



Appendix

Learning from Practice:

Mobilizing Women as Agents of Change to prevent violence against women and girls

Monica Biradavolu

Appendix 1: Description of 10 selected projects

Grantee, country, year, project title	Project summary	Overall project goal	Selected project results related to mobilizing women (according to external evaluations and/or project reports)
<p>Alliance against LGBT Discrimination Albania, 2-year small grant, 2015–2017.</p> <p>Project title: <i>Reduce violence against women with focus on LBT community in Albania</i></p> <p>Grant amount: <i>USD 95,000</i></p>	<p>The project worked in 6 regions outside the capital city of Tirana to strengthen the capacity of women’s NGOs, and through them, the LBT community, to interact with state institutions to advocate for a better response to violence against LBT women. The project also involved key institutions (such as Health Care and Education) to improve their response towards violence against LBT women in order to meet the needs and fulfill the rights of LBT women.</p>	<p>LBT women in Albania have improved access to services responding to violence and more support from institutions and women’s groups for their right to live a life free of violence.</p>	<p>At the end of the project, eight women’s organizations in 6 regions as well as survivors of violence against women and girls were able to advocate and build relationships with the government to improve responses to violence against women generally and to LBT issues specifically. According to the external evaluation, women NGOs in six regions are now capable of offering help and a safe space for LBT women. The NGOs organized meetings with beneficiaries, school psychologists, teachers, social workers and students from the Faculty of Social Sciences to kickstart a discussion on LBT issues and how to reduce violence. Women’s NGOs were also very successful at referring cases of violence among the LBT community, such as domestic violence or bullying.</p> <p>For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.</p>

<p>Equality for Growth Tanzania, women’s organization, 3-year large grant, 2015–2018.</p> <p>Project title: <i>Give payment not abuse: protecting informal women traders in Dar es Salaam from violence against women</i></p> <p>Grant Amount: USD 350,440</p>	<p>Equality for Growth, a local women’s organization, intended to bolster women’s economic rights and reduce their vulnerability to violence by creating safe environments in six markets in two districts of Dar es Salaam, where 8 per cent of public markets are located. They aimed to engage market traders, paralegals, law enforcers, legal community supporters, market committees, municipal leaders, officials and GBV survivors across six markets</p>	<p>Women traders in the Ilala and Temeke districts operate in a market environment where there is greater freedom from sexual, verbal, physical and political violence, and have better protection and support when violence does occur so that they may more fully exercise their economic rights.</p>	<p>Awareness sessions run by Paralegal and legal community supporters have reached 17,792 market traders. A total of 2,611 cases of violence were attended to in the project period. Comparing endline results with the midline survey, the use of verbal abuse has decreased to 30% compared to 34% and physical violence has dropped to 13% compared to 25.71%. 86 per cent of women who took part in the survey at the end of the project stated that violence against women in the marketplaces had decreased. By the end of the project, four to seven cases of violence against women were being reported each month (in the markets surveyed), down from around 20 cases per month in 2015. All traders know of and utilize legal para-professionals services; as a result of the improved capacities of authorities, over 90% of the female traders interviewed were able to access violence against women services.</p> <p>For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.</p>
<p>European Centre for Minority Issues Kosovo, 2-year large grant</p> <p>Project title:</p>	<p>In Kosovo, women and girls belonging to minority groups, particularly Roma, Ashkali, Egyptian and Serb minorities, face persistent and pervasive gender inequality compounded by socioeconomic,</p>	<p>Minority women and girls experience reduced vulnerability to domestic violence and early and forced</p>	<p>According to the final, external evaluation the project reached a total number of 3,026 primary and secondary beneficiaries (including 544 men) in seven municipalities through the following activities: training and technical assistance was provided to eight</p>

<p><i>Empowering minority communities in Kosovo against gender-based violence</i></p> <p>Grant Amount: USD 300,522</p>	<p>political and cultural marginalization. Few interventions exist to address violence against women in these communities. This project aimed to address the high risk of GBV by improving minority communities' access to prevention and protection, reducing their socioeconomic vulnerability, and raising awareness on women's rights, gender equality and existing mechanisms to address GBV.</p>	<p>marriages in the targeted municipalities.</p>	<p>local female minority activists to act as qualified community paralegals. . The evaluation found that the project created greater economic opportunities for victims of domestic violence, and increased access to social welfare mechanisms and the judicial system.</p> <p>For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.</p>
<p>Free Yezidi Foundation Iraq, women's organization, 2-year large grant, 2017–2019.</p> <p>Project title: <i>Psycho-social counselling and trauma therapy: Free Yezidi Foundation Women's Centre</i></p> <p>Grant amount: USD 235,850</p>	<p>The organization aimed to strengthen the work of a women's centre it runs in an IDP camp in the Kurdistan region of Iraq that provides services to survivors of sexual and GBV and female IDPs. It hoped to expand the capacity of the centre so that more women could avail of services provided and to add counselling services for women survivors of violence and trauma. The project aimed in particular to benefit Yezidi women and girls who had been targeted by ISIS.</p>	<p>By the end of the project, traumatized Yezidi women and girls in the Khanke IDP Camp, Dohuk, Iraqi Kurdistan, including survivors of sexual violence, will experience reduced suffering and have their psychological health and social well-being restored, thus facilitating their full participation in their families and their future and enabling</p>	<p>973 traumatized women and girls have regularly utilized trauma therapy and other mental health services offered under the project. Among them, 902 were satisfied with group therapy sessions. The camp manager reported a decrease in the number of attempted suicides. Moreover, 77,49% of the beneficiaries reported increased sense of psychological well-being (754 out of 973) and 72,55% reported increased sense of social connectedness (706 of 973) after psychological support, as per the project goal's indicators.</p>

		their reintegration into their communities.	
<p>Initiatives pour la Protection des Droits des Femmes Morocco, women’s organization, 3-year large grant, 2016–2019.</p> <p>Project title: <i>Faciliter l’accès des femmes survivantes à la justice et à la protection sociale et économique, à travers la chaine de services intégrée et systémique assurée par le Centre Multifonctionnel “Batha” pour l’autonomisation des femmes victimes de la VbG.</i></p> <p>Grant Amount: USD 382,427</p>	<p>IPDF aimed for a comprehensive intervention model that would contribute to the implementation of Morocco’s policy and legislative framework by enhancing women’s access to protection and justice. Through its Batha multifunctional centre located in Fez, the project aimed to provide a chain of services from psychosocial counselling to legal assistance to survivors of violence to support their efforts to rebuild their lives while recognizing these women as not only survivors but crucial agents of change</p>	<p>Six hundred survivors using the services of the Batha Centre are strengthening their power and leadership economically, socially and legally.</p>	<p>By the end of the project, 76.92% of Batha Centre users are legally autonomous, 60% have confidence in themselves and in their capacity to make decisions and 65% are in a better economic situation. 25 painters produced artwork to denounce VAW/G, girls and boys organized an awareness day, involving 182 artists. Batha center users, men and women participated in sit ins, campaigns, and protests for women’s rights.</p>

<p>Institute for Development and Community Health, Viet Nam, development organization, 2-year large grant, 2016–2018.</p> <p>Project title: <i>Prevention of violence among pregnant and lactating women</i></p> <p>Grant Amount: <i>USD 386, 452</i></p>	<p>The overall goal of this pilot project was to improve the safety, health and well-being of pregnant and lactating women in Kien Xuong district, Thai Binh province, by reducing the prevalence and severity of episodes of physical, emotional and sexual abuse. The project aimed to provide training to counsellors and health-care workers to enable them to provide counselling at health facilities when women visit for antenatal and postnatal care and through a free telephone hotline. It aimed to provide them with training to conduct home visits and address the cultural and family norms surrounding violence in the family.</p>	<p>Women, particularly pregnant and lactating women, in Kien Xuong district are better protected and able to respond to intimate partner violence by December 2018.</p>	<p>Village health workers conducted 3,433 visits to households and ensured that 100 per cent of pregnant and lactating women had access to information services about intimate partner violence. The health workers also reached 890 husbands, 700 mothers-in-law and 219 relatives of the targeted women to show them how to create an environment without violence. The evaluation found that husbands and mother-in-laws actively participated in counseling and communication activities to raise their awareness regarding SGBV. The evaluation found that they were very active in participating and integrating with the project activities, especially with the Women’s Union thanked to new knowledge they had shared through meeting in implementation of project activities.</p> <p>For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.</p>
<p>Red Nacional de Promoción de la Mujer, Peru, women’s organization, 3-</p>	<p>Although Peru’s long-running internal armed conflict has ended, the lack of attention to the needs of the survivors is still an important factor in the reproduction of the structural conditions of violence.</p>	<p>Older women (50 years and older) from Ayacucho and Huánuco who were victims of political violence and GBV are better able to</p>	<p>According to the final, external evaluation, the women of Ayacucho and Huánuco were more informed and had greater knowledge and critical and self-critical capacity, which shows a progressive empowerment and the exercise of their rights. The results related to</p>

<p>year large grant, 2016–2019.</p> <p>Project title: <i>Ejercicio de derechos de las mujeres adultas mayores víctimas de violencia desde un enfoque de género</i></p> <p>Grant Amount: USD 205,214</p>	<p>This project sought to reduce GBV against older women in Ayacucho and Huánuco, regions that were highly affected by the conflict. The project aimed to empower older women by strengthening their awareness of their rights. It aimed to develop participatory needs assessments, awareness and training workshops, and communications campaigns, all articulating the focus on rights, interculturality, gender and ageing.</p>	<p>exercise their rights in their communities and have improved access to justice and services as of 2018.</p>	<p>the authorities shows that there is an interest in bringing positive changes regarding attitudes towards survivors of gender-based violence. The evaluation found that 415 women and girls survivors were successfully trained and encouraged to advocate for their rights, along with 525 women from CSOs. The inclusion of Quechua-speaking members in the team facilitated work with the project’s beneficiaries, especially indigenous women in Ayacucho</p> <p>For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.</p>
<p>The Story Kitchen Nepal, women’s organization, 2-year small grant, 2015–2017.</p> <p>Project title: <i>SAAHAS (Courage) for justice: sharing and amplifying her allegorical stories for justice</i></p> <p>Grant Amount: USD 80,910</p>	<p>During Nepal’s over-decade-long war, women and girls were routinely tortured, raped, detained and killed. Despite the adoption of a national action plan and the recent passage of the Truth, Reconciliation and Disappearance Ordinance, Nepali women’s voices and experiences have not been sufficiently acknowledged in processes to address the consequences of war. This project aimed to work towards ensuring access to justice for women conflict survivors in 10 districts by pairing women conflict survivors with women human rights defenders</p>	<p>Women and girl survivors in the five most conflict-affected districts of Nepal are empowered and feel safer to speak out about violence against women.</p>	<p>TSK trained 10 women survivors of armed conflict in 5 districts of Nepal to become agents of change, these “Justice Reporters” learned how to operate a recorder and set their own agenda on how to participate in the peace process seeking justice. TSK organized three storytelling workshops, which reached 75 women survivors who now know the importance of breaking silence to seek justice. The project gathered over 500 individual life narratives of the survivors. These women reported sharing a strong bond with each other as a result of the project, and now understand the importance of having a safe space for women survivors. From the collected stories, 15 radio programme</p>

	to reach more survivors through local radio networks, thus breaking the culture of silence around conflict-related violence against women.		episodes were made and broadcasted by national and local radio stations. For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.
<p>Women’s Justice Initiative Guatemala, women’s organization, 3-year small grant, 2016–2019.</p> <p>Project title:</p> <p><i>Eradicating violence against women and girls and increasing access to justice for rural Mayan women through culturally grounded, community-based interventions</i></p> <p><i>USD 110,000</i></p>	WJI developed this project with the goal of ensuring that Mayan women and girls in 18 rural communities in the municipality of Patzún in Guatemala had improved access to justice and support services in cases of domestic violence.	Mayan women and girls in 18 rural communities in the municipality of Patzún are better able to exercise their rights to live free from violence and have increased access to justice.	According to the final, external evaluation, 502 graduates of the legal literacy course participated in a refresher workshop in their communities and demonstrated increased knowledge of their rights and transformed attitudes in relation to VAWG, which improved their ability to exercise their rights to live free from violence. Close to half of the course participants (42 per cent) reported being able to exercise their rights by seeking legal assistance from WJI. Other women reported increased ability to assert their rights at home by talking about gender equality, sharing what they have learned in the workshops, talking to their children about preventing VAWG and creating more equitable homes by dividing household chores among all family members. For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.

<p>War Child Canada Jordan, international NGO, 2-year grant, 2017–2019.</p> <p>Project title:</p> <p><i>Safeguarding women and girls affected by the Syrian crisis in Jordan</i></p> <p>Grant Amount: USD 499,999</p>	<p>This project worked in the context of a protracted refugee crisis in which women and girl refugees in Jordanian host communities lacked access to high-quality community-based protection and support services. This project aimed to conduct outreach to highly vulnerable and isolated women and girls with education about available support services, women’s rights, and prevention of sexual violence and GBV; establish women’s support groups; provide legal awareness, life skills and psychosocial support to survivors and those at risk; provide childcare support for women during sessions; provide out-of-school girls with basic literacy and life skills training; and establish community-based protection committees.</p>	<p>By the end of the project, women and girls from Syrian refugee and vulnerable host Jordanian communities in Amman are safer and better protected from violence and their rights are upheld.</p>	<p>According to the final, external evaluation, this project has resulted in behavioural and attitudinal changes towards women and girls and an increase in women’s feelings of safety in their communities. Female participants reported experiencing a positive impact from the training sessions and classes that were provided and opportunities to increase their self-confidence, knowledge of their rights and ability to exercise those rights. Women described significant changes in the way that they handled relationships at home. School-age girls reported making new friends and having a safe space to discuss daily challenges.</p> <p>For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.</p>

Appendix 2: Involvement of community facilitators in projects' results frameworks

CFs can be involved to varying degrees in an intervention's activities. Involving CFs in project activities leads to a decentralization of planning, management and implementation, and can lead to a greater sense of ownership among CFs (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, 2009; Wheeler et al., 2012). CSOs in the UN Trust Fund's portfolio varied in how much they involved CFs in project activities. This is reflected in the UN Trust Fund's results framework, which documents the cause and effect logic for achieving a development objective over a defined period. If lower-level results in the framework are achieved, the next higher-level result can be achieved, as long as the critical assumptions hold. In the UN Trust Fund results framework, the logic leads from "activities", which yield an "output", which, in turn, influences the "outcome". Some projects included CFs in activities, outputs and outcomes. For example, the results framework of RNPM in Peru listed two outcomes, which were divided into six outputs that would be achieved through 24 activities. Of these, CFs are explicitly mentioned in one outcome and five outputs, and are either implicitly or explicitly included in nearly all activities. By contrast, IDCH in Viet Nam did not include CFs in either of the two stated outcomes, but they are mentioned in the outputs and activities. Finally, WJI did not initially consider CFs crucial to implementation and therefore they are not a part of the outcomes, outputs or activities. Note that this does not mean that these projects did not adapt as they went along and involve CFs in project work. Organizations must step back and reflect on how they conceptualize the role of CFs in their projects and the implications thereof.

There are at least three implications of mobilizing CFs as part of the results chain. First, projects allocate resources – both time and budget – for mobilization. When activities are conceptualized keeping CFs in mind, project efforts are devoted to ensuring that increasing CFs' agency is a key element of all project activities. This has a cascading effect on mobilizing the broader community of project participants. Second, the level and depth of CF mobilization is influenced by how much it appears in the results chain. For example, say that a project has two broad outcomes – ensuring that beneficiaries are aware of their right to live a violence-free life and ensuring that service providers (health, legal, etc.) are better trained to serve the beneficiary communities. If CFs are included in the results chain for both outcomes, they are viewed as crucial not only as a bridge to their own communities but also for engaging with the wider network of stakeholders. This has the cumulative effect of increasing their sense of ownership over project activities. If CFs are included only as recipients of training programmes, they do not rise above the level of a beneficiary, whereas if they are included in the development of training materials their participation is enhanced and the training materials are better tailored to the context and needs of the community. Finally, when mobilization is included in the results chain, projects are monitored and evaluated by these metrics, which makes the project accountable to the CFs whom it is working with.

Annex 3: Coding sheet

Code	Sub-code	Definition	Example/source
Agency – time		Any change in agency of CFs over time	Change noted between the first and second year narrative summary in the monitoring report. For example, in the FYF project, in the first year, CFs were called “the PFA Brigade” but, by the second year, they had decided to call themselves “ <i>harikara</i> ”
	Violence prevention	Any change in situation of violence over time for CFs or beneficiary group	
Agency – space		Any change in agency of CFs across space	Changes noted in narrative summary of monitoring reports (especially section on “voices in the field”) and evaluation reports. For example, CFs’ use of CSO space (Batha Centre, FYF Centre) or change in reporting of violations to the legal authorities alone versus with a CF – occurs in same space (police station or court), but when accompanied, agency increases
	Violence prevention	Any change in situation of violence over time for CFs or beneficiary group	
Agency – networks – interpersonal networks		Any change in agency of CFs in their interpersonal networks	Changes noted in monitoring and evaluation reports. For example, impact of household outreach visits for both CFs and beneficiary communities
Agency – networks – wider network		Any change in agency of CFs in their wider network	Changes noted in monitoring and evaluation reports. For example, CFs in Peru (older women) speaking to authorities

	Violence prevention	Any change in situation of violence over time for CFs or beneficiary group	
Sustainability		Reporting of sustainability in all reports	Note corroboration/divergence between monitoring and evaluation reports, particularly related to sustainability of CFs
Relationship between project and CFs			
	Information-sharing		
	Consultation		
	Collaboration		
	Empowerment		
Implications for the COVID-19 pandemic			
Recommendations		Recommendations in reports relevant to the brief's focus	

Appendix 4: Focus group discussion questions

UN Trust Fund technical brief: mobilizing women from beneficiaries to actors: Questions

Mobilization: strengths and challenges

1. How important was mobilization [of CFs] to your project?
2. What were the strengths of your approach to the mobilization [of CFs]? Can you provide examples?
3. What were the challenges of your approach to the mobilization? [of CFs] Can you provide examples?

Mobilization: impacts

4. What were the main impacts of your approach to mobilization [of CFs]?
5. How do you think your mobilization approach helped to prevent violence against women?

Sustainability

6. What are your views on the sustainability of this approach?
 - a. What are the strengths?
 - b. What are the challenges?

COVID-19

7. How did the COVID-19 pandemic change your approach to mobilization [of CFs]? Can you provide examples?

[Note: As every project uses a different term to refer to their CFs, the project-specific term was used in the FGDs and written communication. For ease of understanding for the reader, the catch-all term “CFs”, in brackets, is used in the questions above.]

Appendix 5: Consent form

Consent to participate in research

We would like to invite you to participate in research collecting practice-based knowledge (PBK) on mobilizing a cadre of beneficiaries to prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG). You are invited specifically because an organization that you work/ed for implemented a project that was funded by the UN Trust Fund.

Please take some time to read the information presented here, which will explain the details of this project and contact me if you require further explanation or clarification of any aspect of the study. Your participation is **entirely voluntary**, and you are free to decline to participate. If you say no, this will not affect you or your organization negatively in any way whatsoever. You are also free to withdraw from this study at any point, even if you do agree to take part. The information that has been collected from you up to that point will be deleted.

We are asking you (as a representative of your organization) to take part in an online focus group discussion (FGD) where we will discuss the preliminary findings and your specific experiences. The online focus group will not last longer than one hour.

You will remain anonymous and your name will not be included in any reporting. You will not receive any payment for taking part in this study. Confidentiality will be maintained by means of using codes instead of names and storing data on password-protected computers. Only the researcher will have access to the notes that are taken.

In any reports, journal articles, or presentations prepared based on the data collected during this study, you will remain anonymous.

If you are willing to participate in this study, please sign the Declaration of Consent below and email it to the researcher.

DECLARATION BY PARTICIPANT:

By signing below, I _____ agree to take part in this research study conducted by Monica Biradavolu. I declare that,

- I have read the attached information and it is written in a language with which I am fluent and comfortable.
- I have had a chance to ask questions and all my questions have been adequately answered.
- I understand that taking part in this study is **voluntary** and I have not been pressurized to take part.
- I may choose to leave the study at any time and will not be penalized or prejudiced in any way.

- All my issues related to privacy and the confidentiality and use of the information I provide have been explained to my satisfaction.

Signed _____

