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File Ref: PO 6638

Date: 11<sup>th</sup> March 2016

Contract Amendment No: 2

**CONTRACT FOR: Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Component 3: Economic and Social Costs of VAWG**

**CONTRACT NUMBER: PO 6638**

With reference to the contractual letter dated 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2014 (as most recently amended by the letter dated 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2015) whereby your firm was engaged to deliver the Services as defined in Section 3, Terms of Reference, of the contractual letter (and with reference to your extension proposal dated March 2016), I confirm that the UK Government wishes to make the following further amendments to the letter of 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2014:

**Section 1, Paragraph 3, Commencement and Duration of Services**

DELETE: "...and shall complete them by 31 August 2017"

INSERT: "...and shall complete them by 9<sup>th</sup> December 2018"

**Section 1, Paragraph 4, Financial Limit**

DELETE: "...exceed £1,480,122.11"

INSERT: "...exceed £1,759,398.11"

**Section 3, Terms of Reference**

DELETE: Section 3, Terms of Reference

INSERT: Section 3, Terms of Reference (Revised February 2016)

**Section 5, Schedule of Prices**

DELETE: Section 5 (Revised January 2015)

INSERT: Section 5 (Revised February 2016)

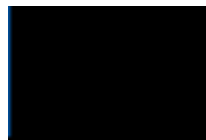
2. These amendments relate to a 15 month extension, £279,276 increase to the financial limit and update to Section 3 Terms of Reference.

3. Please confirm in writing by signing and returning one copy of this letter, within **15 working days** of the date of signature on behalf of DFID that you accept the amendment[s] set out herein.

4. Please note the provision in the contractual letter that the financial limit of the UK Government's liability to the Supplier under this engagement shall not exceed the sum specified unless the amount of any such excess has been agreed by the Department for International Development in writing before the Supplier takes any action which might result in the financial limit being exceeded.

For and on behalf of the  
Secretary of State  
for International Development

Name:  
  
Position:



Signature:

Date:

For and on behalf of

Name:

National University of Galway

Signature:

Date:

Enc

CB11 (March 2014)

**SECTION 3**  
**TERMS OF REFERENCE**  
(Revised February 2016)

**What Works to Prevent Violence against  
Women and Girls (VAWG). (Research and  
Innovation Fund).**

**Terms of Reference for Component 3:  
Economic and Social Costs of VAWG**

*Research programme to develop methods for measuring economic and social costs in developing countries and collection of data in a minimum of 3 countries.*

**Revised February 2016.**

## 1. Introduction

1. 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.
2. 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 also one of four pillars for action in DFID's Strategic Vision for Girls and Women launched in 2011 and we are now supporting targeted interventions to address VAWG in over twenty country programmes.
3. Internationally, however, there are several specific factors that limit efforts to reduce the prevalence of VAWG, and improve 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.
4. In response, DFID's Inclusive Societies Department (ISD) and Research and Evidence Division (RED) have designed a **joint Research and Innovation Fund** (2013-2019) to address critical evidence gaps and improve the effectiveness of interventions to address VAWG. The programme will consist of three distinct but inter-related components and an overall evaluation. Each component and the overall evaluation will be procured through separate tender processes:
  - Component 1: Prevention of VAWG (in stable and fragile contexts);
  - Component 2: VAWG in conflict and humanitarian emergencies;
  - **Component 3: Economic and social costs of VAWG** (this ToR refers); and
  - Overall evaluation.
5. Each of these inter-related components shares a common approach including applied and operational research, research and evaluation ethics, uptake of research and programme results, and research capacity building.
6. The **expected impact** of the overall VAWG Research and Innovation Fund 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 investment in VAWG policies and programmes across the global south.
7. Research results and their wider policy and operational implications will be synthesised and effectively communicated to policy actors and practitioners working locally, nationally and internationally. Better evidence of 'what works' will:
  - improve the reach, effectiveness and value for money of DFID funded operations to address VAWG;

- support other UK priorities, specifically the International Development Secretary's Call to Action on Protecting Girls and Women in Emergencies (Nov 2013), Foreign Secretary's Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative, implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (Women, Peace and Security) and the UK's Building Stability Overseas Strategy and new UK Aid Strategy (2015);
- help galvanise partner governments, donors, NGOs and the private sector to increase investment, strengthen global policy and improve collaboration on innovative approaches to address VAWG; and
- shape policy and programmes to help deliver the VAWG and violence against children targets in the Sustainable Development Goals.

### ***Defining Violence Against Women and Girls***

8. The UK Government's "Call to End Violence Against Women and Girls", which details a comprehensive strategy and action plan for addressing VAWG both domestically and overseas, sets out a single agreed definition using the UN Declaration on the elimination of violence against women (1993): 'Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.'
9. This comprehensive definition recognises a broad range of different forms of violence, grounded in particular settings or situations, including (but not limited to) intimate partner violence ("domestic violence"), sexual violence (including sexual violence as a tactic and weapon of war), acid throwing, honour killings, sexual trafficking of women, female genital cutting/mutilation (FGC/M) and forced and child marriage.
10. Whilst the Research and Innovation Fund is not restricted to any particular form of VAWG, it is envisaged that a substantial part of the investment will be directed at addressing both intimate partner violence and sexual violence across each of the three components, given the large scale and extensive consequences of these offenses.
11. The following widely used definitions are adopted by this Fund to help frame related research and innovation programming:
  - Intimate partner violence – 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.
  - Sexual violence – 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.

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### **Component 3: Economic and social costs of VAWG**

Research programme to develop methods for measuring economic and social costs in developing countries and collection of data in a minimum of 3 countries.

12. This Terms of Reference sets out requirements for Component 3: “Economic and social costs of VAWG” of the VAWG Research and Innovation Fund. DFID’s Inclusive Societies Department (ISD) will fund Component 3 with up to **£1,759,398 over a 56 month period (ending December 2018)**.

## Background

### *Investment in VAWG policies and programmes*

1. Despite the scale of the problem, investment in VAWG policies and programmes by key international and national actors remains limited, and typically focuses on responses and service provision, with very little attention given to prevention. The impacts of the global financial crisis, the economic pressures on Governments to reduce funding to social services and programmes, and the ongoing resource constraints faced by conflict-affected and developing countries, all risk limiting or reducing the investment countries make in preventing and responding to VAWG.
2. As public expenditures come increasingly under scrutiny, a range of economic analyses have been used for comparing public policy interventions, including interventions aimed at preventing and responding to violence. There is also increasing evidence that VAWG has considerable socio-economic costs at the individual, family, community and national levels.

### *Evidence gaps on economic and social costs of VAWG*

3. However, in developing countries, a lack of reliable data makes it difficult to assess the **economic and social costs of VAWG**. Most of the existing evidence is likely to underestimate economic and social costs because tractable methods can only capture some of the impacts of this complex phenomenon due to the long time-scales involved, under-reporting etc. Lack of access to health services and legal aid also obscures the extent of prevalence of VAWG, as well as the actual need for response services.
4. Where literature on the economic costs and social impacts of VAWG does exist, it is often framed in terms of intimate partner violence only.<sup>1</sup> The limited existing research on the economic costs of intimate partner violence from developing countries is summarised in Annex 1. Most of the estimates of the costs lie in the range 1-2% of GDP, although the estimates are not strictly comparable as they vary in both the type of cost they seek to measure, and the method for doing so. New estimates from the World Bank based purely on absenteeism from work (defined as productivity loss) are consistent with this range.
5. Evidence is still lacking on the socio-economic costs of other forms of violence that may be particularly relevant to developing countries and fragile or conflict-affected states, such as sexual violence, female genital cutting / mutilation, and dowry or bride-price related violence. A particular gap appears to exist in evidence on the impacts of rape as a weapon of war on family and community cohesion and social stability.

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<sup>1</sup> Paper commissioned by the World Bank Group for forthcoming report on women’s voice, agency and participation.

6. VAWG entails massive costs to both the individual, society and the state, and has a dragging effect on all other social and economic development efforts. Providing evidence on the significant economic and social costs of violence to national economies, communities, and families, can help decision-makers to understand the balance needed between investing in policies and programmes to reduce the prevalence and severity of violence (prevention), *versus* the costs of policies and programmes that respond to and protect the survivors.

### **Defining economic and social costs of VAWG**

7. Studies measuring economic impact often use a framework of direct and indirect costs incurred in prevention, response and opportunity costs. A recent literature review on the costs of intimate partner violence sets out the range of definitions of and methods used to assess economic costs.<sup>2</sup> Commonly used as a starting point, is Day's classification of the **economic costs** of VAWG<sup>3</sup> as:

***Direct tangible costs** are actual expenses paid, representing real money spent. Examples are taxi fare to a hospital and salaries for staff in a shelter. These costs can be estimated through measuring the goods and services consumed and multiplying by their unit cost. It also includes expenditure on prevention and service provision across sectors, including justice, health, social services, education and so on.*

***Indirect tangible costs** have monetary value in the economy, but are measured as a loss of potential. Examples are lower earnings and profits resulting from reduced productivity. These indirect costs are also measurable, although they involve estimating opportunity costs rather than actual expenditures. Lost personal income, for example, can be estimated by measuring lost time at work and multiplying by an appropriate wage rate.*

***Direct intangible costs** result directly from the violent act but have no monetary value. Examples are pain and suffering, and the emotional loss of a loved one through a violent death. These costs may be approximated by quality or value of life measures, although there is some debate as to whether or not it is appropriate to include these costs when measuring the economic costs of violence against women.*

***Indirect intangible costs** result indirectly from the violence, and have no monetary value. Examples are the negative psychological effects on children who witness violence, which cannot be estimated numerically.*

8. ***Direct tangible and indirect tangible costs** are actual losses of goods/property and the loss of the opportunity to acquire goods/property, respectively. They can be calculated for *individuals and households*, and also multiplied up to assess economic costs at the *sectoral and national level*, as seen in Annex 1. These form the narrower set of economic costs. The individual consequences of VAWG have been more widely documented including in developing countries and in fragile and conflict affected states, usually focused on intimate partner violence. Some studies measure costs at the sectoral level, such as: cost burden on the justice system; costs for the health system to provide care and treatment; resources for social services provision (shelter, income support, etc.) for women and their children.*
9. ***Direct intangible and indirect intangible costs** refer to the intrinsic value of the suffering of the victim/survivor of violence. It is also important to capture these when assessing the full economic and social costs of VAWG but inappropriate to estimate a*



money value. These types of costs need to be measured in other quantitative ways (e.g. health impacts measured by disability-adjusted life years, DALYS) or qualitatively (e.g. measures of psychological suffering and social status, measures of social cohesion).

10. Whilst the framework above does include some of the intangible emotional and psychological costs, attempts to actually measure the full range of **social costs/impacts** of VAWG – on health, education, employment, politics, social cohesion - have only been attempted recently and have focused on developed countries where data collection is more consistent. Social costs include the impact of VAWG on women's and girls' reproductive health (unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, and HIV/AIDS infection), physical well-being (mortality and morbidity) and mental health (drug and alcohol abuse, depression, low self-esteem, and post-traumatic stress disorder), social status (stigma, sexual exploitation, lack of participation). They include impact on women and girls' performance in education, the world of work and political participation. VAWG can also profoundly impact on wider family, community and social cohesion as well as on the individual survivor, which is particularly evident in situations of conflict. The researchers will need to set out a clear conceptual framework that captures both economic and social costs, at individual, household, sectoral and national levels.

## Objectives

13. To generate knowledge and evidence on the economic and social costs of VAWG in at least 3 developing countries, to be used to inform policy dialogue.
14. To advance the frontier in quantitative and qualitative research methods to capture economic and social costs at individual, household, sectoral and national levels.

## Outputs

15. The key outputs from mid-2014 to end of 2018 are:
  - Inception report (after 6 months), to include: evidence review; conceptual framework; study design; description and justification of the research methods to be used to measure the economic and social costs and impacts of VAWG; country selection (coordinated with Component 1 lead); research uptake plan; Logical Framework; Work Plan with budget for implementation phase.
16. In addition, the component will produce at a minimum:
  - at least 3 working papers, one per country study.
  - at least 3 journal articles in peer-reviewed journals.
  - 4 policy briefs (one for each country study and one synthesis brief) that summarise study findings and draw out the implications for policy-makers.
  - methodological guidelines for how programmes can effectively measure economic and social costs and value for money.
  - toolkit for policy-makers on economic and social impact of VAWG.
  - open access data sets from the 3 country studies (see para 28).
17. In addition, component 3 suppliers will:



- participate in What Works' Scientific Meetings in 2016, 2017 and 2018, including providing the opportunity to all their southern partners to participate in at least one Scientific Meeting.
- work closely with Components 1 and 2 to develop and deliver the cross-component overall Research Uptake and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy (RU+ES) and implementation plan. This will include agreement and delivery of component 3's contributions to cross-component synthesis products and cross-component stakeholder engagement activities/events; presentations of results in key national and international policy and practitioner meetings; social media, etc.
- engage in a minimum of **three** significant policy stakeholder events (either as Component 3 alone, or as part of the delivery of the cross-component RU+ES – depending on best use of resources to maximise impact), such as:
  - a. Commission on Status of Women. An event (potentially with other components) to be planned for the 2017 or 2018 meetings.
  - b. Event with the World Bank Gender Community of Practice of Finance Ministers, 2018
  - c. Events with regional banks,
    - i. African Development Bank, to feed into discussions on the Human Capital Strategy, 2014-2018.
    - ii. Asian Development Bank.
- Present data at a minimum of **two** international conferences with research and policy audiences, such as:
  - a. Ending Violence against Women International Annual Conference, April 3-5, 2018, Columbus Ohio.
  - b. 22<sup>nd</sup> International Conference and Summit on Violence, Abuse and Trauma.
- Final report: including estimates of the economic and social costs of VAWG in at least 3 developing countries.

## Open Access

18. All programmes are required to comply with [DFID's Open and Enhanced Access Policy](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-research-open-and-enhanced-access-policy)<sup>[3]</sup> Applicants will need to submit an Access and Data plan using a template which DFID will supply. Where appropriate the cost of complying with our open access policy should be built into your proposal. All final literature review documents will be published on DFID's R4D website.

## Scope of work

19. The research will build on existing available research to refine/adapt a conceptual framework and to develop empirical methods (quantitative and qualitative) for measuring the economic and social costs of VAWG consistently, at individual, household, sectoral and national levels.

<sup>[3]</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-research-open-and-enhanced-access-policy>

20. The research programme will implement these methodologies in a range of developing country contexts (e.g. conflict and non-fragile contexts across different regions) to generate policy relevant evidence in a minimum of 3 countries. The countries should be selected from the list of DFID's priority countries.<sup>4</sup>
21. Identifying the types of violence (see para 11) to be included will depend on the country context and feasibility of research. Pushing the boundaries of the research to include the economic and social costs of multiple forms of violence, not only intimate partner violence, will be important. Consistent with the scope of Components 1 and 2, the focus should be on physical, sexual and emotional violence with partners and non-partners, in conflict and non-conflict settings. Costs of FGM and dowry or bride-price related violence fall beyond the scope of this work.
22. The **economic cost** of this research should focus on producing robust monetary estimates of the direct and indirect *tangible* costs of VAWG. Indirect costs that develop over time – impacts on the education of children and their future earnings, changes in the allocation of labour across economic sectors etc. are likely to be beyond the scope of this study as they require longitudinal data.
23. A range of methods to capture tangible costs are likely to be available, although none of them will be perfect. The researchers should consider a range of methods and justify their choice. One possible approach is a dedicated costing survey collecting rich data on the household-level impacts of VAWG, combined with a broader survey to establish prevalence. Methods for estimating the costs to public services – health, security etc. - may include drawing data from household surveys, as well as existing administrative data sets.
24. In addition, the research should push the frontiers of quantitative and qualitative methods to rigorously assess the direct and indirect *intangible* costs and the related full range of **social costs/impacts** of VAWG. It should comment on what costs will and will not be measured, and why. A range of methods, particularly qualitative methods, will be needed to capture the social costs/impacts. The research should also draw on existing quantitative data sets and existing qualitative analysis where possible.
25. High-quality studies of this kind in 3 low-income countries, collecting robust evidence on a broad range of economic and social impacts, would be a substantial contribution to the evidence base.
26. The Suppliers for Component 3 will **collaborate closely with Component 1** researchers to feed evidence on the costs of violence to women and girls, and the costs of violence to governments, into Component 1's estimates of benefit: cost ratios for prevention interventions – particularly in overlapping countries of Ghana and Pakistan. Component 1 will undertake rigorous economic evaluations of interventions, and analyse the costs and potential mechanisms for effective scale up. The Suppliers for Component 3 will also work closely with the Suppliers of Component 2 in the overlapping country of South Sudan.

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<sup>4</sup> Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, (India), Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, (South Africa), Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe. India and South Africa are lower priorities for this work.

27. The research must be **multidisciplinary** (at a minimum including economics, psychology and sociology expertise) and involve a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods. Specific details of research design, methodologies, outputs and uptake strategy will be developed in the bidding and design phase and will be refined during the inception phase
28. Specific **countries** for research have been identified as Ghana, Pakistan and South Sudan.
29. As in the other components, strict principles of **research ethics** will be followed as outlined in paragraphs 32-33.
30. Also similar to other components and as outlined in paragraphs 34-38, the programme will have a strong emphasis on **research uptake**. Results will inform VAWG programmes supported by DFID, other donors, national governments and civil society. The programme will ensure that guidelines on approaches and methods are accessible and user-friendly. Research results on costs in the minimum three countries will inform policy dialogue in those national contexts and beyond.
31. The contract will be awarded through a competitive tender to one organisation or consortia. This consortium will bring specific technical expertise to advance methodologies in this area and enable **comparison** across the different developing country contexts where research is implemented.

### **Research Ethics**

32. Given the highly sensitive nature of VAWG, and the potentially life threatening and traumatic nature of the issues involved, it is essential that researchers, evaluators and implementing agencies adhere to strict ethical guidelines building on existing WHO resources and academic ethics protocols. Strengthening ethical practice for research and evaluation will form a key part of any capacity building efforts.
33. This requires approaches that go beyond usual research ethics of other areas of social research (e.g. confidentiality, problems of disclosure and the need to ensure adequate and informed consent). At a minimum, programmes should 'do no harm'. Key points to be considered include:
  - 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.

### ***Uptake of Results***

34. The effective uptake of results is a priority for the success of this programme. It is essential that knowledge and evidence the economic and social costs directly inform decision-makers, to inform strategic investment, policy and programming to prevent and respond to VAWG, at the national and international level. Research evidence is most likely to have direct impact on policy and practice if those who may be able to use research results are involved in research design.
35. We expect the Supplier to develop a research uptake strategy in line with DFID's guidance on Research Uptake [here](#): which 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. The programme will build on and strengthen existing networks and communication channels with key individuals, organisations and processes.
36. The Supplier will be expected to target diverse audiences through a variety of media including peer-reviewed publications and working papers, policy briefs, video, social media, and participation and presentation of results in key national and international policy and practitioner meetings. We also expect the Supplier to facilitate evidence-informed policy discussions; this may include:
- Targeting international fora (online, print and events) to disseminate and discuss research findings;
  - Feeding into international policy discussions through links between researchers, civil society and advocacy groups as well as inputs to HMG processes;
  - Hosting and facilitating policy discussions both online and face-to-face;
  - National level engagement with policy makers and advocacy groups on evidence from research, impact evaluation and innovation pilots in specific countries where research undertaken;
  - Linking into complementary DFID international policy engagement.
37. In summary, the Supplier will be expected to implement a research uptake strategy which should include:
- How policy makers or practitioners are involved as part of the research team and how two-way dialogue between decision makers and researchers will be facilitated throughout the programme;

- The human and financial resources which will be used for research uptake;
- The previous experience and expertise of the team in research uptake;
- A thorough mapping of relevant organisations and processes;
- Plans for priority themes and approaches for uptake products and media including syntheses papers, policy briefs, etc;
- Plans for wider communication of results;
- Plans to facilitate and take part in evidence-informed policy discussions;
- Plans to assess existing capacity for research uptake and to respond to capacity gaps.

38. The Supplier will also be expected to work closely with Components 2 and 3, coordinated by the Secretariat, to develop and deliver an overall Research Uptake and Stakeholder Engagement strategy for What Works. This will include Component 3 contributions to cross-component synthesis products and cross-component stakeholder engagement activities with policy-makers. See para 17 for detail.

### ***Research Capacity Building***

39. The Supplier consortium should include national researchers from the study countries, ensuring opportunities for lead authorship and co-authorship of papers. Capacity development activities (e.g. learning labs or webinars) organised by Component 1 will be opened up to Component 2 and 3 partners.

### ***Environmental Considerations***

40. The Supplier should ensure due consideration is given to the environmental impact of all work undertaken to deliver this component, both in terms of minimising any direct negative impact, and the extent to which research findings contribute to positive environmental management in relation to issues such as sanitation, water and fuel efficient stoves.

41. Specific attention to minimising operational impacts on the environment and global climate of those undertaking the research should include ensuring individuals travel by economy class, and reducing carbon footprint through for example, using recycled paper and minimising printing waste.

### ***Timing***

42. It is envisaged the work will commence in June 2014 and run for a period of 56 months ending December 2018. DFID, in consultation with key stakeholders, may extend the project if necessary to a maximum permitted under UK Law.

### ***Reporting and Management***

#### ***Management of the overall VAWG Research and Innovation Fund***

43. A Management Committee will be established for the VAWG Research and Innovation Fund as a whole (i.e. all three components); this will include:

- Two representatives from the lead Supplier(or partner institution) of each component
- Representatives from DFID CHASE 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.

44. The purpose of the Management Committee will be to:

- Promote synergies and learning across the components to ensure consistency and reduce potential duplication;
- Agree and approve call specifications and peer review processes;
- Ensure the development of a robust monitoring and evaluation process across the programme as a whole.

45. An Independent Advisory Board will be also established for the VAWG Research and Innovation Fund as a whole. This board will include:

- An independent chair and up to 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.

46. This board will not make any executive decisions, but will advise 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 uptake across components; and will
- Provide advice to the Management Committee as required;
- Provide a challenge as well as a Quality Assurance function.

47. The Supplier for Component 1 will provide the secretariat function to co-ordinate the work of the Management Committee and the Independent Advisory Board.

### ***Management of Component 3***

48. The specific management structure of Component 3 will be developed by the Supplier during the bidding phase. A clear governance structure for ensuring effective partnership across the component to provide quality assurance is required.

### ***Links between the components***

49. Component 3 will complement and link to the other two components in the VAWG Innovation and Research Fund. The three 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.

50. 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 meeting or workshop (i.e. the annual Scientific Meetings). Two members of the Supplier for



Component 3 will be represented on the **Management Committee** for the VAWG Research and Innovation Fund as a whole.

51. The Supplier for Component 1 (the winning consortium is led by the South African Medical Research Council) will be 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. This will ensure there is no duplication of efforts and that components learn from good practice and successes (and failures). It will also enable key results 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.
52. Recipients of the innovation implementation grants managed within component 1 of the programme will be able to use evidence from the overall programme, as well as data from monitoring and evaluation of their projects, to improve and seek additional funds to scale up programming.

### **Reporting**

53. The Supplier will be expected to produce biannual reports and Annual Reports using DFID's standard format. This will form the basis of the Component's Annual Review. DFID carries out Annual Reviews of all of its programmes to assess progress against the objectives contained in the logframe, and to check if the programme is on track, and if any adjustments need to be made. All reporting requirements will be agreed between DFID and the Supplier on agreement of the contract.

### **Branding**

54. The public has an expectation and a right to know what is funded with public money. It is expected that all research outputs will acknowledge DFID support in a way that is clear and explicit and which comply with [DFID Branding Guidance](#)<sup>[2]</sup>. This will include ensuring that publications acknowledge DFID support. If press releases on work which arises wholly or mainly from the project are planned this should be in collaboration with DFID Communications Department.

### **Procurement**

55. This component will be procured via competitive tender. An organisation (or consortia of organisations) will deliver a programme of research and methodology development on measuring economic and social costs of VAWG. Organisations would submit a bid for how they would deliver research results against these Terms of Reference. The successful bidder would implement the research on a **time scale of 56 months**.
56. Day-to-day financial management and routine administration of the components, as well as first stage advisory functions, would be conducted by the consortium itself. DFID would be responsible for quality control and M&E of the overall component. Initial technical and administrative inputs and management from DFID will be highest in the first year during procurement and design phases; thereafter the focus will shift to monitoring and evaluation.

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<sup>[2]</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-aid-standards-for-using-the-logo>



## Break Clause

57. The contract will be issued for the full period, but subject to acceptance of deliverables, satisfactory performance of the service provider and agreement to the service providers inception report and workplans. This will be assessed at the end of the 6 month inception phase.
58. If DFID decides not to proceed, the contract will be terminated with the design and associated work including Inception Report being the property of DFID. In the event that DFID decides to proceed to the Implementation Phase, a contract amendment will be issued to include details of the services to be provided in the form of updated Terms of Reference and detailed costs.

## Skills and Expertise

59. The research will be carried out by team/consortia with the knowledge and experience of research on violence against woman and girls within fragile and conflict affected contexts.
60. The research team must be **multidisciplinary**, at a minimum including economics, psychology and sociology expertise.
61. The Principal Investigator and Key Team Members should have the skills and capacity to deliver an effective research programme and possess expertise of multi-disciplinary and multi-country research methodologies, synthesis and uptake.
62. The overall research team/consortia should have the ability to deliver high quality multi-disciplinary research using mixed qualitative and quantitative methods on violence against woman and girls particularly within fragile and conflict affected contexts.

## Duty of Care

63. 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.
64. DFID will share available information with the Supplier on security status and developments in-country where appropriate.
65. 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.
66. 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).

67. 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).
68. 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.
69. Suppliers must develop their Tender on the basis of being fully responsible for Duty of Care in line with the details provided above. Suppliers should be aware that an assessment of Duty of Care will be undertaken and must confirm in their Tender that they have the capability to work in a variety of countries as outlined, but not limited to, those stated in paragraph 29.
70. 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.
71. The exact country selection for this programme is Ghana, Pakistan and South Sudan (subject to confirmation from IAB). DFID anticipates that if South Sudan is withdrawn it is highly likely that the supplier will be operating in some fragile and conflict affected country. We have therefore assessed this requirement as high risk on Duty of Care, and we will therefore require suppliers to submit a Duty of Care plan that demonstrates they can handle their Duty of Care responsibilities in even the most challenging of environments.
72. DFID's global risk assessment is attached at Annex 2.

## Annex 1: Country examples of economic costs of VAWG

TABLE 4.2: COSTS OF VIOLENCE IN RELATION TO GDP

Author	Country	Costs	Prevalence of Violence	Estimate	Percent of GDP	Expenditure on Primary Education as Percent of GDP
CDC (2003)	US (for 1995)	Annual health care cost, missed work, foregone earnings	1.8% current violence: 1.2% rape, 1.3% physical violence, .5% stalking Incidents of physical violence – 3.2/woman 4.5%*	\$5.8 billion: 4.1 billion medical costs 1.8 billion missed work and foregone earnings	0.065	1.56
Access Economics (2004)	Australia	Service provision, economic costs, pain and suffering		\$8.1 billion/ year	1.2	1.58
Walby (2004)	UK	Service provision, Economic output and human and emotional costs	2.8%* /626,000 (incidents)	£23 billion/year	1.91	1.15
Orlando & Morrison (1999)	Nicaragua (1997)	Productivity loss	53% ever violence	\$29.5 million	1.6	N/A
	Chile (1997)	Productivity loss	40% ever violence	\$1.56 billion	2.0	1.44
ICRW 2009*	Uganda	Out of pocket expenditures	50% physical violence	\$ 5	1.6 <sup>b</sup>	1.85
	Morocco	Out of pocket expenditures	36.7% psychological 24.6% physical violence 27.2% sexual violence	\$ 157	6.5 <sup>b</sup>	1.94
Duvvury, et al. (2012)	Vietnam (2011)	Out of pocket expenditures, missed work	58% ever violence, 10.9%*, 8.89 incidents/woman	\$1.71 billion	1.41	1.56
CARF (2010)	Bangladesh	Productivity loss		\$2.26 billion	1.71	
		Out of pocket expenditures and income loss due to missed work	Sample of 485 families, assumed prevalence 25% of families experience violence	\$1.8 billion	2.05	0.98

\* Refers to violence in last 12 months or current violence

<sup>b</sup> The ICRW study did not extrapolate the costs to the macro level and therefore estimated the costs as proportion of per capita gross national income (GNI).

TABLE 6.2: CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARISON OF IPV-RELATED ABSENTEEISM COSTS

	Prevalence rate (last 12 months)	Productivity loss (USD millions)	Percentage GDP	Comparison to spending on health	Comparison to spending on education and training
Vietnam	27%	\$63.93 million	1.6%	¢ 24%	¢ 25%
Bangladesh	31%	\$262 million	1.28%	¢ 39%	¢ 59%
Uganda	44.5%	\$87.76 million	1.27%	¢ 14 %	¢ 44%

<sup>¢</sup>Health and Education spending rates taken from [www.indexmundi.com/facts](http://www.indexmundi.com/facts)

\* GDP for Uganda is taken at market prices.

Source: Duvvury N, Callan A, Carney P, Raghavendra S (2013). *Intimate Partner Violence: Economic Costs and Implications for Growth and Development*. Paper commissioned by the World Bank Group for forthcoming report on women's voice, agency and participation.

## Annex 2: Security Threat Assessment (Global): 9 November 2015

Country	Security Category	Violent Crime and Civil Disorder	Terrorism
Afghanistan	5	4	5
Bangladesh	3	3	3
Burma	2	2	1
Cambodia	2	2	2
DR Congo	4	5	2
China	2	2	1
Egypt	4	3	4
Ethiopia	3	2	3
Ghana	3	3	1
India	2	2	3
Indonesia	3	3	3
Iraq	5	5	5
Jordan	4	2	4
Kenya	4	5	4
Lebanon	4	3	4
Lesotho	2	2	1
Liberia	4	4	2
Libya	4	3	4
Malawi	3	3	2
Morocco	3	2	3
Mozambique	3	3	2
Nepal	2	2	1
Nigeria	4	4	4
Pakistan	5	2	5
Palestine	3	3	4
Philippines	3	3	3
Rwanda	2	2	3
Sierra Leone	3	3	2
South Sudan	4	4	4
Somalia	5	4	5
South Africa	4	5	3
Sudan	4	3	4
Syria	4	3	4
Tajikistan	2	2	2
Tanzania	3	4	3
Tunisia	3	3	3
Uganda	3	3	3
Yemen	4	3	5
Zambia	2	3	1
Zimbabwe	3	3	1