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Violence against Women and Girls
CHASE Guidance Note Series: Guidance Note 4

Addressing Violence Against Women and Girls through Security and Justice (S&J) Programming

PART A: Strategic rationale, vision and principles

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We will not accept that there is no end to endemic violence against girls and women and we will work persistently, relentlessly for the change we need at a government level, at an institutional level, at an economic level, [and] at a personal – attitudinal level – to bring that change about"

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Justine Greening, 4 March 2013

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Overview

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is the most widespread form of abuse worldwide, affecting one third of all women in their lifetime. VAWG limits progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, violates women and girls' human rights and can have a negative impact on long-term peace and stability. In line with its international and national commitments, preventing VAWG is a top priority for the UK Government and DFID's Ministerial team.

This two-part guidance note is part of series of DFID guidance notes on VAWG. It focuses specifically on **how to address VAWG through Security and Justice (S&J) programming**, where DFID aims to make progress towards two key impacts:

1. Women and girl survivors achieve justice and access to comprehensive support services.
2. Women and girls are protected from all forms of VAWG and the threat of VAWG.

This guidance note is not intended to be prescriptive, but aims to provide practical advice and tips to support DFID advisors and programme managers and other UK government departments to strengthen the impact of S&J programmes in addressing VAWG. It can be used to inform existing security and justice programmes as well as new programmes that are either focused on VAWG specifically or will address VAWG in a broader security and justice response. It reflects the principles outlined in other DFID guidance on S&J programming.

Part A (this part) sets out the strategic rationale and broad approach to addressing VAWG in S&J programming and covers the following:

❖ The UK Government's commitments on VAWG
❖ Why it is important for S&J programmes to address VAWG
❖ DFID's vision and key outcome areas to address VAWG through S&J programming
❖ Principles to guide S&J programming related to VAWG
❖ Calculating Value for Money (VfM) of VAWG interventions
❖ Where to go for more information and guidance

Part B then provides specific guidance on designing programmes or programme components for each key outcome area:

❖ Specific challenges to be addressed in each key outcome area
❖ Questions to inform DFID's engagement strategy
❖ Key entry points
❖ Examples of interventions
❖ Examples of results and indicators
❖ Case studies of best, promising and poor practice and lessons learned

Contents of Part A

Related guidance and resources

For more detailed information on DFID's Theory of Change on VAWG and overall approach to addressing VAWG, please consult the guidance note: 'A Theory of Change for Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls'.

For more detail on programming approaches that can be taken at the community level across a range of sectors, please consult the guidance note: 'A Practical Guide to Community Programming on Violence against Women and Girls'.

For more detailed guidance monitoring and evaluation (M&E) on VAWG, please consult the guidance note: 'Guidance on Monitoring and Evaluation for Programming on Violence against Women and Girls'.

For a fuller picture of what CHASE can offer in this area please visit our Themesites on VAWG and Security and Justice.

Key references to further materials are given in footnotes throughout this guidance note. Section 8.0 also contains a list of key resources where advisers can go for more information to inform programming decisions on working with the S&J sector to address VAWG.

Acknowledgements

1.0 Introduction – Violence Against Women and Girls

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is the most widespread form of abuse worldwide, affecting one third of all women in their lifetime.[1] VAWG includes physical, sexual and psychological harm, both actual and threatened, and can take a range of forms in different contexts and situations (see box 1).

> **Box 1. Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG): Definition**
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> The UK Government's *Call to End Violence Against Women and Girls* defines VAWG according to the *UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women* (1993): '*Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life'.*
>
> This recognises a broad range of different forms of violence, grounded in particular settings or situations, including (but not limited to) intimate partner violence ('domestic violence'), sexual violence (including sexual violence as a tactic of war), acid throwing, honour killings, sexual trafficking of women, female genital cutting/mutilation (FGC/M) and forced and child marriage. Despite internationally agreed definitions, the definition of VAWG varies across countries and within communities.

VAWG reduces progress towards poverty reduction and the MDGs, violates women and girls' human rights and can have a negative impact on long-term peace and stability.[2] VAWG is rooted in unequal power relations between men and women, but the specific risk factors, forms and types of VAWG – and the groups of women and girls targeted – can vary by context (see box 2). During conflict and humanitarian emergencies, the incidence of physical and sexual violence can dramatically increase, and levels of VAWG can also be high in the aftermath of crisis. Equally, there are often high levels of violence, abuse and exploitation of women and girls in situations characterised by high levels of deprivation, inequality and structural violence.

> **Box 2. VAWG: Roots causes and risk factors**
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> **Root causes**
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> The root causes of VAWG are **gender inequality and related social norms that perpetuate unequal power relations between men and women**.[3] These may manifest differently in different socio-cultural and political contexts, due to factors such as the setting (conflict, humanitarian or more stable situations), the level at which the violence occurs and perpetrator (such as within an intimate relationship or perpetrated by the state), the form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological), and the population affected by the violence (e.g. migrant workers, widows, lesbian women, adolescent girls, women involved in the sex industry, disabled women, displaced women, women living with HIV). VAWG affects women from all groups and backgrounds, but is also affected by variables such as age, marital status, class, caste and disability.
>
> **Risk factors**
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> There are also a number of factors that increase the risk of VAWG and vary by context. For example, excessive male alcohol use has been linked to increased severity of physical partner violence, as well as first time perpetration of sexual assault.[4] However, alcohol is not a universal or necessary contributing factor to VAWG in all contexts. Other key risk factors may include exposure to violence in childhood and worsening economic conditions for men and women's economic empowerment, amongst others.[5]

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1 UN Secretary General (2006) *In-depth study on all forms of violence against women: Report of the Secretary General,* New York: UN, 6 July 2006: http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/vaw/violenceagainstwomenstudydoc.pdf
2 ActionAid (2011) "Destined to Fail: How Violence Against Women is Undoing Development": http://www.actionaid.org.uk/sites/default/files/doc_lib/destined_to_fail.pdf
3 WHO (2009) *Promoting gender equality to prevent violence against women*, http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2009/9789241597883_eng.pdf; Heise, L. (1998) Violence against Women: An integrated, ecological framework, *Violence against Women,* vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 262–290: http://gbvaor.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Violence-Against-Women-An-Integrated-Ecological-Framework-Heise-1998.pdf
4 Heise, L. (2011) *What works to prevent Intimate Partner Violence? An Evidence Review*: http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/PDF/Outputs/Gender/60887-PartnerViolenceEvidenceOverview.pdf
5 Heise L. and Garcia Moreno, C. (2002) Violence by intimate partners, in Krug, E.G. et al. (eds.) *World report on violence and health*, WHO available at: http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/global_campaign/en/chap4.pdf; WHO/LSHTM (2010) *Preventing intimate partner and sexual violence against women: taking action and generating evidence*, http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241564007_eng.pdf

2.0 UK Government commitments on VAWG

Ending VAWG[6] is a top priority for the UK Government, which has made a number of international commitments:

- The UK is a signatory to international commitments on VAWG including the *UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women* (1993) *UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security* (2000) and subsequent, related resolutions - SCR 1820 (2008), SCR 1888 (2009), SCR 1889 (2009), SCR 1960 (2010), SCR 2106 (2013) and SCR 2122 (2013). These binding agreements set out a framework of commitments to improve the protection of women and girls and promote their rights in conflict and post-conflict situations.
- In 2013, the UK played a leading role in delivering a successful outcome at the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW 57), which commits UN member states to comprehensive measures to eliminate and prevent all forms of VAWG across all contexts.
- The UK is also working to ensure that the post-2015 development framework includes strong commitments on VAWG.
- In 2012, the UK Foreign Secretary launched the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI), which aims to increase the number of perpetrators facing justice, push for greater international action and help countries to tackle these crimes and support survivors of sexual violence.
- As part of its G8 Presidency, the UK worked hard to secure the G8 Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict, adopted in April 2013. This sets out commitments to assist conflict-affected countries in ensuring that their future national security sector and justice reform programmes are gender and child-sensitive and are designed to deter and address gender-based violence, including sexual violence, and promote the full participation of women. Support should be provided to both state and non-state service providers where appropriate.

The UK's international commitments are also matched by **a robust framework of UK national commitments:**

- In 2010, the UK Government launched the UK National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 which provides a framework for UK defence, diplomatic and development efforts to promote women's role in peace and security and mainstream VAWG into all HMG S&J programming. It was revised in 2012 and a new UK National Action Plan 2014-2017 will be launched in early 2014.
- In November 2010, the UK Government published its Call to End Violence Against Women and Girls: Strategic Vision followed by annual action plans in 2011, 2012 and 2013. These set out specific actions for government departments, including DFID, the FCO and MOD, to work together to make progress towards ending VAWG in the UK and overseas.
- The UK's Building Stability Overseas Strategy (BSOS) (2011) recognises that women have a central role in building stability and reiterates the UK's commitment to addressing VAWG. It stresses the importance of an effective, accountable security sector, better access to justice and respect for human rights for state stability and acknowledges the role of both formal and informal S&J actors in ensuring equitable justice is accessible to all.

Preventing VAWG is also a **priority for DFID's Ministerial team:**

- DFID's Business Plan (2011-15) commits DFID to pilot new and innovative approaches to prevent VAWG and to help 10 million women to access security and justice services by 2015.
- Preventing VAWG is also one of four pillars in DFID's Strategic Vision for Girls and Women (2011), which includes support to "*reform and strengthen security services, police, and policy and decision making bodies to improve women's access to security and justice services*". It also stresses the need to Support the "enabling environment" by challenging discriminatory attitudes & behaviours, increasing the value given to girls and women; building effective legal frameworks to protect rights of women and girls; increasing the power of women to make informed choices and control decisions that affect them.
- DFID's PUSS is also the **UK's Overseas Ministerial Champion for VAWG**.

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6 DFID acknowledges the importance of preventing and responding to the sexual and gender-based violence suffered by women, men, boys and girls. However, the focus of this How to Note is on women and girls, given that this is the focus of UK Government policy.

3.0 Why is it important for S&J programmes to address VAWG?

Security and justice (S&J) are fundamental to people's sense of safety and security, to improving their livelihoods and reducing poverty, and to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.[7] The provision of effective, accountable S&J services is particularly important for poor and vulnerable groups - including women and girls - who often suffer disproportionately from crime and insecurity, especially sexual and gender-based violence.[8]

The evidence available shows that S&J actors – both formal and informal - can play a key role in protecting women and girls from VAWG and in ensuring that survivors of VAWG can access justice and obtain redress (for examples, see boxes 3 and 4). Therefore, **ensuring that S&J programmes better address VAWG is central to delivering UK commitments on VAWG.**

At the same time, improving action by S&J actors to meet women's security needs and address VAWG is an important step towards establishing security and justice institutions that are capable, accountable and responsive to all. Thus, **ensuring that S&J programmes address VAWG is also central to delivering UK commitments on delivering security and justice for all.**

Box 3. Specialised courts in DRC

In 2009, in order to address lack of access to justice for thousands of victims of sexual violence, Congolese judicial officials, the Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI), the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA), and the American Bar Association's Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI) launched a mobile gender courts initiative. These courts have both civil and military jurisdiction, and are staffed with local Congolese officials from the military and civil sectors who have received specialised training. From their launch in October 2009 until May 2011, the courts heard 250 cases and handed out 195 convictions - 75% for sexual crimes, and 25% for other crimes. This included the conviction of four senior officers and five soldiers for rape, crimes against humanity and inhumane acts for a mass rape attack carried out in Fizi on New Year's Day in 2011. The four officers were sentenced to 20 years' in prison and the soldiers to 10 to 15 years. The proceedings, from arrest to conviction, occurred swiftly within two months. Victims have been allowed to testify in private and their names were mostly shielded from the community.

Source: Advocates for Human Rights, UN Women (2011); Open Society DRC Mobile Courts Factsheet (n.d.)

Box 4. Liberia's Peace Huts

In Liberia, UN Women, supported by DFID, is working in partnership with the West African Women's Peace Network (WIPNET) to tackle VAWG at the community level by building on the traditional *Palava Hut* mechanism. Community members come to the Peace Huts with grievances. The majority of the cases settled by women in the peace huts relate to domestic violence. In some cases, members of the peace huts work with the local police to identify those suspected of crimes against women, ensuring that they are arrested and interrogated. In other cases, grievances are resolved within the community by a promise not to repeat the offence, enforced through intense community scrutiny.

The Peace Huts also operate as a safe convening space for women – autonomously or with men – where they can escape abuse and harassment and organise themselves to make their voices heard. Outreach has also been carried out with men to create a cadre of male peer educators who speak to other men in their communities about ending violence against women and girls. Women identified through the Peace Huts receive basic literacy training and in some communities women in the Peace Huts have started a revolving credit system to offer a path to economic security for vulnerable women in the community. Evaluations show that the Peace Hut justice system is mostly very successful and popular with communities and that women in the Peace Huts are well-respected. This has led to replication of peace huts, with at least 16 being constructed in four counties of Liberia.

Sources: Ofori, J. (2011) *UN Women Evaluation of the Liberia Country Programme*;[9] UN Women (2012) *From Communities to Global Security Institutions Interim Programme: Results Update*

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7 It is important to recognise that there are no universally accepted definitions of "security" and "justice". Every individual has their own interpretation of what they mean, based on their experiences and context. Furthermore, there is an ongoing debate about what is meant by justice (punishment, restitution, retribution, rehabilitation, reconciliation) and who is served by justice (state as the plaintiff in formal criminal justice systems vs victim as the plaintiff in civil/customary justice).
8 UNFPA/ UNIFEM/ OSAGI (2005) *Combating Gender-based Violence: A Key to Achieving the MDGs*: http://www.unfpa.org/upload/lib_pub_file/531_filename_combating_gbv_en.pdf
9 Available at: http://erc.undp.org/unwomen/evaluationadmin/downloaddocument.html?docid=3473

4.0 Addressing VAWG through S&J programmes: The challenges

Despite over a decade of international commitments - and some examples of success - **progress to address VAWG through S&J programmes remains limited.** This is due to a number of factors, including:

- A limited focus on interventions to prevent and respond to VAWG in conflict and humanitarian emergencies;
- A lack of rigorous evidence on the effectiveness of existing VAWG programmes in developing countries;
- Limited financial and political investment by key international and national actors in VAWG policies and programmes;
- A tendency to treat VAWG components as 'add-ons' to programmes, rather than to integrate a focus on VAWG from the outset of S&J reform programmes;
- The number of barriers on both the supply and demand side of S&J provision (see below).

Indeed, in many countries, both formal and informal S&J actors persistently fail either to act to prevent, or and respond adequately to VAWG - resulting in the perpetuation of impunity and often severe consequences for VAWG survivors.

There are a number of barriers on the supply side of S&J provision, which result in S&J systems not being accessible and responsive to women and girl survivors or those at risk:

- Lack of political will among both political leaders and senior S&J officials to address VAWG through the S&J system.
- Many legal and policy frameworks are biased against women and girls or do not criminalise all forms of VAWG.
- A lack of reparation frameworks for VAWG.
- Weak oversight mechanisms to hold S&J providers responsible for their performance on addressing VAWG.
- Social norms within S&J institutions that condone and/or tolerate VAWG and discriminate against women and girls and other vulnerable groups (e.g. by ethnicity, class, disability).
- Formal S&J institutions are often absent; physically or financially inaccessible (fees to lodge a complaint); lacking capacity, resources and equipment; and sometimes corrupt.
- Some courts do not accept forensic evidence and require multiple male witnesses to corroborate an allegation.
- Informal S&J institutions are usually based on patriarchal values, with little or no participation by women and do not act in accordance with international human rights standards.
- A lack of specialist staff (in formal or informal S&J institutions) trained to deal with VAWG and to respect the needs, interests and rights of women and girl survivors and those at risk.
- Perpetration of VAWG by S&J personnel – often with impunity.
- A lack of women in front-line and decision-making roles in formal and informal S&J institutions.

Equally, there are **barriers on the demand side,** which result in women and girl survivors or at risk not seeking protection or justice:

- Social norms that condone and/or tolerate VAWG, emphasise male dominance and family honour, and support impunity.
- Women and girls are often silent about VAWG, as they fear individual or family shame, stigmatisation, abuse from S&J actors and backlash (e.g. more violence).
- Women and girls lack awareness of their rights, VAWG laws and the S&J services available to them, and how to navigate these services.
- Women and girls lack confidence that formal S&J systems will respond to their priorities and protect them and may prefer resolution via family-based and traditional mechanisms.
- Women and girls lack social, legal and economic autonomy, which increases their vulnerability to violence and decreases their agency to respond, seek protection and care, or pursue justice for themselves and their children.

5.0 Vision and key outcome areas

DFID is committed to working to address the challenges outlined above. It has followed up existing high-level policy commitments on VAWG with recent commitments on preventing and responding VAWG in emergencies, funding for research and innovation on VAWG, and the VAWG Helpdesk, designed to provide ongoing support and advice to DFID country office and headquarters staff. It is now working to integrate a robust response to VAWG across its country and sectoral programmes to ensure a holistic response to preventing and responding to VAWG.

In line with its overall Theory of Change on violence against women and girls (VAWG),[10] **DFID would like to make progress towards two key impacts through its S&J programming:**

- **Women and girls survivors of VAWG achieve access to security, justice and support services** - perpetrators of VAWG are held accountable for abuses in line with the law and the range of physical and emotional needs of women and girl survivors of violence are met.

- **Women and girls are protected from all forms of VAWG and the threat of VAWG -** potential perpetrators of VAWG are deterred from committing VAWG because they fear the social or legal consequences, because they lack the opportunity to perpetrate violence or because their attitudes have shifted and they no longer wish to perpetrate VAWG.

DFID has therefore defined **four key outcome areas** in which S&J programmes can strengthen their approaches to achieve these impacts (see figure 1 below):

1. Political commitment, policies and laws in place to require S&J actors to tackle VAWG as a security and criminal issue in line with international human rights standards
2. Formal and informal S&J systems are accessible, effective and responsive to the needs of women and girls
3. Informal and formal S&J systems are accountable to women and girls
4. Women, girls and their communities demand and access S&J services

Figure 1. Addressing VAWG Through S&J Programmes: Impacts and Outcomes

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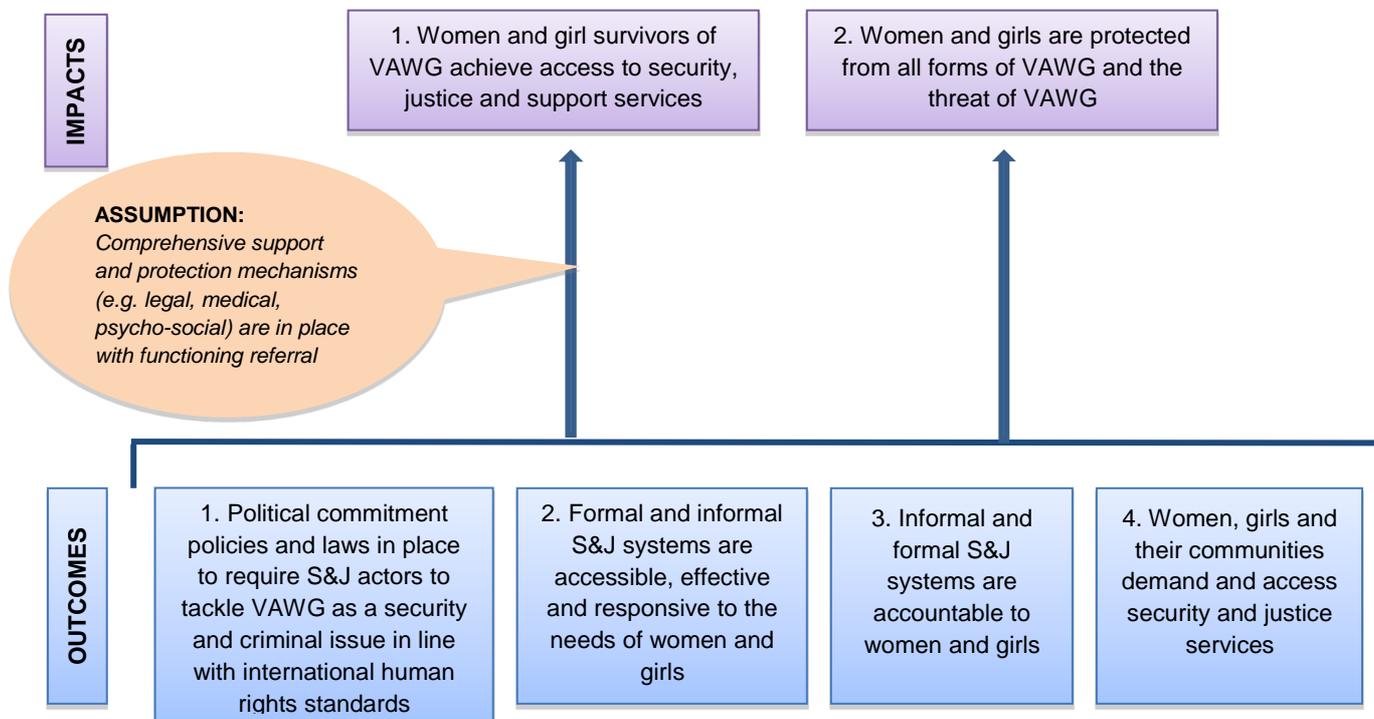
10 opcit, DFID (2012) *DFID Guidance Note 1: A Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls*

Depending on the opportunities in the S&J sector, DFID's current strategy, the initial situation analysis and mapping of existing initiatives and opportunities, **a DFID S&J programme may be designed to address all or just one or two of these outcomes areas**. However, in most contexts, achieving the desired impacts will depend on progress in all these areas.

Equally, it is important to recognise that the impacts will not be achieved solely through improved S&J services; it is essential that there is **a multi-sectoral response** with a comprehensive range of support services available to women and girls survivors of VAWG and those at risk. In some contexts, DFID country programmes may also support delivery of services on VAWG in other sectors; in other contexts, DFID may coordinate with other actors delivering these services.

Part B of this guidance note provides detailed guidance and suggestions for programming in each of these four outcome areas including key challenges to be addressed, possible entry points and intervention strategies, key lessons, case studies and example indicators. The rest of part A summarise the broad principles and approaches that need to guide programming to address VAWG through the S&J sector.

6.0 Key principles and approaches

The general principles outlined in DFID's *Guidance Note 1: A Theory of Change for Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls*[11] should inform all DFID programming on VAWG - including in the security and justice (S&J) sector - with specific emphasis on the following:

- Tailor programmes to the specific context
- Ensure national ownership and high-level leadership
- Adopt a survivor-centred and 'do no harm' approach
- Work to change the knowledge, attitudes and practices of S&J providers
- Engage with the whole of the S&J sector
- Ensure a coordinated, multi-sectoral and sequenced approach

6.1 Tailor programmes to the specific context

Interventions are likely to be more effective if they are informed by rigorous analysis of the types and extent of VAWG in a specific context and the ways in which women and girls define and address (or do not address) their own security and justice needs. Equally, it is essential that approaches to addressing VAWG through S&J programming are designed in the context of DFID's broader approach to the S&J sector – including knowledge of the key drivers and challenges within the S&J sector. A mapping of different S&J actors and their current capacities and initiatives on VAWG is also essential.

It is particularly important to recognise that women and girls' priorities for justice and redress may be different from those of local leaders, NGOs and the state, and that these priorities may vary over time and according to the context, the type of violence and the particular circumstances of individuals as well as different groups of women and girls (e.g. by socio-economic status, ethnicity, geographical location, civil status, disability, migration status).[12]

It is therefore vital that **a preliminary situation analysis is undertaken early in the programme identification phase** to determine priorities and inform programme design. Key questions to be addressed are given in box 5 below. In some cases, data and analysis may already be available from different sources to respond to many of these questions. In other cases, DFID will need to commission a situation analysis – ideally undertaken by a team of consultants with expertise in VAWG and S&J and good knowledge of the local context.

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11 DFID (2012) *DFID Guidance Note 1: A Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls,* Department for International Development, London, available at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/67336/how-to-note-vawg-1.pdf
12 UN Women (2012) Progress of the World's Women 2011-2012: In Pursuit of Justice, available at:
http://progress.unwomen.org/pdfs/EN-Report-Progress.pdf

Box 5: Preliminary situation analysis: Key questions

Types and extent of VAWG

- What are the primary forms of VAWG in the context and how do they inter-relate?
- What data is there on incidence and prevalence? What data is available on the reporting of violence to different institutions? Is this data reliable, and what are the gaps?
- Where do these forms of violence take place? What information is available about the perpetrators? What proportion of cases are perpetrated by security sector actors – whether formal or informal?
- Are there particular groups of women and girls who are vulnerable?
- What analysis is available of the factors that contribute to different forms of VAWG?
- Are there specific risks for women and girls or forms of VAWG they face due to the specific nature of the context e.g. post-conflict, humanitarian, remote rural areas?
- What is the status of gender relations in the context? What inequalities and constraints do women face in terms of their social, economic and legal status and autonomy?

Women's security and justice needs and priorities (ensure analysis of differences between women)

- How do different women and girls describe the security risks and specific forms of VAWG they face?
- How do these risks affect their daily lives, livelihoods, mobility, access to services etc?
- What are different women and girls' priorities in terms of improving their personal safety and security?
- What is the state of women and girls' knowledge and attitudes regarding VAWG and their rights? What do they think are the key factors contributing to VAWG? What are the views of men and boys?
- What happens to women and girls who have experienced VAWG? Where do they go for help? If they report violence, to whom? What are the consequences for women and girls of reporting violence?
- How do different women & girls define justice? What forms of redress do they want for the abuse they have suffered and why? (e.g. removal of violent man, public shaming; mediation, financial compensation)
- What are different women and girls' perceptions of the capacities, legitimacy and responsiveness or existing S&J services? What are their priorities and ideas for change?

Mapping of current S&J actors and initiatives

- Which formal and/or informal S&J providers currently exist in the national / local context?
- What are the physical, social and economic barriers to accessing S&J services for women and girls?
- What is the current capacity of these actors to respond to the needs expressed by women and girls? Do they have sufficient well-trained personnel? Resources? Equipment? What are the gaps?
- What are the current knowledge, attitudes and practices of different S&J providers on VAWG?
- Who else is working with the S&J sector (e.g. UNDP, bilaterals, other UK Departments, local NGOs)? Are there opportunities to influence their programmes to ensure a focus on VAWG?
- Who else is working on VAWG (e.g. UN agencies, bilaterals, local NGOs, women's rights organisations)? What are their capacities and results so far? Are there opportunities to influence their programmes to ensure engagement with the S&J sector?

6.2 Ensure national ownership and high-level leadership

In order to ensure an effective response to VAWG from security and justice actors, it is critical to ensure national ownership and get high-level buy-in for this agenda. S&J reform programmes are usually politically sensitive, complex and risky and it can be difficult to secure progress on reforms given vested interests of political elites and capacity constraints. Sometimes, there may seem to be too many core S&J reform priorities to then pursue additional objectives like addressing VAWG.

Yet, **securing commitment to and action on VAWG from S&J actors can itself also be seen as a strategic approach to S&J reforms**. In some cases, this may be a less threatening entry point for broader S&J reforms and an area where political and S&J leaders are willing to make changes. It is also a key way for national governments to meet their legal obligations to take action to prevent and respond to VAWG in line with international and national laws and commitments.

The preliminary situation analysis therefore needs **to include a full political economy analysis of the S&J sector and analyse current and upcoming entry points and opportunities for engagement to address violence against women** as part of a broader approach to S&J reform. Some examples of possible entry points and opportunities to gain high-level political support to address VAWG in S&J programming are given in box 6 below.

Box 6. Entry points and opportunities to secure political leadership

- Change in political leadership – president, cabinet and/or parliament or appointment of new minsters or senior personal in key ministries (defence, internal affairs, gender)
- Legislative elections result in parliament or parliamentarians with capacity or interest in women's rights
- New gender policy or political commitments to gender equality
- New national policy or political commitment on VAWG outlining role and responsibilities of S&J actors
- Country recently signed or ratified convention or Security Council Resolution on women's rights or VAWG
- Upcoming country report at the UPR or CEDAW committee
- Recent SCR or UPR or CEDAW committee recommendations to country on VAWG or women's rights
- Existing or planned security and/or justice sector reform process
- Planned or existing PFM / budgetary reform process
- Establishment / strengthening of new national oversight bodies e.g. commissions, audit offices
- Government wants to establish community policing service or other community security mechanisms
- Initiative to revise police, military or legal training curriculum / support training of S&J actors.
- Initiative to reform or regularise informal security or justice mechanisms
- Initiative to establish national or local referral network for VAWG cases
- Specific instances of VAWG draw international and national media and public attention to VAWG
- Local/ regional S&J actors demonstrate openness to dialogue and reform on women's rights & VAWG
- Community/traditional leaders demonstrate openness to dialogue and reform on women's rights & VAWG
- Existing initiatives established by women, WHRDs, WROs to support VAWG survivors and those at risk
- Existing legal literacy or legal aid projects that can be scaled up or expanded

6.3 Adopt a survivor-centred and 'do no harm' approach

All S&J programmes must be guided by a 'survivor-centred' approach, which respects and upholds the rights of women and girls and prioritises the needs and wishes of VAWG survivors and those at risk. Equally, programmes must ensure that they 'do no harm' – that they proactively monitor risks and seek to avoid or mitigate potential negative consequences for women and girls. There are significant risks in all contexts, but risks are often higher for women and those that help them in fragile and conflict-affected countries. Taking a survivor-centred, 'do no harm' approach means:

- In the design of all programmes and interventions, **the UK Government's human rights test for Overseas Justice and Security Assistanc**e (OSJA test) should be applied.

- **Interventions must have the safety of women and girls as their primary concern.** At a minimum, this entails conducting a systematic assessment of the risks and unintended consequences that programming activities may have for women and girls, and developing a strategy to reduce or mitigate these risks, including providing protection e.g. Trafficking victims should be protected from prosecution for crimes they may have been forced to perform.

- **Personnel should respect survivor's confidentiality and right to decide on what action they wish to take**. Anonymity and confidentiality is important in all cases, but there may be heightened risks for particular women. For example, women who are being sexually exploited or trafficked by criminal networks face very high risks of being severely punished, moved and potentially disappearing. It is also important that a woman or girl receives comprehensive information to help her make her own decision instead of being told what to do. Her right to decide not to pursue a case against the perpetrator(s) or not to be involved in the case in situations of mandatory arrest and prosecution must be respected.

- **All VAWG survivors and women and girls at risk must be treated with dignity, respect** and non-discrimination regardless of their situation, wishes and personal characteristics (e.g. by age, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, HIV status, disability status, etc.)

- **Support services should be provided to all women and girl survivors of violence to meet their immediate needs,** and help them to pursue justice if and when they decide to do so. Comprehensive support services (health, shelter, legal, economic, psychosocial) are critical – to prevent further harm, to support women to recover from the devastation that violence causes, and to facilitate the pursuit of justice. Services should be provided regardless of women's desire to pursue prosecution, i.e. they should not be an incentive for prosecution.

Key measures that can be taken to protect women and girls include:

- **Provision of safe houses / spaces** – particularly important in cases of domestic violence or potential honour crimes, where a woman or girl may be living with her abuser. Depending on a woman's individual circumstances and wishes, it is important to identify a secure location to meet or to which she (and potentially her children) can temporarily move.
- **Witness protection –**particularly important where women are testifying against powerful individuals/groups, including criminal networks, political leaders and officials, or S&J actors.
- **Working with grassroots women's human rights defenders (WHRDs) and women's rights organisations (WROs),** who are acutely aware of the risks faced by women and through their networks may be able to monitor the situation of individual women and girls at risk and survivors and offer vital support and protection. However, WHRDs are often themselves a target of violence because of this work and measures must also be taken to protect them.

6.4 Work to change the knowledge, attitudes and practices of S&J providers

S&J institutions and personnel are embedded in the societies in which they operate and are affected by prevalent social norms e.g. perceptions about the status of women and girls, social tolerance of certain types of VAWG, and attitudes that blame victims for violence they suffer. A survey of three cities in India (Delhi, Lucknow, and Vadodara) revealed that almost all police officers interviewed agreed that a husband is allowed to rape his wife, while half the judges interviewed felt that women who were abused by their partners were partly to blame for their situation.[13] Certain negative attitudes and behaviours may also be reinforced or augmented due to the particular institutional context and prevalent norms around masculinity amongst security personnel. In some cases, **there are also significant levels of VAWG perpetrated by soldiers, occupying forces, the police, peacekeeping forces or demobilised troops**.

Research suggests that this tolerance and perpetration of violence among S&J actors is often perceived as an inevitable fall-out of the militarised masculinities inculcated in their members, which emphasise virility, strength, heroism and protecting others - in order to prepare soldiers to engage in violence should the need arise.[14] This inculcation is partly achieved by denigrating people who are different – women, ethnic minorities, or homosexuals – and many of the insults new recruits face are gendered, racial and homophobic.[15]

It is therefore important to ensure that interventions to improve the response of S&J actors are based on a thorough analysis of these prevalent norms. **Any training or awareness raising work must focus on improving knowledge <u>and</u> changing attitudes <u>and</u> changing behaviours**. This should also include a focus on the position of female S&J personnel in these institutions – ensuring their representation, participation and leadership– but also recognising the fact that women are also affected by these norms and can propagate negative attitudes and behaviours.

6.5 Engage with the whole of the S&J sector

In many developing countries where state provision is weak or limited, people rely on non-state S&J mechanisms alongside or instead of state providers. This is especially the case in conflict-affected and post-conflict contexts, in rural and poor urban areas and for women. Recent research suggests that in developing countries, **very few women report VAWG cases to the formal system,** with up to 80% of VAWG cases currently resolved by informal justice systems.[16] Thus, although the state has primary responsibility for addressing VAWG, it is **important to engage with and transform the whole S&J system** – formal (state) and informal (non state) providers as well as oversight and accountability mechanisms (see box 7) – to ensure they respond to the needs of women and girls, and to contribute to changing entrenched discriminatory social norms.

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13 Khan, M. E. et al. (2008) *A Situation Analysis of Care and Support for Rape Survivors at First Point of Contact in India and Bangladesh*, USAID and Population Council, available at: http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/frontiers/FR_FinalReports/ANE_PostRape.pdf
14 Baaz, M. E. and Stern. M (2009) Why do Soldiers Rape? Masculinity, Violence, and Sexuality in the Armed Forces in the Congo, *International Studies Quarterly*, Volume 53, Issue 2, pp. 458-518
15 Lopes, H. (2011) *Militarized Masculinity in Peacekeeping Operations: An Obstacle to Gender Mainstreaming*, paper prepared for a workshop convened by Peacebuild Canada, March 14 2011: http://peacebuild.ca/Lopes%20website%20ready.pdf
16 IDLO (2013) *Accessing Justice: Models, Strategies and Best Practices on Women's Empowerment, International Development Law Organisation,* Rome: http://www.idlo.int/Publications/Women-AccesstoJustice.pdf

> **Box 7: The security and justice sector: Key actors and mechanisms[17]**
> - **Formal (state) S&J actors** e.g. policy-makers, the police, military, judiciary and other court officials, administrative departments, prison systems, probation services and border agencies
> - **Informal (non-state) S&J actors** e.g. traditional and religious leaders, community safety groups, victim support groups, legal aid clinics, paralegals, women's rights organisations, other community networks [18]
> - **Oversight and accountability mechanisms** including internal monitoring or cross-monitoring systems[19] for S&J providers and external mechanisms: parliamentary oversight bodies, ombudsoffices, national human rights institutions, inspectors-general, international mechanisms such as through the UN, the International Criminal Court and Truth Commissions, and civil society organisations which provide scrutiny of S&J institutions (e.g. citizen review panels to review police practices or operations).

In practice, **the distinction between formal and informal S&J systems may not be clear-cut** and women and girls may have contact with both systems. Thus, it is essential to ensure cooperation between the two sets of institutions to ensure that cases are reported and that referral pathways between the two exist and are used to ensure the best outcomes for women and girls. For example, state solutions may require community back-up and support. Cooperation between institutions within each system is essential for the same reasons, for example between the police, prosecutors, justice services and penal services.

It is important to look carefully at informal provision. Many women and girls prefer to seek redress through community-level informal systems, which may be more accessible, cheaper, less intimidating, more socially accepted in the community and quicker to resolve cases than formal systems.[20] In some cases, informal providers can also be better suited to delivering the justice women are seeking – for example where they focus on restorative rather than retributive justice.[21] For example, in Lesotho, Mozambique and Vietnam, a survey found that more than three times as many women had contacted a traditional or community leader about a grievance than a government official over the past three years. In a survey on the family courts in Morocco, 68% of women who had experienced domestic violence said they preferred to resolve the problem within the family. Those women who did seek justice preferred to approach the family courts for a divorce rather than go to the police and initiate prosecution proceedings.[22] Nevertheless, informal mechanisms are not necessarily any less discriminatory or unrepresentative than formal mechanisms. Women and girls may prefer these mechanisms because they are the most trusted and accepted approaches to take within a community, whether they uphold women's rights or not.

6.6 Ensure a coordinated, multi-sectoral and sequenced approach

Existing evidence points to the need for a multi-sectoral response to VAWG - with coordination and cooperation between the S&J sectors and other sectors such as health, education, livelihoods and economic growth.[23] This is in order to ensure that the immediate and ongoing needs of survivors (e.g. for medical treatment, psychosocial support, shelter, economic and legal support) are met, and to bring about sustainable changes in the underlying factors that contribute to VAWG.

The **sequencing and timing of interventions is also important** in order to work within the realities of a particular political and institutional context; to ensure that the needs and priorities of VAWG survivors are respected; to determine the appropriate level of ambition in terms of expected results; and to define realistic programme timeframes (see table 1 below).

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17 OECD DAC (2007) *Handbook on Security Sector Reform: Supporting Security and Justice*, OECD DAC, Paris,:http://www.oecd.org/development/incaf/38406485.pdf
18 For more on why women and girls may prefer to use informal mechanisms, see Moult, K. (2005), 'Providing a Sense of Justice: Informal Mechanisms for Dealing with Domestic Violence', SA Crime Quarterly, No.12 http://www.issafrica.org/uploads/MOULT.PDF
19 Cross-monitoring systems between formal and informal could mean, for example, a procedure for registration of non-state justice decisions with police and/or courts following examination for duress or rights violations while at the same time building systems around the involvement of local actors in the investigation and resolution of conflict within state processes. Examples of such efforts can be found in Afghanistan, both through the USIP Rule of Law Project and the USAID funded Rule of Law Stabilization Project, Formal and Informal Components. See http://www.checchiconsulting.com/index.php?option=com_projects&country_id=29&Itemid=8
20 opcit. IDLO (2013) *Accessing Justice;* UN Women (2012) Progress of the World's Women 2011-2012
21 Danish Institute for Human Rights (2012) *Informal Justice Systems: Charting a Course for Human Rights-Based Engagement.* http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/Access%20to%20Justice%20and%20Rule%20of%20Law/Informal-Justice-Systems-Charting-a-Course-for-Human-Rights-Based-Engagement.pdf
22 opcit. UNWomen (2011) *Progress of the World's Women 2011-12: In Pursuit of Justice*
23 opcit. DFID (2012) *DFID Guidance Note 1: A Theory of Change for Tackling Violence against Women and Girls*

Table 1: Example interventions and expected results over different time frames

	Short-term (2-5 years)	Medium-term (5-8 years)	Long-term (8-10+ years)
EXAMPLE 1: SYSTEMS IN PLACES TO COLLECT DATA ON VAWG AND TRACK CASES			
Intervention(s)	e.g. Create harmonised system for data collection and sharing on VAWG cases between S&J and other service providers; train frontline staff in use of system; conduct survey on incidence /prevalence of VAWG (e.g. via DHS module)	e.g. Repeat national VAWG incidence / prevalence survey led by relevant government body; updates to data collection system; ongoing training and capacity building; data quality systems established	e.g. Regular national VAWG incidence / prevalence survey implemented by government body; regular data quality checks on case management data
Results	Initial data on VAWG prevalence / incidence and case management	Periodic publication of data on VAWG and case management	Annual reporting of accurate VAWG incidence / prevalence data and on the reporting, processing and prosecuting of VAWG cases
EXAMPLE 2: S&J PERSONNEL ARE TRAINED&EQUIPPED TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO VAWG			
Intervention(s)	e.g. First rounds of training of all S&J personnel in women's rights, VAWG law and response protocols; first training of specialist VAWG personnel; purchase of basic equipment (telephones, computers, cameras, motorbikes)	e.g. National police, army and judiciary training institutions institutionalise training on women's rights and VAWG for all new recruits; budget in place for purchase and maintenance of all key equipment needed	e.g. National police, army and judiciary training institutions conduct refresher training on VAWG every 5 years for all S&J personnel as well as additional training for specialist personnel
Results	A proportion of S&J personnel are trained in women's rights and VAWG; specialist VAWG personnel in place in province-level / regional level police stations.	All S&J personnel know the VAWG law + are trained and equipped to address VAWG; specialist VAWG personnel in place in district / sub-district level police stations	Evidence of changed attitudes of S&J personnel and sustained actions to prevent and respond to VAWG; sufficient and well-trained specialist VAWG personnel accessible to all women
EXAMPLE 4: INCREASED PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP OF WOMEN IN S&J INSTITUTIONS			
Intervention(s)	e.g. Establish quotas on women's representation in police/army/judiciary; provide additional training for female recruits as needed; implement external & internal campaigns/sensitisation; establish internal procedures to deal with harassment and discrimination	e.g. Establish family-friendly HR policies in S&J institutions; ongoing external & internal campaigns/sensitisation; publish data on internal complaints of discrimination by women and how resolved	e.g. Develop a clear pathway for women to advance that is consistent and fair; actively promote and support women to advance
Results	Increased number of women police officers and judicial officers	Increased representation and participation of women at mid-level in S&J institutions	Increased representation and participation of women at senior-level in S&J institutions

For example:

- It would be ineffective to launch new protocols on investigative standards for VAWG cases, if frontline police stations do not have the equipment to adhere to them.
- It would be insufficient just to focus on establishing women's police desks with specialised staff to deal with VAWG cases, if women do not have any trust in the police and/or community leaders encourage women to use traditional systems.
- A significant increase in the reporting of cases to the police, and improved police processing of VAWG cases, can cause frustration and even harm to women who have spoken out, if the courts do not have the capacity to try the cases.

In emergency contexts, immediate priorities may include improving protection and security for women and girls and providing vital services for survivors of VAWG i.e. medical services, psychosocial support and safe spaces. In more stable contexts, shorter-term priorities might include improvements in internal disciplinary procedures for dealing with VAWG within S&J institutions, better access to legal support, or greater awareness of women's rights and the services available. Careful thought to sequencing is particularly important – for example:

Survivors' needs and priorities also shift over time. Reports from frontline service providers suggest that for many survivors, in the short-term, seeking justice for abuses is less of a priority than concerns about their health and how their status in the community might be affected as a consequence of the violence.[24] Nonetheless, over the longer-term, some women are interested in restitution and/or retribution through informal or formal justice processes.

7.0 Value for Money (VfM) approaches to VAWG interventions

Deciding whether or not to invest in a VAWG intervention requires a judgement of whether the expected development *results* justify the costs. In order to do this, it is essential to understand the Results Chain and how money is converted into inputs, which in turn generate activities (or 'processes'), produce outputs, and finally result in outcomes and impact. Value for money depends on the strength of the links in the chain and the underlying assumptions (the theory of change and evidence base) upon which the Results Chain is built. Underlying DFID's VfM model[25] is the results chain and the 3Es[26] framework – economy, efficiency, and effectiveness, recently expanded to include the fourth E of equity, ensuring that benefits are distributed fairly:

- **Economy**: '*a measure of what goes into providing a service*'. This looks at direct and indirect costs of buying inputs (e.g. staff, consultants, raw material, capital) at the best price.

- **Efficiency**: '*a measure of productivity*' and relates to how well inputs are converted to outputs.

- **Effectiveness**: how a programme '*is effective in delivering its intended objectives*'. This examines the relationship between outputs and outcomes using qualitative and quantitative measures.

- **Equity**: the extent to which *benefits are distributed fairly* and DFID's development results are *targeted at the poorest and most vulnerable women and girls*.

Calculating VfM is much more than measuring 'how much a VAWG intervention costs'; **it's about whether the investment (development assistance) is getting a good return in terms of impact on women and girls lives.** It is also important to remember that VfM is not absolute and should always be contextualised. Great care should be taken in attempting to benchmark VfM across different VAWG interventions. Programmes that are more costly, deliver benefits in difficult circumstances and have benefits that are challenging to measure may still provide good VfM.

24 Manjoo, R. and McRaith, C. (2011) *Gender-Based Violence and Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Areas: Conference report* (2010) Global Centre for Women and Justice, http://www.lawschool.cornell.edu/research/ILJ/upload/Manjoo-McRaith-final.pdf
25 DFID (2011) *DFID's Approach to Value for Money (VfM)*, London: DFID.
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/49551/DFID-approach-value-money.pdf
26 Ibid. and Barnett et al. (2010) for summary of the 3E approach.

Table 1: Approaches to calculating VfM of VAWG interventions

Main approaches to measuring the cost of violence	Examples of DFID Business Cases using this approach
Direct accounting is the most widely applied methodology for calculating the costs of violence. This approach estimates the total direct costs (typically to the health sector) in monetary terms by calculating the average costs of services per victim or incident (usually from targeted surveys of health providers); multiplying this unit cost by the prevalence or incidence rate; and then summing these across services to obtain a total estimate of costs.	Jamaica BC on *Community Security and Justice Programme* (CSJP)
Proportional methodology involves estimating the proportion of the total operational budget of different service providers that is spent on different VAWG services, and then aggregating for all providers.	Jamaica BC on *Community Security and Justice Programme* (CSJP) used a version of this to calculate the reduction in the health budget.
Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALY) is a time-based measure that combines years of healthy life lost due to premature mortality, pain and suffering. DALYs can then be converted to a monetary figure by assigning a value to a statistical life year (VSL).	South Africa BC on *Strengthening South Africa's response to Gender-based Violence through Prevention*
Out-of-Pocket cost approaches involve calculating the amount paid out-of-pocket by households every time different services are used (e.g. police and legal aid services, housing and refuge services, civil legal costs and social services costs).	Uganda BC on *Supporting Civil Society Organisations work on Gender and Sexual Based Violence*
Economic gains of investing in VAWG approaches involve calculating the benefit-cost ratio of the programme vs. the economic gains of reducing GBV. In the Uganda BC, the intervention was calculated to generate £3.80 for every £1 spent, based on the assumption that reducing GBV would contribute to a 2% increase in economic growth.	Uganda BC on *Supporting Civil Society Organisations work on Gender and Sexual Based Violence*

There are several different ways to calculate value for money as part of a VAWG and/or S&J intervention (see table 1 above). All methodologies for costing violence have strengths and weaknesses - the challenge is to choose the most appropriate methodology given the data constraints, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.[27]

VAWG interventions are often part of integrated interventions. Usually the VAWG component is not included in the *quantified* cost-benefit analysis, and instead a qualitative description of the benefits of reducing violence is provided.

Where interventions focus solely on VAWG, it is important to ensure that a comprehensive approach is taken rather than breaking down VfM calculations for a range of services or a package of services and then choosing between those. For example, prosecuting cases of VAWG is more expensive than preventative patrolling by the police, but both are part of a package of services – where all services are required to improve security and justice.

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27 Other approaches that have been used to cost violence against women in academic studies, but not widely used in donor interventions, include: Willingness-to-Pay (WTP); Willingness-to-Accept (WTA); Human Capital approach (value of time lost due to reduced productivity as a result of VAWG); Quality Adjusted Life Years (QALY); Naïve Comparison of Means; and Propensity Score Matching (PSM). See McAslan Fraser (2013) for summary of strengths and weaknesses of different approaches. McAslan Fraser, E. (2013) *VfM Approaches to VAWG Interventions*, VAWG Helpdesk Research Report No. 3. London, UK: VAWG Helpdesk.

ANNEX A: Where to go for more information

Background information

Bastick, M., Grimm, K., and Kunz, R. (2007) *Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict: Global Overview and Implications for the Security Sector*, DCAF, Geneva http://www.dcaf.ch/Publications/Publication-Detail?lng=en&id=43991

Danish Institute for Human Rights (2012) *Informal Justice Systems: Charting a Course for Human Rights-Based Engagement*. UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Democratic%20Governance/Access%20to%20Justice%20and%20Rule%20of%20Law/Informal-Justice-Systems-Charting-a-Course-for-Human-Rights-Based-Engagement.pdf

Saferworld (2010) *Addressing Violence Against Women in Security and Justice Programmes*, Saferworld, London http://www.saferworld.org.uk/downloads/pubdocs/Addressing%20violence%20against%20women%20in%20security%20and%20justice%20programmes%20-%20background%20paper.pdf

UN Women (2011) *Progress of the World's Women 2011-12: In Pursuit of Justice,* UN Women, New York http://progress.unwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Progress_errata_29Sept11_FINAL.pdf

Research and evidence

Heise, L. (2011) *What Works to Prevent Partner Violence? An Evidence Overview*, STRIVE Consortium, London http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/PDF/Outputs/Gender/60887-PartnerViolenceEvidenceOverview.pdf

WHO (2009), *Promoting gender equality to prevent violence against women*, World Health Organisation. http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2009/9789241597883_eng.pdf

Programme strategies and approaches

DCAF (2011) *Gender and Security Sector Reform: Examples from the Ground*. DCAF, Geneva http://issat.dcaf.ch/eng/content/download/4956/43716/file/Examples%20from%20the%20ground.pdf

Heise, L. (1998) Violence against Women: An integrated, ecological framework', Violence against Women, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 262–290 http://gbvaor.net/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Violence-Against-Women-An-Integrated-Ecological-Framework-Heise-1998.pdf

IDLO (2013) *Accessing Justice: Models, Strategies and Best Practices on Women's Empowerment*, International Development Law Organization, Rome http://www.idlo.int/Publications/Women-AccesstoJustice.pdf

Toolkits and guidance

Bastick, M. and Valasek, K. (eds) (2008) G*ender and Security Sector Reform Toolkit,* DCAF, OSCE/ODIHR, UN-INSTRAW, Geneva http://www.dcaf.ch/Publications/Gender-Security-Sector-Reform-Toolkit

Bastick, M. and Whitman, T. (2013) *A Women's Guide to Security Sector Reform, The Institute for Inclusive Security/ DCAF, Washington DC* http://www.inclusivesecurity.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/WGTSSR-Web.pdf

DFID (2012) *Violence against women and girls How to Note,* Department for International Development, London https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/67335/How-to-note-VAWG-2-community-prog.pdf

DFID (2010) *How To Note*: A Practical guide on community programming on violence against women and girls, available at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/67335/How-to-note-VAWG-2-community-prog.pdf

OECD DAC. 2009. *Handbook on Security Sector Reform (SSR): Section 9 Integrating Gender Awareness and Equality*, Paris: OECD Publications
http://www.oecd.org/development/incaf/42033010.pdf

Social Development Direct/ UN Women (2011) *Working with the Security Sector to End Violence against Women and Girls*, Social Development Direct/ UN Women, London/ New York
http://dmeforpeace.org/sites/default/files/SDDirect_Working%20with%20the%20Security%20Sector%20to%20End%20Violence%20against%20Women%20and%20Girls.pdf Also available as an interactive resource: http://www.endvawnow.org/en/modules/view/13-security.html

UNITE/ UNWomen (2012) *Handbook for National Action Plans on Violence Against Women, UN Women, New York* http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/vaw/handbook-for-nap-on-vaw.pdf

UNODC (2010) *Handbook on Effective Police Responses to Violence Against Women,* United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Needs_Assessment_Toolkit_ebook_09-87518_June_2010.pdf

S&J monitoring and evaluation and indicators

ITAD (2011) Governance and Conflict Indicators Report. *Provides details of DFID governance and conflict indicators as well as provides a useful framework for how to assess the quality of indicators.* http://www.dfid.gov.uk/r4d/PDF/Outputs/Mis_SPC/60797_ITAD-Gov-Conflict-Indicator-Rpt-Jan11.pdf

OECD DAC (2007) Encouraging effective evaluation of conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities*. An useful introductory guide on how to effectively evaluate conflict prevention and peacebuilding programmes. Provides a good overview (Annex 6) of theories of change in conflict prevention programming.* http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/52/3/39660852.pdf

OECD (2011) OECD Handbook on Security System Reform (Chapter 10 Monitoring and evaluation)

Scheye, E. and Chigas, D. (2009) *Development of a Basket of Conflict, Security and Justice Indicators. Provides details of conflict, security and justice indicators and datasets, their applicability and limitations*;

Search for Common Ground *(2006) Designing for Results, Integrating Monitoring and Evaluation into Conflict Transformation Programs. A user-friendly step by step guide to M and E of conflict prevention/peacebuilding programmes.* http://www.sfcg.org/Documents/manualpart1.pdf

VFM resources

DFID (2011) *DFID's Approach to Value for Money (VfM)*, London: DFID.
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/49551/DFID-approach-value-money.pdf

McAslan Fraser, E. (2013) *VfM Approaches to VAWG Interventions*, VAWG Helpdesk Research Report No. 3. London, UK: VAWG Helpdesk.

ANNEX B: Additional examples and case studies

OUTCOME 2: Formal and informal S&J systems are accessible, effective and responsive to the needs of women and girls

Establishing specialist services

Box A1. Specialised Prosecutor Units in Afghanistan

Since 2009, after the passing of the Elimination of Violence Law, international and national organisations have been working to build the capacity of specialised prosecutor units which focus on crimes against women and girls. The first unit was established in Kabul in 2010, and eleven prosecutors received special training on gender justice. In the first year they prosecuted nearly 300 cases mostly of assault or rape. The Kabul Unit also formed a network of victim support services with shelters, health, and educational resources. As a result, prosecutions doubled from the first to last month of the initial year. The project's success led the Afghan Attorney General and international governments and organisations to open a second specialised unit in Herat in 2011.

Source: UN Women and Advocates for Human Rights (2012) *Working with the Justice Sector.* Virtual Knowledge Centre to end Violence against Women. http://www.endvawnow.org/uploads/modules/pdf/1325624043.pdf

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Box A2. South Africa – Sexual Offences Courts

In 1993, South Africa created Sexual Offences Courts to implement an improved response to women and child survivors of sexual assault. The Courts are staffed with specialised personnel trained in dealing with sexual assault cases such as police, investigators, prosecutors, social workers, and health care professionals. Infrastructures have also been improved, and new equipment has been introduced to enable witness to testify via video or in separate rooms. Staff work in collaboration throughout the criminal process to support the victim and to effectively investigate and prosecute the case. Studies have shown that SOC hold an average 70% conviction rate, which is well above the national average. In addition, the courts were viewed in a positive light by the legal personnel involved, the families of the survivors, and the survivors themselves. According to a representative from the National Prosecuting Authority, the creation of the Sexual Offences Courts led to an increase in conviction rates whilst the duration of the case dropped from 3-5 years to less than 6 months. Moreover special measures such as fast-track court procedures have achieved powerful results.

Source: UN Women and Advocates for Human Rights (2012) *Working with the Justice Sector.* Virtual Knowledge Centre to end Violence against Women. http://www.endvawnow.org/uploads/modules/pdf/1325624043.pdf

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Providing training and capacity building

Box A3. Ending sexual violence in armed conflict: training in collecting forensic evidence

In 2011, Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) launched a multi-year training and advocacy initiative to forge coalitions among regional medical, law enforcement and legal experts in five African countries: Central African Republic, DRC, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. The project aims to increase local capacity for the collection of court-admissible evidence of sexual violence to support prosecutions for these crimes, including when a SALW is present or used. Through a series of workshops, the Program on Sexual Violence in Conflict Zones:

- Works with local experts to train doctors, nurses, and psycho-social trauma and recovery counsellors in the collection of forensic evidence, including documenting health consequences, assuring appropriate treatment, and supporting legal assistance and advocacy;
- Provides a forum for cross-training and professional collaboration in serving survivors' needs;
- Connects members of the health, law enforcement and legal sectors to facilitate an informal regional support network among stakeholders working to combat sexual violence;
- Advocates for national and international reforms addressing the obstacles toward prosecution; and
- Supports the ICC and other international and local legal processes in their efforts to prosecute the highest level perpetrators of mass atrocities in these countries.

Source: Physicians for Human rights website, Programme on Sexual Violence in Conflict Zones: http://physiciansforhumanrights.org/issues/rape-in-war/program-on-sexual-violence-in-conflict-zones.html

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Box A4. Strengthening capacity of informal institutions – DFID Malawi

In 2007, DFID Malawi initiated a three-year Safety, Security and Access to Justice (SSAJ) Programme. A key component focused on strengthening the capacity of informal justice institutions, through:

(i) Training chiefs at village level on case management, record-keeping, transparency, human rights and gender to improve their handling of cases. Chiefs were also encouraged to include women as members of the advisory panels in traditional courts.
(ii) Training volunteer community-based educators to raise awareness of human rights at village level, assist with and record keeping in village tribunals, and provide mediation and referral to community members.

The programme resulted in:

- An increase in women accessing village tribunals to resolve complaints.
- Improvements in the functioning of village tribunals and increased transparency and accessibility of tribunals to women.
- Positive (although limited) shifts in attitudes and responsiveness of chiefs to women's rights.
- An overwhelmingly positive response by chiefs and women to the inclusion of women in tribunals.

Source: DFID Malawi

OUTCOME 3: Informal and formal S&J systems are accountable to women and girls

Support oversight by independent bodies (e.g. ombudsoffices, national human rights institutions)

Box A5. Ombudsman Offices Act Against Violence Against Women in Latin America

The Human Rights Ombudsman Office in **Guatemala** created a register for recording violent deaths of women and since 2003 publishes an annual report with salient statistics on femicides in the country. In **Panama**, the Ombudsman's Office monitored implementation of the domestic violence law with assistance from the Prosecutor's Office (2005). The Bolivian Ombudsman's Office examined actions of the Family Protection Brigades (the law enforcement branch devoted to domestic violence cases), and developed a series of recommendations for Ministries and police.

In **Panama**, monitoring revealed that despite a lack of legislative provisions for conciliation, such measures were being used in domestic violence cases. Monitoring also those for which protective measures had not been enforced. As a result of the Bolivian Ombudsman's recommendations, more resources were earmarked for the Brigades, training on domestic violence increased, and the number of female police officers increased.

Source: UN Women and Advocates for Human Rights (2012) *Working with the Justice Sector.* Virtual Knowledge Centre to end Violence against Women. http://www.endvawnow.org/uploads/modules/pdf/1325624043.pdf

OUTCOME 4: Women, girls & their communities' demand and access security & justice services

Supporting social norm change work with traditional/ community leaders, local S&J actors, men and boys

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Box A6. Men's leadership programme: Engaging men in prevention of rape in conflict, DRC

Women for Women International launched a Men's Leadership Programme (MLP) in January 2005 in eastern DRC's South Kivu Province. The purpose of the programme was to educate and train influential community members and leaders to understand their respective roles in protecting and reintegrating survivors of rape and sexual violence. The leadership roles that these men held in their communities would allow them to then reach out to other men and raise awareness about the negative impact that sexual- and gender-based violence has on the community as a whole.

After the training, an external assessment of the programme's impact, conducted through focus groups and interviews, revealed some important changes at the household and community levels. In community meetings, topics such as the difference between consensual sex and rape and the spread of HIV/AIDS were openly discussed for the first time. In households, men told dramatic stories about how their intimate relationships were no longer based upon the exercise of power and dominance but upon mutual respect and partnership. This evidence was triangulated with research with women's groups who confirmed this behaviour change.

Source: Women for Women International (2006) *Ending Violence Against Women in Eastern Congo: Preparing Men to Advocate for Women's Rights*. Washington DC: Women for Women International

http://www.womenforwomen.org/news-women-for-women/assets/files/MensLeadershipFullReport_002.pdf

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Box A7. Progressive reinterpretation of religious laws in Nigeria

The NGO BAOBAB for Women's Human Rights provided legal defence to women convicted of extramarital sex, who were at risk of death penalty under religious law. BAOBAB argued that the current Muslim law had a particular interpretation and that women have been excluded from the process of defining it. BAOBAB briefed lawyers for women in *zina* (adultery) cases, enabling them to use arguments from religious frameworks as well as on Nigerian secular and constitutional law and international human rights law. As a result of BAOBAB's ability to critique and integrate women's human rights principles with Muslim, secular, customary and international law, Shari'a courts of appeal rejected the *zina* cases and acquitted the women.

Source: UN Women (2011) *Progress of the World's Women 2011-12: In Pursuit of Justice,* UN Women, New York

http://progress.unwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Progress_errata_29Sept11_FINAL.pdf

Training and awareness-raising for women and girls on women's rights, VAWG and services

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Box A8. Pastoralist women small arms campaign in Wajir, Kenya

In 2010, women from the Frontier Indigenous Network in Wajir District in northern Kenya organised a SALW campaign that culminated in the submission of a petition to government officials. The pastoralist women also presented a regional plan on firearms control to the government, listing local arms markets, smuggling routes and arms traffickers. As a result of the campaign, the local government agreed to share information about its small arms inventory and mark over 9000 weapons. The women continue to work with the government to monitor crossing points along the Somali border and track the movement of small arms. They also help prevent abuses against women, by providing assistance to women and girls at risk of being abducted and forced into marriage by armed groups, or facing sexual violence. The network connects women with aid agencies that provide secure transport to the refugee camps and offer counselling.

Sources: IANSA Women's Network (2011) 'Northern Kenya: Courageous women work around the clock to track small arms movements and prevent violence against women' in *IANSA Bulletin 26: Women at Work – Preventing Gun Violence28;* UNODA/IANSA (2010) *Mainstreaming gender for the effective implementation of the UN PoA Update of the 2006 CASA Guidelines*, Fourth Biennial Meeting of States to Consider the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects New York29

Box A9. Manipuri Women Gun Survivors Network, India

The Manipuri Women Gun Survivors Network (MWGSN) is another striking example of a women-led disarmament initiative that has gone on to gain national and now international renown. 30 Originally conceived as a project to reach women affected by, or survivors of gun violence in the troubled northeast India region, MWGSN now engages on a wide ranging number of issues related to disarmament and gun control, demilitarisation, violence against women, and India's international role in UN decision-making. This example shows that even very humble women, once equipped to understand how their engagement with security decision-making can enhance their general well-being and influence, can successfully engage on issues that matter to them, from the local to the sub-national and beyond.

Source: Personal communication - Vanessa Farr (01.09.13), cited in McAslan Fraser and Farr, V. (2013) *DFID VAWG Helpdesk Research Report: VAWG and Small Arms and Light Weapons*, DFID

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28 http://www.iansa-women.org/sites/default/files/newsviews/iansa_wn_bulletin_26_en.pdf*;*

29 http://www.un.org/disarmament/HomePage/gender/docs/Mainstreaming%20gender%20for%20effective%20implementation%20ofUN%20PoA%20-%20Updated%20guidelines%20-%20UNODA-RDB%20and%20IANSA%20-%20June%202010.pdf

30 http://www.womensurvivorsnetwork.org/