ANNEX D

INNOVATIVE, PROMISING OR GOOD PRACTICES AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION REPORTING

Title of the Innovative, Promising or Good Practice	Central Asian Community of Practice for Law Enforcement Prevention and Response Services Delivery on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (good practice, ongoing)
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? *(When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)*	This practice offers stakeholders in the Ministries of Internal Affairs in the countries of Central Asia a mechanism to facilitate and sustain knowledge-sharing and good practices by police to improve the delivery of GBV prevention and response measures. Spotlight Initiative regional programme for Central Asia emphasises the importance of institutions that are mandated to ensure the rule of law and the safety of citizens (Pillar 2). This work is based on the understanding that responding to violence is about providing services and support to mitigate the painful effects of violence, prevent further trauma and restore justice to survivors.
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	Police forces globally and in Central Asian countries are heavily male-dominated organisations. They are given a unique role to protect communities from the types of violence which women and girls experience due to the power imbalance between men and women in society. The police represent a part of the formal law enforcement system, responsible to investigate and prosecute cases of violence against women and girls that are disclosed to police. Also, it is one of the most important key entry points for GBV victims/survivors. The objective of the practice is to create and establish a Central Asian Community of Practice for Law Enforcement Prevention and Response Services Delivery on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence CoP as a professional space to foster a more effective way to improve the public image of the Police addressing VAWG in law enforcement preventive services and the access to justice for at-risk women and girls and victims of SGBV. It can serve as a needs assessment and capacity-building facility for law enforcement agencies on gender equality, discrimination and violence, and cooperation between police officers (including females) and other key

	stakeholders in the region to work collectively on the survivor-centred transformation of GBV prevention and response.
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	Ministries of Internal Affairs of the countries of Central Asia, educational, training and research facilities of the MIA and Procurator General Offices. A series of meetings on police response to SGBV and exchange of knowledge and practices among the representatives of law enforcement agencies from CA countries was organised in 2021-2022 to create conditions for regional networking. This work allowed to identify successful practices developed by police service in Central Asian countries in addressing sexual and domestic violence. For participating countries such an exchange serves as an inspiration to introduce new ways and methods of work, while the host country receives feedback from peer colleagues allowing to revisit and enhance the discussed practice. Overall, it helps to better equip law enforcement officials to develop and deliver GBV response measures.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	CoPs have been instrumental in optimizing the effectiveness of policing on these SGBV issues and meeting inherent social demands, resulting in a substantial improvement in public confidence and the image of the police. COPs add value to organizations in several important ways, including transferring of best practices, fostering development of professional skills, and solving problems quickly. CoP offers a window of opportunity to establish channels of interaction and dialogue between frontline practitioners and experts from academia that close the gaps between theory and practice of SGBV prevention and response.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	Law enforcement is traditionally a hierarchical and verticalized structure with little room for experiment, creativity and initiative. Systematic and continuous engagement of law enforcement representatives was and remains a challenge. It is important to monitor national priorities, each country's international commitments and progress on GE and EVAW agenda and

	carefully curate the list of topics of interest as well as ensure a balanced representation of practices and experiences by countries.
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	25 representatives of police service from Central Asian countries engaged in exchange of experience and practice of response to SGBV. They are now better equipped to develop and deliver response measures owing to participation in the following activities: 4 practice sharing half-day meetings; study visit to Kazakhstan (10 participants), two regional convenings. This work has resulted, among other, in engaging 2 experts from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan in the development of a training programme for Kyrgyz police. Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are studying the existing practice of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan of specialized units in the police on protection of women against violence and view such units (and more women police officers) as effective addition to the system of police response to violence against women. Also this work has contributed to the joint advocacy by UN Agencies, international organizations and NGOs whereas the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan came up with a set of proposals to toughening sanctions on perpetrators of domestic violence and administrative measures aimed at strengthening the preventive side of EVAW work. To sum up, the informal group of core 10-15 representatives of law enforcement sector (from all CA countries) was formed which consistently participated in capacity-building activities by all the RUNOs under Pillar 1 and 2, including training on regional SOPs model for 3 key sectors, discussion of gaps in service delivery for survivors of violence, case management and referral, training on SOP model for coordinated service provision.
Adaptable (Optional) *In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?*	
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) *What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?*	

Sustainable *What is needed to make the practice sustainable?*	1 The wide scope of the topics to be addressed and the multiple ways that this CoP can implement to foster more effective knowledge management can and should serve, at the same time, as a powerful tool at the service of the organizations to which the members of the CoP belong – their own Ministries of Internal Affairs. 2 In each country the CoP can serve as a platform/single window for interaction with the donor community on police response to SGBV/community policing/other broader access to justice issues
Validated *(for a good practice only)*: Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	on-going
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? *Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.*	

Title of the Innovative Practice	Addressing gender-based violence through education, collaborative thinking and use of digital technologies
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address?	Hackathons in various formats are becoming powerful drivers for change, generating solutions that contribute to more equitable societies. Spotlight Initiative regional programme for Central Asia and Afghanistan recognizes the importance of increased use of Information Communication Technologies (ICT) to prevent the spread of violence against women. In April 2022, the regional programme will host the first regional Spotlight Digital Challenge within Pillar 5 (Closing the Data Gaps on SGBV). Pillar 5 of the regional programme focuses among other on overcoming the gaps in VAWG data, which includes component on innovative ways of data collection and data visualization.
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	The main idea of the Spotlight Digital Challenge is to bring together students, recent graduates, and experts on EVAW in a collective effort to explore the potential of digital technologies in prevention and response to violence, including data collection. The Spotlight Digital Challenge will: ● Welcome newcomers to the EVAW community. ● Provide an opportunity for participants to learn about the problem. ● Provide a space and a time for participants to make headway on problems of VAW. One of overarching goals of the challenge is to increase awareness of young people that digital technologies contain the potential to address gender-

	based violence, but at the same time these technologies pose new threats of gender-based violence in cyberspace (IT-facilitated violence).
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	The Spotlight Digital Challenge is designed as an educational event for students and recent graduates from 5 Central Asian countries – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. During 2 days of Learning Bootcamp preceding the "IT vs Violence" Digital Challenge, the participants will learn about divides and inequalities sustained through gender-biased social norms and practices. Experts on elimination of violence against women cooperating with the regional programme will join for a talk on personal, societal and economic costs of violence, and acute problems in prevention, response and collecting data on gender-based violence. They will spotlight existing gaps and needs they face in their work to educate, protect and support the victims and survivors of violence. In addition, they will facilitate as mentors for the participants and jury of the Spotlight Digital Challenge.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	The Spotlight Digital Challenge is a good practice for the regional programme, which has been already tested in many other locations and settings. It aims to educate young people that technology may help to reveal, prevent and respond to gender-based violence, while at the same, as practice shows, it gives rise to new types of gender-based violence. Online "IT vs Violence" Digital Challenge will offer students and recent graduates from the Central Asia countries an action-packed programme, which includes Educational Bootcamp, interaction with experts on GBV, digital challenge, pitching and solutions EXPO. The activity will culminate in "IT vs Violence" Challenge, which aims to engage young people in the development of digital solutions. The event will support problem-solving, creative thinking, and collaborative skills among young people from five Central Asian countries in their attempts to create concepts of a technology-

	based solutions or mobile applications in support of EVAW efforts in their home countries and in the region of Central Asia.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	Spotlight Digital Challenge is work in progress and its experience will be summarized in the next reporting cycle. However, it is possible to foresee that gender gap in access to digital/mobile technologies is among potential challenges
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	The results and experience of the Spotlight Digital Challenge are to be analyzed and presented in the next reporting cycle.
Adaptable (Optional) *In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?*	This activity can be adapted to engage different target groups.
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) *What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?*	Concepts of digital products can be promoted to representatives of IT sector.
Sustainable *What is needed to make the practice sustainable?*	
Validated *(for a good practice only)*: Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	Ongoing. The challenge improved young people's understanding of gender inequality and discrimination, as well IT-facilitated violence and online safety measures. The community of young people formed a self-sustained network to share information on opportunities and accelerate their ideas. Out of nine winners, seven continued working on their idea. Uzbekistan's 'Made to Top' team was invited to work with the Association of Journalists of Uzbekistan. Kazakhstan's 'God is a Woman' team participated in the Digital Knowledge Week at the end of 2022 in Astana.
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? *Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.*	Natalia Maqsimchook, Programme Officer, natalia.maqsimchook@undp.org

Title of the Innovative Practice	Producing knowledge by NGOs for NGOs
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? *(When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)*	The idea behind this practice is built on a premise that non-governmental organisations working with survivors of violence possess unique and diverse experience and know-how across a broad range of issues. Given an opportunity to summarize their experience, NGOs become the best source of knowledge for their peer NGOs
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	Identification and synthesis of best practices and new approaches in the delivery of services for survivors of violence and interaction with structures designed to protect the legitimate rights and interests of survivors of violence, including in crisis caused by COVID-19 pandemic, for the subsequent peer-to-peer exchange of experience and training of partners.
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	Non-governmental non-profit organisations providing services to victims of domestic and sexual violence, protecting the rights and interests of victims of violence, interacting with government agencies on the development of policies for gender equality, countering violence, eliminating harmful practices against women and girls, improving the standards of services provision. Ten NGOs selected of 30 applications. Geographic distribution of incoming applications represented all Central Asian countries. Application from Turkmenistan missed thematic focus of the competition. Hence, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan were represented by 3 applications each, Uzbekistan – 1 application. Turkmenistan – 0. Grants disbursed to 9 of selected organisations in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Uzbekistan is pending due to local financial regulation of NGO operations. Proposed applications offered a fair mix of advocacy, educational, direct support, and capacity-building experience, which can be documented and shared among peer NGOs.

	Each successful application has its clearly defined target group, including (rural/urban) women in difficult life situation, women in need of specialized social services, legal advice and other related services, youth and students, local communities, rural communities. These grant applications offer a variety of channels and means for the delivery of services, activities and advocacy information, including through printed materials, social media and TV and radio, IT solutions. There are interesting examples of coordination mechanisms, engagement of local communities and self-governance entities in prevention and response to violence.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	Recognition of unique expertise and experience of NGOs, their ability to share knowledge and solutions through networking. Understanding the value of knowledge created by NGOs for NGOs.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	Producing knowledge by NGOs for NGOs is work in progress and its experience will be summarized in the next reporting cycle. Varying level of CSOs development in participating countries was among the challenges.
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	Producing knowledge by NGOs for NGOs is work in progress. Its impact will be summarized at the end of the Programme Nevertheless, on several instances the issues raised by participating NGOs during monitoring meetings were elevated to the attention of own network of peer grantees and broader network through Pillar 6 to find answers to specific problems. In addition, when documenting own experience and interacting with peers, NGOs might realize and identify areas for improvement of their own modality and refine their processes.
Adaptable (Optional) *In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?*	
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional)	

What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	
Sustainable *What is needed to make the practice sustainable?*	*Sustainability of this activity will depend on ability of CSOs to facilitate exchange regularly and consistently.*
Validated *(for a good practice only)*: Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	*ongoing*
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? *Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.*	*Will be added*

Title of the Innovative Practice	HeForShe and its 'ManEngage' Approach: Leveraging Data and Evidence for Effective Online Engagement Strategies for EVAWG
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	In November 2022, Central Asia joined the Global Solidarity Movement For Gender Equality, HeForShe. Limited analytical information on masculinities and social norms and no research on men's perception and use of VAWG in Central Asia and at the national level, led to development of the online mobilization communications strategy. The SI RP conducted 30 in-depth interviews with activists, civil society actors, businessmen and businesswomen, gender experts, journalists, and filmmakers from all five countries; surveyed 1,000 Central Asian men and analyzed results; conducted focus groups with target audience in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to test developed messaging pillars and key messages for each country; and analyzed men's comments on high-profile YouTube SGBV documentaries, social media posts and podcasts. This approach proved to be a good practice resulting in the successful launch of the campaign reaching over 10,000 people in Central Asia within its first weeks, effective collaboration with HeForShe advocates, TikTok and continuous interest from influencers and the private sector.
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	In line with other Pillar 3 activities, HeForShe Central Asia aims to promote gender by raising awareness regarding masculinities, social norms, and men's perceptions of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) in the region. Given the limited analytical information on masculinities and social norms in Central Asia, as well as the absence of research on men's perception and use of VAWG, the activity seeks to fill these knowledge gaps. It does so by conducting interviews, surveys, focus groups, and multimedia analysis. Lastly, the activity aims at fostering effective collaboration amongHeForShe advocates, TikTok, for garning continuous interest from influencers and the private sector.

Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	HeForShe engages a wide range of stakeholders in Central Asia to maximise impact towards promoting gender equality and addressing VAWG. Target groups include men and women in the region. Stakeholders involved encompass activists, business leaders, gender experts, media professionals, Central Asian men, target audiences, advocates, influencers, and the private sector. Through interviews, surveys, focus groups, and online analysis, these stakeholders contribute their perspectives and expertise to the initiative, ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive approach to achieving its goals.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	HeForShe's comprehensive stakeholder engagement involves activists, business leaders, gender experts, and local communities, ensuring a wide array of perspectives and insights. In turn, this allowed HeForShe to create an online engagement strategy based on a data-driven and context-specific approach. By collecting and analysing data on social norms and attitudes in Central Asia and tailoring messaging to specific countries, the good practice takes a well-informed and culturally sensitive approach to campaign development.

Furthermore, leveraging multimedia platforms has resulted in a successful campaign launch, reaching thousands of people and demonstrating its resonance and impact already within the initial weeks of implementation. As such, the practice has shown a promising trend for sustained impact in addressing gender equality and VAWG issues in Central Asia. |
| What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome? | To be added |
| Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact? | Over 12 million people raised awareness about flexible masculinity and the importance of mobilising men and boys as partners and advocates to end all forms of VAWG as a part of HeForShe Central Asia. Over 50 representatives from different sectors including media, cinematograph, PR, and business have been cleared by HQ to join HeForShe Central Asia as advocates. A |

	series of 4 short thematic films 'Our family – our traditions' was produced, with over 4 million views on the web to date. Effective partnership with the Kazakh TV channel, KTK aired 2 films on TV channels, reaching over 3 million different audiences compared to social media. Ongoing collaboration with radio raised awareness of 117 000 people in Kazakhstan featuring HeForShe Central Asia advocates and gender specialists advocating for gender equitable social norms, legal reforms on criminalization of domestic violence as well as sharing their personal journey in fatherhood in Kazakh and Russian languages.
Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	HeForShe's adaptability lies in its potential to evolve with changing societal dynamics while maintaining a focus on promoting gender equality. HeForShe offers valuable insights for future use by emphasising the importance of adaptable strategies to address gender equality and VAWG. By conducting thorough data analysis and actively involving local stakeholders, campaigns can be tailored to specific contexts, ensuring their relevance and resonance. Moreover, leveraging online multimedia platforms and building partnerships with advocates and the private sector can enhance outreach and impact. HeforShe can be adapted by exploring new avenues for dissemination of its core messages. For example, the SI Regional Programmes is envisioning tol produce a podcast on positive masculinities for youth; composed of eight episodes in both video and audio format, each featuring 'HeForShe' advocates and gender specialists, the podcast will target young men aged 16-35 and aims at behavioural change. This is an example of how the format may be adjusted to adapt to different audiences, varying depending on the region, target group, and social context.
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	To assess the model's replicability, it is crucial to establish feedback and evaluation mechanisms. Extending this practice more widely is promising through its potential for replication in diverse regions, forging global partnerships, creating online educational resources, and influencing policy

	changes. Engaging the private sector and empowering local communities to take ownership of gender equality initiatives further amplifies its reach. HeForShe has the potential to create a ripple effect, catalysing a broader global movement for gender equality and EVAWG.
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	First, to make HeForShe sustainable, continuous research needs to be undertaken to innovate and adapt it to changing circumstances and emerging issues in gender equality and VAWG. Staying up-to-date with the latest trends and technologies is crucial for extending the practice's sustainability. Currently, the Regional Programme has mobilised around USD 900,000 of in-kind contributions from the private sector represented by the woman-led tech company in Kazakhstan, the biggest chain of creative co-working hubs in Kyrgyzstan, TV channels and Radio stations in Central Asian countries. Ensuring further resource mobilisation will also facilitate HeForShe's long-term sustainability.
Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	Currently, there has not been any formal validation or evaluation of the model specifically in the Central Asian region, but given HeForShe's ample reach on social media and TV channel achieved, it proved to be a good practice emerging from an effective collaboration with HeForShe advocates, TikTok and resulting in continued interest from influencers and the private sector.
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.	Assem Satmukhambetova, SI Project Officer, UN Women Kazakhstan. assem.satmukhambetov@unwomen.org

Title of the Innovative Practice	Empowering Inclusivity: Partnering with CSOs for Enhanced Data Access and Collaborative Research Design Development
Provide a description of the innovative, promising, or good practice. What pillars/principles of the Spotlight Initiative does it address? (When did the activity begin? When will it be completed or is it ongoing?)	Engagement by and for CSOs on the design and implementation of the qualitative research on 'Filling data gaps on intersectionality and GBV in Central Asia' proved to be a good practice. This research will explore the unique circumstances resulting from the intersection of gender inequality with other social inequalities and their relationship to the experience of GBV among them, to identify what data should be collected to inform GBV policies and programmes to ensure they are inclusive of all women in Central Asia. Thus, the SI RP directs the study in collaboration with CSOs that worked extensively with these priority groups: women living with HIV; women living with disabilities; sex workers; LGBTIQ+ community members; women with the experience of migration; and older persons (65+ years).
Objective of the practice: What were the goals of the activity?	The primary research goal is to understand the challenges resulting from the combination of gender discrimination and other social inequalities in Central Asia. This involves addressing data gaps related to GBV experiences among marginalised groups, including women living with HIV, women with disabilities, sex workers, LGBTIQ+ community members, women with migration experiences, and older persons. A subsequent goal is to inform GBV policies and programmes while advocating for the inclusion of these marginalised groups. Collaborating with experienced civil society organisations, the initiative sought to overcome legal and societal barriers to access data and promote the well-being of these groups.
Stakeholders involved: Who are the beneficiaries or target group of the practice? Describe how all relevant stakeholders were engaged.	The primary beneficiaries are the marginalised - and often underrepresented - women's communities in Central Asia, including women living with HIV, women with disabilities, sex workers, LGBTIQ+ community members, women with migration experiences, and older persons (65+ years). To ensure an inclusive approach and easier access to qualitative data directly from the field, the SI team collaborated closely with CSOs that have extensive experience

	and involvement with these priority groups. These CSOs play a vital role in ensuring that marginalised women's voices, experiences, and needs are considered. This collaborative and community-driven approach promotes inclusivity and empowerment among the target groups, making them key stakeholders in the practice.
What makes this an innovative, promising, or good practice? Identify distinguishing feature(s) that make this an innovative, promising or a good practice in the efforts to EVAWG and/or in the context of the UNDS reform.	There are many groups of women facing intersectional inequalities in Central Asia, but there is little information describing their experiences, including access to services. This stems partly from laws and policies around their legal status coupled with a high level of social stigma in these countries. SGBV data among general populations of women in Central Asia is limited, and there is little data on the GBV-related vulnerabilities, experiences and needs of these women.
What challenges were encountered and how were they overcome?	One challenge encountered during the research development was the need to ensure the collection of consistent and comparable GBV data. Without prior field research experience, CSO representatives were provided with comprehensive training for conducting in-depth interviews in diverse national contexts and local languages. Language barriers were quite a challenge throughout the data collection, as well as the need for informed consent, which cannot, under any circumstances, be overlooked by any research project. For instance, during the interview collection process in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, the scarce diffusion of Russian language in countryside settings proved to be a significant obstacle, resulting in delays, and posing additional administrative and budgetary challenges for the SI Programme to procure professional translators. The translation of interview materials into national languages proved vital to ensure that data collectors were working with the same set of interview questions and following standardised protocols.
Outputs and Impact: What have been the results thus far? Do they contribute to long-term impact?	Although not concluded yet, the activity is expected to yield far-reaching outcomes. The SI Programme team will leverage the research findings to organise discussions on the development of GBV policies and programmes, ensuring they are tailored to address the unique experiences of marginalised communities facing discrimination in Central Asia. Moreover, the findings will

	serve as a powerful advocacy tool, raising awareness about the challenges these groups face and advocating for their rights. This research will drive inclusivity and equity, empowering marginalised communities to engage in decision-making processes and facilitating data-driven interventions to reduce GBV and enhance women's rights.
Adaptable (Optional) In what ways can this practice be adapted for future use?	The research could be adapted by expanding the focus to include other forms of intersectionality, such as race, ethnicity, or socioeconomic factors, which can make the practice even more comprehensive. Scaling up capacity building initiatives for local organisations and communities in research methodologies and advocacy can help them take ownership of similar initiatives.
Replicable/Scale-Up (Optional) What are the possibilities of extending this practice more widely?	This practice can be replicated by first identifying marginalised communities facing gender-based violence in different regions. Collaborating with local CSOs with expertise in those specific communities is crucial. The research methodology, emphasising inclusivity and intersectionality, can serve as a template for data collection and policy development. Additionally, utilising online platforms and technology can broaden the practice's impact, making it more accessible and cost-effective for future implementation. Finally, ongoing collaboration with international organisations can expand the reach and influence of such research initiatives.
Sustainable What is needed to make the practice sustainable?	The sustainability of this practice will depend on building local capacities, securing long-term funding, integrating research findings into policies, maintaining community involvement, sharing knowledge, and adapting to changing needs. International partnerships and collaborations further enhance its reach and impact. By combining these elements, the practice can establish a lasting foundation for research and advocacy efforts benefiting marginalised communities experiencing GBV.

Validated (for a good practice only): Has the practice been validated? Is there confirmation from beneficiaries/users that the practice properly addressed their needs and is there expert validation?	The SI Programme team is exploring the process of peer-review aimed at an expert validation from scholars, policy-makers, and relevant organisations that could further confirm the effectiveness and appropriateness of the research in generating insights for integrating the specific needs of marginalised women's communities into policy and programming. Simultaneously, a validation workshop will be held in late 2023 with the aim of providing insights into the impact and relevance of the practice.
Additional details and contact information: Are there any other details that are important to know about the innovative, promising, or good practice? Please provide contact details of a focal person for this practice as well as any additional materials including photos/videos.	Assem Satmukhambetova, SI Project Officer, UN Women Kazakhstan. assem.satmukhambetov@unwomen.org