

Volume II

Final Report Annexes

Independent corporate evaluation of UN Women's approach to violence against women prevention and response: Navigating changes in global and regional contexts



INDEPENDENT EVALUATION SERVICE (IES)

Independent Evaluation, Audit and investigation Services (IEAIS)

UN Women

New York, March 2025

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List of acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ACRO	Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office
APRO	Asia and the Pacific Regional Office
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
COVID-19	Coronavirus Decease of 2019
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DAMS	Donor Agreement Management System
ECARO	Europe and Central Asia Regional Office
ESARO	East and Southern Africa Regional Office
EVAWG	Elimination of violence against women and girls
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-based violence
GEA	Gender Equality Accelerator
HDP	Humanitarian – Development - Peace
IEAS	Independent Evaluation and Audit Service
IES	Independent Evaluation Service
IRRF	Integrated Results and Resources Framework
KII	Key Informant Interview
LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, Queer and all expressions of sexual diversity, and gender identity and expression
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OECD/DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/ Development Assistance Committee
RMS	Results Management System
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SN	Strategic Note

TFGBV	Technology Facilitated Gender-based Violence
TFVAW	Technology Facilitated Violence against Women
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAW	Violence against women
VAWG	Violence against women and girls
WCARO	Western and Central Africa Regional Office
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment
WHO	Women's Health Organisation
WPS	Women, Peace and Security
WPP	Women's Political Participation
WRO	Women's Rights Organisations

Annex 1: Terms of References and Inception Report

Title
Ending Violence against Women Evaluation - Terms of Reference
Internal Reference Group - Terms of Reference
External Reference Group - Terms of Reference
Inception Report and Annexes

Annex 2: Evaluation and data collection matrix

The evaluation team adhered to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/ Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) criteria of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and gender equality/human rights to maintain consistency with the scope and aims for this evaluation. The key evaluation questions below drew upon assumptions set out in the evaluation theory of change. The evaluation team employed a mixed-methods approach of desk review, portfolio analysis, and engaging stakeholders via key informant interviews and focus group discussions (172 stakeholders; $n = 142$ female, 30 male) and online surveys (154 respondents; $n = 126$ female, 25 male, 3 other/unknown). Most data were collected remotely using virtual platforms with in-person interactions taking place during IES Visits to Bolivia, India, Tanzania and Vietnam. A combination of quantitative and qualitative methods enabled the evaluation team to capture granular details and situate relevant documentary data and survey data from stakeholders in context, and then triangulate and analyze the information through descriptive statistics; qualitative content analysis and contribution analysis to illustrate UN Women's contributions to ending violence against women and girls.

Evaluation Question	Evaluation Criteria	Types of Evidence	Data Sources	Tools for Data Collection
EQ 1: To what extent has UN Women's work on violence against women prevention and response adapted to changes in the needs of women and priority policy areas?				
A. To what extent has UN Women been agile in supporting women/ agents of change/ partners to respond to heightened risks of VAWG in rapidly changing contexts, including the polycrisis? What were the lessons and challenges in pivoting VAW response and prevention work?	Relevance and Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of reoriented UN Women EVAWG programming to respond to emerging changes and evolving stakeholder needs from RMS and programme reports and strategies, donor reporting in DAMS, UN Women EVAWG personnel interviews, and partner interviews. • Degree of satisfaction among partners of UN Women's flexibility and adaptability to their evolving needs • Examples of strategies that proved effective to reorient UN Women EVAWG programming. • Challenges or bottlenecks to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RMS data and UN Women programme reports • Donor reporting in DAMS • UN Women EVAWG personnel perceptions from KIIs, FGDs, and the online survey with UN Women EVAWG personnel • UN Women partner perceptions from KIIs, FGDs, and external partner online survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk Review • KIIs and FGDs with UN Women EVAWG personnel and UN Women's partners (including CSOs and women's rights organisations, government partners and government service providers, and partners from academic and the private sector) • Virtual Survey of External Partners • Virtual Survey of UN Women EVAWG personnel

		reorient UN Women EAWG programming from UN Women EAWG personnel and partner interviews.		
B. How has the entity responded to persistent and new / emerging / growing forms of violence (including online violence and harassment)?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of UN Women responses and strategies to new / emerging/ growing forms of violence from RMS and programming reports, other evaluations, donors reporting in DAMS. • UN Women position papers, strategies, and knowledge products that refer to new / emerging/ growing forms of violence. • Perceptions among UN Women personnel (both EAWG and other thematic areas) and external partners (CSOs and women's rights organisations, government partners and government service providers, and partners from academic and the private sector) of the extent to which UN Women has been responsive to new / emerging/ growing forms of violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RMS data and UN Women programme reports • Donor reporting in DAMS • Other UN Women evaluations • UN Women position papers, strategies, and knowledge products • UN Women EAWG personnel perceptions from KIIs, FGDs, and the online survey with UN Women EAWG personnel • UN Women partner perceptions from KIIs, FGDs, and external partner online survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk Review • KIIs and FGDs with UN Women EAWG personnel and UN Women's partners (including CSOs and women's rights organisations, government partners and government service providers, and partners from academic and the private sector) • Virtual Survey of External Partners • Virtual Survey of UN Women EAWG personnel
EQ 2: To what extent have UN Women's efforts in this area been effective in contributing to VAW prevention and response?				
A. What are the entry points for UN Women to effectively support VAW prevention and response in	Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of UN Women strategies, initiatives, or programming that facilitated EAWG work across 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RMS data and UN Women programme reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk Review • KIIs and FGDs with UN Women EAWG personnel and UN Women's

different regions/contexts?		different regions / contexts from programme documents, the RMS data, and UN Women EAWG personnel and external partner perceptions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor reporting in DAMS • Other UN Women evaluations • UN Women position papers, strategies, and knowledge products • Relevant government policies, MOUs, CSO-generated products, etc. as part of the case studies • UN Women EAWG personnel perceptions from KIIs and FGDs. • UN Women partner perceptions from KIIs and FGDs 	partners (including CSOs and women's rights organisations, government partners and government service providers, and partners from academic and the private sector)
B. What factors (strategies, programming modalities, innovations) have contributed to the most significant achievements?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results narratives from RMS, programme reports, and DAMS donor reporting. • UN Women EAWG personnel perceptions • External partner perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RMS data and UN Women programme reports • Donor reporting in DAMS • Other UN Women evaluations • UN Women EAWG personnel perceptions from KIIs and FGDs. • UN Women partner perceptions from KIIs, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk Review • KIIs and FGDs with UN Women EAWG personnel and UN Women's partners (including CSOs and women's rights organisations, government partners and government service providers, and partners from academic and the private sector)

			FGDs, and the external partner survey.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual Survey of External Partners
C. Conversely, what have been some of the most persistent bottlenecks and barriers?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results narratives from RMS, programme reports, and DAMS donor reporting outlining challenges and bottlenecks, and barriers. • UN Women EAWG personnel perceptions • External partner perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RMS data and UN Women programme reports • Donor reporting in DAMS • Other UN Women evaluations • UN Women EAWG personnel perceptions from KIIs and FGDs. • UN Women partner perceptions from KIIs and FGDs and the external partner survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk Review • KIIs and FGDs with UN Women EAWG personnel and UN Women's partners (including CSOs and women's rights organisations, government partners and government service providers, and partners from academic and the private sector) • Virtual Survey of External Partners
D. To what extent has UN Women's approach to EAWG promoted synergies across thematic programming areas (particularly with WEE and WPS), and to what extent has this approach contributed to results on EAW?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results narratives from RMS, programme reports, and DAMS donor reporting. • UN Women EAWG personnel perceptions • Perceptions from UN Women personnel working on other thematic areas. • Examples of cross-cutting initiatives and collaboration across UN Women thematic areas and EAWG work. • Instances of synergies generated by cross-thematic collaboration between UN Women's EAWG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RMS data and UN Women programme reports • Donor reporting in DAMS • Other UN Women evaluations • UN Women EAWG personnel perceptions from KIIs, FGDs, and the online survey with UN Women EAWG personnel • Perceptions from UN Women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk Review • KIIs and FGDs with UN Women EAWG personnel and UN Women personnel working on other thematic areas. • Virtual Survey of UN Women EAWG personnel

		and other thematic areas.	personnel working on other thematic areas KIIs and FGDs	
E. To what extent do UN Women's EVAWG programming outputs align with intended outcomes, and to what extent does synergy exist across outcomes to contribute towards impact-level change?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the change pathways inherent in the reconstructed EVAWG ToC. • Results narratives from RMS, programme reports, and DAMS donor reporting. • UN Women EVAWG personnel perceptions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RMS data and UN Women programme reports • Donor reporting in DAMS • Other UN Women evaluations • UN Women EVAWG personnel perceptions from KIIs and FGDs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk Review • KIIs and FGDs with UN Women EVAWG personnel
EQ 3: To what extent is UN Women's work coherent across and between results levels and with the work of other partners in this space (UN agencies and non-UN actors)?				
A. How has UN Women ensured synergies of its work in EAW with other key partners and programmes, including in humanitarian contexts?	Internal and External Coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results narratives from RMS, programme reports, and DAMS donor reporting. • UN Women EVAWG personnel perceptions • Perceptions from other UN organisations and actors working in the EVAWG space. • Instances of synergies generated between UN Women EVAWG programming and that of other key partners and programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RMS data and UN Women programme reports • Donor reporting in DAMS • Other UN Women evaluations • UN Women EVAWG personnel perceptions from KIIs, FGDs, and the online survey with UN Women EVAWG personnel • Perceptions from other UN organisations and actors working in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk Review • KIIs and FGDs with UN Women EVAWG personnel and UN Women's partners (including CSOs and women's rights organisations, government partners and government service providers, and partners from academic and the private sector). • KIIs and FGDs with other UN entities and actors working in the EVAWG space.

			EVAWG space through KIIs and FGDs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual Survey of UN Women EVAWG personnel.
B. How effectively has UN Women supported women's movements?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial data summarizing UN Women's support for CSOs and women's rights organisations. • Results narratives from RMS, programme reports, and DAMS donor reporting. • UN Women EVAWG personnel perceptions. • CSO and women's rights organisations perspectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RMS data and UN Women programme reports • Donor reporting in DAMS • Other UN Women evaluations • UN Women EVAWG personnel perceptions from KIIs, FGDs, and the online survey with UN Women EVAWG personnel • Perceptions from CSOs and women's rights organisations from KIIs, FGDs, and the online survey with external partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk Review • KIIs and FGDs with UN Women EVAWG personnel • KIIs and FGDs with CSOs and women's rights organisations • Virtual Survey of UN Women EVAWG personnel • Virtual Survey of External Partners
EQ 4: To what degree are human rights, Leave No One Behind, including disability inclusion and gender equality principles integrated in this area of work?				
A. What role has UN Women played in bringing an intersectional approach to ERAW work? What have been the challenges, and the strategies deployed to overcome them?	Cross-cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of intersectional analyses across UN Women EVAWG programming • Presence of disaggregated data across UN Women EVAWG planning and reporting. • Instances of challenges and examples of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RMS data and UN Women programme reports • Donor reporting in DAMS • Other UN Women evaluations • UN Women EVAWG personnel perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk Review • KIIs and FGDs with UN Women EVAWG personnel • KIIs and FGDs with UN Women's partners (including CSOs and women's rights organisations, government

		<p>strategies used to overcome them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Women EVAWG personnel perceptions. • Partner and other UN agency perspectives. 	<p>from KIIs and FGDs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Women partner perceptions from KIIs and FGDs <p>Perception of UN organisations and actors working in the EVAWG space from KIIs and FGDs</p>	<p>partners and government service providers, and partners from academic and the private sector)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KIIs and FGDs with other UN organisations and actors working in the EVAWG space
EQ 5: What is the approach to safeguarding gains and ensuring sustainability of benefits and efforts in this area?				
A. To what extent has the entity supported resilient systems in response to diverse crises across regions?	Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instances of sustainable programming elements and support for resilient systems. • Results narratives from RMS, programme reports, and DAMS donor reporting. • UN Women EAWG personnel perceptions. • Partner perceptions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RMS data and UN Women programme reports • Donor reporting in DAMS • UN Women EAWG personnel perceptions from KIIs, FGDs, and the online survey with UN Women EAWG personnel • UN Women partner perceptions from KIIs, FGDs, and external partner online survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk Review • KIIs and FGDs with UN Women EAWG personnel • KIIs and FGDs with UN Women's partners (including CSOs and women's rights organisations, government partners and government service providers, and partners from academic and the private sector) • Virtual Survey of External Partners • Virtual Survey of UN Women EAWG personnel

Annex 3: Stakeholder mapping

UN Women partners with a wide array of actors to end violence against women. Individuals and groups at the global, regional and country levels who engage in UN Women's work in ending violence against women, as well as those who might be affected by the outcomes of this evaluation process were considered key stakeholders for this evaluation. Key stakeholders were identified and engaged in the data collection process based on sampling criteria such as knowledge of EVAWG including in the areas of prevention and response, geographic representation and opportunities for learning.

A wide range of internal and external stakeholders were consulted, including government officials, personnel from other UN agencies, civil society organisations, women's rights organisations, people from academia, consulting firms and other private sector actors. Due to the sensitivity of directly engaging survivors of gender-based violence and keeping in mind the do no harm principle, no women victims/survivors of gender based violence were engaged; organisations that assist survivors were engaged instead.

The eight country and regional programme case studies were selected based on the following criteria: extent of UN Women's EVAWG work on prevention and response (diversity); geographic balance; and availability of data and evidence, including monitoring data and evaluations.

As for stakeholders engaged through the surveys, online survey respondents included 48 internal stakeholders (30 per cent response rate) and 106 external partners of UN Women (46 per cent response rate). The external stakeholders were primarily from women's rights organisations/CSOs focused primarily on promoting women's rights (41%) and from government (25%), followed by CSOs not primarily focused on promoting women's rights (15%), other UN organisations (12%), other stakeholders (3%), academic institutions (2%) and the private sector (2%).

Table 2. Stakeholder mapping matrix

Stakeholder group	Key stakeholders	Role in UN Women's work on EVAWG	Gains from involvement in the evaluation	Engagement	Inputs to evaluation	Priority
UN Women HQ	Senior Management & Executive Leadership teams	Decision-making on UN Women's overall strategic direction/priorities & high-level EVAWG efforts	Evidence for strategic decision-making and development of the new SP, including on UN Women's EVAWG strategy	Reference group Informational	Data Collection Dissemination	High

	EVAW HQ team (Chief, Policy Advisors, Policy Specialists, Programme Specialists)	Leads global corporate strategy on EVAW; designs and implements EVAW programmes at global level; provides guidance to RO/CO; leads normative support on EVAW.	Evidence for strategic decision-making on EVAW work and Improved support.	Informational Reference group Key informants	Conceptualization on Scoping phase Inception Phase Data Collection Report review Dissemination	Very high
	WEE and WPS Sections at HQ	May incorporate EVAW considerations in their work / EVAW programming intersects with thematic areas in holistic prevention and response strategies (e.g. livelihoods support for GBV survivor)	Evidence for strategic decision-making and improved support through holistic / cross-thematic approaches and interventions	Informational Reference group Key informants	Inception Phase Data Collection Report review	Very High
UN Women Regional level	UN Women Regional Directors	Better regional guidance and strategic decisions regarding UN Women's EVAW efforts at the regional level	Improved implementation of UN Women's contributions and support to EVAW at the regional and country levels	Inception phase Data collection	Data Collection	Very High

	UN Women Regional thematic leads/policy advisors; Policy Specialists; Programme Specialists	Regional guidance and implementation of UN Women's EAW efforts	Better regional guidance and roll out on thematic support	Informational Reference group Key informant	Inception Phase Data Collection Report review Dissemination	Very high
UN Women Country Level	Country Office leadership (e.g., Country representatives)	Implementation of UN Women's EAW efforts	Better decision making on UN Women's EAW strategy implementation at the CO level, and potentially a beneficiary of change generated by evaluation	Reference group Key informant	Inception Phase Data Collection	Very High
	Country Office Policy/ Programme personnel	Implementation of UN Women's EAW efforts at the country level	Better implementation of UN Women's SP and potentially a beneficiary of change generated by the evaluation	Key informant	Inception Phase Data Collection	Very High
Donors	(e.g. European Union, DFAT)	Fund UN Women's EAW work	Use of evaluation findings and lessons to inform future partnerships with UN Women	Informational Key informant	Data Collection	Desirable
Executive Board	Member states serving term as UN Women Executive Board members	Interested in the success of UN Women's EAW efforts	Use the evaluation to inform their strategic decision-making on UN Women	Informational	Dissemination	Desirable

UN System partners	(e.g. UNFPA, WHO, UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF, OHCHR, UNHCR, OCHA, IOM, UNESCO, WFP and ILO, regional economic commissions, other UN departments)	Corporate-level inter-agency engagements in EAW; partner with UN Women on efforts to EAW at regional and country levels	Potentially use evaluation to inform future inter-agency engagement on EAW / Potentially a beneficiary of change generated by the evaluation	Informational	Data Collection	High
Civil Society Organisations/ non-profit	Civil society networks and organisations; women's rights and feminist networks and organisations / groups; networks of men and boys; youth led networks; traditional and religious leaders / groups; academia; think tanks	Partner; Target audience of UN Women's EAW efforts	Use evaluation findings and lessons learned to inform and strengthen future partnerships with UN Women; Improved support from UN Women, potentially a beneficiary of change generated by the evaluation	Key informant	Reference group Data Collection	Very high
Governments/ policy-makers	National and sub-national/local governments; legislative bodies; national women's machineries; other key line ministries; law enforcement (e.g., police officers); judiciary;	Target audience of UN Women's EAW efforts Partners	Improved support from UN Women, potentially a beneficiary of change generated by the evaluation	Key informant	Data Collection	Very High

	National Statistical Office.					
Intergovernmental organisations	Regional intergovernmental organisations and networks (e.g. Organisation of American States/Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI in Spanish); Regional financial institutions (e.g. Asian Development Bank))	Partners	Use evaluation findings and lessons learned to inform and strengthen future partnerships with UN Women	Key informant	Data collection	Desirable
Public sector institutions	Law enforcement (e.g. police); public prosecutors; academia.	Target audience of UN Women's EVAW efforts Partners	Improved support from UN Women, potentially a beneficiary of change generated by the evaluation	Key informant	Data Collection	High
Private sector institutions	(e.g. media companies; technology / big data / public opinion research companies)	Partners	Potentially a beneficiary of change generated by the evaluation & more awareness of UN Women's contribution to EVAW	Interest group	Data Collection	Desirable
Rights holders	Women; women	Ultimate beneficiaries	Potentially a beneficiary	Interest group	Data collection	Desirable, with

	survivors of gender-based violence	of UN Women's ERAW efforts	of change generated by the evaluation			caution due to sensitivity (do no harm principle)
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Annex 4: Data collection tools

1. Key Informant Interview Protocols

The following protocols were developed for key informant interviews and tailored for each stakeholder group being interviewed, namely: UN Women personnel working on EVAWG; UN Women personnel working on other thematic areas; government partners and government service providers; CSO partners and women's rights organisations; other partners such as those from academia and the private sector; other UN organisations and actors working in the EVAWG space; and, donors. The protocols were also adapted for focus group discussions, as needed.

Note: The following discussion guides provide a framework for the KIIs and FGDs and are intended to be used with a certain degree of flexibility so as to allow the interviewer to prioritize some questions over others and to facilitate the inclusion of follow-up questions, if required. Questions will also be further tailored by evaluators prior to interviews to account for specifics in country programming activity. FGDs will include a smaller number of questions than KIIs to allow enough time for all participants to engage in the discussion.

Discussion Guide for: UN Women Personnel Working on EVAWG

Introduction

Thank you very much for participating in this evaluation. We appreciate the time that you are taking to share your perspectives and experiences. We would like to learn from you about UN Women's work in Ending Violence against Women and Girls (EVAWG). As you may know, EVAWG is one of UN Women's core thematic areas, and included in the current and previous UN Women Strategic Plan as a strategic outcome.

Our team is conducting a global corporate evaluation of UN Women's support to ending violence against women and girls. The purpose of this evaluation is to contribute to strategic decision making, learning and accountability. With a timeframe of June 2020- June 2024, the evaluation aims to focus on UN Women's support to strengthening violence against women prevention and response in a post-pandemic context characterized by multiple crises at the global and regional levels. We will include an assessment of strategies that supported achievement of results in the previous strategic plan period, but the analysis will primarily focus on forward-looking aspects to inform implementation of the current and future strategic plans and the development of the EVAWG portfolio in the future.

All interviews are confidential. Your name, or any identifying information, will not be shared with anyone outside of the evaluation team and we will only use aggregated results to inform the evaluation report. The interview will take about an hour, and your participation is voluntary. You can choose to skip or not answer any question that you may not feel comfortable answering. We will be taking notes, but we will not be recording this interview.

Do you have any questions or comments before we begin?

Are you comfortable and willing to participate in this discussion?

[If the answer is “yes”, the interviewer may proceed with the discussion. If the answer is “no”, then the participant should be thanked again for their time and the KII should end, or the participant should leave the FGD].

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

Not all questions will necessarily be posed in each discussion and the order of questions may vary depending on the interview.

Background

1. Please begin by providing a brief overview of your engagement and experience with UN Women’s EAWG work.

Contributions towards Results

2. From your perspective, what are the most important contributions that your EAWG work has made towards improving EAWG prevention and response (including social norms work)? What entry points or strategies were most effective in achieving these results?
 - In what ways were you able to engage in programming across sectors (i.e. multi-sectoral programming)? What factors helped to facilitate this what? What challenges did you encounter and how did you attempt to overcome them?
3. In what ways has your EAWG work directly supported women’s rights organisations and helped to strengthen women’s movements?
 - In what ways has UN Women supported women’s movement-building and the resilience and sustainability of women’s rights organisations?
 - What challenges has UN Women faced in this regard?
 - In what ways can UN Women strengthen its support to women’s movements and women’s rights organisations?
4. What have been the primary challenges or barriers (both internal and external to UN Women) that you have faced when implementing your EAWG work? What mitigation strategies were you able to employ in an attempt to overcome these challenges?
 - What particular challenges does UN Women face with respect to social norms work and how can UN Women overcome some of these challenges?

Flexibility and Adaptability

5. What kinds of challenges caused by rapidly changing contexts has your EAWG work faced and in what ways was UN Women able to respond to these challenges and reorientate its work in order to meet the evolving needs and priorities of women and girls?
 - What kinds of crises (health, environment, conflict, humanitarian, etc.) did your EAWG programming face between June 2020 and June 2024? How did these crises affect your programming? What actions did you take to try to overcome the challenges posed by these crises?

- What strategies were most effective in supporting a reorientation of UN Women's EAWG work due to challenging contexts and shifting priorities?
 - To what extent did UN Women's internal systems and processes have the necessary flexibility to address changing circumstances? How could these systems and processes be made more flexible?
 - What challenges did UN Women face when reorienting its work, and what kinds of needs and priorities of women and girls relating to EAWG was UN Women not able to fully address due to changes in the external context?
6. What new / emerging/ or growing forms of violence (including online violence and harassment) have you been required to address? What strategies have been most effective in addressing these new forms of violence?

Working with Partners

7. In what ways has your EAWG work collaborated with other UN Women thematic areas including WEE, WPP, and WPS? What gains or synergies were you able to achieve through this collaboration?
- What more could be done to further strengthen cross-thematic collaboration?
8. What key partners (either UN or non-UN partners) have you worked with to achieve EAWG results?
- What added value have these partnerships provided to your work? What synergies were you able to achieve by working with these partners?
 - What challenges have you faced when working with these partners?
9. What are UN Women's comparative strengths and what should be its strategic positioning within the EAWG development/humanitarian landscape in relation to other actors that are working in this area?

Cross-cutting priorities and LNOB

10. In what ways has your EAWG work integrated an intersectional approach?
- What challenges have you faced to implement an intersectional approach to EAWG work? What strategies have you attempted to overcome them?

Sustainability

11. What kinds of strategies have you employed, or programming elements have you integrated into your EAWG work to encourage the sustainability of results?
- What challenges have you faced to promote the sustainability of EAWG work? What strategies have been useful to overcome these challenges?
 - What resource mobilization strategies have been most effective to secure funds for EAWG work?

Recommendations

12. What additional recommendations, if any, would you make to further strengthen UN Women's EAWG work?

Any other comments or suggestions?

THANK YOU very much for your time and participation. The evaluation report should be ready to be shared with stakeholders during the first quarter of 2025.

**Discussion Guide for:
UN Women Personnel Working on Other Thematic Areas**

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

Not all questions will necessarily be posed in each discussion and the order of questions may vary depending on the interview.

Background

1. Please begin by providing a brief overview of your primary areas of work and how you have collaborated with UN Women's EAWG programming.

Contributions towards Results

2. From your perspective, what are the most important contributions that your collaboration with UN Women's EAWG work have made towards achieving gender equality and women's empowerment? What entry points or strategies were most effective in achieving these results?
 - What added value did working with UN Women's EAWG programming provide to your work?
 - In what ways, if any, has your work with UN Women's EAWG programming directly supported women's rights organisations and helped to strengthen women's movements?
 - What kinds of crises (health, environment, conflict, humanitarian, etc.) did your programming face between June 2020 and June 2024? How did these crises affect your programming? What actions did you take to try to overcome the challenges posed by these crises?

Cross-cutting priorities and LNOB

3. In what ways did your collaboration with UN Women's EAWG work address the needs of the most vulnerable groups of women and girls?
 - What challenges did you face to reach particularly vulnerable groups of women and girls?
 - What more needs to be done in the future to better meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups of women and girls?

Sustainability

4. What kinds of strategies have you employed, or programming elements have you integrated into your work with UN Women to encourage the sustainability of results?
 - What challenges have you faced to promote the sustainability of results? What strategies have been useful to overcome these challenges?

Cross-Cutting Collaboration

5. What approaches worked well for promoting cross-thematic collaboration between your work and EVAWG programming?
6. What challenges did you face to effectively collaborate with EVAWG programming and how did you attempt to overcome these challenges?
7. Has collaboration with other thematic areas like EVAWG become easier with the current UN Women Strategic Plan than in the previous one? If so, in what ways?
 - In what ways does UN Women's current structure and processes facilitate and/or hinder cross-thematic collaboration?
8. What more needs to be done to encourage and foster cross-thematic collaboration within UN Women?

Recommendations

9. Based on your experiences working with UN Women's EVAWG programming, what recommendations, if any, would you make to further strengthen UN Women's EVAWG work?

Any other comments or suggestions?

THANK YOU very much for your time and participation. The evaluation report should be ready to be shared with stakeholders during the first quarter of 2025.

<p style="text-align: center;">Discussion Guide for: Government Partners and Government Service Providers</p>
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DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

Not all questions will necessarily be posed in each discussion and the order of questions may vary depending on the interview.

Background

1. Please begin by providing a brief overview of your engagement and experience with UN Women's EVAWG work. In what ways did you collaborate with UN Women?

Contributions towards Results

2. What kinds of support to end VAWG did you receive from UN Women? How did this support help you to better prevent and respond to VAWG?
3. From your perspective, what are the most important contributions that your collaboration with UN Women's EVAWG work has made towards improving VAWG prevention and response?
 - What entry points or strategies were most effective in achieving these results?
 - What factors helped to facilitate the achievement of results?
 - In what ways, if any, has your work with UN Women's EVAWG programming directly supported women's rights organisations and helped to strengthen women's movements?
4. What challenges did you face when implementing your work with UN Women and what measures did you take in an attempt to overcome these challenges?
 - What kinds of crises (health, environment, conflict, humanitarian, etc.) did your EVAWG programming face between June 2020 and June 2024? How did these crises affect your programming? What actions did you take to try to overcome the challenges posed by these crises?

Cross-cutting priorities and LNOB

5. In what ways has your EVAWG prevention and response work with UN Women addressed the needs of the most vulnerable groups of women and girls?
 - What challenges did you face to reach particularly vulnerable groups of women and girls?
 - What more needs to be done in the future to better meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups of women and girls?

Sustainability

6. What kinds of strategies have you employed, or programming elements have you integrated into your EVAWG prevention and response work with UN Women to encourage the sustainability of results?
 - What challenges have you faced to promote the sustainability of results? What strategies have been useful to overcome these challenges?

Relevance and Flexibility

7. To what extent was UN Women able to meet your most pressing needs and priorities with respect to VAWG prevention and response? Were there any needs or priorities for which UN Women was unable to support you?
8. Did your work with UN Women require any modifications to your initial plan due to unforeseen events or changing circumstances? If how, how flexible was UN Women in responding to these changes? In what ways could UN Women have been more flexible?

9. What new / emerging/ or growing forms of violence against women and girls (including online violence and harassment) have you been required to address? What strategies have been most effective in addressing these new forms of violence? What additional support from UN Women would be helpful to further address this?

UN Women's EVAWG Strategic Positioning and Added Value

10. What added value does working with UN Women provide to your EVAWG prevention and response work?
- What other UN agencies or other development partners have you worked with on VAWG prevention and response work, and how does working with UN Women compare to working with these other actors?
11. In what ways could UN Women's EVAWG support be further strengthened in the future?

Recommendations

12. What additional recommendations, if any, would you make to further strengthen UN Women's EVAWG work?

Any other comments or suggestions?

THANK YOU very much for your time and participation. The evaluation report should be ready to be shared with stakeholders during the first quarter of 2025.

<p>Discussion Guide for: CSO Partners and Women's Rights Organisations</p>
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DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

Not all questions will necessarily be posed in each discussion and the order of questions may vary depending on the interview.

Background

1. Please begin by providing a brief overview of your engagement and experience with UN Women's EVAWG work. In what ways did you collaborate with UN Women?

Contributions towards Results

2. From your perspective, what are the most important contributions that your collaboration with UN Women's EVAWG work has made towards improving VAWG prevention and response?
- What entry points or strategies were most effective in achieving these results?
 - What factors helped to facilitate the achievement of results?

3. What kinds of support to end VAWG did you receive from UN Women? How did this support help you to better prevent and respond to VAWG?
 - In what ways did UN Women’s support facilitate advocacy opportunities or strengthen your capacities or ability to engage in advocacy concerning EVAWG? What more could UN Women do in the future to further support this?
 - In what ways has UN Women’s support led to strengthened movement building between your entity and other CSOs and/or women’s rights organisations? What more could UN Women do in the future to further support this?
4. What challenges did you face when implementing your work with UN Women and what measures did you take in an attempt to overcome these challenges?
 - What kinds of crises (health, environment, conflict, humanitarian, etc.) did your EVAWG programming face between June 2020 and June 2024? How did these crises affect your programming? What actions did you take to try to overcome the challenges posed by these crises?

Cross-cutting priorities and LNOB

5. In what ways has your EVAWG prevention and response work with UN Women addressed the needs of the most vulnerable groups of women and girls?
 - What challenges did you face to reach particularly vulnerable groups of women and girls?
 - What more needs to be done in the future to better meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups of women and girls?

Sustainability

6. What kinds of strategies have you employed, or programming elements have you integrated into your EVAWG prevention and response work with UN Women to encourage the sustainability of results?
 - What challenges have you faced to promote the sustainability of results? What strategies have been useful to overcome these challenges?
 - To what extent has UN Women been able to provide sustainable funding that can support longer-term initiatives or contribute to strengthened organisational capacity for your entity?
 - What more can UN Women do to further support sustainable results?

Relevance and Flexibility

7. To what extent was UN Women able to meet your most pressing needs and priorities with respect to VAWG prevention and response? Were there any needs or priorities for which UN Women was unable to support you?
8. Did your work with UN Women require any modifications to your initial plan due to unforeseen events or changing circumstances? If how, how flexible was UN Women in responding to these changes? In what ways could UN Women have been more flexible?

9. What new / emerging/ or growing forms of violence against women and girls (including online violence and harassment) have you been required to address? What strategies have been most effective in addressing these new forms of violence? What additional support from UN Women would be helpful to further address this?

UN Women's EAWG Strategic Positioning and Added Value

10. What added value does working with UN Women provide to your EAWG prevention and response work?
- What other UN agencies or other development partners have you worked with on VAWG prevention and response work, and how does working with UN Women compare to working with these other actors?
11. In what ways could UN Women's EAWG support be further strengthened in the future?
- What other partners would you like to collaborate with and how could UN Women potentially help you to build these partnerships?

Recommendations

12. What additional recommendations, if any, would you make to further strengthen UN Women's EAWG work?

Any other comments or suggestions?

THANK YOU very much for your time and participation. The evaluation report should be ready to be shared with stakeholders during the first quarter of 2025.

<p>Discussion Guide for: Other UN and Development Actors working in the EAWG Space</p>
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DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

Not all questions will necessarily be posed in each discussion and the order of questions may vary depending on the interview.

Background

1. Please begin by providing a brief overview of your primary areas of work and how you have collaborated with UN Women's EAWG programming.

Contributions towards Results

2. From your perspective, what are the most important contributions that your collaboration with UN Women's EAWG work have made towards achieving gender equality and women's empowerment as well as advancing any other of your organisation's priorities?
- What entry points or strategies were most effective in achieving these results?
 - What factors helped to facilitate the achievement of results?
 - In what ways, if any, has your work with UN Women directly supported women's rights organisations and helped to strengthen women's movements?

3. What approaches worked well for promoting collaboration between your work and UN Women's EAWG programming?
4. What challenges did you face when implementing your work with UN Women and what measures did you take in an attempt to overcome these challenges
 - What kinds of crises (health, environment, conflict, humanitarian, etc.) did your EAWG programming face between June 2020 and June 2024? How did these crises affect your programming? What actions did you take to try to overcome the challenges posed by these crises?

Cross-cutting priorities and LNOB

5. In what ways did your collaboration with UN Women address the needs of the most vulnerable groups of women and girls?
 - What challenges did you face to reach particularly vulnerable groups of women and girls?
 - What more needs to be done in the future to better meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups of women and girls?

Sustainability

6. What kinds of strategies have you employed, or programming elements have you integrated into your work with UN Women to encourage the sustainability of results?
 - What challenges have you faced to promote the sustainability of results? What strategies have been useful to overcome these challenges?

Relevance and Flexibility

7. Did your work with UN Women require any modifications to your initial plan due to unforeseen events or changing circumstances? If how, how flexible was UN Women in responding to these changes? In what ways could UN Women have been more flexible?
8. What new / emerging/ or growing forms of violence against women and girls (including online violence and harassment) have you been required to address? What strategies have been most effective in addressing these new forms of violence? What additional collaboration with UN Women would be helpful to further address this?

UN Women's EAWG Strategic Positioning and Added Value

9. What added value did partnering with UN Women provide to your work? What were the primary advantage of working with UN Women as an entity?
 - What other UN agencies or other development partners have you worked with on VAWG prevention and response work, and how does working with UN Women compare to working with these other actors?
10. What challenges did you face to effectively collaborate with UN Women and how did you attempt to overcome these challenges?

Recommendations

11. In what ways could UN Women's EVAWG support be further strengthened in the future? What additional recommendations, if any, would you make to further strengthen UN Women's EVAWG work?

Any other comments or suggestions?

THANK YOU very much for your time and participation. The evaluation report should be ready to be shared with stakeholders during the first quarter of 2025.

Discussion Guide for: Donors

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

Not all questions will necessarily be posed in each discussion and the order of questions may vary depending on the interview.

Background

1. Please begin by providing a brief overview of your engagement and experience with UN Women's EVAWG work.
 - What UN Women EVAWG initiatives did your donor entity specifically support?

Contributions towards Results

2. From your perspective, what are the most important contributions that UN Women's EVAWG work that was supported by your donor entity has made towards improving EVAWG prevention and response (including social norms work)?
 - In what ways has the external programming context changed since 2020 and how well was UN Women able to respond to these changes?
 - What actions did you take to try to overcome the challenges posed by these crises?
 - In what ways could donor agreements with UN Women be made more flexible to further facilitate programming changes in response to changing contexts?

Strategic Positioning

3. In what ways is UN Women's EVAWG work aligned with your entity's mandate, values, and/or priorities?
 - Why does your entity fund UN Women's EVAWG work? What added value does this bring to your entity?
4. What are UN Women's comparative advantages/strengths in comparison with other UN or non-UN entities working on ending VAWG? In which particular areas should UN Women further leverage its strengths?

5. What are UN Women's main weaknesses or areas for improvement compared to other UN or non-UN entities working on ending VAWG? What should UN Women do to overcome these weaknesses and further strengthen its EVAWG work?

Sustainability

6. In what ways could UN Women's EVAWG work be made more sustainable?
 - How could longer-term funding and more sustainable funding for women's rights organisations and women's movements be secured by UN Women for its future EVAWG work?

Resource Mobilization

7. What strategies have proven to be most effective in allocating resources from your donor entity towards EVAWG work? In what ways could UN Women's resource mobilization approaches or strategies be more effective?
8. What areas of ending VAWG work is your donor entity most interested in funding in the future?
9. What other donors that you know of might be interested in funding EVAWG work in the future?

Recommendations

10. What additional recommendations, if any, would you make to further strengthen UN Women's EVAWG work?

Any other comments or suggestions?

THANK YOU very much for your time and participation. The evaluation report should be ready to be shared with stakeholders during the first quarter of 2025.

2. Case Study template

Introduction

- This Case Study Template is designed to support an analysis of key information obtained during in-person and/or virtual case studies.
- Information presented in the case study template will be used by the Evaluation Team to contribute towards the development of the evaluation's findings and recommendations.
- To conduct the analysis, evaluators must be familiar with the evaluation matrix and the evaluation's reconstructed EVAWG theory of change and its assumptions.

Instructions

- Evaluators should indicate in parentheses the data sources when presenting information in the evidence table.

- Information presented in the evidence table should be a result of the Evaluator’s analysis of data collected through the case study.
- Not all boxes necessarily have to be filled for each case study question. For instance, in some cases, there may not be any relevant illustrative quotes to mention under a particular question.

Section I: Background

1. Country Name:
2. Data Collection Methods: (In-person, virtual, combination):
3. Number of Stakeholders Consulted in total/women/men:
4. Overview of UN Women EVAWG projects/activities in the country/region. For each, please specify:
 - ToC categories of programming intervention
 - Their alignment with the reconstructed ToC outputs/levers of change
 - Key programme characteristics including timeframe, areas of focus, donors, and partners

Section II: Case Study Evidence

Using findings statements, please provide a comprehensive answer to the evaluation questions and sub-questions below along with supporting evidence based on the case study results and analysis.

Relevance

1. **To what extent has UN Women’s work on violence against women prevention and response adapted to changes in the needs of women and priority policy areas?**
 - To what extent has UN Women been agile in supporting women/ agents of change/ partners to respond to heightened risks of VAWG in rapidly changing contexts, including the polycrisis? What were the lessons and challenges in pivoting VAW response and prevention work?
 - How has the entity responded to persistent and new/emerging/growing forms of violence (including online violence and harassment)?

Overall Analysis and Findings Statements

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Detailed Evidence

1.1. Please outline **changes in context and emerging crises** in the country/region (this could include the Covid-19 pandemic; other health-related crises; climate change and environmental disasters; wars, conflict, and humanitarian response; post-conflict peace building, etc.)

- In which ways did UN Women **respond** to these changes/crises?
- Challenges, lessons learned, and areas for improvement

1.2. Please outline any **pervasive, new, emerging, or growing forms of violence** against women and girls in the country/region.

- In which ways did UN Women respond to these forms of violence?
- Challenges, Lessons Learned, and Areas for Improvement

Effectiveness

2. To what extent have UN Women's efforts in this area been effective in contributing to VAW prevention and response?

- What are the entry points for UN Women to effectively support VAW prevention and response in different regions/contexts?
- What factors (strategies, programming modalities, innovations) have contributed to the most significant achievements?
- Conversely, what have been some of the most persistent bottlenecks and barriers?
- To what extent has UN Women's approach to EVAWG promoted synergies across thematic programming areas (particularly with WEE and WPS), and to what extent has this approach contributed to results on EVAW?
- To what extent do UN Women's EVAWG programming outputs align with intended outcomes, and to what extent does synergy exist across outcomes to contribute towards impact-level change?

Overall Analysis and Findings Statements

Detailed Evidence

2.1. According to Lori Heise's VAWG Ecological Framework, violence is a multifaceted phenomenon grounded in an interplay among personal, situational, and sociocultural factors. The framework identifies a number of root causes that foment VAWG. UN Women's programming targets root causes of VAWG at the macrosystemic level that reflect male entitlement/ownership of women, masculinity linked to aggression and dominance, rigid gender roles, and acceptance of interpersonal violence and physical chastisement. Based on evidence collected through the case study and your analysis of this evidence, please outline the **root causes of VAWG** in the country/region.

- What have been UN Women's responses to the root causes of VAWG in the country/region?

multifaceted phenomenon grounded in an interplay among personal, situational, and sociocultural factors.

- Challenges, Lessons Learned, and Areas for Improvement

2.2. Please outline **UN Women's key results** achieved in the area of **VAWG prevention and response** in the country/region.

- Specific information on **UN Women's key results** achieved in the area of **VAWG social norms change** in the country/region.
- Specific information on **UN Women's key results** achieved in the area of **VAWG services provision** in the country/region.
- **Key strategies and/or entry points** that facilitated the achievement of results
- Challenges, bottlenecks, and/or barriers that hindered the achievement of results

2.3. Based on your analysis, in what ways have UN Women's **outputs contributed towards the achievement of outcome-level results** in the country/region?

2.4. Please identify Examples of **synergies** generated **across EVAWG outcomes** that show potential to contribute towards **transformative change**.

- Areas where synergies across EVAWG outcomes could have been strengthened

2.5. Please identify instances of **synergies** generated through **collaboration between UN Women EVAWG and other UN Women thematic areas**

- Challenges, barriers, and/or lessons learned regarding cross-thematic collaboration
- Areas where collaboration between UN Women EVAWG and other thematic areas could have been strengthened
- Instances where UN Women's work in the country/region spanned the humanitarian/development/peace nexus
- Factors that facilitated working across the humanitarian/development/peace nexus

- Challenges, barriers, and/or lessons learned regarding working across the humanitarian/development/peace nexus

Coherence

3. To what extent is UN Women's work coherent with the work of other partners in this space (UN agencies and non-UN actors)?

- How has UN Women ensured synergies of its work in EVAW with other key partners and programmes, including in humanitarian contexts?
- How effectively has UN Women supported women's movements?

Overall Analysis and Findings Statements

Detailed Evidence

3.1. Please identify instances of **synergies** generated through **collaboration between UN Women EVAWG and other UN and/or development partners (including multi-sectoral collaboration)**

- Challenges, barriers, and/or lessons learned regarding cross-organisational collaboration
- Areas where collaboration between UN Women EVAWG and other UN and/or development partners could have been strengthened
- Partnerships that are missing or that UN Women would like to further develop
- How has UN Women leveraged its triple mandate within the VAWG programming space?
- What more could be done or what modifications should be made to better define and/or leverage UN Women's comparative advantage within the VAWG programming space?

3.2. Please identify key instances of UN Women support for **women's rights organisations and women's movements**.

- Factors that facilitated UN Women's support for women's rights organisations and women's movements
- Areas where further support for women's rights organisations and women's movements is required
- Challenges, barriers, and/or lessons learned

Cross-cutting

4. To what degree are human rights, Leave No One Behind, including disability inclusion and gender equality principles integrated in this area of work?

- What role has UN Women played in bringing an intersectional approach to ERAW work? What have been the challenges and the strategies deployed to overcome them?

Overall Analysis and Findings Statements

Detailed Evidence

4.1. Ways in which UN Women's ERAWG prevention and response programming integrated intersectionality and targeted the most vulnerable women and girls

- Key strategies and/or entry points that facilitated intersectionality
- Groups of women and girls who require further support
- Challenges, barriers, and/or lessons learned to reaching the most vulnerable women and girls and to implementing intersectionality

Sustainability

5. What is the approach to safeguarding gains and ensuring sustainability of benefits and efforts in this area?

- To what extent has the entity supported resilient systems in response to diverse crises across regions?

Overall Analysis and Findings Statements

Detailed Evidence

5.1. Instances of sustainable programming elements and support for resilient systems

- Key strategies and/or entry points that facilitated sustainability
- Challenges, barriers, and/or lessons learned

3. Online surveys

INTERNAL SURVEY FOR UN WOMEN PERSONNEL

Dear colleagues, thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. The information you provide will contribute to the ongoing corporate thematic evaluation of *UN Women's Approach to*

Violence against Women Prevention and Response: Navigating challenges in global and regional contexts, led by the UN Women Independent Evaluation Service. The purpose of this evaluation is to contribute to strategic decision making, learning and accountability for UN Women’s work in this area. The evaluation will be conducted during 2024 and presented to the UN Women Executive Board during its Informal Session in 2025.

In this context, **the survey seeks to better understand your perspective on UN Women’s support to ending violence against women and girls (EVAWG), particularly prevention and response efforts**. The survey will take approximately 10 minutes to complete. Please note that your responses to this survey will remain anonymous. The information collected will be treated as confidential and will be stored and managed according to the Independent Evaluation Services’ data protection protocols. For any questions, please contact the Evaluation Lead, Tara Kaul (tara.kaul@unwomen.org).

We thank you again for taking the time to complete this survey and for engaging in this evaluation.

#	Question Type	Question	Response categories
1	Multiple choice / choose one only	What is your role at UN Women?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Manager (D1/P5 or equivalent at country level) • Middle Manager (P3/P4 or equivalent at country level) • Entry level staff (P1/P2 or equivalent at country level) • General Service Staff • Other [please specify]
2	Multiple choice/ choose one only	What is your gender identity ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female • Male • Prefer not to say • Other [please specify]
3	Multiple choice / choose one only	Where is your office located ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arab States • Americas and the Caribbean • Asia and the Pacific • Eastern and Southern Africa • Europe and Central Asia • Headquarters • Western and Central Africa
4	Multiple choice / choose one only	What type of office are you currently affiliated with?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headquarters (HQ) • Regional Office (RO) • Multi-Country Office (MCO) • Country Office (CO) • Programme Presence (PP) • Liaison Office (LO) • Non-Resident Agency (NRA) • Other [please specify]

We would like to ask about the context in which your EVAWG work has taken place and UN Women's response to this context.			
5	Multiple choice / choose up to three	While addressing everyday forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a universal issue in many settings, please identify up to three context-related crises that your work on the prevention and response to VAWG had to respond to over the timeframe June 2020 to June 2024.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covid-19 pandemic • Rapid urbanization • Other health-related crisis or crises (non-Covid-19) • Climate change and natural disasters • Armed conflict • Political crisis and/or instability • Economic crisis • Humanitarian crisis • Increased backlash against gender equality and feminist's movements • Other [Please specify]
6	Scale	On a scale from one to four, how flexible and responsive have UN Women's internal operating processes, procedures, and mechanisms been to respond to these crises and/or changing contexts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 = Don't Know • 1 = Not at all flexible and responsive • 2 = Somewhat flexible and responsive • 3 = Quite flexible and responsive • 4 = Very flexible and responsive
7	Open ended	Please provide a concrete example of how your EVAWG work on prevention and response responded to the heightened risks of VAWG that may have been exacerbated by external crises (June 2020-June 2024) by identifying key actions taken.	
We would like to ask you about how UN Women has responded to new / emerging / growing forms of violence.			
8	Multiple choice / choose up to 3	In the context of where you work, please identify up to three of the most pervasive new/ emerging/ or growing forms of violence over the timeframe June 2020-June 2024.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence • Non-partner physical and/or sexual violence • Femicide • Harmful practices (FGM, child marriage, 'honour crimes', sex selection etc). • Sexual harassment in public spaces, including the workplace • Technology-facilitated violence, including online violence • Violence against women in politics and women's human rights defenders

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotional and psychological violence • Economic violence • Human trafficking • Other [Please specify]
9	Scale	On a scale from one to four, how well has UN Women adapted to respond to these new/emerging/or growing forms of violence?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 = Don't Know • 1 = Not well at all • 2 = Somewhat • 3 = Quite well • 4 = Very well
10	Open-ended	If applicable, please provide a concrete example of how UN Women was responsive to these new/emerging or growing forms of violence.	
11	Open-ended	In what ways could UN Women be better prepared to respond to these new/emerging/or growing forms of violence against women and girls?	
We would like to ask you about collaboration between your EVAWG work and other UN Women thematic areas.			
12	Scale	On a scale from one to four, how often does your EVAWG work on prevention and response collaborate with other UN Women thematic areas (such as women's economic empowerment, women's political participation, humanitarian action, and women, peace and security) ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 = Don't Know • 1 = Not at all • 2 = Rarely collaborate • 3 = Sometimes collaborate • 4 = Frequently collaborate
13	Multiple choice / select one	Which other UN Women thematic area (select only one) do you most collaborate with regarding your EVAWG work on prevention and response, if any?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance & Women's Participation in Public Life • Women's Economic Empowerment • Gender and Climate Change • VAWG Data • Women, Peace and Security, Humanitarian Action, and Disaster Risk Reduction • <u>Does not apply</u> None of the Above • Other, please specify

14	Open-ended	If possible, please provide a specific example of a synergy that was generated through cross-thematic collaboration between your EVAWG work on prevention and response and that of other UN Women thematic areas.	
15	Multiple choice / choose up to 3	Please identify up to three of the most common challenges or barriers that you experienced to collaborate with other UN Women thematic areas .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient time and resources to engage in cross-thematic collaboration • Difficulties in aligning work priorities and results areas across thematic areas • Competition between thematic areas • Little interest in collaboration among UN Women personnel from different thematic areas • Insufficient knowledge or understanding (either by you and your team or among other thematic teams) of each other's thematic areas and approaches • Other [Please specify]
We would like to ask you about collaboration between your EVAWG work and other UN entities working in this area.			
16	Scale	On a scale from one to four, how often did your EVAWG work on prevention and response collaborate with other UN entities working in this area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 = Don't Know • 1 = Not at all • 2 = Rarely collaborate • 3 = Sometimes collaborate • 4 = Frequently collaborate
17	Open-ended	Please provide a concrete example of a synergy that was generated through collaboration between your EVAWG work on prevention and response and that of other UN entities working in this area. In doing so, can you share what results were achieved, and what helped ensure strong collaboration with the UN entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
18	Multiple choice / choose up to 3	Please identify up to three of the most common challenges or barriers that you experienced to collaborate on VAWG prevention and response with other UN entities or working in this area .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient time and resources to engage in collaboration • Difficulties in aligning work priorities and results areas with other UN and non-UN actors • Competition between entities

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little interest in collaboration between entities • Insufficient knowledge or understanding (either by you and your team or among other entities) of each other's thematic areas and approaches • Other [Please specify]
19	Multiple choice / choose up to 3	Please identify up to three types of strategic partners with whom you would like to develop or further strengthen collaboration around prevention and response in the area of EVAWG.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's rights organizations and feminist movements • Youth groups • Other civil society organizations • Government actors • UN agencies working to address VAWG • Development banks • Academia • Private sector • Media and Technology • Religious and/or community leaders • Other [Please specify]
We would like to ask you about UN Women's support to women's rights organisations and feminist movements.			
20	Multiple choice / choose up to 3	Please identify up to three of the most common types of support that your EVAWG work on prevention and response has provided to women's rights organisations and/or feminist movements ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding for programme implementation • Capacity development support • Technical support • Advocacy support • Create space and facilitate their access to policy and decision-making fora • Funding for organisational development, networking, and/or movement building • Other [Please specify]
21	Multiple choice / choose up to 3	Please identify up to three areas where UN Women should further strengthen its support to women's rights organisations and/or feminist movements to advance prevention and response to VAWG .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding for programme implementation • Capacity development support • Technical support • Advocacy support • Create space and facilitate their access to policy and decision-making fora • Funding for organisational development, networking, and/or movement building • Other [Please specify]

We would like to ask you about your approach to intersectionality and the LNOB principle in the context of your EAWG prevention and response work.

22	Open-ended question	Please provide a specific example of how an intersectional approach was applied to your EAWG prevention and response work. In doing so, how does this approach address women who face multiple forms of discrimination and violence because of factors related to (age, disability, religion, immigration status, Indigenous status, ethnicity, race, etc.)	
23	Multiple choice / choose up to 3	Please identify the three groups of women and girls belonging to socially excluded and stigmatized groups who face heightened risks to violence, which your EAWG prevention and response work has struggled most to reach or has not reached at all .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young women/adolescent girls • Indigenous women • Women of color • Migrant or refugee women, including those who are physically displaced • Older women • Women and girls with physical disabilities • Women and girls with intellectual disabilities • Women and girls with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities (SOGIs) • Women who are targeted because of immigrant status, or those who may be undocumented • Women and girls from economically disadvantaged backgrounds • Women who are in detention or in prison • Women living with HIV • Women from rural and remote areas • Women in the sex trade • Other [Please specify]

We would like to ask you about the sustainability of UN Women's EAWG work

24	Multiple choice / choose up to 3	Please select the top three ways that UN Women's EAWG work on prevention and response could be made more sustainable .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing more sustainable funding to women's rights organisations and women's rights/feminist movement-building • Securing longer-term multi-year donor funding for EAWG
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the integration of EAWG interventions across different government ministries/departments/at national and local level • Promoting greater government ownership and institutionalization of EAWG interventions, private sector ownership, and allocation of funding for EAWG within their budgets • Strengthening UN Women's focus on social norms change. • Strengthened focus on institutional and individual capacity development in prevention and response to VAWG • Other [Please specify]
Additional recommendations and/or comments			
25	Open-ended	Please identify any recommendations to further strengthen UN Women's EAWG work on prevention and response.	
26	Open-ended	Please leave any additional comments here.	

You have now successfully completed the survey! Thank you very much for participating in this evaluation.

SURVEY FOR UN WOMEN'S PARTNERS WORKING ON EAWG

Dear colleagues, thank you for taking the time to complete this survey. The information you provide will contribute to the ongoing corporate thematic evaluation of *UN Women's Approach to Violence against Women Prevention and Response: Navigating challenges in global and regional contexts*, led by the UN Women Independent Evaluation Service. The purpose of this evaluation is to contribute to strategic decision making, learning and accountability for UN Women's work in this area.

You have been selected as an **external partner** working with UN Women on ending violence against women and girls (EAWG). **The survey seeks to better understand your perspective on UN Women's support to ending violence against women and girls, particularly prevention and response efforts.** The survey will take approximately 7-10 minutes to complete. Please note that your responses to this survey will remain anonymous. We have included some initial background questions to facilitate the disaggregation of survey data. However, it will be impossible for readers to identify your responses. The information collected will be treated as confidential and will be safely stored. For any questions, please contact the Evaluation Lead, Tara Kaul (tara.kaul@unwomen.org).

We thank you again for taking the time to complete this survey and for engaging in this evaluation.

#	Question type	Question	Response choices
First, please tell us a little about yourself. Your answers are confidential and will help us with some basic information about survey respondents.			
1	Multiple choice (only one response)	What type of organization do you work for?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government entity • Civil society organisation focused primarily on promoting women's rights • Civil society organisation not primarily focused on promoting women's rights • Academic institution • Private sector entity • UN entity other than UN Women • Other [Please specify]
2	Multiple choice	What is your gender identity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female • Male • Prefer not to say • Other
3	Multiple choice	Which region are you based in?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americas and the Caribbean • Arab States • Asia and the Pacific • East and Southern Africa • Europe and Central Asia • West and Central Africa
We would like to ask you about the context in which your recent work on EVAWG has taken place and UN Women's response to this context.			
4	Multiple choice / choose up to three	While addressing everyday forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a universal issue in many settings, please identify up to three context-related crises that your work on the prevention and response to VAWG had to respond to over the timeframe June 2020 to June 2024.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covid-19 pandemic • Rapid urbanization • Other health-related crisis or crises (non-Covid-19) • Climate change and natural disasters • Armed violence • Political conflict and instability • Economic crisis • Humanitarian crisis • Increased backlash against gender equality and feminist movements • Other [Please specify]

5	Scale	On a scale from one to four, how responsive has UN Women been towards your organisation , in the context of the heightened risks of violence against women and girls (VAWG) in emerging crises and your organisation's evolving needs and priorities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 = Don't Know • 1 = Not at all responsive • 2 = Somewhat responsive • 3 = Quite responsive • 4 = Very responsive
6	Open-ended question	If applicable, please provide a concrete example of how UN Women was responsive to the heightened risk of VAWG in emerging crises and your organisation's evolving needs and priorities, between June 2020-June 2024.	
7	Open-ended question	Alternatively, in what ways could UN Women have been more responsive?	
We would like to ask you about how UN Women has responded to new / emerging / growing forms of violence.			
8	Multiple choice / choose up to 3	In the context of where you work, please identify up to three of the most pervasive new/ emerging/ or growing forms of violence over the timeframe June 2020-June 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence • Non-partner physical and/or sexual violence • Femicide • Harmful practices (FGM, child marriage, 'honour crimes', sex selection etc). • Sexual harassment in public spaces, including the workplace • Technology-facilitated violence, including online violence • Violence against women in politics and women's human rights defenders • Emotional and psychological violence • Economic violence • Human trafficking • Other [Please specify]
9	Scale	On a scale from one to four, to what extent has UN Women supported your work to adapt and respond to these new/emerging/or growing forms of violence?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 = Don't Know • 1 = Not well at all • 2 = Somewhat • 3 = Quite well • 4 = Very well

10	Open-ended	If applicable, please provide a concrete example of how UN Women supported your work to adapt and respond to these new/emerging/or growing forms of violence.	
11	Open-ended	In what ways could UN Women be better prepared to fully respond to these new/emerging/or growing forms of violence against women and girls?	
We would like to ask you about collaboration between your organisation and UN Women.			
12	Multiple choice / select one	Referring to the main area of work with UN Women, please indicate if you worked on VAWG prevention, response, or both?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EVAWG prevention • EVAWG response • Both EVAWG prevention and response • Don't know
13	Scale	On a scale from one to four, how effective do you believe your collaboration with UN Women was at contributing towards ending VAWG?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 = Don't know • 1 = Not at all effective • 2 = Somewhat effective • 3 = Quite effective • 4 = Highly effective
14	Open-ended question	With UN Women's support, please identify the most successful strategy that you used to achieve results related to VAWG prevention and/or response	
15	Open-ended question	Please identify the most significant challenge that you experienced or lessons learned in your EVAWG work on prevention and/or response which involved the collaboration with UN Women.	
16	Multiple choice / choose up to 3	Please select the top three areas where you received the most support from UN Women through your VAWG prevention and response collaboration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical advisory support • Support to collaborate and network with other actors (decision makers, policy makers, practitioners, etc). • Support to promote the building of women's rights movements • Support to generate knowledge

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to engage in advocacy • Support to build the capacity of your organisation • None of the above • Other [Please specify]
17	Open-ended question	What kinds of additional support/collaboration would you like to receive from UN Women, in the context of VAWG prevention and response work?	
18	Multiple choice / choose up to three	Please identify the three most strategic partners that UN Women should be working with to end VAWG.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's rights organizations and feminist movements • Youth groups • Other civil society organizations • Government actors • UN agencies working to address VAWG • Development banks • Academia • Private sector • Media and Technology • Religious and/or community leaders Other [Please specify]
We would like to ask you about UN Women's approach to intersectionality in the context of VAWG prevention and response work.			
19	Scale	On a scale from one to four, to what extent did UN Women support your organisation to reach the most vulnerable and marginalized women and girls?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 = Don't know • 1 = Not at all • 2 = Rarely • 3 = Sometimes • 4 = Frequently
20	Multiple choice / select up to three	Please identify the three groups of marginalized women and girls that you would like to better reach through your EAWG work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young women/adolescent girls • Indigenous women • Women of color • Migrant or refugee women, including those who are physically displaced • Older women • Women and girls with physical disabilities • Women and girls with intellectual disabilities • Women and girls with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities (SOGIs)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women who are targeted because of immigrant status, or those who may be undocumented • Women and girls from economically disadvantaged backgrounds • Women who are in detention or in prison • Women living with HIV • Women from rural and remote areas • Women in the sex trade • Other [Please specify]
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Additional recommendations and/or comments

- 21 Open-ended Please identify any **recommendations** to further strengthen UN Women's EVAWG work on prevention and response.
- 22 Open-ended Please leave any **additional comments** here.

Closing Statement: You have now successfully completed the survey! Thank you very much for participating in this evaluation.

Annex 5: Stakeholder consultation guidelines

In line with UN Women's Evaluation Policy and the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation (2020), the evaluation adhered to the principles of integrity, accountability, respect and beneficence throughout the evaluation process, including in its consultations with stakeholders.

Due to the sensitivity of directly engaging survivors of gender-based violence and keeping in mind the do no harm principle, the evaluation team will reach out to organisations that directly assist survivors to understand UN Women's impact on these women's lives. In the event that consultation with survivors is recommended, the team will follow UN Women's 2022 [guidance](#) on safe consultations with survivors of gender-based violence.

For the purposes of this evaluation, the team has identified a series of resources that provide guidance for conducting research on violence against women, including interviews with both service providers/advocates and/or survivors of gender-based violence. They will serve as background reading and guidance as a safety protocol for the team to follow in the event of an episode of distress during the interview process.

WHO issued in 2001 a series of ethical and safety recommendations for conducting research on domestic violence against women.¹ These guidelines stressed the importance of the safety of respondents and the research team, of protecting confidentiality to ensure both women's safety and data quality and of providing specialized training for research team members. They specifically indicated the need to include in the study design actions aimed at reducing possible distress caused to participants by the research and training for fieldworkers to refer women requesting assistance to support services. In 2016 WHO published new guidelines building on lessons from those initial recommendations. While developed for research on health-based interventions to prevent and respond to violence against women, they may be applicable to research on other kinds of VAW interventions. On top of additional considerations on previous recommendations, new recommendations stressed the need for intervention studies to be methodologically sound and build on existing evidence on interventions and intervention-based research. Also, for careful consideration of processes and criteria for participant recruitment to avoid excluding women who may not initially disclose experience of violence and for transparent participant randomization that is described in a way that can be easily understood by those involved in the research. Safety protocols should also incorporate measuring and monitoring of harm related to the research.

Other resources, such as the Gender-based Violence Services Assessment Methodology developed by UN Women with UNFPA and UNICEF, propose following these ethical and safety considerations. And UN Women's publication on Safe Consultations with Survivors of Violence against Women and Girls sets forth similar ethical and safety precautions, as well as practical steps, safety measures and actions that can be taken in consultations with survivors to incorporate their voices from a survivor-centered approach.

Additional resources identified provide strategies for researchers working with survivors of gender-based violence and for responding to vicarious trauma experienced by VAW researchers to reduce the possibilities of re-traumatization or harm for research participants and the team. The Learning Network brief outlines how to implement trauma and violence informed principles when

interviewing survivors and provides a series of examples to illustrate how the strategies may play out in action. The Sexual Violence Research Initiative guidelines provide a framework for understanding vicarious trauma among those researching sexual and intimate partner violence, discuss its impact and mitigating factors at the organizational, project and individual levels, and offer recommendations for preventing and responding to vicarious trauma. Finally, a simple template for a distress protocol and a detailed distressed respondent protocol are included that provide useful steps and considerations in researchers' response to distress manifested by key informants during sensitive research such as violence against women.

BOX 1: WHO ethical and safety recommendation for research on domestic violence against women

The following guidelines focus on the specific ethical and safety issues associated with planning and conducting research on domestic violence:

- The safety of respondents and the research team is paramount and should guide all project decisions.
- Prevalence studies need to be methodologically sound and to build upon current research experience about how to minimize the under-reporting of violence.
- Protecting confidentiality is essential to ensure both women's safety and data quality.
- All research team members should be carefully selected and receive specialized training and on-going support.
- The study design must include actions aimed at reducing any possible distress caused to the participants by the research.
- Fieldworkers should be trained to refer women requesting assistance to available local services and sources of support. Where few resources exist, it may be necessary for the study to create short-term support mechanisms.
- Researchers and donors have an ethical obligation to help ensure that their findings are properly interpreted and used to advance policy and intervention development.
- Violence questions should only be incorporated into surveys designed for other purposes when ethical and methodological requirements can be met.

Source: WHO (2001), Putting women first: Ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women, UN Doc WHO/FCH/GWH/01.1

Table 1: Resources that address ethical and safety considerations for conducting GBV research

Subject	Resources
On research on domestic violence	<p>WHO (2001), Putting women first: Ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women, UN Doc WHO/FCH/GWH/01.1</p> <p>WHO (2016). Ethical and safety recommendations for intervention research on violence against women. Building on lessons from the WHO publication <i>Putting women first: ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women</i>.</p>

	UN Women (2022). Safe Consultations with Survivors of Violence against Women and Girls.
On assessing GBV essential services	UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF (2020), Gender-based violence service assessment methodology: A guide on how to assess the essential services for women and girls who have experienced gender-based violence.
On interview strategies for researchers working with survivors of GBV	Trauma- and violence-informed interview strategies in work with survivors of gender-based violence. Learning Network - Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children, Issue 32, December 2020
On strategies for responding to vicarious trauma experienced by researchers on VAW	Sexual Violence Research Initiative (2015). Guidelines for the prevention and management of vicarious trauma among researchers of sexual and intimate partner violence.
Distress protocols for sensitive research	<p>Simple template: https://wrexham.ac.uk/media/marketing/research/Distress-Protocol-for-Sensitive-Research-Template.pdf</p> <p>More detailed protocol: https://www.reinfo.gov/public/do/DownloadDocument?objectID=29471801</p>

Annex 6: Key documents consulted

This annex provides examples of key documents consulted by the evaluation team.

UN WOMEN CORPORATE DOCUMENTS, DATA and REPORTING

Strategic Documents

1. ERAW Global Work Plans
 - ERAW Work Plan related SP 2022-2025 Indicators under Outcome 4 – Women’s equitable access to services, goods and resources
 - UN Women Strategic Note 2022-2023 – ERAW HQ Office Work Plan 2022-2023
 - UN Women Strategic Note 2024-2025 – ERAW HQ Office Work Plan 2024-2025
2. ERAW-HDP Nexus
 - Ending Violence Against Women and Girls Along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus paper, The Equality Institute, 20 May 2022 (draft)
 - UN Women Draft Corporate Strategy on Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls (ERAWG) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) Along the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, UN Women, 19 March 2021 (draft)
 - Guidance Note. Advancing ending violence against women and girls (ERAWG) across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus, 13 May 2022
 - UN Women Humanitarian Strategy 2022-2025
 - Women and girls cannot be siloed: A prime response and prevention of VAWG across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in the Asia-Pacific region (PPT)
3. Gender Equality Accelerator (GEA) 6
 - Gender Equality Accelerators Booklet, UN Women, 2023 (draft)
 - Gender Equality Accelerator 6: Together to Zero VAWG. Normative frameworks.
 - Gender Equality Accelerator 6: Together to Zero VAWG. Standardized products.
 - Gender Equality Accelerator 6: Together to Zero VAWG. Results framework (short version).
4. Regional Offices Strategic Notes
 - ACRO Strategic Note 2019-2022
 - ACRO Strategic Note 2023-2025
 - APRO Strategic Note 2019-2022
 - APRO Strategic Note 2023-2025
 - ASRO Strategic Note 2018-2021
 - ASRO Strategic Note 2012-2025
 - ECARO Strategic Note 2019-2021
 - ECARO Strategic Note 2012-2025
 - ESARO Strategic Note 2018-2021
 - ESARO Strategic Note 2012-2025
 - ESARO Strategic Note 2022-2025
 - WCARO Strategic Note 2022-2025
5. Others
 - ERAW Theory of Change and Action. UN Women Consultation: October 19, 2021.

- Theories of Change for UN Women’s Thematic Priorities: Achieving Transformative Results for Gender equality and Women’s Empowerment (2018-2021), UN Women, 2017
- ACT to End Violence against Women, Description of the Action (DoA)

Annual results reporting

- ERAW Annual reporting results (Excel) (extracts from the RMS)
- Country Office level Strategic Plan ERAW indicators results (Excel) (extracts from RMS)

UN programme on Essential Services package and Prevention programme)

- Annual progress Report (2018-2023) on “UN Joint Programme on Essential Services for Women and Girls Subject to Violence” for the Government of Australia

Joint Programme on VAW Data

- 2021 Annual Report on UN Women-WHO Joint Programme on Violence against Women Data
- 2021 Consolidated Financial Report on UN Women-WHO Joint Programme on Violence against Women Data
- 2022 Financial Reporting on Sources and Uses of Funds on 2021 Annual Report on UN Women-WHO Joint Programme on Violence against Women Data

UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

- Annual Report 2023
- Technical Annex to the UN Trust Fund Annual Report 2023. Results Framework (2021-2025). Progress Report 2023.

Financial, Monitoring and Reporting Databases

- UN Women RMS for Annual Reporting on ERAW (2020-2024)
- UN Women DAMS/donor agreements relevant to ERAW (2020-2024)
- UN Women Quantum System
- UN Women Transparency Portal

UN Women Evaluations

- Feminist Collaborative Evaluation of UN Women’s Approach to Social Norms Change, 2024
- Evaluation report for the Final Evaluation of the project “Safeguarding Women and Girls in Serbia” (SWGS, from 21 October 2021 until 21 January 2024), December 2023
- Final Evaluation of the Regional Joint Programme EU 4 Gender equality: Together against gender stereotypes and gender-based violence, UN Women and UNFPA, 2023
- Evaluation of civil society engagement in the Americas and Caribbean, 2023
- Final evaluation of the project “Assistance in strengthening national capacity, coordinating, and creating effective interdepartmental measures to implement family and gender policies, expand women's contribution to national production and its growth in order to

effectively implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 5, 8 and 10 and introduce a multisectoral approach to combat domestic violence in the Republic of Kazakhstan" (the Umbrella Project), July 2019-May 2023, UN Women, December 2023

- UN Women-WHO Global Joint Programme on Violence against Women Data: End Term Evaluation, October 2023
- End of Program Evaluation Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access, and Protection (LEAP II), Somalia (March 2022-March 2023), UN Women, September 2023
- Evaluation of UNFPA and UN Women Gender-Based Violence 2-year Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Allocation, August 2023
- Final evaluation of the regional programme "Ending violence against women in the Western Balkans and Türkiye: Implementing norms, changing minds, Phase II", UN Women, August 2023
- Final Evaluation of the programme "Preventing violence against women and girls and delivering essential services to survivors in Ethiopia, April 2023
- Final Evaluation of the Project "Promoting Women and Girls' Effective Participation in Peace, Security and Recovery in Mozambique (April 2017-March 2022), UN Women, January 2023
- UN Women Safe Cities Evaluation Final Report – Egypt (2012-2019), December 2022
- Evaluación externa del programa "Prodefensoras" (diciembre 2019 - diciembre 2022), Colombia, octubre 2022
- Final evaluation of UN Joint Programme to End Violence against Women in Albania, 14 June 2022
- End line evaluation of the project on Prevention of forced migration and trafficking in women and girls in Nigeria, 2022
- Evaluation Evidence Gap Mapping (EMG) Analysis 2022
- Corporate Evaluation of UN Women's UN System Coordination and Broader Convening Role in Ending Violence Against Women, 2021
- Stepping Up Solutions to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls in Asia and the Pacific (2017-2021), November 2021
- External Midterm Evaluation of the Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces for Women and Girls" in Medellín, Colombia (2017-June 2021), November 2021
- Midterm evaluation of the Pacific Partnership to end violence against women and girls programme 2018-2022, here-Aid Works, Main report and Annexes, 14 April 2021
- UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality: Systematization of Final Results - Georgia (2015-2021), March 2021
- Effectiveness and efficiency assessment of UN Women Flagship Programme Initiatives and thematic priorities of the Strategic Plan 2018–2021, 2020
- Effectiveness and Efficiency Assessment of UN Women Flagship Programme Initiatives and Thematic Priorities of the Strategic Plan 2018-2021, 2020
- Evaluation of the Port Moresby: A Safe City for Women and Girls programme, PNG (2011-2019), 2019

Other documents

- Evaluation of the Spotlight Initiative (2017-2023) Final Report, United Nations Sustainable Development Group, System Wide Evaluation Office, September 2024
- Spotlight Initiative Scoping and Evaluability Assessment, System Wide Evaluation Office of the Executive Office of the Secretary General, United Nations, April 2023

- Imperatives to invest. How addressing violence against women and girls reduces violence over time, fosters peace and stability, and enables people to reach their full potential – all of which advances us towards the SDGs. Spotlight Initiative, March 2023.
- Thematic assessment. Assessing Spotlight Initiative's contribution to the engagement of civil society, the implementation of 'Leave no one behind', and movement building, Spotlight Initiative and Social Development Direct, July 2024.
- Replies of the European Commission and of the European External Action Service to the European Court of Auditor's Special Report (Spotlight Initiative), no date.
- Advancing a Common Understanding of a Victim-Centred Approach to SH within the Organizations of the UN, UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, May 2021.
- Investigators' Manual: Investigation of Sexual Harassment Complaints in the UN, UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, March 2021.

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

See the link below for an up-to-date list of corporate knowledge products identified during the evaluation process:

<https://unwomen.sharepoint.com/:x/t/EVAWCorporateEval2024/EZgcMIXeVzZBoPGv-RMptWoB4mb99pmDdMbZHpJwA2AWIQ?e=CNa4wT>

Annex 7: Reference Group members

INTERNAL REFERENCE GROUP		
Name	Title/Unit	Email
Headquarters		
Kalliopi Mingeirou	Chief, EVAWG	kalliopi.mingeirou@unwomen.org
Laura Capobianco	Policy Advisor, EVAWG	laura.capobianco@unwomen.org
Regional Offices		
Arlette Bikomo Belinga Epse Mvondo	Regional Policy Specialist, EVAW, WCARO	arlette.mvondo@unwomen.org
Yolanda Iriarte	Programme Specialist, ECARO	rachel.weston@unwomen.org
Sunita Caminha	Policy Specialist, ESARO	simone.oluoch-olunya@unwomen.org
Country Offices		
Nydia Pesantez	Country Representative, Bolivia	nydia.pesantez@unwomen.org
Hodan Addou	Country Representative, Tanzania	hodan.addou@unwomen.org
Susan Ferguson	Country Representative, India	susan.ferguson@unwomen.org
Caroline Nyamayemombe	Country Representative, Viet Nam	c.nyamayemombe@unwomen.org
Marwa Alameldeen	Head of programmes, a.i., Egypt	marwa.alameldeen@unwomen.org

EXTERNAL REFERENCE GROUP		
Name	Title/Organization	Email
Claudia Moreno	formerly with WHO	garciamorenoc@who.int
Brigitte Luggin	European Union	brigitte.luggin@ec.europa.eu
Liz Dartnell	Executive Director Sexual Violence Research Initiative	elizabeth@svri.org
Claudia Baroni	UNODC	claudia.baroni@un.org
Raluca Papa	International Development Law Organisation	raluca.maria.popa@gmail.com

Annex 8: Stakeholder engagement

The following table summarizes the planned and actual number and types of stakeholders engaged through Key Informant Interviews / Focus Group Discussions and Online Surveys.

Profile	Planned KIIs / FGDs	Actual KIIs / FGDs	Expected online survey responses (based on 30% response rate)	Actual Online survey responses	Examples
UN system partners (global, regional and country levels)	5-10	8	5	13	UNFPA, WHO, UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF
UN Women Headquarters	15-20	14	10	9	EVAWG section; Research & Data section; other sections for cross-thematic work (e.g. WEE, WPS); EVAW related Action Coalition leads; UN EVAW Trust Fund.
UN Women ROs	6-10	7	16	4	Regional specialists, programme & policy implementation leads, regional directors; consultants.
UN Women COs/ MCOs	30-35	48	45	35	Country representatives, M&E focal points, programme personnel; consultants.
Government counterparts	15-20	45	8	26	National and sub-national/local governments; legislative bodies; national women's machineries; other key line ministries; law enforcement (e.g., police officers); judiciary; service providers.
Donors and resource partners	3-5	10	3	-	European Union, Australia, Germany, Member States.
NGOs, CSOs, Women's organizations	16-17	29	15	60	Civil society networks and organizations; women's rights and feminist networks and organizations or groups; networks of men and boys; youth led networks.
Other	*	11	*	7	Academia, private sector, intergovernmental organizations, consulting firm.
TOTAL	85-112	172	102	154 **	

Source: Computed by evaluation team. * Other category estimated originally within numbers for NGOs/CSOs/WROs.

**A total of 335 stakeholders were sent the internal and external surveys, out of which 154 responded.

Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions

Profile	Total	Female	Male	%
internal KIIs/FGDs	69	63	6	40%
internal-HQ	14	13	1	20%
internal-RO	7	7	0	10%
internal-CO	45	40	5	65%
internal-MCO	3	3	0	4%
External KIIs/FGDs	103	79	24	60%
TOTAL	172	142	30	100%

Profile	Total	Female	Male	%
Civil Society Organizations/Women's Organizations/NGOs	29	23	6	17%
Donors	10	7	3	6%
Government	45	33	12	26%
Other	11	11	0	6%
UN agencies	8	5	3	5%
UN Women personnel	69	63	6	40%
TOTAL	172	142	30	100%

Region	Total	Female	Male	%
Americas & the Caribbean	36	29	7	21%
Arab States	7	7	0	4%
Asia & the Pacific	60	52	8	35%
East & Southern Africa	42	29	13	24%
Europe & Central Asia	4	4	0	2%
West & Central Africa	1	1	0	1%
Headquarters	22	20	2	13%
TOTAL	172	142	30	100%

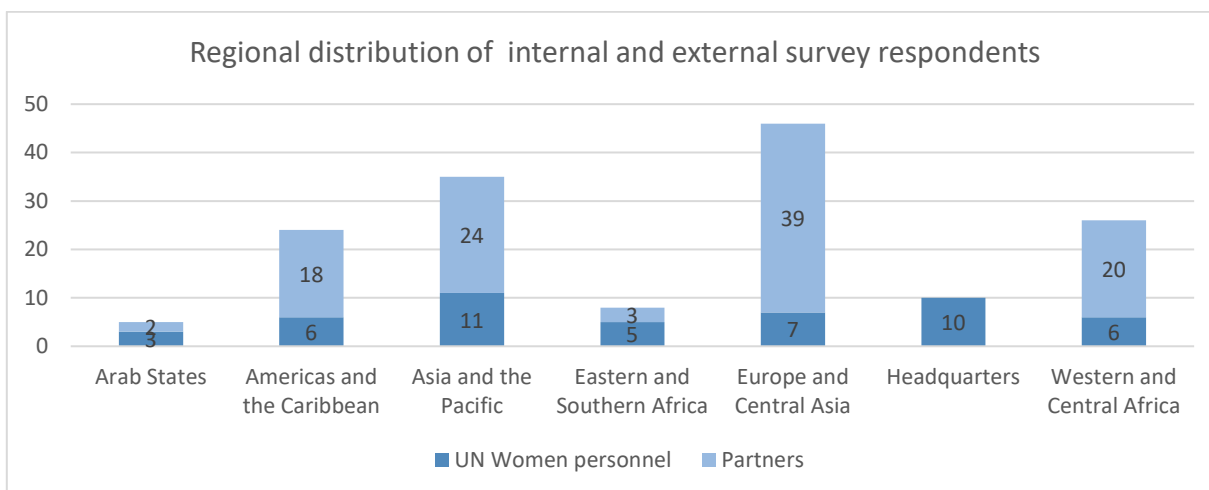
Online Surveys

As part of the data collection phase, the evaluation team developed two surveys and administered them online: one for UN Women personnel (internal) and another for UN Women's partners (external). The internal survey was administered in English, while the external survey, sent to partners at global, regional, and country levels, was administered in six languages (English, Spanish, French, Vietnamese, Swahili, and Arabic).

The online survey fielded to UN Women personnel received a 30 per cent response rate (N=48; 77 per cent female, 19 per cent male, and 4 per cent prefer not to say/other). The survey sent to external partners received a 46 per cent response rate (N=106; 84 per cent female, 15 per cent male, and 1 per cent prefer not to say/other).

Profile	Target	Survey recipients	Responses received (Response rate)
UN Women personnel	30% of 155~225	161	48 (30%)
UN Women partners	30% of 70~100	229	106 (46%)
Total	225~325	335	154 (46%)

The regional distribution of survey respondents varied across all regions. For the internal survey, the Asia and Pacific (AP) region, followed by HQ and the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region, had the largest respondents. For the partner survey, the ECA region had the largest number of respondents, followed by the Asia and Pacific (AP) region and the West and Central Africa (WCA) region. For both the internal and external surveys, the Arab States and East and Southern Africa (ESA) regions had the lowest response rates overall. This might be due to the different countries and regional case studies the evaluation conducted, where the partner survey was primarily targeted, and the varied size of UN Women's EVAWG portfolio across regions.



Of the 154 respondents to the external survey, the highest responses were received from CSOs partners primarily focused on promoting women's rights (41%), followed by government partners (25%), CSOs not primarily focused on women's rights (15%), and UN entities (12%). While the expected response rate for each group is varied, this might also reflect the types of partners UN Women frequently engages within its EVAWG work.

Annex 9: Data protection protocols

Data Management	Plan
COLLECTION OF DATA AND STUDY MATERIALS	
Are these digital or non-digital data/materials?	Combination: digital/physical notes from interviews and focus group discussions and digital survey response data
Are these new or existing data/materials?	New data and existing reports
Type(s) of data (E.g., Survey/questionnaires, audio-visual files, physical objects)	Interview and discussion notes, online survey data, document-based desk review
Methods of data/materials collection	Virtual and in-person interviews and focus group discussions, online surveys, document-based desk review
Approaches to ensuring quality (file naming conventions, peer review, controlled vocabularies, repeated measurements, data validation/verification rules)	Any audio-visual files will be securely stored during the evaluation and destroyed once data have been extracted and verified. Interviewee names will not be included in interview notes.
TREATMENT OF CONSULTED POPULATIONS	
Determination of study population characteristics (vulnerable or not), evaluation topics (sensitive or not), and accordingly the informed consent approach	Study population includes UN Women personnel, colleagues from other UN agencies and partner organisations, including people from government, CSO, private sector and academia. The evaluation interviewed CSOs that provide attention to women victims of gender-based violence, it did not reach out to such women directly. In anticipation of possible distress, the evaluation team identified resources that provide guidance for conducting research on violence against women, including interviews with both service providers/advocates and/or survivors of gender-based violence, and contacted UN Women Human Resources for referral services. See <i>Ethical Conduct</i> section of the report for more information.

Informed consent protocol	Informed consent verbally sought during interviews/ discussions and as part of the online survey. Consulted persons were informed about the topics to be covered. Participation in any data collection process is completely anonymous, voluntary and consulted persons were free to decline participation, skip any questions or stop the process at any time.
STORAGE, SECURITY AND BACKUP	
Where will you store your data/study materials? (e.g., UN Women SharePoint/Teams)	UN Women Teams secure folder
Approaches to securing data and study materials (How will you mitigate risks? If applicable, consider ways to secure your data/study materials whilst in transit)	Access to the Microsoft Teams Folder is restricted to evaluation team members only
What is your backup strategy? (e.g., Who is responsible for backing up your data, how often, location of backup copies)	No data are being stored on individual laptops, all files are secured on the Microsoft Teams and SharePoint Cloud.
Are you using any personal, identifiable or pseudonymized data? (If so, reach out to the UN Women Data Protection Officer on handling sensitive, personal and special categories of data).	No
What software/ platforms are you using for data analysis and cleaning (including transcribing interviews) and what security measures are in place?	NVivo, Survey Monkey, and Microsoft Excel for data analysis. All files are accessible only to the evaluation team.
ARCHIVING, PRESERVATION AND CURATION	
How long will you preserve the data/output? (UN Women recommends preserving data for four years, covering the four-year Strategic Note period)	Four years, secured stored on TeamMate
How will you remove personally identifiable information and archive the data (archive digital and/or non-digital materials?)	No personally identifiable information is being collected. Names will be deleted.
If applicable, how will you dispose of any evaluation data?	Once the evaluation has been completed, all analysis and backup files will be deleted from Microsoft Teams.
DISCOVERY, ACCESS AND SHARING	

Limits of data access and sharing (Any ethical, legal and /or commercial constraints on data sharing)?	Data may be shared within UN Women Independent Evaluation and Audit Services (IEAS)
Ethical issues	No specific issues
Usage licenses	No specific issues
Data sharing statement	Data may be shared within UN Women IEAS, after approval from Chief of Evaluation
RESPONSIBILITIES	
Evaluation Team Lead	
Chief of Evaluation	
Director IEAS	

Annex 10: Strategic Plan Indicator Reporting

Table 1. UN Women's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 - Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) Performance Indicators and Results for EVAW

Strategic Plan 2018-2021 Outcome 4: All women and girls live a free of violence		2021 Result (Target)
Output 11: More countries and stakeholders are better able to prevent violence against women and girls and deliver essential services to victims and survivors.		
4.11.1 Number of EVAW National Action Plans and Strategies that have a component that addresses social norms, attitudes, and behavior		123 (82)
4.11.2 Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls		41 (37)
4.11.3 Number of countries supported by UN Women to improve guidelines, protocols, standard operating procedures on the provision of quality services for victims and survivors		62 (57)
4.11.4 Number of countries that provide information about women's rights to access quality essential services for victims and survivors of violence, with UN Women's support		74 (76)
4.11.5 Number of people benefiting from projects supported by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women		41,782,089 (6,000,000)
4.11.6 Number of countries supported by UN Women to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic by: a) Integrating violence prevention and response into COVID-19 response plans; b) Conducting advocacy campaigns with targeted messages for women and men; c) Providing safe reporting options for women; d) Ensuring shelters for victims operate and expand; e) Improving access to justice for women and children		57/67/61/ 58/43 (60/59/49 / 39/43)
4.11.7 Number of women's organisations supported by UN Women to enhance capacities in responding to and mitigating the COVID-19 pandemic, addressing GBV, racism, xenophobia, stigma, etc.		1606 (800)
Output 12: More cities and other settings have safe and empowering public spaces for women and girls.		
4.12.1 Number of safe cities/safe public spaces partnerships in place which include women in decision-making positions		86 (70)
4.12.2 Number of local development plans developed or strengthened with the support of UN Women that are gender-responsive and address sexual harassment against women and girls in public spaces		248 (78)
4.12.3 Number of countries where different sectors address the elimination of sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces through the transformation of social norms		48 (58)
4.12.4 Number of partners supported by UN-Women whose knowledge and skills to influence legislation and policies on sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces are improved		2311 (6400)

Source: UN Women [2021 Annual Report – IRRF Results Reporting](#)

Table 2. UN Women's Strategic Plan 2021-2025 - Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) Performance Indicators and Results for EVAW

Systemic Outcome/ Output	Indicator	2022 Result (Target)	2023 Result (Target)
Outcome 3: Positive social norms, including through engaging men and boys	0.3.3 Number of countries and/or other actors with comprehensive and coordinated VAW prevention strategy .	41 (40)	47 (41)
Output: Changes attributed to UN-Women in skills or abilities and capacities of individuals or institutions and/or the availability of new products and services contributing to Positive social norms, including through engaging men and boys	0.3.f Number of countries with a process to design and implement VAW prevention strategies, or with VAW prevention interventions based on global norms and standards.	45 (37)	50 (37)
Outcome 4: Women's equitable access to services, goods and resources	0.4.1 Number of countries where there has been an increase in the number of women who access services after experiencing violence or discrimination	29 (36)	33 (32)
Output: Changes attributed to UN Women in skills or abilities and capacities of individuals or institutions and/or the availability of new products and services contributing to women's equitable access to services, goods and resources	0.4.b - Number of countries supported to develop and/or implement guidelines, protocols and standard operating procedures to strengthen EVAWG services in line with the global Essential Services Package	31(31)	28(29)
Output: Changes attributed to UN Women in skills or abilities and capacities of individuals or institutions and/or the availability of new products and services contributing to women's equitable access to services, goods and resources	0.4.e Number of countries with multi stakeholder initiatives in place to prevent and respond to sexual violence including sexual harassment in public and/or private spaces	34 (27)	32 (23)
Outcome 7 UN system coordination for gender equality	0.7.4 Percentage of UNCTs meeting/exceeding requirements in preventing and eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls through multisectoral and coordinated approaches	84% (-)	73%(-)

Source: UN Women Transparency Portal <https://open.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2023-05/Performance%20assessment%20per%20SP%20indicator%202022%20milestone%20-%20Copy.pdf>
 UN Women Strategic Plan 2022-2025 IRRF <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/UN%20Women%20SP%20IRRF%202022-2025.pdf>