



**SUPPORTING
SURVIVORS**

**THEORY OF CHANGE
FOR THE SUPPORTING
SURVIVORS OF SEAH (S2S)
PROGRAMME**

SEPTEMBER 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Programme Background
3	Theory of Change
3	Overall Change
3	Analytical Frameworks
5	Socio-Ecological Model
8	<i>Shifting the socio-ecology</i>
11	Behavioural Diagnoses
11	<i>Survivors</i>
14	<i>Women's Rights Organisations</i>
16	<i>ODA Actors</i>
18	<i>Ministry of Gender</i>
20	<i>Front-line Service Providers</i>
22	Programme Approaches and Inputs
33	S2S Theory of Action
34	Programme Logframe
35	Outputs
36	Outcomes
36	Impact

01

PROGRAMME BACKGROUND

SDDirect, with support from the FCDO Safeguarding Unit, has revived and adapted the Malawi Survivor Support Fund (SSF) to sit within a portfolio of Safeguarding response mechanisms, which aim to focus on the needs and wishes of survivors of SEAH perpetrated by aid actors. The programme is being delivered over an 18-month period from June 2022 to December 2023.

The Supporting Survivors of SEAH programme (S2S) is being implemented in two districts, Lilongwe and Karonga, building on the pre-existing experience and knowledge of the survivor support approach that exists amongst the partner Women's Rights Organisations. Human Rights Organisation of Women and Girls With Disabilities (HRWGD) and Lilongwe Urban Women Forum (LUWF) in Lilongwe, and Karonga Women Forum (KWF) in Karonga are the three Women's Rights Organisations (WROs) that are implementing the S2S programme, with the support of the SDDirect programme team.

The Survivor Support Fund (SSF) was an innovative pilot delivered through the FCDO-funded Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Prevention and Response Programme in Malawi, also known as Tithetse Nkhanza! (Let's End Violence!). Designed to address a range of financial and social barriers to survivor help-seeking, the fund was delivered through partnership with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and WROs, which sit most closely to the immediate social circles surrounding women, and from which most women seek support according to Tithetse Nkhanza's formative research.

The SSF supported 593 survivors of violence over 16 months from January 2020 to April 2021. By providing small enabling funds, survivors were supported to overcome the financial barriers to seeking support from informal and formal VAWG response services including health, justice, psycho-social and social welfare actors. In addition to financing survivors' access of services, WRO members also accompanied survivors through the referral pathway, with 30% of survivors being referred to the police, 21% referred directly to court, 18% to Community Victim Support Units, and 6% to health services. This suggests an increase in help-seeking from formal service providers, as only 13% of survivors presenting to WROs went on to seek support from the police before the commencement of the SSF in the districts targeted.

The funds provided were used to cover a range of costs related to survivors' needs and contributed toward restoring the survivors' dignity and confidence to stand up for their rights, which is key to breaking the cycle of violence and ensuring survivor safety.



Approximately 75% of survivors accessing the SSF used funds to cover transport costs to travel to the service point, whilst 44% of survivors were provided money for food, or were given food directly. Provision of accommodation was reportedly lower, though this may suggest inaccuracies in reporting given that WRO members report that they are informally providing accommodation for survivors in their own homes – a practice that was established before the SSF was introduced. Further information is available in the SSF: Further lessons learnt and recommendations briefing note.

To ensure integrity of the model, the Tithetse Nkhanza (TN) team developed Accompaniment Procedures, SSF Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and a technical capacity building process, which supported the partner WROs to deliver the fund effectively and safely. Robust monitoring systems comprising digital data collection and verification visits are also established, which fed into quality assurance and learning. SDDirect has established trusted relationships with the WROs who were involved in this initiative, and who are now the key delivery partners for the S2S intervention, whilst those WROs are recognised and well-reputed within the communities they serve. The fund also drew on the broader elements of the TN programme, which sought to improve the quality of VAWG response services, increase access to justice, and strengthen coordination within and between informal and formal actors in the referral pathway.

SDDirect is now adapting the SSF, as outlined above, for the delivery of the S2S intervention. Specifically, the fund will pivot to recognise, and offer relevant referral support to, survivors of SEAH perpetrated by aid actors, as well as broader protection issues triggered by aid, and to generate learning on what works to support both survivors of SEAH and VAWG.



02

THEORY OF CHANGE

This document was developed by the S2S Programme Team, through a range of workshops held during the inception period, in consultation with the partner WROs. The team is grateful for the inputs provided by the SDDirect Senior Technical Advisor, the Safeguarding Head of Portfolio, and the FCDO Senior Social Development Advisor who provides Senior Responsible Officer oversight to the programme.

2.1 Overall Change

The S2S programme seeks to contribute toward the following 'overall' change:

Survivors of SEAH and VAWG increasingly report, seek help and are provided safe, empowering, relevant, appropriate support.

This change recognises that frontline support to survivors should not prioritise cases of SEAH over VAWG, as to do so would cause harm. Rather, survivors of gender-based violence perpetrated by any and all types of perpetrators will be supported to seek help. The change also highlights the minimum standards of support to be offered, which is documented in the programme's Survivor Support Fund Standard Operating Procedures. Whilst the S2S programme will not achieve this change alone, the below change pathways highlight the key processes through which the S2S programme will contribute toward this transformation in target districts.

2.2 Analytical Frameworks

The S2S Programme has adopted two analytical frameworks to enable an understanding of the contextual and behavioural drivers, which impede survivors of VAWG and SEAH from seeking help and reporting.

The Socio-Ecological Model (SEM) theory was initially developed by Urie Bronfenbrenner in the 1970s (Kilanowski, 2017) and has been used extensively within the VAWG sector, including by Centre for Disease Control (CDC). The S2S programme has adapted the model to identify a range of factors operating at individual, relationship, community, organisational and societal/institutional levels relating to survivor reporting and help-seeking, outlined further below (section 2.2.1).

To understand in greater depth the drivers that maintain the current socio-ecology, the team has further applied the 'COM-B' analytical framework, provided in the Behaviour Change Wheel, developed by University College London Centre for Behaviour Change. The COM-B model is depicted in figure 1. This framework states that 'behaviour' is part of an interacting system involving drivers that can be categorised as 'capabilities' (e.g. physical strength, knowledge, skills, stamina), 'opportunities' (e.g. a conducive physical and social environment, physical accessibility, affordability, socially acceptability, sufficient time), and 'motivations' (e.g. self-conscious plans, beliefs about what is good or bad, desires, impulses or habits). Michie, Atkins and West (2014) note that the evidence suggests that capabilities and opportunities further influence opportunities, and behaviours themselves influence all three components.

FIGURE 1: COM-B MODEL

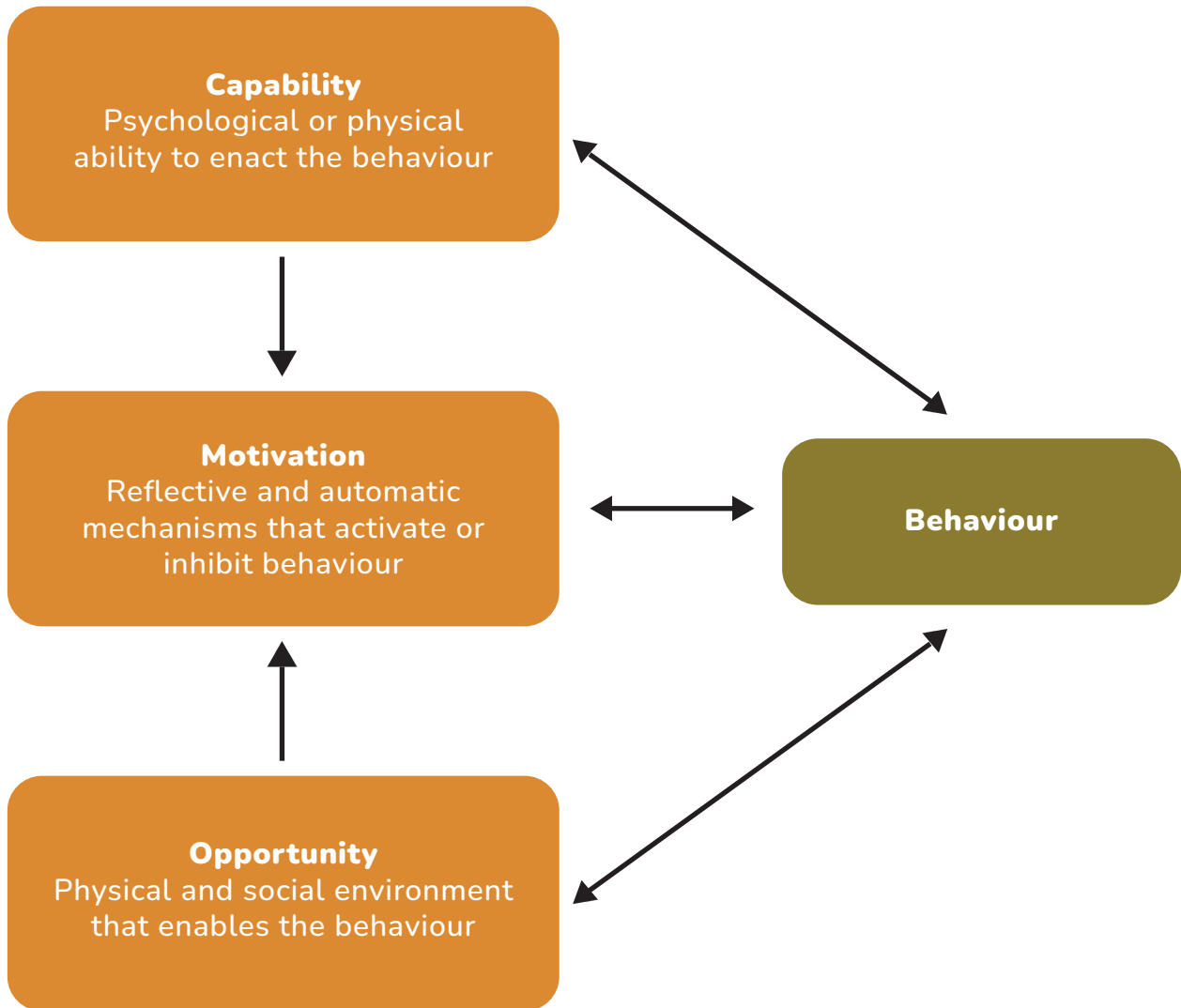
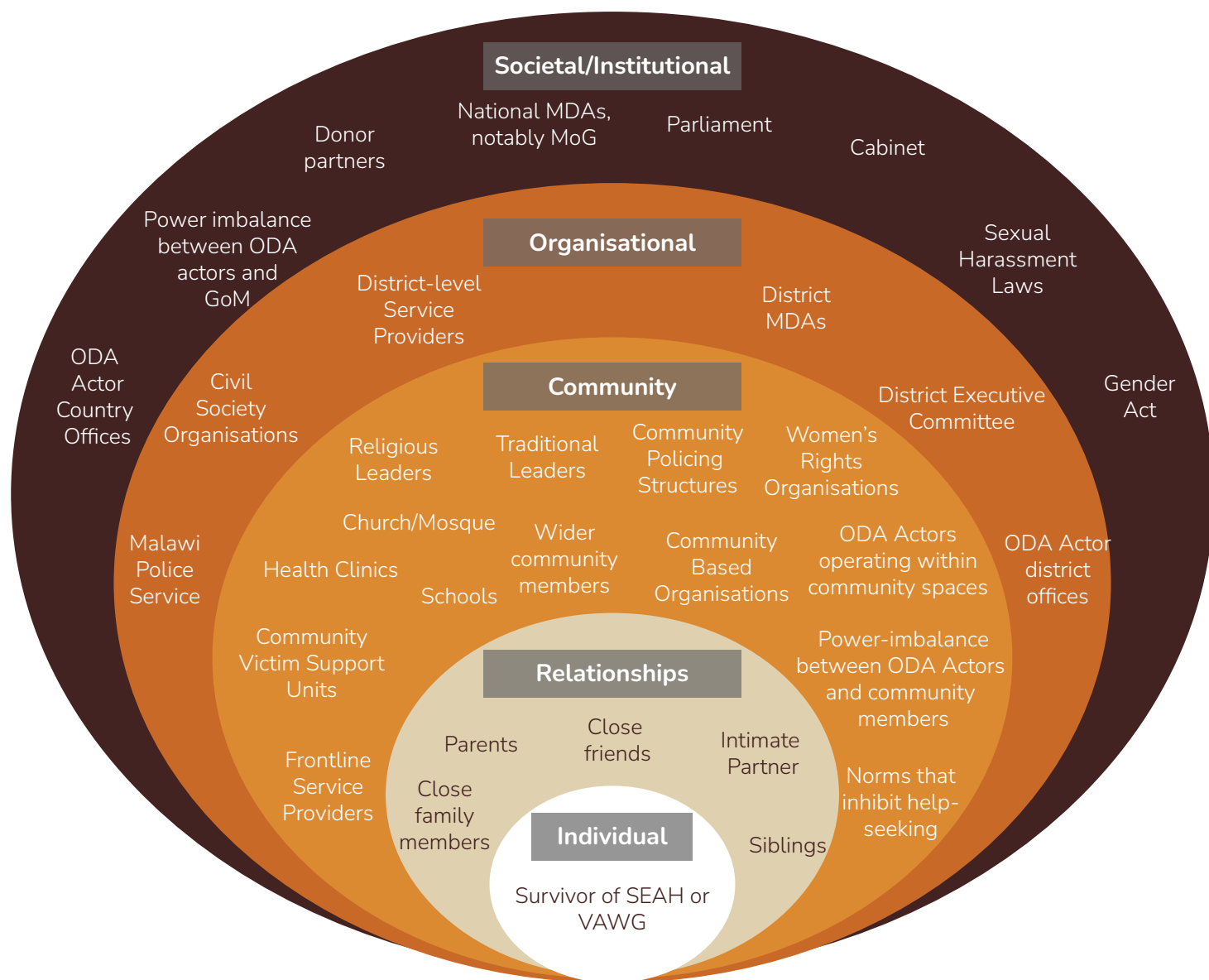


Figure 1: COM-B Model, Michie, S, Atkins, L, West, R (2014)


The S2S team has incorporated a barrier analysis within the behavioural diagnosis undertaken using the COM-B model (see section 2.4).

FIGURE 2: S2S SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL MODEL OF SURVIVOR REPORTING AND HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOUR



2.3 Socio-Ecological Model

The S2S programme is intervening within a socio-ecology that currently deters survivors of SEAH and VAWG from reporting or seeking help, provides unsafe, harmful or inadequate services to those who do seek justice or support, and protects the perpetrators of VAWG and SEAH. This socio-ecology considers the complex interplay between individual, relationships, community, organizational, and societal/institutional factors. Developing a socio-ecological model for survivor reporting and help-seeking, as depicted in figure 1, provides an understanding of a range of factors that will inhibit survivors of SEAH and VAWG from reporting or seeking help or enable them to report or seek for help.




Given that the S2S programme delivers a violence response mechanism, the S2S team has theorised the socio-ecological model from the perspective of survivors of SEAH or VAWG and proposes that this issue is influenced by 5 levels of socio-ecology.

Individual | The survivors of SEAH or VAWG themselves. Reporting and help-seeking behaviour on behalf of a survivor is influenced by multiple factors including personal history, personal beliefs and expectations of the beliefs and actions of others. This is discussed further in section 1.4 Behavioural Diagnoses.

Relationships | This sphere encompasses those who are in close relationships with survivors, thereby having an influence on their behaviour and contributing to their life experiences. This includes their intimate partners, parents, siblings, other close family members and close friends. In some cases, actors within this sphere may be the perpetrators of violence, whilst in other cases they may offer a potential support network.

Community | This sphere represents the actors, groups or phenomena that operate in the social group that surrounds survivors. Actors include front-line service providers (FLSPs), such as police officers, teachers, health surveillance assistants, and Community Victim Support Units (CVSUs). FLSPs are, of course, associated with specific structures such as schools and local health clinics. Traditional leadership structures also operate within this sphere, including Traditional Leaders and Community Policing Structures, as well as religious structures, including Religious Leaders, Churches and Mosques. These structures often provide a sense of community identity, guidance and stability, and can present opportunities for leading change or can inhibit change that does not align with their personal values and beliefs, or which threatens their power. As a point of reference, wider community members are largely guided by these leadership structures, although it is noted that there are often underlying tensions between these leadership structures, and traditional and religious leaders should not be considered a homogenous group. Individuals within all structures operating at community level are potential perpetrators of SEAH and VAWG, including teachers, police, health workers and leaders. Also operating within this sphere are Community Based Organisations (CBOs), and importantly WROs, whose agendas are to offer support and services to survivors, though they often lack resources, networks, connections, knowledge and skills to do so safely, effectively and in a survivor-centred manner. Finally, operating within survivors' communities are ODA actor representatives, who enter communities to deliver their work. Associated with their presence, and often due to their ways of working, power imbalances exist between ODA actor representatives, community members and particularly survivors of SEAH. Underpinning the socio-ecology at community level are gender-inequitable norms, which are often particular to community groups, that deter survivor help-seeking behaviour. These include, but are not limited to, norms that expect men to be violent against women in circumstances where a woman has 'violated' gendered expectations of her behaviour and role, and norms that expect women to prioritise



family and community above her own well-being . The programme seeks to generate practice-based learning relating to norms influencing help-seeking and reporting, particularly in relation to cases of SEAH, and will add nuance to this section of the Theory of Change through the generation of such learning.

Organisational | This sphere is a sub-section of the societal/institutional sphere and depicts the organisations, teams or units within wider institutions that operate primarily at district level, which often lead, or determine, the services and interventions delivered by FSLPs and ODA representatives operating at the community level. Relationships and norms that exist within these decentralised workspaces may contravene institutional policy but be inadequately monitored and addressed. This can increase the risk for perpetration of SEAH and VAWG and create barriers that inhibit survivors from reporting and seeking help. This sphere includes the District Council, which is comprised of elected Councillors from across the district, and whose role is to hold accountable:

- the Director of Planning and Development (DPD) for the development and delivery of the District Development Plan. This includes the coordination of development partners through the District Executive Committee (DEC), and theoretically their adherence to their internal Safeguarding Policies (to be determined).
- the devolved offices of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) for service delivery, including violence response services.

Also operating in this sphere are district-level ODA actor offices, and national Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), who often receive funding (and are therefore compelled to comply with the safeguarding policies of) ODA actors.

Societal/ Institutional | This sphere depicts the broader societal factors that underpin actors, groups and norms operating within the inner spheres explaining factors that create an environment in which survivors are encouraged and support to report or seek for help or factors that will inhibit reporting or seeking for help. This includes National Ministry and Department offices, particularly the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare (MoGCDSW), which is responsible for coordinating and holding to account ODA actors in relation to gender and social inclusion related programming, particularly adherence to their Safeguarding policies. Ministries and Departments operate within the parameters, laws and policies set by Parliament, which holds Cabinet accountable for governing the country overall. Particular laws of note are Gender Equality Act, 2013 and the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act. Bi- and Multi-lateral donor partners have influence over Government of Malawi (GoM), though must operate diplomatically to maintain cordial relations. Finally, many large-scale ODA Actor Country Offices operate within this sphere, and also sit within a delicately balanced power relationship with GoM, whereby the ODA community has the resources that enable them to set agendas, though GoM has the ultimate power to support or hinder their work.

SHIFTING THE SOCIO-ECOLOGY

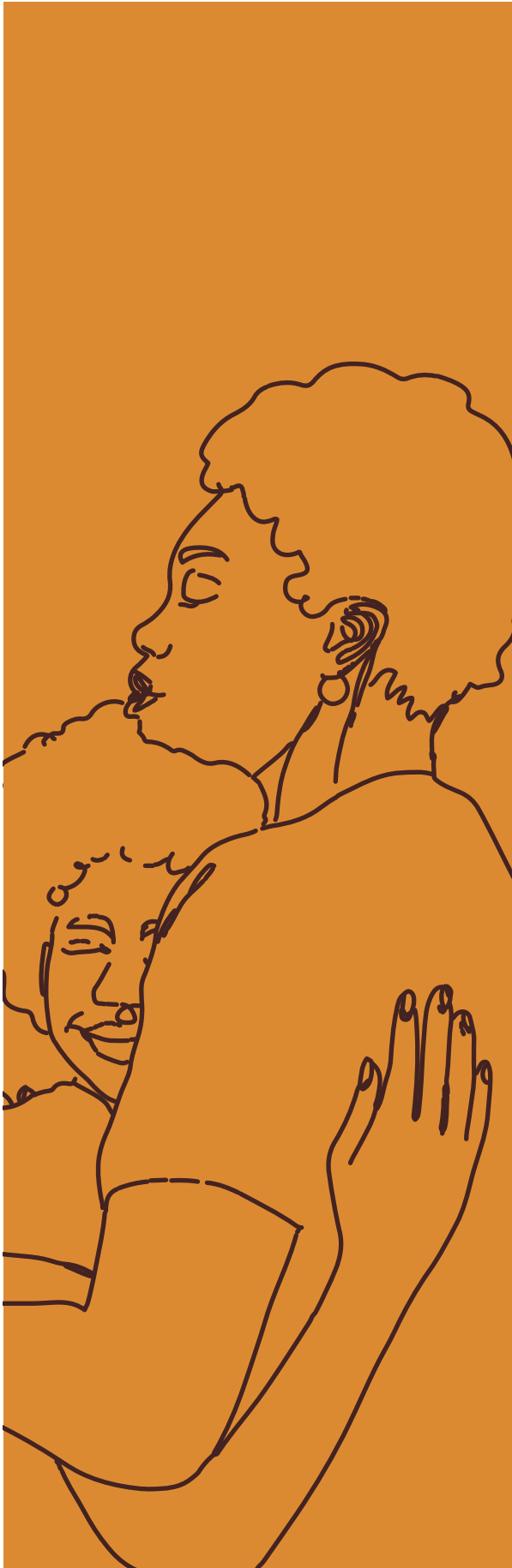
The S2S team has theorised several steps of change from the current socio-ecology toward the overall change, as depicted in figure 2. The steps of change highlight ‘who or what’ needs to change, and ‘in what way’. It is beyond the scope of the S2S programme to address all aspects of the socio-ecology, or seek to influence all steps of change presented here. Rather, the S2S programme’s Theory of Action (see section 2.6) will focus on the Steps of Change highlighted in green and to a lesser extent the Steps of Change highlighted in amber, given the programme’s scope. Given the programme’s limited scope, the non-highlighted Steps of Change are then recognised as assumptions or risks within the programme logic, as discussed further in section 2.6. S2S Theory of Action.

Accordingly, the Steps of Change represent all aspects of change which need to take place in order to realise the overall change, whilst the S2S Theory of Action presents the S2S specific processes of change, which are theorised to contribute toward the overall change.

Starting from the perspective of a survivor of SEAH or VAWG, it is theorised that in order for a survivor to seek help, she or he should know what support is available, know how to report SEAH incidences, should hold personal beliefs that help-seeking is a viable and safe option and an expression of power not weakness, should have access to the funds to seek help, and should trust that others in their intimate and community circles will help them to seek help if they chose to do so. For survivors with disabilities, they should also be provided family, community or accompanier support to overcome accessibility barriers to help-seeking where they identify that they need this support. This change will be supported by shifts in social norms amongst their female and male family and friends, wider community members, Traditional Leaders and Religious Leaders who should hold personal beliefs survivors of VAWG and SEAH should be supported to report and seek-help. Traditional Leaders in particular will influence the practices of Community Policing Structures in this regard. In the case of Leaders, they should refer survivors who report to them appropriately, and should support reporting in SEAH cases. Changes in these groups will be influenced by, and will positively reinforce, positive norms change relating to help-seeking and reporting of VAWG and SEAH.

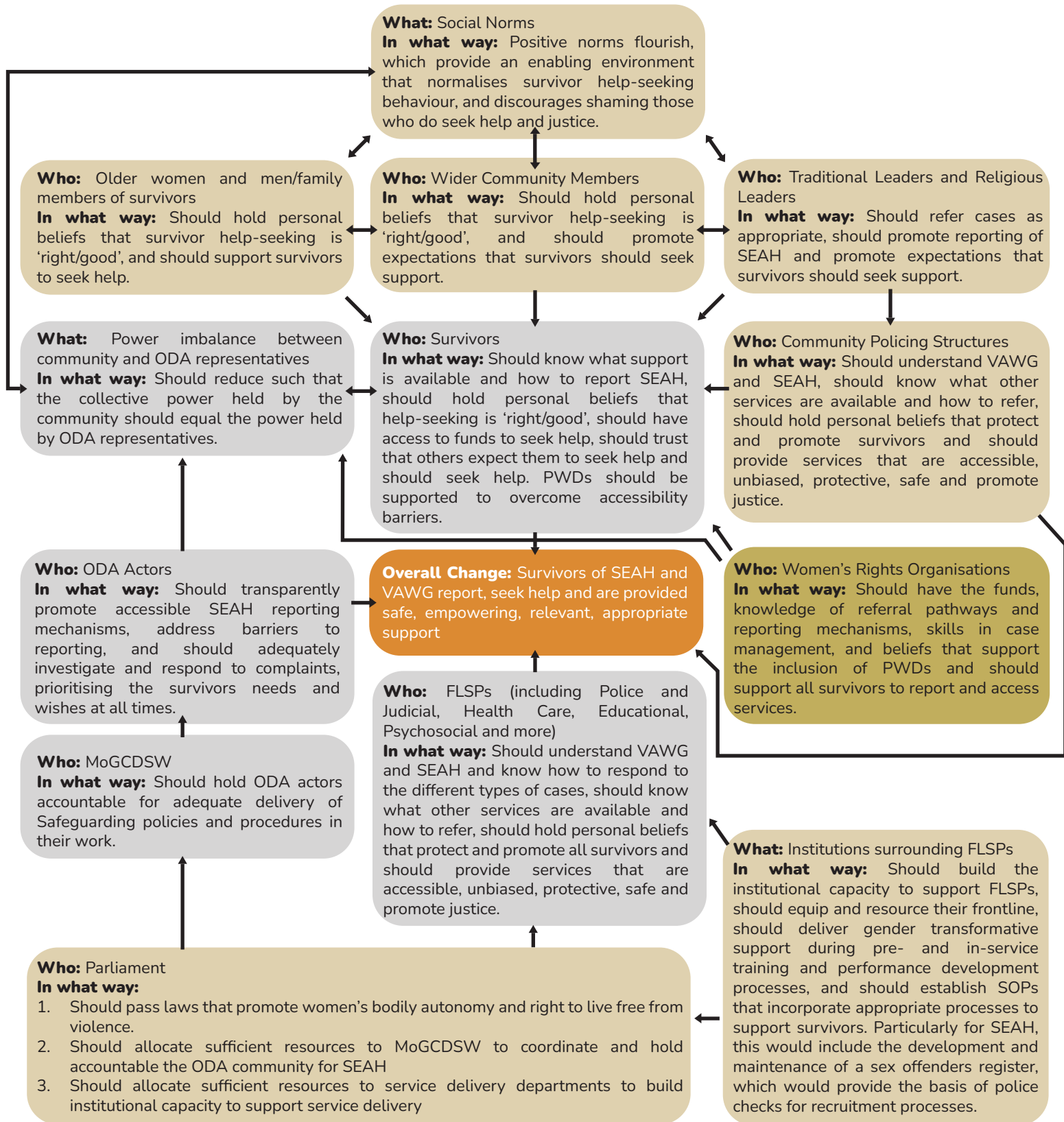
Women’s Rights Organisations will be another key influencer of survivor behaviour. To affect the desired change, WROs should have the funds, knowledge of VAWG referral pathways and SEAH reporting mechanisms, skills in case management and survivor-centred approaches that will enable them to accompany survivors and address the financial barriers to help-seeking and reporting.

Specifically, for SEAH reporting, ODA actors should publicly state their zero tolerance to SEAH and should effectively and accessibly promote their reporting mechanisms, effectively address barriers to reporting and adequately respond and investigate when cases are reported, including the prioritisation of survivor needs and wishes. This will contribute toward reducing the power imbalance between ODA representatives and community members, which will further be addressed through collective action spearheaded by WROs and the wider community. The MoGCDSW should further hold ODA actors accountable for the adequate delivery of the Safeguarding policies and procedures, including reporting mechanisms and investigations.



In terms of service provision for survivors, FLSPs should understand VAWG and SEAH and should have knowledge on the various reporting and response mechanisms for VAWG and SEAH cases, should know what services are available for survivors and how to refer, should hold personal beliefs that protect and promote survivors' agency, and should provide accessible, safe, dignified, protective services that promote justice. This will be supported by changes made by Parliament, who should pass laws that promote women's bodily autonomy and the right to live free from violence and SEAH and should allocate sufficient resources to MoGCDSW to enable the ministry to deliver its mandate regarding SEAH and VAWG, as outlined above. Parliament should also adequately fund and ensure that Ministries and Departments build their institutional capacity to deliver services to survivors of VAWG and SEAH. These institutions should, in turn, equip and resource their frontline, should deliver gender transformative support during pre- and in-service training and performance development processes, and should establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that incorporate appropriate processes to support survivors.

FIGURE 3: STEPS OF CHANGE TOWARD SURVIVORS OF SEAH AND VAWG REPORTING AND SEEKING HELP, AND BEING PROVIDED SAFE, EMPOWERING, RELEVANT, APPROPRIATE SUPPORT





2.4. Behavioural Diagnoses

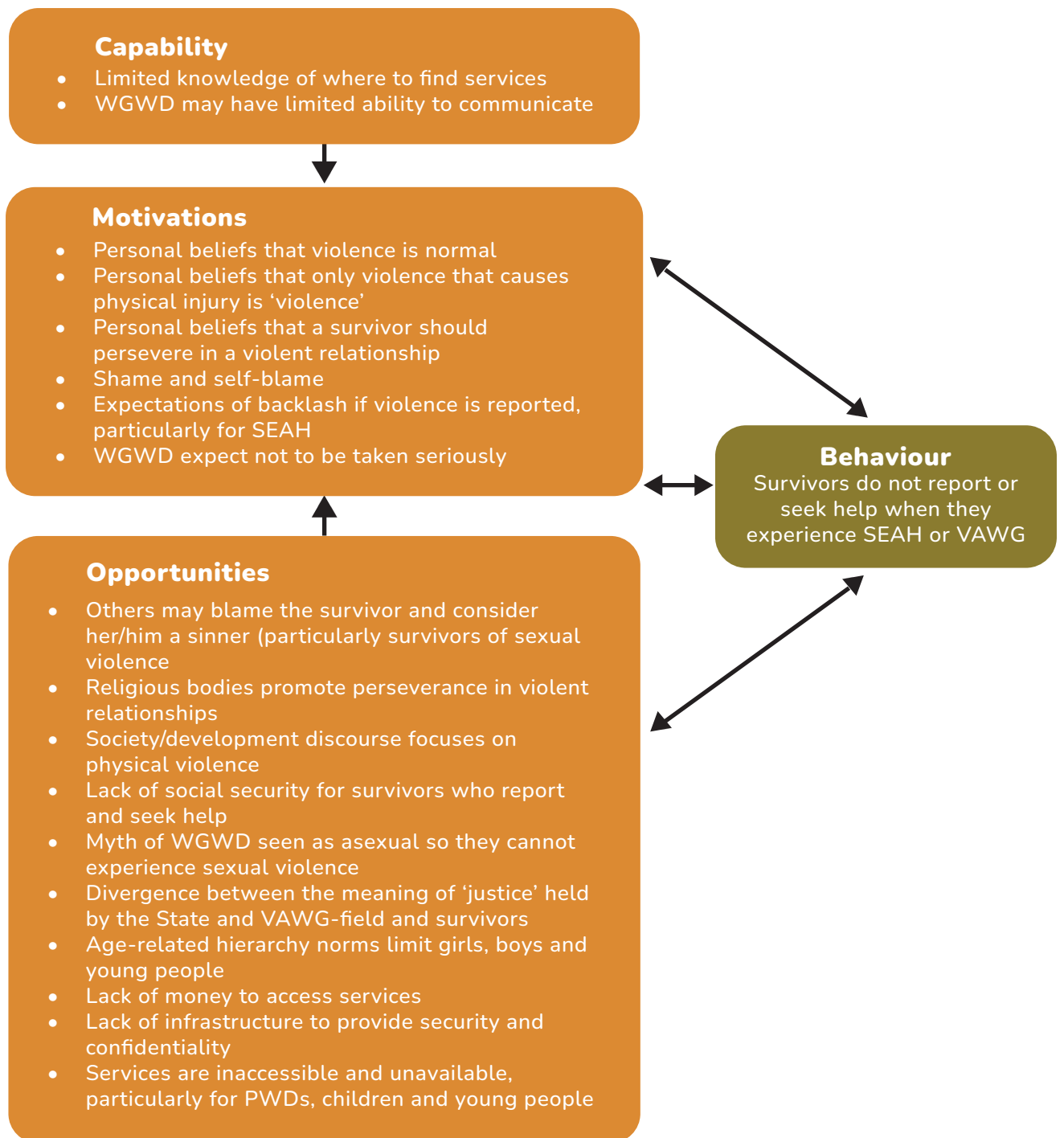
The five key actors or institutions targeted by the S2S Programme – those associated with the priority steps of change noted above – have been analysed with the COM-B framework to identify the key behaviour to change and the COM drivers of that behaviour. When analysing the behaviours of a group of individuals who share characteristics, or the functioning of an organisation, the analysis will inevitably be generalised. Some drivers may apply to some individuals within the group, but not others. The analysis below is intentionally wide-ranging, in an effort to consider all behavioural drivers that may be impacting members of the groups.

2.4.1. Survivors

S2S seeks to influence survivors of SEAH and VAWG to report and seek help when they have experienced SEAH and VAWG.

Figure 4 depicts the COM-B analysis of survivors' reporting and help-seeking behaviours, and outlines the capability, opportunity and motivational factors that influence this behaviour.

FIGURE 4: COM-B ANALYSIS OF SURVIVOR REPORTING AND HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOUR



Capabilities | Survivors may be unaware of the services and support available to them and may be unaware of how to access support. Survivors with certain disabilities may have communication impairments which, when coupled with a disabling environment, may limit their ability to communicate their need for support.

Opportunities | Many of the opportunity drivers that influence survivor reporting and help-seeking are social opportunities, comprising of expectations of backlash, and norms that normalise violence and discourage reporting and help-seeking. These include expectations that others will blame the survivor and consider them a sinner, particularly in the case of sexual violence, promotion of perseverance in violent relationships, particularly by religious bodies, and the discourse within the development sector, and society at large, that focuses on physical harm thus discouraging survivors of emotional and economic violence from speaking out. Other social opportunity inhibiting factors are the lack of social security for survivors who do report and seek help, leading to substantive backlash experienced by survivors who do so and, particularly for women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs) myths that promote WGWDs as asexual and therefore not subject to sexual violence. Moreover, there is a divergence between the meaning and expectation of 'justice' held by survivors (and correspondingly WROs) and that held by the development sector and State at large. Whilst the former tend to take a longer term view prioritising the well-being and future of a survivor, the latter tend to focus on punishment of the perpetrator. This can contribute toward limited report for VAWG and SEAH, as demonstrated in box 1. Finally, in terms of social opportunity barriers, age-related hierarchy norms inhibit girls, boys and young people from reporting and seeking help, particularly against adult perpetrators. Physical opportunity barriers include a lack of money to reach services, a lack of infrastructure within service provision spaces that enable survivors to report safely and confidentially (e.g. limited space for survivors to report their case in a private room, lack of adequate data management systems that protect survivors' confidentiality), and services that are inaccessible and unavailable, particularly for WGWDs and young people without adult support.

Motivations | Many of the personal held beliefs and values that form motivational drivers for survivors are influenced by the social opportunity barriers outlined above. These include personal beliefs that violence is normal and thus does not warrant reporting or help-seeking, that only violence that causes physical harm is 'real' violence and other forms of violence do not warrant reporting or help-seeking, and that a relationship and family structure should take precedence over a women's well-being and rights and so survivors should persevere in violent relationships. Survivors often experience shame and self-blame when they experience violence and expect to experience significant backlash if they do report or seek help. WGWDs in particular expect for their experience of violence to be dismissed.



2.4.2 Women's Rights Organisations

S2S seeks to influence WROs to **provide timely, survivor-centred support to survivors of VAWG and SEAH, and to recognise incidents of SEAH and respond accordingly.** S2S also seeks to mitigate the **risk that WROs may treat male survivors of SEAH as undeserving of support,** particularly if they view a male survivor of SEAH to be homosexual.

Figure 5 depicts the COM-B analysis of WROs' supportive behaviour, and outlines the capability, opportunity and motivational factors that influence this behaviour.

Capabilities | WROs may have limited knowledge and skills on survivor-centred approaches to accompaniment and support, limited knowledge of SEAH and ODA reporting mechanisms, and limited knowledge of VAWG and SEAH referral pathways in general.

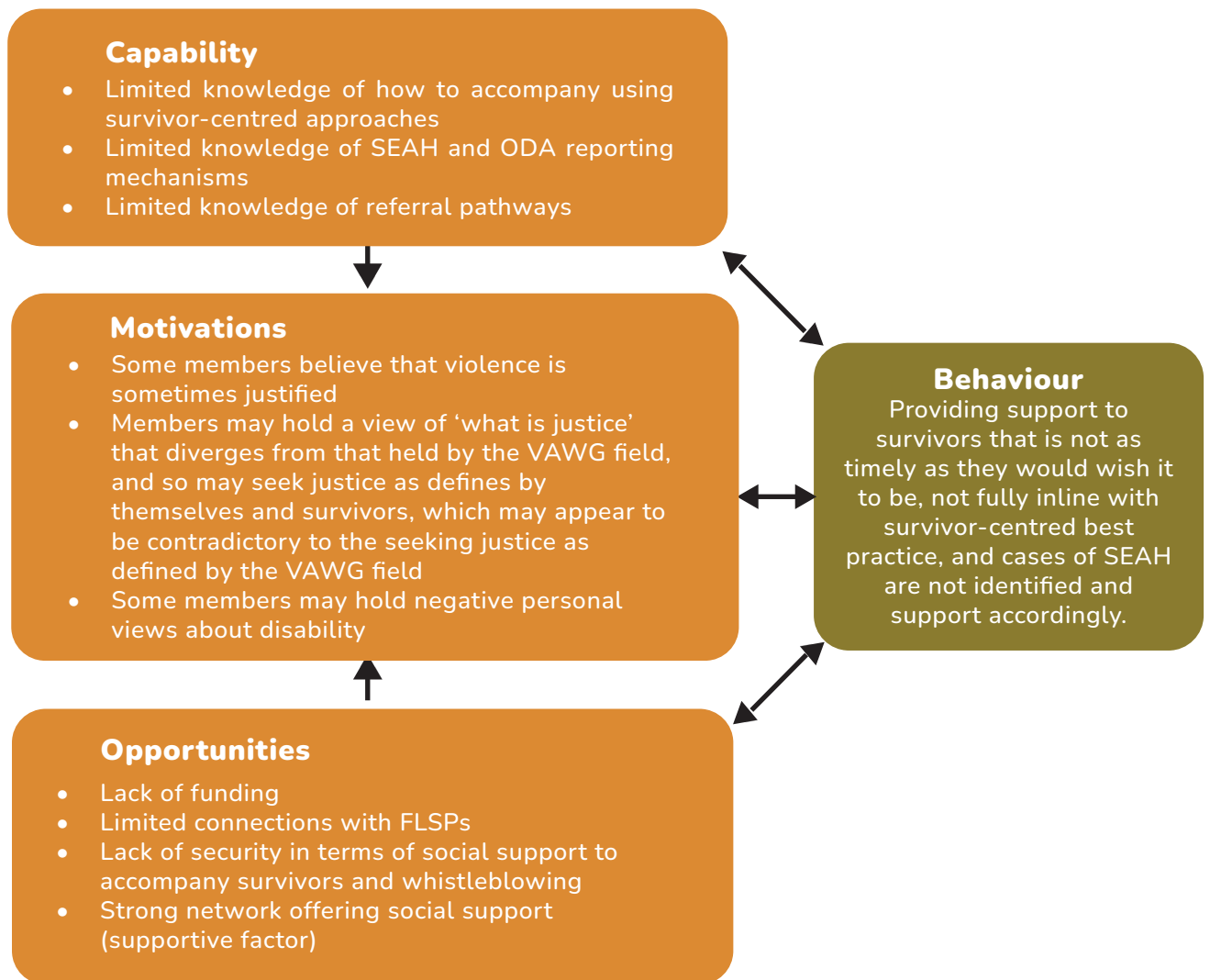
Opportunities | Many of the drivers inhibiting WROs supportive behaviour are physical opportunities. These include lack of funding and limited connections to FLSPs to make referrals. In terms of social opportunities, WROs also experience a lack of social security against the backlash they are likely to experience when accompanying a survivor to seek help and report or whistleblow against an ODA representative. A social opportunity driver that promotes WRO supportive behaviour is the strong network within their membership, that offers social support to face these social challenges.

Motivations | Again, many of the personal held beliefs and values that form motivational drivers for WROs are influenced by the social opportunity barriers outlined above. WRO members, as all practitioners are, are continuing in their personal gender transformative journeys. As such, some members may still believe that SEAH and VAWG is justified in some situations, and they may hold negative personal views about disability. Moreover, as outlined for survivors above, WROs may hold views on the meaning of justice that are divergent from those held by the wider development sector and State.

Box 1 | Example of the different views of justice held by survivors and the development community and State.

On the Tithetse Nkhanza programme, which initially piloted a Survivor Support Fund (SSF), similar to that delivered under S2S, a case arose whereby the survivor and WROs advocated that the perpetrator be spared from a custodial sentence, though found guilty of an offence in a court of law, such that he could generate an income and contribute financially to the survivor and her children. Questions arose as to this view of 'justice', and of course the likelihood that a perpetrator would contribute financially. It is hypothesised that where alternative views of justice are imposed upon survivors, without adequate discussion about the meaning of justice, this may discourage other survivors from formal reporting and seeking help beyond traditional mediators (who tend to override women's rights).

FIGURE 5: COM-B ANALYSIS OF WRO SUPPORTIVE BEHAVIOUR





2.4.3 ODA Actors

S2S seeks to influence ODA Actors **engage with S2S on SEAH issues and acknowledge the role WROs can play as an entry point and support system for survivors engaging in their SEAH reporting mechanisms.**

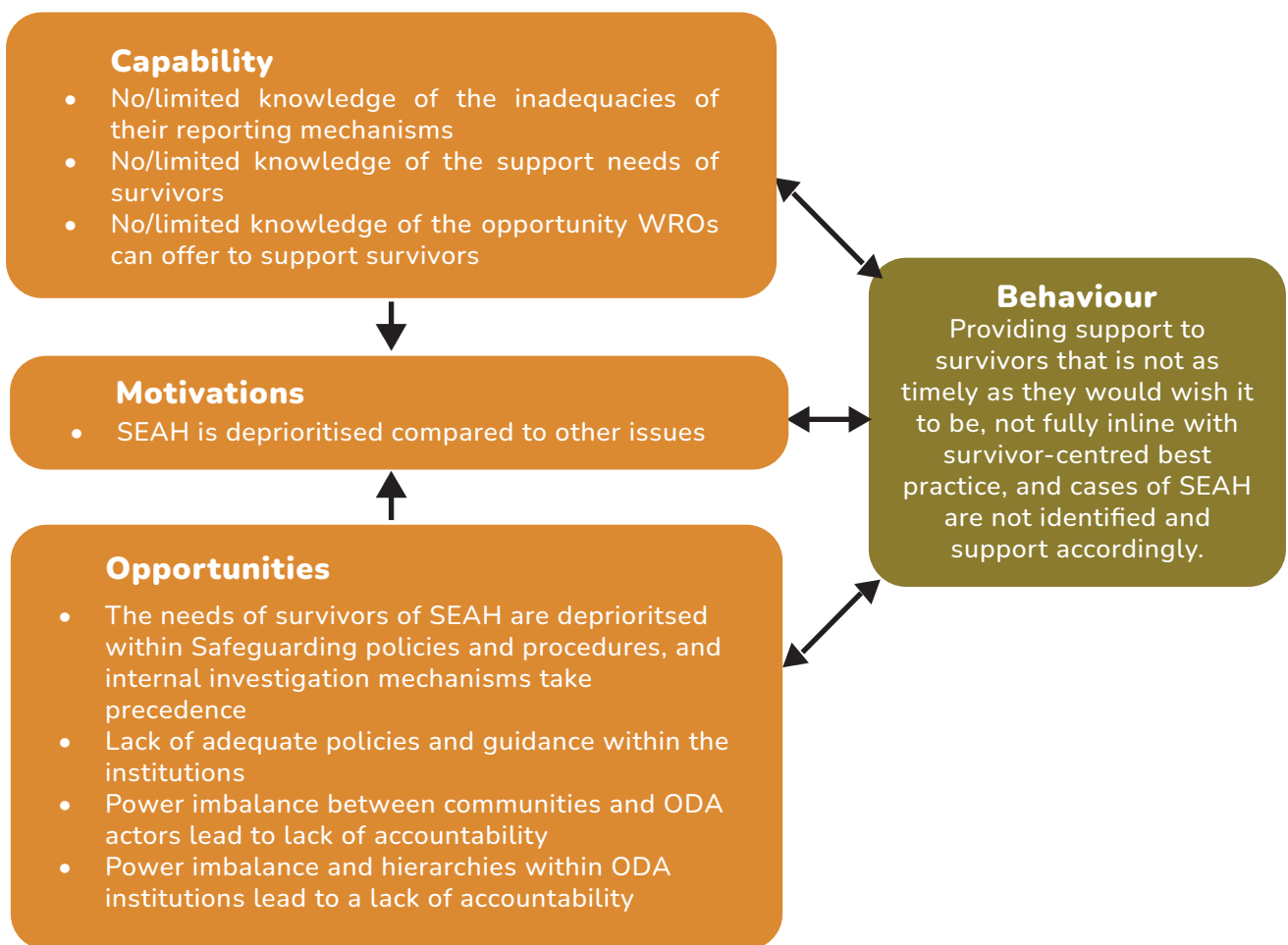
This change in behaviour does not represent the full change required for ODA actors as outlined above in section 2.3 Steps of Change, given the limited scope of S2S. It does, however, represent the change needed for the S2S Theory of Action (outlined in section 2.6) and is feasible and practicable within the S2S programme scope.

Capabilities | ODA actors, including Head Quarter and decentralised offices, may have limited or no knowledge of the limitations of their reporting mechanisms, particularly in terms of accessibility to survivors of SEAH, as well as limited or no knowledge of the needs and wishes of survivors and the support offered by WROs.

Opportunities | Social opportunity barriers include a deprioritisation of survivor needs and wishes within Safeguarding policies and procedures of ODA actors, which lead internal investigations to prioritise the response to the perpetrator instead of the survivor. Relatedly ODA actors often have inadequate policies and guidance on how to respond to the needs and wishes of survivors. Finally, the power imbalance between ODA representatives and communities they enter to deliver their work, and hierarchies within ODA organisations, which are often inadequately monitored and responded to by ODA actor institutions, represents a social opportunity barrier.

Motivations | Motivational barriers include an overall deprioritisation of SEAH issues by ODA actors, who often aim to operate beyond their capacity and so have limited time for issues relating to harm.

FIGURE 6: COM-B ANALYSIS OF ODA ACTORS BEING OPEN TO WORK WITH WROS TO SUPPORT SURVIVORS OF SEAH





2.4.4 Ministry of Gender

S2S seeks to influence MoGCDSW **to represent the S2S programme to the ODA community and to prioritise the needs and wishes of survivors when engage with ODA actors on SEAH issues.**

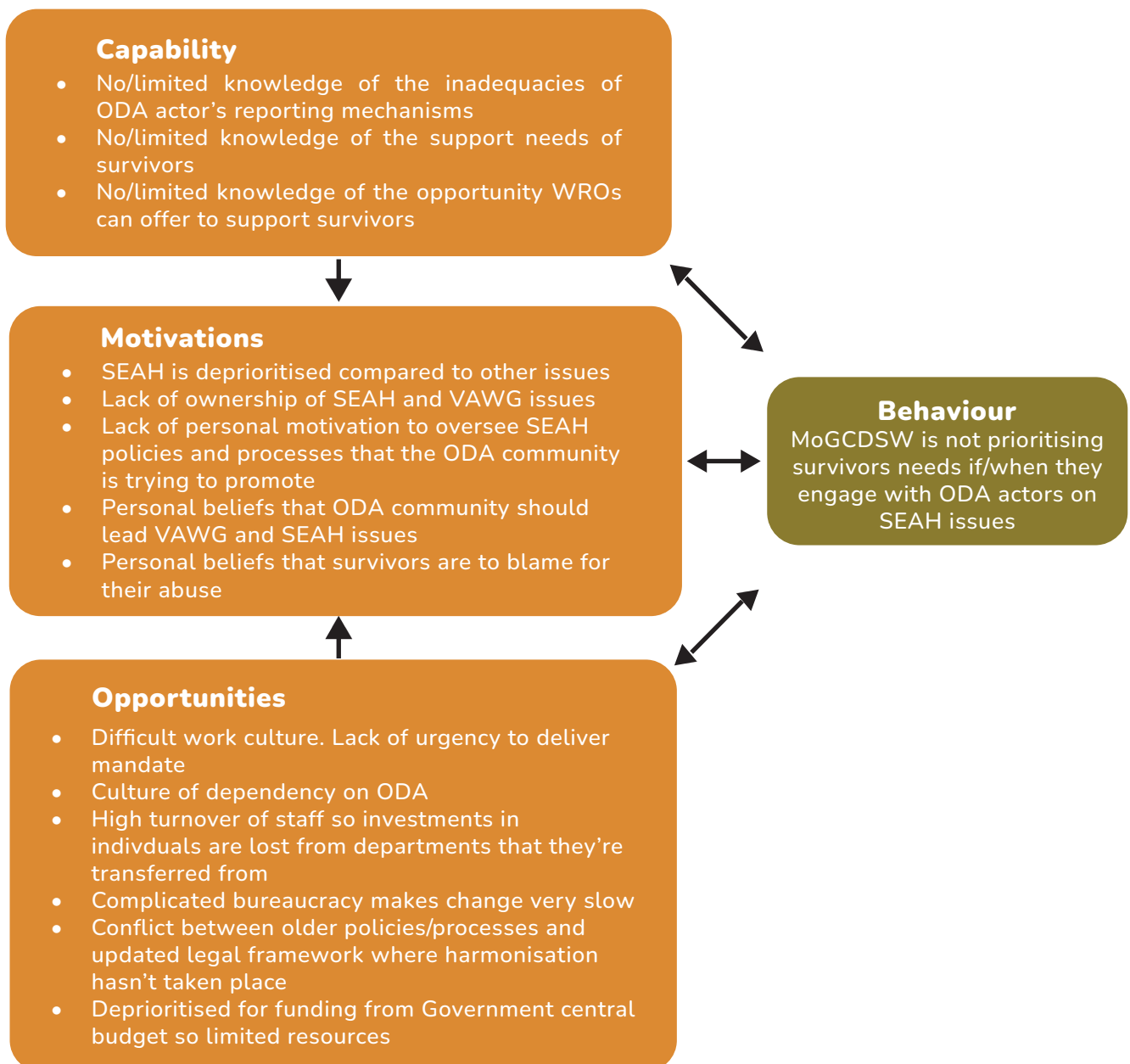
This change in behaviour does not represent the full change required for MoGCDSW as outlined above in section 2.3 Steps of Change, given the limited scope of S2S. It does, however, represent the change needed for the S2S Theory of Action (outlined in section 2.6) and is feasible and practicable within the S2S programme scope.

Capabilities | MoGCDSW has limited or no knowledge of the inadequacies of ODA actors' reporting mechanisms, of the support needs and wishes of survivors and of the opportunity WROs offer as an entry point to reporting mechanisms and referral pathways.

Opportunities | There are significant social opportunity barriers affecting the functioning of the MoGCDSW, including a difficult work culture that leads to a lack of urgency to deliver their mandate. There is a high culture of dependency on ODA, creating a precarious relationship between MoGCDSW to hold ODA actors accountable, whilst also relying on them for funds to deliver their work. There is a tendency toward high turn-over of staff within Ministries and Departments, meaning that investments with specific individuals are lost from the departments from which they are transferred, unless specific effort to institutionalise change is made. This is compounded by complicated bureaucracy that slows the pace of change, which adds to conflicts between new laws and old policies and processes which are not updated to reflect revisions in the legal framework. Finally, and most fundamentally, MoGCDSW is chronically under-funded, as it is deprioritised for funding from the central government.

Motivations | Staff members within MoGCDSW tend to be resigned to business as usual, given the chronic challenges to change the system given the opportunity barriers noted above. More specifically, there is a lack of ownership of SEAH and VAWG issues within MoGCDSW, and a lack of personal motivation amongst staff members to hold the ODA community accountable for SEAH issues. This may be related to personal beliefs that the ODA community should lead these issues, rather than the MoGCDSW given the imbalance of fund availability. Staff members within MoGCDSW may also hold personal beliefs that survivors are to blame for their abuse, which may further form a barrier to their engagement on VAWG and SEAH issues, and may believe that SEAH and VAWG is justified in some situations, and they may hold negative personal views about disability.

FIGURE 7: COM-B ANALYSIS OF MOGCDSW ENGAGEMENT ON ISSUES RELATING TO SURVIVORS OF SEAH AND VAWG





2.4.5 Front-line Service Providers

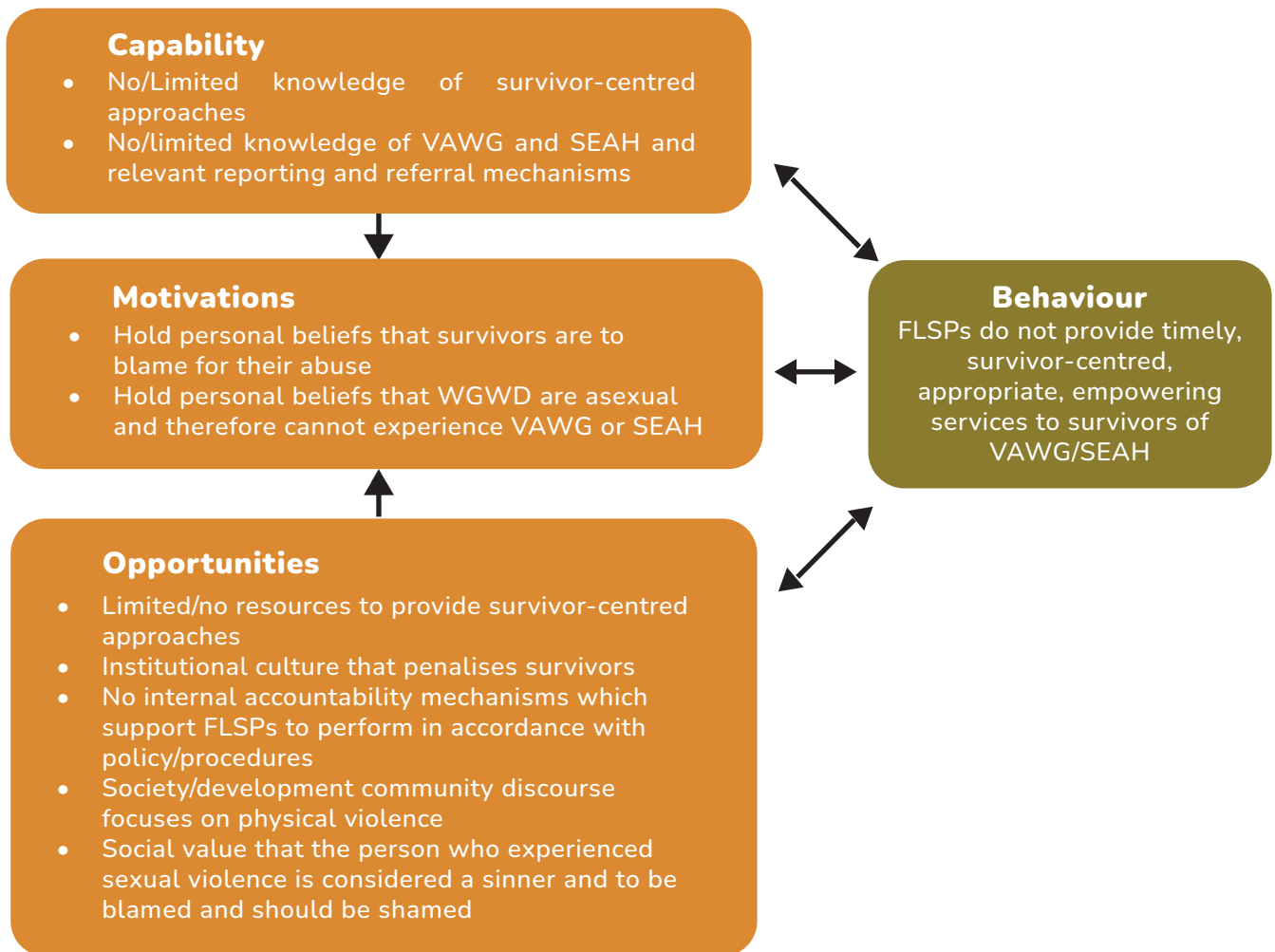
S2S seeks to influence FLSPs **to buy into the programme**. This change in behaviour does not represent the full change required for FLSPs as outlined above in section 2.3 Steps of Change, given the limited scope of S2S. It does, however, represent the change needed for the S2S Theory of Action (outlined in section 2.6) and which is feasible and practicable within the S2S programme scope. The COM-B analysis presented below reflects the analysis of the wider change needed by FLSPs to deliver services to survivors, so as to clarify the challenges and limitations to FLSP service delivery.

Capabilities | FLSPs may have limited or no knowledge of survivor-centred approaches, of VAWG and SEAH and of the relevant reporting and referral mechanisms related to these different case types.

Opportunities | In terms of physical opportunities, FLSPs are chronically under-funded and so may not have the resources required to provide survivor-centred support or services. For example, they may not have an additional room to interview a survivor privately, or a data management system that provides confidentiality for survivors. Regarding social opportunities, FLSPs often operate within institutions whose culture promotes the penalising of survivors, and within which there are minimal internal accountability mechanisms to support FLSPs to perform in accordance with policies and procedures on VAWG and SEAH, if there are any. FLSPs are likely to also be influenced by the social discourse that focusses on violence that causes physical harm over other forms of violence, as well as norms that people who experience sexual violence should be considered sinners and be blamed for their experience.

Motivations | Again, FLSPs personal held beliefs are likely to be shaped by the social norms and expectations surrounding them. FLSPs may hold personal beliefs that survivors are to blame for their abuse and that WGWD are asexual and thus cannot experience sexual violence, including SEAH.

FIGURE 8: COM-B ANALYSIS OF FLSPS LACK OF SERVICE PROVISION TO SURVIVORS OF VAWG AND SEAH



2.5.

PROGRAMME APPROACHES AND INPUTS

Strengthening WROs to deliver against their agendas

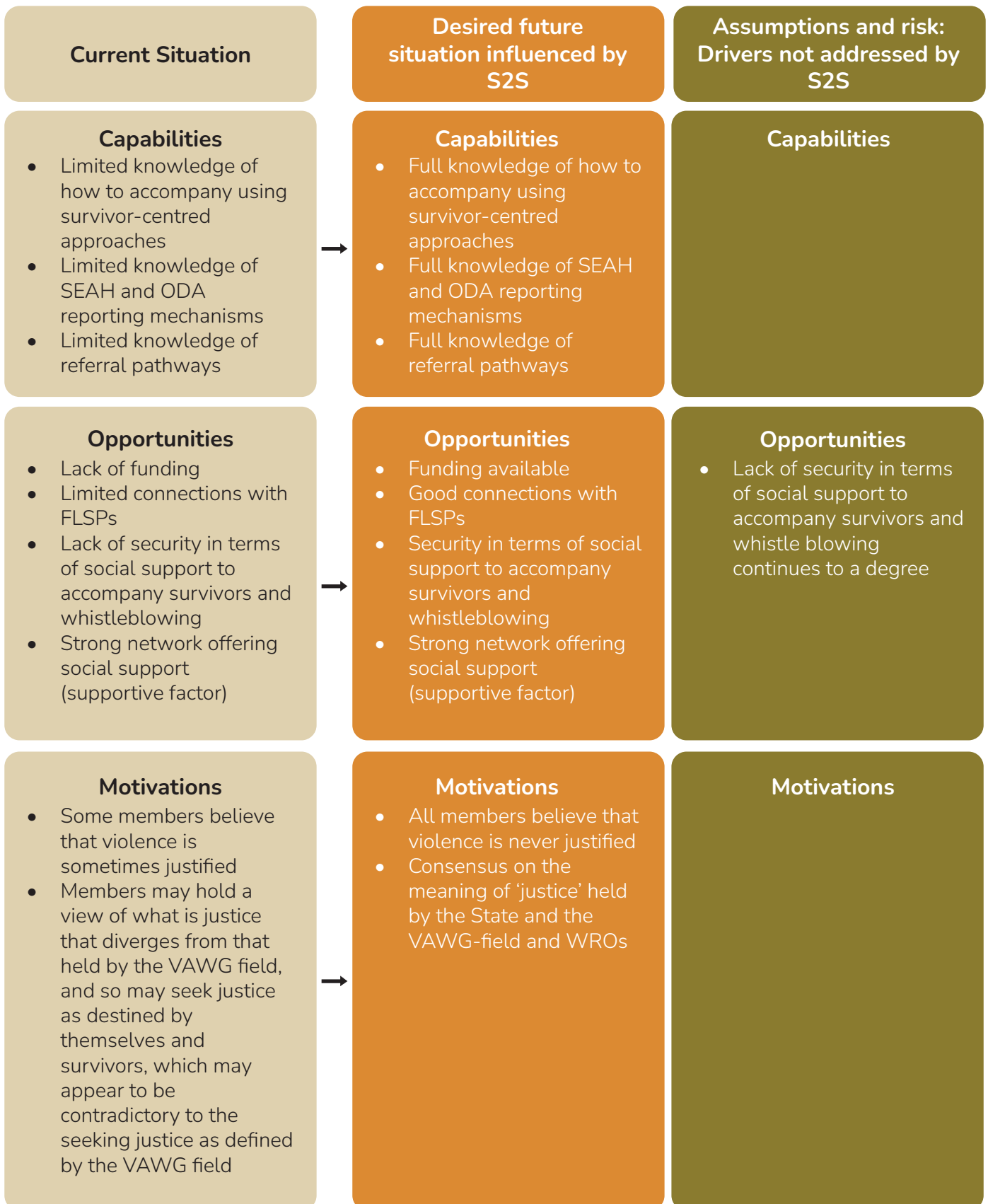
In order to contribute toward the change pathways outlined above, the S2S programme is delivering the below programme inputs:

Strengthening WROs to deliver against their agendas

| The WRO partners will be supported with the funding, skills building and knowledge needed to enable them to accompany survivors to report SEAH and VAWG and to navigate their journey through referral pathways to seek the services they require. The programme team will work with them to build consensus regarding the 'value and meaning' of justice and safety from the perspective of the survivors they support, and will respond to this shared understanding in programme adaptations that will be designed to encourage more survivors to report. The programme will also support WRO members to continue in their gender transformative journeys, and will create a dialogue around disability inclusion. The programme will further support WROs to publicise the fund within their communities. WROs will also be provided organisational development support to build their financial and programme management systems, such that they can seek funds to scale up their work.

These inputs seek to address the behavioural drivers that influence WRO members support to survivors as depicted in figure 9. All capability and physical opportunity (i.e. funding and connections) drivers will be addressed, whilst motivational and social opportunity drivers will be addressed to a more limited degree, given the programme's limited scope to address social norms.

FIGURE 9: CHANGE IN BEHAVIOURAL DRIVERS OF WROS TO BE INFLUENCED BY S2S

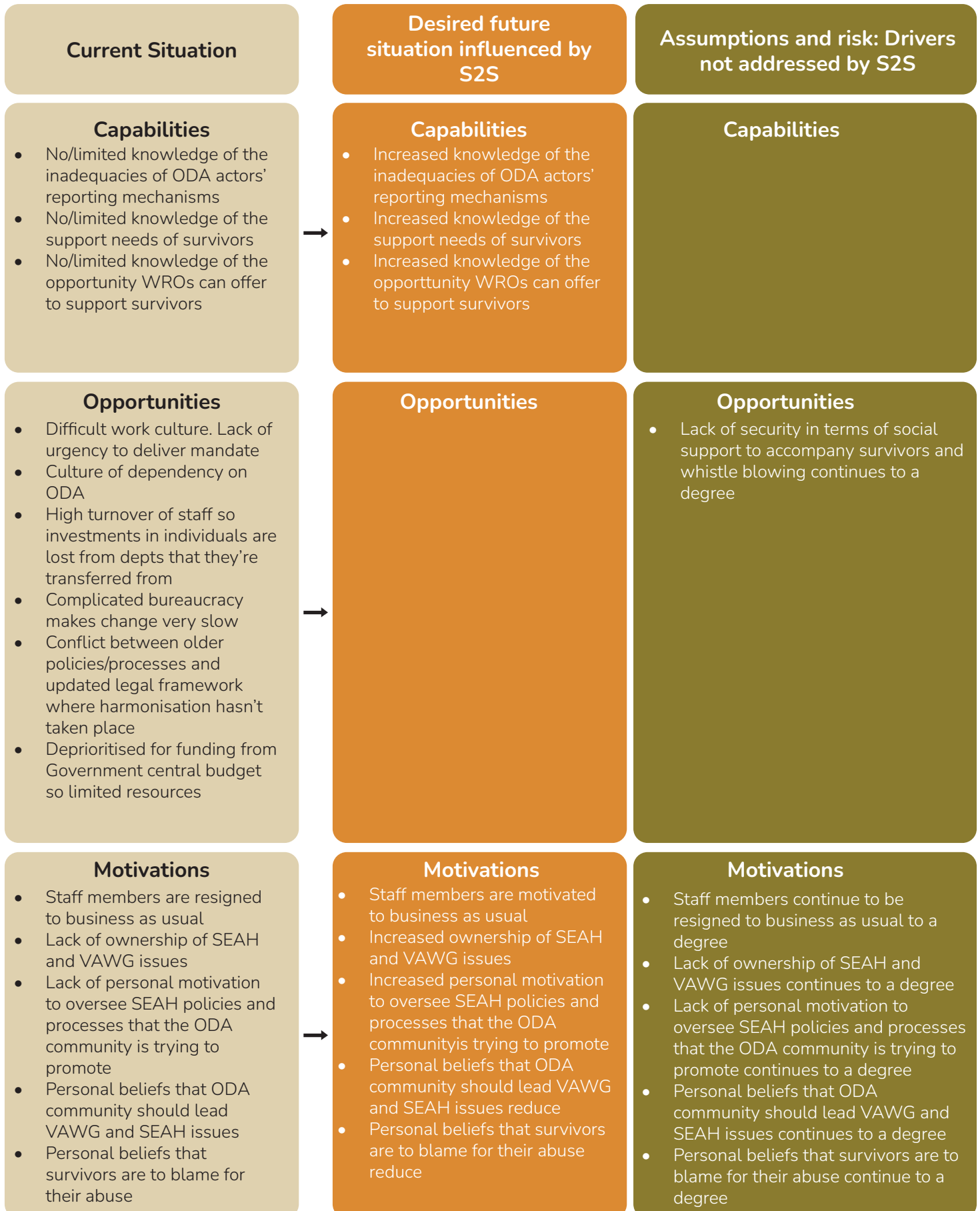


Influencing Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare

Influencing Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare | The programme team will seek provide technical assistance and soft influencing of the MoGCDSW to fulfil its mandate in leading the Safeguarding Committee within the Social and Protection Cluster. The S2S team will work with FCDO Malawi to leverage their influence on the ministry, will provide funding for MoGCDSW officials to undertake monitoring and learning visits to the WROs, and will seek to reanimate the Safeguarding Committee under the MoGCDSW.

These inputs seek to address the behavioural drivers that influence MoGCDSW to represent the S2S programme and as depicted in figure 10. Capability drivers (i.e. knowledge) and motivational drivers (i.e. personal beliefs) will be addressed to a degree but are likely to remain issues. Moreover, opportunity issues relating to funding and social norms will not be addressed by the S2S programme as it is beyond the timeframe and scope of the intervention, and so these drivers become risks to the programme's Theory of Action.

FIGURE 10: CHANGE IN BEHAVIOURAL DRIVERS OF MOGCDSW TO BE INFLUENCED BY S2S

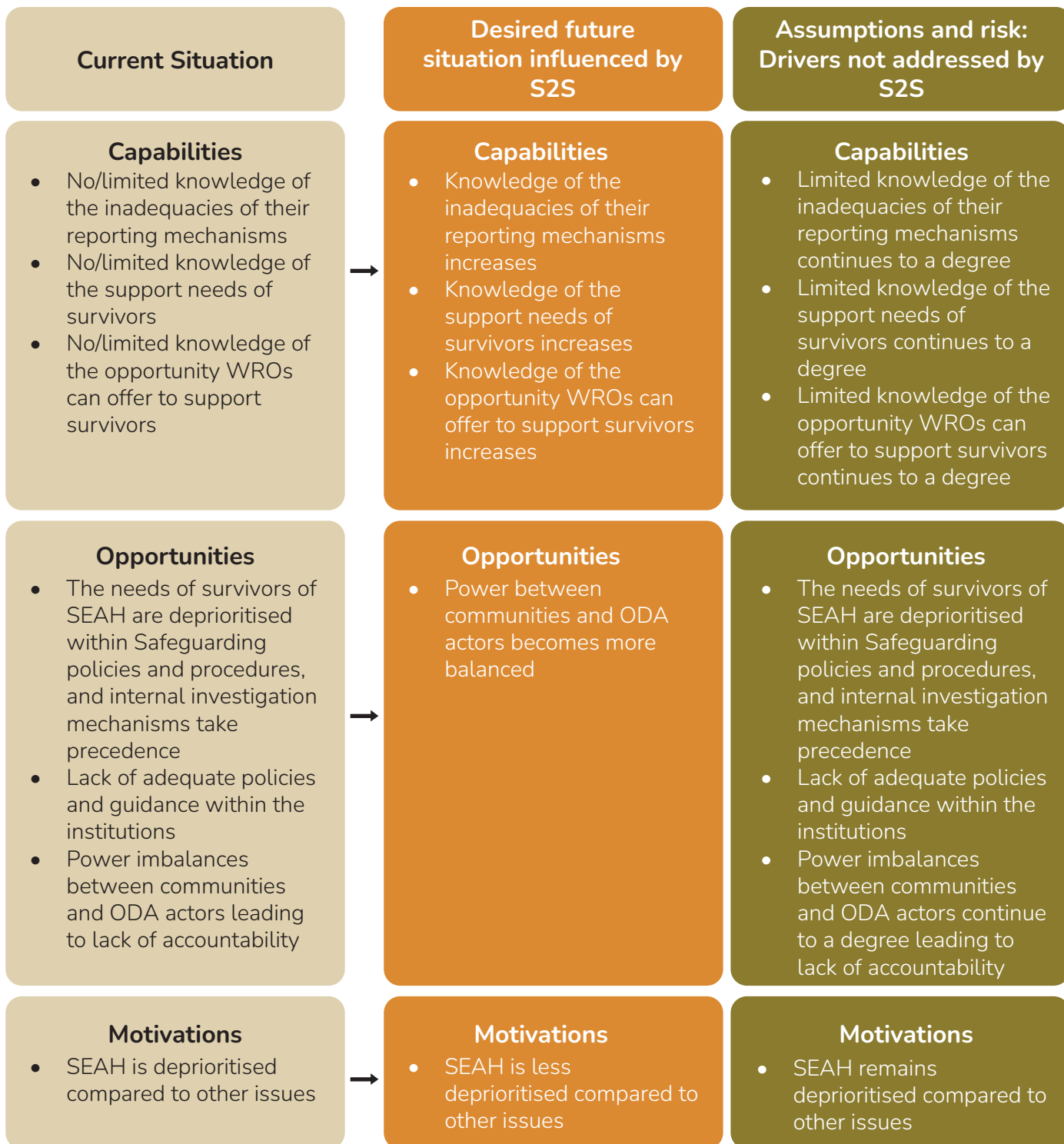


Engaging the ODA Community

Engaging the ODA Community | The programme team will seek to work with the ODA community in Malawi, primarily through the Safeguarding Committee under the MoG, but also directly on a technical level. The aim will be to encourage acceptance by ODA actors of the role WROs can play in supporting survivors to report SEAH incidents, and agreement on the function of survivor accompaniment during investigation processes carried out by ODA actors.

These inputs seek to address the behavioural drivers that influence the ODA community to buy into the S2S programme as depicted in figure 11. Capability drivers (i.e. knowledge) and motivational drivers (i.e. prioritisation of SEAH) will be addressed to an extent but are likely to remain issues. By supporting collective action by WROs, it is theorised that the power imbalance between ODA representatives and WROs will reduce, whilst WROs will provide a strong social safety system for survivors of SEAH. However, power imbalances between ODA representatives and communities will likely remain an issue, and other opportunity drivers relating to ODA actor internal policies and procedures will not be addressed by S2S.

FIGURE 11: CHANGE IN BEHAVIOURAL DRIVERS OF ODA ACTORS TO BE INFLUENCED BY S2S





Engagement Frontline Providers

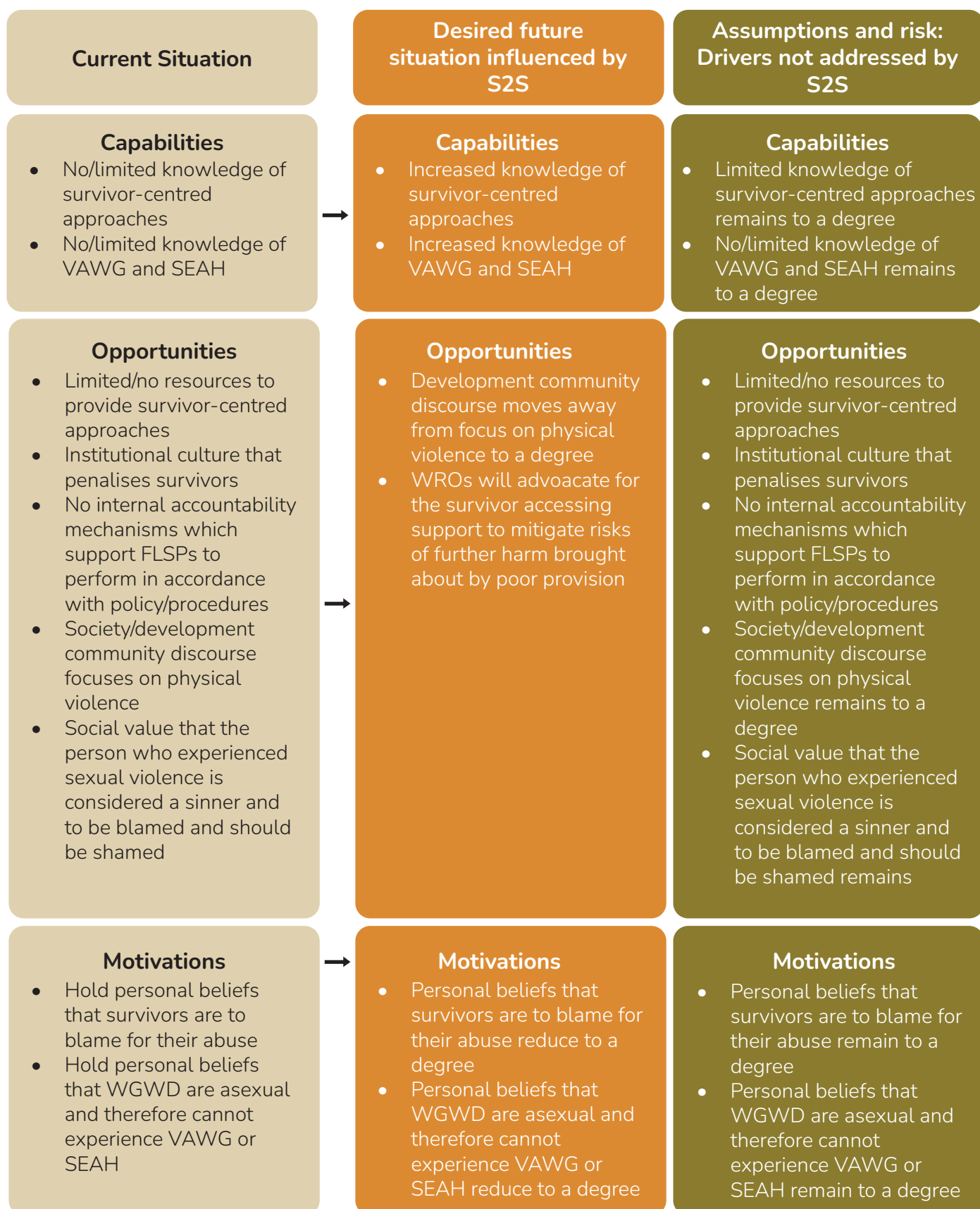
with Service

Engagement with Frontline Service Providers

The programme will hold quarterly sessions with frontline service providers (FLSPs), bringing representatives of various institutions together at the district level of reflection and discussion. The aim of these inputs will be to generate buy-in from this group.

It is beyond the scope of the S2S programme to invest in addressing all of the behavioural drivers that inhibit FLSPs from providing timely, survivor-centred, appropriate, empowering services to survivors of SEAH and VAWG, as shown in figure 12, and so it is not anticipated that FLSP's services will change substantively through the S2S programme. To mitigate the risks of further harm to survivors as a result of poor service delivery by FLSPs, WRO member accompaniers will act as advocates for the survivor as she or he accesses services, and will step in in services offered risk further traumatising the survivor.

FIGURE 12: CHANGE IN BEHAVIOURAL DRIVERS OF FSLPS INFLUENCED BY S2S





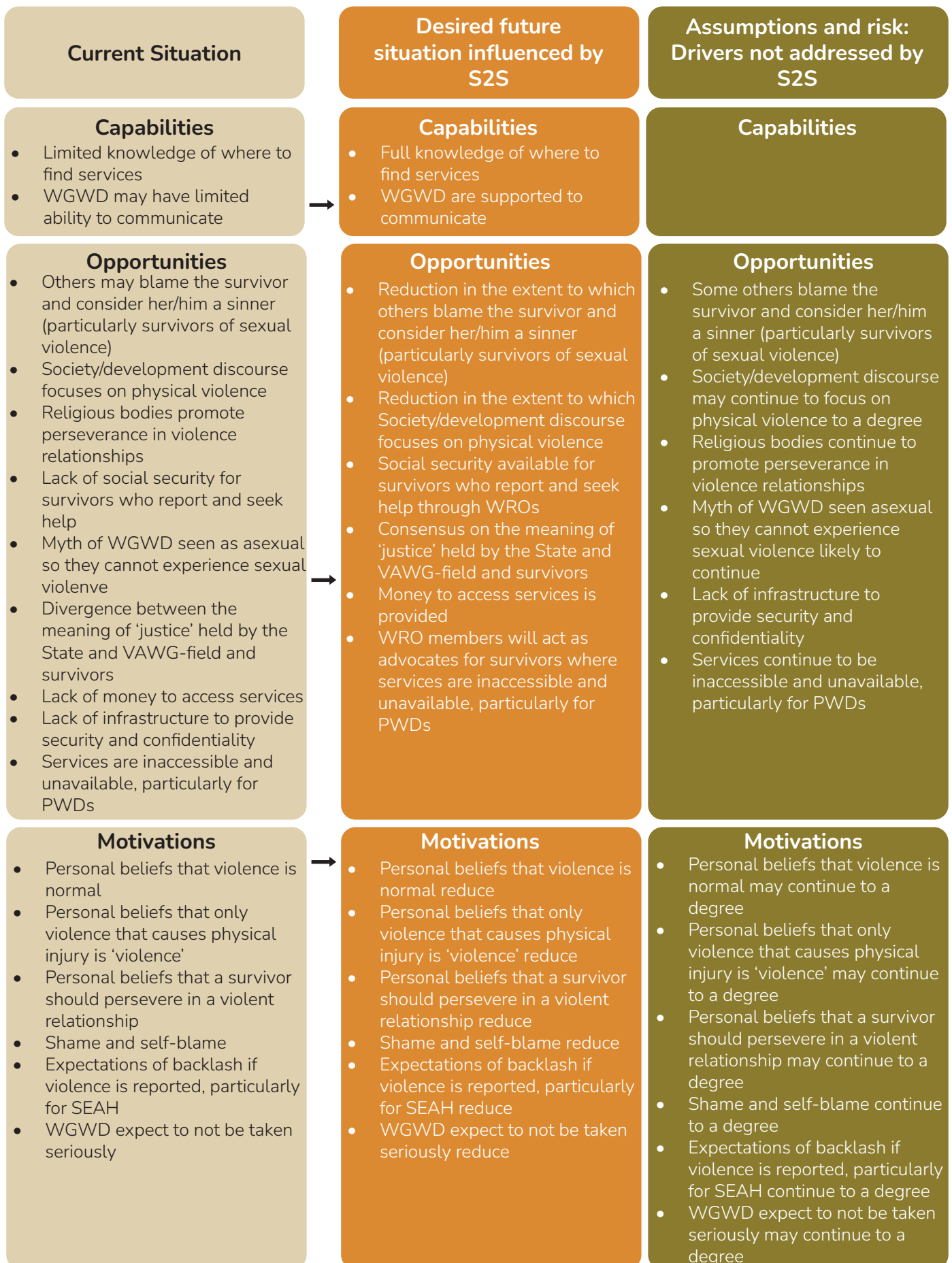
Culmination of the Programme Approaches

Culmination of the Programme Approaches |

It is theorised, as demonstrated further in section 1.6 Theory of Action below, that the culmination of the programme approaches will influence a change in the behavioural drivers of survivors of SEAH and VAWG as shown in Figure 13.

Whilst the survivors' capability issues relating to the knowledge of services and support will be largely addressed, other opportunity and motivational drivers will largely remain as the programme does not have the scope to address social norms.

FIGURE 13: CHANGE IN BEHAVIOURAL DRIVERS OF SURVIVORS OF SEAH AND VAWG INFLUENCED BY S2S



2.6.

S2S THEORY OF ACTION

This section culminates the thinking outlined in prior section and presents the specific change processes that the S2S programme inputs are designed to trigger, as shown in Figure 14.

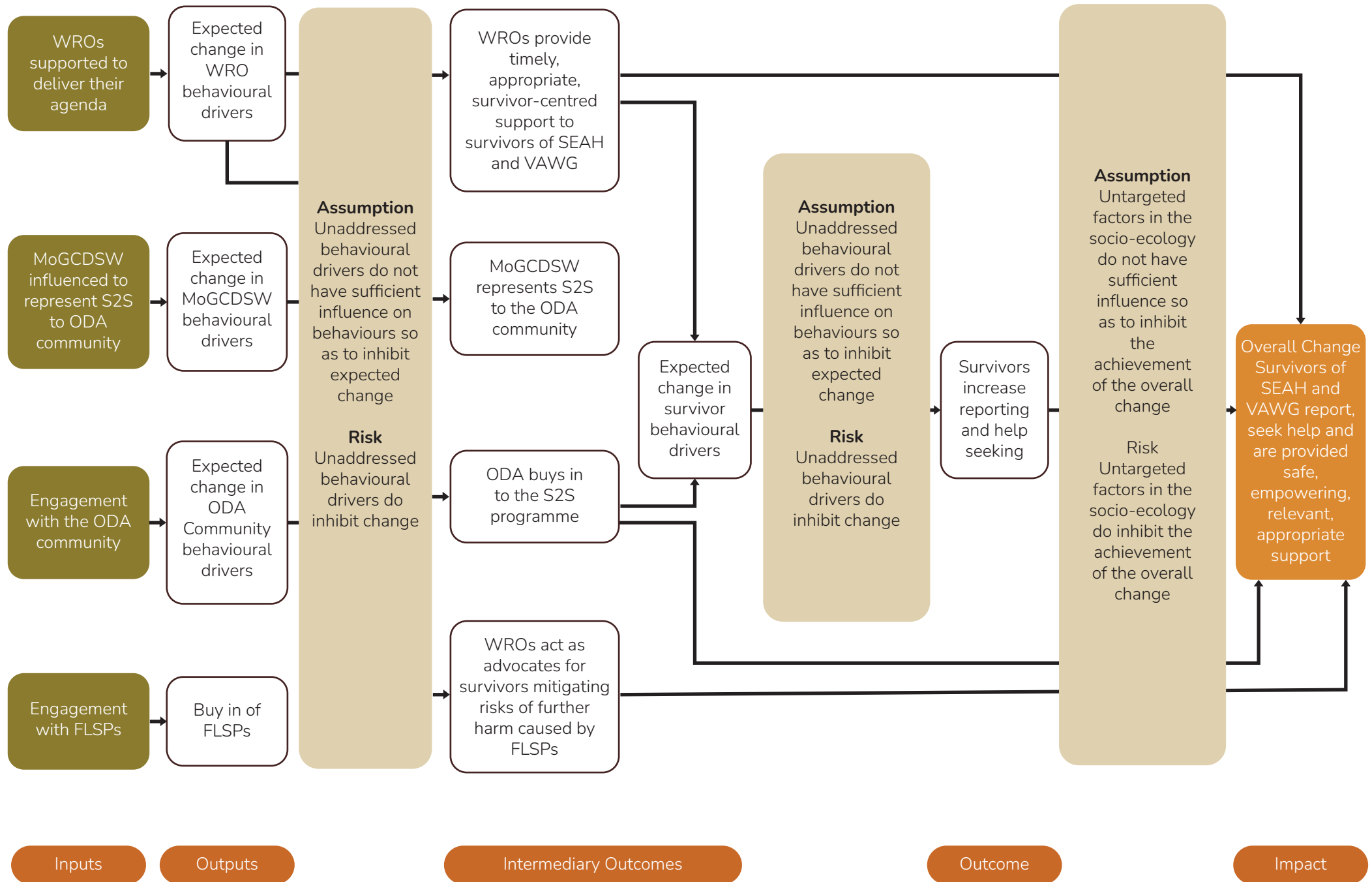
The S2S programme's Theory of Action is that the programme's inputs, if delivered with intervention fidelity, will address the behavioural drivers (detailed in the Theory of Change document) of WROs, MoGCDSW, ODA actors and Front-Line Service Providers (FLSPs). This change in behavioural drivers represents the programme's **output** level aims. If the behavioural drivers of these groups are addressed and the **assumption** holds true that other, unaddressed, behavioural drivers do not have sufficient influence to inhibit behaviour change, then the following **intermediary outcomes** should be achieved:

1. WROs will provide timely, appropriate, survivor-centred support to survivors of VAWG and SEAH
2. MoGCDSW will represent the S2S programme to the ODA community
3. ODA community will buy-into the S2S programme
4. WROs will act as advocates for survivors throughout the referral pathway mitigating risks of further harm by FLSPs, who services are likely to remain poor given the programme's limited scope

If these intermediary outcomes are achieved as theorised, and the **assumption** holds true that other behavioural drivers do not have sufficient influence to inhibit change, then **the outcome** level change that survivors will increase the extent to which they report and seek help for experiences of VAWG and SEAH will be achieved.

Finally, it is theorised that the outcome change will contribute toward the overall **impact** of 'Survivors of SEAH and VAWG who report or seek help are provided safe, empowering, relevant and appropriate support and services' if other interventions to address untargeted aspects of the socio-ecology are delivered. This represents a **risk** to overall impact level change, as it is currently assumed that broader interventions will not be delivered.

FIGURE 14: THEORY OF ACTION



03

PROGRAMME LOGFRAME

To account to FCDO for programme delivery, the S2S team proposes a logframe that is aligned with the Theory of Action presented above, as depicted in figure 14.

The proposed logframe, presented in Annex 1, follows the below approach to programme accountability, which is designed with reference to the limited budget available for programme monitoring activities. SDDirect proposes to develop baseline and target figures for the indicators following FCDO's review and approval of the proposed approach outlined below.

OUTPUTS

Outputs relate to the change in behavioural drivers for WROs, MoGCDSW, and ODA actors, as outlined in the ToA. Given the programme's limited scope to engage with Front Line Service providers, output level change focuses on gaining the buy in of this group.

Output	Indicator	Source of Data
WROs have the skills, knowledge and funds required to deliver timely, appropriate, survivor-centred support to survivors of SEAH and VAWG	Number of training sessions on the Survivor Support Fund Standard Operating Procedures for WRO members, and number of WRO members trained	Training reports
	Number of months that WROs have funds available to respond to survivors' needs	Financial monitoring data
	Programme Communications Strategy developed and being effectively implemented	Quarterly reports from WROs
MoGCDSW is buys into, and positively represents, the S2S programme to the ODA community	Number of meetings held with the MoGCDSW	Meeting minutes
	Learning derived by MoGCDSW officials from co-learning visits to WROs relating to the Survivor Support Fund	Learning visit reports
ODA Community buys into, and positively engages with, the S2S programme	ODA community is mapped and reporting mechanisms are shared with WROs	ODA community map
	Number of individual meetings held with members of the ODA community* * This will include the donor group, UN Resident Coordinators Office and UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, CSOs	Meeting minutes
Front Line Service Providers operating in target districts buy into, and positively	Number of quarterly review meetings with FLSPs held and number of participants	Meeting minutes

OUTCOMES

Outcomes include one key intermediary outcome, which is the change in behaviour of WROs, given its centrality to the programme ToA. Other outcome level indicators focus on outcome level change, as depicted in figure 14, of the increase in survivor help-seeking and reporting.

Outcome	Indicator	Source of Data
Survivors increasingly report and seek help after experiencing SEAH or VAWG	Knowledge and skills of WRO members in SSF delivery, as per the Standard Operating Procedures, including survivor-centred approaches	Post-assessment of WRO members skills and knowledge and follow up technical review visit reports
	Number of SEAH or VAWG survivors that report cases to WROs	Case level data
	Number of SEAH or VAWG survivors whose cases are concluded to the satisfaction of the survivor	Case level data and follow up with survivors
	Number of SEAH or VAWG survivors whose cases have been managed by WROs in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedures	Monthly reports of case level data review process

IMPACT

Impact level change focuses on the shift in the socio-ecology overall, which surrounds survivor help-seeking and reporting, as demonstrated in the ToA (figure 14).

It is assumed that the programme will not be required to report against impact level indicators, as the budget is insufficient to generate evidence at this level. SDDirect welcomes a discussion with FCDO in this regard.

Impact	Indicator	Source of Data
Survivors who report and seek help after experiencing SEAH or VAWG are provided with safe, empowering, relevant, appropriate support	Proportion of women who experience SEAH and VAWG that report and seek help	
	Proportion of survivors who report SEAH and VAWG that are referred for services in line with global best practice as appropriate within the Malawian context.	



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