



Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office



CALLDOWN CONTRACT

Framework Agreement with: Athena Infonomics LLC

Framework Agreement for: Global Evaluation and Monitoring Framework Agreement (GEMFA)

Framework Agreement ECM Number: 4754

Call-down Contract For: Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI) – Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Contract ECM Number: 5948

I refer to the following:

1. The above-mentioned Framework Agreement dated 1 February 2023;
2. Your proposal of 7 November 2023.

and I confirm that FCDO requires you to provide the Services (Annex A), under the Terms and Conditions of the Framework Agreement which shall apply to this Call-down Contract as if expressly incorporated herein.

1. Commencement and Duration of the Services

- 1.1 The Supplier shall start the Services no later than 13 December 2023 (the Start Date) and the Services shall be completed by 31 July 2025 (“the End Date”) unless the Call-down Contract is terminated earlier in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of the Framework Agreement.

2. Recipient

- 2.1 FCDO requires the Supplier to provide the Services to the FCDO (the “Recipient”).

3. Financial Limit

- 3.1 Payments under this Call-down Contract shall not exceed £325,456.00 (“the Financial Limit”) and is exclusive of any government tax, if applicable as detailed in Annex B.

4. FCDO Officials

- 4.1 The Project Officer is:

[REDACTED]



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4.2 The Contract Officer is:

[REDACTED]

5. Key Personnel

The following of the Supplier's Personnel cannot be substituted by the Supplier without FCDO's prior written consent:

[REDACTED]

6. Reports

6.1 The Supplier shall submit project reports in accordance with the Terms of Reference/Scope of Work at Annex A.

7. Duty of Care

All Supplier Personnel (as defined in Section 2 of the Agreement) engaged under this Call-down Contract will come under the duty of care of the Supplier:

- I. The Supplier will be responsible for all security arrangements and Her Majesty's Government accepts no responsibility for the health, safety and security of individuals or property whilst travelling.
- II. The Supplier will be responsible for taking out insurance in respect of death or personal injury, damage to or loss of property, and will indemnify and keep indemnified FCDO in respect of:
 - II.1. Any loss, damage or claim, howsoever arising out of, or relating to negligence by the Supplier, the Supplier's Personnel, or by any person



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employed or otherwise engaged by the Supplier, in connection with the performance of the Call-down Contract;

- II.2. Any claim, howsoever arising, by the Supplier's Personnel or any person employed or otherwise engaged by the Supplier, in connection with their performance under this Call-down Contract.
- III. The Supplier will ensure that such insurance arrangements as are made in respect of the Supplier's Personnel, or any person employed or otherwise engaged by the Supplier are reasonable and prudent in all circumstances, including in respect of death, injury or disablement, and emergency medical expenses.
- IV. The costs of any insurance specifically taken out by the Supplier to support the performance of this Call-down Contract in relation to Duty of Care may be included as part of the management costs of the project, and must be separately identified in all financial reporting relating to the project.
- V. Where FCDO is providing any specific security arrangements for Suppliers in relation to the Call-down Contract, these will be detailed in the Terms of Reference.

8. Call-down Contract Signature

- 8.1 If the original Form of Call-down Contract is not returned to the Contract Officer (as identified at clause 4 above) duly completed, signed and dated on behalf of the Supplier within **15 working days** of the date of signature on behalf of FCDO, FCDO will be entitled, at its sole discretion, to declare this Call-down Contract void.

No payment will be made to the Supplier under this Call-down Contract until a copy of the Call-down Contract, signed on behalf of the Supplier, returned to the FCDO Contract Officer.

Annex A

Terms of Reference

Monitoring, Evaluating and Learning for Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI) Strategy and Programme

Terms of Reference

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Acronyms

Acronym	Description
CRSV	Conflict -related sexual violence
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FY	Financial Year
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
ICAI	Independent Commission for Aid Impact
IR	Integrated Review (),
MEL	monitoring, evaluation and learning
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
NAP	National Action Plan
PSVI	Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative
SRO	Senior Responsible Officer
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

Summary

1. The Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) works to tackle conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) through the Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI). A new PSVI Strategy was launched at a UK-hosted international PSVI Conference 28-29 November 2022. The UK's new Women, Peace and Security (WPS) National Action Plan (NAP) was launched in February 2023 including CRSV objectives in its delivery plan.
2. These Terms of Reference (ToR) outline the requirement for a Supplier to support FCDO in conducting monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) to understand whether PSVI Strategy objectives, and CRSV-focused Women, Peace and Security (WPS) National Action Plan (NAP) objectives are being delivered, and to capture, share and learn from lessons that emerge. This requirement covers both the policy and programme work being delivered as part of the PSVI Strategy. The budget is up to £360,000 from Contract signature to July 2025. It is anticipated that the Contract will be signed in November 2023.

Background

3. The work under the Contract will help to deliver the UK's high level of ambition on tackling CRSV, as outlined in the PSVI Strategy. It will help to deliver the Integrated Review (IR), which cited "building momentum on efforts to prevent sexual violence in conflict" as a priority action in FCDO's approach to conflict and instability.
4. This requirement responds to the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) review on PSVI published in January 2020. ICAI recommended improved oversight and strategic direction, including enhanced MEL. In a June 2022 follow-up review, ICAI found that considerable progress had been made in responding to its recommendations but flagged that a MEL framework was not yet in place. The Supplier will support PSVI to develop this framework.
5. The PSVI Strategy is underpinned by a CRSV theory of change (ToC), which provides an evidence-based conceptual framework for how the UK and other stakeholders can address CRSV through diplomatic, development, and defence interventions. The Supplier will use the CRSV theory of change when delivering this requirement.
6. The list of references of the theory of change provide an extensive summary of the existing evidence base on CRSV. While it is not anticipated that the Supplier will substantively fill CRSV evidence gaps, all MEL work will be based on a solid understanding of the existing evidence base which will inform delivery of the outputs.

7. The total funding for the PSVI programme is £12.5m announced by the UK at the PSVI International Conference (28-29 November 2022). These funds support delivery of the PSVI Strategy, which has four objectives: strengthening the global response; preventing CRSV; justice and accountability; and support survivors.
8. The PSVI Programme Business Case can be found at Annex D of this ToR.
9. Other key FCDO investments in this area include the What Works: Impact at Scale programme, which works to prevent gender-based violence across three priority regions: Asia, North Africa and the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Objectives

10. The overall objective of the work is to develop and deliver a robust Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework for PSVI policy and programme.
11. The aim of this work is to:
 - Support the PSVI team to strengthen its policy and programming approach. Recommendations and lessons learned from this work will be used to inform PSVI's approach for the remainder of this existing programme and strategy stage and to inform planning for the period beyond.
 - Support wider partners, within and beyond HMG, to learn lessons from PSVI's policy and programme work that will help to strengthen their approach to tackling CRSV.
12. The Supplier will support PSVI's strategy, monitoring, review and evaluation and learning. The objectives for each of these work strands are:
 - **Strategy:** by strengthening the overarching PSVI results framework and updating the CRSV theory of change, the Supplier will help to provide a strong strategic underpinning for PSVI's work and ensure that progress against strategic objectives can be captured.
 - **Monitoring:** by producing a quarterly dashboard setting out progress and risks across the PSVI programme, the Supplier will help PSVI to ensure that projects across the portfolio are on track and facilitate in-year adjustments to projects to support delivery of objectives.
 - **Review:** by providing analysis to support PSVI annual reviews, and producing reports on progress against PSVI policy objectives, the Supplier will help FCDO to understand if it is achieving PSVI objectives across both policy and programme and pivot/re-prioritise work as necessary.
 - **Learning and dissemination:** by producing two learning reports and delivering dissemination workshops the Supplier will help PSVI, partners across government and external partners to strengthen their practice in preventing and responding to CRSV.

Scope

13. The MEL work under this Contract will cover the PSVI policy and programme as outlined below and at Annex D.
14. The policy work covered by this requirement is delivered by the Gender and Children in Conflict Department in the FCDO's Office for Conflict, Stabilisation and Mediation.
15. As part of the May 2024 'Policy report' and the March 2025 'Report assessing achievement of PSVI objectives' (see indicative workplan below), the Supplier will consider global progress on addressing CRSV and the UK's contribution: this will not be part of quarterly monitoring but will be considered on an annual basis. In addition to considering the specific policy initiatives and projects listed below, the scope of the Supplier's work will account for FCDO's global influence and ability to drive change in the international response to conflict-related sexual violence.
16. The monitoring and evaluation work required under this Contract will cover the following initiatives (see Annex C for details of policy initiatives and projects):
 - the International Alliance on PSVI;
 - the Murad Code;
 - the Call to Action to ensure the rights and wellbeing of children born of sexual violence in conflict and the Platform for action promoting rights and wellbeing of children born of conflict-related sexual violence;
 - Survivor engagement, including the PSVI Survivor Champions; and
 - the draft Crimes Against Humanity Convention.
17. The programme work covered by this requirement is mostly delivered by the Gender and Children in Conflict Department in the FCDO's Office for Conflict, Stabilisation and Mediation. Some smaller projects are delivered by UK embassies in the focus countries identified in the PSVI Strategy.
18. The following projects are managed by the PSVI team in London:
 - a) the Global Survivors Fund;
 - b) the Murad Code, delivered by the Institute for International Criminal Investigations;
 - c) the Stigma Toolkit, delivered by Synergy for Justice;
 - d) support to the Gender Justice Platform, delivered by UN Women;
 - e) the CRSV legal handbook, delivered by the Mukwege Foundation;
 - f) the PSVI Team of Experts; and
 - g) the UN Team of Experts/the Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

19. The following projects are managed by UK embassies in PSVI focus countries with PSVI funding:

- a) Bosnia – Medica Zenica and TRIAL International;
- b) Colombia – All Survivors Project;
- c) DRC – TRIAL International;
- d) Ethiopia – Daughters of Charity;
- e) Iraq – International Organisation for Migration; and
- f) South Sudan – Steward Women.

20. It is not anticipated that the requirement will involve visits to CRSV-affected countries.

Outputs

21. The Supplier will:

Strategy

- a) Develop an **inception report** within one month of Contract signature with a detailed MEL strategy & workplan setting out how it will deliver the requirement. This should include stakeholder mapping and consider the timing of outputs.
- b) Review and strengthen the **PSVI results framework** to allow PSVI to monitor delivery of its strategic objectives. This will involve a desk-based review of the current results framework and associated programme documentation (e.g. PSVI business case, PSVI 2022/23 Annual Review, reporting from delivery partners), and calls with the PSVI team to discuss options for strengthening the framework. The PSVI results framework will be used to assess PSVI's performance at the Annual Reviews (output e) below). This review will consider suitable value for money (VfM) metrics for the programme.
- c) review and make recommendations for updates to the **CRSV theory of change** (see paragraph 5 above). This will involve a desk-based review of the current theory of change and related documents (e.g. the PSVI Strategy) and calls with the PSVI team to consider how to update the theory of change.

Monitoring

- d) Production of a light touch **quarterly dashboard** to enable the Senior Responsible Owner (SRO) to monitor progress. The precise layout of the dashboard will be agreed with the Supplier, but it should involve 1-2 PowerPoint slides that capture key developments, results and risks across the PSVI programme. As outlined in the workplan below, the dashboards will be produced two months after the end of a quarter. This will allow the first month after the end of a quarter for delivery partners to submit their reports to FCDO. FCDO will provide the reports to the Supplier, on the basis of which the Supplier will produce the dashboard. The quarterly dashboards will be used to inform PSVI Annual Reviews (output e below).

Review

- e) Support production of **Annual Reviews** for the PSVI Programme. FCDO will hold the pen on Annual Reviews but will seek analysis from the Supplier to inform the review, including on achievement of programme objectives, value for money, lessons learnt and recommendations to strengthen the PSVI Programme. In line with FCDO guidance the Annual Reviews will focus on the programme activities rather than PSVI's policy work. The Supplier's analysis will be based on their experience monitoring PSVI projects through the quarterly dashboard updates. The Supplier may also be invited to join calls between FCDO and delivery partners that are held to provide further evidence to inform Annual Reviews. Lessons from the Annual Reviews will be used to inform both the report on PSVI's progress against policy and programme objectives (output g) below) and the learning reports (output h) below).
- f) Produce one **report in May 2024 assessing PSVI's progress in its policy initiatives** outlined above and make recommendations to strengthen future work. This report should cover each of the five policy initiatives outlined above, with two pages for each initiative. As set out above, the report should also include two pages considering global progress on addressing CRSV and the UK's contribution to this. The report will be produced based on a desk-based review of information on the policy initiatives provided by the PSVI team, desk-based research on global progress on addressing CRSV using open-source information, calls with the PSVI team, and as necessary calls with external partners that are working on the policy initiatives with PSVI. This report will be used to inform both the report on PSVI's progress against policy and programme objectives (output (g) below) and the learning reports (output (h)) below).
- g) At the end of the Contract produce **a report analysing PSVI's progress at delivering its strategic objectives across the three years of the PSVI Programme and the PSVI Strategy**. As far as possible this should consider achievement of the impact level change delivered as per the PSVI results framework. This report should be no more than 20 pages and will be based on the PSVI programme and policy documentation that will have been shared with the Supplier, open-source information, and calls with the PSVI team and key partners. This report will be used to inform the final learning reports(s) (output h below).

Learning and dissemination

- h) **Produce two reports that capture learning, best practice examples and innovation** from the above work that helps to identify promising approaches and opportunities for future investment to drive change. This will be disseminated to partners across government and externally. Each learning report should be short (c. 5 pages) and accessible. As per the workplan, the first learning report will be produced in June/July 2024, and the second in March

2025. There will be four dissemination workshops to talk through the findings. At each of the learning product dissemination points outlined in the workplan the Supplier will deliver one workshop to HMG partners and one workshop to external partners (four in total). The June/July 2024 learning report will be used to inform PSVI policy and programme activities within the current strategy and programme period, while the June/July 2025 report will inform planning for future PSVI policy and programme. The learning reports will be uploaded to the [PSVI page on gov.uk](#) to support learning for partners across the sector. Suppliers are asked to outline further activities they will take to share the lessons identified in the reports with relevant partners.

The specific focus of the learning reports will be agreed with the Supplier, but indicative learning questions are:

- To what extent has justice and accountability work contributed to justice for survivors and what has been learned?
- Has PSVI succeeded in its commitment to be ‘survivor-centred’? What has worked well, and what has not worked, in terms of PSVI ambitions to be survivor centred, and what lessons have been learned?
- Which type of interventions appear to be most effective in supporting survivor recovery? What makes survivor support interventions effective/not effective?
- To what extent has PSVI been able to multiply its impact by delivering through other areas and teams e.g. humanitarian, gender-based violence, war crimes?

22. The Supplier will submit all output products to the PSVI team. The PSVI team will review the product and respond with any requested changes within 10 Working Days. The Supplier will then have 10 Working Days to make requested changes and submit a final version. If suggested changes will take longer than 10 Working Days, a revised deadline will be agreed between the Supplier and the PSVI team.

23. It is not expected that the Supplier will conduct primary data collection, or capacity building of implementing partners. FCDO recognises that the Supplier will rely on data provided by implementing partners to deliver the outputs. Where there are deficiencies in this data preventing the Supplier delivering the outputs the Supplier will discuss this with the PSVI team and determine how best to still produce the highest quality output.

Methodology and quality assurance

24. The methodology for gathering relevant data is set out against each output above.

Recipients and Beneficiaries

25. The primary recipient of all outputs will be the Gender and Children in Conflict Department where the PSVI team sits in FCDO. For outputs (e), (f) and (g), PSVI delivery partners will also be key recipients, and they will be expected to work with PSVI to implement the recommendations made in these reports. Recipients of output (h) will be teams across HMG, including the Ending Violence Team, Humanitarian Teams, and colleagues at UK embassies in CRSV-affected countries. The output h reports will also be shared with other organisations working on CRSV including governments, such as members of the PSVI International Alliance, civil society and multilateral partners. It is expected that these partners will use learning from the reports to inform their own policy and programme on CRSV.

26. The PSVI team in the Gender and Children in Conflict Department will have the primary responsibility for implementing the recommendations made by the Supplier. Where the recommendations relate to projects managed by UK embassies, the PSVI team will work with the project manager at the relevant embassy on implementation. FCDO will take the final decision on which recommendations to implement.

Stakeholders

27. PSVI programme delivery partners and HMG colleagues managing projects at UK embassies are aware of the need to participate with the work of the Supplier. This includes supplying project reporting and other documents as required and being available for calls to discuss their work.

28. If information is required from a delivery partner, the standard approach will be for FCDO to request this from the delivery partner on behalf of the Supplier. In some cases, it may be appropriate for the Supplier to engage with delivery partners directly, but this should be pre-agreed with FCDO, and FCDO should always be kept copied on emails.

Budget and timing

29. We have allocated a budget of up to £360K (Year 1: £160k, Year 2: £200k) for this work, including VAT and expenses. The Supplier is responsible for local taxes. The contract will run from the point of contract signature, expected by November 2023 to July 2025. There will be an option to extend for up to 12 months at a value of up to £200k. FCDO may exercise this extension option as either a single further period

or multiple periods, up to a maximum duration of 12 months and up to £200k. The decision to extend the Contract beyond its initial term will depend on internal funding approvals, the affordability of Supplier's costs, and successful delivery of the outputs during the initial term.

Indicative workplan

Date	Activity/deliverable
November 2023	Contract signature
November 2023	Inception report completed
November/December 2023	Review and strengthening of PSVI Programme results framework
February 2024	First quarterly dashboard produced
April-June 2024	Support production of PSVI Annual Review
May 2024	PSVI Policy Review Report completed
May 2024	Second quarterly dashboard produced
June-July 2024	Learning products completed and disseminated
August 2024	Third quarterly dashboard produced
November 2024	Fourth quarterly dashboard produced
February 2025	Fifth quarterly dashboard produced
April-June 2025	Support production of PSVI Annual Review
May 2025	Report assessing achievement of PSVI objectives (both policy and programme) across three years of the PSVI Strategy
June-July 2025	Learning products updated and disseminated

Break points

30. There will be a formal break point in the contract after the inception report is completed. Continuation beyond this point will depend on both satisfactory performance and FCDO decision on the affordability and value of further activity.

Governance and management

31. The day-to-day point of contact for the Supplier will be a programme manager based in the Gender and Children in Conflict Department. The programme manager will report on project progress and risks to the Senior Responsible Officer (Deputy Director, Gender and Children in Conflict Department) and to the Gender and Children in Conflict Department Programme Board. The Programme Board and the SRO will be responsible for approving any significant adjustments to programme delivery based on the Supplier's recommendations.

32. The Supplier will have regular interaction with the programme manager. Formal progress meetings will be held at least once a quarter, with likelihood of some shorter 'catch up' meetings in between. Inception will begin with a start-up meeting, with at least one further meeting during this phase. The majority of meetings will be entirely online. However, if the team leader and/or other senior member(s) are UK based we would expect to meet in person, most likely in London, for the start-up meeting.

Contract management

33. The Supplier will be responsible for delivery of the requirement, including design, implementation, data collection and analysis. The Supplier will also be responsible for monitoring progress and reporting study findings and ensuring effective partnerships in its operations. Where applicable in the case of any sub-contracted components, it will also be responsible for financial, procurement and risk management of the project.
34. The Supplier will be responsible for managing their and all their sub-contractor's performance and tackling poor performances. The Supplier will ensure strong commitment towards transparency, financial accountability, due diligence of partners and zero tolerance to corruption and fraud.

Reporting requirements

35. The Supplier shall submit project reports in accordance with this ToR. At the start of each Financial Year (FY), the Supplier will be required to provide an annual forecast of expected spend for each month to FCDO, on a resource accounting basis.
36. The Supplier will provide regular operational updates to FCDO on the progress of the work; brief monthly updates are likely to be appropriate during intensive periods of activity. The Supplier shall also submit formal progress reports as set out in Annex B on a quarterly basis.

Team requirements

37. The Supplier must maintain a team that has:
- Expertise on gender and conflict issues, including gender-based violence, conflict prevention and resolution, and Women, Peace and Security.
 - Experience of undertaking reviews and evaluations of both policy and programme work across multiple geographies.
 - Experience of developing MEL strategies, theories of change and results frameworks

- Experience working with the FCDO and with UK embassies, and familiarity with FCDO programme management, results & evaluation approaches.
- Experience operating in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.
- Excellent written and oral communication skills in English

Payment Mechanism and Performance Management

38. Payments will be made quarterly in arrears subject to satisfactory performance in accordance with the mechanism detailed below.
39. On-time delivery and satisfactory quality of Milestones/deliverables as per the Supplier's workplan will be required for the full payment to be released. FCDO will quality-assure deliverables, validate reports and assess the Supplier against achievement of key milestones as per the TOR requirements as part of the approval process for payment.
40. FCDO requires at least 10 Working Days to review and comment on any deliverables/outputs produced by the Supplier. The approval processes and timelines for all products will be defined and agreed between FCDO and the Supplier during the Inception Phase.
41. If there are issues on quality of output, these will be discussed with the Supplier at the earliest opportunity with clear instructions provided for the Supplier to address, whilst the payment for such outputs may be delayed until approval is given.

Ethics and Safeguarding

42. Proposals should outline their view of the ethical considerations for this requirement and spell out how they plan to address these. Suppliers will be expected to have an ethics policy/code (consistent with FCDO's Ethical guidance for research, evaluation and monitoring activities) and apply ethical clearance protocols, where appropriate. Bids should set out how they propose to uphold the principle of 'Do no harm' and to ensure the confidential treatment and secure storage of project documentation and data collected throughout the work.
43. The successful Supplier will need to be fully cognisant of the importance FCDO attaches to Safeguarding and understand and follow relevant guidance throughout the conduct of the work. This includes Enhanced Due Diligence – Safeguarding for External Partners and UK Collaborative on Development Research (UKCDR) research specific guidance.

Risks

44. Risks that the Supplier will face include, but are not limited to:

- Delivery: insufficient data from delivery partners to make robust conclusions on programme performance and learning outcomes.
- Safeguarding: exploitation, abuse, harassment or bullying of staff.
- Financial: fraud / misuse of government funds.

45. Proposals should set out these and other risks and how these will be mitigated, as well as specifying a system for identifying, managing, and reporting risks during the implementation of this requirement. A full risk assessment should be conducted during inception phase. Risks to the PSVI Programme are elaborated on in the PSVI Programme Business Case – the Supplier is encouraged to reflect on these.

Gender Equality

46. Power imbalances, particularly gender inequality, are at the heart of gender-based violence (GBV) and often the reason it is perpetrated. PSVI seeks to promote gender equality by tackling CRSV as a form of GBV. The vast majority of CRSV survivors are women and girls, and CRSV is driven by harmful gender norms that are present during peace and conflict. PSVI policy and programme include activities to tackle these gender norms, address gender-related stigma (including for male survivors) and empower survivors. The Supplier should consider PSVI's impact on gender equality as a cross-cutting theme across this requirement.

Disability

47. For FCDO, disability inclusive development means that people with disabilities are systematically and consistently included in and benefit from international development. To this effect, and in compliance of the Disability Discrimination Act 2005, the Supplier will ensure data disaggregation by gender and consider disability in their findings as far as existing data allows.

Scale back or termination

48. FCDO reserves the right to scale back or terminate this contract in line with our Terms and Conditions.

Duty of Care

49. All Supplier personnel (including their employees, sub-contractors or agents) engaged on this contract will come under the duty of care of the lead Supplier. The Supplier is responsible for the safety and well-being of their personnel and any third parties affected by their activities, including appropriate security arrangements and procedures for the environments in which they will be working, and the level of risk involved in delivery of the contract. The Supplier must ensure their personnel receive adequate information, instruction and training, including on emergency procedures, prior to deployment (where applicable).
50. FCDO will share available information with the Supplier on security status and developments in-country where appropriate. Travel advice is also available on the FCDO website (<https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice>) and the Supplier must ensure they (and their Personnel) are up to date with the latest position.
51. The Supplier will also be responsible for the provision of suitable security arrangements for their domestic and business property.
52. FCDO will not award a contract to a Supplier who cannot demonstrate they are willing to accept and have the capability to manage their duty of care responsibilities in relation to this specific procurement.

Ethical considerations

53. It is essential that MEL work is: independent i.e. those conducting the evaluation, for example, must be objective and not connected with the intervention under study; be transparent i.e. results must be publicly available; and use robust methodologies which, if replicated, will produce similar results. On independence, the Supplier should produce objective assessments when delivering this requirement that are independent of the FCDO programme team, governments in CRSV-affected countries or the donor community. All MEL must be of high quality and have practical value. The Supplier will:
- a) adhere to ethical research principles around doing no harm, informed voluntary consent for participation, and confidentiality;
 - b) as appropriate identify the need for and secure ethics approval for primary data collection and in-depth studies; and
 - c) operate in accordance with international human rights commitments to which the UK is a signatory, regardless of local country standards, and respect cultural sensitivities.

The Supplier should adhere to the following guidance: FCDO Ethical Guidance for Research, Evaluation and Monitoring Activities - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).

Safeguarding and Do No Harm

54. PSVI policy and programme work involves engagement with survivors of CRSV who have suffered significant trauma. The Supplier will take a survivor-centred and trauma-informed approach to all activities in this requirement and have clear safeguarding processes in place to minimise the risk of and respond effectively to any incidents.
55. FCDO requires assurances regarding protection from violence, exploitation, and abuse through involvement, directly or indirectly, with FCDO Suppliers and programmes. This includes sexual exploitation and abuse but should also be understood as all forms of physical or emotional violence or abuse and financial exploitation.
56. The Supplier must demonstrate a sound understanding of the ethics in working in this area and applying these principles throughout the lifetime of the programme to avoid doing harm to beneficiaries. In particular, the design of interventions including monitoring and programme reviews should recognise and mitigate the risk of negative consequence for women, children, and other vulnerable groups. Their adherence to this duty of care, including reporting and addressing incidences, should be included in reporting to FCDO.

Transparency

57. In line with the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), FCDO requires partners receiving and managing funds to release open data on how this money is spent, in a common, standard, re-usable format and to require this level of information from immediate sub-contractors, sub-agencies and partners. Further information is available on International Aid Transparency Initiative. The Supplier should submit copies of its supply chain (sub-contractor) invoices and evidence of payment when invoicing FCDO for its actual costs of procurement of local services and applicable management fee.

Digital tools

58. If the Supplier plans to develop any digital tools that will influence the delivery of activities or be used for data collection, the Supplier is required to demonstrate how they have adhered to or will adhere to the Principles for Digital Development (see FCDO Digital Strategy 2018 to 2020: doing development in a digital world), and how they will apply ethical considerations in design and deployment. This includes expectations for the Supplier's approach to managing data integrity and responsible data practices including privacy, confidentiality, and consent.

Data management and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

59. In delivering this requirement, the Supplier may receive personal data from delivery partners. Given the high-risk contexts in which many CRSV survivors live, it is essential that data is managed responsibly in accordance with principles of privacy, confidentiality and consent.
60. All data and metadata are owned by FCDO, and the Supplier should ensure that all data is rigorously stored, protected and documented in line with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) published by the Information Commissioner's Office and accessible at www.gov.uk.
61. FCDO will have unlimited access to the material produced by the Supplier (as expressed in FCDO's general conditions of contract), except for personal information within datasets or other measures to protect the privacy of individuals (this will be agreed as part of data management plans).

Annex A - Schedule of Processing, Personal Data and Data Subjects

This schedule must be completed by the Parties in collaboration with each-other before the processing of Personal Data under the Contract.

The completed schedule must be agreed formally as part of the contract with FCDO and any changes to the content of this schedule must be agreed formally with FCDO under a Contract Variation.

Description	Details
Identity of the Controller and Processor for each Category of Data Subject	<p>The Parties acknowledge that for the purposes of the Data Protection Legislation, the following status will apply to personal data under this contract:</p> <p>The Parties acknowledge that Clause 33.2 and 33.4 (Section 2 of the contract) shall not apply for the purposes of the Data Protection Legislation as the Parties are independent Controllers in accordance with Clause 33.3 in respect of the Personal Data necessary for the administration and/or fulfilment of this contract.</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt the Supplier shall provide anonymised data for the purposes of reporting on this project and so FCDO shall not be a Processor in respect of this data as it does not constitute Personal Data.</p>

Annex B - Example Finance and Progress Reports

This template must be used by Supplier(s) for formal reporting of progress to FCDO. Narrative reports should be concise (no more than 6 pages). They must include the sections set out below:

- A. Basic data sheet
- B. Executive summary
- C. Report by deliverable
- D. Value for Money and Financial Performance
- E. Risk Management
- F. Financial report

FCDO may modify this reporting template during implementation.

A. Basic data sheet

This should give the following information:

- **Name of project** - including location(s);
- **Name of organisation** - with name, designation, address, telephone, fax and email of the contact point for this project. Add parent organisation and partner organisation details where applicable;
- **Project cost** – total value of the project;
- **Project purpose** - a sentence that identifies the purpose of the project;
- **Project duration** - with start and end dates;
- **Type of agreement with FCDO** (i.e. Accountable Grant, MOU, contract – Please also include FCDO Component Numbers);
- **Status of report** - is this an Interim Progress Report (indicate 1st, 2nd, 3rd etc) or a Final Project Report? What dates does it cover?

B. Executive Summary (1 page)

In this part of the report, please **summarise** the main body of the report i.e.

- Summary of progress, including key achievements and milestones (for last reporting period only; for entire programme if end-of-programme report).
- Summary of lessons learnt; including technical and managerial lessons (e.g. personnel, financial management, partnerships, assets and management).
- Summary of actions on previous recommendations.
- Summary of any key recommendations for the next reporting period.
- Summary of operational constraints that have arisen and action taken to address them.
- Summary of any issues requiring an FCDO decision or urgent discussion.

N.B. Anything that might impact on timing and delivery of the project should be flagged to FCDO at the earliest possible stage.

C. Report on key deliverables (max. 1 page per deliverable as appropriate)

D. Value for Money and Financial Performance (½ page max)

- Best estimate of future costs against current approved budget and forecasting
- Adherence to narrative and financial reporting requirements
- Conclusions of last financial report
- Achievement of auditing requirements if appropriate

E. Risk Management (½ page max)

- Summary of any changes to programme risk, including emerging risks or mitigating actions.

F. Financial report (½ page max)

The financial report should show the complete financial position of the programme:

- All programme spend must be shown in the same currency as the approved project budget.
- All agreed budget lines including income/spend/commitments (in the form of contracts) and unallocated.
- For reporting on upfront funding please quote the exchange rate used in the money transfer (s) for each tranche being accounted for.

Narrative explaining spend variances to forecasts including any risks associated with delivery and/or identification of issues (i.e. budget virements) requiring discussion/decision.

Annex C - Details of policy initiatives and projects

Policy initiative / project	Lead team	Detail	Current M&E arrangements	Key partners to engage when monitoring/reviewing
International Alliance on PSVI	PSVI Team	Alliance of governments, civil society, multilaterals and survivors to keep CRSV high on political agenda and coordinate/share best practice	Commitment in TOR to review Alliance every two years	1 state member of the Alliance; 1 civil society member of the Alliance; the 2 PSVI Survivor Champions
<u>Murad Code</u>	PSVI Team	UK-funded code of practice for documenting CRSV survivors' experiences. Launched in 2022, PSVI team are now exploring how the Code can strengthen HMG practice and promoting its use with partners. The Murad Code was developed by the International Institute for Criminal Investigations (IICI)	Reporting provided by IICI for Murad Code project that finished in March 2023.	IICI; Canadian Government (IICI's lead funder for continuing work on the code); 1 civil society organisation using the code in the field
Call to Action / Platform for Action on Children Born of CRSV	PSVI Team	<u>Call to Action</u> : sets out high level principles for supporting children born of CRSV. <u>Platform for Action</u> : a framework under which signatories to the Call to Action are encouraged to set out concrete commitments	Plan to engage a consultant to review progress against commitments annually	3 partners from the multi-stakeholder group

Survivor engagement	PSVI Team	Engagement with the PSVI Survivor Champions and a Survivor Advisory Group to involve survivors in policy-making	None	PSVI Survivor Champions
Draft Crimes Against Humanity Convention	PSVI Team	Working to strengthen the gender equality and CRSV content of the draft convention, currently being considered at the UN	None	UK Mission in New York; 2 civil society organisations working on the Convention (eg. Global Justice Centre)
Project				
<u>Global Survivors Fund (£5.15m 22/23-24/25)</u>	PSVI Team	A multi-donor fund to provide survivors with 'interim reparative measures', such as health, education and financial support, and to advocate for governments to establish survivor support programmes	Fund-wide theory of change and results framework. UK-specific results reported separately through quarterly reporting	Global Survivors Fund; 2 downstream partners of the Fund
Sexual Violence and Stigma in Criminal Justice Systems and Courts Assessment Toolkit (£300k 22/23-24/25)	PSVI Team	Under this project Synergy for Justice are developing a <u>toolkit</u> to support assessments to help address the stigma that survivors often face in criminal justice systems.	Progress against milestones outlined in quarterly reporting	Synergy for Justice
<u>Guidebook on State</u>	PSVI Team	This online tool, produced by the Mukwege Foundation, compiles all	Progress against milestones outlined in quarterly reporting	Mukwege Foundation

<u>Obligations on CRSV (c.£250k 22/23-23/24)</u>		of the applicable international law on CRSV to inform states of their obligations and help survivors hold them to account. The tool has now been developed and the focus will be on refining it and promoting its use among relevant partners.		
PSVI Team of Experts (c.£650k 22/23-24/25)	PSVI Team	A roster of consultants the PSVI Team and others can draw down from to support discrete pieces of technical work.	Post-deployment reports provided by deployed experts	2 members of the Team of Experts; the FCDO team managing the roster
<u>UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (c.£1.5m 22/23-24/25)</u>	PSVI Team	A multi-donor trust fund through which PSVI has primarily supported the UN Team of Experts, run by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.	Fund-wide annual reporting. Ad hoc reporting provided at UK's request.	UN Team of Experts management team
Medica Zenica (£150k 22/23-24/25)	BE Sarajevo	A project aimed at establishing local partnerships between safe houses and religious communities to provide holistic support to survivors. Involves direct psychosocial and legal support to survivors, and convening safe houses and religious communities to promote partnerships.	Progress against milestones outlined in quarterly reporting	BE Sarajevo; Medica Zenica

TRIAL International (Bosnia) (£92.5k 22/23-24/25)	BE Sarajevo	Focused on advocating for improvements of Republika Srpska (RS) Law on Victims of Torture, precisely related to two initiatives: 1) extension of the deadline for requesting status under the Republika Srpska Law to relevant authorities; and 2) realisation of medical treatment for victims (as prescribed by the Law).	Progress against milestones outlined in quarterly reporting	BE Sarajevo; TRIAL International
All Survivors Project (c£200k 22/23-24/25)	BE Bogota	Work to accredit male survivors to give evidence as part of the national transitional justice process, and to strengthen institutions' capacity to sensitively engage with male CRSV survivors	Progress against milestones outlined in quarterly reporting	BE Bogota; All Survivors Project
TRIAL International (DRC) (£200k 22/23-24/25)	BE Kinshasa	Strengthening access to justice for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in South Kivu. Involves supporting survivors with documentation and submitting court cases, and developing capacity of local justice practitioners.	Progress against milestones outlined in quarterly reporting	BE Kinshasa; TRIAL International
Daughters of Charity (£300k 22/23-24/25)	BE Addis Ababa	Providing community-based psychosocial support to women affected by violence in Tigray. Involves developing 'Helpful Active	Progress against milestones outlined in quarterly reporting	BE Addis Ababa; Daughters of Charity

		Listening Circles' by training circle leaders and supporting staff. Also involves distributing emergency cash support.		
IOM (£300k 22/23-24/25)	BE Baghdad	Capacity building to help the Iraqi government to support survivors by implementing the Yazidi Survivors Law. Awareness raising to help survivors understand the law and access entitlements.	Progress against milestones outlined in quarterly reporting	BE Baghdad; IOM
Steward Women (£300k 22/23-24/25)	BE Juba	Provision of legal aid services and enhancing access to medical care for survivors of CRSV in Nimule, Juba & Rubkona. Includes community dialogues, neighbourhood assemblies and family court mediation.	Progress against milestones outlined in quarterly reporting	BE Juba; Steward Women

Annex D - Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI) Programme Business Case

April 2021

Summary Sheet

Portfolio/ Business/Country Plan Summary:

The overall purpose of OCSM is to fulfil the Integrated Review objective of reducing the frequency and intensity of conflict. To do so we are developing capabilities in four areas: gender and children in conflict; conflict and atrocity prevention; negotiation and peace processes; and security and stabilisation.

Title:

Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI) Programme

Programme summary (100 words maximum):

Conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) in all its forms is unacceptable. The UK is committed to preventing and improving the response to CRSV. The Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI) strategy (due for publication in Autumn 2022) is the framework that the UK will use to drive change. This programme will help deliver three of the PSVI's key strategic objectives, as well as a wider outcome area to drive innovation to deliver the UK's objectives more broadly:

- Objective 1: Strengthen the global response to CRSV
- Objective 2: Strengthen pathways to quality justice for all survivors of CRSV and hold perpetrators to account
- Objective 3: Enhance support available to survivors and children born of sexual violence in conflict, including tackling stigma they face within their communities.
- Objective 4: Support innovation, lesson learning, global and national capability and build evidence to drive change to prevent and tackle CRSV.

<p>This programming complements broader FCDO programming seeking to prevent gender-based violence globally. The key beneficiaries will be CRSV survivors, their families and communities, and those at risk of CRSV.</p>	
<p>What is the rationale for UK Aid spending? (200 words maximum):</p> <p>Current conflicts demonstrate that whilst progress has been made, CRSV remains a key challenge globally. The UK is committed to continuing to drive progress on this issue. The programme will help to deliver the FCDO's high level of ambition on tackling CRSV, as outlined in the PSVI Strategy. It will also help to deliver the Integrated Review, which cited "build[ing] momentum on efforts to prevent sexual violence in conflict" as a priority action in our approach to conflict and instability.</p> <p>The programme will complement and help to deliver wider FCDO priorities on gender equality, including in the International Development Strategy, the Women and Girls Strategy (due be published Autumn 2022), UK public commitments under the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies, and the UK's National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.</p> <p>The UK has a strong track record on CRSV. Since the launch of PSVI in 2012, the UK has built considerable expertise on CRSV, and has established itself as a global leader on this issue. The PSVI Conference in November 2022 will be a further moment for demonstrating the UK's commitment and boosting action from the international community. The PSVI Programme will both support conference deliverables and help the UK to deliver on commitments made at the conference.</p>	
Programme Value: £12.56m	Country/ Region or Sector: Global
Department/Country Office confirmation of review processes	

Contact name		
Threshold for final approval of Business Case: <i>Director</i>		
Date of Approval of Concept Note:	<i>28/06/2022</i>	
Date of Approval of Business Case:	<i>11/08/2022</i>	
Programme Code:	AMP Start Date:	AMP End Date:
Overall programme risk rating:	Moderate	
Vault Number:		

A. Strategic Case

Context and evidence base

CRSV perpetrated by individuals, communities, and institutions is a violation or abuse of human rights, a violation of international humanitarian law, and a deliberate act of power and control. It can have both short and long-term impacts on survivors' physical and mental health and wellbeing as well as their ability to fulfil their potential and participate fully and freely in society. CRSV is a form of gender-based violence (GBV), which can intersect with other conflict drivers to enable and fuel armed conflict. CRSV is underpinned by social norms and power imbalances grounded in inequalities, including gender inequality. The harmful impacts of CRSV experienced by survivors, their families and communities, and lack of support for survivors to aid recovery, undermine poverty reduction, gender equality, conflict prevention and resolution, and fuel conflict¹.

There are significant challenges when addressing CRSV, including implementation of existing commitments at state level, ensuring preventive efforts, securing justice, and providing holistic support to survivors. Cases are chronically underreported due to stigma, fear of retaliation and inadequate justice mechanisms, as well as a lack of quality services. Accountability at the national or international level is often limited, and there has been a dearth of convictions. The impact on survivors, their families and communities is devastating.

Globally, 1 in 3 women have experienced violence of some kind. Whilst there is limited evidence on the prevalence of violence against women in conflict, there is a consensus that this figure will be much higher and that all forms of GBV, including CRSV, also increase dramatically during and in the aftermath of conflict.

Rigorous, policy-relevant evidence on effective interventions to prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG) has grown significantly and UK Aid has been a leading funder of this, including through the *What Works to Prevent Violence* programme. Whilst this evidence base is not always specific to conflict contexts, findings can be applied to CRSV. Evidence shows that, with careful design and implementation, VAWG is preventable, with studies showing significant reductions of around 50% within programme timeframes, including in some conflict-affected settings.

FCDO's Best Buys paper on VAWG identifies interventions where there is evidence for effective approaches for reducing VAWG:

- Combined economic and social empowerment interventions that take a gender-transformative approach
- Community activism approaches to shift harmful social norms and support survivors

¹ Taken from CRSV Theory of Change

- School based interventions using participatory approaches to shape norms around gender and the use of violence
- Cash transfers
- Gender transformative parenting and couples programmes.

Survivor-centred services, including health, police, legal, and social services, and linking prevention and response interventions, are also critical to meet needs of survivors and help prevent further harm. Evidence from the *What Works to Prevent Violence: Phase I* programme shows that the presence of services for survivors of GBV is a significant contributor to longer-term prevention efforts, supporting social norm change.

Whilst evidence gaps remain for CRSV, including for example on the impact of global commitments in improving prevention and response, the evidence base has grown in recent years. This has informed the UK's CRSV Theory of Change. This Theory of Change and accompanying evidence base forms the basis of the PSVI programme. The UK's support for the *What Works to Prevent Violence: Phase II (Impact at Scale)* programme continues to add to the knowledge and evidence base and will inform this programme over its 3-year implementation period.

Case for Intervention

The UK government is committed to tackling CRSV. This programme, along with the PSVI Strategy, supports **FCDO's overall strategic direction**.

Women and girls are at the centre of UK foreign and development policy. This programme, alongside the PSVI Strategy, will support delivery of the International Development Strategy, the UK's commitment to support delivery of the SDGs, the FCDO's Women and Girls Strategy, and the UK's Women Peace and Security (WPS) National Action Plan (NAP). Tackling CRSV will be a key part of the UK's upcoming NAP 2023-2027. It is also a core element of our work to improve the UK's impact in conflict prevention and reduction, as set out in the Integrated Review, which cited "build[ing] momentum on efforts to prevent sexual violence in conflict" as a priority.

As set out in the PSVI Strategy, there is strong rationale for the UK to develop programming in this area given commitments to date:

1. **The 2013 UK-led UN Declaration of Commitment to End Sexual Violence in Conflict^[1]**, which has been endorsed by 156 UN Member States.
2. **The 2014 Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict**, which was a milestone in bringing this issue to the world's attention and encouraging others to act.
3. **The International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict** (launched in 2014 and updated in 2017)

4. **The 2017 Principles for Global Action: Preventing and Addressing Stigma Associated with CRSV^[3].**
5. Following UK advocacy, **NATO's policy on CRSV in June 2021** outlines actions that NATO will take to prevent and respond to CRSV in its operations.

This is in addition to key international human rights, humanitarian and criminal law frameworks and Security Council resolutions that prohibit CRSV.

^[1] <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/a-declaration-of-commitment-to-end-sexual-violence-in-conflict>

^[2] <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/international-protocol-on-the-documentation-and-investigation-of-sexual-violence-in-conflict>

^[3] <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/launch-of-the-principles-for-global-action-on-tackling-the-stigma-of-sexual-violence-in-conflict>

Components of the Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative Programme

This programme will contribute to tackling CRSV globally by supporting innovation, lesson learning and interventions that catalyse change. It will help to deliver the PSVI's key strategic objectives, as well as a wider outcome area to drive innovation to deliver the UK's objectives more broadly:

- **Objective 1: Strengthen the global response to CRSV**

- This component will include work to promote best practice and lessons learned and address gaps in the international legal architecture..

- **Objective 2: Strengthen pathways to quality justice for all survivors of CRSV and hold perpetrators to account**

- Key areas of focus will be on building national level capacity on justice and accountability, ensuring that those gathering and using information from survivors do so ethically and effectively, and addressing the stigma that survivors face when engaging with criminal justice systems.

Objective 3: Enhance support available to survivors and children born of sexual violence in conflict, including tackling stigma they face within their communities

- This component will include funding to the Global Survivors Fund (GSF) to support survivors including with access to health services, employment, help with education or recognition by the state for atrocities that have occurred. It will support GSF to advocate for

governments to provide effective, sustainable reparations and assistance programmes, and to provide interim reparative measures to survivors while this advocacy is ongoing. It will also include support to survivor networks to enhance survivor-centred approaches and enable knowledge exchange.

In addition, the programme will deliver a wider outcome to drive innovation and support building the evidence base for tackling CRSV, through pilot catalytic projects, evaluation, lesson learning and where appropriate research:

- **Objective 4: Support innovation, lesson learning, global and national capability and build evidence to drive change to prevent and tackle CRSV**
 - This will include work to learn and share lessons from this programme, and wider FCDO programming and policy development, to influence CRSV work within and beyond HMG. It will include targeted funding to support delivery of PSVI objectives at priority posts, and deployments of the PSVI Team of Experts.

Programme activities will be evidence-based and designed to align with FCDO's wider development and humanitarian spend.

Ensuring a survivor-centred approach will be central to the design and delivery of the programme, which will build on the progress made by PSVI since its inception in 2012. This includes incorporating established PSVI capabilities, such as the PSVI Team of Experts. It will contribute to the body of knowledge, tools and intervention options to tackle CRSV at national and global levels.

Key stakeholders

The programme team will engage with key external stakeholders to ensure activities are relevant and deliver maximum impact. These key stakeholders include the PSVI Steering Board, PSVI Survivor Champions, the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, PSVI Champion and Focus Countries, civil society, survivor networks and other donors.

The programme will complement wider donor activity on CRSV. For example, the Global Survivors Fund (GSF) is a multi-donor fund with other states, including France and Japan, sitting on the board alongside the UK. This programme will enable the UK to continue to drive strategic improvements in the GSF's approach, including on MEL.

The programme will also partner across the FCDO, ensuring collaboration and alignment with work being undertaken by the *What Works II* programme, and across related policy areas including gender, VAWG and education.

Wider Strategic Considerations

Gender Equality, Disability and the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED)

Power imbalances, particularly gender inequality, are at the heart of GBV and often the reason it is perpetrated. This programme seeks to promote gender equality by tackling CRSV as a form of GBV. The vast majority of CRSV survivors are women and girls, and CRSV is driven by harmful gender norms that are present during peace and conflict. This programme will include activities to tackle these gender norms, address gender-related stigma (including for male survivors) and empower survivors. As such, this programme complies with the Gender Equality Act and makes a significant contribution to gender equality with a gender marker of 1.

Several of the protected characteristics as set out in the PSED have a correlation with heightened vulnerability to CRSV (such as sex, age (especially children), people with disabilities, LGBTQ+, racial and ethnic minorities, amongst others). The programme is likely to include beneficiaries with protected characteristics (e.g. LGBTQ+ survivors, children born of sexual violence in conflict). The programme will comply with the PSED by working to empower these beneficiaries and promote equality of opportunity.

International Development Act

This programme complies with the International Development Act. It is focused on supporting vulnerable people and promoting post-conflict recovery in ODA eligible countries.

Counter Terrorist Financing

We expect elements of this programme to run in areas where terrorist organisations operate. In line with FCDO's counter terrorism finance policy we will take a risk-based approach, including completing a robust due diligence assessment on delivery partners. We will ensure partners are aware of their responsibilities in relation to the anti-terrorism financing legislation and keep appropriate records.

Safeguarding

The programme will involve regular engagement with CRSV survivors, who may be vulnerable people at risk of exploitation or re-traumatisation. All programme activities will need to take a survivor-centred and trauma-informed approach and have clear safeguarding processes in place to minimise the risk of and respond effectively to any incidents.

We will ensure that the programme team has sufficient capacity and capability to manage safeguarding risks effectively during implementation, including by working with FCDO's Safeguarding Unit to ensure all cases are managed according to best practice principles.

Climate

This programme does not present climate risks. It will not invest in fossil fuels or go against relevant country Nationally Determined Contributions. It will not impact on environmental issues such as waste efficiency, pollution, land degradation, biodiversity or water resources. This programme will not be eligible to be marked as international climate finance.

B. Appraisal Case

The new PSVI strategy, the upcoming PSVI conference and this programme are all underpinned by a Theory of Change for CRSV (see the detailed Theory of Change below).

The Theory of Change provides an evidence-based conceptual framework for how the UK Government can contribute to addressing CRSV through diplomatic, development, humanitarian, and defence interventions.

The five Theory of Change Outcome areas are:

- **Outcome 1:** CRSV is understood as a violation of international criminal, human rights and humanitarian law and is unacceptable within communities, institutions, and society.
- **Outcome 2:** An environment exists that reduces the risks, effects, and perpetration of CRSV.
- **Outcome 3:** Survivors can access justice according to their needs and preferences.
- **Outcome 4:** Survivors are able to demand their rights and access quality support and services.

- **Outcome 5:** Increased data and evidence is available and used to inform efforts to address CRSV and strengthen standards and practice on prevention and response.

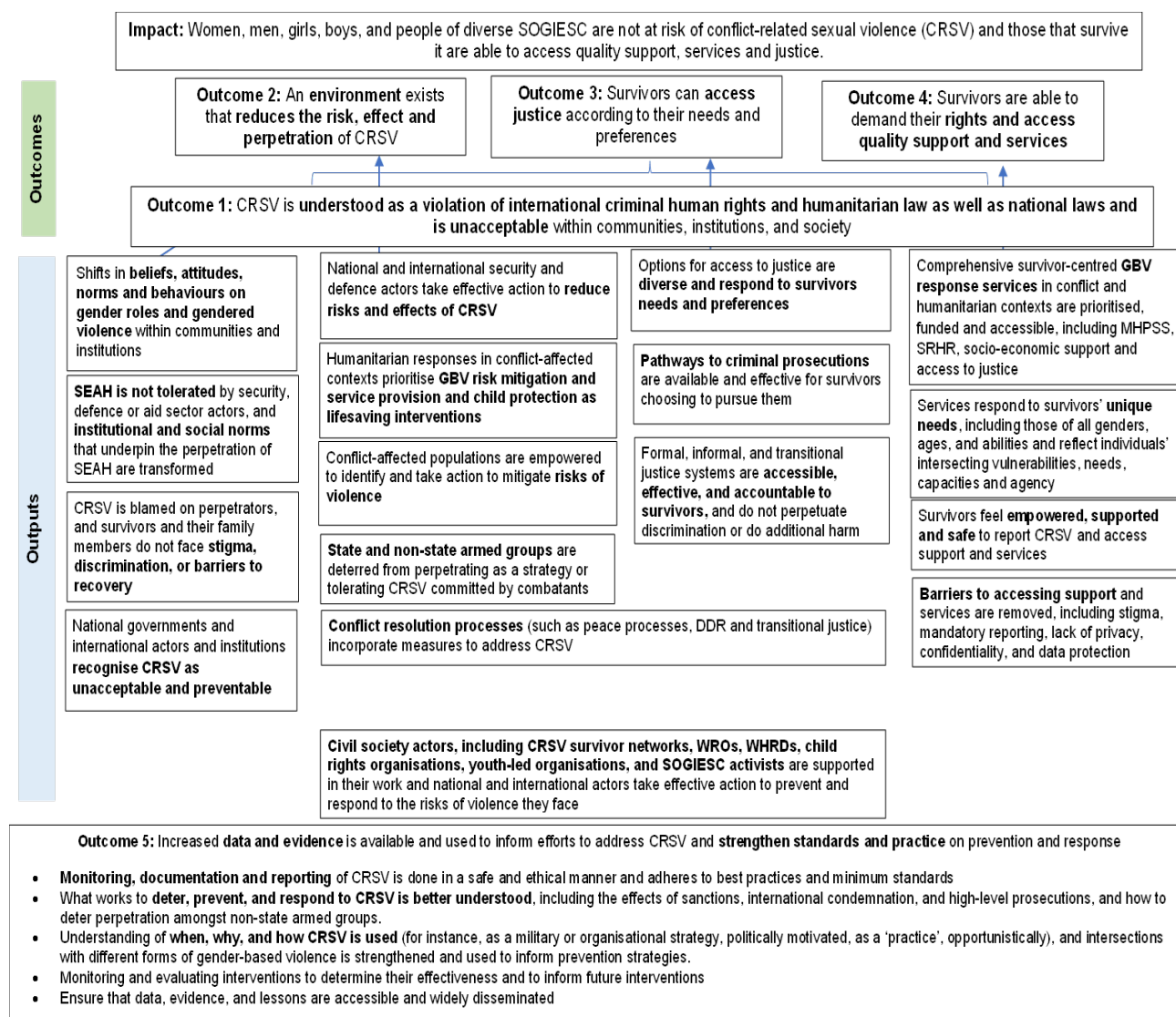
The CRSV theory of change covers a wide range of HMG activity, including diplomatic, development, humanitarian and defence. While the PSVI Programme will support delivery across the outcomes delivered above, it will have a particular focus on outcomes 3 and 4. The key reason is so that the programme complements wider HMG activity, for example:

- **Outcome 1**, with its focus on international law, is primarily delivered through diplomatic activity at multilateral organisations, including the UN and International Criminal Court (ICC). This includes the UK's work to drive further concerted action on the draft Crimes Against Humanity (CAH) Convention, which will strengthen the international legal architecture and help to prosecute atrocity crimes including some forms of CRSV.
- Prevention of CRSV (**Outcome 2**) and wider VAWG is the focus of the *What Works II* programme. FCDO has committed £67.5m over the next seven years to the *What Works II* programme to respond to the urgent need to scale up VAWG prevention. The programme will contribute to generating a world-class evidence base on what works to prevent CRSV. The previous phase of the programme (2013-20) found through rigorous evaluations that VAWG is preventable, even during conflict.
- Prevention of CRSV is also delivered through the UK Ministry of Defence, in line with its revised Human Security policy² which was published in December 2021. This individual and community-focused approach will examine the impact of conflict on civilians, providing the UK Armed Forces with a more comprehensive understanding of conflict drivers and dynamics, including CRSV. As part of this, the UK will continue to provide Human Security training to the Armed Forces of partner nations, which will include raising awareness of CRSV. Additionally, the UK's own training programmes ensure that all UK military personnel deploying on operations receive Human Security awareness training.
- While the PSVI programme will contribute to building the evidence base on tackling CRSV through its monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) partner, it does not have substantive research component (**outcome 5**) to avoid duplication with wider FCDO work. As previously noted, the *What Works II* has a significant research component, and the FCDO's Research and Evidence Division is also conducting research on CRSV. This includes three projects, a total of £1.5 million, which build an evidence base on GBV prevention and response, including understanding and addressing the impact of invisibility on CRSV in Syria. FCDO also funds the Political Settlements Research

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-security-in-defence-isp-985>

Programme and LSE's Conflict Research Programme, both of which produce a significant amount of work on sexual violence, women's participation and gender in armed conflict

There is also significant work being done by the FCDO on outcome 4, for example through the Call to Action on Protection from GBV in Emergencies, the FCDO's humanitarian protection programming centrally and at Post, and on programming on sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR).



Delivery options

At the start of the programme design process, we considered three options for delivering the programme:

1. Deliver through a single overarching grant or contract (discounted)
2. Delivery through multilateral organisations (discounted)
3. A blended approach (recommended)

We assessed each of these options against four criteria:

- i. **PSVI Strategy alignment:** programme activities will need to be able to flexibly support delivery of the PSVI Strategy (due to be published in Autumn 2022). The strategy's four overarching objectives are:
 - Objective 1: Strengthen the global response to CRSV;
 - Objective 2: Prevent CRSV (covered by other FCDO programmes);
 - Objective 3: Strengthen pathways to quality justice for all survivors of CRSV and hold perpetrators to account;
 - Objective 4: Enhance support available to survivors and children born of sexual violence in conflict, including tackling the stigma they face within their communities.
- ii. **Building on existing PSVI commitments, tools and capabilities:** since the PSVI was launched in 2012, the FCDO has invested in developing a range of tools and capabilities to tackle CRSV. These include the International Protocol, the Murad Code and the PSVI Team of Experts. Programme activities should utilise these tools as this will provide value for money by avoiding duplication and ensure that the PSVI is harnessing the full range of capabilities available. The PSVI also has some commitments that pre-date the development of this business case: 1) the UK taking a seat on the board of the Global Survivors Fund in 2021 and the funding commitment this involves (EUR 6 million over three years); 2) since it was founded in 2012, PSVI has maintained a UK Teams of Experts; and 3) the ongoing projects of the Murad Code (which the UK launched at the UN Security Council) and the Stigma Toolkit. This and other PSVI commitments are not contractual, and so it would be possible to disregard them, but the impact of doing so, in terms of reputation and PSVI's effectiveness, needs to be considered in programme design.
- iii. **Value for money:** it will be important that the selected option delivers value for money across the economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity categories.
- iv. **Management cost:** given restrictions on programme management resources there is a need to reduce the management cost of programming where possible. This will free up more capacity to deliver wider PSVI policy objectives.

Option 1: Deliver through a single overarching grant or contract

This option would allow for a reasonable level of alignment with the PSVI strategy as the terms of reference for the funding could be tailored and the lead delivery partner monitored closely through the implementation period. Delivering all activities through a single funding agreement would lower the management costs as FCDO would engage directly with the lead supplier. The lead supplier would likely be supported by a consortium of organisations which it would manage to cover the scope of the terms of reference. Specifying precise activities to support strategy delivery may be more easily achieved through a contract, although this would increase the management cost relative to a grant. This option could provide good value for money as cost drivers could be monitored relatively closely through contract or grant management.

A disadvantage of this approach is that it would not be the best option for building on existing PSVI commitments, tools and capabilities. For example, the PSVI Team of Experts requires close engagement from the PSVI policy team given the often-sensitive nature of the work, and it would not be appropriate to outsource this engagement to a delivery partner. It would be challenging for the UK to maintain its seat on the board of the Global Survivors Fund if we were not funding GSF directly. A single funding agreement may also not provide the flexibility required to respond to emerging PSVI policy priorities. As new crises emerge and ministerial priorities develop, the PSVI will need to remain responsive. A single funding agreement, where the majority of activities are agreed in advance, would struggle to provide the required level of flexibility.

Option 2: Deliver through multilateral organisations

A key advantage of delivering PSVI programming through multilateral organisations, such as the UN Team of Experts, would be that this may provide the UK with increased influence over the activities of multilaterals and therefore the ability to steer funding from other donors towards PSVI objectives. Management costs would also be low, freeing up capacity for the team to work on other PSVI priorities.

However, this option would provide weak alignment with the PSVI Strategy. Even if the funding gave the UK extra leverage, we would have a limited ability to steer activities relative to other delivery options. It would, therefore, likely not be possible to maintain existing PSVI commitments, and it may be challenging to build on PSVI tools and capabilities. We would be less able to use funding to respond to emerging crises or ministerial priorities. We would also be less able to demonstrate impact as multilateral organisations are often only able to provide high level reporting to donors. Demonstrating value for money may be challenging under this option due to often high multilateral overheads and limited financial reporting.

Option 3: Blended approach - recommended

Under a blended approach, the team would use a mixture of grants, contracts, and MOUs to deliver activities. A key advantage of this approach is that it would allow for strong alignment with the PSVI Strategy, as it allows for flexibility to ensure that different elements of the strategy are

being delivered. For example, the strategy outlines seven focus countries. A blended approach would allow some funding to be allocated for UK embassies in focus countries to deliver in-country projects using grants, contracts or MOUs as appropriate according to local need. A blended approach would also allow for some funding, particularly in future years, to be set aside in a 'flexible funding' pot to respond to emerging strategic priorities, such as the further development of an international commission on CRSV accountability.

This approach would also allow funding to build on existing PSVI commitments, tools and capabilities. This includes by maintaining our seat on the GSF board, continuing to deliver the PSVI Team of Experts through the wider Civilian Stabilisation Group contract (currently held with Palladium), and providing targeted funding to help the Murad Code become embedded in the practice of organisations across the world documenting the experiences of CRSV survivors. This option could also provide good value for money through making use of existing contracts (e.g. for the PSVI Team of Experts), and through UK embassies providing close in-country management.

The main disadvantage of a blended approach is that it involves a higher management cost than the other options being considered. This is due to the numerous funding agreements that would be required, and the close management involved in work such as scoping a new international commission. There are some mitigations that could be applied to reduce management costs where possible, such as working within the PrOf rules to take a proportionate approach to the management of smaller projects on areas such as MEL and risk management, and the use of existing framework agreements to reduce procurement timescales.

Delivery options RAG ratings

Option	PSVI alignment	Strategy	Building on existing PSVI commitments, tools and capabilities	Value for money	Management cost
1					
2					
3					

Based on the analysis above, option 3 is the recommended option.

Programme components

This section outlines each of the programme components and the reasoning for its inclusion.

Programme components
Programme Objective 1: Strengthen international response to CRSV
UN Team of Experts
Programme Objective 2: Strengthen pathways to quality justice
Accountability work stream
Murad Code
Stigma Toolkit
Programme Objective 3: Enhance support for survivors
Global Survivors Fund
Survivor Networks
Programme Objective 4: Driving innovation, change and building the evidence
Support to CRSV prevention and response work at Post
Response and innovation
PSVI Team of Experts
Monitoring, evaluation and learning

Programme Objective 1: Strengthen the global response to CRSV

1. UN Team of Experts

The UN Team of Experts assists national authorities to strengthen the rule of law, with the aim of ensuring criminal accountability for perpetrators of CRSV. It has roster of national and international experts ready for deployment and operates in 20 conflict and post-conflict countries.

The UN Team of Experts has deployed across Africa to strengthen collection of evidence for cases of CRSV, including training on the International Protocol on the Investigation and Documentation of Sexual Violence in Conflict. In FY21/22 the UK provided £800k to the UN Team of Experts.

The PSVI programme will continue funding the UN Team of Experts. As a UN entity they have access to support government authorities that other potential delivery partners, such as civil society, may struggle to achieve. UK funding also demonstrates the UK's commitment to supporting the UN's important role in tackling CRSV. However, funding will be lower than in previous years due to the need to fund other PSVI priorities.

Programme Objective 2: Strengthen pathways to quality justice for all survivors of CRSV and hold perpetrators to account

1. Accountability mechanisms

The Foreign Secretary has asked officials to explore options for strengthening accountability for CRSV, including a new international commission on CRSV accountability, and accelerating progress on the draft Crimes Against Humanity Convention. At the time of writing, this work is in early stages. However, we anticipate that funding will be required to support this work, including through deployments of the PSVI Team of Experts, and potentially initial funding to mobilise an international commission. The 'accountability workstream' budget line will be used to support these activities as this work develops.

2. Stigma Toolkit

In FY21/22 the UK supported the first stage of development of a Toolkit for assessing and tackling structural stigma within laws and court systems. Survivors will often face stigma as they go through criminal justice systems and from legal frameworks. This can be a significant barrier preventing survivors from coming forward, and if they do, from seeing a criminal prosecution process through to the end.

The Toolkit will identify weaknesses around CRSV in criminal justice processes from a survivor-centred perspective. It will provide tools for assessment, reflection, reform and improved practice, supporting better justice outcomes and safer interactions with survivors.

3. Murad Code

Investigations and testimonies from survivors are essential to improve accountability and justice but they must be undertaken in a safe, survivor-centred ethical manner in order to adhere to 'do no harm' principles. There are already numerous technical publications from different sectors that reflect such guidance and best practices, including the International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict (2017). However, we know that some actors are unaware of or do not follow the applicable law and available guidance.

The Murad Code addresses this issue by providing a global code of conduct for use by the broad range of stakeholders undertaking this work. By bringing together the disparate range of technical guidance and best practices that currently exists under one easy-to-deploy code of conduct, the Murad Code reduces the risk of survivors being re-traumatised through the documentation process.

On 13 April 2022, the UK chaired a UN Security Council Open Debate on CRSV as part of its Presidency. Lord Ahmad and Nadia Murad used this global platform to jointly launch the Murad Code, maximising the publicity for this important tool. Now that the Code is launched, there is a need to embed its principles in the work of organisations that gather information from CRSV survivors and their funders. The funding allocated to this work in FY22/23 will support uptake of the code among donors, multilateral organisations and civil society. We intend to review the need for funding in future years towards the end of FY22/23. This will be informed by progress made on embedding the code in FY22/23.

Providing funding for the Stigma Toolkit and the Murad Code projects will help to ensure this work can be completed and begin to deliver real-world change. Both projects provide good value for money, as – particularly for the Murad Code – they are low-cost relative to the potential impact. They also support the PSVI's broader work on accountability. If the PSVI programme does not continue funding these projects, it is possible that other donors will continue this work. However, this is not guaranteed, and if other donors cannot be found then previous PSVI investment initiating these projects would be wasted.

Programme Objective 3: Enhance support available to survivors and children born of sexual violence in conflict, including tackling the stigma they face within their communities.

4. Global Survivors Fund

Rather than prioritising justice in the courts, many survivors seek support such as access to health services, employment, help with education or recognition by the state for atrocities that occurred. Responding to the need for survivors to be able to pursue wider forms of redress, Nobel Peace Prize Laureates Dr Denis Mukwege and Nadia Murad launched the Global Survivors Fund (GSF) in October 2018. GSF projects are developed hand in hand with survivors to reflect their needs and help them achieve the redress they seek. The GSF's Global Reparations Study outlines the status of reparations in over 20 countries and makes recommendations for further action. The GSF also provides tailored technical guidance to governments to support the implementation of such recommendations.

The UK has provided £2.7m to the GSF since its inception and joined the GSF Board in 2021. A seat on the board requires a contribution of EUR 6 million over three years. GSF has worked constructively with the UK, taking on board feedback to strengthen its MEL, due diligence, governance and safeguarding processes.

To inform our funding to the GSF, in October 2021 we commissioned a VAWG Helpdesk report to understand the evidence on the impact and effectiveness of reparations for CRSV survivors. The report found that there is limited evidence due to a lack of evaluations and the fact that most studies use qualitative interviews with small samples of survivors. However, it also found that:

‘Despite the lack of rigorous evidence measuring impact, there is some evidence that points to the key characteristics increasing the impact and effectiveness of reparations programmes for survivors of CRSV and SEA, including survivor co-creation, multi-partner engagement and widespread ownership, removing barriers to participation in reparations schemes, and providing prompt interim reparations.’

This is an encouraging finding, as these characteristics are key parts of GSF’s approach. For example, GSF has demonstrated that it has taken particular efforts to ensure that its projects are survivor-centred and personalised packages meet the specific needs of survivors. We will use the PSVI programme to build the evidence base on reparations, including exploring quantitative approaches for measuring impact alongside qualitative. GSF’s partnership with the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR) has enabled the development of a mixed methodology participatory approach for measuring impact. As a member of the board with a focus on MEL, GSF has asked the UK to chair an MEL committee, to review NSCR’s approach and directly feed into KPIs. We will work with our MEL partner and GSF to use this position to strengthen evidence on reparations.

5. Survivor networks

We are at an early stage of reviewing how to enhance survivor-centred policy making and strengthen networks of survivors to enable greater learning and experience sharing of what works in preventing and responding to CRSV from a survivor perspective. We are therefore setting aside funding as this workstream develops.

Programme Objective 4: Driving innovation, change and building the evidence

6. Support to Prevention and Response of CRSV at Post

In FY21/22 PSVI provided funding to Posts in PSVI focus countries for targeted projects addressing CRSV. We have consulted with Posts and considered whether to continue this approach under the PSVI programme, taking into account the following:

Advantages

- Helps to align funding with the PSVI strategy by distinguishing the focus countries outlined in the strategy from other CRSV-affected countries where HMG operates.

- Ensures at least some funding for CRSV work in focus countries. Post budgets will have a range of priority issues to cover. By providing dedicated funding CRSV we can ensure work to address this issue is taken forward. This should not come at the expense of engaging with Posts on the importance of addressing CRSV and GBV through their bilateral spending as well, which in some cases is significantly larger than the PSVI Programme.
- Consultation with Posts identified that, even where Posts have access to large development/humanitarian budgets, there can be value in smaller, targeted CRSV interventions. This is especially the case where the majority of a larger budget is allocated to multilateral or large humanitarian organisations, which can make it challenging for the UK to influence how funding is allocated downstream.

Disadvantages

- Having relatively small projects increases the overall programme management burden for FCDO and may put a strain on limited human resources at Posts. Programme management would be led by Posts, with oversight from the central PSVI team.
- It is possible that higher impact could be achieved through more concentrated funding, for example by increasing funding to a different budget line, such as GSF.
- It can be difficult to measure the impact of small projects. This has been a particular challenge where projects only have access to single year funding, as was the case with Post projects in FY21/22.

We concluded to move ahead with funding for PSVI focus Posts, given the advantages outlined above. We will address the disadvantages by: ensuring that Posts have the capacity to take on the programme management of projects before releasing funding; and working with our MEL partner to maximise the results of funding (for example by ensuring activity is evidence-based and grounded in the CRSV Theory of Change) and there are robust MEL processes in place. We will be more able to measure results given that the funding provided is multi-year, allowing projects more time to deliver interventions and measure outcome-level change.

7. Response and innovation

The nature of the PSVI team's work requires flexibility, with priorities changing depending on ministerial steers, emerging crises and innovative work. There is a need to have flexibility in our funding to support changing priorities. The 'flexible pot' will enable this, starting at a low value (£100k) in FY22/23, and increasing in future years in line with increased uncertainty about future PSVI priorities.

The risk with this approach is that funding is not allocated to particular projects in time, leading to underspend. We will have clear decision points in each FY where the Programme Board will decide how to use flexible funding in good time to allow it to be used effectively.

8. PSVI Team of Experts

The UK's PSVI Team of Experts is a group of external specialists with a range of expertise in tackling CRSV, including in international law, gender-based violence and humanitarian responses. We have deployed the Team of Experts over 90 times since 2012 to build the capacity of governments, the UN, and NGOs.

The Team of Experts is a key PSVI capability. It provides the FCDO with the ability to respond quickly and flexibly to both ministerial priorities and emerging crises. For example, we have used the Team of Experts to inform the UK's response to reports of CRSV in the war in Ukraine, and to conduct scoping work on a CRSV Convention. For these reasons, we will maintain the PSVI Team of Experts as part of the PSVI programme.

9. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

A key finding from ICAI's 2020 PSVI report was the need for PSVI to strengthen its approach to MEL. We will respond to this finding by engaging an independent MEL partner for the PSVI programme. Further information on planning for the MEL partner is provided in the management case.

Value for money (VfM) for the recommended option

The programme will seek to deliver value for money, including by drawing on 'best buy' evidence from the *What Works* programme and VAWG and WPS Helpdesk reports. We will work with the MEL partner to develop VFM indicators that can be used across projects, such as cost of support or redress per survivor (output level - efficient) or the cost per survivor reporting enhanced wellbeing / quality of life (outcome level - effectiveness).

We will also encourage financial contributions from other donors and affected countries' budgets where appropriate to support PSVI programme activities. This approach contributes to overall VFM for the UK as well as longer-term sustainability through encouraging investment in and ownership of interventions by other stakeholders across the sector.

We have considered the VFM of the programme against the 4 Es framework:

Economy: we will use existing relationships with key partners, such as the PSVI Steering Board, to review plans and materials produced and promote programme results without cost. For the PSVI Team of Experts, we will make use of the existing Civilian Stabilisation Group contract to make financial and programme management savings.

Efficiency: the partners engaged for this programme, such as the GSF and the PSVI Team of Experts, have significant expertise and are well placed to deliver activities efficiently. A competitive process to identify the MEL partner will help us to identify the right expertise to deliver this work that provide an efficient service.

Effectiveness: this business case is grounded in the evidence-based CRSV Theory of Change as well as the findings from the VAWG Helpdesk and other sources, which should help to ensure that outputs are being converted into outcomes effectively. In many areas of tackling CRSV the existing evidence is limited. Through programme implementation we will continue to draw on emerging evidence, including from the *What Works* programme, and will work with our MEL partner to ensure that interventions are informed by the latest evidence and that outcomes are measured effectively.

Equity: this programme aims to address a problem driven by gender inequality, so that will be at the heart of the projects. Data will be disaggregated where possible to ensure that vulnerable groups are reached. The vast majority of CRSV survivors are women and girls, but men, boys and people of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity/expression, and sexual characteristics (SOGIESC) are also targeted. Consultation with beneficiaries will be required for all projects to ensure that no one is left behind.

Annex B
SCHEDULE OF PRICES

[REDACTED]

Annex C
Supplier's Tender

[REDACTED]