



JUSTICE

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VOICE

**THE UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND
TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

MAPPING OF GRANTEES' OUTCOMES

(2006 to Mid-2011)

**UNITED NATIONS
TRUST FUND TO
END VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN**

**UN
WOMEN**

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
and the Empowerment of Women

OUTCOME MAPPING TEAM

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COVER PHOTO CREDITS

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Executive Summary

This report presents the findings of an Outcome Mapping exercise conducted for the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (“The UN Trust Fund”) between February and July 2011. **Outcome Mapping** is a planning, monitoring and evaluation methodology that focuses on one particular category of results: changes in the behaviour of people, groups and organizations with whom a programme works directly. Thus, this exercise was not an evaluation of the UN Trust Fund or its grantees. Rather, its goals were to explore which approaches are proving most successful and where the Fund’s investments are most effective. It also sought to determine the significance of outcomes in light of the Fund’s objectives and priorities.

Outcome Harvesting, a method of inquiry and analysis derived from Outcome Mapping, was used to review grantee reports and other monitoring and evaluation material in order to identify outcomes that can be traced back, at least in part, to project activities. In this exercise, the consultants reviewed an extensive body of material, which represented a considerable and complex range of achievements in addressing violence against women and girls and its devastating consequences. Yet the results reported in the reports reviewed, impressive though they are, offer only a snapshot of what the UN Trust Fund and its grantees are accomplishing globally. The reason for this is that the UN Trust Fund’s reporting format chiefly captures *outputs*; it is not specifically designed to capture *outcomes*. The results of this exercise show that the grantees—in addition to the direct impact of their activities— ***influence others*** to:

- Change knowledge and behaviour, which is fundamental to ending violence against women;
- Modify institutional norms and practices in ways that improve access to services for survivors;
- Support implementation and amendment of laws and policies;
- Engage with communities and peer groups to eradicate harmful practices;
- Create and support groups, networks and partnerships to attract additional resources and broaden outreach;
- Engage with governments to increase their commitment to ending violence against women and girls;
- Increase or improve referral systems for survivors;
- Increase or improve access to justice for survivors;
- Increase or improve access to health services for survivors;
- Provide protection and post-protection services for survivors;
- Collect and analyze data, and monitor government responses; and
- Reach out to disadvantaged and excluded groups.

The findings indicate that the UN Trust Fund was supporting the right types of grants and approaches in its Cycles 10-14 and that the UN Trust Fund’s influence was not heavily concentrated in a few areas but spread out across its objectives and priorities, as well as across regions. Also, the outcomes point to promising principles and strategies for future interventions.

The application of this methodology to assess progress in this area is new and innovative; there are no other known examples of Outcome Mapping being used specifically to analyze outcomes related to violence against women and girls. Clearly, the UN Trust Fund and its grantees are filling a gap, whether they strive to change public opinion, push governments to become more accountable and responsive, or increase and improve services for survivors. But the grantees also influence ***other social actors*** to make

fundamental changes that improve the lives of women and girls. The potential of Outcome Mapping therefore lies in the systematic collection and analysis of data on the multiplier effects of the programs the UN Trust Fund directly supports. With this data, the UN Trust Fund could ensure that emerging knowledge (trends, patterns, gaps) is captured and made available in a real time to inform ongoing and future implementation efforts by a wide range of practitioners. In so doing, the UN Trust Fund would be working toward further decreasing the evaluation and knowledge gap, as set out in its Strategic Vision.

Section 1: Introduction

The Importance of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women

Violence against women and girls (VAW/G) is a problem of pandemic proportions present in every country, cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. One out of every three women worldwide has been physically, sexually or otherwise abused during her lifetime¹ and acts of violence “cause more death and disability than cancer, malaria, traffic accidents and war combined” among women aged between the ages of 15 and 44.² The costs of violence against women and girls go far beyond the human costs of pain and suffering; they also include the costs of lowered productivity, and lagging economic development.

Violence against women and girls is rooted in the unequal gender relations and systemic gender discrimination that pervade both the public and private spheres. It takes many forms—physical, sexual, psychological and economic—across the lifespan of women and girls. Women and girls’ experiences of violence are often shaped by the intersection of gender with class, race, ethnicity and sexual orientation. Violence against women is a major cause of poverty and a serious barrier to development; as such, its elimination is integral to achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted in 2000.³

International and regional instruments have established governments’ obligations to respect, protect, fulfil and promote human rights; these obligations encompasses the responsibility to prevent, investigate and prosecute all forms of abuse as well as to protect women and girls from violence. Over the years, significant progress has been made in setting international standards and norms that form a baseline of commitment by governments and other intergovernmental stakeholders, including the UN, to address this problem.

As part of UN efforts to actively engage and step up states’ involvement in efforts to end violence against women and girls, the UN General Assembly established the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (“The UN Trust Fund”) as a leading multilateral grant-making mechanism. The UN Trust Fund is administered by UN Women on behalf of the UN; it is dedicated to supporting the “national, regional and international actions, including those taken by Governments and non-

¹ General Assembly. In-Depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women: Report of the Secretary General, 2006. A/61/122/Add.1. 6 July 2006

² <http://www.saynotoviolence.org/issue/facts-and-figures> accessed on 8 September 2011.

³ See http://www.women thrive.org/index.php?option=com_issues&view=issue&id=5&Itemid=115, UNiTE, and <http://www.amnestyusa.org/our-work/issues/women-s-rights/violence-against-women>.

governmental organizations, to eliminate violence against women.”⁴

Each year, the UN Trust Fund awards grants for projects that seek to address the serious gaps in the realization of national and international commitments to end violence against women and girls, with a specific focus on *supporting the implementation of national and local laws, policies and action plans*. The UN Trust Fund is also a vehicle for responding to the UN Secretary-General’s call to make VAW “*never acceptable, never excusable, never tolerable*”, in the context of the *UNiTE to End Violence against Women* campaign, launched in 2008.⁵

UNiTE to End Violence Against Women Campaign Goals

Goal 1: Adopt and enforce national laws to address and punish all forms of VAW/G.

Goal 2: Adopt and implement multi-sectoral action plans.

Goal 3: Strengthen data collection on the prevalence of VAW/G.

Goal 4: Increase public awareness and social mobilization.

Goal 5: Address sexual violence in conflict.

The UN Trust Fund is both a grant-maker that funds critical initiatives to end VAW/G and a focal point for knowledge. It also provides grantees with specialized expertise for the duration of their projects.

Since it began operations in 1997, the UN Trust Fund has provided grants totalling US\$78.4 million to 339 initiatives in 126 countries and territories. For the period of 2006-2010, the UN Trust Fund’s portfolio of active grants comprised 88 grants, for a total value of US\$47 million, or an average of almost US\$10 million per year. The

individual grants range in size from US\$100,000 for small civil society organizations, especially grassroots women’s organizations and networks, to a maximum of \$1,000,000 for large civil society organizations, governments and UN Country Teams.

The UN Trust Fund is thus an important source of support for women’s, grassroots and other civil-society organizations, nurturing innovation, catalyzing change and mobilizing key actors and constituencies. Through its grant-making, the UN Trust Fund has contributed to breaking the once nearly universal silence on VAW/G.

For instance, the most common form of violence experienced by women globally is physical violence inflicted by an intimate partner, or domestic violence, during which women are beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused. Intimate partner violence is present in all societies and is often rooted in perceptions of women as objects or property. The World Health Organization’s ground-breaking Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence Against Women found that the reported lifetime prevalence of physical or sexual partner violence, or both, varied from 15 percent to 71 percent.⁶ The Study is based on data collected from interviews with 24,000 women from ten countries; it confirmed that domestic violence is “frighteningly common,” and that the home is too often a place of pain, fear, and humiliation for women and girls.⁷

⁴ General Assembly Resolution 50/166: The Role of the United Nations Fund for Women in Eliminating Violence against Women, 22 December 1995. Available at <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/50/ares50-166.htm> accessed 26 September 2011.

⁵ <http://www.un.org/en/women/endviolence>.

⁶ WHO, “Multi-country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women,” 2005. http://www.who.int/gender/violence/who_multicountry_study/en/ 9 September 2011.

⁷ *Ibid.*

To address this issue, the UN Trust Fund supports grantees in over 17 countries⁸ working to increase public awareness, strengthen legislation and protocols on domestic violence, improve responses to its legal, psycho-social and physical aspects, and address the underlying gender inequities.

At the regional and local levels, the UN Trust Fund supports efforts to end harmful practices through community-wide mobilization, empowerment of women and girls, strengthening of law enforcement agencies and other institutions to respond to cases of violence against women and girls, and enhancing coordination among relevant stakeholders. Harmful practices in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and the Pacific Islands and, to a lesser extent, in other regions of the world, include the following: son preference, child marriage and bride price, sorcery-related killings, and denial of inheritance of land. In sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, widowhood rites, wife inheritance and female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) are widely practiced.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the UN Trust Fund supports grantees working to empower adolescent girls, to increase the knowledge and capacity of governmental officials and educators in indigenous communities to assist Indigenous populations, and to mentor young Mayan social change agents.

Applications to the UN Trust Fund are ever increasing. In 2011 alone, the UN Trust Fund received over 2,500 applications requesting nearly \$1.2 billion for programmes in 123 countries. The figures signify an increase of 56 percent in the number of applications and 40 percent in the amount of funds requested in just one year. While the high demand is an encouraging trend, demonstrating a groundswell of efforts to end violence against women and girls, it also underlines a vast unmet need. To help meet that need, the UN Secretary-General's UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign calls for US\$100 million annually for the Fund by 2015.

In its efforts to meet this need and this opportunity for action the UN Trust Fund is being guided by its Strategic Vision, which runs through 2015.

The UN Trust Fund's Strategic Vision focuses on:

1. Translating the promise to end violence against women and girls into practice: by expanding the quality and quantity of support provided to countries for the implementation of their agreed laws, policies and programmes to end violence against women and girls; and by improving the way UN Trust Fund investments and resources lead to measurable results, build sustainable capacities and generate good practice and replicable models.

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