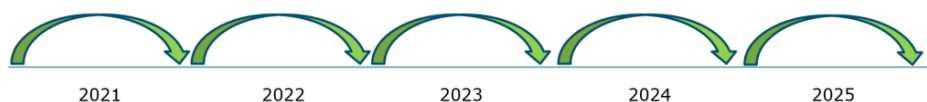
Please note that you do not need to double report. In case you report your data disaggregated by female and male you use the coding SRH001f and SRH001m and will not use SRH001.



**3.1.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods**

For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



Focus of this indicator is on annual **reach**. # of youth counted in year one, can also be included in the actual for the second year. Data will not be aggregated between the years.

**3.1.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)**

Please provide the definition of youth (age) range used in the comment box of the actual value.

If there is other information you want to provide to give context to your reported number please provide this in the comment boxes of baseline, targets and actuals.



### 3.2 SRHR indicator A # of youth who participate in policy and decision-making bodies who perceive their participation as meaningful

#### 3.2.1 Methodological notes

This indicator tracks the number of youth who experience meaningful participation in policy and decision-making bodies. We describe participation as meaningful if the participant is able to influence the process and/or outcome of agenda setting, decision making and attendance.

Policy and decision-making bodies can be local, regional, national or international and include all bodies where decisions about SRH of youth are shaped.

The indicator tracks meaningful participation facilitated or initiated by program activities, meaning they would not have happened without the program.

WHO defines youth as people between the ages of 15 and 24, and young people as people between the ages of 10-24. For this indicator we suggest the use of the age range definition appropriate to your country context.

#### 3.2.2 Indicator codes & disaggregation

This indicator will be disaggregated by gender using four possible options:

- Female
- Male
- Non-binary/other
- Not-specified

SRH002f	# of youth (female) who participate in policy and decision-making bodies who perceive their participation as meaningful
SRH002m	# of youth (male) using SRH services who participate in policy and decision-making bodies who perceive their participation as meaningful
SRH002x	# of youth (other) using SRH services who participate in policy and decision-making bodies who perceive their participation as meaningful
SRH002	# of youth (gender not-specified) who participate in policy and decision-making bodies who perceive their participation as meaningful

#### 3.2.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods

For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



Focus of this indicator is on annual **reach**. # of youth counted in year one, can also be included in the actual for the second year. Data will not be aggregated between the years.

#### 3.2.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual & target values*:



- The definition of youth (age) range used in the comment box of the actual value.
- A brief description of the policy and decision-making bodies/processes youth participate in.
- If your program definition of “meaningful” is different then what is described in the methodological notes, please indicate here.



**3.3 SRHR indicator B # of young people reached with comprehensive, correct information on sexuality, HIV/AIDS, STIs, pregnancy and contraception**

*3.3.1 Methodological notes*

This indicator tracks the number of youth that are reached by CSE through the activities implemented by the program. Not only in school CSE is measured but also reach of youth out of school or by other innovative solutions.

CSE provided solely through social media is not accounted in this indicator.

MFA follows the definition of youth of the WHO defines young people as people between the ages of 10-24. If the age range of youth differs in the country context, please give preference to the age range definition of your country context.

*3.3.2 Indicator codes & disaggregation*

This indicator will be disaggregated by gender using four possible options:

- Female
- Male
- Non-binary/other
- Not-specified

SRH003m	# of young people (female) reached with comprehensive, correct information on sexuality, HIV/AIDS, STIs, pregnancy and contraception
SRH003f	# of young people (male) reached with comprehensive, correct information on sexuality, HIV/AIDS, STIs, pregnancy and contraception
SRH003x	# of young people (other) reached with comprehensive, correct information on sexuality, HIV/AIDS, STIs, pregnancy and contraception
SRH003	# of young people (gender non-specified) reached with comprehensive, correct information on sexuality, HIV/AIDS, STIs, pregnancy and contraception

*3.3.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods*

For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



Focus of this indicator is on annual **reach**. # of youth counted in year one, can also be included in the actual for the second year. Data will not be aggregated between the years.

*3.3.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)*

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target & actual values*:

- The kind of CSE:
  - o In/out of school
  - o Innovative ways



- Age range of your definition of young people.

### 3.4 C # of health facilities that adopt and implement youth-friendly SRH and HIV/AIDS services

#### 3.4.1 Methodological notes

This indicator is a composite index measuring whether reproductive health services are “youth friendly.” Services are “youth friendly” if they “have policies and attributes that attract adolescents to the facility or program, provide a comfortable and appropriate setting for youth, meet the needs of adolescents, and are able to retain their adolescents for follow-up and repeat visits” (Senderowitz, 1999) Youth can receive services in a health facility, such as a clinic, health post or hospital, from trained personnel who provide services in a work-place or school setting and/or through community outreach workers. Regardless of the venue, services must have special characteristics that attract, serve, and retain adolescent clients.

We track the number of health facilities that adopt and implement youth-friendly SRH and HIV/AIDS services as a result of or initiated by the program. The baseline measurement of the number of youth-friendly facilities in the status quo is important to take into account. After the baseline year we measure the number of additional health facilities that adopt and implement youth friendly services.

The characteristics of a youth-friendly environment are program and country context specific therefore a uniform check list of characteristics is not provided here.

#### 3.4.2 Indicator code

This indicator will be disaggregated by public/private using the following indicator codes:

SRH004	# of public health facilities that adopt and implement youth-friendly SRH and HIV/AIDS services
SRH005	# of private health facilities that adopt and implement youth-friendly SRH and HIV/AIDS services

#### 3.4.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods

For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



Focus of this indicator is on **unique** health facilities. If a health facility adopt and implements youth friendly SRH and HIV/AIDS services in year 1 and also in year 2, this health facility will only be included in the quantitative actual of year one. However the health facilities can see considerable improvement in the implementation of youth friendly services. Hence in the qualitative actual, a description of change can be given.

Reporting on unique health facilities gives the ministry the possibility to aggregate data across the years.



*3.4.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)*

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:

- The type of youth friendly policies and attributes in place at the health facilities.



**3.5 D # of innovative SRH (incl. HIV/AIDS) medicines and commodities or production/distribution options that have proof of concept or have successfully been brought to scale, according to own project definition**

*3.5.1 Methodological notes*

Number of initiatives that have reached a proof of concept phase or have been scaled up according to the criteria described in the project proposal. Please only count initiative that have reached the PoC stage or that have been brought to scale. If you want to report on interim achievement please use the narrative report and/or the comment box.

*3.5.2 Indicator code*

SRH006	# of innovative SRH (incl. HIV/AIDS) medicines and commodities or production/distribution options that have proof of concept or have successfully been brought to scale, according to own project definition
--------	--

No disaggregation is needed for this indicator

*3.5.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods*

For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



Focus of this indicator is on **unique** medicines, commodities and/or production/distribution options. In case a medicine has proof of concept in year 1 and later been brought to scale in year 3, it will only be included in the quantitative actual of year 1. In the comment box of year 3 information can be provided on the scaling.

*3.5.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)*

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *baseline*:

- The current status of the innovations
- Which medicines, commodities or production/distribution options

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:

- The desired changes of the innovations
- Which medicines, commodities or production/distribution options

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:

- Which medicines, commodities or production/distribution options
- Whether they have proof of concept or have successfully been brought to scale
- Potential impact.



**3.6 E.1.1 # of women and girls using modern contraceptives**

*3.6.1 Methodological notes*

This indicator measures the number of women and girls who are covered by the program and are using modern contraceptives by the end of the reporting period. Contraceptive methods include condoms, sterilization, injectable and oral hormones, intrauterine devices, diaphragms and spermicides.

Calculation is done by counting unique clients in the registers of the organization implementing the program.

*3.6.2 Indicator codes & disaggregation*

This indicator is disaggregated by age using indicator code SRH007 for girls under 18 and SRH008 for women above 18 years old.

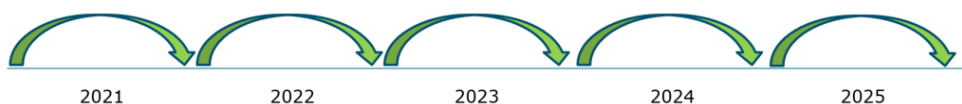
In case age is not specified SRH009 can be used. Please note that there is no need for double reporting. In case information is available on age you only use indicator SRH007 and SRH008, not SRH009.

SRH007	Number of girls (under 18) using modern contraceptives
SRH008	Number of women (above 18) using modern contraceptives
SRH009	Number of women & girls (age not specified) using modern contraceptives

*3.6.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods*

For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



Focus of this indicator is on annual **reach**. # of women and girls counted in year one, can also be included in the actual for the second year. Data will not be aggregated between the years.

*3.6.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)*

Optional to add information about the types of modern contraceptives in the comment box of the actual values.



**3.7 E.1.4 # of service delivery points with continuous availability of commodities related to safe abortion in the reporting period**

*3.7.1 Methodological notes*

This indicator tracks the number of service delivery points where the partner is implementing activities, that has been able to do vacuum extraction year round, and has not had stock-outs of the registered medical abortion drugs (preferably combi-pack or misoprostol) of more than 2 weeks; including clinics and /or pharmacies. The calculation is done by counting the unique service delivery points that conform to above criteria within the reporting period.

*3.7.2 Indicator code*

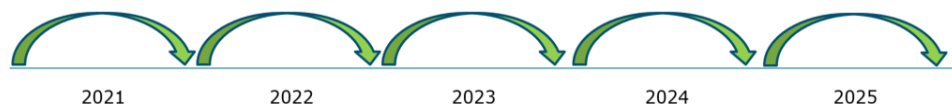
SRH010	# of service delivery points with continuous availability of commodities related to safe abortion in the reporting period
--------	---

No disaggregation is needed for this indicator

*3.7.2.1 Reporting frequency/indicator periods*

For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



Focus of this indicator is on **reach**. Number of service delivery points counted in year one, can also be included in the actual for the second year. Data will not be aggregated between the years.

*3.7.3 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)*

Optional to provide qualitative information in the comment boxes.



**3.8 SRHR indicator F.1.1 # health workers trained in providing SRH services**

**3.9 SRHR indicator F.1.2 out of which # including on safe abortion**

*3.9.1 Methodological notes*

Indicator F1.1 measures the number of health workers that have received training of at least 3 days in providing SRH services using adult learning techniques, including practicals and an evaluation test. We count the number of trained health workers that have received their training in, though or as a result of the program. (additional to the baseline of the status quo).

Indicator F1.2 measures the number of health workers that have received training of at least 3 days in providing SRH services *including training on Safe Abortion*, using adult learning techniques, including practicals and an evaluation test. We count the number of trained health workers that have received their training in, though or as a result of the program. (additional to the baseline of the status quo).

*3.9.2 Indicator codes*

The following indicator codes are to be used.

SRH011	# health workers trained in providing SRH services
SRH012	# health workers trained in providing safe abortion services

*3.9.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods*

For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



Focus of this indicator is on **unique** health workers trained. This means that if the same health workers are trained in year 1, are trained in subsequent years, these health workers will only be included in the quantitative actual of year one.

*3.9.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)*

Optional to provide qualitative information in the comment boxes of the *actual & target values* on:

- Type of health workers trained
- Type & topics of training
- Information on re-training on the same health workers.



**3.10 SRHR indicator F.2 # of comprehensive (post-) abortion care services provided**

*3.10.1 Methodological notes*

This indicator tracks the number of times comprehensive safe (post-) abortion services were provided, either by vacuum extraction or medical abortion, including counselling, and follow-up as needed. In case of medical abortion the counselling can be done at a distance (but not by only counting provision of medical abortion drugs).

Calculation is done by counting unique clients in the registers of the organization implementing the program, that benefited from receiving comprehensive safe (post-) abortion services.

*3.10.2 Indicator code*

SRH013	# of comprehensive (post-) abortion care services provided
--------	--

No disaggregation is needed for this indicator

MFA acknowledges the sensitivity of abortion care in certain countries. In case publishing information on this indicator is considered sensitive, please inform your MFA focal point and report on this indicator in the annual narrative reporting.

*3.10.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods*

For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



Focus of this indicator is on annual **reach**. Data will not be aggregated between the years.

*3.10.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)*

No need for further qualitative information in the comment boxes.



### 3.11 SRHR indicator G # of initiatives to promote private sector involvement in SRH and HIV/AIDS services

#### 3.11.1 Methodological notes

This indicator tracks the number of initiatives that have been established to promote private sector involvement in SRH and HIV/AIDS services.

Here such initiatives are reported that either improve coordination between public and private sector (for-profit and not-for-profit); or promote private sector entities taking a stronger part in the attainment of (national/local level) SRHR and HIV/AIDS service goals.

#### 3.11.2 Indicator codes & disaggregation

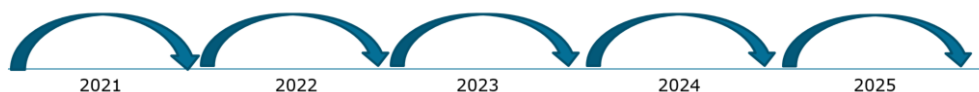
SRH014	# of initiatives to promote private sector involvement in SRH and HIV/AIDS services
--------	---

No disaggregation is needed for this indicator

#### 3.11.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods

For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



Focus of this indicator is on **unique**. If an initiative which has been included in year 1, continues in year 2 and further, it will only be included in the quantitative actual of year 1. However initiatives can evolve during the years and therefore qualitative information on all initiatives should be provided in the comment box.

#### 3.11.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*::

- A short description of the initiative
- Start date of the initiative
- Its stage
- The results it has achieved.



**3.12 SRHR indicator H Changes in (inter)national laws, policies, norms and practices leading to decrease of barriers to SRHR and HIV/AIDS services**

*3.12.1 Methodological notes*

For this indicator please report on changes in international resolutions such as CPD, CSW, HLPF, 3rd Committee and HRC; that were brought about with contribution of your program. At (sub)national this could entail changes in for instance health laws & policies, SRH policy, a reproductive health bill, the CSE curriculum, HIV/aids policy, termination of pregnancy act/abortion act, relevant local by-laws incl. on CEFM, FGM and others.

Changes in norms and practices are defined at the institutional level, not the individual level

*3.12.2 Indicator codes & disaggregation*

SRHR partnerships are asked to report on indicator H as follows:

- annually on the qualitative indicator H in their narrative reporting.
- report three times (baseline, midterm, endline) in IATI providing both quantitative information as well as qualitative information in the comment box.

For IATI the following disaggregation is to be used following SCS basket indicator 2:

- Laws
- Governmental policies
- Private sector company policies
- By-laws
- International agreements

For which the following indicator codes are to be used:

SRH015	# of laws blocked, adopted, improved leading to decrease of barriers to SRHR and HIV/AIDS services
SRH016	# of governmental policies blocked, adopted, improved leading to decrease of barriers to SRHR and HIV/AIDS services
SRH017	# of private sector company policies blocked, adopted, improved leading to decrease of barriers to SRHR and HIV/AIDS services
SRH018	# of by-laws blocked, adopted, improved for leading to decrease of barriers to SRHR and HIV/AIDS services
SRH019	# of international agreements blocked, adopted, improved leading to decrease of barriers to SRHR and HIV/AIDS services

Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

Norms and practices will not be reported in IATI, only in the annual narrative reporting.

*3.12.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods*

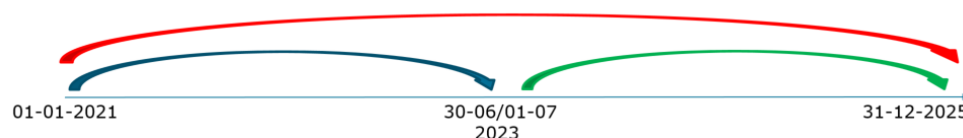
SRHR partnerships are asked to report on indicator H as follows:

- annually on the qualitative indicator H in their narrative reporting.
- report three times (baseline, midterm, endline) in IATI providing both quantitative information as well as qualitative information in the comment box.

This means a target will be set for the entire programme and actuals will be collected twice. In IATI these can be shown, using the following indicator periods: MFA asks to use the following indicator periods for reporting on basket indicator 1-4



- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2025 with the target – **red**
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 30-06-2023 with the MTR actual – **blue**
- Indicator period running from 01-07-2023 till 31-12-2025 with the endline actual – **green**



Target will be published once, actuals will be measured and published twice: the first indicator period only consists of the target for the full programme period. The second indicator period (for the MTR actual) and the third indicator period (for the end evaluation actual) do only contain an actual value and no target.

The IATI dashboard will allow some flexibility in the reporting periods for the MTR actuals, all actuals reported in 2023 will be included in the aggregation of midterm data.

Targets, baselines and actuals will need to include both quantitative as well as qualitative information, not just the number of laws or policies target but also include the kind of changes. The qualitative information can be provided in the comment boxes, there is no need to make separate qualitative indicators.

The measure of this indicator is **unique**, i.e. laws, policies, by-laws and international agreements will be counted just once. If implementation of a specific law counted in the first indicator period, and further improved in the second indicator period it will not be included in the quantitative actual. Information can be provided in the comment box.

#### 3.12.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the baseline:

- Current status of the laws, by-laws and/or international agreements your programme will strive to change.

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the target:

- Which laws, policies, by-laws and/or international agreements your programme will strive to change
- The desired changes

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the actual value:

- Which laws, policies, by-laws and/or international agreements have been improved
- What has been improved in these laws, policies, by-laws and/or international agreements
- The contribution of your programme towards the change.



**3.13 SRHR indicator I Description of effective use of accountability mechanisms by citizens/communities and civil society organizations towards SRHR of all people**

1.1.1 *Methodological notes*

This indicator is to be measured only qualitatively.

Describe in a few lines the accountability mechanisms used, for example UPR and treaty body recommendations on SRHR of all people; parliamentary questions or amendments in favor of SRHR of all people; social accountability for instance towards local governments or health centers

Describe also who has been able to use these mechanisms and if known also the results of the effective use of the accountability mechanisms.

1.1.2 *Indicator codes & disaggregation*

This indicator has one indicator code and no disaggregation

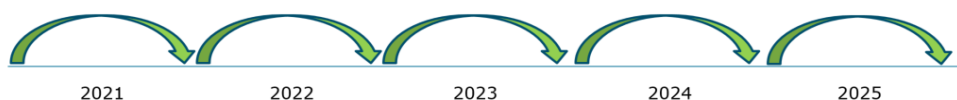
SRH020	Description of effective use of accountability mechanisms by citizens/communities and civil society organizations towards SRHR of all people
--------	--

The MFA has the ability to show a text with a maximum of 250 characters. Therefore it is recommended to be brief and provide additional information in the comment boxes.

1.1.3 *Reporting frequency/indicator periods*

For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish qualitative actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



The measure of this indicator is **reach**. Effective use of the same accountability mechanisms can be reported in different indicator periods.

1.1.4 *Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)*

Optional: describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *baseline*:

- Current status of the use of accountability mechanisms

Optional: describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:

- The desired outcomes

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:

- The contribution of your programme towards the change



- Optional: more details about the use of the accountability mechanisms
- Desired if available: the outcomes of the use of the accountability mechanisms



### 3.14 SRHR indicator J # of communities, CSOs and advocacy networks with increased lobby & advocacy capacities

#### 3.14.1 Methodological notes

This indicator tracks the number of communities, CSOs and advocacy networks with increased lobby and advocacy networks.

##### *Quantitative measurement:*

This indicator includes, communities, advocacy networks and both first and second tier partner CSOs with increased L&A capacities. Strategic partnership members are considered as first tier organisations, their implementing partners as second tier organisations.

---

*Attending a training by one staff member may be a trigger for a change in organizational capacity but in itself cannot be considered the change. There is a whole body of literature on lobby and advocacy capacity development and there are a number of tools that can be used to assess organizational capacity. So this number is not about the number of individuals trained, it is about the number of organizations, communities and advocacy networks with increased capacity to effectively lobby and advocate.*

---

*Qualitative measurement:* Explain the capacities and expertise developed for performing political roles and implementing advocacy strategies. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs were unable to increase their capacity.

In answering this question it helps to consider...

- ...explaining what different types of capacities different types of CSOs need for performing different political roles and implementing advocacy strategies
- ...explaining how this is context-specific and tailors to the needs of CSOs and their constituencies
- ...explaining the process of capacity building, what approach works and what doesn't

*Increased L&A capacities* is a very subjective statement in terms of both the nature and the magnitude of change. It therefore will require qualification in terms of what L&A capacities this is about. These can be highly context specific. About a decade ago most organizational capacity assessments followed the five core capabilities approach developed by ECPDM, and tailored towards its use in lobby & advocacy. It may still be in use with a number of organisations.

#### 3.14.2 Indicator codes & disaggregation

SRHR indicator J is linked to SCS basket indicator 5 and follows the same disaggregation for CSOs:

- Youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young people.
- Women led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by women
- Women & youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young women
- Other



with two additional sub-indicators for

- communities
- advocacy networks.

SRH021	# of women led CSOs with increased L&A capacities
SRH022	# of youth led CSOs with increased L&A capacities
SRH023	# of CSOs (not youth or women led) with increased L&A capacities
SRH024	# of CSOs which are both women and youth led with increased L&A capacities
SRH025	# of communities with increased L&A capacities
SRH026	# of advocacy networks with increased L&A capacities

MFA acknowledges that the disaggregation proposed is not exclusive, in case your programme is working with other specific types of CSO, please report them under SRH023(other) and provide information in the comment box on the type of CSOs Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

**3.14.3 Reporting frequency/indicator periods**

For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



Focus of this indicator is on **unique** communities, CSOs and advocacy networks. If a community, CSO or advocacy network has increased L&A capacities in year 1 and also in year 2, this community, CSO or advocacy network will only be included in the quantitative actual of year one. However, the same organization, network or community can see considerable growth in its L&A capacity over the five year time period. Hence in the qualitative actual (asked in the comment box) it will be good to establish the magnitude of change in qualitative terms.

**3.14.4 Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)**

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the **baseline**:

- What is the current capacity with regard to the L&A of the communities, CSOs and advocacy networks with regard to the specific focus of the programme.

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the **target**:

- What is the desired future capacity to lobby and advocate in this specific field.

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the **actual value**:

- How have the the communities, CSOs and advocacy networks been working on improving their capacity and in what terms has it improved its capacity?
- By what measure do you assess the lobby & advocacy capacity?
- Would you consider having achieved the desired future capacity already?

In case your programme is working with specific types of CSOs other than the given disaggregation options, please provide information on the type of CSOs in the comment box as well.



**3.15 SRHR indicator K Description of reduced barriers to accessing SRHR (incl. HIV/AIDS) information, services and supplies in humanitarian settings**

1.1.5 *Methodological notes*

This indicator is to be measured only qualitatively.

Description of how the activities in humanitarian settings reduced (a) barrier(s) to accessing SRHR (including HIV/AIDS) information, services and supplies. Please describe Success/case stories and/or community feedback regarding addressing barriers to accessing SRHR (incl. HIV/AIDS) information, services and supplies in humanitarian settings.

Definition of a humanitarian crises/disaster: a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts that exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources and therefore requires urgent action (national or international). The situation may either be man-made (e.g. armed conflict) or a natural phenomenon (e.g. drought). It can refer to slow- and rapid-onset situations, rural and urban environments and complex political emergencies in all countries (Sign et al, 2018; Sphere, 2019).

1.1.6 *Indicator codes & disaggregation*

This qualitative indicator has one indicator code and no disaggregation

SRH027	Description of reduced barriers to accessing SRHR (incl. HIV/AIDS) information, services and supplies in humanitarian settings
--------	--

The MFA has the ability to show a text with a maximum of 250 characters. Therefore it is recommended to be brief and provide additional information in the comment boxes.

1.1.7 *Reporting frequency/indicator periods*

For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish qualitative actuals and targets:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual



Measure of this indicator is **reach**. Continued reduction in the same barriers should be reported in the different indicator periods.



1.1.8

*Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)*

Optional: describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *baseline*:

- Current status of the barriers

Optional: describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:

- The desired outcomes

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:

- The contribution of your programme towards the change
- Optional: more details about the changes in the barriers.



#### 4 Contact details for further questions

SCS – MEL

- [SCS-MEL@minbuza.nl](mailto:SCS-MEL@minbuza.nl)

Support IATI helpdesk:

- [helpdesk-opendata@minbuza.nl](mailto:helpdesk-opendata@minbuza.nl)
- <https://iaticonnect.org/Netherlands-Corner/about>
- IATI guided implementation: <https://helpdesk-opendata-minbuza.nl/2021/04/new-guided-implementation/>
- Newsletter <https://helpdesk-opendata-minbuza.nl/newsletter>



## Literature

- Avelino, F. Wittmayer, J., Haxeltine, A., Kemp, R., O’Riordan, T., Weaver, P., Loorbach, D. and Rotmans, J. (2014) Game-changers and Transformative Social Innovation. The Case of the Economic Crisis and the New Economy, TRANSIT working paper, TRANSIT: EU SSH.2013.3.2-1 Grant agreement no: 613169 Available from: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/311746592\\_Game\\_Changers\\_and\\_Transformative\\_Social\\_Innovation\\_The\\_Case\\_of\\_the\\_Economic\\_Crisis\\_and\\_the\\_New\\_Economy](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/311746592_Game_Changers_and_Transformative_Social_Innovation_The_Case_of_the_Economic_Crisis_and_the_New_Economy) [accessed May 21 2021]
- Aylett A. (2010). *Participatory Planning, Justice, and Climate Change in Durban, South Africa*. Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space. 2010;42(1):99-115. doi:10.1068/a4274
- Bossuyt J. and Ronceray, M. (2020) *Claiming back civic space – Towards approaches fit for the 2020s?* ECPDM. Available from: [https://diplomatie.belgium.be/sites/default/files/downloads/study\\_claiming\\_back\\_civic\\_space\\_towards\\_approaches\\_fit\\_2020s.pdf](https://diplomatie.belgium.be/sites/default/files/downloads/study_claiming_back_civic_space_towards_approaches_fit_2020s.pdf) [accessed May 1, 2021]
- CIVICUS. The Gender and Social Inclusion Toolkit. Available from: [http://civicus.org/documents/CIVICUS\\_Social\\_Inclusion\\_Toolkit.pdf](http://civicus.org/documents/CIVICUS_Social_Inclusion_Toolkit.pdf) [accessed May 1, 2021]
- Elbers, W. and Kamstra, J. (2020). *How does organisational capacity contribute to advocacy effectiveness? Taking stock of existing evidence*, In: Development in Practice, DOI: 10.1080/09614524.2020.1779664
- Hart, Roger A. (1992). *Children's Participation: From tokenism to citizenship*, Innocenti Essay no. 4, International Child Development Centre, Florence Available from: <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/100-childrens-participation-from-tokenism-to-citizenship.html> [accessed May 1 2021] as quoted by YouthPower. Available from: <https://www.youthpower.org/youth-drq-toolkit-3-models-roger-hart-ladder> [accessed May 1, 2021]
- Kamstra, J. (2014). *Promoting Civil Society and Democracy. Tracing Ideals in Reality*. Proefschrift. Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen. Available from: <http://hdl.handle.net/2066/129846> [accessed 27-5-2021]
- OECD (2018). *Handbook on the OECD-DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker*. Available from: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Handbook-OECD-DAC-Gender-Equality-Policy-Marker.pdf> [accessed May 1, 2021]
- Start, D. and Hovland, I. (2004). *Tools for policy impact: a handbook for researchers*. Research and Policy in Development Programme. Overseas Development Institute. London. Online available in the following languages [English](#) / [Spanish](#)
- Swedish Mission Council (2015). *Five Steps to Successful Human Rights-Based Programming*. Available from: [https://www.dmcdd.org/fileadmin/Filer/Dokumenter/RBA\\_links/Five-Steps-to-Successful-Human-Rights-Based-Programming\\_SMC.pdf](https://www.dmcdd.org/fileadmin/Filer/Dokumenter/RBA_links/Five-Steps-to-Successful-Human-Rights-Based-Programming_SMC.pdf) [accessed 27 May 2021]