

## **Calldown Contract**

### **Global Evidence Gap Mapping related to Security and Justice**

#### **Terms of Reference**

##### **Background**

As part of its new Learning and Evidence strategy, the Security and Justice team will commission a gap analysis of the global evidence base for Security and Justice, in order to identify where the evidence is strongest and where the key weaknesses lie. This will inform priorities for knowledge generation in DFID and HMG and will ultimately inform programming and policy decisions. It will be a valuable contribution to a more systematic and informed approach to S&J.

It forms part of DFID's Management response to the recent report from ICAI on Security and Justice: we will "map the key evidence gaps supporting the security and justice portfolio and assess whether additional investments in research and innovation are necessary to address any gaps". The gap mapping will also inform the refreshed Position Paper on S&J to be produced late 2015.

##### **Objectives and scope**

- To map the existing global evidence base on S&J
- To assess the scope of the evidence base
- To identify those outcomes where the evidence gaps are the greatest

The mapping will look across the S&J sector as a whole, including all aspects of justice reform and security sector reform, including through formal and informal actors.

The mapping and gap analysis will be used to consult relevant stakeholders, in DFID and across HMG, on priorities for learning in S&J going forward. We will also consider using the mapping to hold an expert workshop in order to establish further consensus on the strength of the evidence in different areas.

These services will be delivered by the University of Birmingham under the auspices of a framework arrangement with Coffey International Development Limited, who lead a consortium which includes the University. Under this arrangement Coffey International Development Limited do not provide additional quality assurance on the deliverables of the project. University of Birmingham will therefore ensure that internal quality assurance is provided within their solution.

## **Method**

This mapping will build on the Evidence mapping for Security Sector Reform<sup>1</sup> commissioned by RED, widening out the intervention and outcome categories to include justice reform. It will use the existing database, and will perform new searches with added search terms and combinations (see draft GSDRC protocol for inclusion criteria and coding).

## **Outputs**

**Phase 1:** Develop, test, and finalise the search strategy

Deliverable: tested and agreed search strategy

Completion no later than 15 July 2015

**Phase 2:** Carry out searches, compile bibliography and complete coding

Deliverable: database of literature with all coding completed

Completion no later than 15 August 2015

**Phase 3:** Final report

Deliverable: evidence gap analysis report

Completion no later than 9 September 2015

## **Inputs**

- 65 working days of one or several researchers
- 2 working days peer review
- Up to 6 days management

## **Timing and Reporting**

The contract will start with immediate effect and will be completed by 9 September 2015.

Reports will be submitted electronically in Word format to.

## **Recipient**

The recipient of the services is the Department for International Development. In addition to being shared with stakeholders noted above, we may also publish some or all of the Outputs on our External website and on DevTracker

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to Appendix 1 which sets out the various categories that will be included in the S&J evidence mapping database.

## Appendix 1

### Suggested Intervention categories

- Non-intervention
- Accountability mechanisms (at national and local/community level)
- Work with non-state/informal security and justice<sup>2</sup> actors to influence reform process
- Community-based approaches
- Organisational capacity-building
- Strategic/statutory frameworks and legislation
- Restructuring security and justice sector
- Gendered approaches to reform
- Infrastructure and equipment
- Political engagement/political will
- Demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration

### Output categories

- Accountability
- Non-state actor inclusion
- Community participation
- Capacity
- Confidence/trust/satisfaction
- Gender sensitivity/balancing
- Roles/coordination/dialogue (cross-sector)
- Strategic frameworks
- Human rights
- Actual crime reduced

### Outcome categories

- Security sector actors have incentives for improved service delivery
- Responsiveness to citizens' needs
- Increased political will
- Local ownership of reforms
- Citizens feel safe and secure
- Increased access to services provision
- Stability/reduced conflict and crime
- Better resource allocation and enhanced funding stability
- Security actors are a source of protection
- Local and national economic development
- Access to justice and judicial redress to protect rights

### Thematic categories

- Defence

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<sup>2</sup> The text highlighted in red makes reference to additional security and justice categories which will be used to expand and build on the SSR database.

- Police
- Intelligence
- Border security
- Governance
- Sector-wide/Multi-sectoral focus
- Non-state actors
- Justice
- Cross-cutting themes such as migration, organised crime, extremism and urbanisation.
- Rule of law is excluded as already have literature review on Rule of Law and International Development  
[http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/pdf/outputs/misc\\_gov/Literature\\_Review\\_RoL\\_DF\\_ID-GSDCH-PEAKS\\_FINAL.pdf](http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/pdf/outputs/misc_gov/Literature_Review_RoL_DF_ID-GSDCH-PEAKS_FINAL.pdf)