



Oxford Policy Management

Violence Against Women and Girls

Map of DFID programmes, 2014

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Acknowledgements

This project is led by Oxford Policy Management (OPM) in association with Universalialia, under the e-Pact consortium. The Project Manager is Emma Jones (OPM) and the Team Leader is Caroline Roseveare (OPM Associate). This report has been written by Emma Jones and Caroline Roseveare. The mapping of VAWG programmes was supported by Emmanuel Trépanier and Adrian Profitos (Universalialia), Sope Otulana and Chris Hearle (OPM). Peer Review has been provided by Anette Wenderoth (Universalialia) and Jeremy Holland (OPM Associate).

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It is anticipated that once the remaining tasks associated with the assignment are complete, the key findings concerning beneficiaries and monitoring and evaluation approaches to policy influencing work will be incorporated into a Final Consolidated Report together with any additional comments and feedback from DFID staff.

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Abbreviations

AR	Annual Review
CAR	Central African Republic
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CEFM	Child, Early and Forced Marriage (see the Glossary of Terms for definition)
CHASE	Conflict, Humanitarian and Security Department
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFID	Department for International Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office (UK government)
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (see the Glossary of Terms for definition)
GBV	Gender-Based Violence (see the Glossary of Terms for definition)
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
OPT	Occupied Palestine Territory
OTs	Overseas Territories (British)
PPA	Programme Partnership Agreement
PSVI	Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TOC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls

Glossary of Terms

Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG):

The following definition of VAWG was agreed at the [United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, 2013](#), and has been adopted by DFID. *“The Commission affirms that **violence against women and girls** is rooted in historical and structural inequality in power relations between women and men, and persists in every country in the world as a pervasive violation of the enjoyment of human rights. **Gender-based violence** is a form of discrimination that seriously violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women and girls of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. **Violence against women and girls** is characterized by the use and abuse of power and control in public and private spheres, and is intrinsically linked with gender stereotypes that underlie and perpetuate such violence, as well as other factors that can increase women’s and girls’ vulnerability to such violence.”* (Paragraph 10). ... *The Commission stresses that “**violence against women**” means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women and girls, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. The Commission also notes the economic and social harm caused by such.”* (Paragraph 11)

Gender Based Violence (GBV):

The term ‘GBV’ is often used synonymously with VAWG, as defined above. ‘GBV’ is commonly used in Africa in preference to VAWG, to emphasise that VAWG is intimately linked to wider forms of gendered relations and inequality, and in some case to include male-male forms of sexual violence.

Female Genital Mutilation/ Cutting:

Female genital mutilation, also known as ‘female genital cutting’ or ‘female circumcision’, refers to “all procedures involving partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.”¹

Child Marriage /

Child, Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM): The term “child marriage” is used to describe a legal or customary union between two people, of whom one or both spouses is below the age of 18. While boys can be subjected to child marriage, the practice affects girls in greater numbers and with graver consequences. Child marriage is often referred to as “early” and/or “forced” marriage since children, given their age, are not able to give free, prior and informed consent to their marriage partners or to the timing of their marriage.²

¹ UNICEF (2013: 6) Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: a statistical overview and exploration of the dynamics of change.

² UNFPA, *Marrying too young: End Child Marriage*, p 18 (2012).

Programme classifications used in the report:

VAWG-focused programme	Programmes for which tackling <i>Violence Against Women and Girls</i> (VAWG) is the primary or sole focus. A total of 19 VAWG-focused programmes have been included in this report.
Programme with a VAWG component	Programmes which are <u>not</u> solely focused on <i>Violence against Women and Girls</i> (VAWG), but have a component to tackle VAWG. In other words, 'VAWG-focused programme' and 'Programme with a VAWG component' are mutually exclusive categories. A total of 90 'programmes with a VAWG component' have been included in this report.
VAWG programmes	The <u>combined</u> set of all 'VAWG-focused programmes' and 'programmes with a VAWG component'. Overall, 109 DFID funded VAWG programmes have been included in this report.
Programmes in Africa / Africa programmes	In this report, 'programmes in Africa' includes both (a) interventions implemented in just one African country ('country programmes'); and (b) programmes which are implemented in more than one African country, or focus explicitly on the Africa region ('regional programmes').
Programmes in Asia/ Asia programmes	In this report, 'programmes in Asia' includes both (a) interventions implemented in just one Asian country ('country programmes'); and (b) programmes which are implemented in more than one Asian country, or focus explicitly on the Asia region ('regional programmes').
Global programmes	Programmes that are either implemented in, or focus on, more than one geographical region. 10 of the DFID VAWG programmes are classified as 'global'. Each of these programmes are summarised in Section 5 of this report (see 'Global Programmes', Section 5).
Programme Partnership Agreement	Programme Partnership Agreements (PPAs) are a DFID funding channel which provides an organisation with a 3-4 year funding allocation, based on strategic level agreements based on mutually agreed objectives and performance targets. All the PPAs included in this report are with International NGOs.

Introduction

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is the most widespread form of systematic abuse worldwide, affecting one third of all women in their lifetime. Preventing it is a development goal in its own right, and important in achieving better lives for individual women, their families and greater development progress for communities and nations. Tackling VAWG is closely linked to achieving other development outcomes. It is a barrier to efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and has been dubbed 'the missing MDG'.

[DFID's Business Plan \(2011-2015\)](#) identifies tackling VAWG as a priority and commits DFID to the pilot of new and innovative approaches to prevent and address VAWG. DFID has committed to significantly scale up its response to VAWG, as outlined in the UK's Women and DFID's '[Strategic Vision for Girls and Women](#)' (refreshed in 2013). Significant additional commitments have been made under the [National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security](#) (2014-2017), the [Humanitarian and Emergency Response Review \(HERR 2011\)](#) and the [Building Stability Overseas Strategy \(BSOS, 2011\)](#). DFID is also working with international partners to ensure that gender equality features prominently in the post 2015 development framework,³ including a specific target on VAWG.

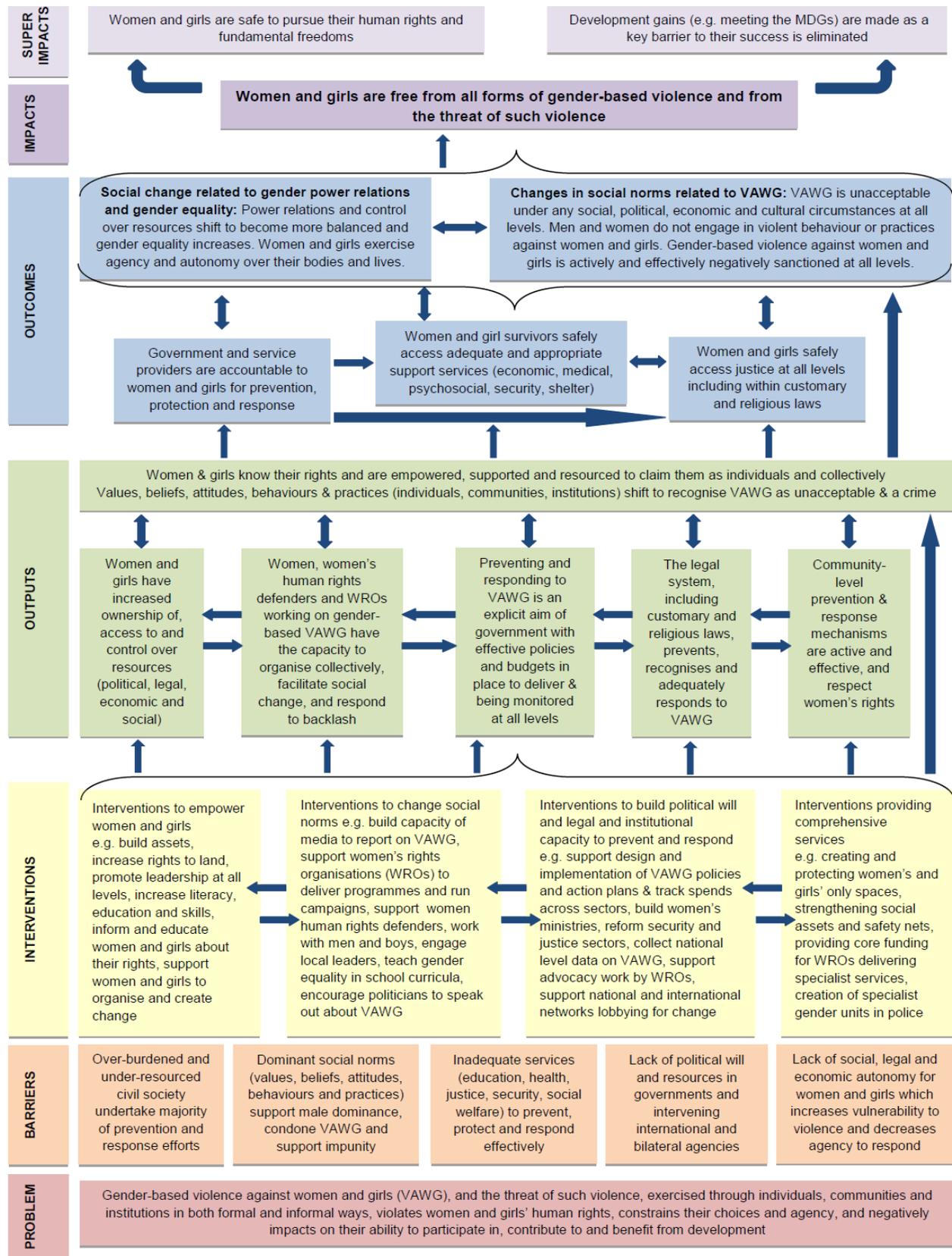
Following the successfully agreed [conclusions at the UN Commission on the Status of Women in March 2013](#), and the endorsement of the [G8 Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict](#), the UK Government pledged to continue to drive international momentum to tackle VAWG. The "[Call to Action](#)" by the Secretary of State (13 November 2013) urged countries and humanitarian agencies to commit to the priority of protecting women and girls from all forms of violence in emergencies and was backed with an announcement of £21.6 million new DFID funding to protect girls and women in emergencies.

As well as stepping up specific actions to tackle VAWG in emergency humanitarian settings, often in Fragile and Conflict Affected States (FCAS), DFID has pledged to continue to scale up innovative country level programming to address VAWG with greater emphasis on prevention and long-term multi-sectoral approaches. In this regard, tackling the root causes of VAWG by transforming social norms is recognised as being of key importance, as is empowering women and girls to reduce their own vulnerability to violence. Other DFID priorities include ending female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), and ending child, early and forced marriage (CEFM) - topics that formed the core of the DFID-led [Girl Summit](#), held in London in 2014. DFID has also increasingly placed emphasis on funding comprehensive research on VAWG, to ensure that all programming is informed by robust evidence.

To guide its work, DFID developed a [Theory of change on tackling VAWG](#) in 2012, which is summarised in Figure 1. The TOC provides an overarching framework for programme and policy development by identifying a broad range of interventions which are necessary to ensure that "women and girls are free from all forms of gender-based violence and from the threat of such violence". The Theory of Change (TOC) also offers a framework to improve [monitoring and evaluation of the impact of VAWG programming](#).

³ The DFID response to International Development Committee Report on VAWG is presented at: <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201314/cmselect/cmintdev/624/62404.htm>

Figure 1: DFID Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls



This report presents a summary of DFID's current portfolio of work to tackle VAWG at the global, regional and country levels. This includes programme interventions to address physical, sexual and psychological violence; female genital mutilation/ cutting (FGM/C); child, early and forced marriage, (CEFM); human trafficking; and the broader work to change the social norms that lie at the root of such violence. The analysis covers DFID supported programmes that are presently being implemented (as of July 2014) and 6 pipeline programmes that are either in the process of being tendered for or are at an advanced stage of design.

The information included in the report is based on DFID programme documents, complemented by the knowledge of DFID country office and central staff. The report also builds on and refreshes the *Mapping of DFID's VAWG Programmes* undertaken in 2012.⁴ The methodology for identifying programmes that address VAWG started with a scoping search of all programme on the *DFID Development Tracker* in thematic areas where efforts to address VAWG are most commonly found. 'Key words' were used to identify work to tackle VAWG in the programme business cases. A summary of each programme was prepared, organised by country and region.⁵ Each set of programmes was then reviewed by the relevant DFID country office or team. This process of review resulted in the addition and deletion⁶ of some programmes, and incorporation of updated information on programme interventions and achievements.

The 2012 *Mapping of DFID's VAWG Programmes* provides the reference point for the analysis of trends.⁷ In this regard, it is important to note at the outset that the 2012 mapping was less in-depth and utilised a different methodology for identifying VAWG programmes. Therefore the 2012 map of DFID programmes does not provide a precise baseline. **The trends presented in this report should thus be interpreted as *indications* (rather than precise measurements) of change.**

The results in this report provide us with an understanding of progress that DFID has made, with recommendations for how DFID can continually improve and drive efforts to be more effective. Whilst the report shows a significant increase in DFID's programming, the global need to tackle VAWG remains in the main part unmet.

⁴ Social Development Direct (2012), *Mapping of DFID's VAWG programmes, 2012*.

⁵ This led to the identification of an additional five PPAs and 10 bilateral programmes that had commenced implementation in 2011 but were not captured in the 2012 *Mapping report*.

⁶ Some programmes that were on the initial list were deleted (by DFID country office staff) because their tackling of VAWG component is in practice very small, or because the programme has not evolved to deliver on the VAWG objectives presented in the business case. Additionally, some of the programmes presented in the 2012 *Mapping report* were deleted because they were identified as implemented largely by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO).

⁷ The presentation of trends in this report is based on an adjusted number of programmes for 2012, to take account of the addition and deletion of programmes as explained in the footnotes above.

1. Trends in DFID's VAWG programming

DFID has significantly scaled-up programming to address VAWG since 2012

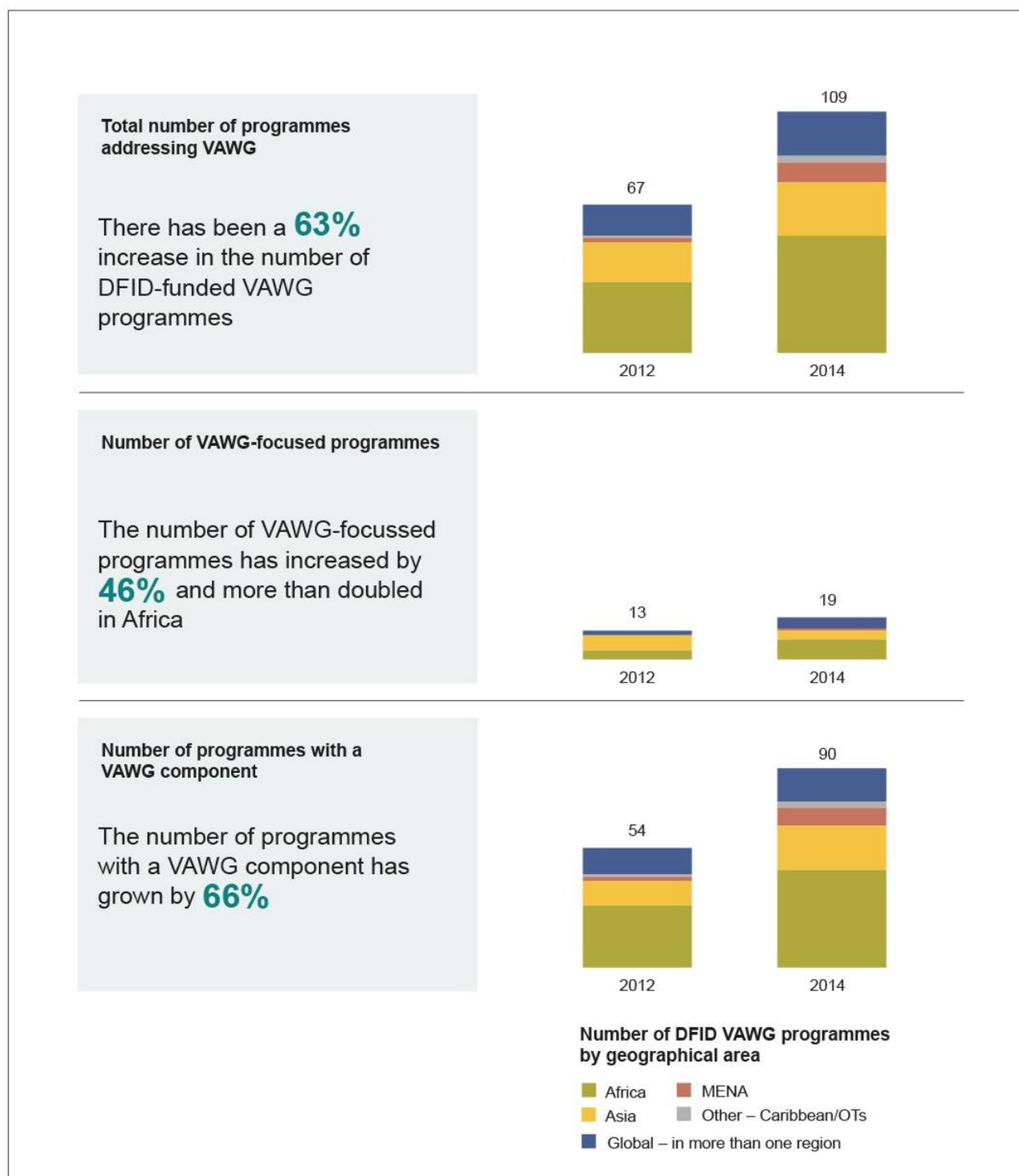
- As of July 2014, DFID funds 103 programmes which aim to tackle VAWG, with an additional 6 programmes are in the pipeline, bringing the total to 109.
- The data available for 2012 indicates that there were 63 VAWG programmes being implemented at that time, with 4 in the pipeline. This suggests that there has been a 63% increase in the number of DFID supported VAWG programmes since 2012. (See Figure 2, infographic 1)
- Bilateral and multilateral VAWG programmes funded by DFID are now implemented in 29 countries, compared to the 20 countries indicated in the 2012 map of DFID VAWG programmes. See Annex A for a list of the 29 countries. This suggests that there has been a 45% increase in country coverage since 2012.

The number of 'VAWG-focused' programmes has increased since 2012

- This mapping exercise identifies 19 DFID 'VAWG-focused' programmes, for which VAWG is the sole or primary focus (see Annex B). 17 of these are under implementation (as of July 2014) and 2 are in the pipeline.
- Comparing this with the data available for 2012 suggests that there has been a 46% increase in the number of VAWG-focused programmes. (See Figure 2, infographic 2)

Funding for 'VAWG-focused' programmes has increased significantly since 2012

- The data suggests that the budget for VAWG-focused programmes has increased by 563%, from £19,784,194 (2012) to £131,223,418 (2014).
- There has been a large increase in the budgetary size of the VAWG-focused programmes. In 2012, the two largest VAWG-focused programmes had budgets of £6 million, and around 50% had a budget of less than £200,000. In 2014, there are 8 programmes with budgets over £8 million, with the largest budget being £27 million (the Africa regional programme on FGM/C).

Figure 2 Trends in DFID's VAWG programming 2012-2014

Note: “VAWG-focused programmes’ and ‘programmes with a VAWG component’ are mutually exclusive categories. Infographic 1 above presents trends for both ‘VAWG-focused programmes’ and ‘programmes with a VAWG component’. Infographics 2 and 3 above present the trends for the two sub-categories of the programmes.

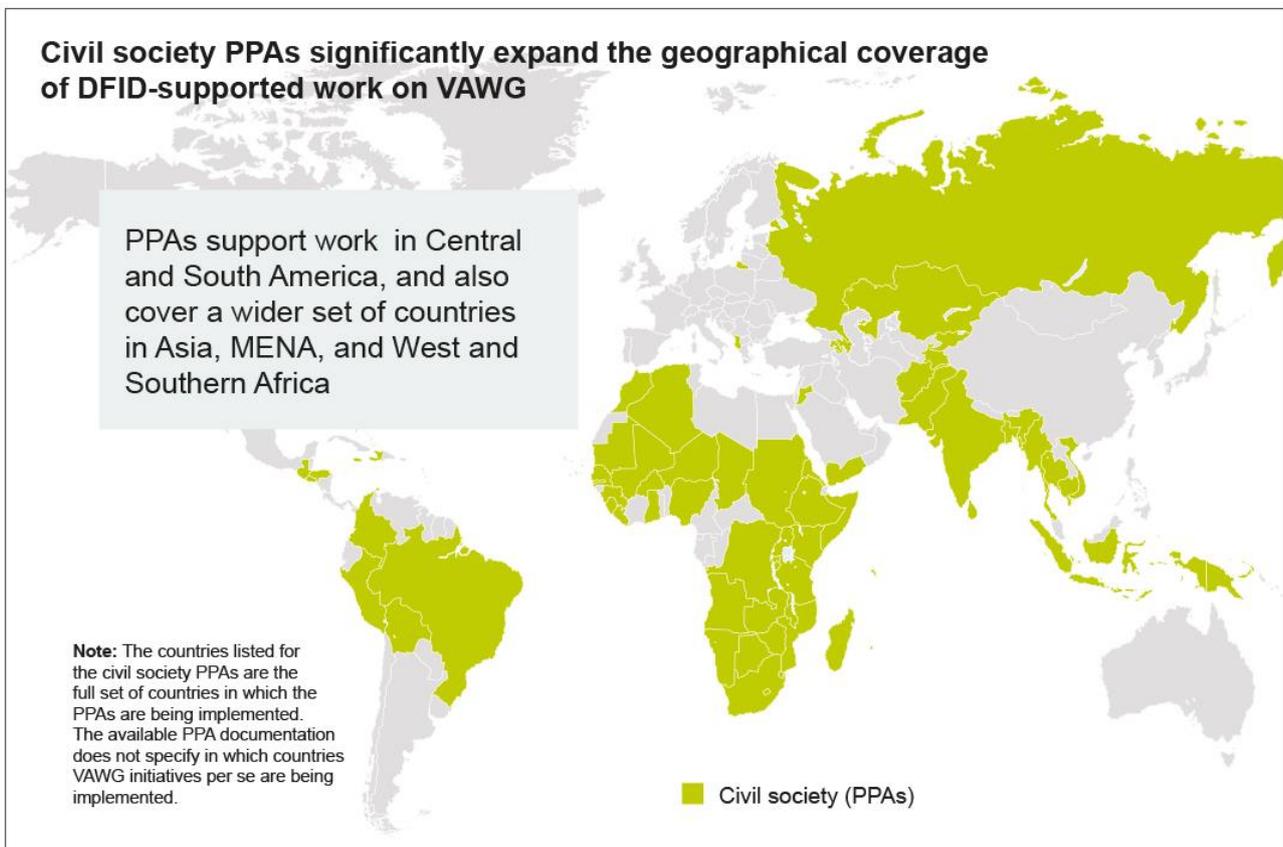
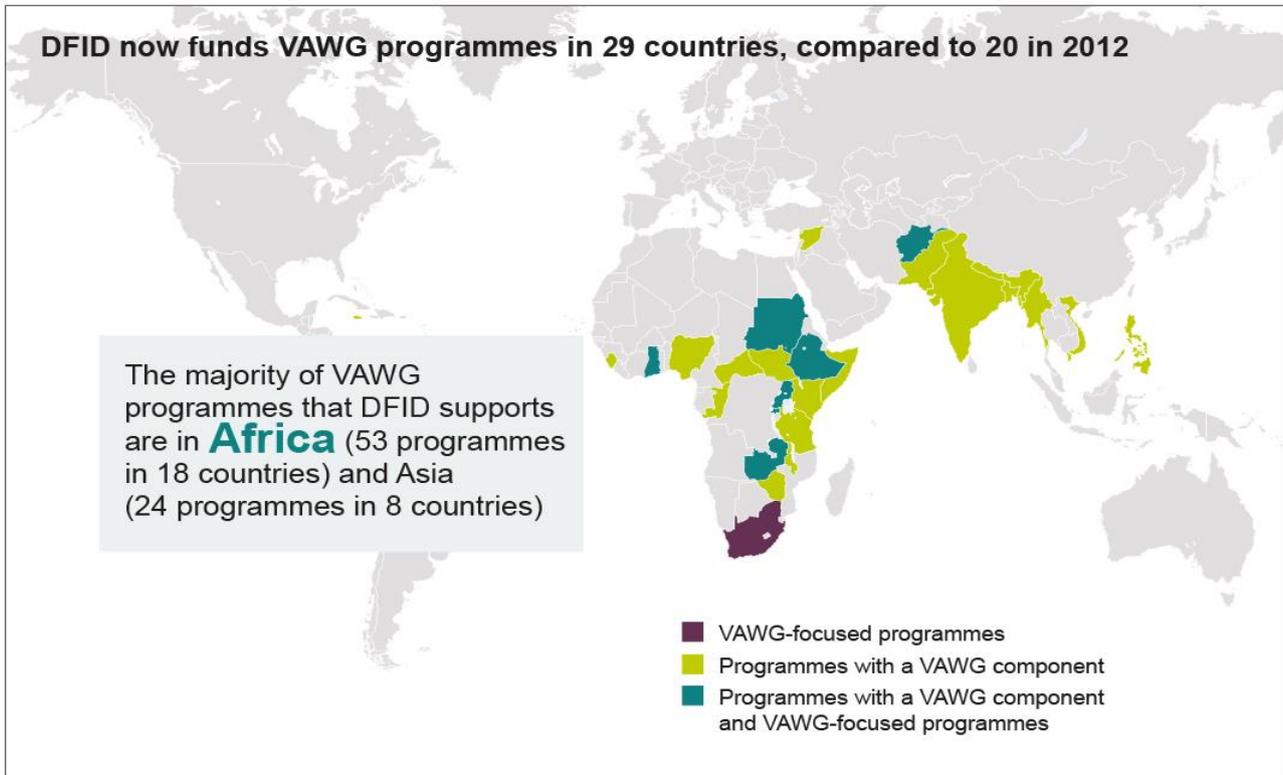
Increased attention to mainstreaming VAWG interventions across the wider portfolio of DFID programmes, since 2012

- This mapping exercise identifies 90 DFID programmes that have a component to tackle VAWG (excluding programmes that are solely focused on VAWG) as of July 2014.
- Comparing this with the data available for 2012 suggests that there has been a 66% increase in the number of programmes with a VAWG component. (See Figure 2, infographic 3).
- This indicates greater attention to mainstreaming VAWG interventions across the wider portfolio of DFID programmes. However, as discussed below, the mainstreaming is seen largely in two sectors, while more programming to address VAWG is required in some key areas.

Most DFID VAWG programmes are being implemented in Africa and to a lesser extent Asia, which reflects DFID's geographical focus

- There are now 53 DFID VAWG programmes in Africa (in 18 countries), 24 programmes in Asia (in 8 countries), and 9 programmes in MENA (in 2 countries). (See Figure 3, Map 1).
- Comparing this data to that available for 2012 suggests that there has been a larger increase in the number of programmes in Africa (66%) than Asia (33%).
- In MENA, the data suggests that there has been a 350% increase in the number of VAWG programmes since 2012. However, this percentage is influenced by the small base number (2 programmes); and the funding of 7 new VAWG programmes in Syria - all of which target refugees and people who have been internally displaced due the ongoing Syrian crisis.
- In neither 2012 nor 2014 do these figures include countries where INGOs are tackling VAWG with part funding under a PPA with DFID, the number of which countries is potentially large (see Figure 3, Map 2). These countries cannot be specified on the map because, in the main, the PPA reports do not clearly identify the countries where work on VAWG is taking place. Rather, they outline multi-country work using case studies to illustrate achievements.
- Nonetheless, the PPA reports suggest that work to tackle VAWG is taking place in a large range of countries, and they appear to contribute significantly to the breadth of geographical coverage achieved, as illustrated by a comparison of the two maps presented in Figure 3. Overall, the PPA programmes are being implemented in 51 additional countries

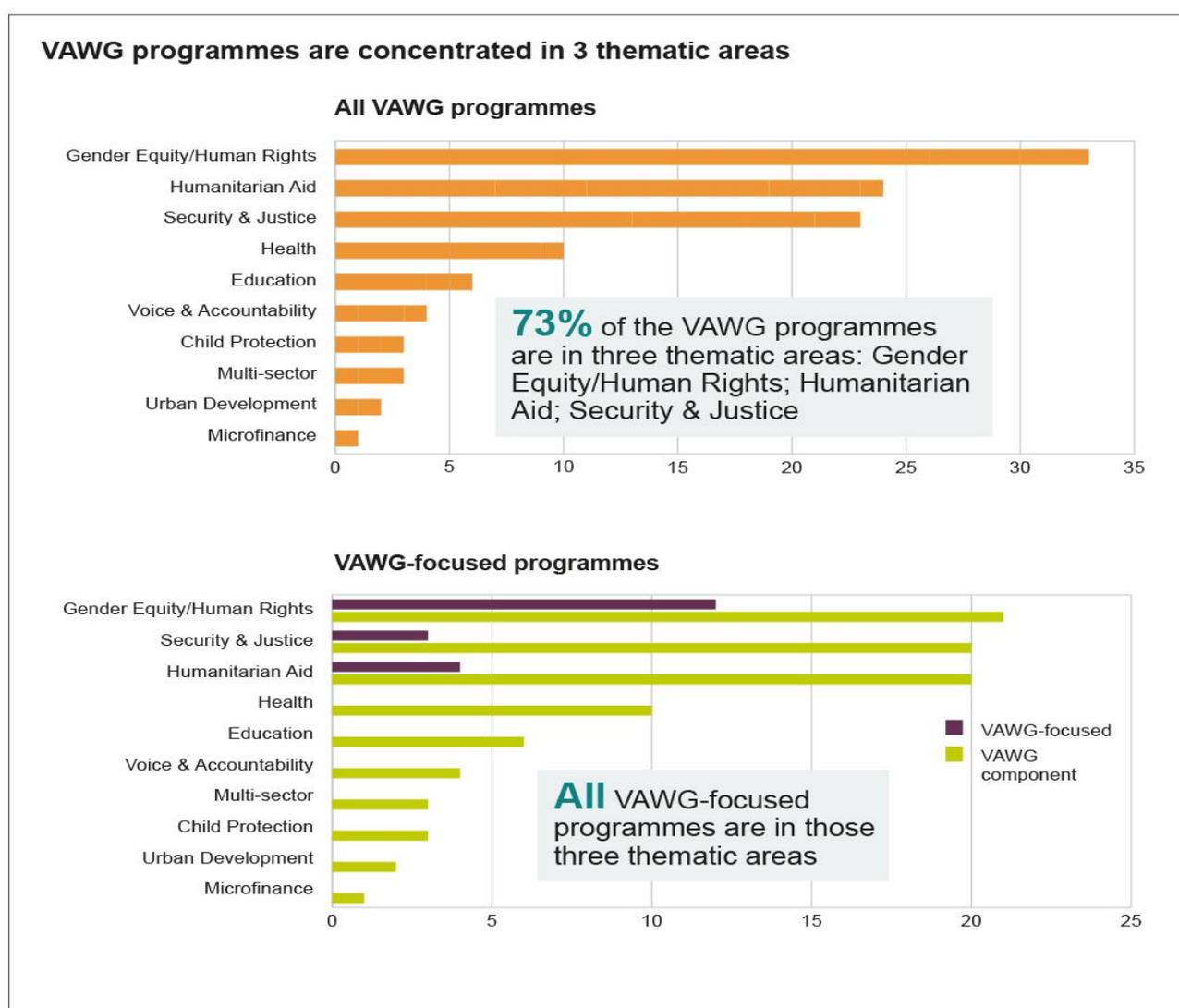
Figure 3: Geographical focus of the DFID funded VAWG programmes



Most VAWG programmes focus on emergency humanitarian assistance, security and justice, or gender equity and rights

- The analysis categorises the programmes by their main thematic focal area (such as gender equity and human rights, child protection, or education).
- Overall, the programmes are categorised into 9 different thematic focal areas. (See Figure 4 infographic 1). Three of the programmes have a main focus on several thematic areas (and are thus classified here as multi-sectoral programmes which number three in total).
- A particularly large percentage of the programmes have a main focus on gender equity and rights (30%), security and justice (21%) or humanitarian assistance (22%). All the VAWG-focused programmes fall within these three categories (see Figure 4 infographic 2).

Figure 4: Main thematic focal area of the DFID VAWG programmes



Note: See the *Glossary of Terms* for an explanation of the terms 'gender equity and rights programmes', and 'humanitarian assistance programmes'.

There is now considerably more attention to VAWG within humanitarian assistance and security and justice programmes, compared to 2012

- Comparing the 2014 data with that available for 2012 suggests that the number of security and justice sector programmes with a VAWG prevention or response component has almost doubled (increasing from 12 to 23 programmes).
- The data also suggests that there has been a six-fold increase in the number of humanitarian assistance programmes that include VAWG prevention or response (increasing from 4 to 24 programmes).
- While a large proportion of the VAWG programmes are within the thematic focal area 'gender equity and human rights', the number of programmes in this focal area has not grown significantly since 2012 (in 2012 there were 31 programmes, compared to 33 in 2014).

More programming to address VAWG is required in some key areas

As explained in the introduction, this mapping project included skimming all DFID supported programmes on the development tracker, to identify those with a VAWG component. This identified some key sectors in which there are presently comparatively few interventions aimed at tackling VAWG, including the following:

- **Maternal and reproductive health programmes:** VAWG is often integrated into the Business Cases of health programmes that focus on women and girls. Yet there is presently limited attention within these programmes to activities to prevent or detect VAWG, or to support survivors.
- **Cash transfer and nutrition programmes:** Reports produced by the VAWG Helpdesk on cash transfers⁸ and on nutrition⁹ highlight the importance of attention to VAWG within these intervention areas. At present, however, there appears to be little attention to tackling VAWG within such programmes.
- **Girl's education programmes:** The global Girls Education Challenge fund incorporates VAWG; and safe schooling is a focus of several programmes outlined in this report. Yet our scoping analysis of all DFID education sector programmes highlights that there is relatively limited attention to tackling VAWG within DFID's education programmes overall. The VAWG Helpdesk report on integrating VAWG into education programmes,¹⁰ however, signals the intention of some Country Offices to scale up VAWG work in this sector.

⁸ VAWG Help Desk Report no. 31 (March 2014): *Violence against women and cash transfers*.

⁹ VAWG Help Desk Report no. 7 (July 2013): *VAWG and nutrition-related outcomes*.

¹⁰ VAWG Help Desk Report (May 2014): *DFID Guidance Note, Part A (Rationale and Approach): Addressing VAWG in Education Programming*.

DFID's main implementation partners in work to tackle VAWG are multilateral organisations and civil society organisations

DFID works with a wide range of partners to deliver programmes to tackle VAWG. This includes partner governments, multilateral organisations (MLOs), other bilateral donors, consultancy companies, international NGOs (INGOs) and national civil society organisations (CSOs).

- Overall, DFID's main partners for its VAWG programmes are MLOs and civil society organisations: 40% of the 109 programmes are co-implemented by MLOs, and 37% are co-implemented by INGOs and / or local CSOs. (See Figure 5).

Figure 5 Implementation partners for the DFID VAWG programmes

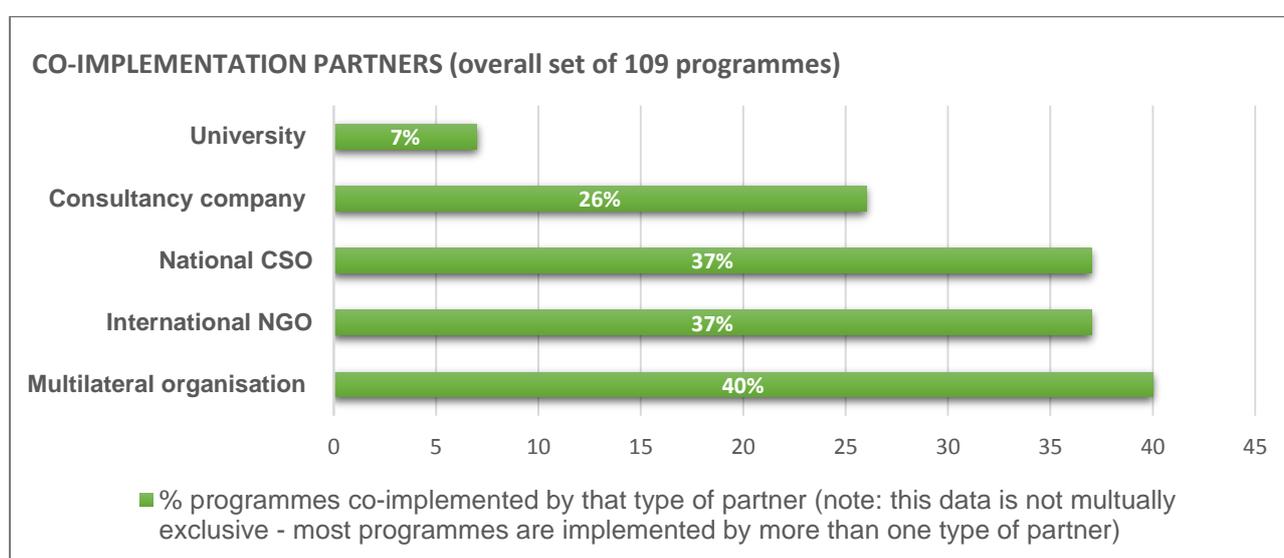
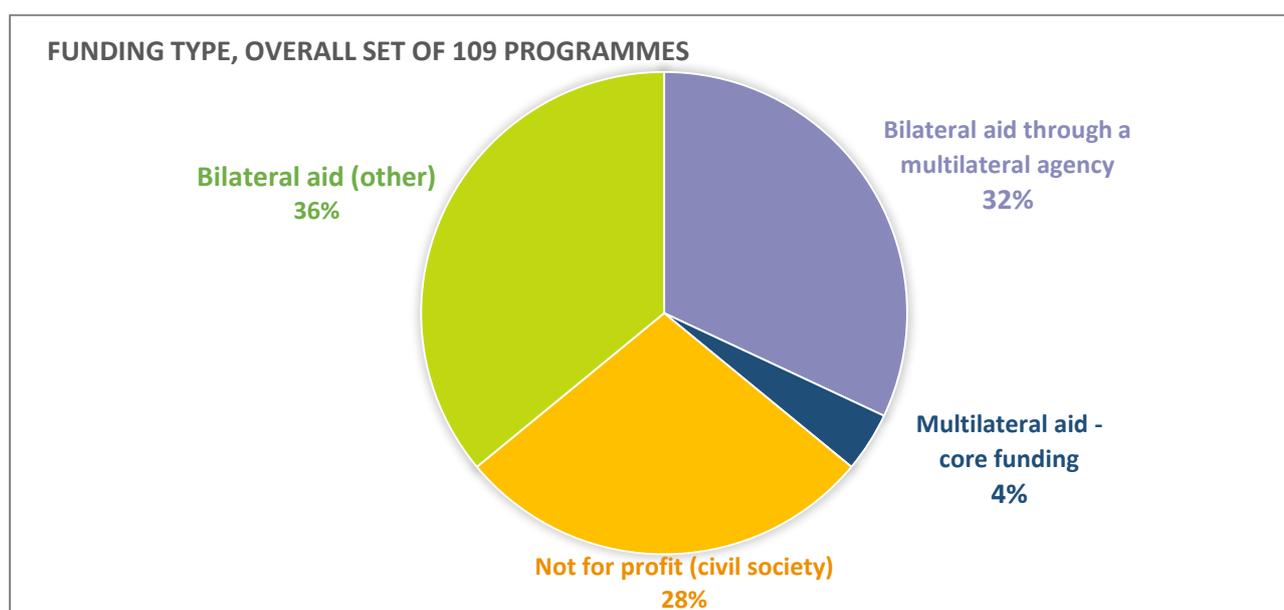


Figure 6: Funding type categorisation of the DFID VAWG programmes



- With regard to *lead* implementation partners, multilateral agencies are the most significant: 36% of the programmes are led by a MLO. This relates to the funding channel classification: 32% of the programmes are categorised as 'bilateral aid channelled through a MLO' and 4% are categorised as multilateral programmes.¹¹ (See Figure 6)
- 28% of the programmes are categorised as "not for profit", with regard to their funding channel.¹² (See Figure 6). These programmes engage with civil society organisations as the main implementation partner. Around half of these CSO programmes are implemented by international NGOs, with a strong focus here on PPAs; and the remaining half engage with local CSOs (mainly providing accountable grants to CSOs for the implementation of VAWG work and research).

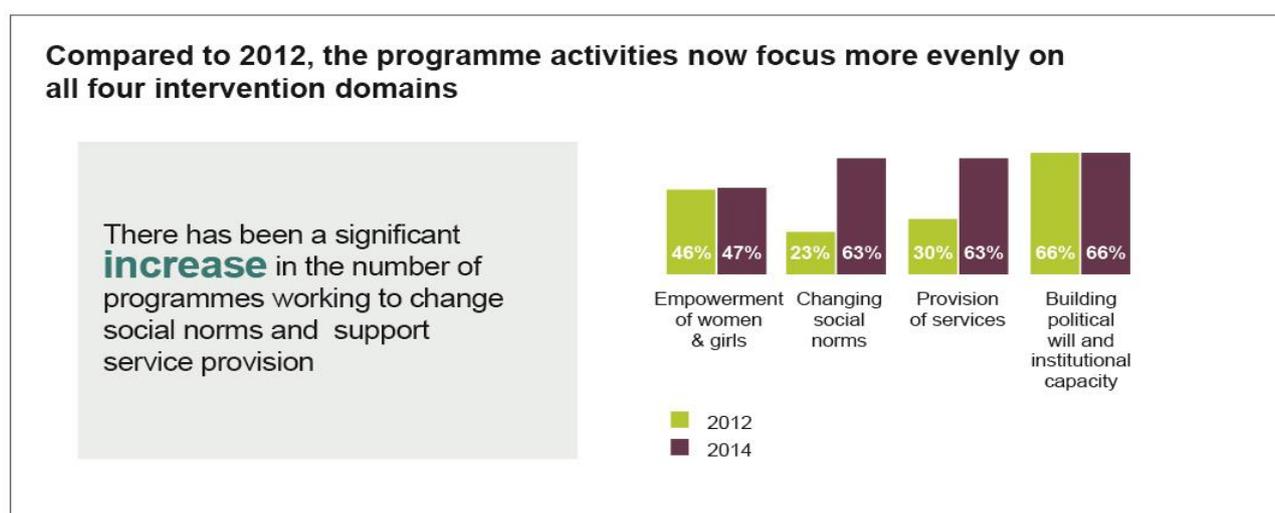
¹¹ In line with the categorisation of funding types used by DFID, multilateral programmes are defined here as those which provide core funding to a MLO. However, where DFID controls the disposal of the funds by specifying the recipient, purpose and other aspects of the disbursement then the contributions are classified as 'bilateral aid through a multilateral organisation'.

¹² In line with the categorisation of funding types used by DFID, 'not for profit' programmes are defined here as those which provide core funding to a civil society organisation (such as PPAs), or those which provide accountable grants to civil society organisations.

2. Mapping the programme interventions against the DFID theory of change for tackling VAWG

DFID's Theory of Change (TOC) for tackling VAWG (see Figure 1, above) provides an overarching framework for programme and policy development and evaluation. The TOC identifies a broad range of interventions, captured under four broad intervention domains, as identified in the bullet points below. The analysis in this report maps the programme activities against the four intervention domains. Most of the programmes address more than one intervention domain, with some of the VAWG-focused programmes addressing all four.

Figure 7: Intervention domains addressed by the programmes



Overall, programme activities focus slightly more on changing social norms, building institutional capacity and service provision, than on promoting women's and girls' empowerment per se

- **66% of the programmes aim to *build political and will institutional capacity***: this includes strengthening government policy, legislation and action plans on VAWG, as well as building the evidence base on VAWG and promoting political will and action. (See Figure 7);
- **63% of the programmes aim to *change social norms***, particularly through behavioural change communications initiatives, and direct work at the community level to promote awareness, dialogue and action;
- **63% of the programmes aim to *strengthen and expand services*** for VAWG prevention and response, including through building the capacity of frontline providers.
- **47% of the programmes *support women and girls empowerment***, including raising awareness of their rights; enabling their economic and legal empowerment; enhancing their access to education, justice and health services; and supporting their collective action.

- The comparatively smaller number of VAWG programmes that focus specifically on the empowerment of women and girls is set in context by the number of wider DFID programmes (in the same countries) that promote women and girls' empowerment. However, where empowerment initiatives have been *integrated* with those to tackle VAWG, this provides a targeted focus on the empowerment of vulnerable females who have survived violence, or are at high risk. It also gives attention to mitigating VAWG, where such violence can be a potentially negative outcome of women's empowerment initiatives (such as cash transfers); or where VAWG is a factor contributing to women and girl's inequitable access to education.

Overall, the programmes now focus more on changing social norms and supporting the provision of services than they did in 2012

- Comparing the 2014 data with that available for 2012 suggests that there has been a 40% increase in the number of DFID VAWG programmes that work to change social norms (see Figure 7). 63% of the programmes now work to change social norms, compared to 23% in 2012. This demonstrates alignment with DFID's emphasis on addressing the root causes of VAWG.
- The data also suggests that since 2012 there has been a 33% increase in the number of DFID VAWG programmes that aim to strengthen the provision of VAWG prevention and response services (63% of the programmes now support the provision of VAWG services, compared to 30% in 2012). (see Figure 7)
- The greater attention to strengthening services is influenced by the significant increase in the number of VAWG programmes in two sectors, namely: humanitarian assistance, and security and justice. Strengthening the provision of response and prevention services is often the primary (or sole) VAWG intervention area for programmes in these two sectors.

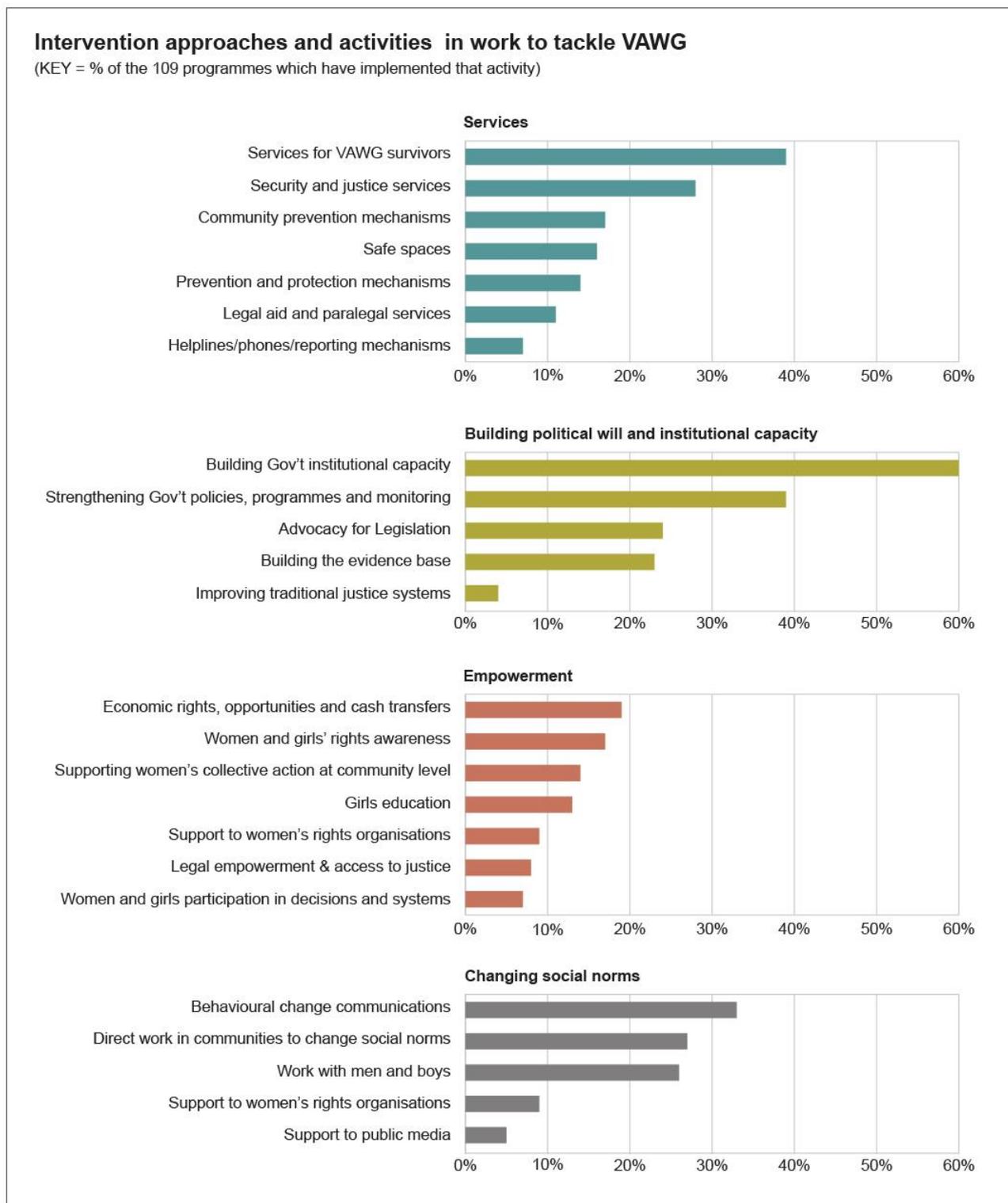
The programme interventions have limited *explicit* focus on building the capacity of media or women's rights organisations (WROs)

As highlighted in the DFID TOC for tackling VAWG, support to WROs and media is critical to the sustainability and local ownership of work to change social norms, which is a long term goal.

- Although 33% of the programmes work with public or social media on behavioural change communication, only 5 of the 109 programmes appear to have an explicit aim to build the awareness and capacity of public media actors. (See Figure 8)
- The data suggests that only 18% of the programmes are working with and building the capacity of *women's* organisations specifically. Some of these programmes work with women's community groups (with a strong focus here on developing forms of 'women's watch groups'); and some engage with gender-focused CSOs on policy advocacy.¹³

¹³ It is however recognised that support to CSOs engaged in the promotion of women and girls rights may be underestimated in this analysis for reasons that have more to do with terminology, and the level of detail presented in the programme reports, than with actual engagement. For example, a number of additional programmes work with local CSOs to tackle VAWG, but the gender profile of these organisations is not indicated in the programme documentation.

Figure 8: Intervention approaches taken by the programmes



At country level the sets of programmes often address all four core intervention domains in the TOC for tackling VAWG fairly comprehensively

The analysis reviewed the extent to which VAWG is comprehensively addressed at country level, by the set of DFID programmes being implemented in that country.

- In 19 of the 29 countries (65%) with DFID funded VAWG interventions, the individual programmes taken together pursue work in *all four* intervention domains specified in the DFID TOC for tackling VAWG. This suggests that at the country level the four core intervention domains are being addressed fairly comprehensively albeit with a particular thematic focus.
- An exception to the above are those countries where *all* the individual VAWG programmes fall under the umbrella of emergency humanitarian assistance (such as in Syria, Palestine and the Philippines), since these programmes tend to be more narrowly focused on the provision of services.
- Some countries stand out as having sets of programmes to tackle VAWG which are particularly comprehensive (as measured against the four TOC intervention domains), such as Bangladesh, DRC, India, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

3. Programme achievements

In this report, programme achievements are analysed from the perspective of the overarching DFID Theory of Change (TOC) for Tackling VAWG in order to facilitate comparison. Clearly, the individual programme reviews or evaluations would assess achievements against the specifically formulated TOC where these exist.

A relatively small number of programmes have incorporated tackling VAWG into their theory of change, and few evaluations have yet taken place

- 11 of the 19 VAWG-focused programmes have a theory of change (58%).
- Of the 90 programmes with a VAWG component, only 9 have incorporated this component into the theory of change for the wider programme.
- Only 1 of the programmes has so far been evaluated, due to the relative youth of many of the programmes. An additional 16 programmes will be evaluated over the coming year (2014-2015).

Reporting of results against interventions to address VAWG is not comprehensive

- Some of the programmes with a component to address VAWG within a wider set of objectives have not developed specific indicators for that VAWG component. Even where specific indicators exist, however, they sometimes receive limited attention in the programme annual reviews.
- The VAWG indicators that have been developed tend to be focused at the intervention or output levels rather than towards outcomes or results.¹⁴
- Overall, there has been limited analysis of outcomes, particularly with regard to the intervention domains of social norm change, empowerment, and government accountability for VAWG prevention and response. This may be explained in part by the challenges and resource intensive nature of measuring results in these outcome areas which may indeed be considered in the upcoming set of programmes evaluations.
- Additionally, there is a lack of clear reporting in some cases, which presents a challenge for the aggregation of results across programmes. There is a lack of clarity, for example, concerning the countries in which a result has been achieved (in multi-country programmes); and about whether or not beneficiary numbers are cumulative, or apply only to the specified reporting period.
- In many cases, beneficiary numbers are not presented in full; and a number of programmes do not disaggregate the data in a way that enables beneficiaries of VAWG interventions to be specifically identified. Additionally, the ways in which both beneficiaries and results are characterised differs across programmes and so is often not amenable to comparison

¹⁴ For example, the number of people that participated in a training (intervention level), or the effective creation of women's watch groups (output level).

Achievements at TOC output level

- ✓ **Output 1 - legal systems and government policies adequately respond to VAWG:** The programmes have contributed to the successful enactment of new or amended national legislation related to VAWG in at least 15 countries; and the development of local by-laws to support an end to FGM/C in 2 countries. Additionally, at least 22 country programmes have successfully promoted the development of policies and action plans, to protect women and girls against violence and to promote their rights.
- ✓ **Output 2- community level prevention and response mechanisms respond to women's rights:** There have been achievements in building and strengthening community mechanisms to prevent and respond to VAWG, which is a focus of 17% of the programmes. Community level security mechanisms have been developed or strengthened in at least 6 countries, with a particularly strong focus on 'women's watch groups', and to a lesser extent the development of local community security plans. Women's watch groups and networks have in some cases provided a protection and monitoring mechanism, as well as increasing women's awareness of their rights and referral pathways, and their reporting of VAWG.
- ✓ **Output 3 – women and girls know their rights and are empowered, supported and resourced to claim their rights individually and collectively:** There is evidence across the country programmes that some women and girls have gained knowledge of and are claiming their rights, particularly in terms of accessing response and support services, and drawing on new laws to take VAWG cases to court. This is supported by both community based and civil society advocacy on VAWG, and trainings on rights awareness. Some of the programmes have also contributed to women's collective action, at both community and national levels, although this output area does not feature as strongly as others in terms of programme focus. There are few achievements documented which relate to women's economic empowerment as this is not a strong focus of the programmes overall.
- ✓ **Output 4 – values, beliefs, attitudes and behaviours shift to recognise VAWG as unacceptable and a crime:** There is some evidence of early changes in attitudes and behaviours around VAWG in at least 13 countries, although few programmes have yet evaluated the outcomes of their work in this area. Work to change social norms is pursued through targeted community based advocacy, and wider behavioural change communications. Evidence of this type is most concretely presented in documentation relating to the DFID *Programme Partnership Agreements* (PPAs) with International NGOs, several of which have facilitated surveys to analyse the social impacts of their interventions. Many of the programmes that aim to tackle child marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting also evidence transformations in attitudes and behaviours towards these practices at the community level.

Achievements at TOC Outcome Level

- ✓ **Outcome 1 – women and girls safely access adequate and appropriate support services:** There have been significant results with regard to women and girls safely accessing support services. The beneficiary data available suggests that over 80,000 women and girls have been beneficiaries of VAWG *response* services (such as medical and psychosocial care, safe spaces, and legal services). The data also suggests that at least 33,000 women and girls have accessed VAWG *prevention* services, such as receiving life skills training or risk reduction materials; or have participated in safe spaces in which women/girls (who may be VAWG survivors or at risk of VAWG) have accessed information, counselling, skills training and peer support.

- ✓ **Outcome 2 – Women and girls safely access justice at all levels, including within customary and religious laws:** There has been an increase in the reporting of rape in some contexts; and arrests and convictions for VAWG offences (including Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting). Overall, the data suggests that over 26,000 women and girls have accessed legal services, and at least 6000 women and girls have taken VAWG cases to court.

Annexes

Annex A: Countries in which DFID supports VAWG programmes

This table presents the number of DFID funded bilateral and multilateral VAWG programmes in each country. This table omits the PPA programmes, since (as explained in this report) the available PPA documentation does not specify in which countries VAWG initiatives *per se* are being implemented.

	programmes with a VAWG component	VAWG-focussed programmes	Multi-country programmes	TOTAL
1. Afghanistan	2	1		3
2. Bangladesh	4		1	5
3. Burma	1			1
4. Jamaica	2			2
5. CAR	2			2
6. DRC	6			6
7. Ethiopia	4	1		5
8. Ghana	2	1		3
9. India	5		1	6
10. Kenya	3			3
11. Malawi	2			2
12. Nepal	3		2	5
13. Nigeria	3			3
14. Overseas Territories	1			1
15. Pakistan	2		1	3
16. Palestine	2			2
17. Philippines	2			2
18. Rwanda	1	1		2
19. Sierra Leone	1			1
20. Somalia	4			4
21. South Africa		1		1
22. South Sudan	4			4
23. Sudan	1	1		2
24. Syria	7			7
25. Tanzania	4			4
26. Uganda	2	1		3
27. Vietnam	1			1
28. Zambia	2	1		3
29. Zimbabwe	3			3

Annex B: Summary of the VAWG-focused programmes (2014)

Programme		Description	Budget (£)
GLOBAL / covering more than 1 region	1. Prevention of VAWG: Research and Innovation Fund (2013-18)	Research on VAWG and innovative interventions	£15,527,653
	2. COMPASS: Creating Opportunities through Mentoring, Parental involvement and Safe Spaces (2014-17)	VAWG prevention, focusing on adolescent girls in three humanitarian contexts (Ethiopia, Pakistan and DRC)	£ 10,000,000
	3. Violence Against Women and Girls: Country Support (2012-16)	Research on VAWG to support to DFID country offices	£906,700
	4. UN Women: Women's Peacebuilding & Preventing Sexual Violence (2012-14)	Preventing sexual violence in conflict affected states	£ 3,249,998
	5. Core Support to the IOM (Operational Response to VAW) (2014-15)	Support services for SGBV survivors in refugee camps	£750,000
AFRICA			
Regional	6. Ending Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in Africa and Beyond (2013-18)	FGM/C (legislation & policies, changing social norms)	£27,100,000
Ethiopia	7. End Child Marriage Programme (2011-16)	Child marriage (legislation & policies, changing norms)	£ 9,999,994
Ghana	8. National Survey on Domestic Violence in Ghana (2012, but delayed to 2014)	Research on domestic violence	£625,850
Malawi	9. Justice for Vulnerable Groups (JVG) (2011-16)	Community prevention mechanisms, strengthening security and justice systems and services	£16,619,064
Rwanda	10. Strengthening Prevention of Gender Based Violence in Rwanda (2014-18, pipeline)	Community level VAWG prevention mechanisms	£4,600,000
South Africa	11. Addressing Gender Based Violence in South Africa (2012-15)	VAWG prevention and response (building political will, raising awareness, safe schools)	£4,110,989
Sudan	12. Sudan Free of Female Genital Cutting (2013-18)	FGM/C (legislation & policies, changing social norms)	£12,000,000
Uganda	13. Support to CSO Work on Gender and Sex-Based Violence Programme (2011-14)	SGBV, domestic violence & FGM/C (support services, women & girls empowerment, legislation & policies)	£1,700,000
Zambia	14. Stamping Out and Preventing GBV (STOP-GBV) (extension, 2014-19)	Preventing child marriage and GBV, changing social norms, support services for survivors	£8,225,000
ASIA			
Regional	15. Work in Freedom Programme (India, Bangladesh & Nepal) (2013-18)	Preventing human trafficking and associated SGBV	£9,722,100
	16. Support to Acid Survivors Trust International (ASTI) in Nepal & Pakistan (2013-16)	Support for survivors of acid/burns violence, changing social norms & preventing attacks	£415, 911
Afghanistan	17. Strengthening Access to Justice for Women Victims of Violence (2011-16)	Justice for VAWG survivors, building rights awareness	£3,100,000
Nepal	18. UNICEF Women's Para Legal Committees (2009-14)	Legal aid, rights awareness, protection, support services for VAWG survivors	£6.510,000
MENA			
Syria	19. UNFPA Strategy to Strengthen GBV Prevention and Response Services in Syria (2014-15)	VAWG prevention and response services in refugee camps and for IDPs, and changing social norms	£2,986,070
Total budget for VAWG-focused programmes			£131,223,418

