8. Are sufficient resources regularly provided to enforce laws and implement programmes?

Policies and laws are too often adopted without adequate funding being provided for their implementation. Budgets should be assessed to make sure that they meet the needs of the population, adequately serve the issues, including through local and national media, are important elements. Community mobilization on gender equality and non-violence is essential to stopping violence against women and girls, especially among men, young people, faith-based and other strategic groups.

10. Are monitoring and accountability systems functional and participatory?

The eight-point action plan in the Resolution of the National Assembly, in partnership with women’s and other civil society organizations, serves to ensure that policies and programmes work as intended. Financial considerations should be based on costing and should include seemingly peripheral but crucial considerations, such as free medical and legal aid and transportation support so that women and girls can access legal and other services, as well as afford the family-related costs of violence. National monitoring efforts should be linked to the CEDAW and other international treaty bodies. Periodic evaluations of the enforcement of laws and implementation of programmes should be conducted, using mechanisms such as ombudspersons, collaboration with the media to disseminate information on progress and shortcomings, and the involvement of Parliament in periodic reviews of the implementation of laws and regulations.

10-point Checklist

1. Are policies and programmes reflecting the needs and priorities of women and girls?
2. Are data collection, analysis and dissemination systems in place?
3. Do policies and programmes reflect a holistic, multi-sectoral approach?
4. Are emergency 'Frontline Services' available and accessible?
5. Is national legislation aligned with human rights standards?
6. Do decrees, regulations and protocols establish responsibilities and accountability?
7. Is there a National Action Plan and are key policies in place and under way?
8. Are sufficient resources regularly provided to enforce laws and implement programmes?
9. Are efforts focused on women’s empowerment and community mobilization?
10. Are monitoring and accountability systems functional and participatory?
National Accountability Framework to End Violence against Women and Girls

10-point Checklist

Violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread and deeply entrenched human rights violations in the world. It is deeply rooted in gender stereotypes and norms that subordinate and discriminate against women and girls. Violent acts against women and girls can result from an array of sources, including the discriminatory legal and policy frameworks and the unequal economic, political, and social power that underscores gender relations. Despite global efforts to end violence against women and girls, many women and girls continue to experience various forms of violence.

Below are ten key elements of a national accountability framework:

1. Are various forms of violence against women and girls addressed?

Addressing violence against women and girls requires a multi-sectoral approach involving national and regional authorities, non-governmental organizations and the entire forum from various sectors and disciplines. Beyond their responsibilities and strategies, various sectors (e.g., health, public security, health, labor, education, community-based organizations, religious groups, and others) should work together to address violence against women and girls, with clear roles and responsibilities to the relevant ministries.

2. Do policies and programmes reflect a holistic, multisectoral approach?

Interventions need to be composed of both services and referral systems for the survivors/victims of violence, as well as broader prevention efforts focused on social and community mobilization for ‘zero tolerance’ of violence. Policies and programmes should be based on the principles of universalism and non-discrimination, and should not only address the immediate needs of survivors but also focus on longer-term support.

3. Do policies and programmes reflect a holistic, multisectoral approach?

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4. Are data collection, analysis and dissemination systems in place?

Developing workable policies, programmes and responses depends on reliable data. This includes information on the prevalence, causes, survivors and perpetrators of violence against women and girls. It is the responsibility of governments and other stakeholders to collect and analyze data on violence against women and girls, and to make sure that women and girls have access to quality, accessible and timely information.

5. Are emergency ‘Frontline Services’ available and accessible?

Survivors of gender-based violence require immediate, ‘frontline’ support from the police and health system. Long-term needs also must be addressed by policies and programmes. It is essential that services紧急 to meet emerging needs are subject. Subject to need, all countries should include violence against women and girls on their national health and education agendas, and ensure that resources are allocated to support health services and referral systems.

6. Are various forms of violence against women and girls addressed?

Addressing violence against women and girls requires a multi-sectoral approach involving national and regional authorities, non-governmental organizations and the entire forum from various sectors and disciplines. Beyond their responsibilities and strategies, various sectors (e.g., health, public security, health, labor, education, community-based organizations, religious groups, and others) should work together to address violence against women and girls, with clear roles and responsibilities to the relevant ministries.

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Violence against women is never acceptable in any form. It is a violation of human rights that should be addressed immediately. The principles of universalism and non-discrimination should guide all policies and programmes to ensure that women and girls have equal access to safe and effective interventions. National accountability frameworks and standards provide a roadmap for achieving this goal.