



Appendix

Learning from Practice: Resistance and Backlash to preventing violence against women and girls

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Appendix A: Methodology

This synthesis review is based on PBK that emanates from projects and the experience of grantee organizations working in the sector. PBK¹ is the body of knowledge that is acquired over time from working in the development sector. It is accumulated from experience and “learning by doing”, and from navigating the complex on-ground realities as projects are designed, built and implemented. In essence, it is the lived experience of practitioners in the development sector, which can make a significant contribution to the wider knowledge on VAWG prevention. The objective of this synthesis review is to systematically collect and codify this PBK. Therefore, this synthesis review takes the following approach.

Working from a larger set of UN Trust Fund projects that formed the core documentation for the first phase of this exercise, 10 pathways towards prevention were identified based on the relative weight of PBK on each pathway. “Resistance and backlash” was identified as one of these 10 pathways (Le Roux and Palm, 2020). The first phase also recommended 10 projects as containing PBK on resistance. At the beginning of this phase, a first round of revised shortlisting was conducted by UN Trust Fund project managers and the monitoring and evaluation team, starting from the initial list of 10 projects. Subsequently, a first larger focus group discussion was held with the shortlisted projects to identify interest from the grantees in participating in this exercise. Following this, further deliberation with the UN Trust Fund monitoring and evaluation team was conducted to identify the final set of nine projects.

The production of this synthesis review included seven stages: i) the selection of the nine projects for this synthesis review; ii) a first focus group discussion; iii) a quick literature review; iv) extraction of all PBK data and their analysis; v) submission of the draft synthesis review; vi) reviews and further discussions with the partner organizations; and vii) final submission of the report with recommendations following internal and external peer reviews. This synthesis review was based on project documentation that was submitted as part of the grants disbursed to each organization. This consisted of annual project reports and final external evaluations conducted at the end of each project.

As part of the monitoring and evaluation requirements of the UN Trust Fund, grantees had to submit detailed annual monitoring reports/results and activity reports. At the end of their grant cycle, each project was evaluated by an external third party. These final evaluations were also included in the set of project reports. Where possible, this was augmented by other project documentation such as reports and papers. Data analysis was conducted using qualitative data software (Dedoose) and Microsoft Excel. Data extraction was an inductive process that focused on analysing the reports for data on the **what**, **how** and **why** of resistance. Data were first extracted and coded using qualitative data analysis software.

A series of interviews with the grantees and programme managers were conducted to further extract PBK, validate some of the findings and fill gaps in the narrative, allowing for a participatory exploration

¹ PBK is the cumulative knowledge and learning acquired by practitioners from designing and implementing diverse programmes in different contexts, including insights gained from observations, conversations, direct experiences and programme monitoring (Prevention Collaborative, 2020; inspired by Raising Voices in Uganda).

of the PBK that emerged from the reports: a mix of focus group discussions, one-on-one interviews and written responses. Drafts of the report were circulated among the organizations, the UN Trust Fund External Advisory Group and the Internal Advisory Group. As this synthesis review is primarily based on the information contained in the reports, there will be gaps and omissions.

Appendix B: Description of projects

Project	Project details	Goal	Results and key stakeholders
<p>AÇEV Turkey, 2010–2013, <i>Father training for violence-free families</i></p> <p>Grant Amount: \$465,415</p>	<p>This project engaged men in a community-based violence prevention programme. Fathers and their spouses were trained to foster democratic, anti-violent and gender-sensitive attitudes and behaviours within their families. School teachers were trained as the trainers of the FSP.</p>	<p>The overall goal of the project was to prevent VAWG by engaging men in a comprehensive and community-based prevention programme.</p>	<p>The training programme was a 13-week intensive programme. Training was given on parenting, gender equality and GBV, and reached 3,320 fathers. Some 2,600 women (spouses) were trained through shorter programmes on services for women and girls experiencing violence and on the legal mechanisms available to them. The project reached 22 per cent more households than expected. A total of 4 panels and workshops and 14 school seminars were also organized for the communities.</p> <p>For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.</p>
<p>AÇEV Turkey, 2016–2019, <i>Fathers are here for gender equality</i></p> <p>Grant Amount: \$800,000</p>	<p>A second project implemented by AÇEV furthered the activities and outcomes of the first project. AÇEV used the parenting programme as an entry point to discuss gender equality and GBV, facilitating long-term societal shifts towards gender equality and VAWG prevention. This project worked across five Turkish cities and sought to empower women by supporting their rights, making parenting more gender-equitable and working to prevent domestic violence in their homes and communities. AÇEV ran the FSP, two campaigns (“Fatherhood First” and “I am a Father”) and follow up sessions with fathers, resulting in local fatherhood groups.</p>	<p>The aim of the project was to facilitate long-term change on gender equality and VAWG among fathers and to empower women in five cities in Turkey to access greater support for their rights, parenting responsibilities and VAWG prevention in their homes and communities.</p>	<p>The project targeted 3,991 men and their partners/spouses. At the end of the programme, mothers who participated reported an 11 per cent increase in women’s rights, a 27 per cent increase in support for VAWG prevention, and a 30 per cent increase in shared parental responsibilities. Through its campaigns, AÇEV reported reaching 2,021,387 people.</p> <p>For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.</p>
<p>APNSW/AMA Myanmar, 2017–2020, <i>Ending violence against sex workers in Myanmar</i></p>	<p>This project was designed to collectively empower sex workers on their rights and their ability to take action to prevent and respond to violence, and improve their access to support through crisis centres that have</p>	<p>Female and transgender sex workers in four cities in Myanmar (Yangon, Mandalay, Myitkyina and Bago) feel safer, and face less discrimination and stigma.</p>	<p>A total of 10,233 sex workers benefited from this project, and at the end of its implementation, 91 per cent of sex workers were aware of AMA services and 86 per cent were aware of legal services available to them. Some 481 calls</p>

<p>Grant Amount: \$399,796</p>	<p>comprehensive violence crisis response programmes, through a hotline (i-Monitor) and a paralegal programme. It also built peer learning mechanisms across sex worker communities to allow them to collectively mobilize and advocate for their communities. The project also worked to increase the accountability of key stakeholders in service provision – the local and national police and law enforcement – through training of and capacity-building in the police force, data collection on human rights violations, and developing frameworks to institutionally improve the police force’s response strategies.</p>		<p>were received on the hotline. Safe spaces were set up in all project sites, and 1,560 sex workers used the facilities. A total of 371 police personnel and 123 representatives of NGOs or community-based organizations were trained. AMA was able to build 14 partnerships with organizations in Myanmar.</p>
<p>ARNB Serbia, 2016–2018, <i>No more victims: Roma women and girls respond to violence in Serbia</i></p> <p>Grant Amount: \$110,910</p>	<p>The project focused on ending early and forced marriages, which are common in Roma communities. The project took a three-pronged approach: advocacy, improved service provision, and empowerment of Roma women and girls. The objectives were to improve access to services and the justice system to avoid early and forced marriages, and to advocate with the Office of Roma Inclusion in the province to introduce specific measures and programmes to prioritize ending early and forced marriages of Roma girls. The project was implemented in the province of Vojvodina in Serbia.</p>	<p>Roma women and girls in Vojvodina receive greater support to avoid early and forced marriages and are better protected from violence by December 2018.</p>	<p>A total of 37 cases of early and forced marriages were reported through the SOS hotline. The hotline was able to reach 2,009 victims of violence, 440 lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex women and 66 women with disabilities. Some 284 Roma women received legal advice, and 131 cases were presented in court. A total of 153 Roma girls received psychosocial support, and 176 callers were referred to other social services. Working with state institutions was less successful: the project was unsuccessful in working with the Office of Roma Inclusion to introduce a declaration against early and forced marriage, and the project was unable to get the provincial government to allocate budgets to ending early and forced marriages.</p> <p>For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.</p>
<p>AWO Jordan, 2017–2019, <i>Improving the wellbeing of sexual and gender-based violence survivors among Syrian refugees and host communities in Jordan</i></p>	<p>AWO worked in two sites in Jordan that had high numbers of Syrian refugees – Mafraq and Irbid – to improve their response to sexual violence and GBV by improving social protection and prevention mechanisms. AWO provided sexual and gender-based violence services in two centres for women and girls, and offered legal consultations awareness, psychosocial</p>	<p>Women and girls (including Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanian women and girls) in Mafraq and Irbid and their host communities experience a safe and full existence, free from sexual and gender-based violence in a supportive community.</p>	<p>Over the course of two years, AWO reached 21,394 women and 4,314 secondary beneficiaries (men, family, community leaders and CSOs).</p> <p>For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.</p>

Grant Amount: \$808,248	counselling and case referral services. AWO also provided life skills and vocational courses to women and girls and ran workshops on masculinity and gender with local communities and local organizations.		
MADRE Nicaragua, 2016–2019, <i>Combating violence in Waspam, Nicaragua</i> Grant Amount: \$497,111	This project worked to improve the awareness of communities in the Waspam region on gender rights and Miskito cultural practices of peace and harmony, and improve attitudes and practices regarding VAWG. It did this by building stronger community-level prevention and response mechanisms, and improving the collaboration between the customary and statutory legal systems to ensure the better implementation of laws against violence. The project also developed the capacities of a cadre of mobilized women to effectively work towards the elimination of VAWG.	Women and girls in 63 communities in 7 territories of the Waspam municipality of Nicaragua experience lower levels of violence, live with greater human security, and have greater access to a more effective justice system by the end of 2018.	This project successfully established a Miskito radio station, which became an effective tool for communication on ending VAWG. It also ran masculinity training sessions and worked closely with the customary judges (to change their practices when they adjudicated on VAWG cases) to align the customary system with the statutory legal system in Nicaragua. The community mobilization project was highly effective, and by the end of the project all 63 communities had action plans against VAWG. The project was also successful in politically empowering indigenous women, some of whom ran and were elected to office. For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.
SG Pakistan, 2017–2020, <i>Drivers of change</i> Grant Amount: \$500,000	This project was implemented in 40 villages across 4 districts in Pakistan to shift attitudes in their communities regarding VAWG so that women could live in safe communities. These were largely poor rural communities. This project also sought to economically empower women to enable them to have a greater decision-making role within their families.	Women and girls in the Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat regions of Pakistan are better able to prevent and respond to VAWG in their families and communities by February 2020.	The project established 657 community action groups and area support networks to prevent and respond to VAWG. A total of 223 women were assisted in accessing the police and lawyers. A series of events under a “Violence Free Family” campaign were held to inform communities about gender equality and VAWG and assisted many women and families in acquiring their basic identity certification (birth and marriage certificates and identity cards). Some 3,157 households pledged to be violence free, covering 11,450 women and girls. Twenty-three bazaars were organized to provide women with livelihoods and spaces for self-expression. A total of 193 women set up stalls in these bazaars, and 22 women received interest-free loans. For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.
TSK Nepal, 2015–2017,	This project was implemented in the districts of Rukum, Rolpa, Bardiya, Dang and Kailali in	Women and girl survivors in the five most conflict-affected districts of Nepal	Fifteen survivors were trained as justice reporters. A total of 300 stories were gathered from women,

<p>SAAHAS <i>(courage) for justice: sharing and amplifying her stories for justice</i></p> <p>Grant Amount: \$157,900</p>	<p>Nepal. It used a women-to-women and survivor-to-survivor approach to empower women survivors (as justice reporters) of the Nepalese civil war to share their stories to break the culture of silence on human rights violations that took place during the conflict. The project also worked with radio stations to share the stories collected and to put together ethical guidelines for reporting on such issues.</p>	<p>are empowered and feel safer to speak out about VAW.</p>	<p>partnerships were established with 15 radio stations to broadcast the 15 episodes of a radio programme around the women’s stories. Some 3 story workshops were conducted for 75 women in total, and a national story summit was organized, where survivors shared stories in front of lawmakers, government authorities, CSOs and the public. A set of ethical guidelines for reporting on conflict-related VAW was also produced.</p> <p>For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.</p>
<p>SWV Armenia, 2014–2016, <i>Integration of gender and gender-based violence subject into national curriculum in the frame of the national 2011–2015 strategic plan</i></p> <p>Grant Amount: \$149,998</p>	<p>The objective of this project was to integrate GBV into social science curricula and to ensure that female students receive information on GBV in schools. The project also sought to work with the government to ensure that goals related to GBV in the national strategic action plan were integrated into the educational system. As a women’s organization, SWV has faced resistance and backlash in the course of its work.</p>	<p>Female pupils are empowered to live a life free of intimate partner and non-partner violence because of the integration of a gender and GBV component into educational curricula.</p>	<p>SVW successfully developed a guidebook on gender and GBV for social science teachers that was disseminated widely (2,500 copies) to teachers across Armenia and trained 95 teachers on GBV. SVW also convened round tables with key institutional stakeholders, established working groups to oversee the integration of the material into the curriculum and developed modules on best practices to support teaching.</p> <p>For more on the results, see the project evaluation here.</p>

Appendix C: Focus group discussion and interview questions

1. Looking back on your project funded by the UN Trust Fund, can you share any experiences of resistance or pushback that the project faced due to the nature of VAWG prevention work?
Possible further questions: how would you describe this resistance? Was the resistance from the sociopolitical context or institutional context, or from participants, stakeholders or community groups themselves? What were the reasons behind the resistance? Was it expected or unexpected?
2. What were the consequences of this resistance for your UN Trust Funded project? For your work and organization more broadly? How did you/your project respond?
3. Apart from resistance, were there other factors that required you to adapt your UN Trust Fund projects? Were these expected or unexpected? Why? **For example, climate change or wider political instability?**
4. For those whose UN Trust Fund projects have continued into 2021, have you seen any other forms of resistance emerge as a result of the pandemic?
5. For those whose UN Trust Fund projects have continued into 2021, can you tell us how your VAWG prevention work has had to be adapted due to the COVID-19 pandemic? Were there any unexpected opportunities? Any limitations to your work? Would you recommend this approach to others?
6. What organizational factors or funding realities are important for projects to allow them to mitigate resistance and have adaptive programming? **For example, risk management structures or flexible funding?**
7. What does organizational or project resilience mean to you? Do you have any examples from your experiences of the UN Trust Fund projects that you could share?
8. How did you use monitoring and evaluation to identify resistance and any adaptation needs? How did the monitoring and evaluation inform adaptations or mitigation strategies? How do you build in preparation for or a response to resistance?

We are hoping that other practitioners can learn from your experiences about how to mitigate resistance and foster adaptive programming. We want to finish off this discussion by asking each of you the following questions: what is a key learning you can share through your experiences of resistance or adaptive programming? Is there any advice you would give to organizations that find themselves in similar situations?

Appendix D: Consent form

CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN RESEARCH

You are invited to participate in research collecting practice-based knowledge (PBK) around mitigating resistance or adaptive programming to prevent violence against women and girls. You are invited because you or an organization that you work or worked for implemented a project that mitigated resistance or applied adaptive programming funded by the UN Trust Fund.

I am asking you, as a representative of your organization, to take part in two online focus group discussions (FGDs), to share PBK, lessons learned and your experiences of your violence prevention projects. Each FGD will take one hour. The first FGD will bring grantees for the adaptive programming and mitigating resistance briefs together, and the second FGD will have more focused conversations on the themes of these respective briefs separately. The discussion will be audio recorded and notes will be taken.

Everything that you share will remain anonymous, and your name will not be included in the reporting. You will not receive any payment for taking part in the study.

Taking part in this study is entirely voluntary, meaning you decide if you want to take part in the study. There is no penalty if you choose not to take part or if you want to stop taking part at any time. If you have any questions about this study, you may contact the researchers Erin Stern (leading the adaptive programming brief) at erin.a.stern@gmail.com or Radhika Viswanathan (leading the mitigating resistance brief) at radhika.viswanathan1@gmail.com. If you are willing to participate in this study, please sign the attached Declaration of Consent and email it to the researchers.

DECLARATION BY PARTICIPANT

By signing below, I agree to take part in this research study on adaptive programming or mitigating resistance to prevent violence against women and girls, conducted by Erin Stern and Radhika Viswanathan.

Signed on (date)

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Signature of participant