UN Women

Annexes

Evaluation of Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Contributions to Women, Peace and Security

Independent Evaluation Service

T a b l e o f C o n t e n t s

Annex 1: Theory of Change

The evaluation team reconstructed an integrated theory of change to guide the evaluation and assess the findings against and identify where and how UN Women ROAP has contributed to the expected changes. The ToC was defined based on a literature review, theory of change of UN Women's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 specific to Women, Peace and Security, theories of change of the regional programmes and consultations with ROAP WPS team.

UN Women's integrated mandate (normative, operational and coordination) serves as the fundamental basis for the theory of change. ROAP's principles, strategies, expected results chain and external factors (assumptions) that may affect work in WPS are also factored into to the ToC as found in the below Figure. Efforts of UN Women and other UN agencies to align their work with international commitments, coordinate, vertically and horizontally around WPS agenda and the need to learn and adjust their approaches based on evidence is recognized as critical.

At the normative level, interventions aim to create an enabling environment, and influence structural changes to enable women's participation and women's leadership in peace building, peace processes or in law enforcement and provide for protection of women victims or those at risk. From the community perspective, women's psycho-social and economic support and women's participation are common tools in WPS interventions either to address domestic and transnational security needs and to empower women and girls to participate in conflict prevention, resolution and recovery and contribute to resilience of the communities. All normative and operational efforts require strong coordination to support building social bonds and cohesion. Synergy with other UN agencies and programmes, ASEAN and other international and national stakeholders is required.

In addition to these actions, contributions towards outcomes are conditioned by a set of external factors (assumptions) such as: there are committed organisations and institutions, WPS agenda is prioritised by the key local, national and international stakeholders. If these assumptions exist and strategies are applied, there will be awareness, understanding and action on WPS in the communities (including online); women will be mentally, socially and economically empowered and contribute to peaceful communities; WPS strategies and accountability frameworks will be in place and women will increase their participation and leadership in security, law enforcement and border control.

If the support is continued and there is an enabling environment for sustained work of CSOs and community groups ensured, accountability of the governments for WPS is established, and financial allocations for WPS ensured; women and girls will have full participation and leadership for conflict prevention, resolution and recovery and the governments will progress in implementation of WPS agenda and ultimately women and girls will enjoy peaceful and resilient societies.

Although the two ROAP programmes that comprise the WPS area of work have separate theories of change, they both aim to build resilience in the communities to destructive phenomena of violent extremism and transnational crime, both phenomena have some common features, and require systems and community transformation.

The UN Action plan to prevent violent extremism[1] identifies lack of socio-economic opportunities, marginalization and discrimination and poor governance, violations of human rights and the rule of law as conditions conducive to violent extremism. While drivers can vary and there are various strategies of engagement to prevent violent extremism, overarching prominent focus in the literature on PVE is on strengthening the quality of relationships and social connection in communities[2]. There are different types of relationships that play a role, such as within communities (social bonding),

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[1] https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/tip-and-som/module-7/key-issues/root-causes.html
[2] William Stephens, Stijn Sieckelinck & Hans Boutellier (2021) Preventing Violent Extremism: A Review of the Literature, Studies in Conflict & Terrorism, 44:4, 346-361, DOI: 10.1080/1057610X.2018.1543144

between communities (social bridging) and between the communities and institutions (social linking)[3]. These are important for individuals and communities susceptible to VE, but also those returning from association with violent extremists' groups, which may have multiple and interrelated needs for sense of belonging & community acceptance, meaningful livelihoods & sense of purpose, psychosocial support & trauma healing, understanding multiple identities & alternative ideologies and physical safety[4].

Women are increasingly seen not only as mobilisers and supporters for terrorist organizations, but even as perpetrators of terrorist acts. The literature suggests[5] some of the reasons for this are largely the same as those driving men: grievance about socio-political conditions, fanatical commitment to religious or ideological beliefs, grief about the death of a loved one, but also a reaction against gender-based inequality and discrimination, violence, and denial of rights and opportunities. Gender inequality provides fertile ground for terrorist groups who readily exploit to their advantage the victimization of women in patriarchal societies and women join extremist groups to overcome the feeling of being victimized. UN Women's analysis[6] discovers women are active in online space too and search and presumably consume the content provided by terrorist and violent extremist groups. The content often targets women, relying on tailored gendered messaging and gendered expectations of behaviour.

On the other hand, the literature points to correlation between empowerment of women and reduction in violent extremism and conversely, between gender inequality and violent conflict[7]. Women have been seen in early warning and preventing radicalization, both in the household and the communities, engaging with governments and security forces in policy making and implementation, supporting social cohesion in the community and reintegration of women from violent extremist groups[8].

Another aspect of UN Women ROAP engagement is prevention and countering of transnational crime, in particular trafficking of women. This and other transnational crimes are increasingly intersecting with devastating security and socio-economic consequences in South East Asia. According to UNODC[9], key root causes of trafficking, such as poverty and a lack of legal avenues for migration, overlap with the drivers of irregular migration and smuggling of migrants. Migrants are vulnerable to the promises of traffickers offering them better lives abroad. In Asia and the Pacific, majority of victims are women and children, and purposes are for forced labour, sexual exploitation and forced marriages in South Asia, while in East Asia and the Pacific, the main purpose is sexual exploitation[10]. Root causes imply, that coordinated, community-based approaches that are customized to address a range of vulnerabilities across diverse groups may prevent human trafficking before it begins. Also, systemic gender sensitive approach is needed through policy making and implementation, awareness raising and capacity building of both duty bearers and rights holders[11]. The trafficked persons need support to be reintegrated into communities, as they may feel ashamed to return home without having earned what they expected, they may feel unsuccessful as well as their families and community might not accept them, while the causes that forced them to migrate are still present in the community of origin.

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[3] Ellis and Abdi, "Building Community Resilience to Violent Extremism through Genuine Partnerships", American Psychologist, 2017 American Psychological Association 2017, Vol. 72, No. 3, 289 –300: https://www.apa.org/pubs/journals/releases/amp-amp0000065.pdf

[4] Invisible Women - Key Findings and Programming Guidance on the Gendered Dimensions of Return, Rehabilitation and Reintegration from Violent Extremism, UNDP, 2019

[5] Fink et al, OSCE in Idris, I. with Abdelaziz, A. (2017). Women and countering violent extremism (GSDRC Helpdesk Research Report 1408). Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham

[6] Who's behind the keyboard? A gender analysis of terrorism and violent extremism in the online space in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines

[7] Oudraat in Fink et al, 2016, in Idris, I. with Abdelaziz, A. (2017). Women and countering violent extremism (GSDRC Helpdesk Research Report 1408). Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham

[8] Ibid.

[9] https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/tip-and-som/module-7/key-issues/root-causes.html

[10] https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/tip/2021/GLOTiP_2020_15jan_web.pdf

[11] The Gendered Dynamics Of Trafficking In Persons Across Cambodia, Myanmar And Thailan, UN Women, 2020

Annex 2: Evaluation Reference Group

The UN Women evaluation reference group is an integral part of the evaluation management structure and is constituted to facilitate the participation of relevant stakeholders in the design and scope of the evaluation, raising awareness of the different information needs, quality assurance throughout the process and in disseminating the evaluation results.

The UN Women evaluation reference group will be composed of national counterparts, UN system representatives, non-governmental organization representatives, and others identified in collaboration with UN Women Regional Office.

Evaluation Reference Group members will be expected to:

• Act as source of knowledge for the evaluation
• Act as an informant of the evaluation process
• Assist in identifying external stakeholders to be consulted during the process;
• Play a key role in disseminating the findings of the evaluation and implementation of the management response
• Participate in any meetings of the reference group
• Provide input and quality review of the key evaluation products: inception report and draft evaluation report
• Participate in the validation meeting of the final evaluation report
• Participate in learning activities related to the evaluation report

The proposed evaluation reference group composition includes the following:

Evaluation Reference Group for UN Women Thematic Evaluation on WPS in AP region	
Name	**Title, Organization**
Jacqui True	Professor of International Relations and Director of Monash University's Centre for Gender, Peace and Security, Monash University
Manzoor Hassan	Executive Director, Centre for Peace and Justice, BRAC University
Liam Kirkpatrick (TBC)	Border Management Officer, UNODC
Ms. Shiho Bamba (Fumihiko Goto)	Counsellor & Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to ESCAP, Embassy of Japan to Thailand
Visna Vulovik	Wahid Foundation, Indonesia
Jaya Luintel	The Story Kitchen, Nepal

Dr. Sita Sumrit	ASEAN Assistant Director/Head of Poverty Eradication and Gender Division, ASEAN Secretariat
Mrs Shiranthi Biyatris, Chairperson NCW Mrs. Manel Jayamanne, Executive Director NCW	Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-school & Primary Education, School Infrastructure & Education Services, Government of Sri Lanka

Annex 3: Meta-analysis of Evaluations[12]

1. UN Women's Support to NAP Corporate Evaluation
2. Timor Leste Evaluation of NAP 1325
3. Sri Lanka PBF evaluation - sexual bribery
4. Nepal Meta Synthesis of Evaluations*
5. Papua New Guinea CPE
6. Office Programme Presence Portfolio Evaluation
7. Bangladesh CPE
8. Light Review PVE Phase 1; Light Review of PVE Phase 2; Light Review PVE Phase 3

Evaluation criteria/question/statement	
RELEVANCE	
Alignment with global, regional, country level priorities	
To what extent does ROAP support to WPS align with global, regional, and national priorities?	Alignment with global, regional, country level priorities (such as UNSCR 1325, and subsequent WPS resolutions, 2242, CEDAW, SDGs 5 and 16): UN-Women's WPS NAP support is strongly grounded in SDGs 5 and 16 and in an understanding of local WPS priorities and contexts.
The project / UN Women's support is well aligned with UN Women Strategic documents	Alignment assessed against UN Women Strategic Plan, Regional Office, Asia Pacific Strategic Plan and, Country Office's Strategic Notes.
The project / UN Women's support is well aligned with regional priorities	RO projects on PVE and anti-trafficking well aligned with regional priorities (changes in dynamics of violent extremism, radicalization of women and youth, human rights violations and risks among migrant workers and increasing ASEAN's engagement on these issues. Corporate thematic evaluation on UN Women support to NAPs calls for better link between national and regional plans - this can be take into consideration for future engagement of UN Women with ASEAN and country levels developing PVE or WPS NAPs.

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[12] Same criteria was applied to the Light Reviews of: PVE Phase 1, PVE Phase 2, PVE Phase 3 - Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities (2020), Preventing and Mitigating the Impacts of Trafficking and Transnational Crime through Women's Empowerment in the Greater Mekong Sub-RegionWLE, inal Evaluation of the Project "Building Capacities for Sustaining Peace in Mindanao" A joint Project implemented by UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Women in the Philippines (Oct 2017-Apr 2019).

*(Note: All evaluations are conducted in 2015 and 2016 which is out of our scope)

The project / UN Women's support is well aligned with national priorities	Projects and programmes mostly relevant to national priorities. When project developed/implemented by RO regional perspective is taken more into account. With regards to RO projects, more contextual analysis at the country level is suggested to better respond to the needs. Also, more analysis of driving factors to PVE, analysis of stakeholders and their dynamics, links with economic empowerment is suggested.
Alignment with end beneficiaries / right holders needs	
The project is well aligned with beneficiaries needs	High relevance to beneficiaries needs in different aspects, with some concerns about WEE initiatives and PVE/WPS. While WEE itself are highly relevant/appreciated by the beneficiaries involved, there is a need to investigate and demonstrate if possible stronger link with PVE/WPS. Challenges identified in PBF funded joint projects in Philippines, where GEEW was marginalised to some extent in the design, but also due to the fact UN Women was allocated less funding and there were external pressures to change the course of the project.
There were challenges in the programme / project design	Ambitious programmes - PVE projects - ROAP; Sri Lanka project on sexual bribery. More need to explore the Theory of Change, how to get from normative - policy and capacity building to implementation and to transformative change for women and girls; Corporate thematic evaluation of UNW support to NAPs 1325 - lack of strategies to support NAPs implementation.
UN Women supported covid-19 responses that take into account WPS issues.	There is not much information as some evaluations took place before covid-19 pandemics. Covid 19 significantly changed the context and sidelined WPS priorities. Due to restrictions, not much evidence on covid-19 response integrating WPS, except some immediate assistance to most vulnerable and moving of the work to online space.
National emergency responses were not informed by WPS key principles and priorities	Finding of the Global Corporate Evaluation on NAPs, but relevant for ROAP.
UN Women took into account contextual changes	Contextual changes due to covid-19, political environment in Philippines / BARMM and increasing interest of ASEAN for engagement on WPS and gender and PVE (Indonesia)
COHERANCE AND COORDINATION	
2. To what extent is ROAP regional programmatic work internally coherent with UN Women's overall WPS Agenda?	
Evidence of exercising all aspects of UN Women's integrated mandate - normative, coordination and operational.	Not equally demonstrated in NAP development and implementation (more normative and coordination, less operational) - can be relevant for recommendations for the work with ASEAN. Issue mostly not observed in evaluations.
UN Women engages in external coordination	Strong evidence, UN Women even initiates coordination. Sometimes it is stronger through informal, bilateral and multilateral contacts and sometimes through formal UN coordination structures. Improved position of UN Women in Cox's Bazaar due to focus on gender in humanitarian response.

Challenges in coordination	Present issue in the evaluations includes a lack of capacities, domination of larger UN agencies, lack of formal and adequate mechanisms to promote coordination with various actors leading to lack of clarity amongst actors about roles and responsibilities.
3. To what extent/ how are ROAPs efforts contributing to enhanced UN system coherence and coordination on WPS at regional or country level?	
Evidence of UN Women added value	Strong evidence: expertise, clear WPS mandate, convening power, direct engagement with CSOs, added value of PPOs - cost-effectiveness; most of which is absent in other UN partners
Extent to which ROAP work is filling gap/niche and adding strategic value	Not addressed in evaluations.
Recognition as credible leader from UN and other partners	Not found, while there are no specific statements on this, UNW seems usually not to be the leader
Extent to which interventions are achieving synergies with the work of UN and other partners	Several evaluations mention rather work in silos and overlapping, than work in synergies. The missed opportunities for mutual learning and absence of the strategic coherence identified in the Phase One of PBF support Evaluation report.
EFFECTIVENESS	
To what extent and how is ROAP support to the AP region (UN Women offices, UNCTs and partners), contributing to the advancement of WPS agenda and benefitting women and girls?	
Targets met or surpassed	The programmes have made progress towards outputs and outcomes. The Women Peace Cafés component, was one of the most effective components of the project.
The project contributed to development of resilience in targeted communities	Some evaluations addressed this issue (PVE , sexual bribery Sri Lanka), mentioning it cannot be measured due to challenges in implementation and the fact longer time is needed for that type of transformation.
Collective spaces for women/women's self-support groups as a key feature of implementation	Collective spaces - peer and support groups of women turned to be a key part of interventions empowering vulnerable groups of women.
Collective spaces for women / Self-support groups were effective / Social cohesion	In Sri Lanka, Women would come together to support each other to minimise incidents of sexual bribery or sexual exploitation. Such actions are seen as a coping mechanism/strategy to empowering women towards voicing their objection towards practices by service providers. As another example, in Thailand, women migrants participating in two economic empowerment initiatives – sewing and herbal plants – formed two women's groups.
UN Women strategies consisted of human rights, anti-trafficking / PVE measures, leadership and economic empowerment training to develop resilience	Identified in Bangladesh CPE and PVE light reviews. In Bangladesh, links between cohesion, resilience, livelihoods and/or entrepreneurship were demonstrated. In PVE Phase 3 in Bangladesh, BRAC expanded its work on leadership trainings, not only involving local women's groups, but also providing leadership training on gender and PVE across its Community Action Groups and Women Development Forums. This expanded the scope of its community engagement to include men, youth, and community leaders.

UN Women's approach to WEE was comprehensive and covered various topics relevant for end beneficiaries.	Entrepreneurial skills, financial management, combined with psychosocial and psychological support approaches. PVE and Sri Lanka Sexual Bribery Project. The livelihood related training included components of financial management, incorporating awareness on how to save and invest, how to separate business finances from personal finances, and how to grow existing businesses
To what extent and how is ROAP support to the AP region (UN Women offices, UNCTs and partners), contributing to the advancement of WPS agenda and benefitting women and girls?	
Training and knowledge sharing strategies on gender, human rights and PVE and leadership were effective in increase of awareness, knowledge, and self-confidence.	Quality of the trainings provided was confirmed across different evaluations. Livelihood related training assistance was found to contribute to improvement of existing and new business ventures.
Training and awareness raising translates into changes in beneficiaries' practice (application of knowledge and skills).	Identified in skills-oriented training related to WEE, and policy advocacy related trainings.
Policy development / adoption of gender responsive policies and laws.	Support to advocacy for gender responsive legislation in Timor Leste, WPS & PVE NAPs in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Philippines, guidelines and a strategy for gender-disaggregated data in border management institutions, BARMM 10 point Women's Agenda
HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY	
To what extent did ROAP identify and engage the most marginalized groups within the context of WPS in its efforts (e.g. survivors of conflict related violence, women with disabilities, LGBTIQ persons)?	
Project design or additional criteria introduced to include vulnerable groups	CRSV survivors and Dalit women in Nepal in development of NAP 1325; challenges to involve women from distant areas in Afghanistan in NAP development; FHH in Sri Lanka; Survivors of torture and violence in Timor Leste NAP implementation; youth in PVE project in Philippines; IDPs, LGBTIQ in anti-trafficking project in Mekong Region
Effectiveness enhanced where it relied on capacities of local duty bearers and rights holders	While almost all the projects relied on local partners, it was emphasized by evaluations of Timor Leste NAP 1325 and ROAP's antitrafficking project.
Challenges in application of the beneficiary selection criteria	Challenges refer to unclearly communicated criteria, unclear statements of what types of marginalisation were targeted, working in the spots where partners already work instead of the spots where the support is needed; PVE project light review also raised some activities placed additional burden to girls, making the balance with their private lives difficult.
To what extent did ROAP identify and engage the most marginalized groups within the context of WPS in its efforts (e.g. survivors of conflict related violence, women with disabilities, LGBTQI persons)?	
Evidence of transformative changes	It is too early to observe lasting long-term and transformative changes but in the PVE Phase 3, transformative changes at the individual level (shifting of some prevailing gender norms) and to some extent at the institutional level (women's clubs) were evident.
ORGANISATIONAL EFFICIENCY	

How well are UN Women's human and financial resources at regional level used to support the regional and country level WPS work?	
There was evidence of value for money.	Not observed often in evaluations. WPS NAPs 1325 usually developed with modest resources; organizations involved in sexual bribery project in Sri Lanka were committed beyond their contracts and available funds. Project funds outweighing project timeframe and deliverable ability; investment in coordination and consultation with partners paid off in anti-trafficking project. U-report tool recommended to be used as a joint RUNO platform for advocacy mobilization and attitudes assessment.
There were operational challenges	Major challenge is short term funding and intermittent funding of UN Women partners, which sometimes causes losing of partners and challenges to disperse large amounts of money over short time period; other challenges less mentioned are lack of coordination among UN implementing agencies; long administrative procedures for selecting partners.
Staffing for PVE project was adequate	Staffing was partially adequate with only the PVE Phase 2 programme management structure found to be effective and efficient in the review.
Communications between CO and RO was positively assessed for regional programmes.	This was done through PVE light reviews.

SUSTAINABILITY

To what extent has UN Women's influence supported increased regional and national ownership of the WPS Agenda?	
UN Women recognized the importance of national ownership and sustainability	UN Women supported National ownership to a great extent with partnership at a national and local level. It used the capacities and expertise of local partners to ensure activities reflect local realities in implementation.
Short-timeframe with partners meant less time engaging with communities – particularly in designing the initiative.	In PVE Phase 1, it was noted in the light review that there was a lack of time for reflection across the project, from inception to implementation. More preparation and analysis is needed to determine the most effective strategies to engage communities on PVE and the most relevant stakeholders to engage.
There is evidence in change of govt. practices or behavioral change in govt. officials	There was evidence of change in practice in Timor Leste with seven-line ministries adopting Gender Responsive Budgeting in the 2017 Annual Action Plans.
Factors that hinder / support sustainability	Funding, localization, commitment and capacity emerged as the most critical factors that support or hinder ownership and sustainability. These were also identified as areas where UN Women should strengthen its support
Stakeholders are ready to work on the WPS agenda beyond project duration	There were concerns about adequate capacity and resource availability for countries to continue the WPS agenda beyond project duration. However, in the case of Sri Lanka and PVE projects, additional funding was secure by UN Women
There is a need for extended support to grassroot organizations and national counterparts	PVE projects have demonstrated strong linkages with grassroots organizations however ensuring support in monitoring will foster long-term success.

There are significant challenges to sustainability	Sustainability has remained a challenge across the PVE Phases. There is not a clear sustainability strategy that exist for the community work on peacebuilding, gender and PVE, as well as no clear strategies for the continuation of the economic and livelihood components

Annex 4: Evidence Map (1/3)

Evaluation Question	Document Review	Portfolio Review	Interview (UNW)	Interview (UN System)	Interview (CSO)	Interview (Govt)	Interview (External Experts)	Interview (Donor)	Case Study - publications	Case Study - PVE
(**Relevance** 1. To what extent does ROAP support to WPS align with global, regional, and national priorities?	Portfolio is conceptually aligned with the global framework on Women Peace and Security, particularly UNSCRs 2242 (2015) which sets out to increase women's role in countering violent extremism and 1325 (2000) and subsequent related resolutions on WPS. It also links with SDGs 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment and peace justice and strong institutions. Programmes are better aligned when a consultative process is followed at a CO level; research and training material developed has been useful in COVID -19 across UN systems. There is general interest from stakeholders in WPS and PVE agendas. Stakeholders in the government are interested in learning from UN Women on linkages between WEE and WPS, and WEE is considered a good entry point by experts in addressing issues of WPS and GBV with need to expand beyond Muslim communities. Case studies on publications were found to be relevant and highly timely but overall case study on PVE reinforced the sentiment expressed by CSO partner about lack of long-term strategic planning.									
(**Internal coherence**) 2. To what extent is ROAP regional programmatic work internally coherent with UN Women's overall WPS Agenda?	In the Portfolio Review, the evaluation team found links to Outcome 5, Output 13 of the UN Women SP 2018-2021, and thematic area 10 Theory of Change. The assessment of alignment found that there is a lack of alignment between the overall impact area that WPS was assigned to and WPS efforts. However, in the interviews with UNW staff, ROAP's efforts are conceptually aligned, but lacks common strategy. COs' better linked with the global SP but regional SP rather a programme of the RO than the strategy covering all the countries of AP region. In the PVE case study, there was evidence that UN Women RO AP ensured vertical coherence of the PVE intervention with UN Women's global, regional and country level strategic documents as well as applied all aspects of its integrated mandate. However, the programmes do not align with the impact area assigned under the ROAP SN.									
(**External Coherence**) 3. To what extent and how are ROAPs efforts contributing to enhanced UN system coherence and coordination on WPS at regional or country level?	Coordination with ASEAN, coordination with UNODC and Interpol through Enhancing women's role in law enforcement and border security to prevent trafficking in persons, transnational organised crime and terrorism. There is a lack of formal coordination mechanisms noted with UN Women establishing a strong normative role at country level with more convening than coordination (Counter Terrorism Global Compact). UN RC changes, size of portfolio and capacities impact leadership and coordination in WPS. UN Women mandate in WPS is understood but it's work in the region is not well known amongst donors and key UN agencies. The case study also validates previous findings about lack of formal coordination mechanisms, with actions undertaken through informal bilateral and multilateral communication, largely dependent upon personal relationships.									
3.1 What is UN Women's added value given the work of its partners and its expertise?	Technical expertise on gender, WPS, convening power acknowledged by most stakeholders. UN Women's engagement with CSOs helps reach the most vulnerable with good connection with regional bodies such as ASEAN. However, further work is needed to track and report on who is being reached, disaggregated by demographic information.									
3.2 What contribution is UN Women making to UN coordination on WPS?	At country level, UN Women plays a role in chairing/co-chairing coordination bodies on gender, providing otherwise missing expertise on gender in the programmes [3]. UN Women initiates cooperation, other UN agencies trying to be more cooperative with UN Women; UNDP strong institutional heritage on peacebuilding and conflict prevention and works on WPS integration even when UN Women is not there [4]									

Annex 4: Evidence Map (2/3)

Evaluation Question	Document Review (AR/mission report/etc.)	Portfolio Review	Interview (UNW)	Interview (UN System)	Interview (CSO)	Interview (Govt)	Interview (External Experts)	Interview (Donor)	Case Study - publications	Case Study - PVE
(**Effectiveness**) 4. To what extent and how is ROAP support to the AP region (UN Women offices, UNCTs and partners), contributing to the advancement of WPS agenda and benefitting women and girls?	Key areas of contribution are in normative and policy work such as with ASEAN, national or regional action plan development, and in programmatic work: social cohesion support such as in strengthening women's groups and networks in WPS; enhancing the evidence base and social understanding; sharing knowledge and promoting cooperation in the region. Contribution is minimal in COs in which no regional project is implemented. To other UN partners - gender expertise and mobilisation of CSOs and local community stakeholders. UN Women also managed to keep gender and PVE issues on the agenda, thanks to continuous funding of Japan. UN Women channels financial support through universities and local CSOs, provides expertise on gender and trafficking.									
4.1 What intended or unintended results have been achieved (positive and negative - under the case study area primarily)? For whom?	Awareness raised on PVE at individual level and at partner level, women's leadership skills advanced, contribution provided to NAP on PVE / WPS development, WEE - yet their businesses fragile, particularly due to Covid-19. Communication strategies, such as human impact stories and women peacebuilders. The publications are of high quality with scope to expand dissemination, filling a gap in the space.									
(**GE and HR**) 5. To what extent did ROAP identify and engage the most marginalized groups within the context of WPS in its efforts (e.g. survivors of conflict related violence, women with disabilities, LGBTQI persons)?	Case study (PVE): Intention of ROAP is to address human rights, gender equality and support transformation of social norms was visible in the approach, combining the leadership capacity building, economic empowerment and social cohesion interventions throughout the project and identifying through the project document key vulnerable groups such as women former combatants, indigenous women, female headed households / poverty. It also engaged with women in local communities, those hard to reach; with youth groups in regards to PVE. WLE project focuses on the issue of limited number of women in law enforcement.									
(**GE and HR**) 6. To what extent did UN Women actively identify and address the social norms that underly discrimination and non-action in the WPS area?	Women are engaged in peace villages and peace cafes. However, the underlying social norms and communal issues are not sufficiently identified which makes it difficult to adequately address underlying push factors. There are other drivers of VE than economic issues, in some locations recruited youth come from middle/high income families, so that should be questioned, and sole economic empowerment cannot resolve the issue. Impact of the anti-trafficking norms aimed at social norms is yet to be seen. Lack of a long-term strategy of how transformational change may be achieved is needed, as it isn't explicit beyond short-term goals of vocational training and empowerment.									

Evaluation Question	Document Review (AR/mission report/etc.)	Portfolio Review	Interview (UNW)	Interview (UN System)	Interview (CSO)	Interview (Govt)	Interview (External Experts)	Interview (Donor)	Case Study - publications	Case Study - PVE
(**Efficiency**) 7. How well are UN Women's human and financial resources at regional level used to support the regional and country level WPS work?	At country level UN Women is perceived to have limited staff and funding. Investing in staff capacities could assist in better coordination with other UN agencies, translation of research products in recommendations and increasing its presence in COs relative to other agencies. Limited resources are also reflected in very short term projects with partner CSOs. The UN Women personnel is knowledgeable of normative and ASEAN processes.									
7.1. To what extent are the monitoring mechanisms in place effective for measuring and learning, and to what extent have monitoring data been objectively used for management action and decision making?	Good practices such as light reviews, involvement of partners and community in reporting. Qualitative data reporting could be improved. The reporting remains at activity level with little evidence regarding contributions towards outcomes. There is no tracking of individuals reached through the community-based efforts which means that they cannot be tracked over time. There is also limited tracking and understanding about the effectiveness of communications and publications work.									
(**Sustainability**) 8. To what extent has UN Women's influence supported increased regional and national ownership of the WPS Agenda?	Positive: Policies; community actions, most results linked to economic empowerment, Peace Villages and Peace Cafe in the WPS project. "While support of UN Women has generated commitment and ownership from stakeholders to advancing the normative agenda on WPS, continuous multi-stakeholder engagement and support is required to sustain momentum. There are inherent risks operating in WPS as the interventions aim to build social cohesion and resilience at the community level, but many of them are not stabilised or institutionalized yet and require long-term commitment. " Without a longer term vision of change and consistent engagement with partners and communities, the initiatives risk losing gains made.									
(**Reccommendations**) 9. What would be your recommendations to UN Women WPS team for next strategic period?	Joint capacity analysis and to see how stronger UN agencies can help implement mandate more strategically; Better needs assessment in identifying at risk groups; Better dissemination strategy and distribute briefs within UN; study on NAP how implementation could be supported; Keep RCOs informed on activities and get them on board WPS efforts;. Better communications strategy and distribution of effective communication products within UN; engage with ASEAN's WPS peace registry. PVE: UNW could support development of teachers-students centres, violence prevention cells; Antitrafficking project: UN Women could support antitrafficking networks which involve both CSOs and institutions at the local level. For scale up, work with the government is suggested, also voices of women survivors of trafficking should be brought to the forefront. Engagement with ASEAN to understand wider picture of WPS; migration issues and WPS, the parameter of the inclusive program in WPS, masculinities; resilience; religion/ interfaith work, PCVE amidst the pandemic; Peace and security concerns of women, Intersection of how different countries position WPS action plans in relation to domestic and foreign policy, climate and WPS; food, hunger & WPS; humanitarianism & WPS.									

Annex 5: Evaluation Matrix

*Assumptions provide a link between the Theory of Change and evaluation question and provide more focus to the evaluation question allowing the evaluation team to focus on what specifically to answer.[13]

Key Question [Relevance]	1. **To what extent does ROAP support to WPS align with global, regional, and national priorities?**		
Assumptions	**Indicators**	**Sources of Information**	**Methods for data collection**
External alignment with priorities at global, regional and national levels.	ROAP priorities are in alignment with global, regional and country level WPS priorities as documented in commitments/resolutions/strategies/action plans/policies. ROAP priorities are in alignment with end beneficiaries' (right holders') needs ROAP priorities have been adjusted according to major changes in the context and needs	UN Women SP, UN SC resolutions on WPS, Regional and National commitments on WPS Stakeholders	Document review Interviews Meta-analysis of evaluations
ROAP contributions enhanced the COVID-19 response with respect to interconnections with WPS.	Extent to which partners believe ROAP provided timely and relevant advice on the key issues related to WPS and COVID-19 response increasing awareness and understanding of partners. Evidence of actions taken in response to COVID-19.	UNCT Government CSOs Documents	Interviews Document review
Key Question [Internal Coherence]	2. **To what extent is ROAP regional programmatic work internally coherent with UN Women's overall WPS Agenda?**		
Internal alignment with UN Women WPS thematic area TOC.	• Evidence of regular exchange and follow-up with offices in the region, HQ and other regions on the WPS agenda. • UN Women COs/PPOs/HQ agree the approach of ROAP is aligned with UN Women WPS agenda and COs needs. • Evidence of exercising all aspects of UN Women's integrated mandate - normative, coordination and operational.	Stakeholders Documents (annual reports/reviews)	Interviews Survey Document review or meta-analysis Building block analysis
Key Question [External coherence]	3. **To what extent and how are ROAPs efforts contributing to enhanced UN system coherence and coordination on WPS at regional or country level?**		
Sub-question	**What is UN Women's added value given the work of its partners and its expertise?**		

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[13] This approach is outlined in the UNFPA Evaluation Handbook Evaluation Matrix Tool.

Assumptions	Indicators	Sources of Information	Methods for data collection
ROAP WPS work adds value and is complementary to that of other UN system and other regional actors.	• Extent to which ROAP WPS work is filling a niche/gap and adding strategic value. • Recognition from UN and other regional partners as a credible leader / coordinator on WPS. • Extent to which interventions are achieving synergies (coherence) with the work of the UN and other partners at regional and country levels (evidence of partners coordinating to avoid duplication of work on similar areas of work)	Stakeholders Documents: evaluations, and reviews, annual reports	Interviews Case study PVE Meta-analysis of evaluations
Sub-question	**What contribution is UN Women making to UN coordination on WPS?**		
Assumptions	**Indicators**	**Sources of Information**	**Methods for data collection**
ROAP WPS contributions enhance the gender responsiveness of UN Coordination efforts on Peace and Security agenda at regional and country levels.	• UN Women has an internal vision, strategy, capacity, and resources to be a strategic partner in coordination for WPS. • Progress in establishing or influencing the agenda of UN coordination mechanisms. • Progress in mainstreaming WPS concerns in UN system coordination efforts, including joint programmes. • Extent to which JPs are satisfied with UN Women leadership / management and contributions.	Stakeholders Documents: evaluations, and reviews, annual reports	Interviews Case study PVE Meta-analysis of evaluations
Key Question [Effectiveness]	4. **To what extent and how is ROAP support to the AP region (UN Women offices, UNCTs and partners), contributing to the advancement of WPS agenda and benefitting women and girls?**		
Sub-question	**What intended or unintended results have been achieved (positive and negative - under the case study area primarily)? For whom?**		
Assumptions	**Indicators**	**Sources of Information**	**Methods for data collection**
ROAP policy and technical expertise, integrated normative support, facilitation of knowledge generation & exchange and programmatic contributions are contributing to the advancement of WPS agenda and benefitting women and girls in AP.	• Evidence points towards contributions to the TOC (women's participation, leadership, resilience of the communities to conflict, radicalisation and trafficking of women, progress in implementation of WPS commitments). • Documented changes in the regional WPS agenda mapped against UN Women contributions. • Stakeholders recognize UN Women contributions to key results/achievements. • Knowledge generated and shared is used by stakeholders for advancing the WPS agenda. • Extent to which the relevant indicators identified in SN were achieved. Select indicators:	Stakeholders identified through stakeholder analysis; Document review: Annual reports/ reviews and evaluations, publications / knowledge products review	o Case studies: PVE and publications o Interviews o Meta-analysis of evaluations

	o **Outcome Indicator 6.6D:** Number of individuals who have strengthened their understanding on the role women play in preventing violent extremism and the gender dynamics of this threat o **Outcome Indicator 6.6E:** Number of gender-responsive policies or strategies developed that address violent extremism o **Outcome Indicator 6.7A:** Number of border communities that have improved measures to prevent human trafficking o **Outcome Indicator 6.7B:** Number of institutions (government, civil society and other key stakeholders) that have enhanced cooperation on measure to prevent human trafficking in the framework of the programme o **Outcome Indicator 6.7C:** Number of border communities that have improved measures to prevent human trafficking o **Outcome Indicator 6.7D:** Number of institutions (government, civil society, and other key stakeholders) that have enhanced cooperation on measures to prevent human trafficking in the framework of the programme		
ROAP contributed to PVE in Philippines and Indonesia.	• Stakeholders recognize UN Women contributions to key results/achievements including to resilience of the communities (conflict prevention, resolution, prevention and countering PVE and human trafficking). • ROAPs approach is in line with innovation principles. • Extent to which UN Women contributed to the following indicators (ProDoc on PVE: Outcome 1 ***Women are empowered to build resilient, cohesive and peaceful communities to prevent radicalization and violent extremism (linked to SP outcome 5, output 13)*** o Outcome indicator 1.1: Number of individuals who have strengthened their understanding on the role women play in preventing violent extremism and the gender dynamics of this threat. o Outcome indicator 1.2: Number of new or amended strategies and policies related to preventing and countering violent extremism that are gender sensitive	Rights holders CSOs Implementing Partners UN partners Document review (including evaluations and reviews)	Interviews Case study PVE Meta-analysis of evaluations Comparing policy advances
Key Question [Human Rights and Gender Equality]	5. **To what extent did ROAP identify and engage the most marginalized groups within the context of WPS in its efforts (e.g. survivors of conflict related violence, women with disabilities, LGBTQI persons)?**		
Assumptions	**Indicators**	**Sources of Information**	**Methods for data collection**
UN Women interventions benefit the most marginalized and hardest to reach groups, including but	• Extent of identification and engagement with the most marginalized groups (LGBTIQ persons, persons with disabilities, women living with HIV, women affected by conflict, radicalisation or trafficking). • Data on key categories of marginalized groups is consistently gathered.	Stakeholders from stakeholder analysis; Document review: ProDoc, annual reports,	Interviews; Case study PVE; Meta-analysis of evaluations

not limited to: LGBTIQ persons, persons with disabilities, women living with HIV, women affected by trafficking, women affected by conflict related sexual violence.	• Evidence of contributions to advancing the rights of the most marginalized women and girls that are considered gender responsive or transformative. • Share of stakeholders who believe UN Women interventions have targeted and benefitted marginalized groups.	evaluations and reviews WPS Publications	

Key Question [Human Rights and Gender Equality]	6. **To what extent did UN Women actively identify and address the social norms that underly discrimination and non-action in the WPS area?**		
Assumptions	**Indicators**	**Sources of Information**	**Methods for data collection**
UN Women has identified harmful / discriminatory social norms and supported transformation of gender and power relations	• Evidence of knowledge, skills attitudes change about harmful / discriminatory social norms (power relations, social status, social acceptability of violence and harmful practices, taboos on women's rights etc.) • Evidence of change at individual, institutional and systemic level challenging or addressing harmful / discriminatory social norms and practices. • Practices to capture and measure social norm change are in place.	Stakeholders from stakeholder analysis; Strategic Note; PVE ProDoc & reports WPS Publications Annual reports	Interviews; Case studies (publications analysis and PVE) Meta-analysis of evaluations

Key question [organizational efficiency]	**How well are UN Women's human and financial resources at regional level used to support the regional and country level WPS work?**		
Sub-question	To what extent are the monitoring mechanisms in place effective for measuring and learning, and to what extent have monitoring data been objectively used for management action and decision making?		
Assumptions	**Indicators**	**Sources of Information**	**Methods for data collection**
Resources were invested in a cost-effective manner.	• Value for money analysis was integrated in decision making and achievements are comparable to the resources invested. • ROAP human resources and unit structure is fit for purpose. • SN priorities, outcomes, outputs and activities are realistic, linked to the annual workplan and field programme and supported by a resource mobilization strategy/plan. • Ability of project staff to effectively monitor and measure progress, capture and report on results and manage risks. • Evidence of learning from the collected data being used to assess progress, adjust or upscale implementation.	Stakeholders from stakeholder analysis; SN ROAP; PVE Prodoc Financial reports	Interviews; Case study; Evaluation; Evaluability assessment Meta-analysis

Key question [sustainability]	To what extent has UN Women's influence supported increased regional and national ownership of the WPS Agenda?		
Sub-question			
Assumptions	**Indicators**	**Sources of Information**	**Methods for data collection**
ROAP support facilitates regional and national ownership of the WPS agenda (increasing leadership and empowerment of key actors demonstrated through actions and increasing institutional mechanisms & budget).	• ROAP support facilitates regional and national ownership of the WPS agenda (increasing leadership and empowerment of key actors demonstrated through actions and increasing legal and institutional mechanisms & budget). • Stakeholders recognise UN Women ROAP's contribution to sustainability.	Stakeholders identified through stakeholder analysis; Document review: Annual reports/ reviews and evaluations,	Interviews; Case study; Meta-analysis
UN Women has worked closely to build capacity of the key government and civil society actors.	• ROAP has employed a comprehensive approach to capacity building from diagnosis to follow-up. • Evidence that stakeholders have the capacity to carry efforts forward (integrated in budget, changes in policies, plans or strategies). • The project design foresees a defined exit/hand-over strategy to facilitate sustainability of outcomes, which is adjusted for changes as necessary.	Stakeholders identified through stakeholder analysis; Document review: Annual reports/ reviews and evaluations,	Interviews; Case study; Meta-analysis

Annex 6: Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholder Role	Specific Group	Main Contributions
Target groups of rights holders	- Children - Vulnerable communities in conflict affected areas, including women with disabilities - Vulnerable groups in border communities, including women with disabilities - Women - Women and Youth groups or networks - War widows and military widows - Victims of human trafficking - Victims of sexual and gender based violent in conflicts - CSOs	Direct beneficiaries and programme/project participants Responsible partners
Principle and primary duty bearers who make decisions and implement WPS projects	**UN Women ROAP/CO/PP** - UN WOMEN CO Afghanistan - UN WOMEN CO Bangladesh - UN WOMEN CO Cambodia - UN WOMEN CO Indonesia - UN WOMEN CO Nepal - UN WOMEN Philippines - UN Women Thailand - UN WOMEN CO Timor-Leste - UN WOMEN CO Vietnam - UN Women Executive Board; HQ SMT/ELT/ WPS section - UN WOMEN CO Myanmar - UN WOMEN Sri Lanka - UN WOMEN ROAP **UN Agencies** - IOM - Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office - OHCHR - Peacebuilding Fund	Development, implementation, M&E of policies and programmes Joint programmes development and responsible partners

	• The Peace Support Fund
• UN Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC)
• UN Trust Fund for Human Security
• UNDP
• UNFPA
• UNOPS
Donor governments
• Government of Japan
• Government of Canada
• Government of Norway
• Government of Finland
• Government of Australia
• Government of Belgium
• Government of Malta
• Government of Germany
• Government of United Kingdom
Government Ministries and Agencies
• Bougainville House of Representative
• Commission to Investigate Allegations
• Dep of Community Development Office for Gender Equality
• Dep of Community Govt and District Affairs
• Dept of Bougainville Peace Agreement Implementation
• Directorate of Mental Health of the Ministry of Health Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine (MoH)
• District and Divisional Secretariats
• Family Health Bureau of Health Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine (MoH)
• Health Education Bureau of the Ministry of Health
• Human Rights Commission
• Legal Aid Commission (LAC),
• Ministry of National Coexistence Dialogue and Official Languages
• Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government
• Ministry of Defence
• Ministry of Foreign Affairs
• Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education
• Ministry of Justice
• Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs	

- Ministry of Relief and Resettlement
- Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare
- Ministry of Social Welfare
- Ministry of Women and Child Affairs (MWCA)
- National Police
- Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine (MoH)
- Office of the Presidential Advisor to the Peace Process
- Prime Minister Office
- Ranaviru Seva Authority (RSV)
- Right to Information Commission (RTIC)
- Secretary of State for equality and Inclusion
- Sri Lanka Institute for Development Administration (SLIDA),
- Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance
- Sri Lanka Police (SLP)

Provincial government and ministry
- Government of Southern Highlands
- Government of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
- Hela Provincial
- Provincial Ministries of Education
- Department of Social Welfare (Provincial level)

Civil Society Organisations and religious groups
- Action Centre (JSAC)
- Action Aid Bangladesh
- Asosiasaun Chega ba Ita! (Acbit)
- Ba Futuru
- Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha (BNPS)
- Bougainville Women's Federation
- Bougainville Youth Foundation
- BRAC
- Brac University
- Catholic diocese of Mendi
- Centre for Equality and Justice (CEJ), Rajarata Praja Kendraya (RPK)
- Centre for Social and Creative Media
- Chrysalis
- Equal Playing Field

	- Jaffna Social - Jakarta Peace Generation - Melanesian Institute - National Development Youth Authority - National Forum Against Gender Based Violence - Nazareth Centre for Rehab - NGO Belun - PUSHAM Surabaya - Sabang Merauke - The PNG Council of Churches - Viluthu Centre for Human Resource Development - Voice for change - Wahid Institute - Women's Resource Centre (WRC) - Young Women's Christian Association	

Annex 7: Data Collection Tools

Annex 7.1 Interview protocols

Interview protocols: UN Women, **UN Partners, Government Officials, Nongovernmental organisations, Civil Society Organisations, Grass Root Organisations**, **Donors / Development partners, External Experts , End beneficiaries (Rights holders)**

The below is a sample and it was adapted for each type of partner.

Interview protocol: UN Women

Date:
Name of Interviewee:
Position held in organization:
Organization:
Interviewers:

Hello, my name is _____ and my colleague _____ and we are members of a team conducting the evaluation of UN Women's support to WPS agenda in Asia and the Pacific region over the period 2017-2020. The evaluation is led by the Independent Evaluation Service of UN Women, and the team comprises of four members: a team leader from IES _____, and independent evaluation experts _____.

Thank you for your time and readiness to contribute to this evaluation process. Considering your position at UN Women, your perspective is extremely valuable.

Purpose of today's interview is to collect information on relevance of UN Women's programme on WPS in Asia and the Pacific region, key achievements, and challenges as well as the recommendations for future UN Women's work on WPS in this region. In addition to summarising of past experiences, this evaluation has a forward-looking perspective as the findings will inform the next UN Women's Strategic Note for Asia Pacific Region.

The interview will last around 45-60 minutes.

Any information that you provide during the interview will be shared in a form of interview notes only within the evaluation team members and will be held confidential. This conversation will not be recorded. All other stakeholders will receive information collected during this evaluation in a form of the evaluation report, organised in general findings, conclusions and recommendations. We will not attribute any specific comments or information to you or your organization. The evaluation team will remove your personal data from the notes as soon as they are not needed for the evaluation any more.

Your participation in this evaluation is completely voluntary, you are free to decline participation, skip any question that makes you feel uncomfortable or stop the interview at any time. Do you have any questions? _____

If I answered all your questions, do you accept to participate in this evaluation? (Verbal consent is asked)
_____

Relevance

1. **Please briefly introduce us to your role at UN Women and how were you involved with WPS thematic area during the evaluated period 2017-2020?**
2. **From your perspective, what are the priority issues on WPS in Asia and the Pacific region or in your country?**
3. **To what extent are ROAP efforts aligned with these priorities? [please name a few of these efforts]**
4. **To what extent has ROAP adjusted its priorities and work to changing circumstances (for example covid-19)? Please provide specific examples.**

Coherence

5. **To what extent is ROAP regional programmatic work internally coherent with UN Women's overall WPS Agenda?**
6. **What other partners do you work with in the area of WPS? What is UN Women's added value or comparative advantage given the work of its partners in the area of WPS/ GPS?**
7. **How does ROAP exercise its coordination mandate in WPS thematic area? To what extent does it lead or contribute to enhanced coordination on WPS? (please explain the existing coordination mechanisms and specific contributions of UN Women on WPS)**

Effectiveness

8. **What would you identify as the key achievements of ROAP support to WPS in your country (or at regional level)?**

- Probes:
- *Extent to which UN Women contributed to empowering **Women to build resilient, cohesive and peaceful communities to prevent radicalization and violent extremism***
-
- *Extent to which individuals have strengthened their understanding on the role women play in preventing violent extremism and the gender dynamics of this threat.*
-
- *Contributed to new or amended strategies and policies related to preventing and countering violent extremism that are gender sensitive*

9. **To what extent and how is ROAP contributing to the advancement of WPS agenda and benefitting women and girls (prevention and countering PVE, combat trafficking against women in border areas, supporting women in communities at risk, supporting women's participation and capacities of the institutions to advance WPS agenda)?**

o **Capacity building: individuals** who have strengthened their understanding on the role women play in preventing violent extremism and the gender dynamics of this threat; border communities that have improved measures to prevent human trafficking
o **Technical support:** gender-responsive policies or strategies developed that address violent extremism
o **Capacity building institutions** (government, civil society, and other key stakeholders) that have enhanced cooperation on measures to prevent human trafficking in the framework of the programme

10. **What has worked well in the strategies employed to support these achievements?**
    - **Probes: Technical expertise; mobilization of civil society/ women leaders; advocacy; influencing; evidence generated; convening partners**

11. **Have there been any unintended / unexpected effects (either positive or negative)?**

12. **What have been some of the challenges experienced?**

    - Probes: Programmatic (issues in the design /implementation) / operational (issues with the systems); external factors – conflict/environmental crisis/ covid-19

13. **Would you describe ROAPs work in WPS as innovative? Why? What factors make this work innovative?**

14. **Have you used any of ROAP WPS publications from Asia and the Pacific region (research, knowledge products) in your work and how? How would you assess the quality of these publications?**

Human Rights and Gender Equality

15. **To what extent did ROAP identify and engage the most marginalized groups within the context of WPS in its efforts (e.g. survivors of conflict related violence, women with disabilities, LGBTQI persons)?**

16. **How did interventions target and benefit these groups? (probes: research, baseline, grass root networks, civil society, convening and empowering voice)**

17. **To what extent did ROAP actively identify and address the social norms that underly discrimination in the WPS area? (**(power relations, social status, social acceptability of violence and harmful practices, taboos on women's rights etc.)

Efficiency

18. **Do you have any examples of how value for money was integrated into decision making during the programme design and implementation?**

19. **To what extent are the monitoring mechanisms in place effective for measuring and learning about progress, and to what extent have monitoring data been objectively used for management action and decision making?**

20. **To what extent does ROAP have adequate financial and human resources to adequately support WPS efforts?**

21. **How does the ROAP support your work on WPS? Does this support meet your expectations?**

Sustainability

22. **Do you have any examples of how ROAP influence strengthened regional and national ownership of the WPS Agenda? What are the factors contributing to that?**

23. **To what extent do the stakeholders have the capacity to carry efforts forward on their own? Is there an exit strategy?**

- **Individual**
- **Institutional**

24. **What would be your recommendations to UN Women WPS team for the next strategic period?**

Annex 8: UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Women Peace and Security analysis: WPS publications and communication

Introduction

This is an analysis of UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific's communication of the Women Peace and Security (WPS) agenda. The focus of this analysis is WPS publications and the quality, use and dissemination strategies for these publications.

The purpose of the analysis is to contribute evidence on the performance of one of the key functions of the Regional Office: "functions as a knowledge and policy advisory hub which provides services to UN Women offices, UNCTs and partners in the region with new knowledge, programming evidence, policy and technical expertise"[14].

<u>User survey</u>

A survey was distributed to user groups and partners (academia, civil society groups, independents) to gain insight into engagement, use and feedback on WPS publications.

The WPS unit provided the contact list of groups they had worked or engaged with, and 35% of those contacted completed the survey.[15] The majority of survey respondents identified having a very high professional engagement with gender equality.

Survey respondents: organisation type
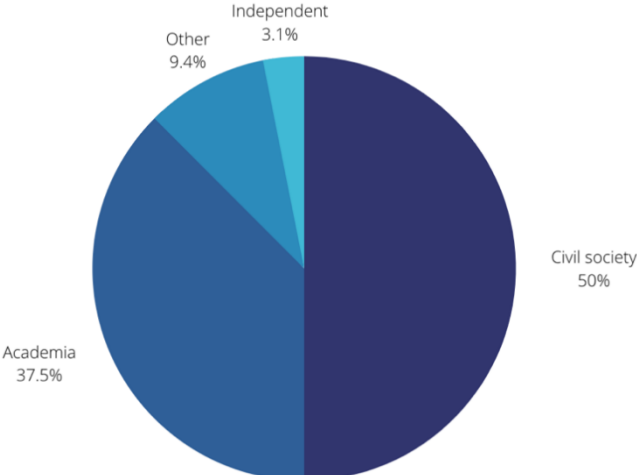
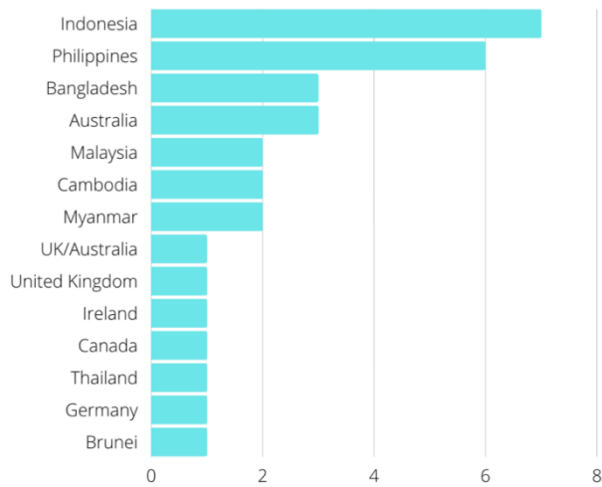Source: WPS publication analysis survey,

Survey respondents: sex

Source: WPS publication analysis survey,

Survey respondents: country

Country	
Indonesia	
Philippines	
Bangladesh	
Australia	
Malaysia	
Cambodia	
Myanmar	
UK/Australia	
United Kingdom	
Ireland	
Canada	
Thailand	
Germany	
Brunei	

Source: WPS publication analysis survey,

Survey respondents: professional engagement with gender equality
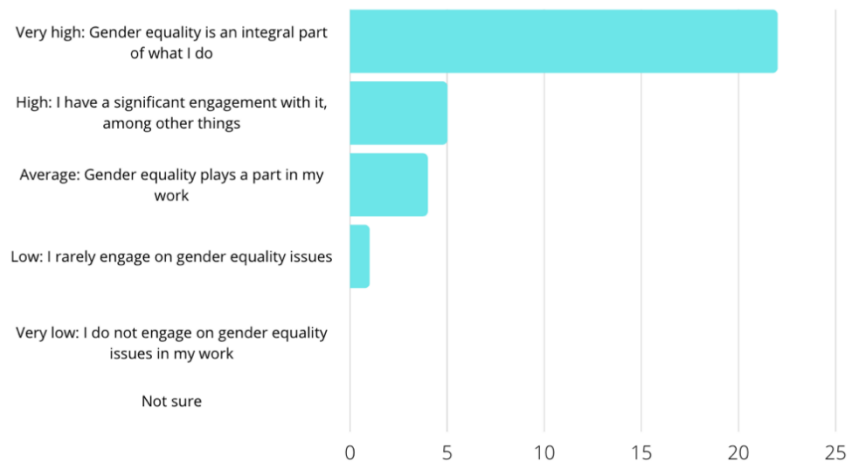
Source: WPS publication analysis survey,

1.   Women Peace and Security publications

1.1 Overview

The UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific Women, Peace and Security thematic area has produced 32[16] publications between 2018 and 2020 (no publications were produced in 2017).

The majority of survey respondents (61.3%) described ROAP WPS publications as high quality. No respondents described the publications as being of poor quality.

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[16] The total number of publications is 33, however this evaluation does not include the publication *Mapping Access to Justice for Women in Nepal* as it is not included in the publication section of the UN Women ROAP website.

How would you describe the quality of WPS publications?

Not sure
6.5%

Average quality
32.3%

High quality
61.3%
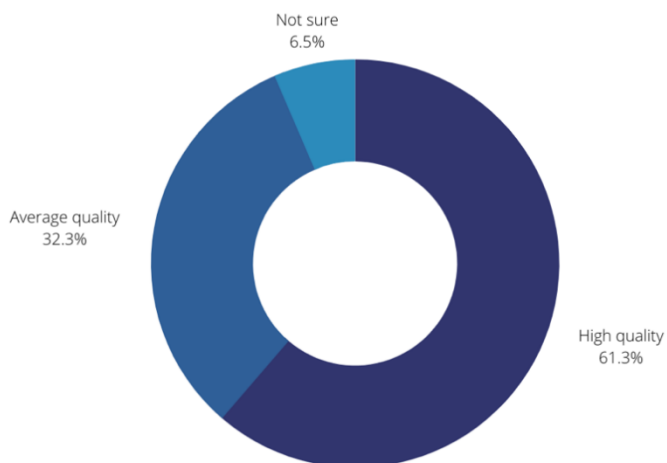
Source: WPS publication analysis survey,

Survey respondents were also asked how ROAP WPS publications influenced their view of UN Women. Most respondents agreed with the statement, 'I am more likely to seek out knowledge, evidence, and data from UN Women because of WPS publications', and the second most popular response was 'WPS publications has helped raise the profile of UN Women with key actors in my networks'.

Influence of WPS publications

I am more likely to seek out knowledge, evidence, and data from UN Women because of WPS publications	
WPS publications has helped raise the profile of UN Women with key actors in my networks	
WPS publications have made a positive difference to my view of UN Women as a provider of knowledge, evidence, and data	
WPS publications and research is more useful to me than other UN Women research	
WPS publications have not influenced my view of UN Women	
Not sure	
WPS publications have influenced….	

0   5   10   15   20

Source: WPS publication analysis survey,

Category of publications
The publications cover six areas of WPS: preventing violent extremism (19), COVID-19 (5), human trafficking and women in law enforcement (3), women's access to justice (2), governance (2) and WPS (1)[17].

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[17] Women, Peace and Security in Asia Pacific, 20 Years on: Progress achieved and lessons learned

WPS publications by thematic area

- WPS Governance 3.1%
- Access to justice 6.3%
- Human trafficking & women in law enforcement 9.4%
- Preventing violent extremism 59.4%
- COVID-19 15.6%

Source: WPS publication analysis survey,
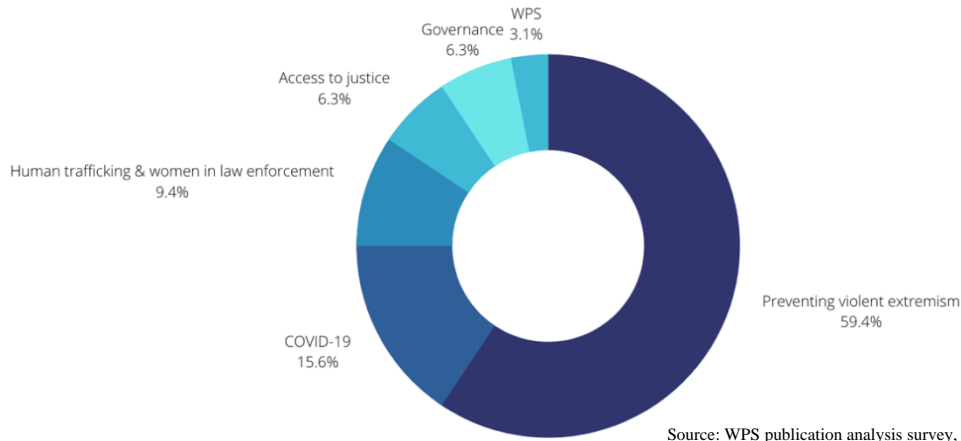
The decision-making process to develop a WPS publication is varied[18]. The intention to create a publication is sometimes included in a concept note and most programmes will have at least one publication produced for it. Some topics are selected because there is limited research on the issue and the development of a publication is a forward-thinking approach to future potential programming. These publications can also assist with securing partners for programming. The ROAP WPS unit also create publications based on the feedback and needs of COs. Some publications are reactionary, such as the COVID-19 publications that were produced.

The majority of survey respondents said that WPS publications provide relevant recommendations for policies, programmes, or framing agendas and address key priorities or areas of interest relevant to their community/country.

Relevance: Do UN Women WPS publications provide relevant recommendations for policies, programmes,or framing agendas?
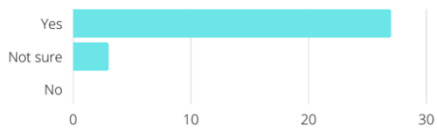
Source: WPS publication analysis survey,

Relevance: Are the publications addressing key priorities or areas of interest relevant to your community/country?
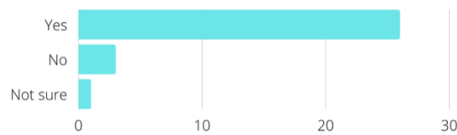
Source: WPS publication analysis survey,

Respondents provided feedback on their areas of interest that they would like to see information/publications on. Responses included[19]: [*sic.*]

- intersection of misogyny and terrorism
- migration issues and wps
- The parameter of the inclusive program in WPS
- masculinities; resilience; religion/ interfaith work
- PCVE amidst the pandemic; Peace and security concerns of women.
- Intersection of how different countries position WPS action plans in relation to domestic and foreign policy
- climate and WPS; food, hunger & WPS; humanitarianism & WPS
- the lesson learnt from other new women leader or organization who work on wps in grass root.

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[18] Information collected from focus group discussion with WPS personnel.
[19] A full list of responses can be found in the appendix.

Website traffic[20]

The publications are hosted on the UN Women ROAP website, each with its own webpage that summarises the publication. The median page view of WPS publications is 315 and the median unique page view is 258.5. The average time spent on these web pages is 2.7 seconds.

WPS publications website unique page views

Preliminary findings of the national survey on the threat of radicalization among Muslim men and...

Programme Brief: Extractive Industries, Gender and Conflict in Asia Pacific

Women on the Outside: The female spouses of men incarcerated for terrorism in the Philippines

Young women and men promoting peace and social cohesion in northern Bangladesh

Outcome Document of the Inaugural Bangsamoro Women's Summit

IN BRIEF: Covid-19, Women, and Prisons: Early Release and Non-Custodial Sentences for Women...

Gender at the Nexus of Violent Extremism and Trafficking in Persons in Muslim Mindanao

ACTION BRIEF: Beyond the Lockdowns: Women, Peace & Security and COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific

Setting the scene for preventing violent extremism in south east and south Asia

Women, Peace and Security in Asia Pacific, 20 Years on: Progress achieved and lessons learned

ACTION BRIEF: Women Human Rights Defenders: Women, Peace & Security and COVID-19 in Asia...

The Peace Village Initiative: Women Leading Peace in Indonesia

Training of Trainers module on Women's Access to Justice

Action Brief: Women, Peace & (Cyber) Security in Asia and the Pacific

Gender-sensitive national action plans on preventing violent extremism

Building a Stronger Evidence Base: The Impact of Gender Identities, Norms and Relations on Violent...

Academic Paper: A Gender Sensitive Approach to Empowering Women for Peaceful Communities

Who's behind the keyboard?

Gender Considerations in Preventing Violent Extremism: Perspectives from Women's Groups and Civil...

The gendered dynamics of trafficking in persons across Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand

Training Modules on Gender and Preventing Violent Extremism in Asia

Conflicting Identities: The Nexus between Masculinities, Femininities and Violent Extremism in Asia

Building an Evidence Base for Empowering Women for Peaceful Communities: A case study of...

Women in Law Enforcement in the ASEAN Region

Enhancing Access to Justice for Women in Asia and the Pacific

Building an Evidence Base for Empowering Women for Peaceful Communities: A...

Implementing Gender Provisions: National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering...

Misogyny & Violent Extremism: Implications for Preventing Violent Extremism

Women Peace and Security, and Covid-19 In Asia-Pacific

Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities | Programme's brief

Guides on integrating gender into infrastructure

The Marawi Siege: Women's Reflections Then and Now

| 0 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 |

**Bold text** = focus groups publications   *Data collected 13/1/2021

During a focus group discussion, the WPS unit noted that the ROAP website is not formatted for ease of accessibility to publications. When a number of publications are posted in a short time frame, WPS personnel said that some publications could get 'buried' or 'lost'. This was particularly prevalent during the COVID-19 pandemic as a deluge of publications were produced on this issue. The ROAP website hosts both regionally and CO produced publications. WPS personnel suggested that the format of the website meant that they were potentially missing general readers browsing the website, with most people only finding publications if they knew of their existence and intentionally sought them out on the website.

The ROAP communications unit agreed that the website was outdated and noted that UN Women HQ had started the process to redesign the look and feel of the site.

Country of focus
There are 11 publications that have a regional focus and four that have a sub-regional focus (e.g., South Asia, ASEAN, etc.). The remaining 21 publications focus on specific countries in the region. The Philippines is represented in 10 publications, Indonesia in nine, Bangladesh in seven and Malaysia, Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand are represented in one publication.[21]

Country of focus in WPS publications
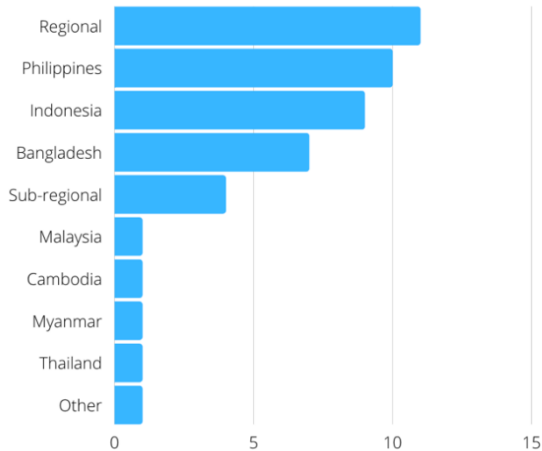
Source: WPS publications 2018-2020

Publication format
The length of publications varies from two pages to 136 pages with a median of 24 and a mode of four and two. As publications serve an array of purposes, their form also varies and includes: research papers that provide comprehensive overview of WPS issues; manuals/guides that include learning packs and resource kits for partners to use in both teaching and learning capacities; programme briefs that outline UN Women ROAPS programmes in WPS and can include research or findings; and briefs that provide a short overview of a WPS issue and can include elements of research and case studies.

Use[22]
The publications aim for a range of usages:
- Research: publications often cover emerging or under-researched issues in WPS. This in turn aims to position UN Women ROAP as a thought-leader in WPS.
- Inform programming: findings from scoping studies, research and case studies/findings from WPS programmes aim to inform future programming. This was especially important for areas that have not been previously studied.

[21] Libya was included in one publication and represents the 'Other' category in the graph.
[22] WPS publications, focus group discussions

- Training and guides: resources are developed for governments, civil society organisations and other UN agencies with the aim to implement recommendations that advance the WPS agenda.
- Advocacy to advance WPS agenda: through recommendations, examples and benefits of engaging women in peace and security issues and providing research into how and why the WPS agenda should be advanced, publications advocate for governments, organisations and CSOs to implement actions to advance the WPS agenda.
- Advocacy for UN Women's work: publications can outline UN Women ROAP's work in WPS to provide stakeholders with insight into programming with the aim to be used as aids to develop partnerships. Briefs that outline scoping findings are aimed at being used to justify programming as well as mobilize funding from partners.

Survey respondents were asked to select which of the eight publications listed (the most viewed publications on the ROAP website)[23] they had viewed, or if they had accessed a WPS publication that was not listed. Most respondents had accessed at least one of the listed publications and three respondents said they had not accessed any publications.[24]

Respondents were also asked about their level of engagement with WPS publications. Just under one third of respondents (31%) had read most of the publication/s, and a quarter (25%) had read the entire publication/s.

## Engagement with WPS publications
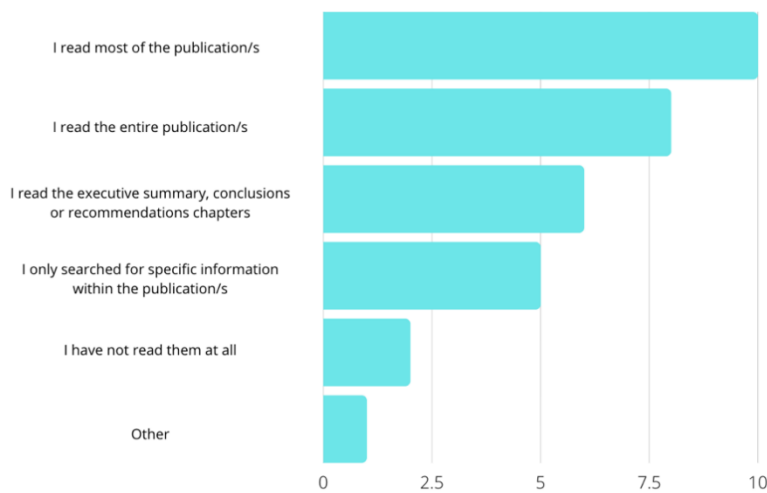
Source: WPS publication analysis survey,

Most respondents identified learning more about WPS issues and informing research as uses of the publications. Informing their work or their organizations work, and informing policy advocacy of decision-makers were also popular responses.

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[23] Publications listed: *The Marawi Siege: Women's Reflections Then and Now, Guides on integrating gender into infrastructure development in Asia and the Pacific, Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities | Programme's brief, Women in Law Enforcement in the ASEAN Region, Empowering women for peaceful communities: Evidence from Indonesia and Bangladesh, Women Peace and Security, and Covid-19 In Asia-Pacific, Misogyny & Violent Extremism: Implications for Preventing Violent Extremism, Implementing Gender Provisions: National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in the Philippines.*
[24] Data visualisation of this data can be found in the appendix.

Use of WPS publications
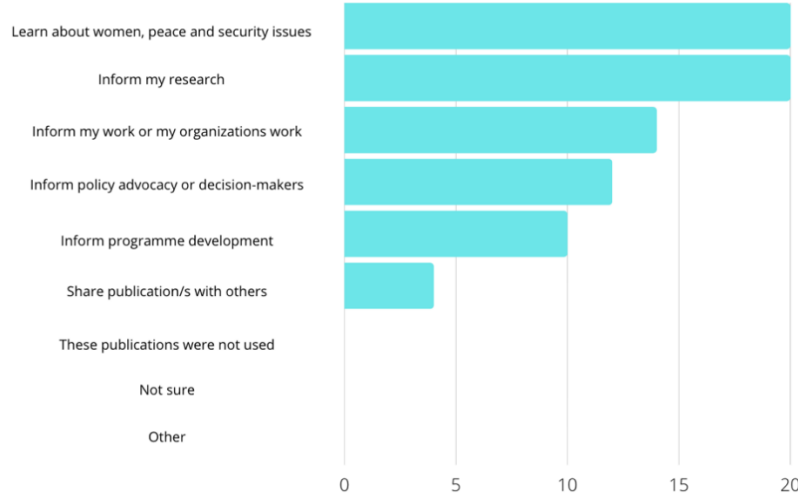
Source: WPS publication analysis survey,

Respondents were also given the opportunity to identify situations in which the publications were most beneficial to them or their organisation. Some responses included[25]: [*sic.*]

- They were not particularly helpful as the country context was not similar to the global average.
- It helps to understand how the women in the other part of the world are doing that could be used and learn from.
- During project designs, the publications are good reference materials.
- Learning the research finding from Misogyny and VE: Implication for PVE gave a different perspective for our PVE measures.
- Citing statistics and experiences of women in Asia in research and advocacy projects
- The publication explain more the situation that women face off COVID19 pandemic in the conflict area. And made me know what should be done.
- Not sure yet.
- Concrete data and evidence directly from the field. Timely publication, so research was always new and recent. Helpful to get also more practical information such as ideas on how to turn research into action.

1.2 Dissemination

The dissemination strategy varies for each publication and is dependent on the significance of the publication[26].

- Events: Most significant publications have a launch event where hard copies of the publication are distributed and often panel discussions on the publication are held. The ROAP WPS unit also presents as guest speakers at other events (hosted by other UN agencies, partner organisations, etc.). The UN Women ROAP WPS unit estimates that prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, they were invited to present at two to three events per month. The presentations often pull from one or multiple publications. If information from a publication is used ROAP WPS personnel identify the source of the information and relevant slides usually have information about where it can be accessed.
- Social media: Most times a WPS publication is published to the UN Women ROAP website, at least one UN Women ROAP Facebook and Twitter post is made. Some publications may be posted about more than once. Posting to social media is usually done under direction of the ROAP WPS unit but carried out by the ROAP communications unit.
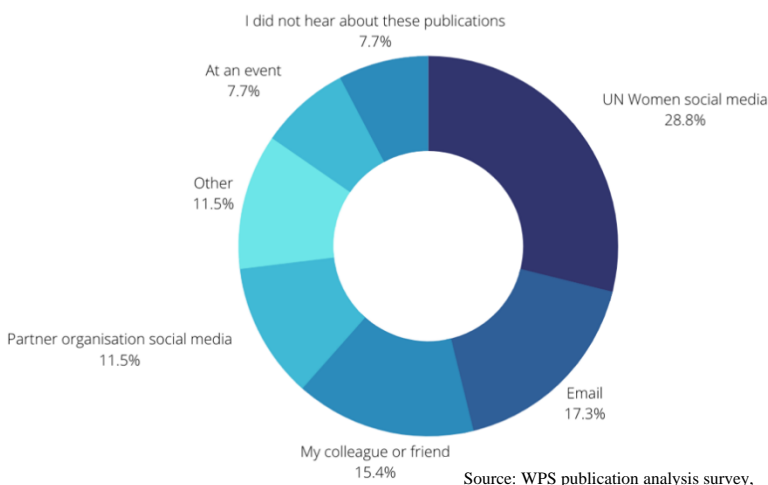
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[25] A full list of responses can be found in the appendix.
[26] This information was sourced from emails and an interview with UN Women ROAP WPS personnel.

- Email: New publications are sent to UN Women personnel via a Listserv. Some publications are also sent to different partners that UN Women works with in the region. There is no set list and recipients are dependent on the publication.
- Partners: Some publications are published in partnership with other UN agencies, international organisations, CSOs or universities. These partners may have copies of the publication on their own website or link to the publication on the UN Women ROAP website. They may also host their own events that highlight the publication and have their own social media dissemination strategy.

Half of the survey respondents who had accessed WPS publications (15 out of 30) had heard about WPS publications through UN Women social media, and just under one third (nine out 30) had heard about the publications via email.

Dissemination channels

I did not hear about these publications 7.7%
At an event 7.7%
Other 11.5%
Partner organisation social media 11.5%
My colleague or friend 15.4%
UN Women social media 28.8%
Email 17.3%

Source: WPS publication analysis survey,

Survey respondents were given the opportunity to provide suggestions to improve WPS publications. Of the 19 respondents who provided feedback[27], six commented on the need for better dissemination and four specifically suggested utilising social media to do this:
- There does not seem to have been a strong effort to disseminate these publications in my country.
- Sharing insight of the publication in social media linking to the document
- more update on social media, make simple and popular publications
- To strengthen the promotion activities.
- WPS publications can be accessed thru Social Medias.
- Notify on Instagram

1.3 Focus publications[28]

This analysis will focus on a group of eight publications. The publications were identified based on the number of page views. In order to have a mix of what worked well and what could be strengthened, the three publications with the most page views and three publications with least pageviews. It should be noted that some publications had the advantage of being published earlier and therefor more time to accrue page views. Two publications selected for the focus groups were publications identified by the ROAP WPS unit as being "successful"[29].

[27] A full list of survey respondents' suggestions can be found in the appendix.
[28] Page view and country most viewed countries data collected on 13/1/2021.
[29] The ROAP WPS unit were instructed that they could make their choice on what they considered "successful" on any of the following criteria: there were multiple events, there was an extensive communications strategy, the research was considered ground-breaking, general feedback was excellent, or the publication informed future programming.

The Marawi Siege – Women's Reflections Then and Now

Publication type	Preventing violent extremism, 12 pages
Partner organisation/s	Produced by UN Women staff
Intended use	To provide a basis of understanding about the gendered impacts of violent extremism and its consequences and to raise awareness of the needs of women in two ways—as IDPs in the aftermath of conflict and as preventers of violent extremism in their communities.[30]
Context for performance	The Marawi Siege is a very prominent topic of discussion and research in the Philippines. Most work in the southern Philippines relates to or references the Marawi Siege. The WPS unit believe that the spikes in views on this publication could be attributed to events held by the Philippines CO using this publication.
Cost	Appx. US$ 2,200
Views	Page views: 5211 Unique page views: 4547
Downloads	TBC
Cost per unique view	US$ 2
Most viewed countries	Philippines, Thailand, United States

Pageviews Per Month:
The Marawi Siege – Women's Reflections Then and Now, 2019
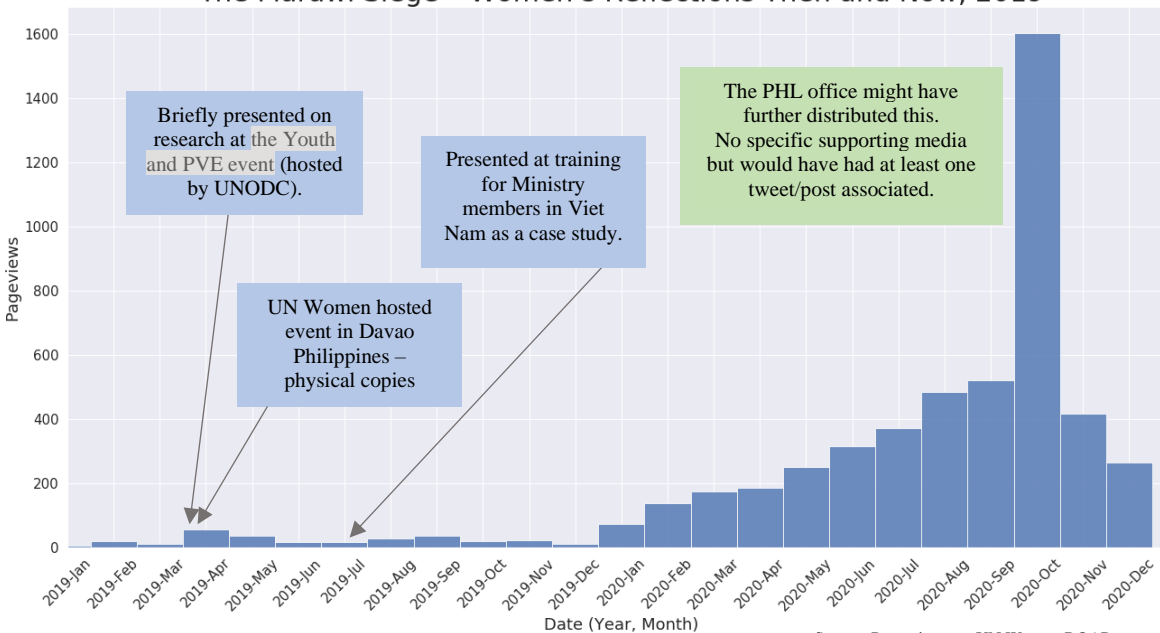
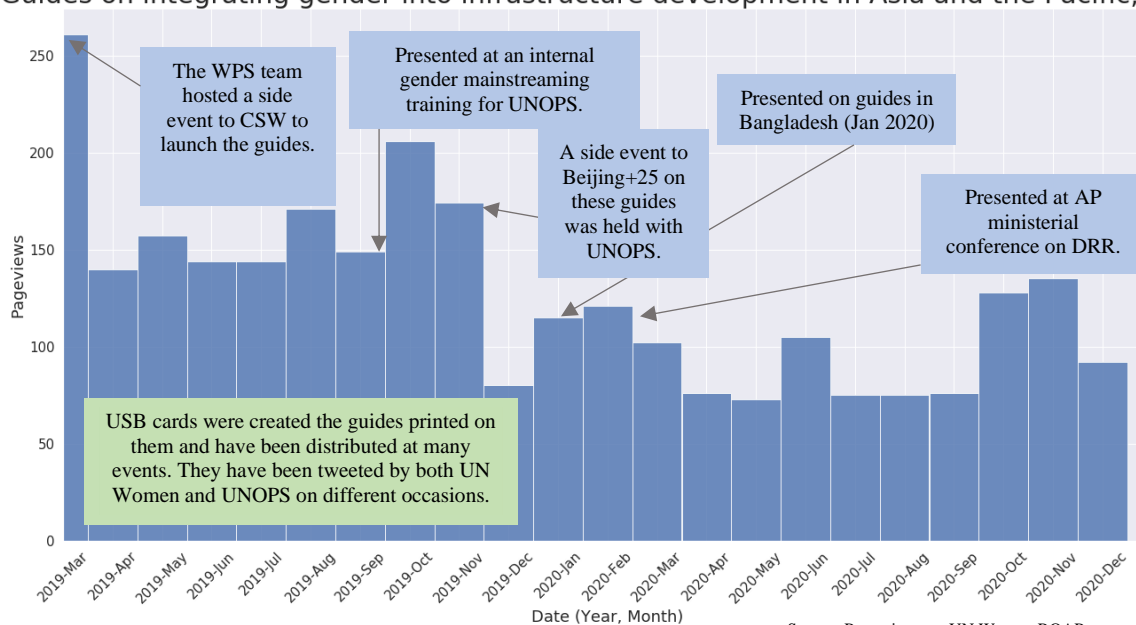Source: Page views on UN Women ROAP website between time of publication and

Guides on integrating gender into infrastructure development in Asia and the Pacific,

Publication type	Governance, series of four guides with a length of 100, 99, 126 and 120 pages
Partner organisation/s	UNOPS ; consultant authored

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[30] *The Marawi Siege – Women's Reflections Then and Now*, 2019, p 5.

Intended use	To highlight the benefits of gender- responsive infrastructure, provide a checklist for stakeholders on mainstreaming gender and diversity. To provide practical guidance that demonstrates both the 'why' and the 'how' of integrating gender within infrastructure subsectors and across project phases.[31]
Context for performance	Considered by the ROAP WPS unit as ground-breaking research. UNOPS has posted to their website and held a number of events as well.
Views	Page views: 2973 Unique page views: 2155
Downloads[32]	Project phases – 658, Transport and Roads – 222, Vertical Structures – 189, Economic and Retail – 144
Unique page views per downloads	1.78
Cost	Appx. US$ 53,875
Cost per unique view	US$ 25
Most viewed countries	Thailand, United States, Australian

Pageviews Per Month:
Guides on integrating gender into infrastructure development in Asia and the Pacific, 2019

The WPS team hosted a side event to CSW to launch the guides.

Presented at an internal gender mainstreaming training for UNOPS.

Presented on guides in Bangladesh (Jan 2020)

A side event to Beijing+25 on these guides was held with UNOPS.

Presented at AP ministerial conference on DRR.

USB cards were created the guides printed on them and have been distributed at many events. They have been tweeted by both UN Women and UNOPS on different occasions.

Source: Page views on UN Women ROAP website between time of publication and
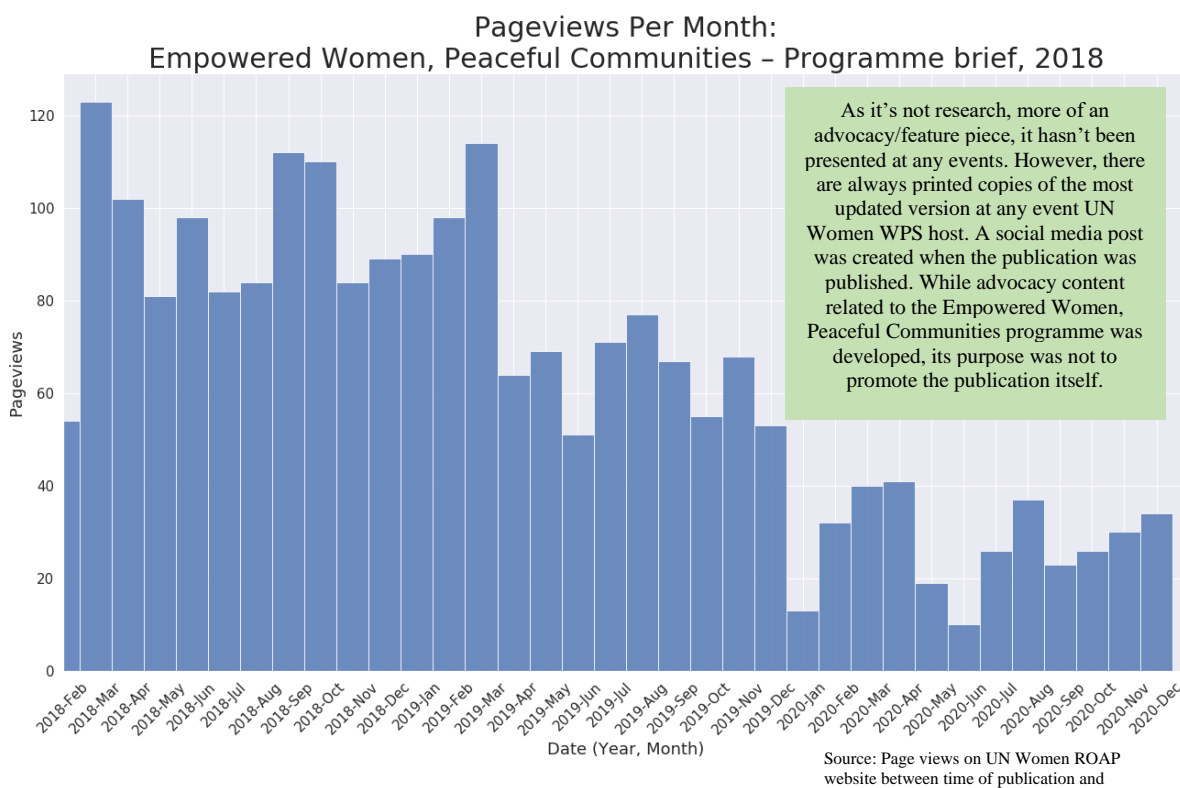
Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities – Programme brief,

Publication type	Preventing violent extremism, 56 pages
Partner organisation/s	Government of Japan; authored by UN Women
Intended use	Used to explain programme to donors, other agencies, general public. Considered more of an advocacy piece.[33]
Context for performance	People are directed to this publication if they wanted to learn more about UN Women's PVE programme.

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[31] *Guides on integrating gender into infrastructure development in Asia and the Pacific*, 2019, p 1, p 10.

[32] Time of publication – 21/1/2021.

[33] Purpose identified by ROAP WPS personnel during an interview.

Views	Page views: 2294
	Unique page views: 1855
Downloads[34]	164
Unique page views per download	11.3
Cost	Appx. US$ 3,100
Cost per unique view	US$ 1.70
Most viewed countries	Thailand, United States, Indonesia

Pageviews Per Month:
Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities – Programme brief, 2018

As it's not research, more of an advocacy/feature piece, it hasn't been presented at any events. However, there are always printed copies of the most updated version at any event UN Women WPS host. A social media post was created when the publication was published. While advocacy content related to the Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities programme was developed, its purpose was not to promote the publication itself.

Source: Page views on UN Women ROAP website between time of publication and 31/12/2020.

Women on the Outside: The female spouses of men incarcerated for terrorism in the Philippines

Publication type	Preventing violent extremism, 4 pages
Partner organisation/s	-
Intended use	Intended use: Summarises research completed in the Philippines. The research wasn't publishable as a full paper, so a brief was created.[36]
Context for performance	Considered a niche topic. Informed some programming in the Philippines.
Views	Page views: 168
	Unique page views: 134
Downloads[37]	45
Unique page views per download	2.98

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[34] Time of publication – 21/1/2021.
[35] Page views per month graph in appendix.
[36] Purpose identified by ROAP WPS personnel during an interview.
[37] Time of publication – 21/1/2021.

Cost	TBC
Cost per unique view	TBC
Most viewed countries	Thailand, Philippines, United States

Programme Brief- Extractive Industries, Gender and Conflict in Asia Pacific

Publication type	Governance, 12 pages
Partner organisation/s	- Authored by consultant
Intended use	A consultant was hired to conduct mapping of this issue to inform future programming. This publication was put together with the intention of using it to get support of donors/partners by providing a brief on the issue.[39] Includes recommendations for UN and international stakeholders.
Context for performance	This publication was published in March 2020 and has had less time to accumulate page views than other publications. Unfortunately, COVID-19 pandemic meant the scoping missions were cancelled and funding had to be reallocated. Core funding has been allocated to scoping this issue and development of a prodoc this year, so it is hoped that the publication will be used more. Considered an understudied issue.
Views	Page views: 81 Unique page views: 70
Downloads[40]	35
Unique page views per download	2
Cost	Appx. US$ 27,125
Cost per unique page view	US$ 388
Most viewed countries	United Kingdom, United States, India

Preliminary findings of the national survey on the threat of radicalization among Muslim men and women in Indonesia

Publication type	Preventing violent extremism, 2 pages
Partner organisation/s	Wahid Foundation
Intended use	This publication was created to present the main findings at a major conference before the full research was published by the Wahid Foundation.
Context for performance	Wahid Foundation published full research report and was mainly responsible for distribution.
Views	Page views: 61 Unique page views: 46
Downloads[42]	47
Unique page views per download	0.98
Cost	TBC
Cost per unique view	TBC
Most viewed countries	United States, Indonesia, Thailand

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[38] Page views per month graph in appendix.
[39] Purpose identified by ROAP WPS personnel during an interview.
[40] Time of publication – 21/1/2021.
[41] Page views per month graph in appendix.
[42] Time of publication – 21/1/2021.

[Women in Law Enforcement in the ASEAN Region](#)

Publication type	Women in law enforcement, 65 pages
Partner organisation/s	UNODC, INTERPOL; consultant authored
Intended use	This study explores the experiences and views of women police officers from across the ASEAN region. It seeks to better understand the opportunities and challenges associated with women's representation, roles and meaningful participation in law enforcement work, and provides a series of recommendations to further enhance such participation.[44]
Context for performance	This publication was published in August 2020 and has had less time to accumulate page views than other publications. This research is the first ever to quantify the participation of women in law enforcement in the ASEAN region. Many countries until this point kept their exact numbers / HR data confidential, but agreed to share with UN Women, UNODC and Interpol after much advocacy.
Views	Page views: 820 Unique page views: 641
Downloads	TBC
Cost	Appx. US$ 26,300
Cost per unique page view	US$ 41
Most viewed countries	Thailand, Australia, Austria

[Empowering women for peaceful communities: Evidence from Indonesia and Bangladesh,](#)

Publication type	Preventing violent extremism, 24 pages
Partner organisation/s	Monash University
Intended use	Investigates the impact that women's economic empowerment and their leadership and participation in local communities can have on social cohesion and efforts to challenge extremist ideology and related violence, and seeks to gain a better understanding of the perceptions of the causes of violent extremism, ways in which to best prevent and counter its threat, and the extent to which individuals see themselves and their communities as having a role in preventing and countering violent extremism.[46]
Context for performance	Considered foundational research for PVE programme as it found that the project model of community level women's empowerment combined with awareness raising on VE and how to prevent it were actually working. Therefore, the WPS unit has based programme development around these findings.
Views	Page views: 1185 Unique page views: 964
Downloads	TBC
Cost	US$ 10,258
Cost per unique page view	US$ 11
Most viewed countries	Thailand, United States, Australia

2. Social media as a means of dissemination and awareness building

2.1 UN Women ROAP social media

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[43] Page views per month data was not provided at the time of the publication of the analysis.
[44] https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/08/women-in-law-enforcement-in-the-asean-region
[45] Page views per month data was no provided at the time of the publication of the analysis.
[46] *Empowering women for peaceful communities: Evidence from Indonesia and Bangladesh*, 2018, p 4.

The UN Women ROAP social media pages (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Instagram) are run by the ROAP communications unit. While social media posting is carried out by the ROAP communications unit it is generally done under the direction of UN Women ROAP units, such as WPS. This direction may be to support a release of a publication, to promote a campaign or event.

The purpose of UN Women ROAP's social media is to share knowledge, empower women, promote UN Women ROAP programmes and events, and build the UN Women ROAP brand online.

Facebook[47]

The ROAP Facebook page is liked by 67,109 people and followed by 77,769 people. The ROAP communications unit post to Facebook 2-5 times on average each day[48]. Content is produced by the ROAP communications unit, UN Women HQ (general, global content) and occasionally by other units within ROAP. Content includes posting links (e.g., to ROAP website, YouTube, news articles, briefs or reports), posting of photos (e.g., related to programming or an event, quote card, infographic, facts), videos (UN Women ROAP, CO and HQ produced) and events hosted by UN Women.

The following gives insight into who follows, views and interacts with the UN Women ROAP Facebook page.

Content type and reach: Facebook analytics categorises posts into the form of content and indicates what style of post performs best on the ROAP Facebook page. These analytics indicate that photo content has the largest average reach, engagement and post clicks.

Content type	Average reach	Average reactions, comments and shares	Average post clicks
Photo	2,414	171	27
Shared video	1,000	19	19
Video	599	15	12
Link	494	25	9
Status	102	2	2

Source: Facebook analytics, 14/02/2021

Audience - Gender and age:[49] Facebook analytics provide insight into the gender and age of people following and interacting with the UN Women ROAP Facebook page. The majority of people who follow the ROAP Facebook page (people who chose to follow the page to stay up to date with everything that is posted) are women (67%) and most represented in the 24-34 age group. The majority of people reached (the number of people who had any content from the page or about the page enter their screen – these people may or may not engage with content, but they have seen it) are men (57%) and are most represented in the 13-17 age bracket. This age group are also the most engaged with ROAP Facebook content (this is people who engage with content in some way by sharing, liking, commenting, clicking a link or watching a video – it is a step beyond them coming across the content on their newsfeed).[50]

Audience – Country[51]: The majority of followers and people reached by the ROAP Facebook page speak English, but the majority of people engaged speak Bahasa Indonesia. The following data provides insight into where the majority of people are from who follow, view or engage with the ROAP Facebook page.

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[47] All Facebook analytics were collected on 14/02/2021.
[48] Not validated with RO communications team.
[49] This data was provided by Facebook insights and is an estimate. Aggregated demographic data is based on a number of factors, including the age and gender information that users provide in their Facebook profiles. This number is an estimate
[50] Data visualisations of Facebook audiences can be found in the appendix.
[51] This data was provided by Facebook insights and is an estimate. Aggregated demographic data is based on a number of factors, including the age and gender information that users provide in their Facebook profiles. This number is an estimate.

Pakistan (6,968)	India (44,293)	Indonesia (6,228)
Philippines (5,624)	Indonesia (37,26)	India (1,140)
India (5,399)	Philippines (16,421)	Nepal (794)

Country offices' Facebook
Five country offices in Asia and the Pacific have their own Facebook pages. Some of these pages post in English and the main language of the country they work in and others post only in English. Content is localised where possible (e.g., UN Women programming occurring in country, facts and figures relating to the country, etc.) or general UN Women regional and global content.

Country	Reach[52]
Timor-Leste	Page likes: 2,599 Page follows: 2,799
Bangladesh	Page likes: 29,371 Page follows: 31,850
Indonesia	Page likes: 897 Page follows: 1,319
Nepal	Page likes: 11,001 Page follows: 11,784
Afghanistan	Page likes: 20,546 Page follows: 22,734

Twitter

Between 2018 and 2020, the UN Women ROAP Twitter account made 5.8 thousand tweets, had 44 thousand followers.

Best performing content
The top performing tweet between 2018 and 2020 was a video part of the 16 Days of Activism campaign, which featured Indonesian influencers. It received 1,342 retweets, 937 likes and 16 replies. The second-best performing tweet was a GIF depicting drawings of women of all ages and backgrounds. It received 448 retweets, 768 likes and 12 replies.

Of the top 20 best performing tweets during this time period, two were WPS related. Both were general in nature and do not relate to any WPS ROAP programming:
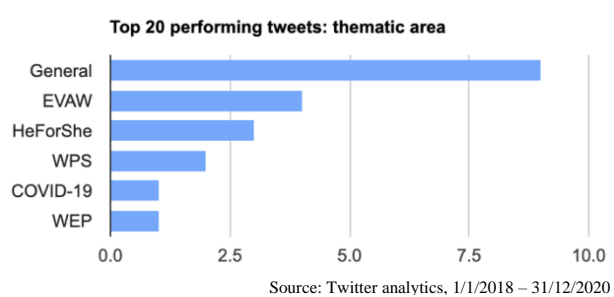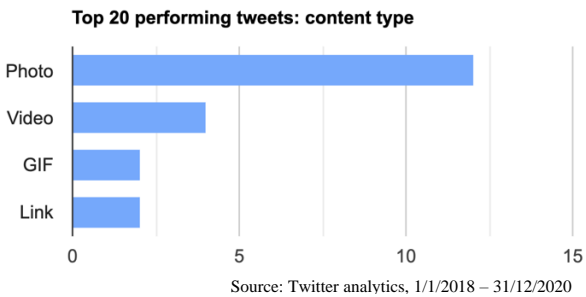
19th best performing tweet: 20th best performing tweet:

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[52] Data collected 4/3/2021

UN Women AsiaPacific ✔
@unwomenasia

Women in the police force? Hell, yeah! We want to see more of them! 🚓🚨👮 #genderequality #Planet5050

5:01 AM · Apr 19, 2018 · Hootsuite

36 Retweets **2** Quote Tweets **149** Likes

UN Women AsiaPacific ✔
@unwomenasia

Today is International Day of #Peace 🕊! Learn how women peacekeepers contribute to world peace and protect women and girls in the crisis. v @UN_Women #PeaceDay

Serve
as powerful role models to women and girls

10:00 AM · Sep 21, 2018 · Hootsuite Inc.

91 Retweets **6** Quote Tweets **151** Likes

The following graphs depict insights into the top 20 performing tweets between 2018 and 2020:

Top 20 performing tweets: content type

Source: Twitter analytics, 1/1/2018 – 31/12/2020

Top 20 performing tweets: thematic area

Source: Twitter analytics, 1/1/2018 – 31/12/2020

YouTube

UN Women Asia and the Pacific YouTube channel posted its first video in June 2013 and since then has amassed 5.38 thousand subscribers. The average view duration is 1:33, and views range from 12 views to over 158,000. The Asia Pacific YouTube channel hosts videos produced by ROAP as well as COs.

Top performing videos between Jan 2018 and December 2020[53]
1. [Solidarity messages from Rohingya refugee and Bangladeshi Host community women in Cox's Bazar](June 2019), 99,796 views
2. [Mujhe Haq Hai | UN Women India MCO](June 2018), 44,683 views
3. [Active bystander](November 2015), 35,565 views
4. [16Days of Activism 2018 #HearMeToo | UN Women Indonesia](November 2018), 14,650 views
5. [Nazariya | UN Women | Sexual Harassment](January 2020), 13,005 views

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[53] Views reflect the number of views as of 31/12/2020.

The top performing videos are a mixture of regionally and country produced. Some of the videos have been linked to or directly posted to CO Facebook pages. For example, the video Nazariya | UN Women | Sexual Harassment (which has since reached over 167,000 views) was directly posted to the UN Women India Facebook page where it received 54 likes and 36 shares. The link to the YouTube was shared on the country office Twitter where it was received 12 retweets and 16 likes. No post about the video was found on the UN Women ROAP Facebook page, and a photo and link to the YouTube was posted on Twitter, where it received one retweet and three likes[54].

Overall, the distribution of YouTube video via other social media platforms varies. Sometimes the video is posted directly to the ROAP Facebook or Twitter, other times a link to the video on YouTube is posted. The WPS unit said that the communications unit had advised that links to YouTube on Facebook did not perform as well as directly posting the video, due to the Facebook algorithm. This advice is in line with a number of social media advice sites.[55] Not all videos hosted on the ROAP YouTube are shared through ROAP social media platforms.[56]

WPS videos[57]
Since 2018, 31 WPS videos have been produced by the regional office[58], with a median view of 114.

The highest viewed WPS video is *Gender Equal Peaceful World – GEPW* (2018), which has over 6,000 views. It is a four-and-a-half-minute comedic video which features YouTube star, Japanese comedian, television personality and entertainer, PIKOTARO (685 thousand YouTube subscribers) as he adapts his viral video "PPAP" (140 million views) to promote SDG five and 16. An interview with Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, Miwa Kato follows. A 55 second version (song only) of the video was also posted directly to Facebook where it was viewed 21,000 times.

The second most viewed video is *After decades of conflict, women build peace in the Philippines* (2019), which has been viewed over 1,500 times. It is a six-and-a-half-minute video that explores UN Women's 'Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities' programme in the Philippines. The link was posted to Facebook where 1,147 people were reached, and 67 engagements were made.

The three videos with the least views[59] were the *Animated video on Women in Law enforcement in English and Subtitle in Malay, Lao and Burmese.* An animated video was developed with the findings from the *Women in Law Enforcement in the ASEAN Region* publication and subtitled in six languages (a separate video for each). The English subtitled version was posted to the ROAP Facebook page as a link to Vimeo (it has been viewed 146 times on Vimeo) where it reached 713 people and had 20 engagements and tweeted to the ROAP Twitter (linked to Vimeo as well), where it received five retweets and nine likes. These videos will be further analysed in section 2.2.

Mythos Labs
WPS ROAP partnered with Mythos Labs – a production company that creates videos to combat violent extremism – to produce four comedic videos. The partnership was approximately US$486K – around $60,000 per video.

	India's Next Top Role Model (India)	Mana Hero Wanita Kita (Malaysia)	Suatu Malam di Museum (Indonesia)	Perfect Patri (Bangladesh)
Total views within six months of launch (Facebook and YouTube)	1,298,000	60,178	110,001	31,671 (video released in September of 2019. Has over 160,000 views as

[54] Key word search 'Kaam Ki Baat' and 'workplace harassment' was used to identify and posts on Twitter and Facebook.
[55] https://wanderingaimfully.com/why-posting-youtube-videos-on-facebook-sucks/, https://www.green-umbrella.biz/uploading-youtube-video-to-facebook-bad-idea/, https://www.socialtap.com.au/upload-video-to-facebook-or-youtube/
[56] Key word searches were conducted to see if all the top performing videos on YouTube were also shared through ROAP Facebook and Twitter.
[57] YouTube views as of February 2021.
[58] Four WPS videos have been produced by the Philippines Country Office and are not included in this analysis.
[59] Least views for WPS content and the overall YouTube.

				of September 2020)
Total likes	90,000	109	7,200	

The videos do not have any UN Women branding and do not appear on the ROAP YouTube channel or Facebook page or any of the relevant CO Facebook pages.[60]

Instagram

ROAP established an Instagram page in May 2019 and since that time has amassed 21.3K followers and made 767 posts. Post likes range from 20 likes to nearing 500, with some videos approaching 2000 views.[61] Most posts to the ROAP Instagram are graphics with quotes, facts or simple gender equality and empowerment messaging.

Five posts were identified between the inception of the Instagram and December 2020 as being general WPS material.

Two publications have been promoted via Instagram with a total of nine posts relating to publications[62]:

Conflicting Identities: The Nexus between Masculinities, Femininities and Violent Extremism in Asia
• Publication graphic + link in bio: 92 likes
• Publication graphic + link in bio: 44
• Video: 177 views
• Publication graphic promoting event + registration link in bio: 104
Women in Law Enforcement in the ASEAN Region
• Fact of the day + link in bio: 52 likes
• Fact of the day: 57 likes
• Fact of the day: 41 likes
• Fact of the day + link in bio and stories: 45 likes
• Fact of the day: 69 likes

2.2 Supporting content distribution case study

The publication *Women in Law Enforcement in the ASEAN Region* has been selected as a case study to map distribution as it was the only focus publication to have extensive social media packages created for the publication specifically.[63] The total estimated cost of the publication was US$ 26,314.

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[60] Key word searches of each video were conducted on the ROAP Facebook page and relevant CO Facebook pages.
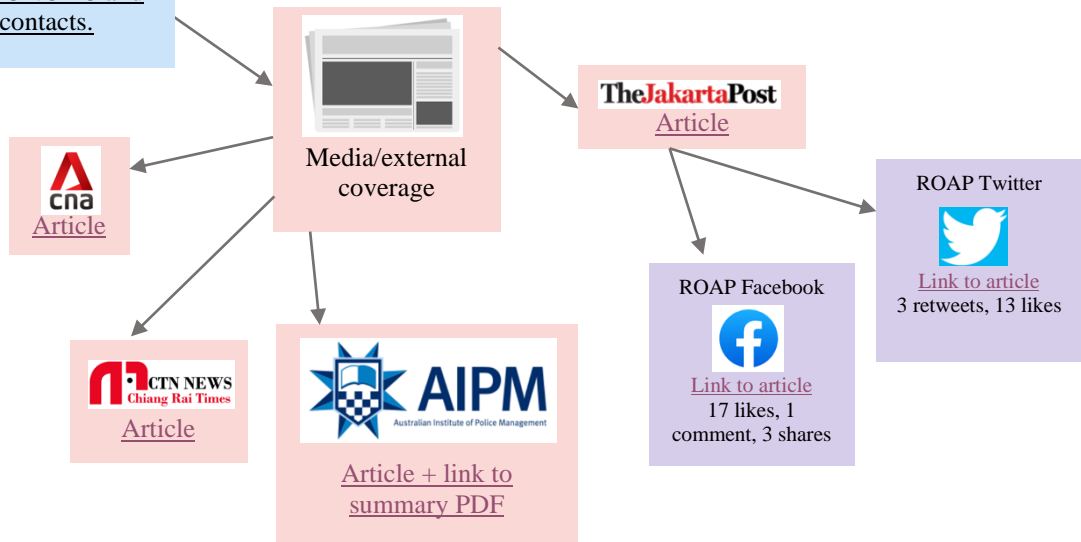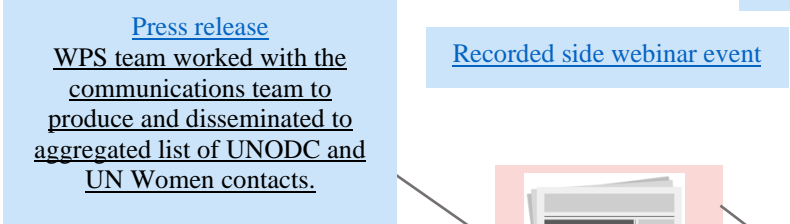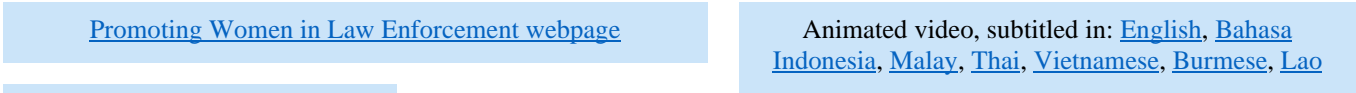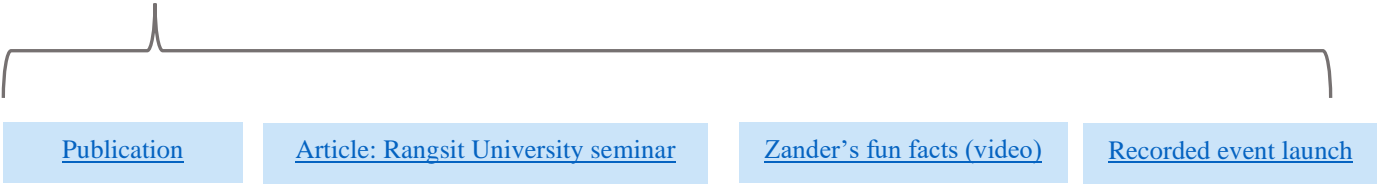[61] Data collected 4/3/2021.
[62] Data collected 4/3/2021.
[63] Content has been created for the 'Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities' programme, which is referenced in a number of publications, but these were not created specifically to aid the publications and were to act as general advocacy material.
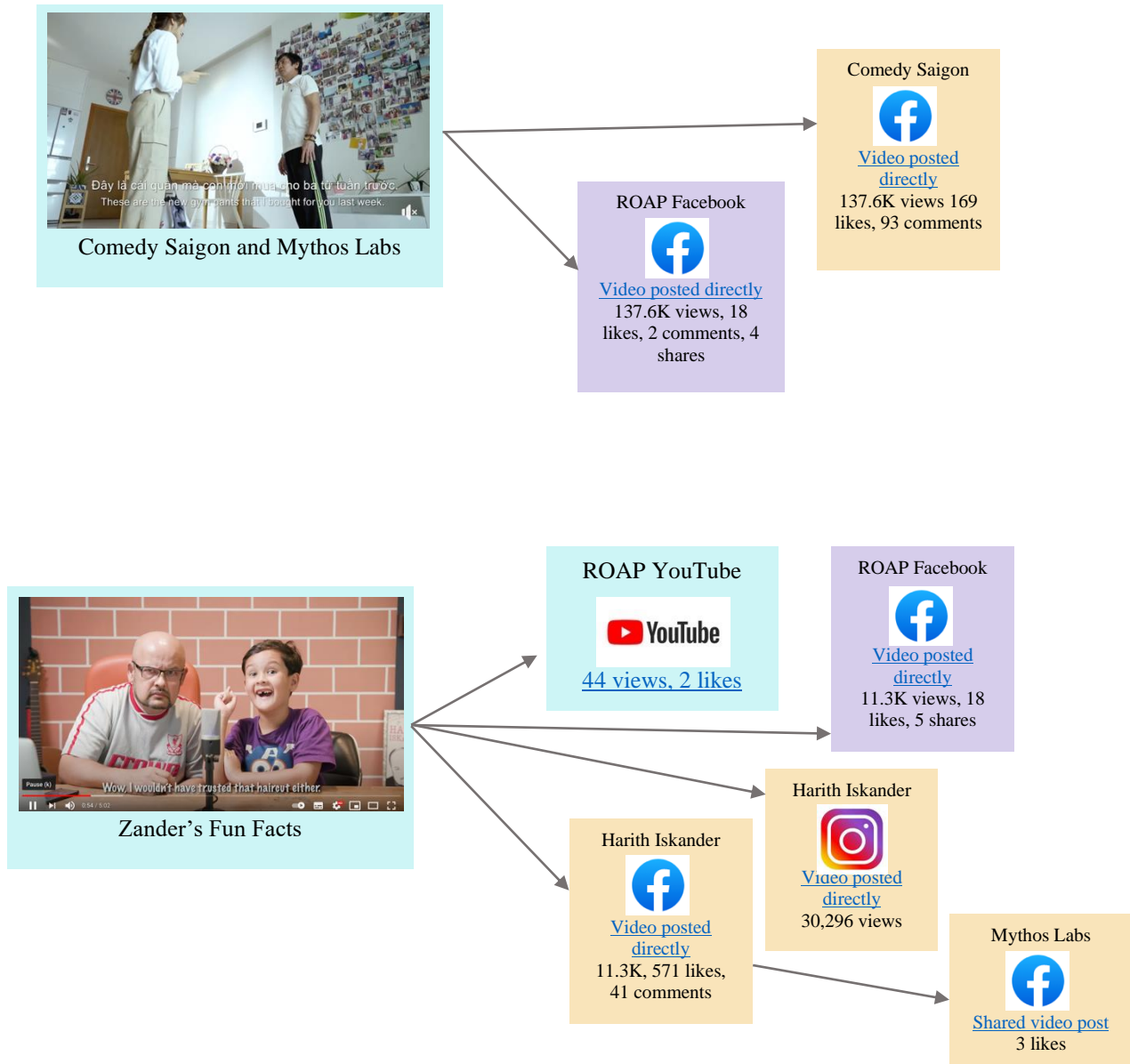
WOMEN IN LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE ASEAN REGION

UNODC — INTERPOL — UN WOMEN
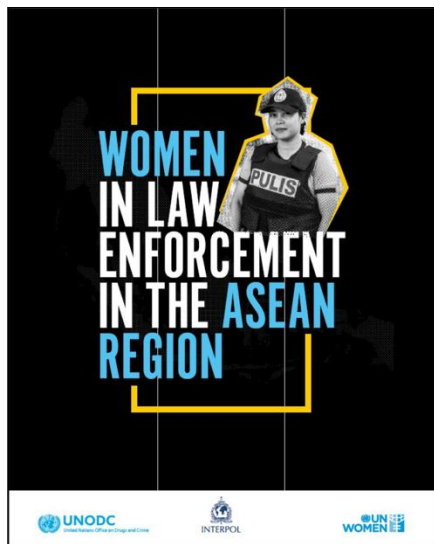
1. ROAP website
- Article/webpage
- Publications

2. Video:
- Zander's Fast Facts
- Comedy Saigon

3. Events:
- Launch
- Webinar
- National and regional events
- Seminar at Rangsit University

4. Partner organisations:
- Website
- Social media

ROAP social media
- Facebook
- Twitter
- YouTube
- Instagram

Partner social media
- Facebook
- Twitter
- YouTube
- Instagram

External media
- Articles on research

1. ROAP website

Publication | Article: Rangsit University seminar | Zander's fun facts (video) | Recorded event launch

Promoting Women in Law Enforcement webpage

Animated video, subtitled in: English, Bahasa Indonesia, Malay, Thai, Vietnamese, Burmese, Lao

Press release
WPS team worked with the communications team to produce and disseminated to aggregated list of UNODC and UN Women contacts.

Recorded side webinar event

Media/external coverage

TheJakartaPost
Article

cna
Article

CTN NEWS Chiang Rai Times
Article

AIPM Australian Institute of Police Management
Article + link to summary PDF

ROAP Facebook
Link to article
17 likes, 1 comment, 3 shares

ROAP Twitter
Link to article
3 retweets, 13 likes

2. Video[64]

Comedy Saigon and Mythos Labs

ROAP Facebook

Video posted directly
137.6K views, 18 likes, 2 comments, 4 shares

Comedy Saigon

Video posted directly
137.6K views 169 likes, 93 comments

Zander's Fun Facts

ROAP YouTube

44 views, 2 likes

ROAP Facebook

Video posted directly
11.3K views, 18 likes, 5 shares

Harith Iskander

Video posted directly
11.3K, 571 likes, 41 comments

Harith Iskander

Video posted directly
30,296 views

Mythos Labs

Shared video post
3 likes

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[64] Facebook, Twitter and Instagram data (likes, comments, views, etc.) was collected between 21/2/2021 and 4/3/2021. YouTube data (views) was collected from the date range 1/1/2018 – 31/12/2020.

Women in law enforcement animations

ROAP YouTube

English: 105 views
Bahasa Indonesia: 26 views
Malay: 11 views
Thai: 27 views
Vietnamese: 46 views
Burmese: 22 views
Lao: 11 views

vimeo
Account: M. Quiroga
English: 147 views

ROAP website: English, Bahasa Indonesia, Malay, Thai, Vietnamese, Burmese, Lao

Animations were played at events to support the presentation of the publication.

Embassy of Canada

Link to Vimeo
10 likes, 2 comments, 2 shares

ROAP Twitter

Link to Vimeo
6 retweets, 9 likes

ROAP Facebook

Link to Vimeo
8 likes, 1 share

3. Events[65]

Launch event

Streamed on Zoom.
136 people attended

YouTube
Recorded: 29 views

ROAP Facebook

Live stream
792 views, 21 likes

Foreign Correspondents Club Thailand

Live stream
670 views

Event promotion

Fact of the day (FOD) to promote launch event

ROAP Twitter

FOD + event link
3 retweets, 2 likes

ROAP Twitter

FOD + event link
2 comments, 7 retweets, 7 likes

ROAP Instagram

FOD

ROAP Facebook

FOD + event link
18 likes, 5 shares

ROAP Instagram

FOD

ROAP Instagram

FOD + link in

ROAP Instagram

FOD

ROAP Instagram

FOD

ROAP Twitter

Photo + event link
1 comment, 29 retweets, 51 likes

ROAP Twitter

Photo + event link (day of)
1 retweet, 2 likes

ROAP Facebook

Photo + event link
(day of event)
9 likes

Boosted: ROAP Facebook

Photo + event link
1.8K likes, 5 comments, 348 shares

Recorded webinar of the side event on "Promoting Women in Law Enforcement across ASEAN", on the margins of the 10th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organize Crime. 60

YouTube
Recorded: 27 views

[65] Facebook, Twitter and Instagram data (likes, comments, views, etc.) was collected between 21/2/2021 and 4/3/2021. YouTube data (views) was collected from the date range 1/1/2018 – 31/12/2020.

Seminar at Rangsit University (Attended by students of the Faculty of Criminology and Justice Administration). Approximately 100 participants

Article: Rangsit University seminar

Alliance Française (attended by 2,560 people)

ROAP Instagram

Event photo
58 likes

ROAP Facebook

Event
1 interested

Alliance Francaise De Bangkok

Event photos
76 likes, 12 shares

Embassy of Canada

Shared post
13 likes, 2 shares

Presented at online international conference on "Women and their Challenges in Policing" hosted by the International Association of Women Police. Approximately 400 participants.

Presentation to the Steering Committee for the Development of the Police System in Thailand. 35 participants.

Presented at hybrid online and in-person international conference hosted by Vietnam National University in Vietnam on "Ensuring Women's Human Rights in Criminal Justice". 47 participants.

Presented at Women in Maritime Law enforcement. 31 participants.

Report on Stakeholders Workshop with Partners Normalization and Women Peace and Security in the BARMM. 43 participants.

5. Partner organisations[66]

| INTERPOL
Article and publication PDF | UNODC
Article and publication PDF | UNODC Facebook
Photo + link
66 likes, 11 shares | UNODC Facebook
Mentioned in video
41 likes, 2 comments |

3. Conclusion

The ROAP WPS unit has produced a significant number of publications between 2018 and 2020. These publications have contributed to the development of WPS programming at the regional and country level, served an array of uses for partner institutions, and contributed important research to under-studied WPS issues.

The case study of eight of the WPS publications revealed that the more methods of distribution – events, supporting social media content – the more the publication was viewed online, although the spikes in views over time did not often correlate with promotional activities. The WPS ROAP unit assume that the large spikes in views of the *The Marawi Siege: Women's Reflections Then and Now* were in part due to events carried out by the Philippines CO. This indicates that country offices are well placed to disseminate country specific publications.

There are opportunities for the dissemination of publications to be strengthened and to build upon further the strategies already being undertaken by the WPS unit. The WPS unit has implemented social media strategies to promote publications, but there are areas for improvement, particularly concerning the distribution of promotional videos.

There is also scope for the WPS unit to further engage with stakeholders to ensure that the publications are not only reaching targeted user groups, but that the needs of these parties are being met with the WPS publications.

Recommendations:
- Publication quality: According to the user/partner survey, WPS publications are seen as having a high quality. The WPS team should continue to produce publications to this standard.
- Identifying publication topics:
    - According to the survey, partner/user groups see WPS publications as relevant. The WPS unit already engage with COs to identify publication topics, but this engagement could be expanded to include CSOs, governments and other partner organisations to better identify knowledge gaps. This could be done through informal consultation or through surveys utilising the WPS email list.
    - The WPS unit should also look into what form users want publications to take – do they want more recommendation sections to inform programming or assist with advocacy to decision-makers, do they need more manuals/guides, are academic papers more beneficial than simplified briefs, etc.
- Distribution:
    - Events: Continue to live stream events to make them more accessible to a wider audience. Following the conclusion of the event, registered online and in-person participants should be sent a link to the recorded version of the event that is posted on the ROAP YouTube. A link to the relevant publication should also be provided.

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[66] Key word searches were conducted on the INTERPOL and UNODC websites and social media pages to identify supporting distribution content. Facebook data (likes, comments, views, etc.) was collected between 21/2/2021 and 4/3/2021.

- Email: Develop a WPS partner/user email list so that each publication is distributed directly to those who have and continue to engage with ROAP WPS. Participants from event – in-person and online – should be added to this list.
- Website: The WPS team should consider identifying the need to make publications more accessible on the ROAP website to UN Women HQ, so that when the website is redesigned publications can be found more easily.
- Monitoring: A monitoring system should be put in place to track the dissemination of publications. Page views, download data, what countries are viewing the publication and how long they are viewing it for is all available at any time. Tracking performance of social media posts can be difficult to track after time has passed since the content was distributed. A regular tracking system would ensure that the reach through social media is tracked accurately. This could be done after the release of major publications or quarterly. While specific analytics are only accessible by the communications team, likes, shares and views are able to be viewed by anyone. The unit could also consider tracking the distribution of physical copies.
- Social media:
    - Plan: Create a clear social media distribution plan for each publication that reflects the goal for reach. This plan should include how supporting content such as videos and graphics will be distributed. The plan should include ROAP's social media, as well as partner social media where appropriate.
    - Utilise Instagram: Instagram is currently underutilised to promote WPS publications. It should be included in the social media distribution plan. It is advised to make use of Instagram features such as stories and swipe up links.
    - YouTube: Supporting videos are a great way of sharing the key information of publications to a wider audience, but each video should have a plan for how it will be used. Before producing a video, where and how the video will be disseminated should be mapped. This can include at events, through CO social media and through partner organisations. The WPS unit should work with the communications unit to establish a systematic method for sharing YouTube videos on each social media platform (e.g., each video is posted directly to Facebook with the publication link in the caption and the link to the YouTube should be posted later). YouTube links of supporting videos can also be included in the email alerting partners/users of the publication release.
    - WPS evergreen content: WPS content makes up a small portion of ROAP's social media content. Creating more graphics that can be used by the communications at any time (between the release of publications) will keep people engaged and informed about WPS. These graphics can be made from the information from publications and include fact cards, quote cards or general messaging. Where appropriate, the link to the relevant publication should be included in the caption. Simple and easy graphics can be made with easy-to-use programs such as Canva, or the creation of accompanying graphic social media content could be included in the deliverables of contractors designing publications.
    - Country office social media: Asia Pacific Country Offices hold significant and engaged followings online. The WPS unit should work with CO communication officers for the release of publications that are relevant to that country. The COs should also have accessed to the generalised WPS content or supporting promotional content to publications as described above.
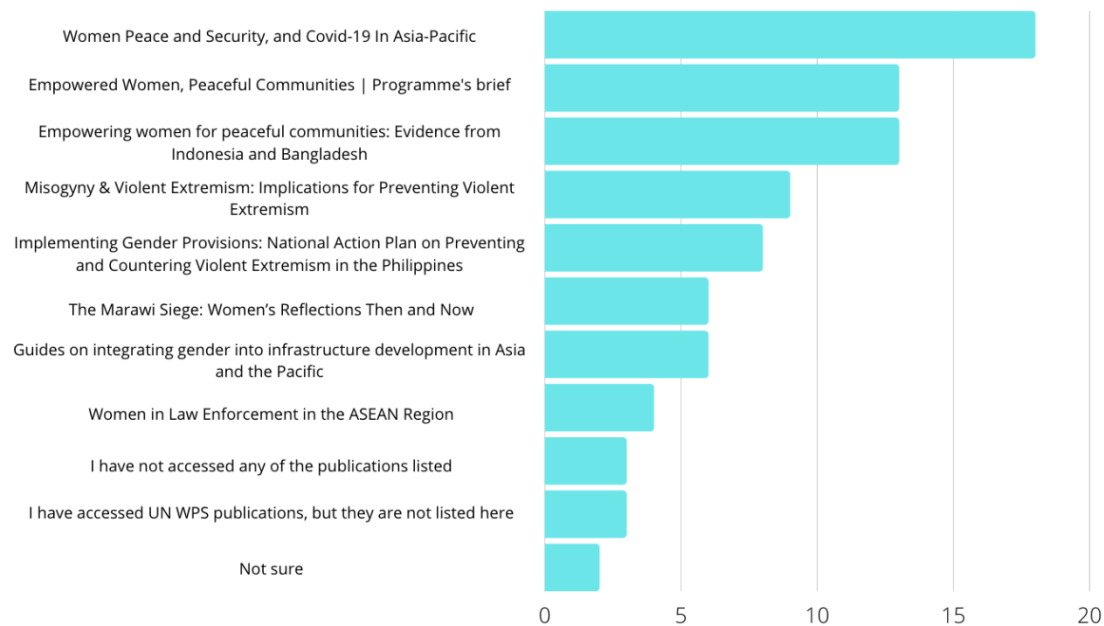
Appendix

Footnote 6: Full survey responses

Please highlight any areas of interest you would like to see publications/ information on:
- intersection of misogyny and terrorism   - migration issues and wps   - Focus on peace as requiring freedom of political speech. Some governments suppress speech as a danger to unity and security and peace.   - Camp   - There are very significant gaps on SOGIE, the environment and militarist practices in settler colonial states.   - Women and Violent Extremism Issue   - The parameter of the inclusive program in WPS   - Deeper analysis   - Community-led WPS   - masculinities; resilience; religion/ interfaith work   - Civic engagement of female student, Economic Empowerment of Women   - Evidence based research finding   - women peace and security   - PCVE amidst the pandemic; Peace and security concerns of women.   - gender responsive countering/preventing violent extremism   - Intersection of how different countries position WPS action plans in relation to domestic and foreign policy   - National level women in police publications   - women and peace talks, women and reconciliation   - climate and WPS; food, hunger & WPS; humanitarianism & WPS   - WPS and Migration/Displacement   - Security   - The challenge and obstacle that Muslim women meet and recommendation for women to overcome in Asia.   - empowerment on women in grass-root communities; land and indigenous women; women in post conflict; women and peacebuilding   - Case studies/stories   - the lesson learnt from other new women leader or organization who work on wps in grass root.   - Not sure   - Violence Against women in different setting   - community of base   - More focus on masculinities and the role it plays for gender equality.   - your publications already generally cover the areas I am interested in   - Refugee women   - women IDPs involvement in framing /influencing policies that are gender sensitive and responsive to their needs in terms of safety and security and; is the NAP WPS responding to the challenges faced by women and how? it would be interesting for unwomen to also provide a platform for men who are are our allies in women empowerment and peace building at the community and policy level

Footnote 11: Publications accessed by survey respondents

WPS publications accessed

Publication	Count
Women Peace and Security, and Covid-19 In Asia-Pacific	18
Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities | Programme's brief	13
Empowering women for peaceful communities: Evidence from Indonesia and Bangladesh	13
Misogyny & Violent Extremism: Implications for Preventing Violent Extremism	9
Implementing Gender Provisions: National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in the Philippines	8
The Marawi Siege: Women's Reflections Then and Now	6
Guides on integrating gender into infrastructure development in Asia and the Pacific	6
Women in Law Enforcement in the ASEAN Region	4
I have not accessed any of the publications listed	3
I have accessed UN WPS publications, but they are not listed here	3
Not sure	2

Footnote 12: Full survey responses

Please briefly describe the situation in which these publications were the most beneficial to you or your organization:
• for research
• They were not particularly helpful as the country context was not similar to the global average.
• They have been used to inform my research on WPS and anti-militarism.
• It helps to understand how the women in the other part of the world are doing that could be used and learn from.
• We have a call for proposals program (CfP). We usually use some research related to gender equality and inclusivity to create a program curriculum and/or make assessment formats for CfP.
• Information
• During project designs, the publications are good reference materials.
• My research
• Empowered Women Peaceful Communities Project Brief
• Our office are active in PCVE in the BARMM. We also assisted in drafting the NAP PCVE. We also work with women in BARMM, Bangsamoro Women Commission, and the IPs.
• Learning the research finding from Misogyny and VE: Implication for PVE gave a different perspective for our PVE measures.
• In understanding what work had been done in relation to WPS
• Citing statistics and experiences of women in Asia in research and advocacy projects
• WPS and CVE related publication have been used for purposed of policy brief and training
• For research purposes; for consultancy/technical work purposes
• Awareness
• The publication explain more the situation that women face off COVID19 pandemic in the conflict area. And made me know what should be done.
• relevant for enriching background for AJAR's research and advocacy works
• Findings part
• our organization use these publications for develop The Village Action Plan, so the village could get information to add in the village regulations.

- Not sure yet
- Program meeting
- Concrete data and evidence directly from the field. Timely publication, so research was always new and recent. Helpful to get also more practical information such as ideas on how to turn research into action.
- as reference in terms of situation and concepts
- has strengthened push for certain policy integration in discussing IDP women's plight for instance and how they can be part of not just the consultation process but other processes as well
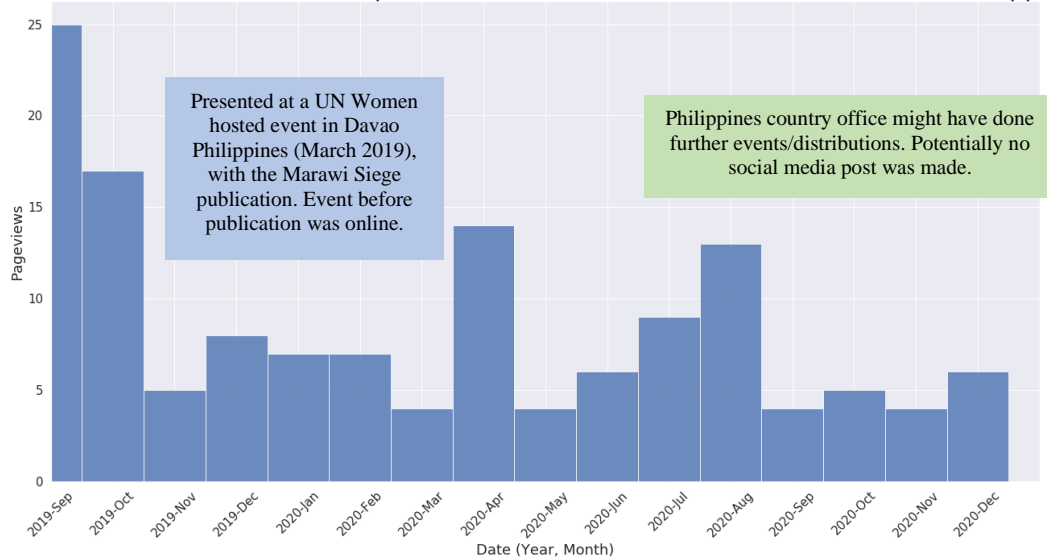
Footnote 14: Full survey responses

How can UN Women improve WPS publications?
- There does not seem to have been a strong effort to disseminate these publications in my country.   - Focus on the politics of resisting negative impacts from militarism not technocratic components.   - it is already good publication ! Keep it this publication because it is useful for others   - Please reach out to the organization in the world that has a vision in WPS. It would be more engaging, and it might be a fascinating collaboration in any aspect.   - Deeper analysis   - Highlight real stories at the ground   - Sharing insight of the publication in social media linking to the document   - capacity building to be provided to us and technical assistance in the integration   - Translate to local language   - Identify topics/ areas that are not yet covered by other institutions   - They are very good   - Using light paper, design should be more popular, not too academic, but bringing more story of women and go for conceptualization of the story would be good   - more update on social media, make simple and popular publications   - To strengthen the promotion activities.   - WPS publications can be accessed thru Social Medias.   - Not sure   - Since I did not receive the publication regularly I do not have any idea for improvement.   - More quantitative data. More research directly on security forces to get a perspective of the security sector.   - Notify on Instagram

Footnote 22: Page views per month - [Women on the Outside: The female spouses of men incarcerated for terrorism in the Philippines](), 2019

Pageviews Per Month:
Women on the Outside: The female spouses of men incarcerated for terrorism in the Philippines, 2019

Presented at a UN Women hosted event in Davao Philippines (March 2019), with the Marawi Siege publication. Event before publication was online.

Philippines country office might have done further events/distributions. Potentially no social media post was made.

Source: Page views on UN Women ROAP website between time of publication and

Footnote 25: Page views per month - Programme Brief- Extractive Industries, Gender and Conflict in Asia Pacific, 2020

Pageviews Per Month:
Programme Brief- Extractive Industries, Gender and Conflict in Asia Pacific, 2020

Tweeted/posted on Facebook and Twitter.
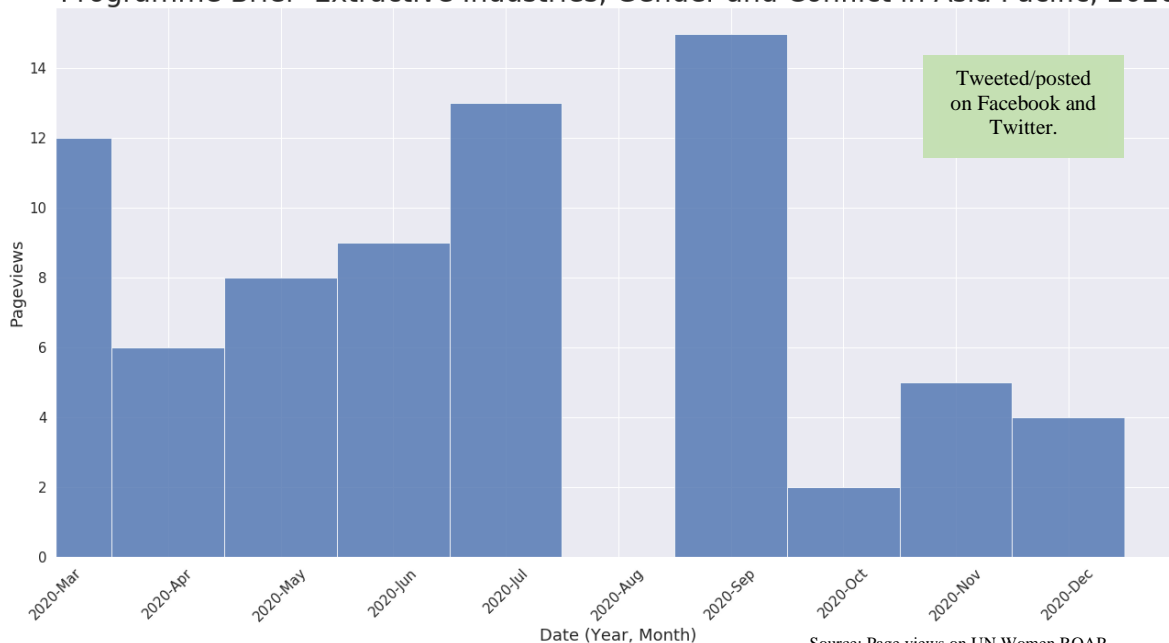
Source: Page views on UN Women ROAP website between time of publication and

Footnote 28: Page views per month - Preliminary findings of the national survey on the threat of radicalization among Muslim men and women in Indonesia, 2018

Pageviews Per Month:
Preliminary findings of the national survey on the threat of radicalization among Muslim men and women in Indonesia, 2018

Printed, distributed and presented on at an event in Japan.

Was tweeted/posted. No other distribution plans were made for the research as Wahid Foundation took up the mantle to distribute the full piece.

Pageviews (y-axis)

Date (Year, Month) (x-axis)
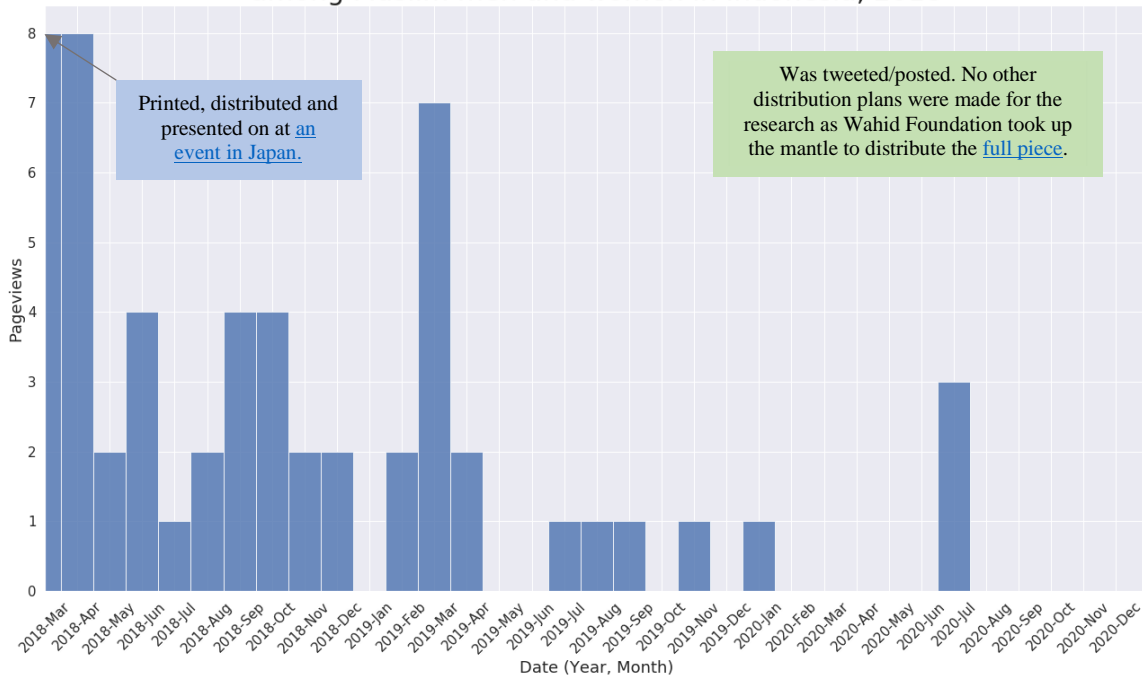
Source: Page views on UN Women ROAP website between time of publication and

Footnote 37: ROAP Facebook audience

Followers: The people who follow the page UN Women ROAP FB page. These people chose to follow the page to stay up to date with everything that is posted from the ROAP page.

Women
67% Your followers

	13-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Women	1%	16%	31%	11%	4%	2%	1%
Men	1%	7%	15%	6%	2%	0.757%	0.608%

Men
32% Your followers
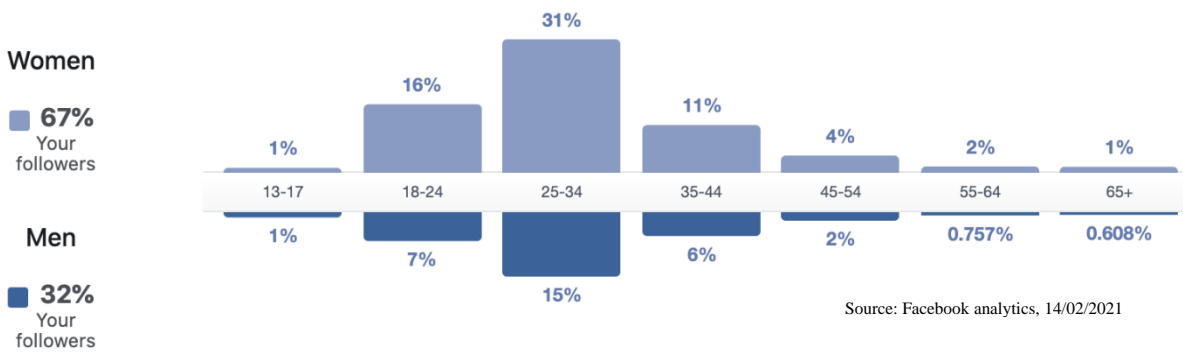
Source: Facebook analytics, 14/02/2021

People reached: The number of people who had any content from the page or about the page enter their screen. These people may or may not engage with content, but they have seen it. They may not follow the ROAP Facebook page but have come across the content by someone in their network sharing, liking or commenting on a post.

Women

◼ **43%**
People
Reached

16%	8%	10%	6%	3%	1%	0.762%
13-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
23%	10%	13%	6%	3%	0.877%	0.6%

Men

◼ **57%**
People
Reached

People engaged: The number of people talking about the page. This is people who engage with content in some way by sharing, liking, commenting, clicking a link or watching a video. It is a step beyond them coming across the content on their newsfeed.

Women

◼ **41%**
People
Engaged

26%	6%	4%	2%	1%	0.734%	0.644%
13-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
39%	11%	7%	2%	0.783%	0.302%	0.277%

Men

◼ **59%**
People
Engaged
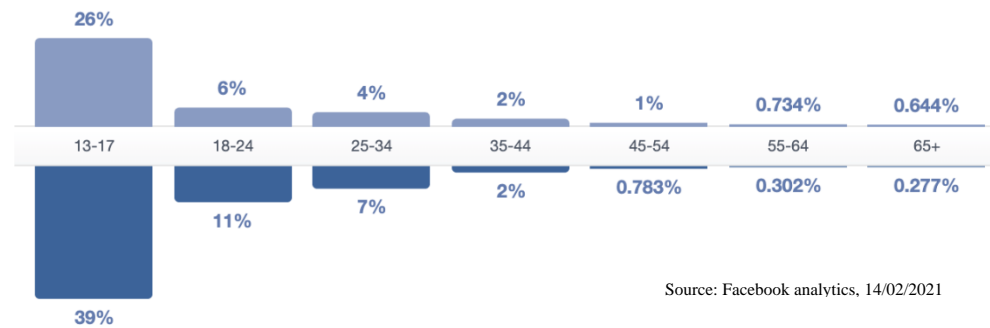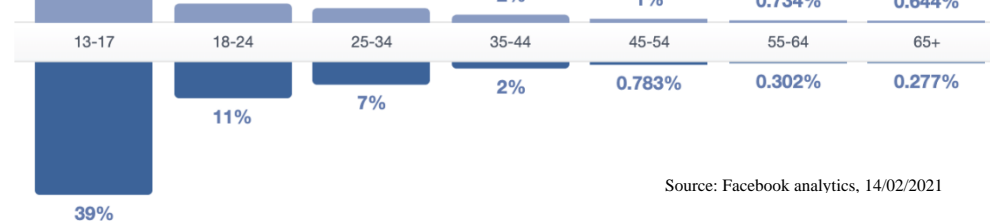
Annex 9: Case Study on the Prevention of Violent Extremism Projects

1. Context

Progress on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) over the last 20 years in the Asia and the Pacific (AP) region is notable: 14 countries have developed their National Action Plans (NAPs) on WPS, 59% of peace agreements in AP included substantive gender provisions; 10% of police force in the region are women compared to the global average of 9%, there are 723 women peacekeepers from 12 countries engaged. Despite the progress, challenges remain, there are few WPS champions in the region, modest women's participation in peace negotiations and peace building processes; and widespread gender-based violence.[67] The nature of conflict, increasingly local and long-lasting, in the region is also seen to be very different from other regions, and not very well understood, due to the size of the region, political sensitivities around officially recognizing conflict situations, and the fact that few UN peace operations are within the region's borders.[68]

Among other emerging WPS issues, ASEAN's WPS study from 2020 recognises violent extremism and terrorism in which women are on both sides as victims and perpetrators[69]. Also back in 2015, The Global Study on WPS showed there was high influence of violent extremism on the work of respondents in Asia.

Figure 1: Emerging global issues affecting WPS work
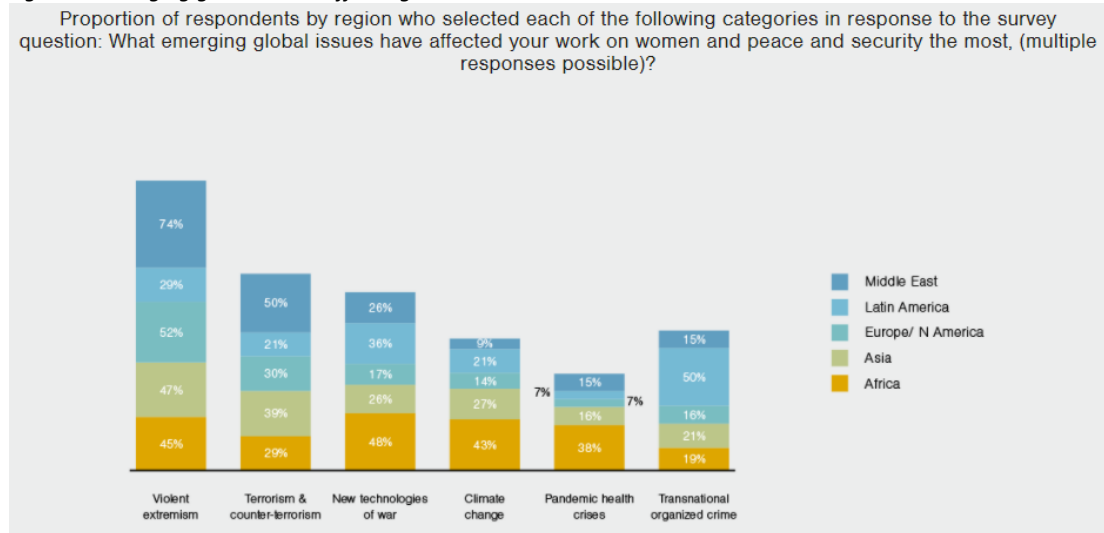
Source: Global Study on Women, Peace and Security (2015)

UNDP's study on entry and exit points of violent extremism shows, violent extremism is a significant challenge for South-East Asia[70]. According to the study, in Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines and Thailand, governments have the capacity to prevent it, but at the same time it is unlikely to disappear completely. The document also emphasises that whether violent extremism spreads, or is minimized, depends largely on how states react to its presence. Social exclusion, discrimination, and marginalization provide fertile ground for radicalization and extremism, including violent mobilization. Conflict can, in turn, amplify further marginalization and exclusion as many people are displaced or rendered more vulnerable by violence. Long term insurgencies characteristic for South East Asian countries that involve people fighting for political rights can create lawless spaces in which extremists thrive, train, and launch attacks. They can also be a source of weapons and inspiration for violence.

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[67] According to 'Global study on Homicide 2019' (United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime), Asia was the region with the largest number of women killed in 2017; 39% of all homicides in Oceania were related to intimate-partner or gender-based violence.

[68] Women, Peace and Security in Asia Pacific, 20 Years on: Progress achieved and lessons learned, UN Women (2020)

[69] ASEAN Regional Study on Women, Peace and Security, p. 9: https://asean.org/storage/ASEAN-WPS-Study-7-March-2021-FINAL.pdf

[70] Entry and Exit Points: Violent Extremism in South-East Asia, UNDP, 2020; accessible at: https://www.undp.org/publications/entry-and-exit-points-violent-extremism-south-east-asia

In the recent past women are more and more often seen not only as mobilisers and supporters for terrorist organisations, but even as perpetrators of terrorist acts. Literature suggests[71] some of the reasons are largely the same as those driving men (grievance about socio-political conditions, fanatical commitment to religious or ideological beliefs, grief about the death of a loved one), but also a reaction against gender-based inequality and discrimination, violence, and denial of rights and opportunities. Gender inequality provides fertile ground for terrorist groups who readily exploit to their advantage the victimization of women in patriarchal societies and women join extremist groups to overcome the feeling of being victimized. UN Women's analysis[72] discovers women are active in online space too and search and presumably consume the content provided by terrorist and violent extremist groups. The content often targets women, relying on tailored gendered messaging and gendered expectations of behaviour. UN Women makes the case that advancement of WPS in the AP region is critical because the region is vulnerable to conflict, pressures have intensified from violent extremism and terrorism, taking an ongoing toll on human rights, and sets back hopes for development, equality and justice. UN Women also points to the heightened relevance of the WPS agenda in the context of COVID-19, as it has the potential to act as a driver of conflict as a war against the virus may be understood as a war against the virus carriers, strengthening the us-versus-them mentality which can aggravate existing social tension, discrimination and conflict.[73]

The literature also points to correlation between empowerment of women and reduction in violent extremism and conversely, between gender inequality and violent conflict[74]. Women have been seen in early warning and preventing radicalization, both in the household and the communities, engaging with governments and security forces in policy making and implementation, supporting social cohesion in the community and reintegration of women from violent extremist groups[75].

1.1 Project Snapshot

"Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities: Preventing Violent Extremism in Asia" (hereinafter the PVE project) is a project implemented by the Regional Office Asia Pacific (ROAP) in the period April 2017 – March 2021 through four annual project agreements with financial support of the Government of Japan.

The overarching goal of the project is to prevent radicalization and violent extremism in Southeast Asia and South Asia and country focus was on Bangladesh (all years), Indonesia (years 1 and 2) and Philippines (years 2 and 4). This case study will focus particularly on the country level implementation in Indonesia and Philippines.

At outcome level the Project aimed to empower women to build resilient, cohesive and peaceful communities and prevent radicalisation and violent extremism. It was designed in 4 output areas, slightly adjusted over the course of the project, based on learnings from implementation and changes of the amount of funding.

Output 1: Women have the capacity, resources and skills to promote social cohesion in communities at risks of radicalization. In addition to general population in local communities, emphasis was on female headed households, women in vulnerable situations, youth and religious leaders were targeted, while in phase 2, emphasis was on migrant women. This output was completely skipped in phase 3 and returned in phase 4 of the project. Activities focused on development of capacities for community dialogue, social cohesion and early detection of radicalisation risks, economic empowerment of women through business development services, assets and seed money transfer for individual and collective entrepreneurship.

Output 2: Women's groups and networks working on social cohesion and de-radicalization are able to influence and contribute to the development of gender-responsive policies on counter and gender expertise in PVE provided to the governments. Activities entailed capacity building and training of women leaders (community, religious, university leaders) and women's organisations to inform the development and implementation of government policies and strategies on PVE and hate speech, and in the latest phase capacity building of governments and intergovernmental institutions and UN partners to mainstream gender into policies on countering terrorism, PVE and hate speech and establishment of platforms for dialogue between women's groups and government institutions.

Output 3: New evidence and knowledge are generated with particular focus on understanding the incentives for joining violent extremism, identifying the gender social norms underpinning these choices and the role women can play to influence individual decision-making. The activities covered research on young men's and women's incentives for joining violent extremism with

[71] Fink et al, OSCE in Idris, I. with Abdelaziz, A. (2017). Women and countering violent extremism (GSDRC Helpdesk Research Report 1408). Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham

[72] Who's behind the keyboard? A gender analysis of terrorism and violent extremism in the online space in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines

[73] *Women, Peace and Security and COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific* (UN Women publication, 2020); accessible at: https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2020/03/ap-wps-covid-in-asia-pacific.pdf?la=en&vs=1416

[74] Oudraat in Fink et al, 2016, in Idris, I. with Abdelaziz, A. (2017). Women and countering violent extremism (GSDRC Helpdesk Research Report 1408). Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham

[75] Ibid. and Invisible Women - Key Findings and Programming Guidance on the Gendered Dimensions of Return, Rehabilitation and Reintegration from Violent Extremism, UNDP, 2019

particular focus on the gender social norms underpinning these choices, knowledge production on the role of women in radicalization and de-radicalization, promotion of evidence-based social norms change, awareness raising, supporting positive role models and promoting community champions and development of counter-narrative products. In Phase 4 this output was narrowed to: young women leaders have strengthened capacity to use social media to produce and disseminate alternative narratives to terrorism, violent extremism and hate speech. The activities involved skills development for young women to create positive messages and multimedia content, that promote peace and conflict prevention in the media and development of alternative narratives to counter hate speech and radicalisation and promote tolerance.

Output 4: Regional multi-stakeholder platform of cooperation among South and Southeast Asia countries is strengthened to promote good practices and evidence on the use of gender and social media to promote peace and counter violent extremism, hate speech and misogyny is generated. Within this output platfomrs for regional and international knowledge sharing of good practices and lessons learnt were supported, as well as dialogue to identify joint approaches and emerging trends between government, civil society and academia and promoted South-South cooperation for mutual learning and peer support.

1.2 Project Budget

The project has been financed by supplementary budget of the Government of Japan, usually set aside for emergency funding and humanitarian response. Supplementary budget does not allow for predictable or multi-year commitments, and UN Women was preparing separate project proposals for PVE activities on a yearly basis. The total amount of USD 12,761,241 was invested over 4 years period, with significant decrease in years 3 and 4.

Figure 1: Decrease of Japan Government's funding to the regional PVE project
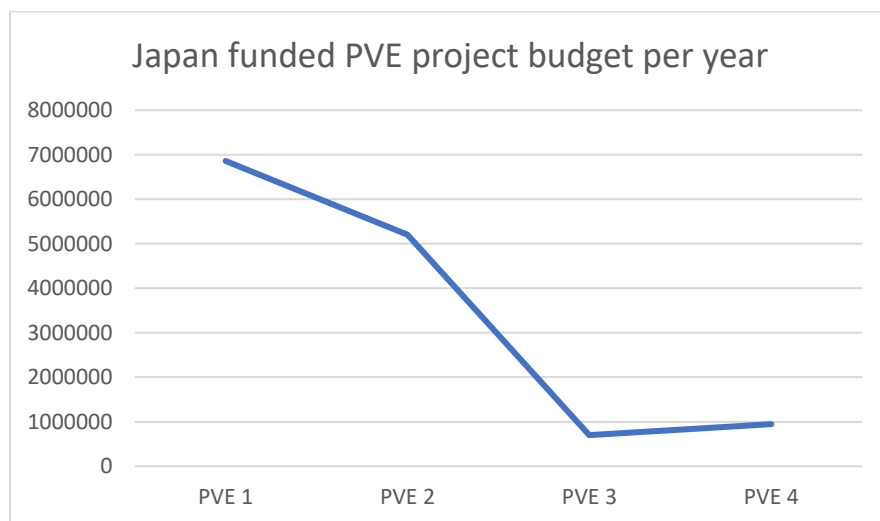
Source: Signed contracts - Project documents

1.3 Stakeholders

In strengthening social cohesion and building capacities of women, ROAP engaged with civil society organisations, socially responsible companies, academia and international organisations through partnership agreements and subgrants and to some extent with public institutions. These were: in Bangladesh, Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), Centre for Peace and Justice at the BRAC University; in Indonesia Wahid Foundation, Indonesia Institute for Education Development, Social, Religious and Cultural Studies (INFEST), Habibie Centre, ASA Foundation; in the Philippines, the Moropreneur Inc and the local governments in Basilan and Maguindanao. In Indonesia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and local governments and village authorities were an important ally to promote the community peacebuilding concepts.

To support policy development, ROAP engaged with key line ministries in charge of WPS related policy development, such as in Bangladesh, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, leading the process, and representatives from eight line ministries and government departments, including the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, the Inspector General of Police and the Armed Forces Division. Facilitation of consultations was supported by civil society sector - Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha. In Indonesia the key government partners were the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Counter-Terrorism Agency in development of the NAP, and the Ministry of Villages and village authorities for institutionalisation of work at the local level. In the Philippines, ROAP collaborated with the Regional Government of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) as well as Bangsamoro Transition Authority (in the context of the transition to the BARMM).

ROAP also collaborated with Monash University (Australia) to conduct research, while some of the research papers were produced by local partner CSOs. Production companies, such as Big Bad Boo (Canada) and Mythos Labs (USA) were engaged to produce multimedia educational programme and comedy videos to counter hate-inciting narratives.

At the regional level ROAP closely collaborates with Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to regionally advance the WPS agenda, as well as with United Nations agencies both at the regional level and country level, through United Nations Country Teams and in direct contacts with partner agencies engaged on PVE such as UNDP, UNODC, UNICEF.

1.4 Theory of change

The original theory of change set forth in the project documents is as follows:

If	(i)	Women have increased resources and capacity to lead efforts that build resilience and social cohesion in their communities;
	(ii)	Governments have increased access to the necessary gender expertise and women's groups have increased capacities to influence the development of gender-sensitive policies to prevent and counter terrorism, violent extremism and hate speech;
	(iii)	Young women leaders have strengthened capacity to use social media to produce and disseminate alternative narratives to terrorism, violent extremism and hate speech;
	(iv)	Regional and multi-stakeholder platforms for cooperation among South and Southeast Asia countries are strengthened to promote good practices and evidence that explores the linkages between violent incidents, hate speech and misogyny on social media is generated.
Then		Women, including those who are the most marginalized and in particularly vulnerable situations, are empowered to build resilient, cohesive and peaceful communities to prevent terrorism, violent extremism and hate speech.
Because		Women have a vital role to play in preventing terrorism, violent extremism and hate speech, and promoting peaceful resolution of conflicts.

1.6 Building Blocks

The case study used building blocks approach to evaluate UN Women ROAP's contribution to WPS. Key building blocks are pillars of UN Women integrated mandate: normative, coordination and operational mandate, under which further blocks were identified based on the review of the ToC and the project documentation and data collected through this evaluation.

Figure 2: Building blocks of PVE project observed in the case study Source: Reconstructed by the evaluation team
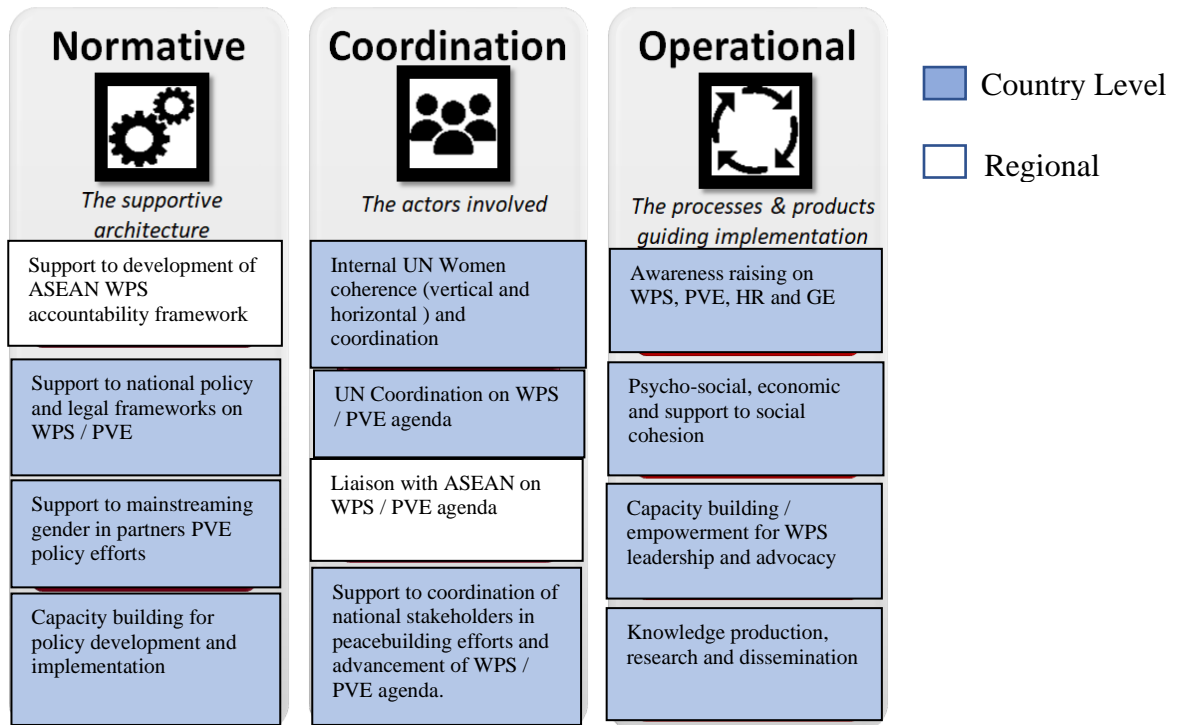
Normative

The supportive architecture

- Support to development of ASEAN WPS accountability framework
- Support to national policy and legal frameworks on WPS / PVE
- Support to mainstreaming gender in partners PVE policy efforts
- Capacity building for policy development and implementation

Coordination

The actors involved

- Internal UN Women coherence (vertical and horizontal) and coordination
- UN Coordination on WPS / PVE agenda
- Liaison with ASEAN on WPS / PVE agenda
- Support to coordination of national stakeholders in peacebuilding efforts and advancement of WPS / PVE agenda.

Operational

The processes & products guiding implementation

- Awareness raising on WPS, PVE, HR and GE
- Psycho-social, economic and support to social cohesion
- Capacity building / empowerment for WPS leadership and advocacy
- Knowledge production, research and dissemination

■ Country Level

□ Regional

Table 1: Building blocks framework for UN Women support to WPS in Asia Pacific Region
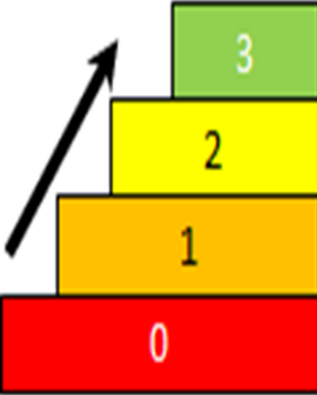
BUILDING BLOCKS	LINK TO TP10 TOC	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	EVIDENCE OF CHANGE	IMPACT (LONG TERM CHANGE)
NORMATIVE: Political, legislative, policy, institutional, financial frameworks	**Outputs: 1.3:** Member States adopt quality accountability frameworks, which are locally contextualized… **1.4.** Accountability frameworks are adequately financed, monitored & adapting to changing circumstances **4.1.** Operational mechanisms and structures in place for strengthening physical security and safety for women and girls	Technical assistance to strengthen legal, policy, institutional and financial frameworks at regional and national level.	Policies adopted (WPS, CPVE NAPs), institutional capacities to implement built (1.3); law enforcement, security and border services capacitated to integrate standards (4.1); WPS, CPVE commitments costed and budgeted (1.4)	Political commitment, integration of WPS CPVE measures into other legal documents and procedures; Institutional arrangements established; WPS, CPVE commitments funded	Political, legislative, policy, institutional, financial frameworks prioritise, mainstream and finance WPS agenda	Sustained enabling environment for women's participation, protection and prevention from violence and conflict; women benefit from relief and recovery
COORDINATION: Leadership, advocacy, partnerships, networks, mobilisation and capacity	**Outputs: 1.2** UN system empowered to meet WPS commitments (lead coordination & implementation of UN accountability frameworks on WPS **1.3, 1.4** *(see above)* **2.2:** Women participate and lead in effective early warning and conflict prevention mechanisms	Leadership, advocacy, brokering partnerships and mobilizing UN, regional bodies, development partners and national stakeholders, peacebuilding and conflict prevention synergies	Empowered and committed UN system (1.2), regional bodies, development partners and national stakeholders (1.3); Coordinated support to and implementation of policies (1.4); women's participation ensured (2.2)	Increased collaboration, coordination, diversified partnerships; Increased accountability of UN, development partners and national stakeholders; women's voice and agency ensured in coordination.	Coordinated decision-making; strengthened synergies; Reduced overlapping	Sustained ownership and leadership of national stakeholders in pursuing WPS and CPVE agenda at subnational, national and international level
OPERATIONAL: Mobilisation,	**Outputs:**	Mobilising and development of	Community stakeholders	Women's voice and agency strengthened;	Use of knowledge, skills in actions to	Communities at risk more resilient to

capacity, planning, design, implementation, data, information, M&E	**1.1:** Gender equality advocates have the resources and capacity to promote evidence based advocacy **4.1:** Operational mechanisms and structures in place for strengthening physical security and safety for women and girl **4.2:** Women and girls at risk and SGBV survivors have access to comprehensive redress, including justice, appropriate health & psycho-social support services	capacity of women's and community organisations; Dialogue and counter-narratives in communities at risk of radicalization; Psycho-social and economic support to women and youth at risk of radicalisation and victims of trafficking; Capacity building of law enforcement; Monitoring, evaluation, knowledge generation and sharing	understand phenomena of radicalization and VE, women's rights (4.1); Women understand risks, threats and their rights and have access to support services and protection mechanisms (4.2); Gender advocates have resources and capacity to promote evidence based advocacy (1.1)	Women's inclusion and economic independence increased; Women are empowered and their health and security assured and rights protected.	CPVE and prevent and protect women victims / at risk of trafficking and radicalization; Improved quality of services provided and implementation of WPS & CPVE interventions,	radicalisation, conflict and human trafficking

Source: Reconstructed by the Evaluation Team

The Building Block Progress Tool has been used to critically highlight where there may be blockages in the system that may be impeding – or accelerating – progress on specific activities. It also provides UN Women with a practical qualitative tool to assess the degree to which UN Women's activities across the triple mandate are helping to ensure the success of the overall system and the successful delivery of impact.

Figure 3: Building Block Progress Tool

	PROGRESS LEVEL	CHARACTERISTICS
3	Advanced progress	Deep seated institutionalised change across the enabling environment (all building blocks) supporting a transformation in collective and individual behaviours and changes in underlying social norms
2	Intermediate progress	Root causes are systematically identified and addressed by systematically building the enabling environment.
1	Early progress	Opportunistic and piecemeal changes to individual enabling building blocks.
0	Pre-progress	Ad hoc, short-term, standalone change

Source: UN Women Guidance Note: Evaluating Impact in Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

2   Findings

2.1 Relevance

Finding 1: The project is aligned to global, regional and national priorities placing attention on an increase of radicalisation and threat of violent extremism and particularly the recent trends of women taking an active role in extremism and terrorist activities, yet where community level efforts were implemented, enhanced targeting may have enhanced relevance.

The project is aligned with the WPS global framework, particularly UNSCRs 2242 (2015) which sets out to increase women's role in countering violent extremism and 1325 (2000) and subsequent related resolutions, including both aspects of the governments duties and the need to involve civil society organisations in PVE and WPS. It also links with SDGs 5 and 16 on gender equality and women's empowerment and peace justice and strong institutions, particularly the targets related to general safety and security, strengthened national institutions prevent violence and combat terrorism and promotion of non-discriminatory laws and policies. The PVE Project is linked to regional commitments on CPVE in ASEAN, particularly the Declaration to Counter the Rise of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism (2017) and ASEAN Plan of Action to Prevent and Counter the Rise of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism (2018-2025), action areas 1, 2 and 4 focused on community work on countering radicalisation and calling for cooperation with civil society, academia, religious leaders and other stakeholders in prevention and countering efforts.

The Project also responded to raised interest of national governments to develop national action plans of PVE and WPS and the need to ensure their participatory development and gender responsiveness as well as the need to address trends of radicalisation of women and youth and assist vulnerable and at-risk communities. Still, there is a perception that there was space for more in-depth consultations at the project design stage at the country level.

The interviews with both UN Women and their partners confirmed the project had a limited needs assessment, which was compensated over the years of implementation by continuous learnings from practice, project reviews and targeted research. With regards to site selection in the countries, for security reasons the project decided to engage with communities that were not considered to be "radicalized", but with some risk of radicalizations and the communities where UN Women or its partners had already worked. Reviewed documentation and some of the project partners interviewed suggested that some communities that might be more in need have not been reached although the partners believed they could have implemented the activities there.

Finding 2: While the project's theory of change integrated the key components to successfully work on PVE, the project design was quite ambitious considering unpredictable year by year funding and the short yearly implementation period and did not have a strategic approach connecting all the initiatives.

Although PVE project extended over four years of implementation, it consisted of four projects applied for and reported on an annual basis, without any multi-year commitment of the donor due to the source of funding; and no new donors were engaged. While conceptually linked with the regional and national priorities, its design was not equally strategic across output areas. A more strategic approach was taken with respect to normative work related to building accountability frameworks with the governments and civil society organisations.

Other components were implemented through multiple interventions in the communities and were channelled through partner civil society organisations and universities. Such project design with short term interventions had potential to address some of the needs on micro level, but unequal potential to scale up, synergise and contribute to the outcome over short periods of implementation. It is also visible through the outcome indicators in the result-based matrix. While it envisages to empower women to build resilient, cohesive and peaceful communities and prevent radicalisation and violent extremism, the key indicator follows people that are reached, rather than those meaningfully engaged in prevention and/or countering violent extremism. The other indicator counts the gender sensitive policies on PVE/WPS adopted and taking into account participatory approach used, it contributes to the outcome. This was also confirmed by project reports reviewed and stakeholder interviews.

ROAP and its partners at the country level took action to maintain relevance of the project during the COVID-19 pandemic, lasting since early 2020. These efforts entailed repurposing of funding of the country projects to respond to immediate needs of beneficiaries, moving of activities to online space, and the generation of a brief highlighting the linkages between the COVID-19 pandemic and WPS concerns. Activities organised at the universities were more suitable to be moved online (Bangladesh), while most of the activities in the village communities were stopped (Indonesia and Philippines). Stakeholders interviewed in this evaluation mostly confirmed that PVE efforts were stalled or significantly reduced due to restrictions of movement and focus of the governments to implement the measures and not connecting the COVID-19 crisis with WPS.

Interviewed stakeholders perceived that COVID-19 restrictions threaten to weaken the fragile social bonds established through social cohesion activities, due to distance but also focus of individual beneficiaries on their personal and household priorities in crisis. Some of the stakeholders raised concern about how radical groups might use the opportunities of having many young people on the internet during COVID-19 related restrictions and suggested this should be researched and properly addressed in the coming period.

2.2   Coherence and Coordination

Finding 3: UN Women ROAP PVE project was conceptually aligned with UN Women's global and country level strategic documents, with the exception of the regional SN. UN Women ROAP applied all aspects of its integrated mandate, but with more evidence of success on normative aspects, than operational and coordination.

Through the PVE project, UN Women ROAP ensured coherence with UN Women Strategic Plan 2018-2021 and its outcome 5. Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience and benefit equally from prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and from humanitarian action and its output 13. related to implementation of WPS commitments and more gender equality advocates influencing peace and security processes.

The project contributed to the implementation of the Regional Office Strategic Note 2018-2021 and its outcome 6.6 Women are empowered to build resilient, cohesive and peaceful communities to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism. However, this area of work is placed under the global norms impact area of the ROAP with limited conceptual alignment. UN Women's Office in the Philippines is directly under ROAP's Strategic Note. Indonesia, PVE programme is aligned to the Country Offices' Strategic Note Outcome 4.2 People living in Indonesia, especially those at risk of being left furthest behind, are empowered to fulfil their human development potential as members of a pluralistic, tolerant, inclusive, and just society, free of gender and all other forms of discrimination, and outputs 4.2.3 – 4.2.6 aiming at increasing capacities of public institutions, women in decision-making positions, local communities and youth to prevent and counter violent extremism.

While there were no synergies with other UN Women thematic areas and programmes at the regional level, ROAP managed to provide synergies with UN Women projects at the country level to increase effectiveness or sustainability of the results. For example, this related to consultations over National Action Plan on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in the Philippines, discussion around Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), through the Joint Project "Building Capacities for Sustaining Peace in Mindanao implemented by UNDP, UNICEF and UN WOMEN; and continuation of financial support to Peace Villages initiative in Indonesia, through the Project "Tackling the Threat of Violent Extremism and Its Impacts to Human Security in East Java" (The Guyub Project), implemented by UNDP, UNODC and UN Women, and financed by United Nations Trust for Human Security.

The PVE project integrated all aspects of UN Women's integrated mandate: normative, operational and coordination, although with limited horizontal interactions. Implementing its normative mandate at the country level, UN Women supported national policy and legal framework development (primarily WPS / PVE NAPs), provided technical support to engendering of UN partners PVE efforts and built capacities for policy development and implementation. Through coordination mandate, UN Women engaged in UN and national stakeholders' coordination of WPS and PVE agenda contributing its expertise and support to mainstreaming gender into joint efforts. Its operational mandate was exercised through ground level actions of awareness raising, psycho-social, economic and peer support to women and girls, capacity building for their leadership in the communities and knowledge generation and sharing. While each project achieved results at the micro level, only few of them were able to connect to wider WPS efforts, scale up and strengthen sustainability perspectives (more under effectiveness). There was also low level of connection between individual projects. Altogether, this affected the effectiveness and limited opportunities to scale up interventions.

Finding 4: Through UN, regional and national stakeholders coordination, UN Women contributed to building enabling environment for more effective joint work on WPS and CPVE, particularly in normative area of work.

With the UN, coordination is largely at the country level and through bilateral and multilateral communication to ensure effective use of resources in the areas of common interest, such as NAP WPS / PVE development and implementation and knowledge generation and sharing. UN agencies, particularly United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (UNDPPA) have been traditionally active in PVE area. Based on the documentation review and stakeholder interviews, UN Women has usually been the most proactive UN entity in initiating coordination, cooperation and exchange with other UN agencies. It often filled the gap in gender and violent extremism expertise in the joint efforts and using its convening power and presence or partnerships with CSOs in the field to bring the CSOs, women's groups and community voices to the national discussion forums on PVE, thus supporting participatory NAPs development.

UN coordination was usually organised along the project implementation through bilateral and multilateral contacts, and UN Country Teams and Gender Theme Groups were used occasionally as coordination platforms. Some of the examples of coordination were around NAPs on WPS / PVE development, co-hosting or participation in national and regional events on PVE or joint research. A good practice of more formal UN coordination at the country level is the UN Peace Hub in Indonesia UN Country Office, mostly used by UN Women, UNODC and UNDP. The hub is actually an office providing space for brainstorming, discussion and reflection on peace activities and operational work in programming and implementation. Due to covid-19 restrictions coordination through Peace Hub has completely stopped, however the agencies keep virtual contacts.

At the sub-regional level, coordination with UNDPPA and ASEAN has progressed substantially during the period 2017-2020 mainly due to the establishment of the Indonesia CO in 2019 and a P4 funded by core resources dedicated to the ASEAN Liaison function in Jakarta, which demonstrated UN Women's commitment to this partnership. UN Women's coordination with UNDPPA-PPO has also been recognized by stakeholders consulted as critical to catalyzing and supporting efforts of ASEAN to advance the WPS and PCVE agenda in the region.

At the national level UN Women coordinated with the key line ministries involved in development and implementaiton of CPVE and WPS NAPs and with civil society to raise their voice but also support operational support to local communities through civil society implementing partners.

2.3 Effectiveness

Finding 5: ROAP reported that it reached or surpassed all indicators set at the outcome levels, however the outcome indicators themselves were not formulated and monitored consistently to demonstrate the outcome of empowered women to build resilient, cohesive and peaceful communities. While the project reach surpassed 1.3 million people, evidence demonstrating resilience building is weak, except in few community projects.

The project set two indicators at its outcome level to demonstrate that women are empowered to build resilient, cohesive and peaceful communities to prevent terrorism and hate speech: one is the **number of individuals who have strengthened their understanding on the role women play in preventing terrorism, violent extremism and hate speech**, and the other is **number of gender-responsive policies or strategies developed that address violent extremism**.

With regards to the first indicator, the Project reported on an outstanding reach of 1,31 mil. individuals (1,11 mil planned), although this number itself does not indicate outcome level change, neither provided data always demonstrated stronger understanding of the phenomena observed. Most of this reach was achieved via social networks, radio and videos involving celebrities and influencers addressing issues of radicalisation[76] with limited information on the extent to which they translated into agency of the audience receiving the messages. According to the assessment of the video campaign[77] completed by the production company, around 90% of comments received about the videos were positive, the majority of participants in focus groups in controlled environment (research focus groups and participants in the training) and surveys reflected that the videos make ISIS propaganda less credible and they would share the videos with friends suspected of having sympathies for ISIS. The company used machine learning and emotional recognition equipment and algorithms to assess effectiveness of PVE videos noticing relevant facial expressions of curiosity, excitement and amusement in viewers. Some interesting data were provided on 10% reduction in pro-Islamic State tweets, Facebook and Instagram posts from Bahasa speaking parts of Indonesia after the launch of the videos. Again, this would require further exploration of other factors that might have influenced it and trends that followed in the period after that. Also, according to the project report, 25% of participants of a training in Bangladesh where the videos were shown went on to train their peers in the local communities on creation and dissemination of the counter-extremisms videos as their own voluntary action. This could have been followed up to get deeper insight into outcomes.

Overall, the results presented, tell more about the immediate reaction to the videos or short-term effects on the viewers, and do not assess the extent to which the target audience was empowered to build resilient communities. Potential of the videos could have been systematically exploited and researched in community activities, which would make the follow up on their effects easier. The same challenge exists with the other data presented to support claims that the outcome has been reached, for example number of women and men in the trainings, school events, community fairs and gatherings etc.

More systematic, longer-term approach and reporting on change was seen in the implementation of another initiative – The Peace Villages project In Indonesia, by the Wahid Foundation. 10 of 36 involved villages declared themselves Peace Villages as they committed to support peace and tolerance within the community. The communities accepted 9 Peace Indicators, which is followed by implementation of series of community-based activities (public buildings repair, cleaning of public spaces), women's empowerment trainings, economic support through business loans, institutionalization of community based early warning / early response groups (Pokjas) involving local government, community members, and ensuring women and youth representation. Interviews with key stakeholders and documentation provided information about economically empowered women in the

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[76] Short videos, including comedy and non-comedy videos involving well known people or influencers to attract the audience. For example Brainwash video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JlaQdaclIjA

[77] For example, one of the videos was reported to have more than 432,000 views. 86% of around 1200 comments on the video were positive, 10% neutral and only 3 are negative. Another video, with less viewers, was commented by 200 people, of which 98 were positive and 2 neutral. Comedy videos were watched three times longer in comparison to non-comedy videos. Focus groups in controlled environment and surveys with first time viewers discovered 60% / 70% of the viewers of 2 videos agreed that the videos make ISIS propaganda less credible and large majority of the viewers would share the videos with their friends they suspect have sympathies for ISIS. The company also used machine learning and emotional recognition algorithms to assess effectiveness of PVE videos identifying increase of relevant facial expressions of curiosity, excitement and amusement between 43 and 78%. In pre- and post- surveys among training participants who were exposed to learning and other counter-narrative content shows majority state they became more confident to resist the views of extremist groups and groups which exploit women, became inspired to create their own videos or the activities helped them to better understand how they can play a vital role in combating violent extremism.

communities (more than 300 women run businesses), with signs that their self-esteem was built and their position in the household and neighbourhood had improved, some women participating in the village decision-making, women and village authorities recognizing and challenging harmful practices (for example carok[78] in Madura Islands), setting women centres and task forces and early warning/early response mechanisms. Stakeholders consulted confirmed it was easier to approach peace villages and implement projects in comparison to the villages where no previous project was implemented. These changes in peace villages indicate there has been a contribution of UN Women and their partner's support in empowerment of women, but also of the communities and their leadership over the project duration. Important characteristic of this project is that it was addressing multiple elements of theory of change and building blocks over extended period of time. First efforts in community and women's empowerment started even before the UN Women's PVE project[79], and since 2017, the Peace Village Initiative has been supported through three phases of implementation[80], unlike most of the other PVE project partner actions that were supported for up to 10 months.

Another example was in Bangladesh, where the project by CSO Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha was building capacities and raising awareness of local communities to prevent violent extremism. CSO's presence in the field was used to implement consultations on women's priorities in WPS in 21 regions country-wide and feed learnings into the NAP WPS. Prior to that, a comprehensive training of trainers was organised to ensure better understanding of WPS and consultation process among future facilitators of consultations.

Several other initiatives supported either through partner agreements with CSOs or through service contracts with companies, were less connected with the wider WPS processes and not connected with each other so opportunities for synergies were missed too. Still, these projects managed to achieve their own isolated results at the micro level. For example, in Bangladesh, UN Women ROAP supported BRAC University to set up Women Peace Cafes at two universities as hubs for hundreds of students to discuss prevention of violent extremism among youth, build peace leadership among students and as incubators of social entrepreneurship ideas. The most promising socially responsible businesses were supported, such as a student-led business incubator, a community club for learning self-defence skills against sexual harassment and a students' magazine on women, career and campus-related issues. Students also involved in different community and humanitarian actions, including the distribution of hygiene packages to the most vulnerable during COVID-19 pandemic. Popular theatres were also supported as a mechanism to reach the wider public with messages on social cohesion, violent extremism, and gender. UN Women reported that close to 46,000 people were reached this way.

In Indonesia, the project supported an organization called INFEST to establish an online safe travel platform in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and provide PVE-related content for the Indonesian Migrant Workers Resource Center Portal[81]. As per partner and UN Women's reports, 2,966 women have taken the training and 18,780 people accessed 42 articles on the Safe Travel Platform and 31 articles focused on P/CVE was accessed by 77,133 users on the portal. The training also targeted Indonesian Embassies staff in Malaysia and Hong Kong SAR. Hundreds of thousands of people were reached through social media campaigns. According to Facebook analytics, the PVE-related content of the Facebook fan page of the Portal was shared by 11,912 viewers (approximate 51% women) and INFEST's social media campaign materials to counter the extremist rhetoric targeting women migrant workers reached 325,455.

In the Philippines, UN Women partnered with The Moropreneur Inc. and in Bangladesh with BRAC to empower women both in leadership and entrepreneurship as an effort to build resilience of the communities to radicalisation (details under finding 6).

Other smaller initiatives were also supported, such as Habibie Centre in Indonesia in capacity building project of women mediators and interfaith dialogue in the local communities; ECOWEB in the Philippines for empowerment of women susceptible to radicalization to initiate peace and development related policy advocacy. ECOWEB's project was suspended in December 2018, as reported by UN Women due to incompliance with financial regulations and a failure to implement the planned activities[82].

In Indonesia and Bangladesh, UN Women reported positive changes in the targeted communities at the end of the first year of implementation, based on the findings of the Study "Building an Evidence Base for Empowering Women for Peaceful Communities: A Case Study Of Bangladesh and Indonesia" conducted by Monash University[83]. The Study, implemented at the end of the first project phase after less than one year of implementation, showed a significant difference between programme and non-programme sites in terms of perception, awareness and knowledge on the phenomena related to gender and CPVE,

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[78] Traditional resolution of land, adultery, inter family conflicts by fighting or retaliation, even murder to return dignity.

[79] http://peacevillage.id/pages/bhineka-itu-berkah

[80] First two phases supported by UN Women's ROAP PVE Project and the current one under the Country Office's project the Project "Tackling the Threat of Violent Extremism and Its Impacts to Human Security in East Java" (The Guyub Project), implemented by UNDP, UNODC and UN Women, and financed by United Nations Trust for Human Security

[81] http://buruhmigran.or.id

[82] Light Review of External Light Review of 'Empowered Women, Peaceful Communities' A UN Women Project on Preventing Violent Extremism in Asia-Pacific March 2018 – May 2019, p.21

[83] Building an Evidence Base for Empowering Women For Peaceful Communities: A Case Study Of Bangladesh And Indonesia January 2019 https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/-/media/field%20office%20eseasia/docs/publications/2019/02/pve-monash-gps-report_isbn_r3.pdf?la=en&vs=1859

confidence to join prevention and countering initiatives etc. Gender differences in perceptions were also identified, showing women as more empowered. The research results could have been used rather as a baseline by UN Women and longitudinal study could have been beneficial to identify changes over time with the intention of understanding how UN Women and their partner's strategies were affecting the communities and potentially to attribute some of the effects to UN Women and their partners' programmes. Authors of the Monash University identified a few limitations in having the six sites that are not directly comparable and the inability to control for all other factors affecting the research findings. The selection criteria for the sites (more accessible, less radicalised and those in which partners already had worked) in which the project has been implemented might have also affected the research results.

Table 2: Overview of reported support provided through ROAP PVE initiatives that included direct financial support to beneficiaries (2017-2020)

Results	Indicators	Targets	UN Women reports to donor (not validated by the evaluation team)
Outcome 1: Women are empowered to build resilient, cohesive and peaceful communities to prevent terrorism and hate speech	Number of individuals who have strengthened their understanding of the role women play in preventing violent extremism and the gender dynamics of this threat.	1,118,003	**1,311,038 people reached with CPVE awareness raising and capacity building** *(target surpassed, 2020 not included)*
	Number of gender-responsive policies or strategies developed that address violent extremism.	5	**4 adopted; 1 draft** • Bangladesh: 1 NAP WPS (adopted) • Indonesia: 1 NAP PVE (adopted) • Philippines: 1 NAP PVE (adopted) • Sri Lanka: 1 NAP WPS (draft) • Region: 1 ASEAN Plan of Action C/PCVE (adopted)
Output 1.1: Women have increased resources and capacity to lead efforts that build resilience and social cohesion in their communities	Number of women who benefit from entrepreneurship activities in communities at risk of radicalization	5653 women	**5,353 women** • 2,361 in Indonesia • 2,320 in Bangladesh • 672 in the Philippines (in 2020 process reported on track data not available at the time of evaluation)
	Number of communities at risk of radicalization engaged in dialogues	201 communities	**191 communities** (with partial data for 2020) • 117 in Bangladesh • 52 in Indonesia • 22 in the Philippines
Output 2: Governments have increased access to the necessary gender expertise and women's groups have increased capacities to influence the development of gender-sensitive policies to prevent and counter terrorism, violent extremism and hate speech	Number of dialogues between women's groups and networks, and government institutions on gender sensitive PVE	346	**341** (without data for 2020)
	Number of governmental and intergovernmental institutions that receive technical support on gender sensitive approaches to PVE	33	**48** governmental and intergovernmental institutions received technical assistance (2020 partially included)

Output 3: Young women leaders have strengthened capacity to use social media to produce and disseminate alternative narratives to terrorism, violent extremism and hate speech	Number of views of the positive messages promoting peace and conflict prevention posted on social media including by the young women (and men)	**Target:** 4.3 mil. views	UN Women counter narratives viewed over 4.2 million times in South and Southeast Asia and progressing
	Number of videos available on social media providing an alternative or counter to terrorism, violent extremism and/ or hate speech that engages with gender dynamics.	**Target:** 9 videos developed by YouTube influencers 37 short videos developed by young women	8 videos developed by YouTube influencers 27 short videos developed by digital literacy training participants
Output 4: Regional multi-stakeholder platform of cooperation among South and Southeast Asia countries is strengthened to promote good practices and evidence on the use of gender and social media to promote peace and counter violent extremism, hate speech and misogyny is generated	Support platforms for regional and international knowledge sharing of good practices and lessons learnt, as well as dialogue to identify joint approaches and s between government, civil society and academia.	**Target:** 47 regional meetings (organised, co-organised, participated at)	46
	Research development on understanding the linkages between violent incidents, hate speech and misogyny on social media.	**Target:** 21 knowledge products	21 knowledge products developed

Source: UN Women PVE Project Reports not validated by the evaluation team

Finding 6: Leadership and economic support interventions contributed to empowerment on the individual and household level (economic, self-esteem, relationships) and to some extent at peer-groups level. Engagement of women at the community level to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism is still anecdotal and more inherent to Indonesia Peace Villages programme where a longer-term and comprehensive approach was taken.

Under the assumption that violent extremism and radicalisation are closely related to exclusion and poverty, UN Women and its CSO partners incorporated economic empowerment of women and leadership programmes into their interventions in all three countries observed in the case study. According to the project reports in Bangladesh, Indonesia, and the Philippines more than 5,000 women received leadership and entrepreneurship training, while 1,922 women received business development grants, loans or connection to the market. In the Philippines, 213 men were involved as well and the total of 18 women's cooperatives have been established.

Table 2. provides an overview of the WPS economic empowerment initiatives that included direct cash and equipment transfers to beneficiaries. As can be noted, very different approaches were taken in each site and even within each country; and the financial resources given to beneficiaries varied dramatically from USD 170 per person to USD 466 in the same country.

Table 3: Overview of support provided through ROAP WPS initiatives that included direct financial support to beneficiaries (2017-2019)

Project / Country	No. Of Beneficiaries	Amount	USD Per capita investment	Initial results
PVE 1: Bangladesh	600	USD 280,000	USD 466	Increased income, perception and decision making in families, perception in the community (all), new products, new cooperatives (PHL) awareness on PVE (BGD, IDN)
PVE 1: Indonesia	400	USD 74,000 loans [and 39,000 equipment]	USD 185 [excluding equipment]	
PVE 2: Philippines	885 / 18 cooperatives	USD 10,350 to cooperatives, plus equipment, supply, material, and ingredients to start up the cooperatives	USD 575 / cooperative	
PVE 2: Bangladesh	230 in a different area than PVE1	USD 39,100	USD 170	*Sources: Project reports, reviews, evaluation interviews*
PVE 2: Bangladesh	20 students (4 groups)	USD 4,700	USD 1175 / group	

In the Philippines, UN Women partnered with The Moropreneur Inc. to empower women through the development of craft-based social enterprises in Basilan and Maguindanao provinces in BARMM. A total of 885 beneficiaries (672 women) in 22 communities were provided trainings in leadership and social entrepreneurship and 18 cooperatives have been established and at the same time served as peer support groups in pursuing their business ideas to women. In Maguindanao, women produced water hyacinth, woven handicrafts, corn-based and coconut-based products and cocoa soap. In Basilan, women produced bamboo tea and straws, cassava chips, dried seafood, and woven handicrafts.

The evaluation team interviewed leaders of 8 of a total of 18 cooperatives supported through the PVE project in the Philippines in 2018-2019 in Basilan and Maguindanao and 2 cooperative leaders to understand the extent to which the economic empowerment initiatives combined with leadership training and networking of women empowered them to participate in the community building and contributed to PVE.

All of the interviewed women saw some economic benefits of the programme, although in most cases businesses are still fragile and susceptible to external threats. Seven of them claimed to have improved their self-esteem and self-confidence to run the cooperative, but also to position themselves better in the family and in the neighbourhood, while four engaged with the wider community in advocacy, barangays decision-making, health promotion and vaccination efforts.

Women's peer support and networking was recognised as an important factor of empowerment as well as the need for local authorities and governments to support the emerging businesses through their local development programmes. The Moropreneur continued to be on disposal to women's cooperatives even after the project ended and its help was recognised through advisory support, particularly in COVID-19 pandemics suggesting orientation to production of face masks instead of traditional garments. The next step proposed by the key informants is connection of the cooperatives work with local development planning processes, but due to the short duration and low level of citizen's participation in the region the project could not scale up the efforts.

In Bangladesh, UN Women reported that 1,200 women across 85 unions in six districts (Cox's Bazar, Dinajpur, Jessore, Joypurhat, Moulvibazar, and Shatkhira) strengthened their capacity for business development, leadership and PVE and 600 women received financial support. According to UN Women's reports, they were sensitised to identifying early warning signs of radicalisation in adults and children in their own communities and contributing to prevention through community dialogues on peace and conflict, early marriage, domestic violence and community actions with school students.

In Indonesia the economic empowerment of women through loans programmes was implemented by Wahid Foundation as a part of Peace Villages programme. UN Women reported that 2,661 women received leadership and entrepreneurship training and 400 women benefited from loans and equipment provided. Economic empowerment was seen as an important component of the Peace Village programme and PVE efforts as it is combined with leadership skills, builds self-esteem, supports bonding and peer-support among women. According to the reports of Wahid Foundation and key informant interviews, empowered women engage in the community more easily and participate in the village planning processes, facilitate community dialogues and participate in early warning community groups. In one case economic empowerment programmes were reported as a way to integrate a woman connected with radical group into the community and help her start a business.

There were many lessons learned from the first year of implementation. The monitoring missions conducted by the ROAP team identified key issues with the design and implementation. Firstly, the stipulated approach of savings and loans groups had been replaced by microfinance with 30% interest rate, which was disagreed by UN Women and reduced by the implementing partner, which they had already been operating within the same communities; another challenge was that several women who received the loans ended up giving the loan to their husband. Secondly, the partner did not use a standard curriculum for the capacity building efforts; thus, when participants were asked about the learning sessions, they only referred to financial literacy skills with

limited mention of peace, harmony or women's rights issues; it was also noted that the groups of women already knew each other, thus linkages with peacebuilding were unclear. And lastly, in some cases communities were not consulted on the choice of business resulting in equipment that was not used by the community or ongoing business support; for example, in one case the cooperative was provided with washing machines, but a monitoring mission by ROAP identified that these machines had been sitting unused for some time and the cooperative was not interested in developing the business. A follow-up mission report in February 2018 and the light review confirmed that UN Women had integrated the lessons and supported the IP to make changes to the approach, such as integrating a stronger peacebuilding component. However, the light review (2019) noted "In Indonesia, several of the business and cooperatives that were established in phase 1 of the program were not successful and struggled to maintain group membership. Some interview participants discussed their concerns that without longer-term support to the women participating in economic initiatives, beneficiaries could go into debt or be unable to repay their loans, and the programme could end in doing more harm than good. Other interview participants mentioned that they wished there had been stronger economic analysis and reflection, such as market or value chain analysis, done before setting up economic modalities. They described a need to better tailor livelihoods activities to local realities, including establishing stronger links with local service providers. These participants felt that the economic activities could have been stronger if there had been more time for reflection on the most effective and context specific strategies for livelihood approaches." However, neither the light review referenced, or this evaluation conducted site visits.

Many key informants of this evaluation suggested that the direct link between economic empowerment and PVE is not strong and there are other more significant factors that contribute to radicalisation such as social exclusion, discrimination, disturbed family relationships, unaddressed grievances. Still they believe economic empowerment can contribute to individual and collective empowerment of women and to their active engagement in the communities on various issues, including peacebuilding and PVE. Additionally, some of the end beneficiaries stated that through economic empowerment programmes, entire families are engaged, and their cohesion supported so they believe risks of alienation of family members is reduced.

Finding 7: ROAP PVE projects made key contributions to advancing the normative agenda on WPS, particularly WPS/CPVE National Action Plans and localised WPS accountability frameworks.

ROAP contributions through its regional programmes to advance the normative agenda on WPS and mainstream gender in CPVE policy framework were recognised by regional and national counterparts. Advancements at the country level with respect to NAPs were notable, and progress was also made at the sub-regional level with respect to advancing WPS/PVE in the ASEAN sub-region. Normative support usually included research, awareness raising, consultations, capacity building and technical assistance, and evidence-based policy advocacy.

ROAP in coordination with UN Women offices at country level participating in regional projects supported development of NAPs on WPS / PCVE in Bangladesh, Philippines and Indonesia, mostly through engagement of gender experts, capacity building of line ministries and ensured inclusion of CSOs in consultations. Stakeholders pointed to the inclusive and wide consultation which informed NAP development as the key achievement of UN Women, which helped to ensure diverse voices were heard. UN Women contributed to supporting localisation of the WPS agenda: in the Philippines, BARMM Transitional Authority accepted the Women's Agenda and was supported in development of the Regional WPS Action Plan, while in Indonesia, PCVE NAP is localised through Peace Villages and their Peace Declarations. While policy work and capacity building of national counterparts were recognised, key government partners and CSOs consulted expected the UN to support the effective implementation of adopted NAPs/policy frameworks. They noted that there was an opportunity for regional project supported COs to better articulate the longer-term approach for supporting implementation[84].

- **In Bangladesh,** UN Women reported that technical support was provided to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in organising public consultations and drafting the NAP WPS 2019-2022 through context analysis, workshops, dialogues and awareness raising. The consultations were organised by women's organisation Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha through the network of 21 grass-roots level CSOs to support inclusive NAP development. UN Women reported that 21 consultations were organised with 639 women and 231 men. Participation of the UN agencies, academia, research organizations and think tanks was reported. A road map on how the implementation would take place was developed to guide the process going forward. NAP was launched at the end of 2019.

- **In Indonesia**, UN Women supported the National Counter-Terrorism Agency in developing a gender sensitive NAP on PCVE. Both UN and Government stakeholders consulted recognised strong contribution of UN Women to the pillar on prevention, where empowering of women and community work is addressed. UN Women supported one consultation event among the institutions and one civil society and community consultation voicing their needs. Insights from peace villages were considered and the model was envisioned to be in the forefront for the implementation of the NAP PVE. The NAP was launched in January 2021. In cooperation with the Ministry of Villages and the village leaderships the peace village agenda

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[84] This also corresponds to the finding of the Corporate Evaluation of UN Women's Support to NAPs on WPS (2021) that there is sufficient evidence and demand for UN Women to go beyond the development of WPS NAPs and systematically support their implementation, p.52

was institutionalised at the local level. Peace Declarations were adopted by village leadership, defining the peacebuilding agenda.

- **In the Philippines**, UN Women provided a gender expert to the inter-agency technical group and supported consultations around the NAP PCVE development. The NAP-PCVE places a strong emphasis on implementation by local and regional government actors in Mindanao, including the BARMM. Following the NAP, in partnership with the Department of Interior and Local Government, a guidance note was developed for implementation of the gender provisions in the NAP. The NAP development was also supported by UNDP and the joint project Peacebuilding Fund supported project "Building Capacities for Sustaining Peace in Mindanao" implemented by UN Women, UNDP and UNICEF. Some participants of the consultations noted that the NAP consultations were inclusive and time-efficient, however rather than seeking inputs during the design stage, the consultations were focused on checking participant's opinions about existing plans, and thus did not feel that their opinions were being integrated. At the level of BARMM UN Women supported Bangsamoro Autonomous Region Women's Summit in 2019 and facilitated the 10-point "Women's Agenda" as a foundation for engendering transitional and peace processes in the region and together with UNDP, UNFPA supported the Bangsamoro Women's Commission in development of the Regional Action Plan on WPS.

2.4 Human Rights and Gender Equality

Finding 8: Intention of ROAP to address human rights, gender equality and support transformation of social norms was visible in the approach, combining capacity building, economic empowerment and social cohesion interventions throughout the project and identifying key vulnerable groups to be involved. Short term nature of the overall project and even shorter duration of partner interventions in the communities prevented deeper transformational change.

UN Women ROAP and the COs paid attention to gender equality issues and power relations in the project design and envisaged both, normative interventions to engage the duty bearers to systemically address them and community interventions to address women's exclusion, psycho-social and economic needs and in some cases to work with the communities to sustain what was achieved through empowerment. Still, no in-depth analysis and rationale for the groups planned to be reached was provided, neither was information on how the groups would be identified and engaged. In the reports from partners, there was no disaggregated data on participation and there was limited information on effects on marginalized groups reached. Overall, there was room for strengthening a more systematic approach and partner's capacity on social inclusion and intersectionality.

Based on the interviews, the evaluation found that in some cases specific groups were targeted through partner projects or direct UN Women engagement in the field such as women living in poverty or living in remote areas, former combatants, indigenous women, young women and girls. There was no approach to women with disabilities and LGBTIQ persons. Stakeholders consulted in the Philippines noted UN Women's network with CSOs in the field supported engagement of ethnic minorities in the most remote islands of the BARMM.

The empowerment interventions in both Indonesia and Bangladesh were reported to have contributed to changes at the household and community level. Women increased their self-esteem, demonstrated they can earn for living together with men, became visible and more respected in the communities and some report to have engaged in villages decision making. Other transformative changes are still not visible.

An exception is the Peace Villages Programme in Indonesia, which unlike other partners' projects, established its foundation in the communities even before the PVE Project, which allowed continuous nurturing of the processes addressing gender inequalities and power relations in the communities. Peace Villages also caught the attention of the Government during NAP PCVE development, which committed to promoting the model.

The evaluation found that in other cases the interventions were implemented in silos and stakeholders were not aware of the bigger picture or of other PVE actions in their country or region, which limited the opportunities for transformative processes to be embraced by other stakeholders, including the governments. External stakeholders see less of the transformative effects of UN Women's support and rather tended to emphasise its normative support. Therefore, more integrated work with other UN agencies might also contribute to information exchange on transformative efforts, synergies and scaling effective approaches.

2.5 Sustainability

Finding 9: ROAP's projects generated commitment and ownership from national stakeholders to advance the normative agenda on WPS and PVE, while ownership at the community level is reported to be happening through the Peace Village initiative in Indonesia and Peace Cafes in Bangladesh.

UN Women ROAP recognized the importance of ensuring policy level change to enhance the sustainability of efforts. ROAP supported consensus building around priorities at all levels of governance (sub-regional, national, local and community): from the ASEAN level commitments on PVE through the NAPs on WPS and PCVE to village peace declarations and development priorities. ROAP also supported capacity building of key partners to support the implementation of policies. All this, generated commitment, and ownership from national stakeholders in the governments and civil society sectors.

On the positive side ROAP and COs managed to engage not only with the ministries mandated with gender equality and social affairs, but also with other key line ministries and agencies, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bangladesh, Ministry of

Foreign Affairs, National Counter-Terrorism Agency and Ministry of Villages in Indonesia which built a solid foundation for future engagement on WPS and PVE. However, evaluation interviews showed that the capacities and support from the government is not equal across different institutions, particularly in the Philippines and further efforts are needed to build them and get whole of the government support for the PVE and WPS agenda. There are also concerns among key informants of this evaluation about implementation of these policies. Although some of the NAPs ROAP supported were adopted more than a year ago, interviewed stakeholders did not necessarily see their implementation, except some contributions through development projects. Therefore, several key informants called for stronger UN programming to support policy implementation to keep the momentum.

Some of the local implementing partners, such as Wahid Foundation in Indonesia, BRAC University in Bangladesh and Bangsamoro Women's Commission in the Philippines demonstrated commitment to continue with the activities and sustain the results after the project ends. As policy commitments need to be backed financially, there are good examples of initial support to NAP PCVE in Indonesia, where the Government advocated for scaling up of the Peace Villages as well as to multiply the practices in other villages countrywide. Additionally, Wahid Foundation and their partners in the villages identified the Government's village fund as a good opportunity to materialize the village development priorities supported by the project. It is also likely that Peace Cafes in Bangladesh will be able to survive beyond the project as the ideas were sowed from within the University and there is strong commitment among professors and students to continue the practice. This also demonstrates that those activities that received continuous financing and were implemented through well-established partners are more likely to continue working on the same issue beyond the project implementation period.

Other achieved results are fragile and if ROAP does not ensure long-term follow-up, the opportunities to support sustainability, if any, are likely to be missed. Emerging social bonds, developed through multi-dimensional capacity building (psycho-social support, leadership skills, economic empowerment, entrepreneurship, advocacy, safe spaces for women) are put to the test because of short project duration and COVID-19 restrictions and social distancing. There was space for stronger linkages between the women's empowerment programmes and wider community dynamics, other peacebuilding and development efforts by the UN agencies and national partners or local government planning and budgeting processes.

Unfortunately, the one-year time frame of the projects and changing of beneficiaries and locations in each phase limited these opportunities and possibilities to achieve the project's ambitious objectives. The same challenge transferred to the CSO partners which were contracted to implement different types of community interventions. The evaluation team reviewed the partner agreements and tracked when they were signed - these short-term agreements (between 6 and 10 months) were finalized during the first 2-6 months of project implementation; the partners also required an inception phase, thus in the end only an estimated 4-6 months was spent on actual implementation. Additionally, the PVE project did not have clearly defined exit strategies despite being clearly defined as one-year projects with uncertainty of extension.

Figure 7: Timeline of partner projects reconstructed by the evaluation team

	2017		**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
		BEI			
Bangladesh		BNPS 1	BNPS 2		
		BRAC	BRAC 2		
			BRAC UNI 1	BRAC UNI 2	BRAC UNI 3
Indonesia		W F. 1	WF. 2		WF. 3 (GUYUB)
			Habibie C.		
			INFEST		
Philippines			TMI		

BEI – Bangladesh Entreprise Institute
BNPS - Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha
BRAC – Building Resources Across Communities
BRAC UNI – Brac University
WF – Wahid Foundation
INFEST - Institute of Education Development, Social, Religious and Cultural Studies
TMI – The Moropreneur Inc
GUYUB - Phase 3 of Peace Villages Initiative was funded through the Project "Tackling the Threat of Violent Extremism and Its Impacts to Human Security in East Java" (The Guyub Project), implemented by UN Women CO and financed by United Nations Trust for Human Security.

Source: Reconstructed by the evaluation team based on partner agreements under PVE phases 1-4

2.6 Efficiency

Finding 10: The approach to programming, monitoring, and learning combined with staff-turnover and short-term funding scheme limited the efficiency of the implementation.

Several other factors contributed to limited efficiency of the WPS team with respect to its ability to support both countries in the region and regional efforts:

1. The PVE project required strengthening in terms of the project design to ensure a robust and meaningful monitoring system, particularly as it was implemented in a complex setting and timely capture of learnings on piloted initiatives and on what works and why was needed. At the Strategic Note level, there was a lack of appropriate outcome indicators that measured the changes foreseen and adequate measures for the output level. For example, at the outcome level (outcome 6.6 and 6.7 of the ROAP Strategic Note) contribution to resilience was aimed for, however, the number of adopted policies and measures was the indicator as well as the number of people reached, such as participants in the events, trainings, fairs, audience of video and radio broadcasts etc. At the output level indicators such as raised awareness, improved understanding, increased skills etc. are defined, however mostly number of participants or recipients were mentioned without a sign of the extent to which awareness was enhanced and how enhanced awareness was put into action. There was no tracking of participants between project phases or of synergies between various interventions, which resulted in a limited understanding of how the components worked together to achieve social cohesion and resilience. ROAP attempted to analyse the changes in the targeted communities, but it was done at the end of year 1. As resilience building requires multidimensional efforts over time, longitudinal study of these changes would be more appropriate. The WPS team dedicated resources for an annual review of the PVE project that contributed key insights for the subsequent phases. The WPS team developed a management response which also demonstrated dedication to learning.

2. While there were country level project coordinators, the fact that key issues with project implementation were not flagged until the regional team was in the field signified weaknesses with respect to the monitoring and oversight of country level activities in the field. The WPS team dedicated resources to a M&E Specialist for the duration of the projects. However, she ended up wearing many hats due to the staff turnover and ended up becoming the project manager for another WPS project - joint UNODC project on trafficking. The challenges of limited capacities and the overload of staff at UN Women were noticed by partners as well.

3. UN Women systems were not supportive of large-scale funding to be implemented in a short time frame: The IAS audit of the ROAP (2019) noted that "ROAP had asked the Programme and Strategic Partnership Divisions for programming guidance; a custom project document template; and a modified project appraisal mechanism to benefit field offices managing short-term projects given that their short timeline might not permit standard appraisal procedures," but none were provided. Country personnel were responsible for primary guidance, oversight on programme management in the field and financial reporting, but the capacities at that level were stretched as well. The regional projects were mainly implemented by offices that were not designated as country offices with delegation of authority (or were in transition), meaning that substantial oversight and operational support had to be provided by the ROAP. Thus, with the high amount of funds that were directly implemented by ROAP (estimated 43.51% of total of USD 16.3 mil and WPS outcome area representing 47% of the total ROAP budget) and complexity of administrative procedures that were not adequate for one-year time frames to implement large amount of funds, the team had to focus on the project implementation.

3   Assessment of Building Blocks

Based on the key findings of this case study, the following are results of the assessment of building blocks compared against Progress tool.

Table 4: Assessment of Normative, Coordination and Operational Building Blocks on UN Women CPVE efforts

Normative building blocks	The evaluation assessed the normative building block as the strongest building block. It is at the level of intermediate progress as significant steps and results in building enabling environment for policy work have been achieved
Support to development of ASEAN WPS accountability framework	UN Women strongly engaged on WPS and PVE policy development processes at subregional level (ASEAN) and national level in observed three countries. It brought its expertise, gender mainstreaming and support to the participation or voicing the needs and priorities of civil society and vulnerable groups in these processes.
Support to national policy and legal frameworks on WPS / PVE	
Support to gender mainstreaming in partners PVE efforts	Although there was significant effort invested in gender mainstreaming of the efforts of partner institutions and CSOs and the engagement in some countries went beyond those institutions in charge of gender and social affairs, ownership was still not developed across governments but rather with those ministries and champion public officials interested in the agenda.

Capacity building for policy development and implementation	There was extensive and strategic capacity building of the government and CSO for policy development, but there are concerns about the readiness to support implementation. There is space to better connect research conducted within the project with policy development.

Coordination building blocks	The evaluation assessed the coordination building block is at the level of intermediate progress as UN Women invests more or less systematic efforts (depending on the target group) to strengthen coordination for stronger effectiveness and efficiency of WPS and CPVE and this contribution is recognised by the partners.
Internal UN Women's vertical and horizontal coherence and coordination	Vertically, regional PVE project has been well aligned with UN Women Strategic Plan and coordinated with country level WPS efforts; There is space for strengthening coordination among different UN Women's thematic areas at the regional and country levels, as PVE programme use some of the similar strategies, political and economic empowerment in particular.
UN Coordination on WPS / PVE agenda	UN Women used its key asset – knowledge and expertise as a contribution to UN coordination on CPVE and became an important partner. Still, UN Women is not perceived as a coordinator on WPS and PVE but rather as a contributor to UN efforts. Without a strategy that clearly outlines ROAPs vision for coordination, opportunities for achieving greater impact through influencing UN system efforts may be lost.
Liaison with ASEAN on WPS/PVE agenda	UN Women, UNDPPA and ASEAN recognised importance of coordination, technical assistance and policy development to prioritise WPS and CPVE on the sub regional level agenda as well as at national agenda of member states.
Support to coordination of national stakeholders in peacebuilding efforts and advancement of WPS/PVE agenda	Systematic approach to national stakeholders' coordination was ensured around policy development processes and individual projects implemented by partners. On the downside, only few projects were able to connect to wider WPS efforts, scale up and strengthen sustainability perspectives. There was also low level of connection between individual projects. Altogether, this affected the effectiveness and limited opportunities to scale up interventions.

Operational building blocks	The evaluation assessed the operational building block as the weaker one and at the level of early progress, but still building an enabling environment. The PVE project objectives were set too ambitiously for the complex contexts in the three observed countries, particularly taking into consideration the short-term project time frame, the high number of actions initiated under annual project cycles, the limited human resources of UN Women and its complex administrative procedures. This did not allow for sufficient piloting, experimenting, analysis and learning for scaling-up, exploration and using synergies among initiatives and overall strengthening sustainability perspectives.
Awareness raising on WPS, PVE, HR and GE and support to social cohesion	ROAP raised awareness on WPS and PVE among by reaching more than 1.3 million people with its awareness raising activities, using innovative approaches such as comedy, videos, cartoons, street theatre, radio shows as well as a series of publications and in person presentations. How these efforts may have contributed towards changing attitudes and building resilience in the communities is still not well understood, as the awareness raising activities were not clearly connected to other efforts on the ground.
Psycho-social, economic and peer- support to most vulnerable	Psycho-social support, leadership skills, economic empowerment, entrepreneurship skills, of safe spaces and peer-support groups for women were recognised as beneficial factors to support women's leadership and agency. However, the short-term project time frame did not allow for comprehensive development. Initiatives that showed more promising results were those that were supported over longer periods of time and used integrated approaches and were connected to the government's PCVE or development efforts at local and/or national level.
Capacity building / empowerment for WPS leadership and advocacy	Capacity building of partners institutions along the project of PVE policy development led to raised awareness and brought forward some champions in the governments and partner CSOs who can continue to push for the WPS and CPVE agenda. Economic empowerment led to empowerment on the individual and household level (economic,

	self-esteem, relationships) and to some extent at peer-groups level. Engagement of women at the community level to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism is still anecdotal. The results of capacity building were not followed over time or across PVE projects and conclusions on their effects remain limited.
Knowledge generation, learning and sharing (*for more information see Publications Case Study of this evaluation report*)	Publications and communication products on CPVE have helped to fill a gap in knowledge and information in the WPS space UN Women with respect to WPS in the AP region amongst partners. Still there is a need for more attention to be paid to disseminaiton and stronger follow up on how these publications are used, what the changes in knowledge are thanks to them.

4. Case study suggestions

- Regardless of the short-term funding, ROAP should develop a comprehensive WPS ToC and embed PVE within it. The ToC needs to consider relevant stakeholders and necessary synergies of UN Women's, other UN, governments and CSO' initiatives needed to achieve the results.
- Based on the ToC, the projects should develop scaling up and institutionalisation strategies for successful initiatives as well as overall exit strategies.
- Development of the ToC needs to analyse the situation of socially vulnerable groups and identify strategies to address their needs. The projects need to identify disaggregated baseline status and indicators of success related to vulnerable groups and regularly assess progress.
- ROAP should explore possibilities for maximizing its coordination mandate with respect to WPS. It is currently limited to joint project design and exchange of information during implementation.
- ROAP should strengthen monitoring, reporting and overall risk management by developing a relevant toolkit and supporting implementing partners in these functions. It should provide for longitudinal research to observe transformative potential of its projects to be able to learn about what works in complex contexts. Transformative role of awareness raising campaigns should also be researched to determine the effects of the campaigns.
- ROAP should explore potential synergies of WPS and PVE efforts with other UN Women thematic areas, particularly political participation, ending violence against women, and women's economic empowerment as WPS efforts often focused on these issues or used similar empowerment strategies. This can also support efficient resource use and extended support to beneficiaries in case of short-term projects.

Annex 10: UN Women AP WPS Funding compared to Global Gender and Peace Indexes

Comparing the WPS Index (developed by Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security[85]), Global Gender Gap Index[86] (GGGI, developed by World Economic Forum), Fragility State Index[87] (FSI, developed by the Fund for Peace), and the Global Terrorism Index (GTI)[88] (Institute for Economics and Peace, Australia) with the level of UN Women's budgets in AP region revealed that countries indicated as more gender equal, less fragile and less impacted by terrorism received more of UN Women's funding. Among the countries in the AP region with WPS budget, Afghanistan and Myanmar were lower ranked on the WPS scale observing well-being and inclusion (economic, social, political); justice (formal laws and informal discrimination); and security (at the family, community, and societal levels), but received less funding than for example Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Indonesia (Indonesia being 95th, which is relatively high ranking at this scale). At the same time, Pakistan with very low performance on WPS scale had far less funding for WPS programmes (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Correlation between UN Women Asia-Pacific (2017-2020) WPS budget and WPS Index
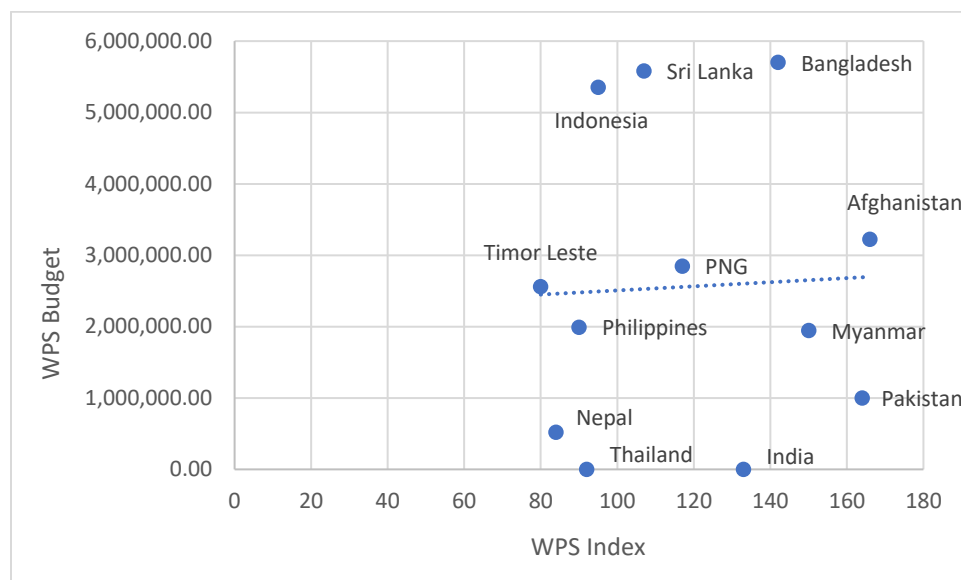
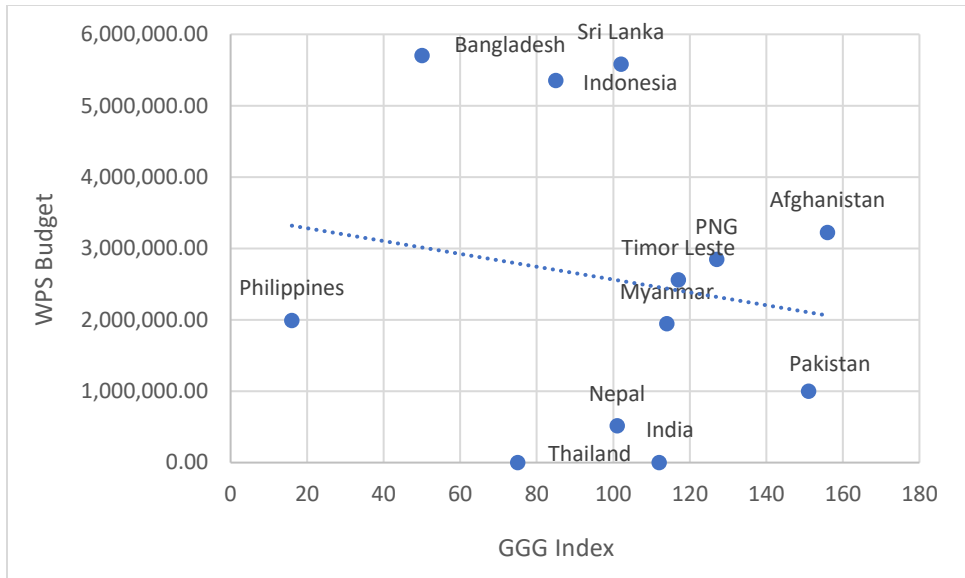*Source: Evaluation portfolio review*

The Philippines ranked 16th on the GGGI (the lowest level of gender inequality) while Papua New Guinea (PNG) ranked 127th (the highest level of gender inequality). Looking at the correlation between WPS budget of each country and their corresponding GGGI, there is a weak negative correlation between the two indicators, meaning that countries with a high level of gender inequality such as PNG, Timor-Leste and Myanmar did not necessarily receive the highest level of WPS funding (see Figure 2). Bangladesh and Nepal are outliers here where Bangladesh had the highest level of WPS budget of more than 5.7 million USD (however, over one third of these funds went to Cox's Bazaar where the Rohingya refugee crisis has been protracted); while Nepal was ranked the among far less gender equal countries, but had the low WPS budget of half a million USD.

Figure 2: Correlation between UN Women Asia-Pacific (2017-2020) WPS budget and Global Gender Gap Index

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[85] Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security, Women, Peace and Security Index 2019/2020: https://giwps.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/WPS-Index-2019-20-Report.pdf

[86] World Economics Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2020: https://www.weforum.org/reports/gender-gap-2020-report-100-years-pay-equality

[88] Vision for Humanity, Institute for Economics and Peace, Global Terrorism Index: measuring the impact of terrorism 2020: https://www.visionofhumanity.org/maps/global-terrorism-index/#/

Source: Evaluation portfolio review

Positive correlation between WPS funding and Fragile State Index (FSI) ranking was also found (Figure 3), as higher index ranking indicates lower fragility, the positive correlation between WPS funding and FSI ranking indicates that countries with low fragility received higher levels of WPS budgets. On the fragility index scale, Indonesia ranked 96th meaning the least fragile state while Afghanistan ranked 9th meaning the most fragile state. Countries with a high level of fragility such as Afghanistan and Myanmar received a low level of WPS budget while Indonesia with the lowest level of fragility received almost the highest level of WPS budget (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Correlation between UN Women Asia-Pacific (2017-2020) WPS budget and Fragile State Index
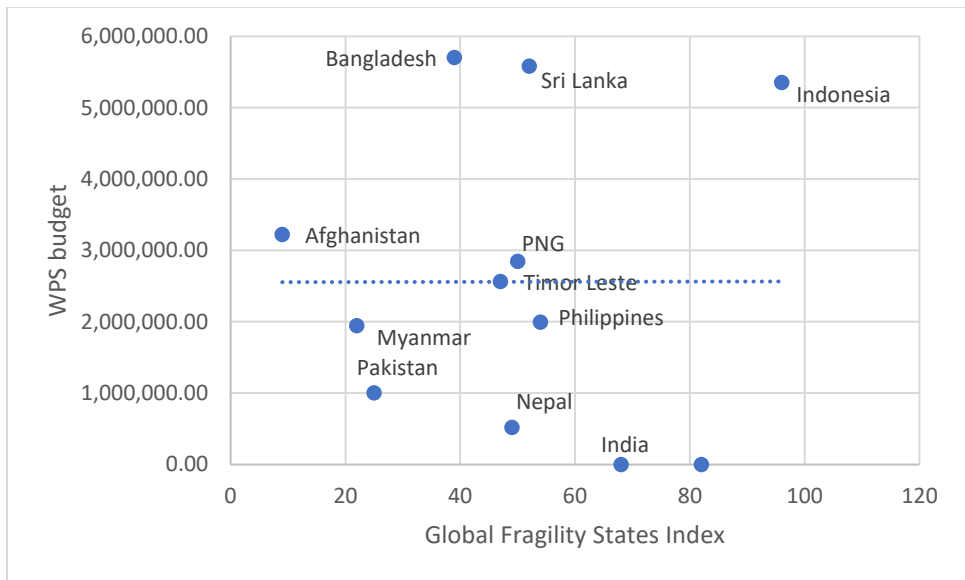

Source: Evaluation portfolio review

Finally, the Global Terrorism Index (GTI)[89], managed by the Institute for Economics and Peace, Australia measures the impact of terrorism. South Asia has since 2002 been the most impacted region by terrorism. The 2019 report ranks countries in the region

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[89] Vision for Humanity, Institute for Economics and Peace, Global Terrorism Index: measuring the impact of terrorism 2020: https://www.visionofhumanity.org/maps/global-terrorism-index/#/

most impacted by terrorism as follows: Afghanistan (1st), Pakistan (7th), India (8th), Philippines (10th), Sri Lanka (20th), Thailand (21st), Nepal (27th) but UN Women budgets did not always correspond to the GTI ranking (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Correlation between UN Women Asia-Pacific (2017-2020) WPS budget and Global Terrorism Index
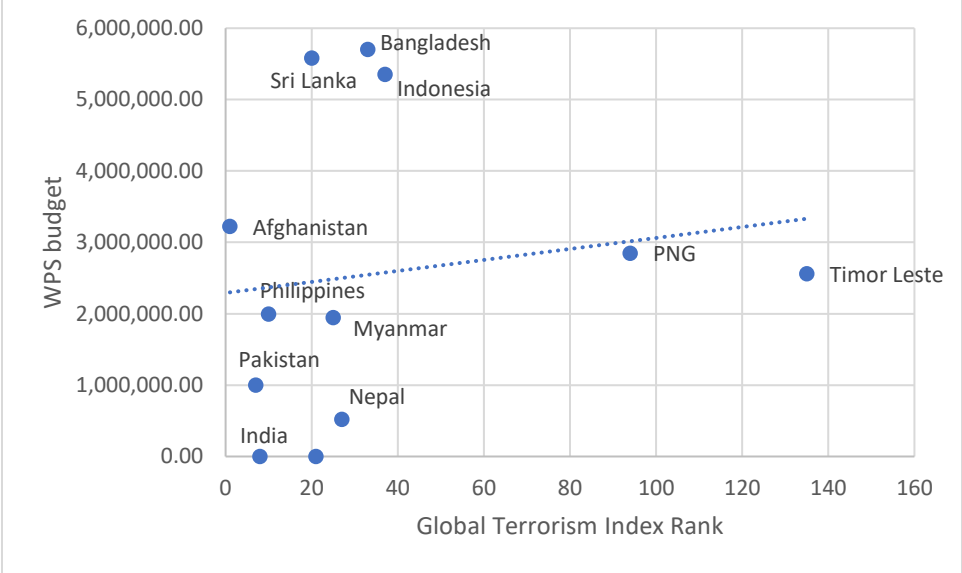
This means that budget allocation to WPS initiatives by the UN Women in the AP region has not been proportionate to the level of women's inclusion, human rights position, security and fragility, and to some extent gender inequality and impact of terrorism in corresponding countries.