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**THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND
TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

MAPPING OF GRANTEES' OUTCOMES

(2006 to Mid-2011)

**UNITED NATIONS
TRUST FUND TO
END VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN**

**UN
WOMEN**

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women

OUTCOME MAPPING TEAM

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COVER PHOTO CREDITS

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Executive Summary

This report presents the findings of an Outcome Mapping exercise conducted for the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (“The UN Trust Fund”) between February and July 2011. **Outcome Mapping** is a planning, monitoring and evaluation methodology that focuses on one particular category of results: changes in the behaviour of people, groups and organizations with whom a programme works directly. Thus, this exercise was not an evaluation of the UN Trust Fund or its grantees. Rather, its goals were to explore which approaches are proving most successful and where the Fund’s investments are most effective. It also sought to determine the significance of outcomes in light of the Fund’s objectives and priorities.

Outcome Harvesting, a method of inquiry and analysis derived from Outcome Mapping, was used to review grantee reports and other monitoring and evaluation material in order to identify outcomes that can be traced back, at least in part, to project activities. In this exercise, the consultants reviewed an extensive body of material, which represented a considerable and complex range of achievements in addressing violence against women and girls and its devastating consequences. Yet the results reported in the reports reviewed, impressive though they are, offer only a snapshot of what the UN Trust Fund and its grantees are accomplishing globally. The reason for this is that the UN Trust Fund’s reporting format chiefly captures *outputs*; it is not specifically designed to capture *outcomes*. The results of this exercise show that the grantees—in addition to the direct impact of their activities— ***influence others*** to:

- Change knowledge and behaviour, which is fundamental to ending violence against women;
- Modify institutional norms and practices in ways that improve access to services for survivors;
- Support implementation and amendment of laws and policies;
- Engage with communities and peer groups to eradicate harmful practices;
- Create and support groups, networks and partnerships to attract additional resources and broaden outreach;
- Engage with governments to increase their commitment to ending violence against women and girls;
- Increase or improve referral systems for survivors;
- Increase or improve access to justice for survivors;
- Increase or improve access to health services for survivors;
- Provide protection and post-protection services for survivors;
- Collect and analyze data, and monitor government responses; and
- Reach out to disadvantaged and excluded groups.

The findings indicate that the UN Trust Fund was supporting the right types of grants and approaches in its Cycles 10-14 and that the UN Trust Fund’s influence was not heavily concentrated in a few areas but spread out across its objectives and priorities, as well as across regions. Also, the outcomes point to promising principles and strategies for future interventions.

The application of this methodology to assess progress in this area is new and innovative; there are no other known examples of Outcome Mapping being used specifically to analyze outcomes related to violence against women and girls. Clearly, the UN Trust Fund and its grantees are filling a gap, whether they strive to change public opinion, push governments to become more accountable and responsive, or increase and improve services for survivors. But the grantees also influence ***other social actors*** to make

fundamental changes that improve the lives of women and girls. The potential of Outcome Mapping therefore lies in the systematic collection and analysis of data on the multiplier effects of the programs the UN Trust Fund directly supports. With this data, the UN Trust Fund could ensure that emerging knowledge (trends, patterns, gaps) is captured and made available in a real time to inform ongoing and future implementation efforts by a wide range of practitioners. In so doing, the UN Trust Fund would be working toward further decreasing the evaluation and knowledge gap, as set out in its Strategic Vision.

Section 1: Introduction

The Importance of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

Violence against women and girls (VAW/G) is a problem of pandemic proportions present in every country, cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. One out of every three women worldwide has been physically, sexually or otherwise abused during her lifetime¹ and acts of violence “cause more death and disability than cancer, malaria, traffic accidents and war combined” among women aged between the ages of 15 and 44.² The costs of violence against women and girls go far beyond the human costs of pain and suffering; they also include the costs of lowered productivity, and lagging economic development.

Violence against women and girls is rooted in the unequal gender relations and systemic gender discrimination that pervade both the public and private spheres. It takes many forms—physical, sexual, psychological and economic—across the lifespan of women and girls. Women and girls’ experiences of violence are often shaped by the intersection of gender with class, race, ethnicity and sexual orientation. Violence against women is a major cause of poverty and a serious barrier to development; as such, its elimination is integral to achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted in 2000.³

International and regional instruments have established governments’ obligations to respect, protect, fulfil and promote human rights; these obligations encompasses the responsibility to prevent, investigate and prosecute all forms of abuse as well as to protect women and girls from violence. Over the years, significant progress has been made in setting international standards and norms that form a baseline of commitment by governments and other intergovernmental stakeholders, including the UN, to address this problem.

As part of UN efforts to actively engage and step up states’ involvement in efforts to end violence against women and girls, the UN General Assembly established the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (“The UN Trust Fund”) as a leading multilateral grant-making mechanism. The UN Trust Fund is administered by UN Women on behalf of the UN; it is dedicated to supporting the “national, regional and international actions, including those taken by Governments and non-

¹ General Assembly. In-Depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women: Report of the Secretary General, 2006. A/61/122/Add.1. 6 July 2006

² <http://www.saynotoviolence.org/issue/facts-and-figures> accessed on 8 September 2011.

³ See http://www.women thrive.org/index.php?option=com_issues&view=issue&id=5&Itemid=115, UNiTE, and <http://www.amnestyusa.org/our-work/issues/women-s-rights/violence-against-women>.

governmental organizations, to eliminate violence against women.”⁴

Each year, the UN Trust Fund awards grants for projects that seek to address the serious gaps in the realization of national and international commitments to end violence against women and girls, with a specific focus on *supporting the implementation of national and local laws, policies and action plans*. The UN Trust Fund is also a vehicle for responding to the UN Secretary-General’s call to make VAW “*never acceptable, never excusable, never tolerable*”, in the context of the *UNiTE to End Violence against Women* campaign, launched in 2008.⁵

UNiTE to End Violence Against Women Campaign Goals

Goal 1: Adopt and enforce national laws to address and punish all forms of VAW/G.

Goal 2: Adopt and implement multi-sectoral action plans.

Goal 3: Strengthen data collection on the prevalence of VAW/G.

Goal 4: Increase public awareness and social mobilization.

Goal 5: Address sexual violence in conflict.

The UN Trust Fund is both a grant-maker that funds critical initiatives to end VAW/G and a focal point for knowledge. It also provides grantees with specialized expertise for the duration of their projects.

Since it began operations in 1997, the UN Trust Fund has provided grants totalling US\$78.4 million to 339 initiatives in 126 countries and territories. For the period of 2006-2010, the UN Trust Fund’s portfolio of active grants comprised 88 grants, for a total value of US\$47 million, or an average of almost US\$10 million per year. The

individual grants range in size from US\$100,000 for small civil society organizations, especially grassroots women’s organizations and networks, to a maximum of \$1,000,000 for large civil society organizations, governments and UN Country Teams.

The UN Trust Fund is thus an important source of support for women’s, grassroots and other civil-society organizations, nurturing innovation, catalyzing change and mobilizing key actors and constituencies. Through its grant-making, the UN Trust Fund has contributed to breaking the once nearly universal silence on VAW/G.

For instance, the most common form of violence experienced by women globally is physical violence inflicted by an intimate partner, or domestic violence, during which women are beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused. Intimate partner violence is present in all societies and is often rooted in perceptions of women as objects or property. The World Health Organization’s ground-breaking Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence Against Women found that the reported lifetime prevalence of physical or sexual partner violence, or both, varied from 15 percent to 71 percent.⁶ The Study is based on data collected from interviews with 24,000 women from ten countries; it confirmed that domestic violence is “frighteningly common,” and that the home is too often a place of pain, fear, and humiliation for women and girls.⁷

⁴ General Assembly Resolution 50/166: The Role of the United Nations Fund for Women in Eliminating Violence against Women, 22 December 1995. Available at <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/50/ares50-166.htm> accessed 26 September 2011.

⁵ <http://www.un.org/en/women/endviolence>.

⁶ WHO, “Multi-country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women,” 2005. http://www.who.int/gender/violence/who_multicountry_study/en/ 9 September 2011.

⁷ *Ibid.*

To address this issue, the UN Trust Fund supports grantees in over 17 countries⁸ working to increase public awareness, strengthen legislation and protocols on domestic violence, improve responses to its legal, psycho-social and physical aspects, and address the underlying gender inequities.

At the regional and local levels, the UN Trust Fund supports efforts to end harmful practices through community-wide mobilization, empowerment of women and girls, strengthening of law enforcement agencies and other institutions to respond to cases of violence against women and girls, and enhancing coordination among relevant stakeholders. Harmful practices in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and the Pacific Islands and, to a lesser extent, in other regions of the world, include the following: son preference, child marriage and bride price, sorcery-related killings, and denial of inheritance of land. In sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, widowhood rites, wife inheritance and female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) are widely practiced.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the UN Trust Fund supports grantees working to empower adolescent girls, to increase the knowledge and capacity of governmental officials and educators in indigenous communities to assist Indigenous populations, and to mentor young Mayan social change agents.

Applications to the UN Trust Fund are ever increasing. In 2011 alone, the UN Trust Fund received over 2,500 applications requesting nearly \$1.2 billion for programmes in 123 countries. The figures signify an increase of 56 percent in the number of applications and 40 percent in the amount of funds requested in just one year. While the high demand is an encouraging trend, demonstrating a groundswell of efforts to end violence against women and girls, it also underlines a vast unmet need. To help meet that need, the UN Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign calls for US\$100 million annually for the Fund by 2015.

In its efforts to meet this need and this opportunity for action the UN Trust Fund is being guided by its Strategic Vision, which runs through 2015.

The UN Trust Fund's Strategic Vision focuses on:

- 1. Translating the promise to end violence against women and girls into practice:** by expanding the quality and quantity of support provided to countries for the implementation of their agreed laws, policies and programmes to end violence against women and girls; and by improving the way UN Trust Fund investments and resources lead to measurable results, build sustainable capacities and generate good practice and replicable models.
- 2. Paving the way to knowledge-based action on ending violence against women and girls:** by fostering innovation and the development of catalytic strategies to address violence against women and girls, especially around neglected groups and areas of work; and by systematically documenting and disseminating novel and promising solutions through investments in knowledge-generation to accelerate local, national and global learning on proven and effective strategies.
- 3. Building partnerships, ownership and commitment to the Fund throughout the UN System:** including by securing higher-level leadership and, offering expertise, guidance and programme support and resource mobilization assistance towards the effectiveness of the UN Trust Fund.

⁸ This includes: China, Belarus, Albania, Cambodia, Marshall Islands, Thailand, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, India, Macedonia, Panama, and Moldova.

The following chapters will present the findings of the Outcome Mapping exercise and demonstrate how the harvested outcomes correspond with the UN Trust Fund's objectives and priorities. Section 2 provides an overview of the Methodology, Section 3 presents a brief overview of the harvested outcomes, Section 4 presents the patterns of change observed through the outcomes, and Section 5 provides the strategies and models generated by the outcomes. The final section provides conclusions.

Section 2: Methodology

A. Purpose

In keeping with its Strategic Vision, the UN Trust Fund undertook an Outcome Mapping exercise between February and July 2011. The UN Trust Fund sought to collect and analyze outcomes achieved by its grantees with a view to increasing knowledge-based action on ending violence against women and girls. The UN Trust Fund's goals were to explore which approaches are proving to be most successful, where its investments are most effective, and what significance the outcomes achieved have in light of its objectives and priorities.

B. Scope

This report presents the findings of the Outcome Mapping exercise that reviewed the UN Trust Fund's grants from cycles 10-14 (2006 to mid-2011) that were still active as of February 2011.

Through the use of Outcome Mapping, the report focuses on outcomes: the changes in behaviour, relationships, actions, policies, and practices in social actors *that were influenced* by the UN Trust Fund's grantees, both deliberately and unintentionally, during the activities funded by the grant. These outcomes are beyond the results typically controlled by the UN Trust Fund's grantees; the grantee solely influences outputs.

The findings complement existing knowledge about the UN Trust Fund. They are not an evaluation of the UN Trust Fund or of its grantees since Outcome Mapping and its derivative methodology, Outcomes Harvesting, do not capture the grant recipients' activities, outputs, progress or deliverables. While these may be ends in themselves, they are not expected to contribute to outcomes; this is especially true of service provision. The application of Outcome Mapping to assess progress in the area of eliminating violence against women and girls is new and innovative; there are no other known examples of this methodology being applied to violence against women and girls.

C. Definitions

Outcomes are verifiable changes in the behaviour, relationships, activities and actions of individuals, groups, organisations or institutions that, in this exercise, contribute to the elimination of VAW/G.⁹ Outcomes must be described in as much specificity as possible: "Who changed what, when and where?" Outcomes included in our data base represent changes influenced in a small or large way, directly or

⁹ The Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC) developed this definition of outcomes approximately ten years ago. Subsequently, it has become widely used by development and social change programmes. For further information, see http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-26586-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html and the Outcome Mapping Learning Community website at www.outcomemapping.ca.

indirectly, intentionally or not by the UN Trust Fund grantee.¹⁰

Outcome mapping is a planning, monitoring and evaluation methodology developed by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in Ottawa, Canada, and further expanded over ten years by the Outcome Mapping Learning Community (www.outcomemapping.ca). The full Outcome Mapping process includes three stages: Intentional Design; Outcome and Performance Monitoring; and Evaluation Planning. Outcome Mapping focuses on one particular category of results: changes in the behaviour of people, groups and organizations with whom a programme works directly. When used with development programmes, Outcome Mapping would ideally be integrated at the planning stages. However, since this is not always the case, Outcome Mapping contains elements and tools that can be adapted and used separately.

Outcome Harvesting is a method of inquiry and analysis derived from Outcome Mapping used for identifying, formulating, interpreting and monitoring outcomes. It involves reviewing reports and evaluations to identify and compile outcomes and verifying these outcomes with grantees. It is especially useful in complex programming contexts where long-term results cannot be predicted, such as those in which the UN Trust Fund grantees work. It has been used to identify, formulate, analyse and interpret the outcomes of hundreds of networks, NGOs, research centres, think tanks and community-based organisations around the world, for the programmes of international development donors.¹¹

D. Outcome Harvesting of Grantees' Outcomes

i. Review of UN Trust Fund reports and drafting of outcomes

The first step in conducting the Outcome Mapping exercise was a review of approximately 200 semi-annual and annual reports and evaluations submitted to the UN Trust Fund by its grantees, as well as a

Chart 1: Grantees, per grant-making cycle

	Cycle 10	Cycle 11	Cycle 12	Cycle 13	Cycle 14	Total
Grantees reporting outcomes	3	12	15	22	9	61
Grantees not reporting outcomes	0	2	3	5	17	27
Total	3	14	18	27	26	88

number of evaluations on file with the UN Trust Fund. In total, 653 outcomes were harvested from 61 of 88 grantees. Chart 1 presents the total number of grantees per grant cycle, and those that contributed outcomes. In the case of 27 grantees, no outcomes were generated from the reports; most of these were Cycle 14 grantees that had not yet submitted report or whose reports did not yet contain any outcomes.

From these reports, outcomes and contributions were harvested resembling

the example provided in the box below.

¹⁰ "While, at first glance, this appears to suggest an emphasis on easier, less important, short-term achievements, in fact, it does the opposite. It focuses attention on incremental, often subtle changes, without which the large-scale, more prominent achievements in human well-being cannot be attained or sustained." Sarah Earl, et al., op. cit., page 21.

¹¹ Developed in 2003 by Ricardo Wilson-Grau and colleagues and further expanded through its use with numerous actors: ActionAid (human rights in Ghana, Ethiopia and Tanzania), Ford Foundation (global civil society), Hivos (environment in Latin America and arts and culture in Central America), IDRC (ITC for development in Africa and Asia), Open Society Institute (human rights in Latin America), Oxfam Novib (global social and political participation, food and income security and employment-based livelihoods, trade and markets, and gender), and PSO (capacity building in Honduras and Ghana).

Sample UN Trust Fund Outcome

Change in social actor: In 2007, clan elders and senior religious leaders in Puntland, Somalia, acknowledged the existence of the problem of VAW in their communities. With the leadership of the Ministry of Religion and Guidance, they initiated discussions on ways to effectively use customary laws and international laws to prevent VAW and to promote the rights of women.

UN Trust Fund grantee's contribution: The Samo Development Organization contributed to this change by organizing a three-day advocacy and sensitization workshop on VAW during the reconciliation conference in Puntland in 2007. The workshop was attended by 200 community elders and religious leaders, civil-society representatives, journalists, policy makers, youth and women's groups.

Both positive and negative outcomes were harvested. Negative outcomes include, on the one hand, influencing a social actor not to take action—avoiding something undesirable from happening—which can be a significant outcome but is often awkward to formulate as a change and thus tends not to be reported. On the other hand, there are negative outcomes to which a grantee inadvertently contributed and which significantly detract from, undermine or obstruct eliminating violence against women. At times the negative outcomes are a “backlash” against one or more positive outcomes.

ii. Engagement with grantees

Once harvested, the outcomes and contributions were sent to the grantees for verification. In total, the content of 586 outcomes and contributions were verified.¹² Where verification was not possible, the outcomes with minimally sufficient information were included in the data set as “unverified outcomes”. Nonetheless, in this report all outcomes are taken into account, including unverified outcomes.

iii. Classification of outcomes

Following the verification process, the harvested outcomes were imported into an Access database designed to meet the needs of the UN Trust Fund's Outcome Mapping exercise (2010).¹³ Outcomes were then classified according to their effect on the UN Trust Fund's three main objectives:

- (i) **Preventing violence against women and girls** by empowering groups at heightened risk of violence, and engaging strategic groups in prevention efforts;
- (ii) **Expanding survivor access to services** and building the capacity of service providers to respond effectively to the needs of women and girls affected by violence; and
- (iii) **Strengthening implementation of laws, policies and action plans** through data collection and analysis, building capacities of professionals charged with implementation and strengthening institutions to become more effective, transparent and accountable in addressing violence against women.

Each objective was then further classified by sub-objectives. The outcomes did not always fall neatly into these pre-determined sub-objectives, and a flexible approach was adopted to ensure that all outcomes could be classified. The final classification and definitions are presented in Annex 1.

¹² In 67 cases, grantees did not respond to requests for verification.

¹³ Microsoft Access database is a relational management system that stores data in its own format. It can import or link directly to data stored in a number of other applications or databases. Access helps to quickly track and report information, has a rich user interface, and interactive design capabilities. The Outcome Harvesting Database is available from the UN Trust Fund staff. The Access database was sent via email to the UN Trust Fund in August 2011.

The outcomes were also classified, where applicable, under one or more of the UN Trust Fund's priorities: focus on priority groups; coordination and building of partnerships; engaging multiple sectors; generating knowledge about what is effective in eliminating violence against women and girls; and effecting changes that make a difference in the lives of survivors.

E. Limitations

Five main factors influenced data collection:

- The quality of the semi-annual and annual reports varied among grantees.
- The grantees did not specifically use the concept of outcomes when writing their reports: the UN Trust Fund's reporting format is not specifically designed to capture changes among social actors influenced by the grantee. Although the introduction of a new reporting format in 2008 (Cycle 13) with open-ended questions seems better suited to capturing outcomes, it has not been designed specifically to this end.
- The grantees were encouraged to identify unreported or more recent outcomes. Doing so required a retrospective review over the grant period, sometimes spanning years, and very often depended on the memory of only one person. As a result, outcomes may have been missed or they may have lacked detail, which led to their being excluded from the data sample.
- The verification was carried out by people with varying degrees of knowledge about outcomes; this may have resulted in some being overlooked or wrongly described.
- As always, human error could have caused some outputs to be accidentally included in the data set as outcomes.

As a result of these factors and of the timelines established for this exercise, this report does not assign a relative significance or weight to each outcome. Outcomes differ in importance depending on the context: some are preliminary—emerging early-on in a process to eliminate VAW/G—while others are more advanced. Comparing them to each other would entail verification with other social actors, and comparison across highly complex, open and dynamic contexts.

In June 2010, a member of the trade union of the Surinam Airways introduced a clause on preventive measures regarding sexual harassment in the workplace in the union's collective bargaining document. The grantee, Ilse Henar Foundation for Women's Rights contributed by encouraging members of the Sexual Harassment Working Group to demand that employers take preventive measures on this issue.

In addition, a contribution for each outcome was collected as a means of establishing a plausible cause-effect relationship—however small, indirect or even unintentional the grantee's contribution may have been, or how many other actors and factors also contributed to the outcome. However, within the limits of this mapping exercise, the contributions were not classified but are used to contextualize the outcomes.

Despite these limitations, the results of this Outcome Mapping exercise, while not exhaustive, are *representative* of how the UN Trust Fund's grantees influenced other social actors in between 2006 and mid-2011. The points below support the *validity* of the results:

- The primary sources were reports from grantees, through which they went on public record, knowing that their claims could be subject to verification by the UN Trust Fund.
- The informants were the grantees, the agents who contributed to the outcomes and thus among

the people closest to the change.

- Only changes among other social actors that were clearly beyond the direct control of the UN Trust Fund's grantee, and for which there is a solid and plausible rationale between what was reported as achieved and the reported contribution of the grantee, were included.
- The grantees verified the contents of both the outcome and the grantee's contribution in 90 percent of the cases.
- Each outcome was revised prior to classification. This resulted in the elimination of sixty entries that were judged to be outputs and not outcomes, or that did not include sufficient details to answer the question "Who changed what, when and where?"
- Finally, the classification of each outcome was arrived at by common agreement.

Section 3: Overview of harvested outcomes

The outcomes harvested from the UN Trust Fund's grantees represent a considerable and complex range of achievements in the efforts to address VAW/G and its devastating consequences. The results presented in Section 3 and Section 4 are particularly indicative of how Outcome Mapping could be used to support the work of the UN Trust Fund in that it captures information about the success of its grants not readily available in its current reporting format. By systematically collecting information about its grantees' influence on other social actors, the UN Trust Fund could access very specific information on patterns of social change.

A. Data collection

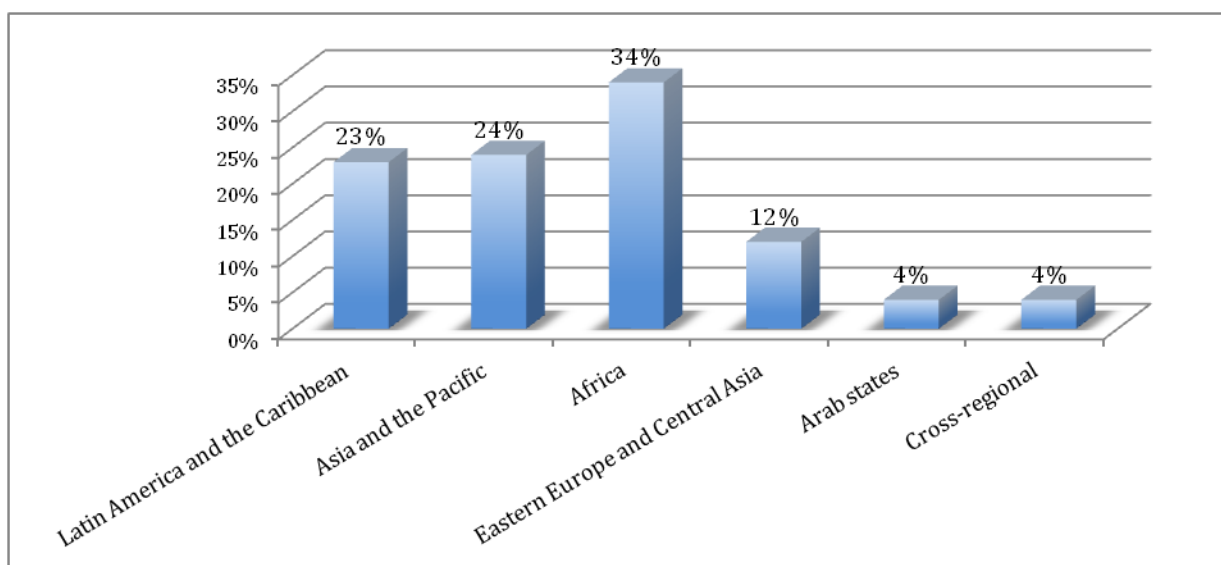
As noted above, 653 outcomes were harvested from 61 grantees working in 66 countries between 2006 and mid-2011. Most outcomes (44 percent) were collected from Cycle 13 grantees, which is possibly due to the introduction of an improved reporting format with open-ended questions coinciding with this cycle. Whereas the fewest were reported from Cycle 10 (1.5 percent), Cycles 11 and 12 grantees generated, respectively, 22 percent and 21.5 percent of the outcomes. Although Cycle 14 grantees also used the new reporting format, they generated only 11 percent of the outcomes; this is likely because their activities started more recently.

B. Geographic coverage

Chart 2 presents the percentages of outcomes in the data set per region. Africa, and Asia and the Pacific have the greatest number of outcomes, which is not surprising given that they also have the highest number of grantees in our data: 22 in Africa and 16 in Asia and the Pacific.

Chart 2: Geographic distribution of outcomes, per region¹⁴

¹⁴ In our data set, grantees that are included under Cross-Regional are: Acid Survivors International (Cambodia, Nepal and Uganda); Instituto Promundo (Brazil, Chile, India and Rwanda); and Women in Cities International (Argentina, India, Russia and Tanzania).



C. Data Correspondence with UN Trust Fund Objectives

As noted above, each outcome was classified according to at least one of the UN Trust Fund's three main objectives, represented throughout this report as: (i) Primary Prevention, (ii) Access to services, and (iii) Institutional Response.¹⁵ Table 1 below presents a detailed outlook of the results, according to Objectives and Priorities, and across regions and sub-regions.

Table 1: An overview of the number of outcomes by objectives and priorities, per region

Regions and sub-regions	Number grantees with outcomes	UN Trust Fund Objectives			UN Trust Fund Priorities
		Primary Prevention	Access to services	Institutional Response	
Latin America and the Caribbean	13	147	15	33	58
Andean	4	36	6	7	12
Caribbean	4	42	4	10	15
Mexico/Central America	3	39	2	8	20
Southern Cone	2	30	3	8	11
Asia and the Pacific	16	143	39	44	24
ESE Asia	8	62	24	26	16
Pacific	2	16	2	5	2
South Asia	6	65	13	13	6
Africa	22	223	59	38	55
Central Africa	2	24	10	0	3
East/Horn of Africa	4	41	15	7	1
North Africa	1	20	2	3	18

¹⁵ See Annex 1.

Regional Africa	1	19	0	1	3
Southern Africa	5	32	4	7	9
West Africa	9	87	28	20	21
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	5	71	21	17	37
Arab states	3	28	6	1	3
Cross-regional	2	24	2	11	4
TOTAL	61	636	142	144	181

In terms of UN Trust Fund Objectives, the majority of outcomes correspond to the Primary Prevention objective (97 percent), with equal percentages for the objectives on Access to Services (20 percent) and Institutional Response (20 percent).¹⁶ Of the 653 outcomes, 28 percent were also classified under one of the UN Trust Fund's Priorities.

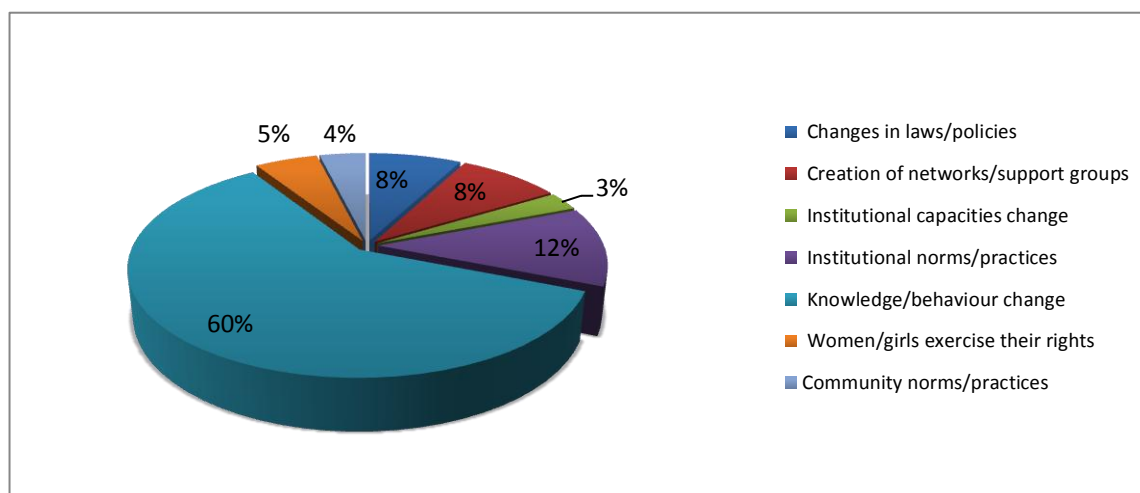
i) Primary Prevention

The majority of UN Trust Fund outcomes categorized under primary prevention represent changes among people, organizations, communities, government officials and agencies that will potentially *prevent cases of violence from occurring*. These outcomes are generally the basic building blocks towards the prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls. Although the behaviour changes may seem simple, it can take years of advocacy for them to materialise, since such changes represent a shift in the value system of an individual, organization or community. These changes can also prevent the “ripple effects” of violence that compromise the social development of children in the household, the family as a unit, the communities where the individuals live, and society as a whole.

Chart 3 presents the breakdown of outcomes classified under the following primary prevention sub-objectives: changes in laws/policies; creation of networks and support groups; institutional capacities change; changes in institutional norms/practices; knowledge and behaviour change; women/girls exercise their rights; and changes in community norms/practices. It shows that, of the 636 primary prevention outcomes, 60 percent represent changes in the knowledge or behaviour of a social actor. Each of the other categories under this objective produced outcomes below 15 percent.

¹⁶ The percentages do not add up to 100 because some outcomes fit into more than one category and were therefore classified more than once.

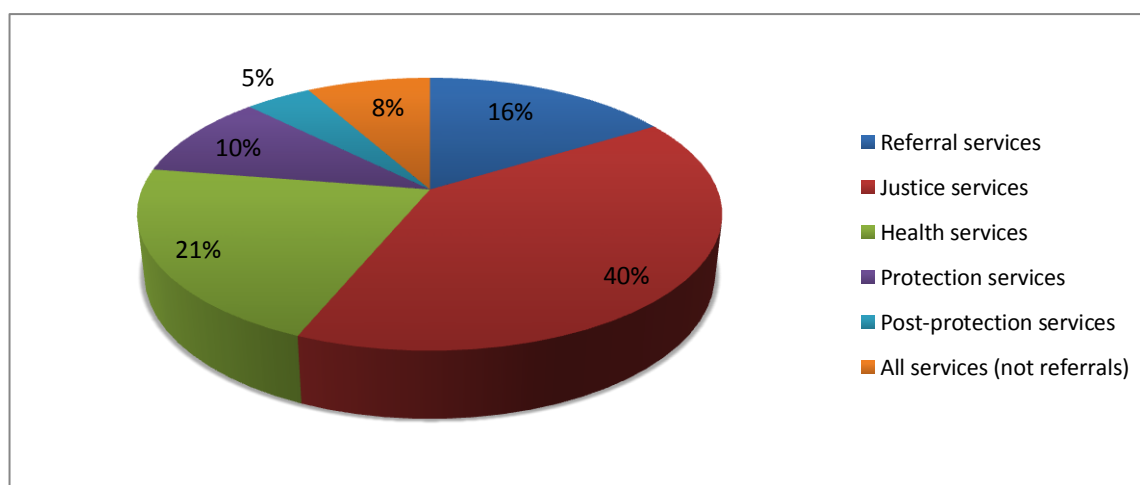
Chart 3: Primary prevention outcomes, per sub-objective



ii) Access to Services

The outcomes classified under this UN Trust Fund objective pertain to changes influenced by the grantees in the provision of critical services rendered to survivors immediately *after the violence has occurred*. These include: referral systems; justice services (such as prompt intervention by the police or law-enforcement officers, prosecution, paralegal services, legal aid to survivors to obtain immediate relief); health services, including emergency medical assistance and psychological support; protection services, specifically shelters; post-protection services to preclude survivors from returning to violent environments by assisting them in immediate issues of divorce, child custody, access to property, employment, and housing; and 'All Services (Not Referrals)'. The latter includes outcomes that contributed to the justice, health and protection sectors together. As shown in Chart 4, of the 142 access to services outcomes, most (40 percent) were classified under the category of access to justice. The next highest category is health services with 21 percent, followed by referral services at 16 percent. Each of the other categories under this objective produced outcomes below 15 percent.

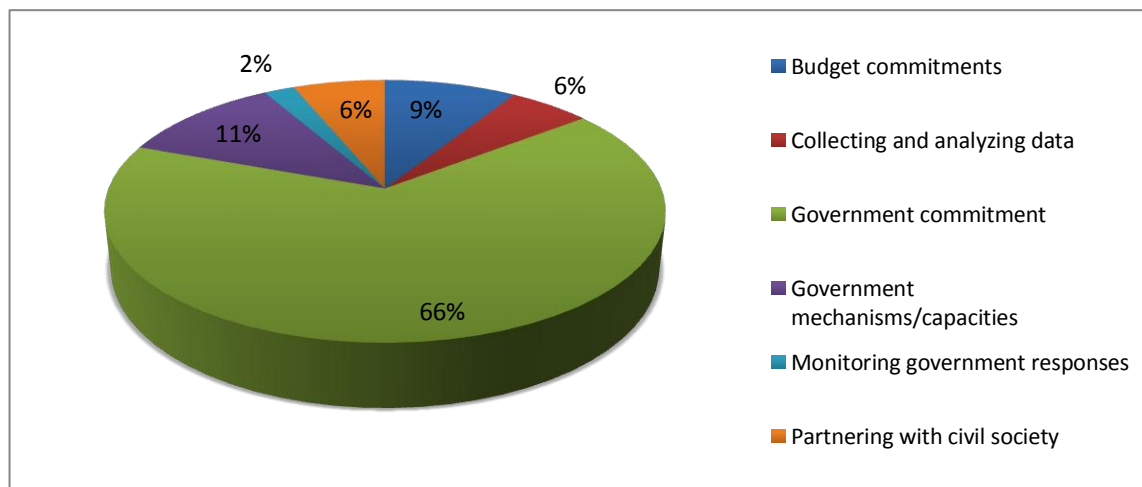
Chart 4: Access to service outcomes, per sub-objective



iii) Institutional Response

The outcomes classified under Institutional Response correspond to *long-term governmental actions* aimed at reducing the harmful consequences of violence *after it has occurred*. These outcomes correspond to: governmental budgetary commitments to ending VAW/G; collecting and analysing government data and monitoring of government responses; governments' commitment to eliminating violence against women; strengthening governmental mechanisms and capacities; monitoring governmental responses to VAW/G; and partnering with civil society. As demonstrated in Chart 5, 66 percent of the outcomes were classified under governments' commitment to ending violence against women. Each of the other categories under institutional response produced outcomes below 15 percent.

Chart 5: Institutional response outcomes, per sub-objective



D. Correspondence with UN Trust Fund Priorities

Outcomes were also classified under UN Trust Fund Priorities, where applicable. Although the main priority of the UN Trust Fund is to implement law, policies and programmes, the Fund's annual Call for Proposals explicitly prompts applicants¹⁷ to propose initiatives directed at specific gaps that are deemed crucial to a comprehensive solution to violence against women and girls. These areas include, the following approaches or priorities:

- Groups living in poverty and otherwise excluded or disadvantaged;
- Coordinating and building partnerships;
- Engaging multiple sectors to address the needs of women and girls holistically;
- Generating knowledge about what is effective in eliminating VAW/G; and
- Effecting change to make differences in the lives of victims and survivors.

All 61 grantees generated results that correspond to at least one of the first three priorities listed above. No grantees reported outcomes that reflect "generating knowledge about what is effective in eliminating violence against women." This is likely due to the fact that the type of work that touches

¹⁷ http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/violence_against_women/trust_fund_guidelines.php accessed 12 September 2011.

specifically on this priority issue—such as publishing research, presenting at conferences, and training others to share knowledge about successful strategies—is considered an output, and thus not included in this data set on outcomes. Additionally, no outcomes were classified under “effecting change to make differences” since that is, in essence, the definition of all outcomes.

Of the total 653 outcomes, 181 (28 percent) correspond to the UN Trust Fund Priorities. Of these, over half (57 percent) focus on excluded or disadvantaged groups; one-third (34 percent) pertain to coordinating and building partnerships; and nearly one-tenth (9 percent) relate to engaging with multiple sectors. Given the importance of these priority issues in the UN Trust Fund’s selection process, it is not surprising that their grantees’ reach extends beyond their activities to influence other social actors working on these issues and using these strategies.

Section 4: The UN Trust Fund Grantees’ Influence on other social actors

Overall, the outcomes achieved by the UN Trust Fund grantees demonstrate significant capacity to influence the global effort to end violence against women and girls. The UN Trust Fund grantees operate in complex, uncertain and volatile contexts; even within one country, change can be so dynamic that a programme that is successful one year may no longer be relevant the next. Ending violence against women and girls requires not one model or approach, but a combination of efforts that aim to empower women and girls, strengthen state capacity to prevent and respond to violence, and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice and do not commit further violence. This complexity is acknowledged in the UN Secretary General’s Violence against Women Report:

“It is difficult to identify best practices on an international or global level because of the range of ways and the variety of contexts in which violence against women is manifested. The lack of sustained resources committed to this work, and especially to evaluating different initiatives, adds to the difficulty of generalizing about which approach works best...The challenge is to identify useful generalizations about interventions and reforms without understating the importance of the specific context and without minimizing the responsibility of the State to address violence against women despite constraints.”¹⁸

Outcome Mapping is a tool that can provide knowledge-based information on strategies, models or patterns that contribute to eliminating VAW/G, some of which are presented below. The numbers given in the examples below, even low numbers, should be read as indicators of the potential of Outcome Mapping to track the influence by the UN Trust Fund’s grantees.

Specifically, grantees ***influenced other social actors*** to:

A. Change knowledge and behaviour, which is fundamental to ending violence against women

¹⁸ General Assembly. In-Depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women: Report of the Secretary General, 2006. A/61/122/Add.1. 6 July 2006, p. 81.

Grantees influenced an overwhelming 388 outcomes, or 60 percent of all outcomes, representing changes in the knowledge or behaviour of a social actor. Many of these changes were influenced, in part, through intense public-awareness activities. Some outcomes represent a change in knowledge following training, or an expression of a public commitment by different social actors. For example, as a result of sensitization workshops, combined campaigns and international commemorations that address the links between gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS by the grantee (Women's Affairs Department - Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs, Botswana) *"the District Commissioner's office in Kasane committed in 2010 to reporting on the efforts to address gender-based violence and its link with HIV/AIDS to the highest body in the district, the District Development Committee."*

In other cases, the outcomes are somewhat further advanced in terms of having a more direct impact on ending violence against women and girls. That is, the influence has led to a constructive action, such as making a film, submitting a project proposal for an activity aimed at eliminating violence against women, organizing awareness activities, granting awards for best practices, funding projects, broadcasting radio spots, or adopting a grantee's model in another country or by another organization, and sharing information. For instance: *"In July 2010, in Serbia, national and provincial daily newspapers as well as some provincial television stations reported on the public presentation of the publication 'Domestic Violence in Vojvodina.'"* The grantee in this case (Provincial Secretariat for Labor, Employment and Gender Equality) contributed to this outcome by undertaking the research for the publication that included 550 interviews in 6 municipalities, with over 800,000 inhabitants.

Changes in knowledge and behaviour are often a first step to more concrete actions: 18 percent of the 388 cases resulted in improving access to the different types of services for victims and survivors. For example: *"Between 2008 and 2009, in Dajabon, Dominican Republic, 48 lawyers, doctors, nurses, police officers, prosecutors, professors, and community leaders taking a diploma course about violence against women and the connection with HIV/AIDS, put on by the grantee Colectiva Mujer y Salud, took the initiative and published a pamphlet that listed the places where victims could solicit and receive help."*

Similarly, 17 percent of the 388 outcomes¹⁹ on knowledge and behaviour change represent governmental commitments to address violence against women and girls. One important example is this: on *"9 June 2011, the Ministry of the People and Social Development in Trinidad and Tobago agreed to adopt the policy recommendations of the Institute of Gender and Development Studies (IGDS) to address child sexual abuse/incest, as well as the IGDS intervention model in order to revise and improve government programmes and policies that address child sexual abuse/incest."* Given the recent date of this outcome, it is not yet known what results will follow from the Ministry's statement. However, this outcome is a good example of how systematic and consistent use of Outcome Mapping or Outcome Harvesting could point to patterns in the changes occurring in social actors influenced by the grantees.

In addition to these 388 outcomes, 34 outcomes reflect a long-term change in the behaviour of women and girls, including survivors, who were empowered to exercise their civil, political, economic, social or cultural rights. Given that violence against women and girls perpetuates gender inequality, it is critical to empower women and girls, as reflected in Goal 3 of the MDGs: promote gender equality and empower women.

- Women and girls were influenced to exercise their economic, social, and cultural rights:²⁰ women sought or demanded assistance from health facilities, psychologists, help lines, or specialized

¹⁹ The remaining 65% of outcomes were classified only under the primary prevention objective.

²⁰ ECOSOC rights relevant to VAW/G are the rights to work, education, health, and housing.

rehabilitation institutions; women were rehabilitated and empowered to seek employment and some worked on income-generating activities; women and girls returned to school; and some stood up to their husbands to negotiate the use of condoms.

- Women and girls were influenced to exercise their civil and political rights:²¹ women ran for Town Chief, a position traditionally held by men; women and girls reported cases of violence to lawyers and brought the perpetrators to court; victims sought assistance from lawyers; and women empowered others by giving support or referrals.

B. Modify institutional norms and practices that improve access to services for survivors

Changing communities or institutions that foster gender inequality and abuse of power is a process, not a single event, and should be approached systematically, through long-term guidance, facilitation and support.²² The outcomes demonstrate that changes in institutional norms and practices can lead to tangible improvements in access to services for survivors. In particular, results point to improvements in the handling of cases of violence against women and girls by the police and court personnel, and to a certain extent, in the management and provision of health and other related services for survivors. In our data set, 16 outcomes pertaining to institutional norms and practices, such as policies and standards, also correspond to an increased access to justice services, and six are linked to an increase in health services.²³

Although changes by communities are geographically spread (Ethiopia, Trinidad & Tobago, Cambodia, Guatemala, Nigeria, Cameroon, Liberia, Morocco), the contributions made by grantees comprise only a few types of activities: trainings and workshops, advocacy, direct engagement with leaders and communities, and presenting the results of research on local practices.

Grantees also influenced *traditional and religious leaders* who amended laws and banned harmful practices (FGM, early marriages, polygamy) and actively taught communities about the effects of VAW/G. Traditional chiefs also provided support (shelter, land) to victims of VAW.

During 2010, local law enforcement authorities (commune councilors, police, village chief) in some parts of Cambodia became more responsive to reports of violence and attended the scene to arrest the alleged perpetrator. The grantee, Gender and Development for Cambodia influenced this change by providing training for the local law enforcement authorities and organizing village based meetings on domestic violence.

In addition to changes at the community level, 18 outcomes show how grantees influenced *governmental or civil-society institutions* to improve or increase their capacities to deter VAW/G. Outcomes show an increase in the number of staff or hours of operation; the designation of specific staff members as focal points to deal with cases; or, a change in the capacity to work on new issues, such as the intersection of HIV/AIDS and violence against women and working with men and boys. While these outcomes pertain to the primary prevention

²¹ These rights pertinent to VAW/G are the rights to life and to political participation and justice.

²² Lori Michau, "Good practice in designing a community-based approach to prevent domestic violence". Paper presented to the Division for the Advancement of Women in the context of the Expert Group Meeting: "*Violence against women: Good practices in combating and eliminating violence against women*" 17 to 20 May 2005, Vienna, Austria, p.3.

²³ Since one of the objectives of this report was to examine the potential of Outcome Mapping, the numbers presented in this report, even low numbers, should be read as indicators of this potential. When conducted systematically and consistently, outcome mapping is an efficient method to track changes and patterns of influence in social actors.

objective, they also relate to improving the UN Trust Fund's objective of access to services and institutional response, and more specifically, "governmental mechanisms/capacities".

C. Support implementation and amendment of laws and policies

The UN Trust Fund focuses on *supporting the implementation of national and local laws, policies and action plans*.²⁴ Fifty outcomes representing grantees' influence on civil society, government and the state to take steps related to the Trust Fund's focus. Again, this is in addition to the outputs of the grantees. Interestingly, 23 of the 50 outcomes are from Latin America and the Caribbean. This likely reflects the work done during the past 20 years to re-establish the rule of law after the end of military dictatorships in the region.

Between January and July 2009, civil society members in Syria successfully campaigned against honour crimes. The campaign resulted in the issuance of a Presidential Decree amending the penal code provision that previously allowed for a complete exemption of penalty for the killing of female family members who had been found committing "illegitimate sex acts" and for the murder of wives having extramarital affairs. The grantee, Association for Women's Role Development, contributed to this change by actively engaging and participating in the campaign against honour crimes.

The outcomes represent many different types of changes. A number of UN Trust Fund grantees influenced outcomes that represent an enabling environment for the eventual passage of both formal and more informal legislation. For instance, *in 2008, in Brazil, individuals, social organizations and members of parliament created The Front to End the Criminalisation of Women to lobby for an end to penalizing women who have abortions*. As part of its outreach efforts, the grantee (Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir) conducted numerous public education and lobbying activities and through its advocacy—

along with that of many other actors, including members of the women's movement—influenced the amendment of a federal law related to sex crimes, and the approval of a law by the Senate designed to prevent and punish violence against women.²⁵

Outcomes show grantees' influence in creating an enabling environment, supporting preparatory work and then contributing to the actual approval of informal and formal laws; these efforts are complemented by equally important outcomes that represent the enforcement of laws, such as the example provided in the box.

UN Trust Fund grantees' also contributed to changes in the process prior to the formal or informal approval of legislation. In a variety of countries, the outcomes were initiatives within the legislature by members of parliament, committees, and commissions. Grantees influenced the adoption of new laws in six countries (Moldova, Dominican Republic, Argentina, Nepal, Mozambique, and Sierra Leone) and the amendment of existing laws in six countries (Tajikistan, Mongolia, Solomon Islands, Brazil, Syria, and Nauru). In Nauru, for example, the grantee (Regional Rights Resource Team) conducted a series of meetings designed to discuss model legislation with a variety of stakeholders. *"In 2009, lawyers integrated elements of the comprehensive VAW legislation into a law reform initiative of the Criminal Procedure Code, and worked on integrating a chapter on domestic violence."*

²⁴ UN Trust Fund Call for Proposals, 2010.

²⁵ Amendment to Federal Law N.12.015 and approval of Law 26.485 by the Argentine Senate.

The outcomes affecting laws and policy cover multiple forms of violence and discrimination. They reflect the UN Trust Fund's focus on neglected or priority groups, such as young girls performing domestic labour in Morocco, and women of African descent living with HIV/AIDS in the Dominican Republic.

Lastly, five outcomes representing changes in laws and policies once enforced directly opened the door to concrete changes in access to services. For example, during 2009 the Pacific Regional Rights Resource Team of the Secretariat of Pacific Communities influenced *the Solomon Islands Parliament in its decision to amend the Evidence Act* by providing technical support to some of the lawyers from the Law Reform Commission. The amendment resulted in the *removal of three discriminatory legal practices and introducing a new law designed to protect vulnerable witnesses from being directly cross-examined by their alleged assailants*.

D. Engage with communities and peer groups to eradicate harmful practices

The justification of violence against women in the name of culture, tradition, or religion prevails in countries around the world. Successfully eradicating some of these practices entails directly engaging with the community, particularly its traditional and religious leaders. For example, ActionAid Ethiopia contributed to the elimination of some of the most widespread manifestations of violence against women by training traditional and religious leaders. *In 2009, traditional institutions (Iddirs) banned practices of violence against women and harmful practices prevailing in the locality, mainly female genital mutilation, early marriage, and polygamy.*

Efforts to change community norms and practices also require the participation of those who might form peer groups to support efforts or expand their knowledge on women's rights. This is demonstrated in the case of the work of Instituto Promundo in India where *"in 2010, several young and older males formed groups in 20 villages to deal with gender discrimination and violence against women."*

In ten outcomes, these support groups also played a crucial role in addressing the specific concerns of excluded or disadvantaged women and girls, such as Roma women, women living with HIV/AIDS, victims of child abuse/incest, and victims of commercial sexual violence.

E. Create and support groups, networks and partnerships that result in additional resources and broader outreach

Addressing violence against women and girls from all angles and sectors can lead to improved care and protection of survivors. This is partly achieved through the creation of new partnerships and support to existing social partnership. The results show that in over 120 cases (19 percent of the outcomes,) UN Trust Fund grantees contributed both directly and indirectly to the creation or strengthening of support groups, networks, partnerships and referral services.

Since the information provided by the grantee does not always allow for a clear distinction between the types of group (e.g. support group versus network versus community network), the categories presented in Table 2 demonstrate more effectively the extent of the grantees' influence.

Table 2: Types of networks and groups according to area of focus and social actor

Type of group	Focus	Social actor
Affiliations	VAW	Women's organizations
Alliances	Women's vulnerability in religious symbols	Government/NGOs

Type of group	Focus	Social actor
	Child sexual abuse	
Collectives	Eradication of labour by young girls	Associations
Committees	VAW and HIV/AIDS Ending the penalizing of women who have abortions	Civil-society and public institutions Social organizations and members of parliament
Community women's networks	VAW/G	Community members
Community working groups	VAW/G	Chiefs, health centre staff, teachers, volunteers; Traditional birthing assistants
Consortiums	Rights of women and children	Feminist organizations and service providers
Coordinating Body	Domestic Violence GBV	Multi-sector
Coordination team	VAW	Multi-sector
Men's support groups	VAW	Community members
Multi-faceted group	VAW and HIV/AIDS	Multi-sector
Networks	Psycho-social needs of girls Roma women's rights Working with men to ERAW Child sexual abuse GBV VAW Girls at risk of sexual abuse VAW and HIV/AIDS	NGOs Multi-sector Experts Lawyers NGOs and local authorities (protection and law enforcement) Media
Reference Groups	GBV	Multi-sector
Steering Committees	Working with men to ERAW	Multi country stakeholders
Support groups	Domestic Violence VAW/G Child sexual abuse/incest Sex/sexuality/child sexual abuse/incest and HIV	NGOs Service providers Victims/Survivors Parents
Volunteer Networks	Health	Government
Youth peer education groups	Sexual gender-based violence	Youth

In the case of 17 outcomes, grantees influenced partnerships between government and civil society to design, build or implement activities and action plans to address the long-term consequences of VAW/G, more specifically, by supporting legal and child-rights centres; forming alliances to reform policies; drafting, passing or implementing legislation; collaborating on campaigns and joint action on GBV; collaborating on a national household survey; consolidating information in the protection sector to improve service delivery; providing counselling services, legal aid, research and documentation; and, constructing roads and public spaces in ways that promotes women's safety.

Existing partnerships also facilitated:

- Involvement of other stakeholders and collaboration with men and boys as advocates in eliminating violence against women and girls. In Lebanon, as a result of the White Ribbon Campaign²⁶ organized by the grantee Oxfam and its partner KAFA in December 2010, *parliamentary deputies, celebrities and community leaders who consider themselves allies to the movement to end violence against women established a national Men's Forum.*

²⁶ The White Ribbon Campaign is the largest effort in the world of men working to end violence against women.

- Improved service delivery for survivors. For example ActionAid Liberia contributed to this outcome: *“Since 2008, 12 civil-society organizations and six government line ministries in Grand Gedeh and River Gee Counties have enhanced coordination and strengthened partnerships for better consolidation of information in the protection sector, which has resulted in improved institutional service delivery for VAW survivors.”*
- Sharing of resources, such as when the International Organisation for Migration collaborated with the grantee Resonance in Moldova, and funded 120 informational sessions on illegal (undocumented) migration and human trafficking in 2009.
- Joint implementation of strategies on violence against women or multi-sectoral collaborations. For example, the Centre for Citizen’s Alliance, the Centre for Human Rights Development and the National Centre Against Violence working in Mongolia contributed to this outcome: *In 2007, the National Trauma Centre granted US\$20,000 to pilot a one-stop rape service module and then obtained funding from the World Health Organization to create a one-stop service centre at the State Injury Hospital, which, in 2011, provides fully for victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse.*

F. Engage with governments to increase commitment to ending violence against women

Ending VAW/G is not the responsibility of one person, actor or group. It requires the empowerment of women and girls, equality between men and women, and an enabling environment. Thus, VAW/G will not end until there is a collective response in which the government plays a key role. In his description of the UNiTE campaign, the UN Secretary General addresses the failure of states to meet their responsibility to end VAW/G. This is particularly relevant to the outcomes presented below, in that he stresses the importance of leadership and political will. “The most effective way to fight violence against women is a clear demonstration of political commitment by states, backed by action and resources.”²⁷

According to the results, a verbal statement or other commitment by various government officials can have tremendous reach and concrete impact. In our data set, in over 100 cases, the grantees influenced government representatives to address violence against women and girls, 20 percent of which involved changes in laws or policies. For example, in Ecuador in 2009, *local authorities, among them the mayor of Eloy Alfaro in the province of Esmeraldas, publicly proclaimed that they would support the proposed ordinance regarding gender-based violence (GBV) and the budget for gender equality and fairness.* In another outcome from the same grantee (Fidecomiso Ecuatoriano para el Desarrollo) it is revealed that the municipality of Eloy Alfaro has implemented local policies to prevent and penalize GBV through the creation of gender leadership directorates and the approval of budgetary items.

Eleven UN Trust Fund grantees contributed to 14 outcomes that *secured budgetary commitments* from the government to address violence against women and girls. The budgetary allocations ranged from the implementation of national action plans and sector-wide coordination on ending violence against women and girls to an investment in access to services and capacity-building by the civil service to address the long-term consequences of VAW/G: *“In 2009, the Ministry of Finance in Tajikistan agreed to financially support the work of the Girls Support Service by approving funding for 18 staff and allocating funds for the Centre for 2011.”*

²⁷ www.un.org/en/women/endviolence/goals.shtml.

G. Increase and improve referral systems for survivors

In 16 percent of the outcomes under Access to Services, grantees contributed to the creation or enhancement of referral systems that refer survivors *after the violence occurs* to a diversity of service providers. These referral systems and mechanisms are vitally important, and victims need a wide range of support and assistance, fast. The existence of referral services increases the likelihood that survivors will come forward to seek help and report cases, and that the service that they receive meet their needs.

In the outcomes collected, referrals were provided to survivors through helplines, one-stop crisis centres, hospitals and, at the community level, through midwives and other local health workers. Referral systems promoted the use of standardised forms for sexual violence, formed multi-sectoral referral groups, and set up committees at the community level. In two cases, websites with relevant referral information were established. Grantees also influenced referral systems to target specific groups, such as those living with HIV/AIDS and girls at risk of sexual violence.

H. Increase and improve access to justice for survivors

In many countries, survivors are particularly likely to face problems accessing formal and informal justice institutions. Access to justice for women is often hindered by both customary and statutory laws that are biased against women or that are not gender-sensitive. Even where there is formal legal equality, women can face discrimination from state and non-state institutions. Other barriers to justice occur when disadvantaged groups are not aware of their rights, or where justice institutions and processes are intimidating or unnecessarily complex.²⁸

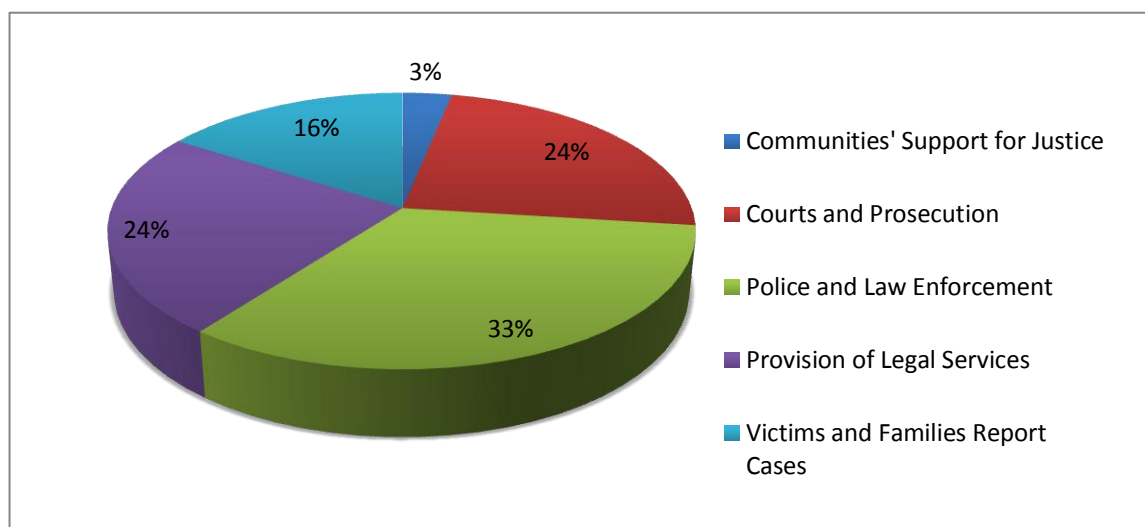
In Tanzania, Women's Legal Aid Centre organized trainings for police officers and contributed to the establishment of 17 gender desks at various police stations in Dar es Salaam by July 2008.

UN Trust Fund grantees influenced changes under Access to Justice in 40 percent of the outcomes classified under Access to Services. Chart 6 provides an overview of the different types of outcomes collected, 33 percent of which refer to a change within police and law enforcement. In particular, police and other law-enforcement officials created gender desks, protection units, and community policy programmes; attended and provided training on violence against women and girls; and secured funding for a new police station. They became more pro-active in their approach to victim protection and improved the management of cases.

The chart also shows that grantees influenced the quality of assistance provided by courts and prosecution (24 percent) by increasing the acceptance of the legitimacy of violence against women cases and the filing of such cases and creating a pool of legal psychologists and pro bono lawyers. They also contributed to improving legal assistance (24 percent), and increasing the number of victims and families who report cases (16 percent) and communities' support for justice (3 percent).

²⁸ <http://www.gsdr.org/go/topic-guides/justice/human-rights-gender-and-social-exclusion#gender>.

Chart 6: Access to justice outcomes, per sub-objective



In addition to the objectives classified in Chart 6, two negative outcomes were classified under Justice Services. For example, in Nigeria, as a result of advocacy about a law that prosecutes offenders of violence against women, some victims and their families were unwilling to report cases to the police. While the outcome does not describe how the grantee, Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre, dealt with this negative result, systematic tracking of negative outcomes in the future could show how grantees deal with setbacks and provide valuable information on implementing programmes.

I. Increase and improve access to health services for survivors

Health services are often the first point of contact for survivors. Even health-care providers adequately trained to recognize the signs of abuse may fail to diagnose and register cases for several reasons, including socio-cultural and traditional barriers, lack of time, and inadequate resources and physical facilities. Lack of awareness and knowledge and poor clinical practices are the most significant barriers.

In one-fifth of the outcomes harvested, grantees contributed to increasing access to health services, including emergency medical services and psychosocial support. Most of the outcomes in this sub-objective reflect improvements in staff and institutional capacity and coordination to provide gender-sensitive, equal and ethical health services to VAW/G victims, including excluded or disadvantaged groups such as women living with HIV/AIDS.

Between March 2009 and February 2010, in the Djohong District, Adamaoua Region, Cameroon, the number of individuals diagnosed with sexually transmitted diseases and their partners who sought help and treatment at the grantee's (International Medical Corps, IMC) Medical Mobile Units increased.

The outcomes include establishing special units or focal persons to deal with VAW/G cases in hospitals and setting up counselling centres for victims of domestic violence. Including violence-related issues in training curricula and other capacity-building measures prevent service providers from subjecting victims to humiliating medical exams and other processes, and ensure that victims' complaints are addressed.

There is also an improvement in the behaviour of health workers in rendering services to women living with HIV/AIDS and in the coordination between health and law enforcement, resulting in better access to services for victims. For example in Guinée, the grantee SIDALERTE-FRIA set up Anti-VAW committees

in each of their project zones. These committees then “helped 12 victims of violence to be seen by health providers and hospitals between January and August 2008, in Upper and Lower Guinea. Their files were also taken in hand by the judicial police for prosecution.”

Several outcomes also resulted in the provision of additional resources for health services, such as agreements to provide medical supplies and equipment in centres that treat victims of domestic and gender violence and funding to support counselling centres. In some instances, grantees also influenced survivors to seek medical and psychological/psycho-social assistance themselves.

J. Provide protection and post-protection services for survivors

The view of domestic violence as a private matter by societies greatly hinders detection of this crime. However, these challenges can be overcome by increasing protection services that provide *immediate victim assistance and protection*. Ten per cent of outcomes touched on rescuing or protecting women

and girls in nine sub-regions: Andean, Arab States, Caribbean, Central Africa, CIS, East-Horn of Africa, ESE Asia, South Asia, and West Africa.

During 2010, following sensitization activities about family violence and commercial sexual violence, a family in El Alto, Bolivia, decided to offer its house to establish a transitory home for girls and adolescents to receive the necessary treatment for their recuperation, in support of the grantee Asociación CUNA.

The outcomes varied greatly. For example, in two cases in Ethiopia, community members and traditional leaders rescued and protected girls from early marriage and female genital mutilation. While in

Tajikistan, Ghana, Cape Verde²⁹ and Jordan, telephone help lines were set up. In Thailand, the Chiang Mai provincial governor established protection centres for children and women victims of VAW.

As for post-protection services, less than 5 percent of the Access to Services outcomes contributed to preventing survivors from having no choice but to return to violent environments. Nonetheless, these outcomes were important and included government district administrations, departments, and municipalities providing two-year transitional housing for HIV-positive women and children, transferring girls to Child Rights Centres, and training social-welfare workers. Other outcomes involved victims who were persuaded and supported to seek the assistance of peers on domestic violence or to enter a transitory home.

Of special note is that the results do not indicate contributions from UN Trust Fund grantees towards outcomes related to issues of divorce, child custody, access to property-land, and employment. These are important issues commonly dealt with in post-protection services and in the struggle to end violence against women and girls. However, their absence in the outcomes might reflect a greater need in these countries to deal first with more basic gender and equality rights, such as strengthening the law enforcement and justice sectors. Again, the systematic tracking of these issues might provide further insight as to why they are not represented in the data.

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K. Collect and analyze data and monitor government responses

The importance of collecting and analyzing data on the prevalence of various forms of violence and monitoring progress made by governments has long been recognized as vital to ensuring that there is real *long-term* progress in ending violence against women and girls. The lack or inadequacy of documentation impedes governmental efforts to design effective policies and strategies. The UN Trust

²⁹ Interestingly, in Cape Verde, the CVTelecom enterprise/national telecommunications company guaranteed a free telephone line for advice to victims of GBV and a free portable telephone communications service for service providers.

Fund does not fund data-collection efforts in and of themselves, but supports them as part of a sound multi-sectoral strategy. In our data, only 3 percent of the total outcomes related to data collection or monitoring.

Grantees influenced data collection and analysis undertaken by different ministries and government bodies, including law-enforcement agencies. As demonstrated in Table 3, the manner of data collection and the issues vary. These outcomes generated in Morocco, Tanzania, Dominican Republic, and Nigeria signify a good start, but much remains to be done in many countries to systematize collection and analysis of official statistics and data on violence against women and girls.

Table 3: Sample of government data collection outcomes

Manner of data collection	Country	Actor	Topics	Grantee that influenced outcome
National survey	Morocco	Ministry of Social Development	Domestic labour of young girls	Institution Nationale de Solidarité avec les Femmes en Détresse
In-depth study	Tanzania	Tanzanian government	The magnitude of VAW	Women's Legal Aid Centre
Household survey	Serbia	Ministry of the People and Social Development	Child sexual abuse/incest	Provincial Secretariat for Labor, Employment and Gender Equality
Inclusion of questions in instruments used by Attorney General and health care providers	Dominican Republic	National Office Against Violence and the Secretariat of Women	VAW and HIV/AIDS	Colectiva Mujer y Salud
Police registers	Nigeria	Assistant Commissioner of the Police	VAW and HIV/AIDS	Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre (CIRDDOC)

In addition, only three collected outcomes related to monitoring government compliance with international women's human-rights instruments, such as the example of Roma Women leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina who participated in the drafting of the NGO Alternative Report on the Implementation of CEDAW, which included information about Roma women for the first time. Another outcome was the systematic monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDV Act, 2005) across three states in India as part of an independent evaluation commissioned by the grantee International Centre on Research and Women (ICRW).

L. Reach out to disadvantaged and excluded groups

There are 113 outcomes (17 percent of the total) generated by 22 grantees that mention disadvantaged and excluded groups. These include: victims of sexual violence, students with impaired vision, single mothers, detainees, and women living with HIV/AIDS, girls servants and victims of child abuse. Six of these grantees address cross-border concerns of undocumented migration, human trafficking, and displacement (i.e., refugees).

The UN Trust Fund also supports four grantees in Latin American and the Caribbean region that work specifically with Indigenous groups and Afro-descendant populations. Interestingly, while these grantees

produced outcomes that touch on other topics within our data set, only one outcome refers explicitly to a priority group. Two possible reasons explain this absence: i) given the focus of the grantees' activities on these groups, it is possible they did not explicitly state it in their outcomes. As a result the outcomes would not have been classified under Priorities; ii) since the outcome mapping exercised looked at social actors influenced by the grantees (and not the grantees themselves), their outcomes might not be directly related to either group.

Within the disadvantaged/excluded groups, work on HIV/AIDS, including the provision of services to HIV-positive women, had the highest number of outcomes. This is not entirely surprising considering that a cluster of grantees has been working specifically on the intersections of violence against women and girls and HIV and AIDS from the design stage (on a set of shared goals, research questions and indicators) since 2007.

The contributions collected show that grantees influenced other actors through a range of interventions, from primary prevention to increasing access to post-violence services to securing institutional commitments and actions to end and prevent the recurrence of violence against disadvantaged or excluded women and girls. For example, through consistent lobbying, the grantee Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer (FEIM) influenced this outcome: *The Uruguayan Health Department implemented an HIV/AIDS and women's health course for almost 200 health professionals from all over the country who provide sexual and reproductive health services, and in which the link between violence against women and HIV/AIDS was highlighted through data and recommendations for how to deal with the link and its effects.*

Section 5: Potentially Replicable Strategic Principles

In addition to the changes highlighted above, the outcomes generated six potentially replicable operational principles for application in other contexts and by other organizations. Interestingly, these are not new but reflect tried-and-tested patterns within the VAW/G global community.

- **Encourage a comprehensive approach:** For example, 41 outcomes were harvested from ActionAid's work in Ethiopia and Cameroon. The grantee influenced court workers, police officers, staff in the offices of women's affairs, traditional and religious leaders (imams, sheiks, priests, and deacons), women's groups at the community level, parents, schools, boys clubs, teachers, and circumcisers. Affecting change among many different actors was done through income generation, sensitization, increased access to health and psychosocial services, improvements to the courts, allocation of funding, changes in laws, and even seeking convictions. ActionAid targets multiple actors simultaneously and combines strategies, such as working with traditional leaders and chiefs, local communities and schools, and engaging men and boys in their efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls. As a result, the grantee influenced a chain of actors and actions, thus spurring a more comprehensive approach to violence against women that included the banning of harmful practices, such as FGM and early marriage, at the village and district levels; establishing Women and Child Protection Units in police offices; and institutionalizing a survivor-friendly justice system.
- **Engage in long-term work with communities to affect change:** Beginning with work with local communities can help secure attitudinal and cultural change. For example, in Morocco, l'Institution Nationale de Solidarité avec les Femmes (INSAF) began its work in 2005, with non-UN Trust Fund support, to try to eradicate the domestic labour of young girls. Beginning at the community level, INSAF conducted research, which was used in support of its awareness-building activities. In this

case, the outcomes show a pattern of changes culminating with a debate in 2009 by civil society about the need for a bill to ban the domestic labour of young girls, and with the Ministries of Labour and Social Affairs announcing that they would integrate the eradication of domestic labour of young girls into the 2010 strategy. The grantee continues its work on this issue.

- ***Use multimedia/social marketing to raise public awareness:*** Campaigns that combine different media can be more effective in changing stereotypes, mistaken beliefs and behaviours than single media approaches. For example, Fundación Puntos de Encuentro in Nicaragua uses radio, newspapers, magazines, and television (including collaboration with well-known actresses) to engage the public. One particularly successful engagement was the use of public debates entitled “Points of View” that explored topics like violence, sexuality and HIV. Listenership increased and eventually led to survivors, government officials, health secretariats and universities acting as presenters. Similarly in India, the grantee Breakthrough conducted an award-winning mass media campaign called Bell Bajao! calling for an end to violence against women.
- ***Encourage integration of approaches to end violence against women and girls into organizations’ structures and programmes:*** Many successful organizations have developed their work on violence against women and girls as a new dimension—rather than an add-on—by changing their internal structures and programmes. For example, in its work on community mobilization, the Ugandan NGO Raising Voices works regionally to provide NGO-specific technical assistance to integrate strategies on violence against women into the focus of its partner organizations. The outcomes show that Raising Voice’s influence led to a review and reorganization of partners’ internal structures to better integrate community mobilization of violence against women into programmes.
- ***Use research to support advocacy and other activities:*** Advocacy is more effective when it is based on research. For example, in Ghana, the Centre for Gender Studies and Advocacy (CEGENSA), The Ark Foundation and The Center for Gender Studies and Advocacy conducted research on sexual abuse in three tertiary institutions and presented their findings publicly and in discussions and advocacy with universities. The efforts led to a series of colloquia on sexual harassment and assault in one university and to the incorporation of the findings into the development of its counselling and outreach programmes.
- ***Train for behaviour changes:*** Imparting knowledge, developing skills and fostering attitudinal change should be made explicit programme objectives. For instance, in Nigeria, the Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre (CIRDDOC) provides training, capacity building and advocacy to key stakeholders in multiple sectors, including women living with HIV/AIDS. CIRDDOC uses the “Mutapola Framework,” a rights-based, women-centred approach that builds the confidence of women living with HIV/AIDS (WLWHA) and encourages them to report cases of VAW. Those who participate in the training are subsequently encouraged to conduct further training within various communities. This method of training has contributed to changes in the knowledge and behaviour of participants including traditional leaders, WLWHA, law enforcement officers, the ministry of women’s affairs, men and boys, doctors and health care workers. For example, as a result of this training, five traditional rulers in Nigeria made a commitment in 2008 to disseminate a message against VAW and HIV/AIDS to their communities through advocacy activities and packaged a follow-up programme to engage their community members on the issues.

Through the outcomes, ten cases were identified that show where a method or approach used by a grantee was recognized and targeted for replication, either by other organisations in the same country, or in other countries. These methods and approaches are presented in Table 4. None of the outcomes,

however, contain evidence of when, if and how they were actually replicated or practiced again, and even less about the extent of their success. These approaches, methods and best practices were harvested during the outcome mapping exercise. Given the parameters of this methodology, other well-known approaches used by UN Trust Fund grantees may not have been captured and therefore do not appear in the table below.

Table 4: Methods and approaches targeted for replication, mentioned in outcomes

Methods and approaches	Grantee	Country	Targeted for replication by
Investigative research on the border dynamics between Haiti and the Dominican Republic concerning VAW and HIV/AIDS.	Colectiva Mujer y Salud	Dominican Republic	Multinational company Johnson & Johnson on US/Mexican border
Model of continuum care for HIV-positive women with children and victims of VAW, involving different city-level structures.	Doctors to Children	Tajikistan	Head of the counselling department of the Republican AIDS Center attached to the Tajikistan Health Care Ministry
Investigative research presenting evidence and proposals for reorienting public policy ("Two Faces of the Same Reality: VAW and HIV/AIDS in the Mercosur").	Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer (FEIM)	Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile	BECA: Base Educativa y Apoyo Comunitario from Paraguay and En Red: Grupo de Mujeres Salvadoreñas from El Salvador
Social marketing campaign and Intervention model to prevent and respond to child sexual abuse/incest and implications for HIV.	Institute for Gender and Development Studies, University of the West Indies	Trinidad & Tobago	UNICEF Regional Office in Panama
Social VAW campaign strategy targeting adult men using football tournaments.	Instituto Promundo	Brazil, Chile, India, Rwanda	A South African partner NGO
National cadre manual specialized in training approaches and strategies for working with men and boys, specifically in the Middle East.	Oxfam GB and KAFA (Enough) Violence and Exploitation	Lebanon	60 organizations in the Middle East – e.g., UNDP Iraq and the Swedish Institute in Alexandria
'Abriendo Oportunidades' model (Creating opportunities): A leadership and empowerment programme that teaches girls life, entrepreneurial, and leadership skills, and provides information about reproductive health models.	Population Council's	Guatemala	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Universal Data Collection System model (by PSLEGE and its partners).	Provincial Secretariat for Labour, Employment and Gender Equality	Serbia	Government of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina
SASA! VAW method for community mobilization.	Raising Voices	Uganda (Regional)	International Rescue Committee (IRC) in Southern Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia, ARC western

Methods and approaches	Grantee	Country	Targeted for replication by
			Uganda
A Public Service Announcement from the Bell Bajao! (Ring the Bell) multimedia campaign.	Breakthrough	India	An organization in Vietnam working on HIV prevention and domestic violence

In addition, two grantee outcomes were designated as best practices.

- In December 2010, the Maldives Child Helpline set up by the Ministry of Gender and Family was identified by Child Helpline International as a best practice for its partnership model with telecom partners and NGOs; its institutional capacity; and its active engagement with children in setting up the helpline (such as with logo competitions). Information regarding the model was shared with Cambodia and other countries at various platforms and the model for children's participation was followed by Nepal.
- In July 2011, Breakthrough's social-media efforts through the 'Bell Bajao!' multimedia campaign were recognized worthy of forming case studies for the India Social and Tactical Technology Collective. Its selection was based on the comprehensive and innovative ways through which it used media (TV, Print, Radio, Internet and Video Van) in its efforts to reduce domestic violence and stigma & discrimination faced by women living with HIV/AIDS integrated with grass roots community mobilization (trainings/ workshops).

Section 6: Conclusions

This report demonstrates the potential of Outcome Mapping as a tool for the UN Trust Fund. It allows the Fund to track the impact of its grants not just on direct, intended beneficiaries but also on other social actors working to end violence against women. By integrating and systematically using Outcome Mapping, or its derivative Outcome Harvesting, into its monitoring and evaluation methods, the UN Trust Fund could ensure that emerging knowledge (trends, patterns, gaps) is captured and made available in a timely manner to inform ongoing and future implementation efforts by a wide range of practitioners. As such, the UN Trust Fund would be working toward further decreasing the evaluation and knowledge gap, as set out in its Strategic Vision.

In addition, the results of the Outcome Mapping exercise suggest that the UN Trust Fund was supporting the right types of grants and approaches in its Cycles 10-14: and that the Fund's influence was not heavily concentrated in a few areas but spread out across its objectives and priorities, as well as across regions. The outcomes point to promising principles and strategies, among them:

- Ending violence against women requires a comprehensive approach that includes prevention, protection and assistance for survivors, as well as prosecution of perpetrators.
- Ending VAW/G is not the responsibility of one person, actor or group. While the primary responsibility lies with the state, coordination and collaboration with civil society and other stakeholders remains a vital strategy; everyone has a role to play. Fostering partnerships and supporting multi-sectoral approaches is therefore crucial.

- There is no single solution to ending violence against women, but rather various measures, models and approaches that can be applied. Successful approaches require knowledge of the specific context and reflect the diversity of local, national and regional situations and experiences.
- All policies, laws and budget decisions have the potential to affect the lives of women and possibly increase their vulnerability to violence.
- Government support is critical: changing one attitude is important, but the government's support and investment is needed for change on a grand scale.
- The impact of programmes is rarely immediate. On the contrary, change is a slow process even in the best of circumstances.

From a global perspective, the UN Trust Fund is crucial in funding organizations and governments that seek to eliminate violence against women and girls. Given the increasingly complex, unstable and unpredictable environments in which violence against women and girls thrives, the UN Trust Fund and its grantees must continue to take positive risks to be successful, as well as manage the negative risks that threaten failure. The Trust Fund's importance is further highlighted in the Outcome Mapping results, which show the Fund's influence on the lives of women and girls reaching beyond the immediate scope of their grants. The outcomes at present suggest that the UN Trust Fund should continue to support organizations and governments at the local, provincial and national levels with methods, strategies, and models that are innovative as well as those that are known to work.

Annex 1: Definitions of objectives and sub-objectives used for classifying outcomes

Category	Definition Applied
Primary Prevention Objectives	The outcomes categorized under primary prevention are those targeted at averting violence <i>before it occurs</i>. It can also target efforts aimed at preventing the “ripple effects” of violence that compromise the social development of other children in the household, the family as a unit, the communities where the individuals live, and society as a whole, <i>before it occurs</i>.
Sub-category	
Community norms/practices	<i>Communities modify their norms and practices</i> and thus delegitimize and prevent the occurrence of previously acceptable VAW/G.
Institutional norms/practices	Religious, governmental or civil-society <i>institutions modify their norms and practices</i> to support efforts aimed at eliminating violence against women and girls or to establish new standards of prevention of VAW/G.
Creation of networks / support groups	Women or girls, men or boys, or other stakeholders (i.e., parents, teachers, religious leaders, civil authorities, and potential perpetrators) <i>create networks and support groups or committees</i> to prevent the occurrence of VAW/G or address its root causes. ³⁰
Changes in laws/policies	The State takes steps to enact new <i>laws or policies, regulations and procedures</i> or to further strengthen those that ban violence against women and girls.
Women/girls exercise their rights	<i>Women or girls exercise their</i> civil, political, economic, social or cultural <i>rights</i> to hinder or preclude violence against them.
Knowledge/behaviour change	A social actor <i>changes his, her or its knowledge or behaviour</i> in an observable, verifiable manner to prevent violence against women and girls.
Institutional capacities change	Religious, governmental or civil-society <i>institutions improve or increase their capacities</i> to deter violence against women and girls. ³¹
Other	An “other” category was added to capture any outcomes that did not fall within one of the above sub-categories.

Access to Services Objectives	These outcomes pertain to types of preventive interventions immediately after the violence has occurred assisting survivors, for example, through the development or implementation of programs and actions that improve access to existing <i>emergency services</i> or access to immediate treatment where none existed. Services to survivors under this category are meant to provide immediate responses to violence against women and girls.
Sub-category	

³⁰ This does not include networks or groups that facilitate access to immediate or emergency services or provision of long-term care *after the violence has occurred*. These are included below, under Access to Services, Referrals.

³¹ This does not mean increasing or improving the capacities of institutions to facilitate access to immediate or emergency services or provision of long-term care *after the violence has occurred*, as this is captured in the categories below.

Referral systems	The creation or enhancement of multi-sectoral ³² mechanisms that collaborate to facilitate easy access to a continuum of services by survivors <i>after the violence</i> , which includes building networks of service providers and forging partnerships and coalitions.
Justice services	Includes prompt intervention by the police or law-enforcement officers, prosecution, paralegal service, and legal aid to survivors to obtain immediate relief.
Health services	Includes emergency medical services and psychosocial support.
Protection services	Aimed at providing <i>immediate victim assistance and protection</i> , such as providing access to and services in the shelters.
Post protection social services	To <i>preclude survivors from returning</i> to violent environments by assisting them in immediate issues of divorce, child custody, access to property-land, employment, and housing.

Institutional Response Objectives	These are outcomes that thwart further acts of violence <i>from occurring again</i>. These often include institutional actions such as those taken by governmental institutions to reduce the long-term harmful consequences of violence <i>after it has occurred</i>, and include the following:
Collecting and analysing government data	<i>Collecting and analysing government data</i> to address the long-term consequences of violence against women and girls.
Budget commitments	<i>Securing budgetary commitments</i> for addressing violence against women and girls, either for implementation of national action plans, for sector-wide coordination on ending violence against women and girls, investment in services, or investment in building the capacity of the civil service to address the long-term consequences of violence against women and girls.
Governmental mechanisms/capacities	<i>Long-term strengthening of governmental mechanisms and capacities</i> to deter the long-term consequences of violence against women and girls, or the re-victimization of survivors. This includes the improvement and development of governmental products and services and the capacity of the civil service to address the long-term consequences of violence against women and girls.
Monitoring government's response	<i>Monitoring</i> , either by non-governmental or governmental actors, of the governments' responses to address the long-term consequences of violence against women and girls.
Government's commitment to VAW	<i>Initial commitments of word or non-financial deed by government</i> institutions or representatives to support institutional efforts aimed at addressing the long-term consequences of violence against women and girls.
Partnering with civil society	Governments <i>partnering with civil society</i> to design, build or implement activities and action plans to address the long-term consequences of violence against women and girls.

³² "Multi-sectoral" could be defined as thematic areas since it includes health, education, justice, law enforcement, psychosocial counselling, etc.