

Section 3

What Works to Prevent Violence Research & Innovation Programme (formerly Violence against Women and Girls Research and Innovation Fund)

Mid-term and End-term Performance Evaluation

Terms of Reference

**Violence against Women and Girls Team,
Inclusive Societies Dept, Policy Division
and
Governance, Conflict and Social Development Team,
Research and Evidence Division**

**DFID
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Requirements: DFID is engaging a team of highly qualified evaluators with strong experience in evaluating (i) research impact, research uptake and policy influencing, and (ii) violence against women and girls, to undertake a performance evaluation¹ of DFID's What Works to Prevent Violence research and innovation programme. The What Works programme, original budget £25mn/5 years, has three components which run between Dec 2013-April 2019. The intention is to **evaluate performance against the overall programme outputs and outcomes at the mid-term and end of the programme**. This Terms of Reference sets out the requirements. DFID's Inclusive Societies Department (Policy Division) and Research and Evidence Division (RED) will fund this **up to £400,000 from April 2016 to July 2019**².

1. Background

DFID is commissioning a performance evaluation of the design, implementation, outputs and outcomes of the What Works to Prevent Violence research and innovation programme (What Works). The programme is a joint initiative between DFID's Research and Evidence and Policy Divisions, which aims to reduce violence against women and girls (VAWG) by:

- Increasing the quality, quantity and use of evidence in decision-making.
- Catalysing and bringing to scale major innovations in preventing VAWG.

DFID sees higher quality evidence and practical innovation as a critical contribution to international development. Investment in research and innovation is seen as a global public good, addressing market failures that exist in relation to research to better address the problems of poor people living in developing countries.

1a. DFID and Violence against Women and Girls

The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK government's effort to fight global poverty. DFID's approach to international development is focused on delivering results, transparency and value for money in British aid particularly in fragile and conflict-affected states.

The role of DFID's Inclusive Societies Department is to promote policies and programmes that aim to leave no-one behind, and to ensure voice, choice and control for all men and women, girls and boys. Critical to ISD's work is our leadership on violence against women and girls (VAWG) policy for DFID. DFID's Research and Evidence Division commissions, manages and synthesises research to produce policy-relevant evidence.

DFID's Business Plan (2011-2015) highlights VAWG as a priority and commits DFID to pilot new and innovative approaches to prevent it. Preventing VAWG is one of four pillars for action in DFID's Strategic Vision for

¹ Performance Evaluation evaluates an intervention on the basis of its contribution to development outcomes and impacts within its context. Source: *Typology for DFID Evaluations*, Sept 2015.

² Exact dates to be confirmed during contract negotiations.

Girls and Women launched in 2011 and we support targeted interventions to address VAWG in over 26 programmes. DFID developed a VAWG theory of change to guide its comprehensive approach to prevention and response.

Globally, several factors limit efforts to reduce the prevalence of VAWG, and hinder response services for survivors, including:

- limited focus on interventions to **prevent** violence, and lack of rigorous evidence on the effectiveness of existing prevention programmes in developing countries;
- limited focus on interventions to address violence in **conflict and humanitarian emergencies**, and lack of rigorous evidence on the effectiveness of existing programmes; and
- **limited investment** by key international and national actors in VAWG policies and programmes.

1b. What Works to Prevent Violence programme

In response, DFID designed a joint ISD-RED **five year £25 million VAWG Research and Innovation Fund (2013-2018)** to address critical evidence gaps and improve the effectiveness of interventions to address VAWG. This fund has been re-named as **What Works to Prevent Violence programme** ("What Works").

What Works is largely directed at addressing both *intimate partner violence*³ and *sexual violence*⁴ given the large scale and extensive consequences of these forms of violence against women and girls. And given that DFID makes complementary investments in trafficking, FGM and child, early and forced marriage.

The **expected impact** of the What Works programme is that improved policies and expanded programmes reduce the prevalence of VAWG and increase the number of women and girls receiving quality prevention and response services in at least ten DFID priority countries.

The **expected outcome** is improved development of and investment in evidence-based VAWG policies and programmes across the global south (including by UK Government, international agencies, development partners, and national governments). *Outcome indicators track how evidence is used to inform policies, programmes and scale-up decisions.*

The What Works programme consists of 3 distinct but inter-related components, and the Evaluation will assess the **combined programme** against the Theory of Change (see Annex A) and revised overall programme

³ Defined as behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours. This definition covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners.

⁴ Defined as any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting including but not limited to home and work. This includes rape, defined as the physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration of the vulva or anus with a penis, other body part or object.

Logical Framework (see supporting documents). Annex B provides further background on the specific research questions to be answered by the overall What Works programme.

Each of the three components has been procured through separate tenders. The three components are implemented by different research consortia, and are at different stages of implementation due to staggered procurement processes. Component 3 was envisaged just to be 3 years in duration, whereas Components 1 and 2 were envisaged to have 5 years. However, DFID is currently seeking approval to align Component 3 with Component 1 end date (December 2018). Component 2 will continue until April 2019.

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- **Component 1** (*up to £17.8mn/5 yrs*): **Global Programme to Prevent VAWG** (in stable and fragile contexts). This component funds 10 innovation grants for NGOs to test out new approaches to preventing VAWG. It also funds operations research or impact evaluations for up to 7 existing programmes. The consortium is led by the South Africa Medical Research Council (SA MRC), with London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Social Development Direct. This started in Dec 2013, completed its inception phase in June 2014, and is now in its implementation phase. The consortium produced 5 evidence briefs and evidence reviews during the inception phase.

The SA MRC has been responsible for administering the competition processes for the innovation grants and operations research/impact evaluations that have been selected in 15 countries in Africa, Asia and the Middle East (see Annex C).

The SA MRC acts as the Secretariat for the Management Committee and Independent Advisory Board on behalf of all What Works' components. It is also responsible for learning and synthesis across the whole programme (components 1, 2 and 3) in order to facilitate exchange on best practice in research methods, innovations and research results. This will minimise duplication of efforts and help the three components to learn from good practice and successes (and failures). It will also enable key research findings across common themes and geographical foci (e.g. sub-Saharan African or national level evidence) to be synthesised to inform policy debates at national or regional levels.

- **Component 2** (*up to £5mn/5 yrs*): **VAWG in conflict and humanitarian emergencies**. The consortium is led by International Rescue Committee, with George Washington University (Global Women's Institute) and CARE International. This started in May 2014 and completed its inception phase in October 2014, and is now in its implementation phase. It is conducting 6 studies in South Sudan, Kenya, DRC, Nepal, Yemen, the Philippines and one other upcoming natural disaster context.

It will deliver evidence on the drivers, prevalence, trends over time and effective prevention and response mechanisms for VAWG in conflict and humanitarian emergencies. This research will complement component one by providing an in-depth study of the nature of VAWG in conflict and emergency contexts.

The programme has developed a research framework to guide the research and cross study/country analysis. The two over-arching research questions for the programme are:

- (1) What is the prevalence of and forms, trends, and drivers of VAWG and VAMB in conflict and emergency contexts?
- (2) What interventions are most effective for prevention of and response to VAWG in conflict and emergency settings?

This component is conducting research studies using a range of designs and methodologies and drawing on multidisciplinary expertise. Research includes initial reviews and / or syntheses of existing research and evidence. The programme is creating a curated literature database with guidelines, tools, policies, academic and grey literature which are applicable to VAWG in humanitarian settings, plus synthesis documents.

- **Component 3** (up to £1.5m/3yrs⁵): ***Economic and social costs of VAWG***. This consortium is led by the National University of Ireland (Galway) with Ipsos MORI, and ICRW, it is testing out new methodologies to assess economic and social costs of VAWG. It will conduct 3 empirical studies in South Sudan, Ghana and Pakistan and create synergies with Components 1 and 2. It completed its six-month inception phase in February 2015 and is now in its implementation phase. Component 3 has developed a conceptual framework for measuring the economic and social costs of VAWG in developing countries; and is developing effective methodologies for measuring costs across diverse contexts.

This component will also advance approaches on measuring value for money and cost-effectiveness in VAWG programmes, through analysing social and economic costs at local and national levels. Research will be multidisciplinary and will produce high quality research papers, policy briefs and a costing toolkit for policy makers.

- **Component 4** (up to £400,000): ***Overall evaluation*** - the subject of this Tender. The **effective use and uptake of evidence and results coming from the 3 components above is a priority for the success of this programme**. It is essential that knowledge and evidence of “what works” and “what does not work” is synthesised and effectively communicated so that it directly informs decision-makers influencing strategic investment, policy and programming to prevent and respond to VAWG, at the national and international level. Research evidence is

⁵ DFID is currently seeking approval to align the timeframe for Component 3 with that of Component, to end December 2019.

most likely to have direct impact on policy and practice if those who could use research results are engaged throughout the research.

These ToRs should be read in conjunction with the full Business Case and revised LogFrame.

2. Evaluation Purpose, Scope and Audience

2a. The **purpose** of the independent evaluation is:

To evaluate the extent to which the overall What Works programme has delivered, “improved development of and investment in evidence-based VAWG policies and programmes across the global south (including by UK Government, international agencies, development partners, and national governments”. (Outcome objective of the Log Frame)

The supplier should note that it is the implementers of the three components who will be responsible for generating evidence of what works for the prevention of VAWG, in what contexts and why - from both large-scale complex programmes and smaller innovation pilots. **The task of the independent evaluation team is to assess to what extent that evidence is being *used* to inform decisions to invest in VAWG policies and programmes in the global south.**

2b. **Scope:** Due to the large scale of the investment, the Programme’s ambitious objectives and innovative nature, it is important that DFID is able to understand the progress against outputs and outcomes of the programme as *a whole* across the life-span of What Works. The evaluators will be expected to undertake an ‘overview’ assessment of all three components and the innovation grants and operations research/impact evaluation projects contracted within Components 1, but not to evaluate each component in detail.

The model of generating evidence for policy change through fund portfolios is well used by DFID and other international donors, for example, SAAF (Safe Action Abortion Fund) and RAF Pakistan (Research and Advocacy Fund for Maternal Health). The Evaluation team should draw on relevant experience of measuring outcomes from similar fund portfolios. The Evaluation team should also draw on relevant experience of evaluating *research impact*, for example the recent mid-term evaluation of DFID’s Health Research Programme Consortia.

The evaluation will include:

- A **3-month inception phase** to finalise the **evaluation plan and evaluation design**.
- A **mid-term evaluation of What Works**, setting out a clear **Evaluation Framework** with recommendations on how the 3 components’

implementing partners should improve their methods for capturing research uptake at Outcome and Output levels.

- Annual check-in with implementing partners of the 3 components on how their M&E systems to capture research uptake are going.
- An in-depth **end of programme outcome evaluation**.

2c. There are several **target audiences** for the evaluation, combining accountability, lesson learning and programme strengthening aims:

- **Implementing partners** of the three components, to sharpen their monitoring and evaluation systems for tracking Outcome level indicators during programme implementation. This will enhance their ability to demonstrate the difference their research is making to policy and programming.
- **DFID and the Independent Advisory Board** of What Works, country level project **advisory groups**, and component-specific technical advisory groups, to verify delivery of the programme to determine that expenditure on the programme has achieved the intended Outputs and Outcome, ie. accountability purpose.
- It will also provide evidence on accountability for external scrutiny, for example the **Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI)**.
- **DFID and any future co-funders** of What Works, to verify programme performance in order to inform decisions about course corrections, scale up, or closure of the What Works programme.
- **DFID and Component 1 consortium partners**, to help inform decisions about allocation of resources across the portfolio of innovation grants and operation research/impact evaluation projects; and whether to expand the innovation grant funding mechanism.
- **Grantees under Component 1**, to seek new funding for scale up.
- **Research and evaluation organisations, civil society organisations and think-tanks**, to learn lessons about how to translate evidence into action, and research funding modalities.
- The final report will be a **public good**, providing high quality findings for the wider VAWG community, including donors, research institutions and civil society, who may be considering the value for money of a large investment in research and innovative programming.

Communications: DFID Annual Reviews of What Works reflecting findings from the Evaluation will be published on the DFID website (subject to due consideration of any requests for sensitive information to be withheld). Other sections of the Evaluation team's reports may be placed in the public domain on the DFID research portal (R4D – r4d.dfid.gov.uk).

3. Evaluation Questions, Principles, Methodology, Data

The evaluation design should include development of the existing **theory of change**⁶ (results chain) in the What Works business case into a fuller theory of change, to provide a holistic view of the overall programme. This should

⁶ See Annex A.

build on the revised programme LogFrame. Different studies/projects/grants under any of the three components may be selected for more intensive evaluation.

3a. Evaluation questions

The provisional evaluation questions are not prescriptive or absolute, rather, are illustrative. The supplier is encouraged to refine these questions and then to finalise them in agreement with the What Works Management Committee, Independent Advisory Board, and DFID during the Evaluation inception phase:

Illustrative evaluation questions against DAC Evaluation Criteria
<p>Effectiveness and Potential Impact⁷</p> <p><i>To what extent is What Works delivering on its Outcome and Output objectives, as defined in the overall LogFrame? An assessment might include consideration of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How effectively have research uptake strategies been implemented? To what extent has evidence generated by What Works contributed to global and national policy change and/or national government or donor investment in evidence-informed VAWG prevention and response policies and programmes both (a) in countries where What Works operates, and (b) beyond? To what extent have results in specific thematic areas (eg. costs of scale up; approaches to social norms change; preventing violence against children) informed changes in policies and programmes? [policy outcomes] • What demonstrable contribution has What Works made to VAWG-related knowledge and research capacity/skills of programme implementers and evaluators? And to the capacity of decision-makers, including grantees and partners under Component 1, to use evidence effectively? [capacity outcomes] • What demonstrable contribution has What Works made to academic advances in understanding, research methods, theory and application in the field of VAWG prevention? [academic outcomes] • What are the programme's positive or negative unintended consequences?
<p>Relevance</p> <p><i>To what extent is What Works preventing violence against women and girls, and of practical applicability? An assessment might include consideration of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What evidence is there that the research will have relevance to policy and practice in developing countries? • What evidence is there for the ongoing demand for the research being undertaken? • To what extent do the assumptions in the overall What Works' Theory of Change related to research demand, capacity to use research evidence for decision-making, research impact and pathways for policy impact hold? • Under Component 1, is the innovation grant funding mechanism an appropriate way in which to fund and rigorously test out new approaches to preventing VAWG?
<p>Efficiency</p>

⁷ The DAC Evaluation criteria of 'Impact' is included alongside 'Effectiveness' as this evaluation will focus on achievements of What Works at the Outcome level.

To what extent are the What Works' components functioning in the best possible manner, maximising the resources available to them? An assessment might include consideration of:

- Whether the implementing partners across all three components have made the best use of their strengths and comparative advantages to optimise the achievement of results in terms of research generation, research uptake and capacity-building? Can/how might this be strengthened?
- Has the governance and management structure of the components and overall programme enabled What Works to be efficient, achieving high impact work at the lowest possible cost, in line with DFID's '3Es' approach to measuring value for money?
- What lessons can be learned across the three components to improve value for money of research and innovation programmes? In particular, what lessons can be learned about effective approaches to turning research into action and building capacity of individuals and organisations to use evidence to inform decision-making?

Sustainability

What is the likely legacy of What Works? An assessment might include consideration of:

- What is the likely medium and long-term sustainability of the observed policy and programme outcome changes and academic outcome changes – both at programme-wide level and at grantee level in Component 1?
- Is What Works on track to build long term research capacity amongst individual developing country researchers?
- Is What Works as a consortium of implementers and researchers likely to remain in existence after the programme end date as a result of this initial investment?

3b. Evaluation principles

The Evaluation design and supplier should:

- Work collaboratively with the implementing partners of the 3 components to inform the evaluation framework and to identify ways to learn and improve together;
- Demonstrate how they will avoid establishing parallel or redundant data collection mechanisms; but rather build on existing M&E systems established by the 3 components' implementing partners;
- Use, support and strengthen reliable secondary data sources wherever possible;
- Adhere to ethical guidance on VAWG research;
- Maximise the utility of the evaluation results for the broadest range of stakeholders;
- Establish systems that are highly flexible and adaptable to the evolving context; and,
- Promote continuity and consistency of evaluation management.

3c. Methodology

The evaluation should take a strategic approach that aims to review the performance of the *overall* What Works programme rather than evaluating each component of the programme separately.

The supplier should set out an approach and methodology for gathering and analysing data. This is likely to include a series of ‘outcome-oriented case studies’, eg. tracking when and how research findings have influenced donors, policy makers or programme decision-makers, or adoption of an innovation. We envisage that 6 to 8 such studies will be appropriately selected against the three components, with sampling commensurate with the value of each component. For example:

Component 1: at least 2 funded innovation grants and at least 2 operations research/impact evaluation projects.

Component 2: at least 2 country studies.

Component 3: at least one country study.

However, alternative approaches and designs may be offered.

The supplier should present a methodology for conducting and analysing these outcome-oriented case studies. The supplier should submit an Evaluation Plan and methodology that best delivers the objectives and required outputs, and justify the selection options. This should also cover the potential risks and challenges for the evaluation and how these will be managed.

The evaluation supplier will have a 3 month inception phase to finalise the *evaluation plan and design*, and *evaluation communications strategy* to be agreed by DFID, Management Committee and the Independent Advisory Board of What Works. This should be based on a literature review of research uptake, impact of research, and evidence-informed policy and programming. This should also draw on DFID’s guidance on Research Uptake here⁸ and guidance on how to evaluate the social and economic impacts of research.

3d. Data sources

The supplier should set out the different data sources they expect to use. We would expect a design that takes a mixed methods approach, combining primary data collection from all 3 Components of the programme, and their funded innovation grants (Component 1) and evaluation projects/studies (Components 1, 2 and 3). This would be combined with secondary evidence synthesis drawn from the 3 Components (eg. Component 1 has produced 5 evidence briefs and evidence reviews during the inception phase) and analysis from existing research and evaluation sources.

The evaluation is expected to focus on the use of research evidence produced by What Works in a broad sense, i.e. evidence reviews; published academic research papers; statistical databases; “established” i.e. widely debated and accepted policy papers and positions; and formative research, operations research and evaluation findings. The supplier is welcome to

⁸ The Research Uptake guidance includes four strands: stakeholder engagement including stakeholder mapping to identify the main organisations and processes which influence policy making in this area; capacity building; targeted communication plans to ensure research and evidence outputs reach key decision-makers at national and international levels; and monitoring and evaluation of uptake.

include a definition of research evidence in their proposals, where they feel this may be helpful to clarify their proposed evaluation design and approach.

Data sources will include at a minimum:

- **Background documentation:** VAWG Research and Innovation Fund business case, theory of change, revised LogFrame, component-specific M&E guidance, inception phase reports for the 3 Components, annual reviews of What Works (April 2014, April 2015), component 1 evidence reviews, research uptake and stakeholder engagement strategies (for each component and overall cross-component).
- **Secondary data and literature:** a document review and analysis of existing Theories of Change and evidence on research uptake/research into use, policy influencing, and capacity building on use of evidence.
- **Secondary data on policies and programmes:** national data on VAWG policies, VAWG programme beneficiaries and levels of investment by governments and donors in VAWG programmes in case study countries.
- **Primary data gathered by the Evaluation team:** e.g. interviews with Suppliers of the 3 Components, their key implementation and research/evaluation partners, and evidence users/potential users and stakeholders. The latter are likely to be national governments, multilateral agencies (eg. World Bank, UN Women, UNICEF, WHO), DFID country offices, other bilateral donors, foundations and NGOs. They should include Independent Advisory Board members. This will include qualitative key informant interviews and other data collection methods. It is not anticipated that data collection from community members themselves will be required.
- **Primary data gathered by the What Works' Suppliers for the 3 Components,** e.g. data from the monitoring and evaluation of the innovation grants and of programmes partnering on operations research & impact evaluations (Component 1), project progress reporting (Components 2 and 3) etc.
- In addition, the evaluation may also draw on the 3 Components' lessons from research in specific thematic areas (eg. intervention approaches to shift social norms underlying VAWG), to assess to what extent these thematic lessons are being taken up by decision-makers.

The proposed evaluation plan should clearly show how evaluators will address well-known **challenges** with evaluating the outcomes of research and innovation programmes aimed at long-term changes. These challenges will include:

- *Complexity and time lag:* The pathways from the What Works programme generating new evidence, to communicating it to and engaging with DFID and global and national stakeholders, to decision-makers using this evidence to inform investments, policies and programmes, through to the ultimate benefits for women and girls experience less violence, can be long and variable, and the full effects may be outside the span of this evaluation.

- These challenges are particularly relevant to this evaluation because the three components of What Works are being implemented in parallel to the evaluation. The proposed evaluation plan should acknowledge the degree to which they expect to be able to answer the evaluation questions within the timeframe.
- *Contribution/attribution*: the components of the What Works programme may not be the only factor impacting on the changes observed in investments in VAWG policy and programmes.
- *Context*: the evaluation will need to draw lessons from across a wide range of countries and contexts.
- *VAWG programmes themselves can be difficult to evaluate* for a range of reasons, including the longer timeframes, interventions that work at multiple levels, measuring social change, and difficulty in capturing baseline data and isolating impact. Components 1 and 2 will face these challenges. Lessons learned from a review of VAWG programme evaluation approaches and methods highlight ways in which to maximise the effectiveness of evaluations of interventions.

4. Outputs and Timeframe

The evaluation will commence in September 2016 and run for a period of 34 months. The staggered timing of the implementation of the 3 components, due to separate tendering processes, presents an evaluation challenge. The design of the evaluation will be taking place alongside the third year of the implementation phase of Component 1, the second year of the implementation phase of Component 2, and the second year of Component 3. The evaluation team will deliver the following outputs:

4a. Inception report: development of the **evaluation plan and design**, including finalisation of the **Evaluation Framework** based on the What Works' Theory of Change and LogFrame, and selection of individual outcome-oriented case studies from the 3 components. Discussions on refinement of the Theory of Change should include DFID and the 3 components. Ensure consistency in the reporting of common indicators and methodology to measure outputs and outcomes across the 3 components. This will include reviewing each component's research uptake strategies and their monitoring and evaluation tools, and the overall cross-component research uptake and stakeholder engagement strategy.

The evaluation team will refine the **evaluation methodology** in consultation with key stakeholders, including refinement of **evaluation questions**. The evaluators will produce a short design report (max. 10 pages) outlining the agreed approach, evaluation framework, methods, data, sampling, timing, roles and responsibilities and setting out clearly how the evaluation team will report to and engage with DFID, and the What Works Management Committee and Independent Advisory Board. The plan should also include a workplan and ways of working with stakeholders and a timeline and budget

The evaluation team will also produce a **communications plan** that will detail how evaluation outputs will be effectively disseminated to the intended audiences.

There will be a break point at the end of the inception phase. Continuation of the contract into the implementation phase will be dependent on DFID's acceptance of the Suppliers' inception report.

The stakeholders with whom the evaluators should engage with while designing the evaluation plan include:

- DFID ISD and RED teams responsible for managing What Works.
- Staff within implementing partner organisations of the three components.
- Potential users of the research in the VAWG community including DFID country offices and senior management, other donors and practitioner agencies, partner country governments, researchers in this area, UN agencies. The Independent Advisory Board of What Works represents some of these stakeholders.

4b. Mid-term Evaluation report: identifies what information the 3 components already collect as part of their M&E systems. It will also refine the **Evaluation Framework** to make recommendations to the implementing partners of the 3 Components to enhance data collection and methodologies for capturing progress in delivering research uptake and engagement strategies. Assessment of progress against outputs and towards outcome objectives, and reflection on the effectiveness of implementation of research uptake and engagement strategies. Assessment of progress of selected outcome-oriented case studies. Conduct independent verification of each component's performance against outcomes and output objectives. Make recommendations for strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of each components' own research uptake and engagement strategies, and the overall programme-wide strategy.

4c. Short six-monthly report: every six months between the mid-term evaluation and end of programme evaluation, the Evaluation team will check-in with the 3 components⁹ to build capacity of their systems for collecting data on implementation of their research uptake and engagement strategies and achievements at Outcome level. The Evaluation team will help the 3 components capture evidence on their component-specific research uptake and stakeholder engagement strategy, and support the Secretariat to capture evidence against the overall research uptake and stakeholder engagement strategy.

4d. End of programme outcome evaluation: assessment of progress towards achievement of outcome-level indicators and the degree to which these are attributable to DFID's work, based on the selected outcome-oriented case studies. Research impact is often not seen for many years.

⁹ The Evaluation team will hold Component-specific and cross-component discussions, by phone or in person if resources allow (NB. The Components do not have budgets for this purpose, so any costs need to be built into the Evaluation team's proposal).

4e. Communication of evaluation results: A strategy to communicate the evaluation findings. We expect the Supplier to develop a communication strategy. The programme will build on and strengthen existing networks and communication channels with key individuals, organisations and processes.

In summary, the independent evaluation team are expected to deliver the following outputs, which will feed into DFID's annual review and project completion review processes as set out below:

Output	Deadline
Inception report including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation Framework based on What Works' theory of change, overall revised LogFrame • Literature review on research uptake, impact of research, and evidence-informed policy and programming¹⁰ • Evaluation plan & design: detailed evaluation questions and methodology for the main evaluation process, including selection criteria for outcome-oriented case studies; methodological approach • Evaluation communications plan 	3 months after contract start
Mid-term Evaluation Report including an executive summary and actionable recommendations – <i>to feed into DFID's Annual Review due 18 April 2017.</i>	10 months after contract start
Short reports summarising engagement with 3 components' implementing partners and Secretariat, to ensure systems in place to capture research uptake and engagement indicators at Output and Outcome level	Every 6 months between mid-term and end of programme evaluations
Final Evaluation Report, including an executive summary and recommendations – <i>to feed into DFID's Project Completion Report, due July 2019.</i>	34 months after contract start

5. Reporting and contracting arrangements

The Evaluation Supplier will be required to submit an **inception phase report** to DFID at the end of the 3-month inception phase. A break period will take place at the end of the inception phase to allow the DFID programme team to consider progress of the evaluation. Progression to the implementation phase will be subject to satisfactory performance by the Supplier.

In addition to the outputs above (section 4) and the Inception Report, the evaluation team will be expected to produce **narrative six-monthly and Annual Reports** using DFID's standard format and **annual financial reports**. These will form the basis of the evaluation's Annual Review, which is part of the overall Annual Review of What Works. DFID carries out Annual Reviews of all of its programmes to assess progress against the objectives contained in the log frame, to check if the programme is on track, and if any adjustments need to be made.

¹⁰ The literature review will draw on guidance on how to [evaluate the social and economic impacts of research](#), and DFID's guidance on Research Uptake [here](#)¹⁰.

All reporting requirements will be agreed between DFID and the Supplier on agreement of the contract. The supplier should suggest a milestone-based payment plan in their tender.

All draft **outputs** outlined in Section 4 will be reviewed by the What Works Management Committee for factual corrections and right to respond by the component managers. DFID's external quality assurance body SEQAS will also provide comments on all outputs within four weeks of submission. The evaluation team will then be required to respond appropriately to comments within 2 weeks of receiving the reviewers' observations. The Evaluation team will then submit outputs to DFID and the Independent Advisory Board for approval. See Section 8 for further information on the governance and management arrangements.

In the event that there is a dispute between the evaluation team and DFID, this will be addressed by:

- i. A meeting between first the Independent Advisory Board and the evaluation team. If this does not resolve the dispute, then it will be referred to the DFID Head of Evaluation.
- ii. If this does not address the concerns, then DFID will publish the report but with an annex articulating those areas of dispute for reference.

Outputs must comply with DFID's ethical guidance, be of publishable standard and be written in plain English. All recommendations must be substantiated with evidence and be actionable. The evaluation reports will be available through DFID's website, and DFID will have unlimited access to the material produced by the supplier (including confidential data sets and analysis).

6. Skills requirements

The independent evaluation team should demonstrate:

- A strong proven track record in the design and implementation of evaluations of research impact, research uptake, policy influencing, and building capacity of decision-makers to use evidence.
- Multi-disciplinary expertise across sociology, economics, health, law, governance, psychology, anthropology.
- Extensive experience of VAWG programming in developing countries, including experience of working in humanitarian emergencies and conflict-affected contexts.
- Strong understanding of VAWG research methods.
- Strong skills in both qualitative and quantitative research methods and mixed methods evaluation design.
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills with proven record of delivering clear, succinct, evidence-based evaluation reports.

There should be a designated evaluation team leader. The team leader will be responsible for overseeing the evaluation, and must be able to demonstrate the following expertise:

- Proven ability to design and deliver high quality evaluations on complex issues on time and on budget.
- Evaluation of research uptake and/or policy influencing.
- Excellent knowledge of qualitative and quantitative evaluation methods, including of user-driven evaluations.
- Exemplary writing and presentational skills.
- Strong inter-personal and negotiation skills.

Desirable areas of expertise include:

- VAWG and gender programming
- Research capacity building

Conflicts of Interest: To remove the potential for bias, all evaluation team members should be independent from all the consortium member implementers of Components 1, 2 and 3.¹¹

7. DFID coordination

The Supplier will report to a Social Development Adviser yet to be appointed and [REDACTED] (Deputy Programme Manager) in the VAWG Team, and [REDACTED] (Senior Social Development Adviser) in RED. A DFID Evaluation Adviser (REDACTED) will provide technical advice to the VAWG Team, and in turn draw on SEQAS for independent quality assurance of evaluation team outputs.

8. Governance arrangements for the independent evaluation

8a. Governance structure for the overall What Works programme

A **Management Committee** has been established for the *What Works* programme as a whole (i.e. all three components plus evaluation team), and includes:

- Two representatives from the lead Supplier (or partner institution) of each component, including the Evaluation team.
- Representatives from DFID ISD and RED, and any other additional donor(s) who may also fund the programme in the future; and will
- Have the provision to allow observers.

The purpose of the Management Committee is to:

- Promote synergies and learning across the components to ensure consistency and reduce potential duplication;
- Agree and approve call specifications and peer review processes;

¹¹ Component 1: South Africa Medical Research Council, London School of Tropical Hygiene and Medicine, Social Development Direct. Component 2: International Rescue Committee, CARE International, George Washington University. Component 3: National University of Ireland (Galway), IPSOS-Mori, International Center for Research on Women.

- Ensure the development of a robust monitoring and evaluation process across the programme as a whole.

It meets quarterly: three times a year by phone and once in person.

An **Independent Advisory Board** has been established for the *What Works* programme as a whole. This board includes:

- An independent chair from WHO and six members involving international experts, including representation from Africa or Asia;
- *Ex officio members* including one member from the lead Supplier for each component, and from DFID and any other potential funders.

It meets annually, first in December 2014 and then in September 2015.

This board will not make any executive decisions, but advises the Management Committee on:

- Direction the programme components need to consider;
- Technical advice on design and delivery of components;
- Technical advice on key outputs;
- Opportunities and strategies for synthesis and research uptake across components; and will
- Provide advice to the Management Committee as required;
- Provide a challenge as well as a Quality Assurance function. **This includes overseeing the independent evaluation of What Works.**

In addition, Components 2 and 3 also have their own research advisory groups to guide and peer review their research studies. Component 1 has external peer review mechanisms for its research outputs.

The South Africa MRC provides the Secretariat function to co-ordinate the work of the Management Committee and the Independent Advisory Board. The South Africa MRC is responsible for learning and synthesis across the whole programme (components 1, 2 and 3) in order to facilitate exchange on best practice in methods, innovations and research results.

8b. Governance arrangements and management of the evaluation

The evaluation team will report to the Independent Advisory Board and DFID. The evaluation team will submit all draft outputs (set out in Section 4):

- first to the Management Committee for factual corrections and the components' Suppliers' right to respond. This will also ensure the Management Committee's buy-in to the evaluation questions and plan;
- and then to the Independent Advisory Board (IAB) as part of their Quality Assurance function for What Works;
- in addition, DFID's evaluation quality assurance function SEQAS will provide independent comments on all evaluation outputs.

The evaluation team will have 2 weeks in which to make revisions to the full set of comments. DFID will sign off on the final outputs, making payments for delivery against milestones. DFID will be responsible for providing a management response to the final evaluation report.

The Evaluation Supplier will bring together a team of organisations and/or individuals with relevant expertise, including strong technical expertise in VAWG, proven expertise in conducting evaluations and evaluating the impact of research and research uptake. This will not involve the separate establishment of a physical centre or the formation of a new institution.

The specific management structure of the Independent Evaluation team will be set out in the supplier's proposal.

The independent evaluation will complement and link to the three components in the What Works programme. The components have been designed to be operationally and contractually separate. This is to ensure an adequate concentration of expertise for addressing related but distinct dimensions of the VAWG agenda. Notwithstanding their independent existence, the partners working on the different components will be required to work closely together, routinely sharing research and programming plans and findings; and meeting up in at least one annual scientific meeting.

The Evaluation Supplier is expected to work closely with the implementing partners for Components 1, 2 and 3, through the Management Committee and directly, in order to:

- Support the Suppliers of Components 1, 2 and 3 to suggest ways in which to strengthen their monitoring frameworks (the overall revised LogFrame) in order to maximise alignment with the evaluation objectives;
- Comment on monitoring tools developed by implementing partners, such as M&E Guidance for innovation grantees (component 1), and the information gathered from those tools;

The Supplier will also participate in the annual Scientific Meetings for all 3 components, organised by the SA MRC. The location of this may vary between London, South Africa and other locations in Africa or Asia and the evaluation team will be expected to budget for at least two members of the team to participate each year ie. 3 meetings during the evaluation timeframe. The IAB meetings and in-person Management Committee meetings will usually be timed to coincide with the Scientific Meeting.

All 3 components of the *What Works* programme were made aware in advance of DFID's plans for independent external evaluation. Good levels of co-operation can be anticipated with regard to reasonable requests to support the evaluation. Input from the three components does not need to be costed.

9. Proposal Requirement

Documentation to be provided by the supplier will include a detailed plan of proposed evaluation activities including:

- A very well defined, feasible and robust methodology and data collection plan, a proposed approach for the mid-term evaluation and end of programme evaluation, which considers the evaluation questions and envisaged tasks outlined in section 3 of these ToRs. The approach should integrate Development Assistance Committee (DAC) criteria for best practice in an evaluation;
- Details of the general evaluation structure, including all key activities;
- Details of the management and governance structure for the evaluation;
- Details on how the Evaluation team will work collaboratively with the implementing partners of the 3 components and build on their existing M&E systems, and how the team will build capacity of components on monitoring research uptake & stakeholder engagement;
- Identification of key challenges to designing and delivering a robust evaluation for What Works, and how these will be addressed;
- Staffing roles, over the course of the project, their general and project specific qualifications (including CVs^[2]);
- Details and specifications on other required resources;
- A timetable for undertaking and completing each of the identified key evaluation activities;
- A detailed budget (excluding VAT) ^[3]. The Supplier is expected to budget for no more than two high risk locations alongside lower risk locations (see Duty of Care section 13).
- A milestone-based payment plan.

The supplier should demonstrate how it would manage the evaluation effectively, in order to deliver both value for money and robust results.

10. Research and Evaluation Ethics

Given the highly sensitive nature of VAWG, it is essential that researchers, evaluators and implementing agencies adhere to ethical guidelines for research and programme implementation, building on existing WHO resources and academic ethics protocols. Further details are given in Annex D. Given the potentially threatening and traumatic nature of the issues involved, and the fact that the safety and even the lives of women respondents and interviewers may be at risk, this requires approaches that go beyond ethical research of other areas of social research (e.g. confidentiality, problems of disclosure and the need to ensure adequate and informed consent).

Contracts will only be awarded to researchers and evaluators where research/evaluation ethics and appropriate ethical clearance protocols are embedded in their institutions and where they can demonstrate adherence to current WHO protocols as outlined above and detailed in current guidelines.

^[2] CVs should be kept to a maximum of two pages each.

^[3] All travel and flights must be economy class.

11. Environmental Considerations

The Supplier should ensure due consideration is given to the environmental impact of all work undertaken to deliver this evaluation. Specific attention to minimising operational impacts on the environment and global climate of those undertaking the evaluation should include ensuring individuals travel by economy class, and reducing carbon footprint through for example, using recycled paper and minimising printing waste.

12. Duty of Care

The Supplier is responsible for the safety and well-being of their Personnel (as defined in Section 2 of the Contract) and Third Parties affected by their activities under this contract, including appropriate security arrangements. They will also be responsible for the provision of suitable security arrangements for their domestic and business property.

DFID will share available information with the Supplier on security status and developments in-country where appropriate.

The Supplier is responsible for ensuring appropriate safety and security briefings for all of their Personnel working under this contract and ensuring that their Personnel register and receive briefing as relating to health, safety and security. Travel advice is also available on the FCO website and the Supplier must ensure they (and their Personnel) are up to date with the latest position.

This requirement may require the Supplier to operate in a seismically active zone that is considered at high risk of earthquakes. Minor tremors are not uncommon. Earthquakes are impossible to predict and can result in major devastation and loss of life. There are several websites focusing on earthquakes, including <http://geology.about.com/library/bl/maps/blworldindex.htm>. The Supplier should be comfortable working in such an environment and should be capable of deploying to any areas required within the region in order to deliver the Contract (subject to travel clearance being granted).

This requirement may require the Supplier to operate in conflict-affected areas where parts of it are highly insecure. Travel to many zones within the region will be subject to travel clearance from the UK government in advance. The security situation may be volatile and subject to change at short notice. The Supplier should be comfortable working in such an environment and should be capable of deploying to any areas required within the region in order to deliver the Contract (subject to travel clearance being granted).

The Supplier is responsible for ensuring that appropriate arrangements, processes and procedures are in place for their Personnel, taking into account

the environment they will be working in and the level of risk involved in delivery of the Contract (such as working in dangerous, fragile and hostile environments etc.). The Supplier must ensure their Personnel receive the required level of training and complete a UK government approved hostile environment training course (SAFE) or safety in the field training prior to deployment if necessary.

Suppliers must develop their Tender on the basis of being fully responsible for Duty of Care in line with the details provided above and the example risk assessment matrixes prepared by DFID (see Annexes E and F of this ToR). Suppliers must also confirm in their ITT response that they have the capability to work in a variety of countries as outlined, but not limited to, those stated in paragraph 29 and that:

- They fully accept responsibility for Security and Duty of Care.
- They understand the potential risks and have the knowledge and experience to develop an effective risk plan.
- They have the capability to manage their Duty of Care responsibilities throughout the life of the contract.

If you are unwilling or unable to accept responsibility for Security and Duty of Care as detailed above, your ITT will be viewed as non-compliant and excluded from further evaluation.

Acceptance of responsibility must be supported with evidence of Duty of Care capability and DFID reserves the right to clarify any aspect of this evidence. In providing evidence, interested Suppliers should respond in line with the Duty of Care section in ITT Volume 5 – Duty of Care Information.

If the Supplier is unwilling or unable to accept responsibility for Security and Duty of Care as detailed above, the Tender will be viewed as non-compliant and excluded from further evaluation.

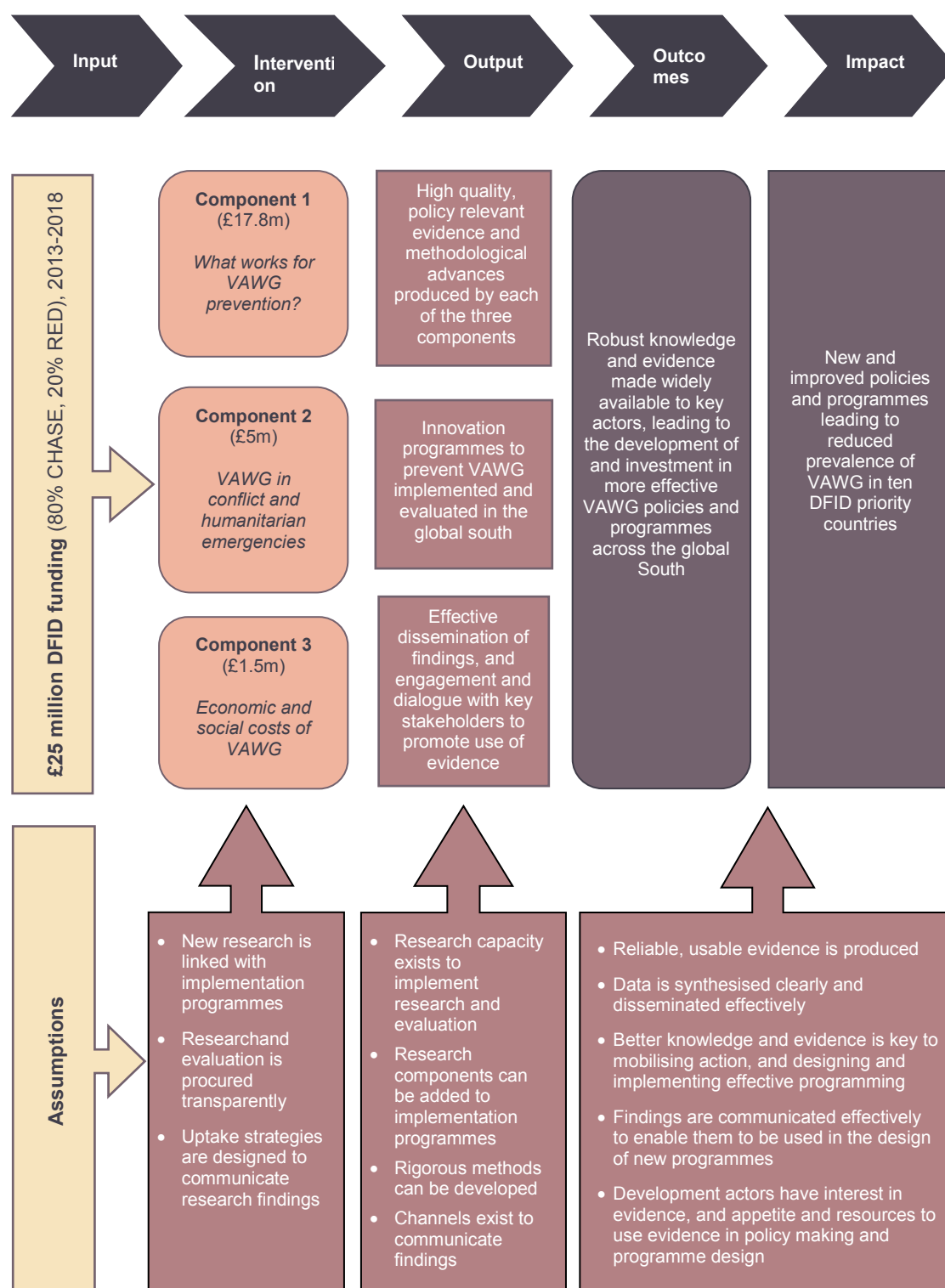
13. Supporting documents provided with this ToR

- a. Violence against Women and Girls Research and Innovation Fund Business Case (Feb 2013)
- b. Violence against Women and Girls Research and Innovation Fund original Logframe (Feb 2013)
- c. Violence against Women and Girls DFID Theory of Change
- d. 2nd Annual Review of What Works (April 2015)
- e. Revised Logical Framework (August 2015).

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Annex A: Theory of Change of What Works to Prevent Violence Programme

Theory of Change



Annex B: Research Questions to be explored by the What Works to Prevent Violence research and innovation programme

Table 1: Research Themes and indicative questions to be addressed in the VAWG Research & Innovation Fund

Theme	Guiding questions	Sub questions
1.VAWG – prevention in stable and fragile contexts	What interventions are most effective for prevention of VAWG, in what contexts and why?	What are links between structural economic, political and social determinants and prevalence of violence, and how does addressing these factors help in prevention of VAWG?
		What strategies and interventions are most successful for prevention of VAWG, including strategies that promote social change and engage men and boys?
		Which interventions to strengthen women's and girls' agency and empowerment (e.g. economic empowerment through savings and cash transfers, micro-credit schemes, work with schools) produce results that protect them from violence?
		How effective are specific response mechanisms (e.g. legal justice reform) to prevent VAWG?
		What are options for scaling up effective prevention programmes? Which interventions are good value for money?
2.VAWG in conflict-affected settings and humanitarian emergencies	What are the drivers and causes of VAWG in conflict and emergency contexts?	What are the most important drivers and causes of VAWG in conflict and emergency contexts? How do different factors, such as different forms of conflict and fragility, interact to influence risk?
	What are the forms of violence, trends and prevalence in conflict and emergency contexts?	What are the most common forms of VAWG in conflict and emergency contexts, and how do trends and prevalence rates change throughout the course of conflict or emergency crises and in post-conflict settings?
	What interventions are most effective for prevention and response in conflict and emergency contexts?	What prevention and response mechanisms are most effective in reaching girls/women experiencing violence in conflict and emergency contexts? Do different types of fragility/conflict necessitate different responses? How can programmes adapt and respond to rapidly changing contexts?
		To what extent and how do security and justice system reforms at national levels deter perpetrators or influence risk? What impact do these initiatives have on women's and girls' access to services?
	How does VAWG contribute to broader dynamics of conflict and fragility?	In what ways does VAWG feed into and exacerbate conflict between communities? How does VAWG affect the various dimensions of state fragility/resilience? How can state-building and peace-building processes contribute to a reduction in/prevention of VAWG?

Theme	Guiding Questions	Sub Questions
3. Economic and social costs	What are the economic and social costs of VAWG in developing countries?	What methodologies can be used to measure economic and social costs of VAWG in developing countries?
		What are known economic and social costs of VAWG at local and national levels in developing countries?
		What is the relative cost-effectiveness of prevention vs response at national levels?
		How can cost-effectiveness and value for money of different programme interventions best be measured in developing country contexts?

Annex C: List of Component 1 Innovation Grants and Operations Research/Impact evaluation projects

Country	Name of Project	Brief Description of Project	Type of Evaluation
Afghanistan	Violence Against Women and Girls	The first multi-pronged VAWG prevention programme in Afghanistan will work with girls, women, boys, male leaders and families to promote women's rights and build healthy relationship skills. The programme will work in schools, with community elders and government institutions, will provide capacity training for women's CSOs, and will directly engage men and boys to reject ideas of masculinity linked to violence.	Innovation Grant & Evaluation
Bangladesh	HERrespect: promoting positive gender relations through workplace interventions	Linking international buyers with supplier garment factories, the programme will run training sessions in the workplace through local NGOs on gender, sexual and reproductive health and rights; build capacity of local NGOs; train peer educators; and raise awareness at workers' cafes.	Innovation Grant & Evaluation
DRC	Engaging with Faith Groups to Prevent Violence against Women and Girls in Conflict-Affected Communities	Working with faith leaders and faith communities in 20 conflict-affected communities, the programme will equip faith leaders to understand causes of violence and speak out against it, creating community conversations. It will develop new research which will map out issues and priorities for victim response services, and social norms.	Innovation Grant & Evaluation
Kenya	Women and Girls' Empowerment and Boys' Transformation Program to Prevent VAWG	Uniquely combining self-defence training of girls with transformative courses tackling norms around masculinities with boys, this programme will work in upper primary and secondary schools across Nairobi.	Innovation Grant & Evaluation
Nepal	One Community, One Family	Working with the at-risk migrant community, the programme will provide counselling services and livelihood training; develop peer support networks; build psychological support to families and communities; train social workers; and work to create a shift in social norms.	Innovation Grant & Evaluation
Nepal	Change Starts	The first multi-component	Innovation

	at Home – Ending VAWG in Nepal	programme of its kind in the Middle East, the programme will work with women, men, and community leaders. It will produce a weekly radio programme and support a mass-media campaign. This will be reinforced by community initiatives such as stakeholder forums, workshops with Imams, and legal literacy and life skills to women and girls, as well as training of men and boys to encourage reflection on their own use of violence.	Grant & Evaluation
OPTs	Using Innovative Media to End Violence against Women and Girls	The largest independent TV, radio, and online media organisation in the OPTs, this programme will develop 3 TV programmes (courtroom drama, comedy show, and profiles of 90 female role models). Supported through peer-peer workshops, town hall sessions, and a locally-provided 24 hour crisis phone service and resource centre.	Innovation Grant & Evaluation
South Africa	Multi-level Equitable Norms and Community Advocacy Intervention – One Man Can	Targeting those most likely to perpetrate VAWG, the programme will work with men and boys in strategies to shift attitudes and behaviours. This is coupled with community-led creative approaches, such as theatre, soccer, and rallies. Positive change is also driven through government, police force, church groups, and sporting organisations.	Innovation Grant & Evaluation
Tajikistan	No More Violence	Looking to shift perceptions of entire communities, the programme will combine economic empowerment strategies (microenterprise) with other work involving the wider community, including men and boys. It will develop multi-sectoral community groups of influential individuals; peer-peer social education movements; and a broad public awareness media campaign to promote female entrepreneurs and influence debates on domestic violence.	Innovation Grant & Evaluation
Afghanistan	What Works to Prevent violence	Supporting the most marginalised women in conflict-affected areas to earn and save money while improving health, wellbeing and influence, the	Impact Evaluation

		project works with women in classes of 25 over 12 months, providing training and access to conditional cash transfers, coupled with a men's engagement programme with community leaders. The impact evaluation will look at how economic empowerment approaches and social networks can be developed to increase (marginalised) women's resilience to experiencing violence.	
Ghana	COMBAT	Using teams of equal members of male and female community members selected and trained on the impact of VAW, family law, conflict resolution, and counselling, the programme enables these teams to educate the wider community and serve as a bridge to services. The impact evaluation will generate new knowledge on how to change social norms.	Impact Evaluation
India	Samvedana Plus: Reducing Violence and increasing condom use in the intimate partnerships of female sex workers	Working at multiple levels to reduce vulnerability to HIV among female sex workers by reducing IPV and increasing condom use in intimate relationships, the programme works through peer-support; adult learning programmes; counselling; access to healthcare and crisis support services; and support networks. The impact evaluation will establish a baseline, use a cluster-randomised control trial, collect quantitative and qualitative data, and implement an extensive M&E framework to measure levels of exposure. Perception and behavioural change will also be measured. Results will improve understanding of couple-based approaches, and interventions with high-risk sex-worker populations.	Impact Evaluation
Pakistan	Preventing VAWG through Sport and Play	Through a schools-based sport and play programme, teachers are provided with curricula and trained to challenge the acceptability of VAWG, while community organisations and government bodies work to a wider shift. The impact evaluation will contribute new evidence on best practice approaches to building positive attitudes amongst young	Impact Evaluation

		people.	
Rwanda	Indashyikirwa: Agents of Change for GBV Prevention	Through a package of interventions at individual, family, and community level, the programme includes awareness-raising with Village Savings and Loans Associations through GBV 'peer educators'; a gender transformative curriculum with couples and 'gender clubs'; and training community activists using the SASA! approach. The impact evaluation and operations research will collect evidence on what works and why in Rwanda, qualitatively tracking the project's implementation in different contexts, and assess VfM.	Impact Evaluation and Operations Research
South Africa	Stepping Stones and Creating Futures	Running peer-peer training sessions in urban informal settlements with 18-24 year olds, the programme develops livelihood strategies and encourages participants to reflect on social norms. The impact evaluation will clarify how economic and gender transformative approaches can be used in conjunction to reduce VAWG, and provide guidance on working with sensitive and vulnerable population groups (young women and men in urban informal settlements).	Impact Evaluation
Uganda	Education is a Conversation	The programme uses narratives and storytelling to transform shame and change social norms in an engaged approach, tracking improvements in communication and reporting. The impact evaluation will look at change in the cultural context the success of a pedagogic approach.	Impact Evaluation

Annex D: Ethical Considerations

Key points to be considered when researching, evaluating, and implementing initiatives related to VAWG are set below. These include:¹

- The **safety of respondents and the research team** is paramount and should infuse all programme decisions and be monitored closely;
- Information gathering and documentation must be done in a manner that presents the **least risk to respondents** and the research team, is methodologically sound, and builds on current experience and good practice;
- **Protecting confidentiality** of individuals is essential to ensuring safety of respondents and data quality;

- Anyone providing information about violence must give **informed consent** before participating in the study;
- **Basic care and support** for survivors must be available locally before commencing any activity that may involve individuals disclosing information about their experiences of violence. Links can be made with existing programmes or services. **Where few resources exist, it may be necessary for the study to create short-term support mechanisms.** Study design should also include actions aimed at reducing any possible distress caused by the research;
- All **study team members** should be carefully selected and **receive specialised training and ongoing support.** Field workers should have training for effective referral to services;
- Additional safeguards must be put in place if children (i.e. under 18 years) are to be subject of information gathering (e.g. Follow child rights and protection laws and policies; specialised training for interviewers);
- Violence questions should only be incorporated into surveys/studies designed for other purposes when appropriate ethical and methodological requirements can be met.

Response plan

Contracts will only be awarded to researchers and evaluators where research / evaluation ethics and appropriate ethical clearance protocols are embedded in their institutions and where they can demonstrate adherence to current WHO protocols as outlined above and detailed in current guidelines. Strengthening ethical practice for research and evaluation will form a key part of any capacity building efforts. At a minimum, programmes should 'do no harm'. Any research or monitoring and evaluation that questions or documents women's (or men's) experience of violence needs to ensure that girls and women who are subjects of research have access to basic care and support servicesⁱⁱ. Basic care and support should comprise medical care (i.e. treatment for injuries, prevention of disease and unwanted pregnancy, mental health assessment); emotional support (as outlined in the IASC guidelines for GBV interventions); and protection from further violence (e.g. provision of options for safe shelter, police investigation).

Where these services do not yet exist (for example, in conflict or humanitarian emergency contexts) the study itself should include short-term support mechanisms. This may involve working with local service providers (e.g. midwives, women leaders or women's groups, local security officers) to ensure access to a basic level of follow-up care and support. For example, a study in Ethiopia hired mental health nurses to work in the health centre for the duration of the fieldwork; and in Bangladesh, a WHO VAWG study trained local health promoters in basic counselling and support skills resulting in a permanent resource for the communityⁱⁱⁱ. This requirement has logistical and resource implications, and should be considered at the planning stage of the programme.

In cases where operational research is being conducted alongside programme interventions that include response and protection mechanisms, it is important that study team members have appropriate training and knowledge to be able to give referrals to these individuals and support them in accessing these services. For example, in Zimbabwe, researchers developed small pamphlets for respondents that listed resources for survivors (giving only if safe for the women to receive it), and carried a referral directory and wrote out addresses on physician referral pads so that the referral would not attract suspicion if discovered.

Annex E: Example of Medium Duty of Care Risk Assessment in South Sudan

Country: South Sudan

Date of Assessment: 24 October 2012

Assessing Official: [REDACTED]

THEME	DFID RISK SCORE: JUBA	DFID RISK SCORE: OTHER PARTS OF SOUTH SUDAN
FCO travel advice ^[1]	4	4
Host nation travel advice	Not available	Not available
Transportation	3	4
Security	3	3
Civil unrest	2	3
Violence/crime	3	4
Terrorism	3	2
War	3	3
Hurricane	1	1
Earthquake	2	2
Flood	2	2
Medical Services	4	5
Nature of Project/ Intervention	3	3
	DFID RISK SCORE: JUBA	DFID RISK SCORE: OTHER PARTS OF SOUTH SUDAN
OVERALL RATING	3	3

Below is the key for attributing overall scoring. South Sudan Juba has been assessed as medium risk, and outside of Juba has been assessed as High Risk.

1 Very Low Risk	2 Low Risk	3 Medium Risk	4 High Risk	5 Very High Risk
Low		Medium	High Risk	

Annex F: Example of High Duty of Care Risk Assessment in Afghanistan

This assessment has been based on a scenario of a visit to Afghanistan.

SUMMARY RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX	
Theme	DFID Risk Score
OVERALL RATING*	4
FCO travel advice	5
Host Nation travel advice	Not available
Transportation	4
Security	4
Civil unrest	4
Violence/crime	4
Espionage	4
Terrorism	4
War	4
Hurricane	1
Earthquake	1
Flood	1
Medical services	1
Nature of Project/Intervention	3
*The Overall Risk rating is calculated using the MODE function which determines the most frequently occurring value.	

1 Very Low Risk	2 Low risk	3 Medium risk	4 High risk	5 Very High risk
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Endnotes:

ⁱ Drawing on Ellsberg and Heise (2005). *Researching Violence Against Women: A Practical Guide for Researcher and Practitioners*. Washington, DC: World Health Organization and Path; WHO (2007) Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Researching, Documenting and Monitoring Sexual Violence in Emergencies. Geneva: World Health Organization; World Health Organization (1999). *Putting Women's Safety First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women*. Geneva: Global Programme on Evidence for Health Policy, World Health Organization.

ⁱⁱ This has also been emphasised in Heise (2011), *ibid*.

ⁱⁱⁱ Gossaye Y, Deyessa N, Berhane Y, et al. (2003) Women's health and life events study in rural Ethiopia. *Ethiopian Journal of Health Development*; 17(Second Special Issue):1-49 and Jansen HAFM, Watts C, Ellsberg M, Heise L, Garcia-Moreno C. (2004). Interviewer training in the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women. *Violence against Women* 10(7):831-849 cited in Ellsberg and Heise (2005), *ibid*.