

Face to Face  
Gendernet and CHRnet  
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## **Multilateral Cooperation**

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## Implementation Agenda 2030

### Priority institutions

### 4 themes

# UN Women – Swiss Support

Triple mandate: normative, coordination, programmatic

How to mainstream gender within the UN System: UN SWAP for gender equality

Bringing acceleration – scaling up: Flagship programming initiatives

# UN SWAP

## A. Accountability

- 1. Policy Plan
- 2. Gender Responsive Performance Management


## B. Results-Based Management

- 3. Strategic Planning
- 4. Reporting and Data Analysis

## C. Oversight

- 5. Evaluation
- 6. Gender Responsive Auditing
- 7. Programme Review

## D. Human and Financial Resources

- 8. Resource Tracking
- 9. Resource Allocation
- 10. Gender Architecture and Parity 
- 11. Organizational Culture

## E. Capacity

- 12. Capacity Assessment
- 13. Capacity Development

## F. Coherence, Knowledge and Info Management

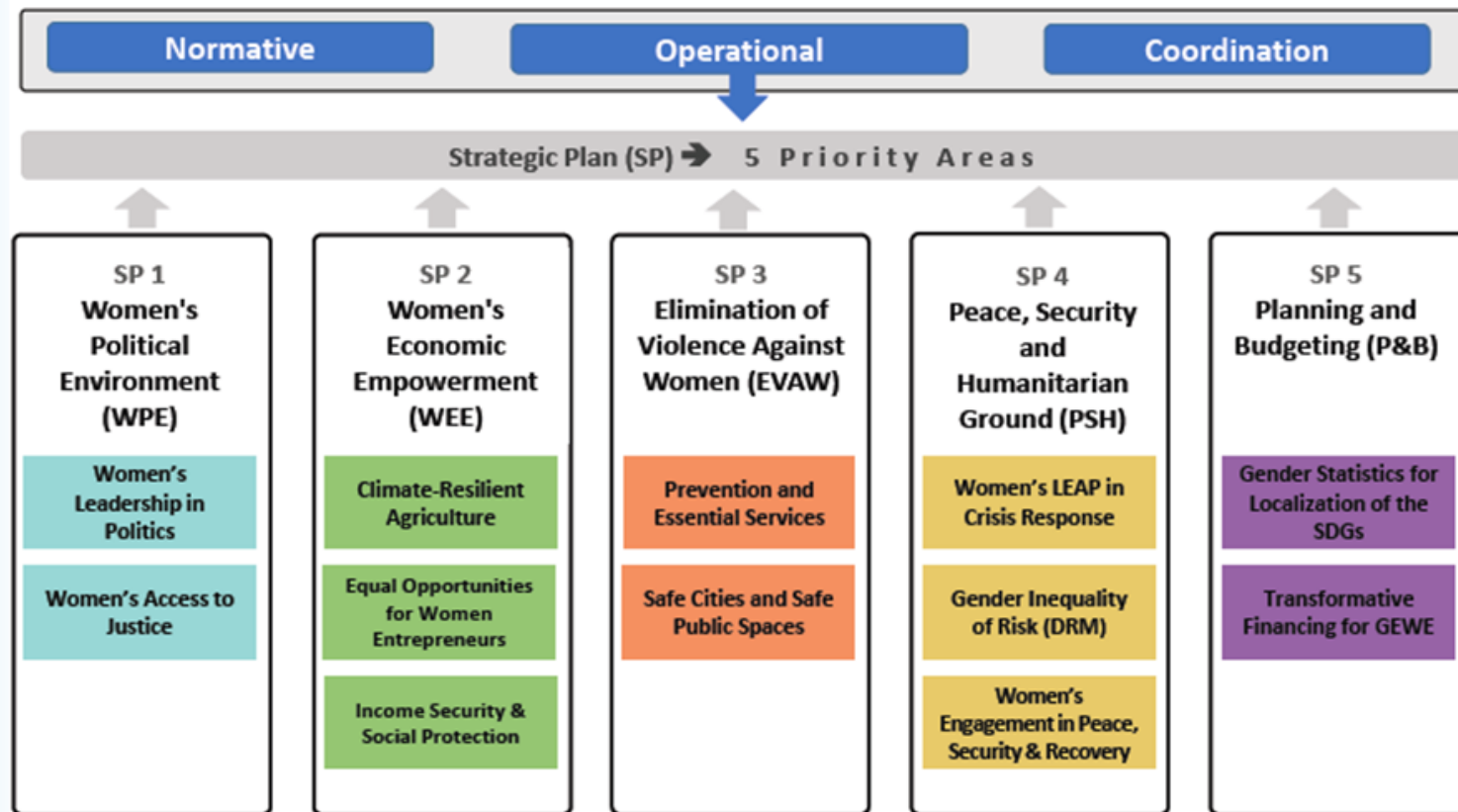
- 14. Knowledge generation and communication
- 15. Coherence

# UN SWAP

Performance Indicators	Avg % change 2012-2015	2015 Meets & Exceeds (% of total ratings)	Projected Year to attain 100% compliance
PI 1: Policy and plan	11.8	73	2017
PI 2: Gender responsive performance management	7.7	81	2017
PI 3: Strategic planning	11.8	72	2017
PI 4: Monitoring and Reporting	10.4	66	2018
PI 5: Evaluation	3.3	39	2033
PI 6: Gender responsive auditing	23.4	83	2016
PI 7: Programme review	9.3	52	2020
PI 8: Resource tracking	4.9	33	2029
PI 9: Resource allocation	3.9	17	2036
PI 10: Gender architecture and parity:	3.0	22	2041
PI 11: Organizational culture	7.2	69	2019
PI 12: Capacity assessment	6.1	33	2026
PI 13: Capacity development	10.4	53	2019
PI 14: Knowledge generation and communication	13.0	72	2017
PI 15: Coherence	4.8	89	2017

# Flagship Programming initiatives

Leveraging UN Women's normative, coordination and operations mandates within its Strategic Plan



## II. DRAFT THEORY OF CHANGE: Prevention and Access to Essential Services to End Violence against Women and Girls

A TOC by nature encompasses the actions required by all partners to achieve a transformative change. The aim of the TOC is to help UN Women identify these actions and strategic partnerships. Consequently this draft TOC reflects interventions beyond those that UN Women will do by itself.

Goal	<p><b>Women and girls living free from violence</b>  <b>Key indicators:</b> Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15+ subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months; Proportion of women and girls aged 15+ subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15 (See Flagship Program Gender statistics for UN Women's work on capacity building of NSOs to collect data on VAW)</p>		
Goal Statement	<p>If (1) an enabling legislative and policy environment in line with international standards on EAW, including for ending impunity and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into action; (2) if favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviors are promoted at community and individual levels to prevent VAW; and (3) if women who experience violence are empowered to use available, accessible &amp; quality essential services &amp; recover from violence; then (4) there will be a substantial reduction in violence against women; because (5) violence is being prevented before it happens or before it re-occurs, and those experiencing violence will be empowered to recover and rebuild their lives with appropriate assistance and support.</p>		
Outcomes	<p><b>1. An enabling legislative and policy environment in line with international standards on EAW and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into action</b>                  Number (%) of countries with VAW laws and policies in place that are in line with international standards on VAW; Number (%) of countries with legal frameworks that promote gender equality and non-discrimination against all women and girls</p>	<p><b>2. Favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviors are promoted at community and individual levels to prevent VAW</b>                  Percentage of people who think it is never justifiable for a man to beat his wife, by sex</p>	<p><b>3. Women and girls who experience violence are empowered to use available, accessible and quality essential services and recover from violence</b>                  Percentage of women and girls who experience violence in the last 12 months who seek help from formal institutions; Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms</p>
Outcome TOC	<p>If (1) women are engaged in developing and implementing legislation to EAW, if reformed legislation is adequately resourced and monitored, and if institutions have the capacity to implement legislative and policy frameworks; then (2) an enabling legislative and policy environment on EAW and other forms of discrimination is in place and translated into action; because (3) evidence shows that legislation must be backed up by resources, capacity &amp; oversight in order for it to translate into practice</p>	<p>If (1) community mobilization and education strategies are carried out in an integrated manner based on a shared understanding and approach in line with international standards and evidence on preventing VAW; then (2) favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours are promoted at community and individual level that prevent VAW; because (3) evidence shows that multi-pronged prevention initiatives reinforce each other</p>	<p>If (1) service providers have the capacity to deliver essential services in line with global standards and guidelines, if these services are made available and accessible to women, and if women understand and can exercise their rights to services; then (2); women who experience violence are empowered to use services as recover from violence; because (3) underlying barriers to women's access to services have been addressed.</p>
Outputs	<p><b>1.1. Women's voice and agency strengthened to advocate for the development and implementation of laws and policies on EAW</b> (capacity development, awareness raising and mobilization of women's organizations, parliamentarians, women's, health, education and justice ministries)</p> <p><b>1.2. Laws and policies are regularly reviewed, reformed and resourced to conform with international human rights standards and evidence</b> (technical assistance to review/reform laws, adequate budget allocations, oversight mechanisms to monitor implementation)</p> <p><b>1.3. Capacity of institutions to implement legislation on EAW and other forms of discrimination strengthened</b> (support to institutions, notably in the police, justice, health and education sectors to translate laws and policies into practice through codes of conduct, risk assessment processes and other tools, reporting mechanisms, awareness-raising programmes, etc.).</p>	<p><b>2.1. Prevention strategies and action plans in line with international human rights standards developed and implemented by UN and national actors in a coordinated manner</b> (Global framework on the prevention of VAW is developed, publicized and adapted for implementation at country level based on national context)</p> <p><b>2.2. Women, girls, men and boys at community and individual level are mobilized in favour of respectful relationships and gender equality</b> (community mobilization targeting both men and women, boys and girls, and other stakeholders, including traditional and faith leaders; specific focus on groups of women and girls who face multiple forms of discrimination, use of the media, theater, and other forms of entertainment, outreach by civil society, set up of peer-to-peer groups, finding influential 'champions')</p> <p><b>2.3. Educational curricula and programmes addressing gender equality and VAW are developed and integrated into formal and non-formal education</b> (development of educational curricula and programmes that promote gender equality and human rights, respectful relationships and non-violent communication skills, technical assistance to ministries of education)</p>	<p><b>3.1. Global standards and guidelines for essential services are developed and integrated in service delivery</b> (standards and guidelines service provision across sectors developed and made available).</p> <p><b>3.2. Capacity of service providers (health, police and justice, social services) to provide quality, coordinated services, to hold perpetrators to account in line with due diligence standards and collect and use data in an ethical manner is strengthened</b> (training to meet level of quality service, and technical areas area (including gender equality and data collection and analysis), peer-to-peer learning, South-South exchanges etc.)</p> <p><b>3.3. Availability and accessibility of services to women and girls who were subject to violence improved in the case of gender-related killings support to victims' families strengthened</b> (geographic, including in urban and remote areas, linguistic and financial accessibility of services, particularly for vulnerable/marginalized women, including indigenous, women living with HIV/AIDS etc. See Access to Justice TOC)</p> <p><b>3.4. Women understand and can exercise their rights to quality services</b> (awareness raising and outreach efforts on laws, access to services, and recourse mechanisms through women's organizations, media campaigns, public information at police, justice, health and education facilities)</p>
Key Assumptions	<p>- Political will and commitment to EAW as a national priority</p>	<p>- An integrated/multi-pronged approach to prevention is effective to change social norms and attitudes;                  -Changes in attitudes and beliefs will result in changes in behaviors.</p>	<p>- Quality services will increase women's confidence in seeking support and increasing their access to such services; - Commitment and resources to collect data and coordinate services.</p>
Risks & Barriers	<p>- Political statements are not translated into action; - Legislation not implemented due to lack of capacity and budget allocations; - Harmful social norms and attitudes limit women from advocating for laws on EAW</p>	<p>-Lack of political will; -Lack of technical and financial resources; - Limited evidence on what works for preventing VAW; - Deeply entrenched harmful social norms resistant to change.</p>	<p>- Limited gov. and non gov. services available in countries (health / police / justice and social services); -Lack of technical and financial resources to improve service delivery; - Harmful social norms / fear prevent women from seeking services</p>

# Partnerships

## Partnerships with other Funds and Programs

### Partnerships with the World Bank:

- Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality

### Partnerships with civil society:

- Fund for Gender Equality

## Partnerships with the private sector



# Cooperation with bilateral donors

Multi-bi cooperation

Knowledge sharing

Increased networks and coordination

Increased efficiency

Scaling up

# Women Economic Empowerment in fragile contexts

Enabling environment for job creation

Role and space for private sector

Formal sector – informal sector

Shift of division of work and power dynamic

- ▣ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r356pAfRH8I&list=PLRDYxm6rWd6scEjk23TFSrsfsvxUDMksz&index=13>

# Questions

What are the key motivations or expected benefits to enter into multi-bi cooperation?

What are the challenges?

What are the entry points to scale up interventions for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls?