



General Information

Fund	MPTF_00249: Complex Risk Analytics Fund (CRAF'd)					
FMP Record	MPTF_00249_00028: Rapid assessment data: Preventing conflict-related sexual violence					
MPTFO Project Id						
Start Date	To be determined: the date on which the initial Tranche will be released to OHCHR by the MPTF Office.					
End Date	01-Nov-2026					
Applicants	Status	Contact Type	Name	e-mail	Position	Telephone
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Description	<p>Objective</p> <p>This project aims to broaden the coverage and accelerate the reporting of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) in a sample of conflict-affected countries.</p> <p>In dynamic crises, the situation often outpaces the ability of human rights organizations to gather, process, and verify the volumes of information required for humanitarian, development and peacekeeping (HDP) partners to shape their response.</p> <p>In this context, the project seeks to deliver rapid assessment data to the HDP ecosystem by automating the gathering and capture of leads from open sources and their integration with established sources for human rights monitoring. Thanks to funding provided by the Complex Risk Analytics Fund (CRAF'd), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) will be in a position to leverage the power of machine learning to rapidly combine data across various sources and comprehensively assess risks as they emerge and develop.</p> <p>Deliverables</p> <p>The project will deliver a canonical dataset on conflict-related sexual violence, as well as privacy-preserving age and sex disaggregated spatiotemporal statistics and risk scores for broader consumption. These data products will be designed to support HDP actors in making informed decisions, allocating resources effectively, and implementing targeted interventions. The use of differential privacy techniques will ensure that sensitive information is protected while still providing valuable insights.</p> <p>Scaling up</p> <p>The scalability of the project is a key feature, allowing for expansion to more regions and conflicts in the future. The core infrastructure, including automated data collection and processing systems, is built to handle large data volumes and holds the potential for adaptation to new thematic areas. A standardized methodology ensures uniform data collection across various contexts, enabling comprehensive data gathering in diverse conflict-affected regions and providing valuable insights into global CRSV.</p> <p>Results</p> <p>The project will result in improved risk assessment and preventive actions, enhanced advocacy and awareness, support to conflict resolution by informing negotiations, and empowered communities with the information needed to advocate for protective measures. By providing accurate and timely data, the project will help HDP actors to anticipate, prevent, and respond to crises more effectively.</p>					

Universal Markers	Gender Equality Marker	Risk			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEM2 - GEWE is a significant objective of the Key Activity's overall intent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low Risk 			
Optional Markers	Fragile Context		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes 		
Fund Specific Markers	Funding Window / Direct Cost	Funding Windows			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Window A: Critical datasets on complex risks, including datasets and initiatives that enable monitoring and evaluation. 			
	Call for Proposals / Round	2024			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fourth Call for Proposals (Gender Data) 			
Geographical Scope	Geographical Scope	Name of the Region	Region(s)	Country	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global/Interregional 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Americas Africa Asia Europe 		
Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners	UN Participating Organizations	Government/ Multilateral/ NGO/ Other	New Entities	Implementing Partners	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights) 				
Programme and Project Cost	Participating Organization	Amount (in USD)	Comments		
	Budget Requested				
	OHCHR	\$499,968.20	We request the release of tranche 1 as soon as possible following start date (1 May 2025) to facilitate the project start-up phase. Release of the 2nd tranche is requested by February 2026, following achievement of a first milestones (Output 1.1: System of open-source data collection and AI models in production, evidenced by unverified consolidated dataset).		
	Total Budget Requested	\$499,968.20			
	Tranches				
	Tranche 1		Tranche 2		
	OHCHR (50%)	\$249,984.10	OHCHR (50%)	\$249,984.10	
	Total:	\$249,984.10	Total:	\$249,984.10	
	Other Sources (Parallel Funding)				
	Microsoft Corporation	\$755,590.00	Contribution to support data & analytics work of OHCHR Innovation Hub		
	Total	\$1,255,558.20			
	Thematic Keywords				
Programme Duration	Anticipated Start Date	01-May-2025			
	Duration (In months)	18			
	Anticipated End Date	01-Nov-2026			

Narratives

Title	Text
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Monitoring conflict-related sexual violence

Conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) remains a pervasive and devastating aspect of armed conflict, yet it is persistently underreported and inconsistently documented, limiting the effectiveness of response efforts. The absence of reliable data has been repeatedly highlighted in the Secretary-General's annual reports on Women, Peace, and Security and on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, emphasizing the urgent need for improved monitoring. Key stakeholders – including HDP actors, in particular through the [Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Arrangements \(MARA\)](#), on sexual violence in conflict, human rights organizations, local community groups, international bodies, and legal entities – depend on accurate and timely data to shape their interventions.

Challenges of traditional monitoring approaches

The chaotic nature of conflict environments often results in fragmented, unverifiable, or incomplete data on CRSV, making it difficult to assess the true scale, nature, and perpetrators of these crimes. Political and security restrictions limit access to conflict zones, complicating human rights monitoring and delaying critical responses. Traditional reporting mechanisms frequently collapse, creating blind spots in early warning systems and inhibiting timely interventions.

Underreporting of CRSV is also widespread due to structural and cultural barriers that deter survivors from speaking out. Fear of reprisals is a significant factor, particularly in settings where perpetrators – whether state actors, armed groups, or community leaders – exercise power and suppress disclosure. Social stigma further silences survivors, fostering an environment where CRSV remains hidden. Weak legal and institutional frameworks exacerbate the issue, as survivors often face impunity for perpetrators or, in some cases, even legal consequences themselves.

Without accurate, timely data, HDP actors struggle to conduct effective risk assessments and implement preventive measures, leaving vulnerable populations exposed to continued violence. The absence of reliable information impacts advocacy efforts and legal accountability, limiting the ability of justice mechanisms to pursue perpetrators and enforce protective measures.

Leveraging automated data-gathering for monitoring CRSV

This project strengthens early warning systems by automating data gathering and exchange and integrating it with established human rights monitoring mechanisms. By integrating and harmonising data from more sources, it increases the probability that CRSV incidents are detected. The production of rapid, reliable, and privacy-preserving spatiotemporal data, including sex-disaggregated statistics, allows HDP actors to recognize patterns of CRSV, assess risks more accurately, and identify high-risk areas and populations. These data also contribute to more coordinated and evidence-based response, for example the statistics conform to the [J/AF intersectoral severity analysis standard](#), which delineates by a description of the frequency and coverage of the violations. HDP actors can allocate resources more efficiently and coordinate interventions on this basis, ensuring at-risk communities have a heightened chance of receiving timely support. Closing critical information gaps prevents fragmented responses, better targets resource allocation, and fosters a multi-sectoral approach to addressing CRSV.

Geographic scope

This project will initially aim to broaden the coverage and accelerate the reporting of conflict-related sexual violence in Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, and Ukraine. Following a phased approach, we will aim to gradually expand the number of countries covered by the project based on substantive priorities, methodological lessons learned, as well as data and resource availability.

OHCHR assumes:

- That key staff contributing to the project outputs remain available to the project throughout its lifetime,
- That data gathered from open sources on conflict-related sexual violence is relevant and timely, and available to a sufficient degree,
- That AI models developed during the project will be able to apply human rights definitions and standards with sufficient accuracy,
- That effective controls for data protection and privacy will remain in place throughout the project.

If these assumptions remain in place, then the logical framework of this project would be:

IF OHCHR produces a system of data exchange, preservation and integration regarding alleged cases of conflict-related sexual violence (Output 1.1)

THROUGH

- Automatically gathering, extracting and preserving leads from open and closed sources (1.1.1)
- Developing AI models to apply human rights definitions and standards, harmonizing the source data and enabling integration (1.1.2)
- Integration of leads from external sources with existing human rights monitoring data available in OHCHR (1.1.3)
- Developing standard operating procedures and guidelines for ethical data sharing between OHCHR and external sources (1.1.4)

AND IF OHCHR produces a canonical dataset of alleged cases of conflict-related sexual violence. (Output 1.2)

THROUGH

- Automated deduplication of alleged cases across the integrated dataset (1.2.1)
- Data quality checks for completeness, uniqueness, validity and consistency (1.2.2)
- Implement automated anomaly detection algorithms to detect unexpected patterns (1.2.3)
- Contextual metadata enrichment to enhance perpetrator profiling (1.2.4)
- Automatically identifying high-risk leads based on schema constraints and flagged for review (1.2.5)
- Integrating all leads into OHCHR field data collection/processing tools for verification (1.2.6)

THEN, better data, analytics, knowledge, and capacity on complex risks in fragile and crisis-affected settings (Outcome 1) would be achieved;

AND IF OHCHR publishes privacy-preserving sex-disaggregated spatiotemporal statistics and risk scores (Output 2.1)

THROUGH

- Developing a model to generate synthetic data based on the case records, preserves the statistical properties of the original dataset (2.1.1)
- Developing a data release mechanism using the synthetic data or differential privacy (2.1.2)
- Evaluating the risk of identification and reidentification attacks for the two approaches (2.1.3)
- Testing the data release approaches with HDP users and converge on an approach (2.1.4)
- Developing a JIAF-aligned thresholds, phases and risk scored to accompany the privacy-preserving data release (2.1.5)

AND IF OHCHR publishes data products addressing crisis anticipation, prevention, and response use cases (Output 2.2)

THROUGH

- Researching user needs and data product requirements (2.2.1)
- Prototyping and testing the data products with HDP users (2.2.2)
- Conducting training workshops for HDP actors on interpreting and applying privacy-preserving CRSV data in real-world decision-making (2.2.3)
- Piloting the use of the data products with OHCHR, MARA mechanisms, and HDP stakeholders (2.2.4)
- Evaluating the impact of the data products on real-world decision-making and refining as necessary (2.2.5)

THEN better decisions in crisis anticipation, prevention, and response in fragile and crisis-affected settings (Outcome 2) would be achieved.

Overall, the impact would **THEN** be more targeted humanitarian response and more effective interventions, preventing or reducing the harm and suffering of populations at risk and supporting survivors with medical, psychological, legal and social services.

Methodology

Overview

The project leverages automated data gathering, AI-driven processing, and privacy-preserving analytics to generate timely, structured, and actionable insights for HDP stakeholders. It collaborates with human rights officers and human rights ecosystem organizations to develop data partnerships, refine a standardized schema, and align outputs with human rights definitions. Using AI-based extraction for unstructured data and schema mapping for structured sources, the system harmonizes diverse data formats. Iterative schema adjustments ensure optimal representation of CRSV cases while addressing edge cases and inconsistencies.

Open source data collection

For open-source data, metadata – including publication date, author, and location – is systematically extracted and stored. Deduplication methods prevent redundant entries caused by syndicated reporting, while web pages are archived as PDFs for long-term preservation enabling human rights investigations and accountability processes. The system applies OCR and AI-driven classification to extract key variables. Confidence scores assess extraction reliability, flagging low-confidence outputs for expert review. Data validation ensures alignment with predefined categories, while flagged inconsistencies inform schema refinements.

Integration with trusted sources

Direct data ingestion integrates structured data from trusted sources through automated pipelines that map incoming records to the predefined schema. The final integration step merges AI-processed outputs with directly ingested data, linking structured records to source metadata. Event, victim, and case deduplication ensures accurate aggregation of incidents by linking reports based on location, date, victim identity, and alleged violation type, preventing inflation due to multiple sources. Spatial verification using UN-mapped boundaries enhances geographic accuracy.

Quality assurance, bias mitigation and transparency

To maintain data quality, automated tracking monitors shifts in distributions, while precision, recall, and F1 scores assess model performance. Human-in-the-loop verification is a key component of bias mitigation. Analysts review all leads in priority country contexts. In addition, human rights experts verify flagged outputs and a random sample of AI-extracted data, ensuring continual refinement. Bias assessments examine demographic and geographic representativeness, while high-risk classifications receive additional expert verification. A feedback loop integrates human corrections into AI fine-tuning cycles, with schema refinements improving classification accuracy. Error analysis—including false positive/negative rates and confusion matrices—guides targeted improvements, ensuring model reliability.

Transparency is ensured through detailed accompanying metadata and documentation, covering dataset content, collection methods, processing steps, and due diligence considerations, enhancing usability for HDP actors. Source attribution is maintained throughout the pipeline and data lineage tracking provide full traceability of how data was collected, processed, and integrated.

Privacy-preserving analytics & product delivery

The canonical dataset (restricted access) serves as a foundation for privacy-preserving sex-disaggregated spatiotemporal statistics and risk scores (open access), using [synthetic data](#) generation or [differential privacy](#) to balance statistical integrity with anonymity. The project delivers three key data products for crisis anticipation, prevention, and response. These outputs provide spatiotemporal CRSV trends, risk scores, and early warning insights, enabling targeted interventions. End-user testing refines data release mechanisms, provided via an OHCHR open data platform and indexed on HDX and other relevant HDP platforms, including in non-technical formats such as CSV.

A structured validation process – including multi-stakeholder consultations with public and non-governmental sector organizations, field testing, compliance reviews and training workshop – refines the data products and integrates them into OHCHR workflows and HDP early warning mechanisms. The project follows an agile implementation cycle, ensuring sustainability through pilot deployments, scalability testing, and operational integration, strengthening CRSV prevention, response, and accountability.

Alignment with and Commitment to CRAF'd Principles

Commitment to CRAF'd principles

OHCHR is making an express commitment to align the project with the principles of the Complex Risk Analytics Fund (CRAF'd). Through this project, we strive to close critical data gaps, enhance data capacities and standards, and strengthen the quality of data-derived insights. By translating risk information into effective crisis action, we aim to contribute to a better alignment of anticipatory, prevention, and recovery responses to complex risks in fragile and crisis-affected settings. We are dedicated to delivering analytics products that inform evidence-based policymaking and guide operational planning and programming processes, including resource allocation through financial instruments. By enhancing the evidence base on conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), the project contributes to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals 5, 16 and 17. The focus on victims of conflict-related sexual violence aligns with OHCHR's general efforts to support the 2030 Agenda's overall principle of leaving no one behind and reaching those furthest behind first.

Promoting inclusivity

Recognizing the underrepresentation of women in technology and data access, we are dedicated to incorporating gender-sensitive approaches throughout our project. This includes actively engaging women and marginalized groups in the design and implementation phases, ensuring their perspectives are integral to our solutions. By doing so, we aim to address disparities and promote inclusivity within the technology sector. By utilizing non-proprietary data formats, we facilitate seamless data exchange across various systems and stakeholders, promoting a cohesive data environment. Finally, we are eager to work with the community of CRAF'd stakeholders and fellow grantees to derive the maximum value from the resources made available for our work.

Mitigating bias

Human rights considerations are at the forefront of our project. We are committed to protecting data integrity and mitigating biases to ensure that our outcomes benefit vulnerable populations. This, involves implementing robust data governance practices and continuously monitoring our processes to uphold standards. While the project leverages AI for data analysis and combination, human-in-the-loop verification and structured quality control measures are implemented throughout to detect and address any model bias on a continuous basis.

By embedding these principles into our project, we strive to create solutions that are not only innovative but also uphold and promote the core values of CRAF'd.

Objectives

By automating data gathering and integrating open-source information with other data streams, the project provides timely, structured, and privacy-preserving insights on conflict-related sexual violence. The delivery of spatiotemporal statistics and risk scores allows for the identification of high-risk locations and populations, facilitating targeted interventions. The focus on disaggregating data while preserving privacy, ensures that the specific needs and risks faced by different demographic groups are understood and addressed. This supports the development of gender-responsive decision-making, resource allocation and programming, including support to victims, that consider the unique vulnerabilities of women, girls, boys, prisoners of war, and other marginalized groups in crisis situations.

Integration with Existing Data Infrastructure & Initiatives

The project is designed for interoperability with existing HDP data ecosystems by adhering to standardized formats, and API-based integration mechanisms. In leveraging structured and geo-referenced metadata, the project enables smooth ingestion into existing crisis response platforms and aligns with OCHA's [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#) (HDX) and complements existing HDP datasets.

Fostering Data Interoperability & Compatibility

The project provides key information to the HDP nexus, in particular the Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Arrangements (MARA) on sexual violence in conflict. To ensure cross-platform compatibility, the project harmonizes where possible data formats with HDP analytics platforms and analysis frameworks, using standardized data fields and schemas, as well as conforming to the [JIAF intersectoral severity analysis standard](#), which delineates by a description of the frequency and coverage of the violations.

Partnerships, Data Exchanges & Cross-Project Synergies

The project establishes data-sharing agreements with human rights organizations and local networks to ensure the responsible exchange of CRSV-related data. Data is exchanged via secure APIs and encrypted data pipelines, allowing for controlled access while maintaining confidentiality. Regarding open access to privacy-preserving sex-disaggregated spatiotemporal statistics and risk scores, these will be available directly via API, as well as via HDX or similar easy-to-use HDP platforms, including in non-technical formats such as CSV.

Emerging Collaborations & Ecosystem Growth

The project takes an ecosystem approach to developing a canonical dataset on CRSV. In establishing data partnerships with human rights ecosystem actors, methodological workshops will take place to facilitate cooperation, data exchange and product development and uptake. Local knowledge and perspectives will be critical to shape methodological decisions as well as the product outputs. OHCHR will be working in close dialogue with local women's rights organizations and human rights defenders, [DPO](#), [UNDP](#), [UNICEF](#), [UNFPA](#), [UN Women](#), and the [Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on CRSV](#) to provide products that meet their requirements. This inclusive approach ensures that the data collected and analyzed is not only used for immediate response but also contributes to building local capacities and fostering a collaborative international response to conflict-related sexual violence, supporting the broader goals of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda.

Use Cases

- Use Case 1: Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Arrangements (MARA) use the project outputs to track escalating risks in conflict zones, enabling evidence-based advocacy and targeted Security Council briefings.
- Use Case 2: Country-Level Response. Local partners use the project outputs to prioritize humanitarian assistance, document further evidence for legal accountability, and design community-specific protective interventions.

Gender mainstreaming

The project contributes to mainstreaming gender considerations across the humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding nexus by providing critical data that highlights the gendered impacts of crises. The availability of more comprehensive datasets on conflict related sexual violence supports coordinated efforts across these pillars, fostering a holistic response to crises that addresses both immediate needs and long-term structural inequalities. This alignment helps ensure that gender equality and women's rights are central to conflict response and recovery efforts.

Sustainability

Update Frequency

The project will deliver privacy-preserving data on conflict-related sexual violence and risk scores following a structured release cycle, which will be established in cooperation with stakeholders and driven by their requirements. Information on datasets will be available on platforms like the [Humanitarian Data Exchange](#) (HDX) in machine-readable formats, adhering to open data standards for interoperability and ease of use by HDP stakeholders.

Quality Assurance & Data Integrity

The project ensures data accuracy and reliability through a multi-layered validation framework, integrating [deduplication](#), spatial verification, and anomaly detection. Model performance is assessed using [precision, recall, and F1 scores](#), while analysts review priority cases and validate flagged and randomly sampled AI outputs. Bias assessments evaluate demographic and geographic representation. An iterative feedback loop refines AI classification accuracy, schema structuring, and error mitigation through false positive/negative analysis and confusion matrix evaluations. This adaptive learning cycle maintains high data integrity and ensures outputs are trustworthy and actionable.

Accessibility for the Broader Ecosystem

The project will use widely recognized open-standard formats for all datasets. For tabular data, CSV format will be used, compatible with most data analysis tools and platforms. For more complex data structures, JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) will be employed, widely supported and easily readable by both humans and machines. To ensure cross-platform compatibility, data formats will be harmonized with HDP analytics platforms, using standardized data fields and schemas, and providing dashboards, data reports, and guidance materials for stakeholders.

Long-Term Sustainability Beyond CRAF'd Funding

To ensure long-term sustainability, the project infrastructure will set up in alignment with OHCHR's Human Rights Data Exchange. This flagship project of the Innovation and Analytics Hub is creating a platform for data gathering, enrichment, and AI innovation across the human rights ecosystem. It provides a sustainable technical infrastructure, leveraging resources pooled across multiple long-term data-focused projects in the Office supported by diverse funding sources. The continued provision of data products will benefit from the use of automated data pipelines and AI-powered models, limiting maintenance cost following the initial setup and training phase.

Scalability

Overview

The project is designed with scalability in mind, allowing for an expansion of coverage to more regions and conflicts in the future and involving additional UN field presences and HDP actors. Its core infrastructure, including automated data collection and processing systems, is built to handle large data volumes and can easily adapt to new areas. A standardized methodology ensures uniform data across various contexts, enabling comprehensive data gathering in diverse conflict-affected regions and providing valuable insights into global conflict-related sexual violence.

Bias mitigation

To avoid biases during scaling, we will ensure diverse representation in our data sources, including different languages, media outlets, and local CSO reports, to capture a fuller view of each situation. We will continuously refine our data collection tools to identify and mitigate inherent biases. Collaboration with local organizations and experts will help address specific regional nuances and challenges, further minimizing bias. These measures aim to provide fair, accurate, and representative data, supporting informed decision-making and action across extensive geographic areas.

Gradual expansion

The project will take point of departure in countries where we have good data availability from both open sources and internal sources, as well as some capacity to corroborate leads by means of manual verification. This includes the Central African Republic, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, and Ukraine. Following a phased approach, we will seek to gradually expanding coverage based on substantive priorities, methodological lessons learned, as well as data and resource availability.

We are confident that the project's methodology can be expanded beyond the topic of conflict-related sexual violence to other critical human rights violations. This includes notably attacks on human rights defenders, where OHCHR has a strong mandate for data collection as custodian of [SDG indicator 16.10.1](#) (Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months). OHCHR's strong institutional mandate in this area and available capacity in the Innovation and Analytics Hub, which is already supported by international donors, make this area a strong candidate for expansion.

<p>Innovation</p>	<p>Technology & Methodology Innovation</p> <p>The project employs advanced machine learning (ML), natural language processing (NLP), and differential privacy techniques to enhance the efficiency, accuracy, and security of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) data collection and analysis. By leveraging automated AI-driven extraction, the system gathers structured and unstructured data from UN entities, civil society organizations, news reports, and other open sources, significantly reducing the time lag typically associated with established methods. Transformer-based NLP models process multilingual text, identifying relevant events, actors, locations, and violations while applying entity resolution and deduplication to enhance data integrity.</p> <p>To address data protection risks, the project employs differential privacy techniques and synthetic data generation, allowing stakeholders to access statistical insights without compromising confidentiality. Privacy-preserving spatiotemporal analytics ensure that data can be used for risk assessment and early warning while mitigating the risks of re-identification.</p> <p>Efficiency, Effectiveness and Scalability</p> <p>The project significantly enhances efficiency over manual approaches by automating data ingestion and classification, while maintaining expert oversight through human-in-the-loop verification. Thanks to an automated pipeline of leads, the capacity of human experts can be focused on validation and corroboration of cases. Spatiotemporal analysis, anomaly detection, and risk scoring models further improve effectiveness. The system is scalable due to its modular architecture and integration of diverse sources of information, allowing for adaptation to new languages, regions, and types of violations.</p> <p>Managing Emerging Risks</p> <p>The adoption of AI-driven automation introduces new challenges, including algorithmic bias, model drift, and data access constraints. To mitigate these risks, the project employs bias assessments, error analysis, and active learning cycles, ensuring continuous model refinement and representative training datasets. The system is regularly tested against validation data, ensuring model performance tracking, alignment with human rights definitions and standards, and operational needs.</p> <p>By integrating state-of-the-art AI methodologies with established human rights monitoring practices, this project bridges gaps in accessibility, speed, and data protection, ensuring actionable insights for HDP stakeholders.</p>
<p>Cost Effectiveness</p>	<p>We aim to demonstrate economical use of resources through several key strategies. Firstly, we leverage technologies like automation and machine learning to efficiently process large volumes of data, reducing the need for extensive manual gathering of leads and associated costs. This allows us to maximize data collection and initial analysis capabilities with minimal resource expenditure.</p> <p>Secondly, our collaborative approach with established organizations and local partners enables us to share resources and infrastructure, avoiding duplication of efforts and ensuring that funding is directed toward critical needs. Additionally, by using open-source tools and platforms, we minimize software costs and enhance interoperability. This approach ensures that our project delivers high-quality outcomes while maintaining a cost-effective and sustainable operational model.</p> <p>As the project is strategically placed in the OHCHR Innovation and Analytics Hub, it will benefit from available technological infrastructure, including advanced data collection tools, secure storage systems, established open-source data pipelines, and open data portal. Thanks to an ongoing partnership with the Microsoft Corporation, additional resources in the form of staff capacity and IT infrastructure (USD 755,590 over the project duration) will be available to achieve the project's objectives. This integration ensures cost efficiency by utilizing shared resources without the need for additional investments. Alignment with OHCHR's general infrastructure for open source data collection, analysis and publication, which is used by a number of projects with diverse funding sources, also ensures long-term financial sustainability for the continued delivery of project outputs.</p> <p>Finally, the project will capitalize on synergies with various ongoing initiatives within the Hub, such as the expanded use of AI-driven media monitoring tools, structured data collection frameworks for human rights incidents, and the development of comprehensive human rights taxonomies. The Hub's applied expertise in deploying large language models (LLMs) and natural language processing (NLP) tools will further contribute to the success of the project.</p>

SDG Targets

Target	Description
Main Goals	

Target	Description
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	
TARGET_17.18	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
Secondary Goals	
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build ef...	
TARGET_16.1	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
TARGET_16.10	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
TARGET_16.2	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
TARGET_16.3	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

SDG Indicators

Indicator Code	Description
C160102	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
C160103	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
C161001	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
C160203	16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
C160301	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
C050201	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
C050202	5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

Contribution to SDGs

Participating Organization	% TARGET_5.2	% TARGET_16.1	% TARGET_16.10	% TARGET_17.18	% TARGET_16.2	% TARGET_16.3	% Total
OHCHR	40	10	10	10	20	10	100
Total contribution by target	40	10	10	10	20	10	
Project contribution to SDG by target	40	10	10	10	20	10	100

List of documents

Document	Document Type	Document Source	Document Abstract	Document Date	Classification	Featured	Status	Modified By	Modified On
No data available.									

Project Results

Outcome	Output	Description
<p>Outcome 1: Better data, analytics, knowledge, and capacity on complex risks in fragile and crisis-affected settings.</p>		<p>Datasets and analytical models produced by the project address existing data gaps on conflict-related sexual violence, enhancing the ability of humanitarian actors to understand and analyze related risks in fragile and crisis-affected settings.</p>
	<p>Output 1.1: A system of data exchange, preservation and integration for data on conflict-related sexual violence is established.</p>	<p>Establishing a robust system integrating data from open sources with human rights monitoring data from OHCHR operations via automated pipelines, and applying human rights definitions and taxonomies by using AI models.</p>

Outcome	Output	Description		
Activities				
Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
1.1.1 Automatically gather, extract and preserve leads from open and closed sources.	Using automated data pipelines collect data on conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) from various open and closed sources. Automation ensures efficiency and scalability, allowing for continuous data collection without the need for manual intervention.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
1.1.2 Develop AI models to apply human rights definitions and standards, harmonizing the source data and enabling integration.	Development of Natural Language Processing (NLP) models to accurately apply human rights definitions and standards to the data to harmonize data across different sources and enabling integration into existing human rights monitoring systems, supported by continuous application of quality assurance and bias mitigation measures.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
1.1.3 Integrate leads data from external sources with existing human rights monitoring data available in OHCHR.	Integration of external data with available human rights monitoring information gathered across OHCHR's mandates, including data collected in field duty stations, information received and generated by the human rights mechanisms, and other activities.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
1.1.4 Develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) and guidelines for ethical data sharing between OHCHR and external sources	Creation of standard operating procedures (SOPs) and guidelines to govern the ethical sharing of data between OHCHR and external sources. These guidelines will address issues such as data privacy, consent, and security, ensuring that data sharing practices adhere to the highest ethical standards and protect the rights of individuals.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		

Outcome	Output	Description
	Output 1.2: A canonical dataset of alleged cases of conflict-related sexual violence is created.	Producing a comprehensive and reliable dataset of alleged CRSV cases. Quality checks will be implemented to verify completeness, uniqueness, validity, and consistency of leads and case data. Leads are subsequently integrated into OHCHR field data collection and processing tools for verification.

Outcome	Output	Description			
Activities					
Title		Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
1.2.1 Implement automated deduplication of alleged cases across the integrated dataset		Implementation of automated processes to identify and remove redundant entries from the integrated dataset. Deduplication ensures that each case of CRSV is represented only once, preventing data inflation and maintaining accuracy of the dataset.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
1.2.2 Set up data quality checks for completeness, uniqueness, validity and consistency		Establish a setup for continuous and rigorous data quality checks to verify the completeness, uniqueness, validity, and consistency of the dataset.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
1.2.3 Implement automated anomaly detection algorithms to detect unexpected patterns.		Automated anomaly detection identifies unexpected shifts in spatiotemporal distributions, enhancing data quality control and, if correct following review, supporting early warning.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
1.2.4 Introduce contextual metadata enrichment to enhance perpetrator profiling		Identifying contextual metadata that supports the identification of perpetrators, including time and location, victim characteristics, incident circumstances, environmental context, etc.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
1.2.5 Automatically identify high-risk leads based on schema constraints and flag for review		High-risk leads are automatically flagged based on schema categories, timeliness, and country classifications, ensuring that critical cases are prioritized for expert review.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
1.2.6 Integrate leads into OHCHR field data collection and processing tools for verification		Making leads available for field-based OHCHR staff and investigative mandates supported by the Office through their suite of digital tools to allow for corroboration and verification, feeding back into the dataset.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
Outcome 2: Better decisions in crisis anticipation, prevention, and response in fragile and crisis-affected settings.		Datasets and analytical models produced by the project contribute to early warning and strategic foresight and inform decision-making processes for crisis prevention and response.			

Outcome	Output	Description
	Output 2.1: Publication of privacy-preserving sex-disaggregated spatiotemporal statistics and risk scores	Data products generated under this output will help identify high-risk areas and populations, enabling targeted interventions and resource allocation. The use of synthetic data and differential privacy ensures that the privacy of individuals is protected, even as detailed and useful data is shared.

Outcome	Output	Description			
Activities					
Title		Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
2.1.1 Develop a model to generate synthetic data based on the case records		Establishing a model to generate synthetic data based on the case records, mimicking the statistical properties of the original dataset while removing personally identifiable information. This allows for meaningful analysis without compromising on privacy.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
2.1.2 Develop a data release mechanism using differential privacy		Implementing a data release mechanism that employs differential privacy techniques, adding controlled noise to the data to protect individual identities while maintaining the utility of the data for analysis.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
2.1.3 Evaluate the risk of identification and reidentification attacks for the two approaches		The evaluation process includes testing the robustness of the proposed privacy-preserving techniques (synthetic data/differential privacy) to ensure that individuals cannot be identified from the released data.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
2.1.4 Test the data release approaches with HDP users and converge on an approach		Testing the privacy-preserving techniques with humanitarian, development, and peace (HDP) users to gather feedback and refine and improve the data release mechanisms, ensuring that results maintain practical use value and meet user needs.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
2.1.5 Develop thresholds, phases and risk scores to accompany the privacy-preserving data release		Create thresholds, phases, and risk scores that align with the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF). These metrics provide actionable insights for HDP actors, helping them understand the severity and patterns of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) across different contexts.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		

Outcome	Output	Description			
	Output 2.2: Publication of data products addressing crisis anticipation, prevention, and response use cases.	Creation and dissemination of data products that address various use cases related to crisis anticipation, prevention, and response. Data products will be piloted with OHCHR, MARA mechanisms, and Humanitarian, Development and Peace (HDP) stakeholders, and their impact on real-world decision-making will be evaluated and refined as necessary.			
	Activities				
	Title	Description	Lead Participating Organization	Participating Organization	Other Organizations
	2.2.1 Research user needs and data product requirements	Understanding needs and requirements of HDP users to ensure that data products developed by the project are relevant and useful. This involves user research through bilateral engagement with partners, focus group conversations, etc.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
	2.2.2 Prototype and test data products with HDP users	Developing prototypes of the data products to test and refine them with HDP users, allowing for the identification of any issues or improvements needed, and ensuring that the final products are practical and effective.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
	2.2.3 Conduct training workshops for HDP actors on interpreting and applying privacy-preserving CRSV data in real-world decision-making	Conducting a series of workshops that aim to build capacity and ensure that users can effectively interpret and apply the data, maximizing the impact of the data products and ensuring the information is interpreted correctly.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		
	2.2.4 Pilot the use of data products with OHCHR, MARA mechanisms, and HDP stakeholders	Pilot phase to allow for real-world testing and validation of data products, identifying any remaining practical challenges and ensuring the products are effective in real-world settings.	OHCHR - OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)		

Signature Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No signature indicators available.												

Imported Fund Outcome / Output Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Stakeholders that use project outputs to support crisis action.		This indicator aims to measure the extent to which entities use project outputs for crisis action, including for programming, decision-making, and resource allocation.	Surveys, interviews, analysis of public policy documents/emergency response plans/reports, other documents.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	64	2027	Outcome : Outcome 2: Better decisions in crisis anticipation, prevention, and response in fragile and crisis-affected settings. Output : Output 2.2: Publication of data products addressing crisis anticipation, prevention, and response use cases.
	Stakeholders that use project outputs for crisis response.	This indicator aims to measure the extent to which the project outputs are used by entities specifically for crisis response, including for programming, decision-making, and resource allocation.	Surveys, interviews, analysis of public policy documents/emergency response plans/reports, other documents.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	64	2027	

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Funding allocated for crisis action with the support of project outputs.		This indicator aims to measure the extent to which the project outputs are used to facilitate funding decisions related to crisis action. The indicator focuses on the amount of funding allocated to crisis action that can be directly / indirectly attributed to the use of project outputs, such as data, evidence, and analysis, in decision-making processes.	Surveys, interviews, analysis of public policy documents/ emergency response plans/reports, other documents.	Investment	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	14000000	2027	Outcome : Outcome 2: Better decisions in crisis anticipation, prevention, and response in fragile and crisis-affected settings. Output: Output 2.1: Publication of privacy-preserving sex-disaggregated spatiotemporal statistics and risk scores

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
	Funding allocated for crisis action specifically in fragile settings.	This sub-indicator aims to measure the extent to which the project outputs are used to facilitate funding decisions related to crisis action specifically in fragile contexts. The indicator focuses on the amount of funding allocated to crisis action that can be directly / indirectly attributed to the use of project outputs, such as data, evidence, and analysis, in decision-making processes.	Surveys, interviews, analysis of public policy documents/ emergency response plans/reports, other documents.	Investment	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	14000000	2026	
Downloads and/or users of project outputs.		This indicator aims to measure the use and dissemination of project outputs by tracking the number of downloads and/or users of the project outputs.	Surveys, interviews, internal statistics.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	500	2027	Outcome : Outcome 2: Better decisions in crisis anticipation, prevention, and response in fragile and crisis-affected settings. Output: Output 2.1: Publication of privacy-preserving sex-disaggregated spatiotemporal statistics and risk scores

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
	Downloads and/or users of project outputs from stakeholders in fragile and/or crisis-affected settings.	This sub-indicator aims to measure the use and dissemination of project outputs by tracking the number of downloads and/or users specifically in fragile and/or crisis-affected settings.	Surveys, interviews, internal statistics.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	200	2026	
Datasets provided by the project.		This indicator aims to measure the provision and dissemination of datasets by the project to stakeholders.	Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	12	2027	Outcome : Outcome 2: Better decisions in crisis anticipation, prevention, and response in fragile and crisis-affected settings. Output: Output 2.1: Publication of privacy-preserving sex-disaggregated spatiotemporal statistics and risk scores
	Datasets provided with granularity at the sub-national level or below (spatial resolution).		Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	12	2026	
	Datasets provided with at least monthly granularity, (temporal resolution).		Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	6	2026	

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
	Datasets provided that are disaggregated by sex, age, disability, etc. (at least one).		Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	6	2026	
	Datasets provided with open access.		Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	12	2026	
	Datasets provided in non-proprietary formats,	E.g., csv, json, xml, txt, sql (not dta, spss or similar proprietary file formats).	Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	12	2026	
Analytics products provided by the project.		This indicator aims to measure the provision and dissemination of analytics products by the project to stakeholders.	Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	2	2027	Outcome : Outcome 2: Better decisions in crisis anticipation, prevention, and response in fragile and crisis-affected settings. Output: Output 2.2: Publication of data products addressing crisis anticipation, prevention, and response use cases.
	Analytics products that allow comparison by sex, age, disability, etc. (at least one).		Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	2	2026	
	Analytics products with open access.		Internal tracking.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	2	2026	

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Knowledge and capacity building Initiatives conducted as part of the project.		This indicator aims to measure the provision of knowledge and capacity building initiatives by the project to stakeholders. The indicator reflects the extent to which the project has supported the development of skills, knowledge, and expertise related to the project's goals and objectives.	Internal tracking.	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	2	2027	Outcome : Outcome 2: Better decisions in crisis anticipation, prevention, and response in fragile and crisis-affected settings. Output : Output 2.2: Publication of data products addressing crisis anticipation, prevention, and response use cases.
Participants in knowledge and capacity initiatives as part of this project.		This indicator aims to measure the number of individuals who have participated in knowledge and capacity building initiatives provided by the project. The indicator reflects the extent to which the project has engaged stakeholders in the development of skills, knowledge, and expertise related to the project's goals and objectives.	Surveys, registration statistics.	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	120	2027	Outcome : Outcome 2: Better decisions in crisis anticipation, prevention, and response in fragile and crisis-affected settings. Output : Output 2.2: Publication of data products addressing crisis anticipation, prevention, and response use cases.

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
	Non-male participants in knowledge and capacity initiatives as part of this project.	This sub-indicator aims to measure the number of non-male individuals who have participated in knowledge and capacity building initiatives provided by the project.	Surveys, registration statistics.	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	60	2026	
	Participants from fragile and crisis-affected settings in knowledge and capacity initiatives as part of this project.	This sub-indicator aims to measure the number of individuals from fragile and crisis affected settings who have participated in knowledge and capacity building initiatives provided by the project.	Surveys, registration statistics.	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	60	2026	
	Non-male participants from fragile and crisis-affected settings in knowledge and capacity initiatives as part of this project.	This sub-indicator aims to measure the number of non-male individuals from fragile and crisis affected settings who have participated in knowledge and capacity building initiatives provided by the project.	Surveys, registration statistics.	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	30	2026	

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Understanding of the datasets / analytical tools by the key stakeholders.		This indicator aims to measure the level of comfortability and technical understanding of the datasets or analytical tool provided as part of the project.	Surveys, interviews, internal statistics.	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Percentage	0	2025	85	2027	Outcome : Outcome 1: Better data, analytics, knowledge, and capacity on complex risks in fragile and crisis-affected settings. Output: Output 1.2: A canonical dataset of alleged cases of conflict-related sexual violence is created.
External reports and other tangible products that feature data or analytics from the project.		This indicator aims to measure external reports and other tangible products that feature data or analytics from the project.	Internal tracking.	Other	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	5	2027	Outcome : Outcome 1: Better data, analytics, knowledge, and capacity on complex risks in fragile and crisis-affected settings. Output: Output 1.2: A canonical dataset of alleged cases of conflict-related sexual violence is created.

Project Indicators

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
Number of countries covered by data collection		This indicator aims to measure the number of countries for which data collection (from open sources) is in place.	Internal tracking, statistical metadata	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	24	2027	Outcome : Outcome 1: Better data, analytics, knowledge, and capacity on complex risks in fragile and crisis-affected settings. Output: Output 1.1: A system of data exchange, preservation and integration for data on conflict-related sexual violence is established.
No components available.												
Number of countries covered by analytical outputs		This indicator aims to measure the number of countries covered by spatiotemporal statistics and risk scores.	Internal tracking	Capacity	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	12	2027	Outcome : Outcome 2: Better decisions in crisis anticipation, prevention, and response in fragile and crisis-affected settings. Output: Output 2.1: Publication of privacy-preserving sex-disaggregated spatiotemporal statistics and risk scores

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No components available.												
Number of visualisations/downloads of statistics/risk scores		This indicator aims to measure the public interest in the canonical dataset of alleged statistics and risk scores on conflict-related sexual violence.	Web statistics	Other	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	200	2027	Outcome : Outcome 2: Better decisions in crisis anticipation, prevention, and response in fragile and crisis-affected settings. Output : Output 2.1: Publication of privacy-preserving sex-disaggregated spatiotemporal statistics and risk scores
No components available.												
Number of visits/downloads of data products		Measuring the public interest in data products addressing crisis anticipation, prevention, and response use cases developed on the basis of project outputs.	Web statistics	Other	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	2000	2027	Outcome : Outcome 2: Better decisions in crisis anticipation, prevention, and response in fragile and crisis-affected settings. Output : Output 2.2: Publication of data products addressing crisis anticipation, prevention, and response use cases.

Indicator Title	Component Title	Description	Means of Verification	Category	Cycle	Scope	Value Type	Baseline Value	Baseline Year	Target Value	Target Year	Linked Outcome / Output
No components available.												
Number of stakeholder consultations conducted		Measuring the consultation of stakeholders, including from fragile/crisis affected settings, to assess needs and gather substantive perspectives with a view to project outputs.	Internal tracking	Beneficiaries	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	4	2027	Outcome : Outcome 1: Better data, analytics, knowledge, and capacity on complex risks in fragile and crisis-affected settings. Output : Output 1.2: A canonical dataset of alleged cases of conflict-related sexual violence is created.
	Number of stakeholder consultations conducted with stakeholders in fragile/crisis affected settings	Measuring the consultation of stakeholders, including from fragile/crisis affected settings, to assess needs and gather substantive perspectives with a view to project outputs.		Beneficiaries	Yearly	Global	Number	0	2025	2	2027	

Risks

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
Breach of data protection and privacy.	• Operational	Medium	Unlikely	Major	Implementation of robust data encryption and anonymization techniques, including assessment of second-order risks (mosaic effect). Ensuring strict controls and accountability mechanisms in line with UN Secretariat Data Protection and Privacy Policy.	OHCHR

Technological failures or malfunctions.	• Operational	Low	Unlikely	Moderate	Continuous testing and quality assurance. Regular maintenance and updates of core technological systems. Presence of backup systems and data recovery plans.	OHCHR
Structural bias in data gathered from open sources and/or AI-powered analysis.	• Operational	Medium	Possible	Moderate	Implementation of rigorous data validation and verification processes, ensuring diversity of data sources, and regularly reviewing and updating data collection and analytical methodologies.	OHCHR
Key staff turnover or unavailability.	• Organizational	Medium	Unlikely	Moderate	Developing a robust succession plan and cross-training program in the Innovation and Analytics Hub. Ensuring adequate documentation of the project and key technical components.	OHCHR
Insufficient or irrelevant data from open sources.	• Operational	Medium	Possible	Moderate	Diversifying data sources to ensure a broad and comprehensive dataset. Continuous monitoring and adaptation of data collection strategies to ensure relevance and timeliness.	OHCHR
User resistance to new data products and methodologies.	• Operational	Medium	Likely	Moderate	Continuous user engagement from the start to build buy-in and support and obtain feedback. Providing comprehensive capacity-building resources and support for new data products with a focus on application in practice.	OHCHR
Inaccurate AI model application of human rights definitions and standards.	• Operational	Medium	Possible	Major	Involving human rights experts within and beyond OHCHR in the development and testing of AI models. Implementing a robust feedback loop to continuously improve AI model performance.	OHCHR
Integration challenges between open source leads and existing human rights monitoring data.	• Operational	Medium	Likely	Moderate	Conducting thorough testing and validation of integration processes at all stages. Review and adjustment of human rights monitoring methodologies in OHCHR in conjunction with the project.	OHCHR
Lack of sustainable longer-term funding for the project beyond the duration of the initial grant from CRAP'd.	• Financial	Medium	Possible	Major	Diversification of funding sources through continuous resource mobilization efforts. Strategic partnerships with organizations who can provide support, including in-kind. Strengthening organizational capacity to maintain product outputs.	OHCHR
Challenges in ensuring the long-term sustainability and scalability of the project's outputs, limiting the project's impact and its ability to expand to new regions or contexts.	• Organizational	Medium	Possible	Major	Leveraging partnerships with local and international organizations to build buy-in and support for scaling up the project. Implementing an iterative approach to scaling, expanding gradually based on user requests and feedback and lessons learned.	OHCHR

Budget by UNSDG Categories: Over all

Budget Lines	OHCHR (7%) *	Total
1. Staff and other personnel	\$361,260.00	\$361,260.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		\$0.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation		\$0.00
4. Contractual services	\$80,000.00	\$80,000.00
5. Travel	\$26,000.00	\$26,000.00

Budget Lines	OHCHR (7%) *	Total
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		\$0.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		\$0.00
Project Costs Sub Total	\$467,260.00	\$467,260.00
8. Indirect Support Costs	\$32,708.20	\$32,708.20
Total	\$499,968.20	\$499,968.20

Budget by UNSDG Categories: 2025

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year *	Description	OHCHR (7%) *	Total
1. Staff and other personnel	2025	P4 Programme Management Officer/Information Management Officer (8 months)	\$160,560.00	\$160,560.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2025			\$0.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2025			\$0.00
4. Contractual services	2025	Consultants (Data engineers, data analysts) to support development of Data exchange system (Output 1.1)	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
5. Travel	2025	Missions to field offices to review monitoring efforts on CRSV with a view to data integration and use of project outputs (Activity 1.1.3)	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2025			\$0.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2025			\$0.00
Project Costs Sub Total			\$190,560.00	\$190,560.00
8. Indirect Support Costs			\$13,339.20	\$13,339.20
Total			\$203,899.20	\$203,899.20

Budget by UNSDG Categories: 2026

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year *	Description	OHCHR (7%) *	Total
1. Staff and other personnel	2026	P4 Programme Management Officer/Information Management Officer (10 months)	\$200,700.00	\$200,700.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2026			\$0.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation	2026			\$0.00
4. Contractual services	2026	Consultants (Data engineers, data analysts) to support production of Canonical dataset (Output 1.2) and Statistics and risk scores (Output 2.1)	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00
5. Travel	2026	Missions to conduct training workshops (Activity 2.2.3)	\$16,000.00	\$16,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	2026			\$0.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	2026			\$0.00
Project Costs Sub Total			\$276,700.00	\$276,700.00
8. Indirect Support Costs			\$19,369.00	\$19,369.00
Total			\$296,069.00	\$296,069.00

Performance-based Tranches Breakdown

Tranche		Total
Tranche 1	OHCHR (50%)	\$249,984.10

Tranche			Total
Tranche 2	OHCHR (50%)	\$249,984.10	\$249,984.10
			\$499,968.20

Programme Outcome Costs

Outcome	Output	Activity	Implementing Agent	Time Frame							
				2025				2026			
				2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Outcome 1: Better data, analytics, knowledge, and capacity on complex risks in fragile and crisis-affected settings.											
	Output 1.1: A system of data exchange, preservation and integration for data on conflict-related sexual violence is established.										
	1.1.1 Automatically gather, extract and preserve leads from open and closed sources.	OHCHR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	1.1.2 Develop AI models to apply human rights definitions and standards, harmonizing the source data and enabling integration.	OHCHR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	1.1.3 Integrate leads data from external sources with existing human rights monitoring data available in OHCHR.	OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	1.1.4 Develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) and guidelines for ethical data sharing between OHCHR and external sources	OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Output 1.2: A canonical dataset of alleged cases of conflict-related sexual violence is created.										
	1.2.1 Implement automated deduplication of alleged cases across the integrated dataset	OHCHR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	1.2.2 Set up data quality checks for completeness, uniqueness, validity and consistency	OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	1.2.3 Implement automated anomaly detection algorithms to detect unexpected patterns.	OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	1.2.4 Introduce contextual metadata enrichment to enhance perpetrator profiling	OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	1.2.5 Automatically identify high-risk leads based on schema constraints and flag for review	OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	1.2.6 Integrate leads into OHCHR field data collection and processing tools for verification	OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Outcome 2: Better decisions in crisis anticipation, prevention, and response in fragile and crisis-affected settings.											
	Output 2.1: Publication of privacy-preserving sex-disaggregated spatiotemporal statistics and risk scores										
	2.1.1 Develop a model to generate synthetic data based on the case records	OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2.1.2 Develop a data release mechanism using differential privacy	OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2.1.3 Evaluate the risk of identification and reidentification attacks for the two approaches	OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2.1.4 Test the data release approaches with HDP users and converge on an approach	OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	2.1.5 Develop thresholds, phases and risk scores to accompany the privacy-preserving data release	OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Output 2.2: Publication of data products addressing crisis anticipation, prevention, and response use cases.										
	2.2.1 Research user needs and data product requirements	OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2.2.2 Prototype and test data products with HDP users	OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Outcome	Output	Activity	Implementing Agent	Time Frame							
				2025				2026			
				2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
		2.2.3 Conduct training workshops for HDP actors on interpreting and applying privacy-preserving CRSV data in real-world decision-making						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
			OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
		2.2.4 Pilot the use of data products with OHCHR, MARA mechanisms, and HDP stakeholders						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
			OHCHR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Signatures

<p>OHCHR: OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights) (Manual)</p> <p>Kim Taylor Chief, Program Support and Management Services taylork@un.org</p>	<p>SIGNATURE:</p> <div style="background-color: black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>DATE: 23.04.2024</p>
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