EVALUATION OF THE “DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE IN POST COVID-19 CHINA” PROGRAMME

10 December 2020-30 June 2023

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Apr. 22nd. 2024

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACWF	All-China Women's Federation
CIAJ	The China Institute of Applied Jurisprudence
CAMF	China Society for the Studies of Marriage and Family
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSOs	Civil society organizations
DV	Domestic violence
The anti-DV Law	The National Anti-Domestic Violence Law
ESP	Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence
EVAW	Ending Violence against Women
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPC	The Supreme People's Court of the Republic of China
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of reference
ToT	Training of trainers
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAW	Violence against Women
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
Yuanzhong	Beijing Dongcheng Yuanzhong Family and Community Development Service Canter

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the final report for the summative evaluation of the “Domestic Violence Prevention and Response in Post CoVID-19 China” programme. This evaluation was conducted by external evaluators, ESPP evaluation team，and supported by UN Women China office between July 2023 and January 2024.

The programme spanned from December 2020 to June 2023, encompassing a total of two and a half years. A series of activities were conducted in collaboration with programme partners, including Beijing Dongcheng Yuanzhong Family Community Development Service Center (Yuanzhong), the Supreme People’s Court (SPC), and the China Society for the Studies of Marriage and Family (CAMF). The activities carried out included the following: standardization of DV prevention and response services at the national level; strengthening of multisectoral coordination mechanisms; enhancement of the professional capacity of service providers fostering of collaboration between the government and CSOs; enhancement of public awareness through innovative communication strategies and technologies. The programme is estimated to have reached over 500 beneficiaries, predominantly in Beijing, Hunan, Guangdong, and Jiangxi province. The programme’s total budget was USD 730,620.56

The evaluation was undertaken in late 2023, by Chinese consultancy firm ESPP. A nonexperimental, theory-based and mixed methods approach was used to assess the results the programme’s three outputs, and their contribution to the programme’s outcome, namely:

People’s lives in China are improved further as headway is made in ensuring access to childcare, education, healthcare services, elderly care, housing, and social assistance, and more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from equitable and public services and social protection systems as well as accelerated efforts to reduce gender inequality and other forms of social inequality throughout the life-course.

To generate key learnings and recommendations on how the Office can strengthen its approach to EVAW (Ending Violence against Women) in China, the evaluation used the following criteria: relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and GE and human rights. The evaluation’s objectives were to: assess the programme’s activities and results at the output level, and their contribution to the programme’s outcome; identify strategies and approaches that facilitate the promotion of EVAW; document lessons learned and provide recommendations for operational and programmatic work.

Qualitative and quantitative methods were used during the evaluation, and data collection methods including Desk review/ secondary data, In-depth interviews, Advocacy campaigns data collection and analysis, and online Questionnaire survey. A total of 24 individuals were interviewed in-person and 71 questionnaires were returned.

Conclusions

The evaluation of the "Domestic Violence Prevention and Response in Post-COVID-19 China" programme examines key elements such as gender equality, human rights, and its overall effectiveness. Through desk research, surveys,

and interviews, it's evident that the programme shows promise in addressing domestic violence and contributing to China's efforts to combat violence against women.

Conclusion 1: Promoting International Dialogue and Application of Standards

The programme aligns with international human rights and gender equality principles, reflecting UN Women's strategic objectives. By introducing global frameworks such as the "Essential Service Package" and implementing CEDAW recommendations, it helps apply and adapt international gender equality standards in China. Noteworthy achievements include issuing Ten Guiding Cases on Anti-Domestic Violence, creating the Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual, and hosting international seminars with the engagement from both international expert and local judges, CSO and academia from China. Its blend of international standards with local practices positions it as a crucial link between global norms and China's anti-domestic violence efforts.

Conclusion 2: Strategically Response to Domestic Challenges

The programme proactively tackles China's challenges in enforcing laws against domestic violence, specifically addressing the absence of clear directives and capacity building activities on practice for frontline workers and governmental service providers. This is achieved by incorporating international standards such as the Essential Service package (ESP) and tailoring them to the local context through local expertise, employing a participatory consulting approach. Moreover, the programme fostered close collaboration with CSOs, allowing to form an expert group able to conduct comprehensive training sessions for frontline workers and governmental service providers, equipping them with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively respond to DV cases. The training curriculum was designed based on international standards such as the Essential Service Package (ESP), ensuring that it encompasses best practices in DV prevention, intervention, and support.

Furthermore, the programme’s collaborated with the Supreme People’s Court (SPC) to address the identified challenge of lacking national guidance on domestic violence (DV) case trials. Leveraging principles outlined in the CEDAW recommendations, the efforts of the collaboration with SPC emphasize the importance of establishing clear and effective guidelines for handling DV cases within the judicial system.

Lastly, the challenges were strategically addressed with the issuance of *Ten Guiding Cases on Anti-Domestic Violence in China* and the opening of *International Symposium on Judicial Concepts and Practical Experience in Domestic Violence Cases Trial*

Conclusion 3: Navigating EVAW Programming in a Practical and Politically sensitive way

UN-Women's crucial role in advancing efforts to End Violence Against Women (EVAW) in China underscores the importance of navigating geopolitical complexities and sensitivities with finesse. The program team's adaptable approach in engaging with both government and civil society is a remarkable achievement. With a focus on enhancing cooperation mechanisms, empowering service providers, and raising public awareness, the program is poised to make significant strides.

By employing a collaborative engagement strategy, the program successfully mobilized relevant stakeholders within China, including the SPC, esteemed academic institutions, and prominent CSOs dedicated to combating domestic

violence. The team, playing a facilitating role, identified appropriate and skilled international experts to facilitate knowledge exchange with the SPC. Additionally, in the CAMF case, they pinpointed local frontline service providers to train government VAWG service providers. These collaborative efforts not only facilitated heightened cooperation mechanisms but also exemplified the team's adeptness in navigating the intricacies of EVAW programming with both pragmatism and sensitivity.

Conclusion 4: Celebrating Achievements and Promoting Enhanced Sustainability

The program has achieved success in implementing planned activities, demonstrating significant progress. These accomplishments highlight the program's effectiveness and dedication to its objectives. It's crucial to sustain this momentum for continued impact. The dissemination of the Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual stands as a testament to these achievements, with promising potential for wider impact in the future. Maintaining support for capacity building in anti-domestic violence services remains essential. These efforts underscore the program's commitment to sustainable change and inspire confidence in its future endeavors.

Conclusion 5: Creative problem-solving to address limiting efficiency and effectiveness on internal and external challenges.

The program has encountered significant hurdles amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite these challenges, the team has consistently demonstrated agility and responsiveness, particularly in addressing emergent needs. While these external factors may have posed initial setbacks, they have also provided valuable opportunities for innovation and adaptation. Internally, adjustments to the administrative working system (from ATLAS to QUANTUM) have understandably strained stability. However, this period of transition highlights the resilience and dedication of the team.

Conclusion 6: Efforts needs to be made to sustain and monitor the change on the well-being for Domestic Violence survivors.

Assessing the program's impact on directly enhancing the well-being of domestic violence victims presents an intriguing challenge. The beneficiaries directly impacted by the program include trainees and service providers. For instance, 73 percent of social workers and 59 percent of lawyers began providing anti-domestic violence services following the training. A majority of them reported actively incorporating the training's teachings into their daily practices. Furthermore, 94.4 percent of social workers acknowledged that supervision had positively contributed to their management of anti-domestic violence cases.

While legal aid has been extended to support 10 DV survivors, capturing the precise impact remains intricate. Encouragingly, several victims have secured personal safety protection orders and achieved successful mediations, showcasing tangible progress. However, it's important to acknowledge that the program's influence extends beyond immediate outcomes, impacting beneficiaries in indirect yet significant ways. To comprehensively capture this impact, there's a call for innovative measurement techniques and sustained follow-up inquiries. Additionally, evaluating the efficacy of anti-domestic violence services provided by trained individuals post-training promises to enrich our understanding and further enhance support mechanisms for victims.

Lessons Learned

Building on the findings, the evaluation has identified several key lessons to further advance the programme's goal: safeguarding and fostering healthy, constructive, and inclusive family relationships in post-COVID-19 China through collaborative, coordinated, and standardized domestic violence prevention and response initiatives involving both service providers and the public.

- **Focus on Partnerships:**

The programme recognized the successful collaboration with government amidst evolving macro-political dynamics. Emphasize the importance of identifying mutually beneficial entry points, suggesting ongoing exploration of partnerships with innovative governmental entities. Stress the need to continue prioritizing support for and collaboration with social organizations, with a focus on mapping potential partners and researching their working plans further. Partner Capacity:

The programme acknowledges the efforts made to improve partner capabilities. Highlight the importance of ongoing efforts to enhance administrative and financial capacities of existing women's organizations, underscoring their alignment with UN-Women's objectives.

- **Training for Social Workers:**

The programme recognizes the current engagement of social workers in initiatives aimed at providing comprehensive services. The team emphasizes the importance of providing systematic professional training for social workers involved in anti-domestic violence services, along with capacity support for experienced practitioners and organizational leaders. It can be beneficial to propose the expansion of basic training opportunities to equip a broader spectrum of social workers with essential knowledge and resources. Optimized Capacity Building for Government Departments:

The programme acknowledges the importance of government service providers in addressing domestic violence and emphasize the need to strengthen collaboration with relevant authorities. It is suggested to customize training content to align with their duties and enhance their engagement in future efforts.

- **Refined Public Advocacy:**

The programme highlights the importance of defining specific objectives for public advocacy and developing relevant materials. The team recommends tailoring advocacy efforts to specific target audiences and platforms, with a focus on evaluating effectiveness based on impact on perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors. Stress the importance of daily monitoring for strategy adjustment.

- **Response to DV Survivor’s specific vulnerabilities:**

The programme emphasizes the importance of considering the specific experiences and needs of LGBT, disabled, and other vulnerable communities in future programming.

- **Expert Collaboration:**

The programme's e contribution in bringing together experts and practitioners in EVAW in China, especially in the knowledge production and dissemination, deserves recognition. Encouraging ongoing and sustainable coordination with an incentive mechanism among them is essential to amplify their impact in the future.

- **Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual:**

The positive reception of the Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual underscores its significance. Programme implementers should acknowledge its value and prioritize sustained efforts for post-promotion activities to fully leverage its impact.

- **Male participation:**

Acknowledge the existing efforts to empower female participants and highlight the importance of further encouraging male participation in training and public advocacy. Emphasize the need to expand the spectrum of beneficiaries to include lawyers and social workers, stressing the importance of male involvement in preventing DV behaviors.

- **Address Internal Bureaucratic Procedures:**

Recognize the ongoing efforts to address internal bureaucratic procedures. Emphasize the importance of maintaining momentum in streamlining processes to enhance program efficiency and minimize delays.

Recommendations

After thorough examination, the evaluation team proposes the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1: Maintain Targeted Partnerships

- Continuously assess and update the domestic economic, political, and cultural landscape in China to refine cooperation strategies accordingly.

Recommendation 2: Strengthen Internal Management Support

- Integrate considerations for objective challenges into the administrative management process, providing flexible support for the implementation team when facing major adjustments.

- Strengthen administrative support for partner women's organizations, adapting to their current capacity.

Recommendation 3: Optimize Monitoring Tools

- Try to identify indicators and methodologies to measure increased public awareness and substantive capacity in the context of domestic violence/gender equality issues.

Recommendation 4: Maintain Cooperation in the Justice Sector

- Maintain active engagement with the justice sector and align program priorities, accordingly, proposing suitable initiatives to address their needs.

Recommendation 5: Extend Capacity-Building for Human Resources

- Continue providing advanced training for senior practitioners and heads of organizations interested in anti-domestic violence services, including capacity building for policy advocacy.

- Establish a diversified and long-term experience exchange platform for anti-domestic violence service providers.

Recommendation 6: Keep Focusing on Local Experience and Knowledge

- Maintain the ongoing promotion and iteration of practical knowledge achievements, including revising, publicly releasing, and updating the Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual.

- Publicize the Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual to reach broader and more profound impact in the future.

Recommendation 7: Continue to cooperate with civil society organizations in advocacy

- Continue to collaborate with civil society organizations for local-level advocacy activities and support them to make their voice heard.

- Further refine and tailor advocacy efforts to reach target audiences / beneficiaries.

Recommendation 8: Increase the attention to the DV victims' complex vulnerabilities

- Maintain the current links and establish new connections with CSOs serving different beneficiaries and provide them with resources such as the Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual.

Recommendation 9: Make achievable and focused objectives for future programmes

- Make the programme's objectives to be more focused and achievable, especially regarding the establishment of policy mechanisms. This task needs to be done in a long way with notable uncertainties.

1. INTRODUCTION

The present document serves as the final report for the summative evaluation of the “Domestic Violence Prevention and Response in Post CoVID-19 China” programme. This evaluation was conducted by the ESPP evaluation team and supported by the UN Women China office between July 2023 and January 2024.

1.1 Programme Context

Compared with past figures, women's and girls' rights have been further safeguarded in areas such as education, health and employment in China. With an annual GDP of over 1,260,582,000,000-yuan, China’s total population reached 1,409,670,000 by the end of 2023. The gender composition delineates a male population of 720,320,000 and a female population of 689,350,000, resulting in a total population sex ratio of 104.49 males for every 100 females.[1] The legal system for women's rights and interests has been continuously improved. As outlined in the programme for the *Development of Chinese Women (2021-2030)* in 2022, the net enrolment rate of both primary-school-age girls and primary-school-age boys stands at 99.9 %, demonstrating no significant gender disparity. Girls account for 46.7 % of students enrolled at the nine-year compulsory education level, maintaining consistency with figures from 2021. At the high school level, girls account for 49.9 % of the general enrolment, approximately consistent with figures from 2021. Furthermore, the ratio of boys to girls in higher education is balanced. Women account for more than 40 % of all employed persons in society.[2]

Regarding social attitudes and norms, there has been development in the recognition of gender equality. The proportion of men and women who disagreed with the idea that "men should focus on society and women should focus on the family" were 50.9% and 58.3% respectively, 14% and 14.7% higher than in 2010, and among them, 80% of the women under 35 years of age disagreed with the idea. Nearly 70% of the respondents disagreed that "wives should obey their husbands at home", including 87.3% of women under 35 years old.[3]

When it comes to gender-based violence, it is noted that violence against women remains widespread globally. According to data from the Violence Against Women Prevalence Estimates (2018), almost 1 in 3 females who were aged 15 years or older in 2018 have been subjected to gender-based violence, including physical and/or sexual violence. Besides, about 26% females who were aged 15 years or older have experienced physical and/or sexual

[1] 国务院新闻办 国务院新闻办就 2023 年国民经济运行情况举行发布会,2024, (The Information Office of the State Council held a briefing on the operation of the national economy in 2023)
https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/202401/content_6926623.htm
[2] 澎湃新闻 2022 年《中国妇女发展纲要（2021—2030 年）》统计监测报告发布, 2022, (Statistical Monitoring Report on the *Outline for Women’s Development in China(2021-2030)*, 2022)
https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_25869136
[3] “第四期中国妇女社会地位调查主要数据”，2020，https://paper.cnwomen.com.cn/html/2021-12/27/nw.D110000zgfnb_20211227_1-4.htm (The Firth Survey for Chinese Female Status is a national-scale survey organized by the All-China Women's Federation and the National Bureau of Statistics, following the three surveys on the social status of Chinese women conducted in 1990, 2000 and 2010, with the standard time for the survey being 1 July 2020. The survey utilized a three-stage probability proportional sampling (PPS) method to draw community and individual samples, covering 31 provinces, autonomous regions, and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps in mainland China, with a total of 30,000 valid individual questionnaires from Chinese male and female citizens between the ages of 18 and 64 years old, and 1,000 questionnaires from each of the urban and rural communities.)

violence from a current or former husband or male intimate partner at least once in their lifetime. [4]

And in China, the violence against women remains as well. The survey data indicated the proportion of women who have suffered physical and psychological violence from their spouses during married life is 8.6%, a decline of 5.2 percentage points since 2010.[5] Regarding social attitudes and norms related to violence against women and girls, data from a national survey show an increase in the percentage of people who are concerned about the protection of women's rights and who agree with the notion of gender equality. According to data from the Firth Survey for Chinese Female Status, "About 80% of the interviewees are aware of the *Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests*, the *National Anti-Domestic Violence Law,* the *Marriage Law* and the *Inheritance Law*, and 85.3% know that there is a basic national policy of equality between men and women".[6]

China has a long history of anti-domestic violence legislation. On 28 April 2001, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) issued an amendment to the former *Marriage Law* that for the first time explicitly stipulated that "domestic violence is prohibited" at the level of the basic law. In 2015, the *National Anti-Domestic Violence Law* was enacted, which prohibits domestic violence in all its forms and formulates that the government shall take responsibility for preventing and deterring domestic violence and protecting family members, especially women. Since then, based on local conditions, many provinces in China have formulated local laws and regulations and normative documents specifically aimed at preventing and stopping domestic violence, with specific on responsibilities of the relevant government departments and social organizations, as well as feasible measures, putting the anti-domestic violence working mechanism into practice. Anti-domestic violence work has been incorporated into *China's national planning programme*. The State Council of the People's Republic of China has made anti-domestic violence an important element in the formulation of its development programme and plans for women and children and has enacted or amended local regulations in various regions.

Following the outcome of the legislation, some progress has been made by the enforcement agencies. The public security organs in all regions have conscientiously reacted to the requirements of the Ministry of Public Security, and have strictly implemented the *National Anti-Domestic Violence Law*, the *Public Security Administration Punishments Law*, the *Criminal Law*, etc. Over the past five years, more than 95,000 caution letters[7] have been issued, effectively preventing the escalation of domestic violence. [8]

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[4] Violence Against Women Prevalence Estimates, 2018 https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/341337/9789240022256-eng.pdf?sequence=1

[5] "第四期中国妇女社会地位调查主要数据",2020, (The Firth Survey for Chinese Female Status) https://paper.cnwomen.com.cn/html/2021-12/27/nw.D110000zgfnb_20211227_1-4.htm

[6] "第四期中国妇女社会地位调查主要数据",2020,(The Firth Survey for Chinese Female Status)https://paper.cnwomen.com.cn/html/2021-12/27/nw.D110000zgfnb_20211227_1-4.htm

[7]The Caution letter: Where the domestic violence is not serious enough for public security administration punishment in accordance with the law, the public security organ shall criticize and educate the inflictor or issue a caution letter. The caution letter shall cover the inflictor's identity information, statements of facts of domestic violence, and content of prohibiting the inflictor from committing domestic violence, among others. The public security organ shall send the caution letter to the inflictor and victim and inform the residents' committee or villagers' committee. Residents' committees, villagers' committees and public security organs shall pay inspection visits to the inflictors who have received caution letters and the victims and supervise the inflictors to ensure that they no longer commit domestic violence. When trying cases involving domestic violence, the people's courts may, based on such evidence as police records, caution letters and injury identification opinions of public security organs, find the facts of domestic violence. *From The National Anti-Domestic Violence Law.*

[8] 国新办举行《中国妇女发展纲要（2021-2030 年）》、《中国儿童发展纲要（2021-2030 年）》发布会实录 (Transcript of the press conference on *the Outline for the Women's Development (2021-2030)* and the *Outline for the Development of Children(2021-2030)*)
https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1712220669426076471&wfr=spider&for=pc

However, the outbreak of COVID-19 has posed new challenges to domestic violence prevention and response services. There are still no detailed and comprehensive statistics on a national scale, but some clues can be found from data at the county level. In February 2020, the number of domestic violence cases received by 110 in Jianli County, Hubei Province increased, compared to the same period last year. Among them, 97.44% of the abusers were men and 94.67% of the victims were women. [9]Accordingly, Chinese government has made efforts to respond to this problem. In 2022, the number of the personal safety protection orders issued was 3,792. In the same year, the Chinese Government continued to promote marriage and family counselling. *Guiding Opinions on Strengthening Marriage and Family Counselling and Education in the New Era* is deeply implemented, guiding the establishment and maintenance of equal, harmonious and civilized marriage and family relationships. At the end of this year, the proportion of marriage registration agencies providing marriage and family counselling services stood at 50.8 %. [10]

Along with this process, UN Women's China office has been working on ending violence against women and girls (EVAW) for over a decade with a comprehensive approach towards strengthening women's equitable access to VAWG services and advocating for social norms changes by engaging multi-stakeholders especially men, boys, and young people. UN Women's China office has provided technical input into the design of the first *National Anti-Domestic Violence Law*, which took effect in 2016, and has proactively advocated for its implementation.

1.2 Programme Description

Based on the above situation on VAWG in China, UN Women's China office proposed the programme on "Domestic Violence Prevention and Response in Post-Covid-19 in China" and implemented several interventions aimed at addressing the above problems. At the same time, this programme responded to and contributed to national and international conventions such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), especially Goal 5 (Gender Equality) and Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

1.2.1 Execution Information

- The execution information:

The government of the Netherlands and the PILnet funded this programme with USD 629,344.56 and USD 101,276.00 respectively. And the programme has been implemented between 10 December 2020 and 30 June 2023 at a national scale. Activities were held in Beijing, Hunan, Guangdong, and Jiangxi province by UN Women programme team and partners, who are Beijing Dongcheng Yuanzhong Family Community Development Service Center (Yuanzhong), the Supreme People's Court (SPC), and the China Society for the Studies of Marriage and Family (CAMF).

- The rationale for the programme implementation:

[9] 澎湃新闻 疫情期间的家暴 ——读 33 份家暴判决书 (Domestic Violence During the Covid-19 in China- to read 33 verdicts on domestic violence, The paper)
https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_8997240aper
[10] 澎湃新闻 2022 年《中国妇女发展纲要（2021—2030 年）》统计监测报告发布 (Statistical Monitoring Report on the *Outline for Women's Development in China(2021-2030)*, 2022)
https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forwa rd_25869136

After the breakthroughs in law and policy, the inadequacy of other infrastructures has become a key shortcoming that restricts the effectiveness of China's anti-domestic violence practice. The introduction of the National Anti-Domestic Violence Law and implementing regulations is only part, but not the entirety, of the anti-domestic violence-related infrastructure, which may also include a multisectoral coordination mechanism, the resources for the implementation of the law, and duty bearers and professionals engaged in the issue. Improving the compounded capacity of service providers and human resources of relevant duty bearers is one of the effective entry points for improving the relevant infrastructure.

The programme focused on capacity building for service providers, especially those on the front line. For example, the programme provided capacity building for social workers from front-line CSOs. Currently, for Chinese CSOs, the shortage in professionals in gender equality and anti-domestic violence issues is reflected in two ways: firstly, there are fewer CSOs and talents who are concerned about these issues, and secondly, the capacity of those engaged in the relevant work is insufficient. To be more specific, capacity gaps may be in the form of a lack of single-specialized capacity and a lack of compounded capacity (e.g., a combination of legal specialization and gender awareness). The training is focused on the development of compounded capacity, which cannot only enhance the capacity of those who are working on anti-domestic violence services, but also attract more organizations and talents with certain knowledge background (e.g., knowledge of social work and law) but not specifically focusing on the issue of anti-domestic violence, to acquire capacity by training, and to enhance their interest in the relevant issues, so as to enlarge the base that can potentially become a future increase.

- Changes in implementation of this programme

Compared with the programme proposal, the implementation of the programme has been adjusted in terms of the target beneficiary groups, programme activities, and the programme timeline. The original plan of the programme prioritized supporting governmental service providers to improve their capacity to prevent and respond to domestic violence, which included the development of national standard operating procedures (SOPs), sectoral and provincial guidelines, and the organization of national training of trainers (ToT). However, during implementation phase, the engagement of governmental service providers was insufficient due to changes in their partnership strategies. The lack of engagement affected the coverage of governmental service providers. And as a result, the programme was adjusted to focus on non-governmental service providers. Consequently, the initial plan to establish and strengthen the multisectoral coordination mechanism between the government and CSOs in two pilot cities did not materialize.

Due to the challenges in the implementation process and the impact of the Covid-19 response strategies, the programme implementation time was extended by 2 months from April to June 2023.

1.2.2 Overall strategy and Logic model

The programme set the following outcomes, and outputs:

- **Outcome**: People’s lives in China are improved further as headway is made in ensuring access to childcare, education, healthcare services, elderly care, housing, and social assistance, and more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from equitable and public services and social protection systems as well as accelerated efforts to reduce gender inequality and other forms of social inequality throughout the life- course.

• **Output 1**: National and local service providers have increased capacities to deliver quality, coordinated essential services to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls including in public emergencies.

-key activities were conducted for output 1:

- Strengthen the capacity of local governmental duty bearers to administer DV prevention and response services through service-guideline development, knowledge sharing, and capacity development activities based on the global Essential Services Package and/or relevant international and national standards and best practices.

- Strengthen the capacity of CSOs to undertake DV prevention and response services, address gaps in service delivery, and advocate for improved protection of rights and interests of DV survivors through knowledge sharing and capacity development activities based on relevant international and national standards and best practices.

- Promote collaboration between local government duty-bearers and CSOs to jointly administer DV prevention and response services through joint Government (Gov)-CSO DV prevention and response workshops and piloting of Gov-CSO collaboration models based on international and national best practices.

• **Output 2**: Women, girls, men, and boys including influencers have enhanced awareness and understanding and are mobilized in favor of respectful relationships, healthy social norms, and promotion of gender equality.

-key activities were conducted for output 2:

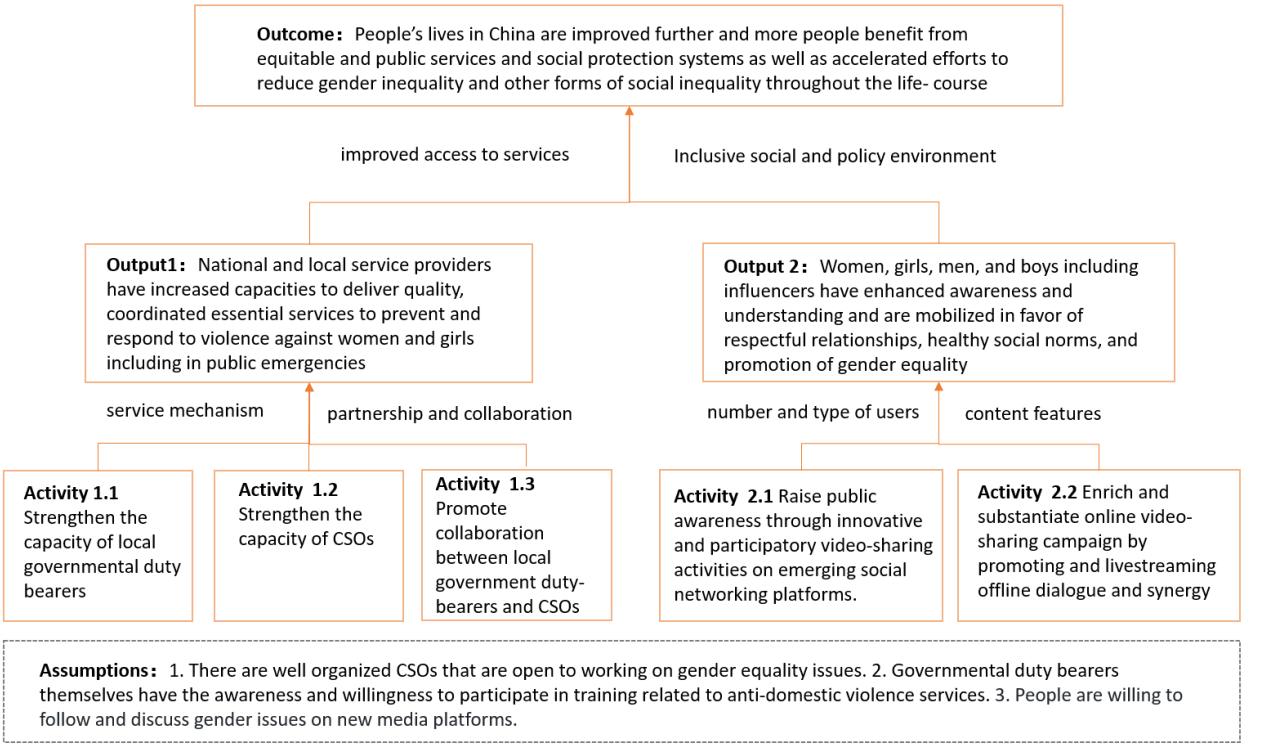
- Raise public awareness of gender equality throughout China on the need and the urgency to prevent domestic violence and promote healthy, constructive, and inclusive family relations through innovative and participatory video-sharing activities on emerging social networking platforms.

- Enrich the online video-sharing campaign by promoting and livestreaming dialogue among policy formulators, service providers, DV survivors and the public on ways to prevent domestic violence and promote healthy, constructive, and inclusive family relations.

A full list of activities is available in ANNEX 2.

Based on programme documentation, logical links between activities, outputs, outcomes of the programme in the diagram have been showed as follows.

Pic 1 TOC of the programme



Based on the information of this programme; the evaluation team have briefly analyzed that the design of this programme relies on three assumptions:

1. There are well-organized civil society organizations (CSOs) that are open to working on gender equality issues.

2. Governmental duty bearers themselves have the awareness and willingness to participate in training related to anti-domestic violence services.

3. People are willing to follow and discuss gender issues on new media platforms.

Simultaneously, to achieve Output 1, while implementing Activities 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3, the element of service mechanisms, partnerships, and collaboration are equally crucial. Only by setting up an organized service mechanism and fostering sufficient cooperation and partnership between governmental duty bearers and CSOs can the overall effectiveness of government and non-governmental services be fully realized.

Similarly, to achieve Output 2, while implementing Activities 2.1 and 2.2, it is necessary to ensure a large coverage of users in terms of quantity and diversity, as well as advocating for easily accepted and gender equality related. content, to achieve a widespread public awareness improvement.

1.2.3 Stakeholder mapping

Stakeholders of the DV Response Programme include beneficiaries, UN Women & partners, and other collaborators. Following criteria are used to classify the priority of stakeholders of the programme implementation.

- Degree of relevance to programme outputs
- Focus of programme results and resource inputs
- Availability

The stakeholder mapping is as follows:

Table 2: Stakeholders mapping table

Role	Stakeholder	Priority for the programme
Direct beneficiaries (duty bearer)	Social workers from CSOs	The highest
	Lawyers	The highest
	Governmental service provider	The highest
Indirect beneficiaries (right holder)	Ultimate beneficiaries-DV survivor	The secondary highest
The designer; The coordinator; The implementer	UN Women country representative & programme team	The highest
	UN Women communication specialist & partnership specialist	The secondary highest
Important collaborators in public advocacy	UNDP & UNFPA	The secondary highest
Co-implementer	Yuanzhong	The highest
The important Partner in Policy Advocacy	SPC& CIAJ	The secondary highest
Collaborators in programme designing and implementation	EVAW professionals	The highest
The Collaborator in programme implementation and monitoring	CAMF	The secondary highest
Important collaborators in public advocacy	Social media (Sina Weibo, Kwai)	The secondary highest
	Media and communication professional team	The secondary highest
The full list of stakeholders is available in Annex 6 for reference.		

2. EVALUATION PURPOSES, OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is:

- To further strengthen the DV prevention and response services in China context by providing useful learning.
- To demonstrate accountability to donors and stakeholders.
- To inform and guide future EVAW programming at UN Women China.
- To inform programming of other UN agencies such as UNFPA, and government counterparts like All-China Women's Federation and its local branches who are taking the coordination role to deliver DV response services.

2.2 Objectives

The evaluation objectives are:

- Assess the **relevance** of UN Women's contribution to the intervention at national levels and alignment with international agreements and conventions on prevention and response to DV and positive social norms building.
- Assess the **coherence** of the intervention with other interventions in the country, sector, or institution.
- Assess **effectiveness** and organizational **efficiency** in progressing towards the capacity enhancement of key DV response service providers at the national and local levels as defined in the intervention.
- Assess the **sustainability** of the intervention in achieving sustained progress toward the delivery of quality, coordinated essential services to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, as well as increased public awareness of and discourse regarding VAW.
- Analyze how **human rights approach and gender equality** principles are integrated into design and implementation.
- Identify and validate lessons learned, good practical examples and innovations of efforts that support DV prevention and response.
- Provide actionable recommendations with respect to the UN Women intervention.

2.3 Scope of the evaluation

This is a summative evaluation at the end phase of the programme. The evaluation scope is temporal, geographic and programmatic.

Temporal Scope: the programme duration (December 2020 to 30 June 2023).

Geographic: The Programme was conducted at a national level, including the training for government service providers specifically targeting trainees from provinces of Hunan, Sichuan, Gansu, Yunnan, Liaoning, and the pilot visits were held in Changsha, and Shenzhen. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, several activities shifted to an online delivery mode; and the advocacy campaign held on social media platform, these widened the geographical coverage of the programme.

Programmatic: This evaluation assessed programme's results of Output 1 and Output 2 and contribution to the

Outcome.

3. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation was carried with theory-based approach, which emphasizes that an evaluation should identify the programme logic and mechanisms and to sort out and validate the involving assumptions and operating ways. Based on the programme's logic model, the evaluation addressed the updated OECD/DAC criteria, and was also guided by the UN Women Evaluation and Gender-Responsive Evaluation guidelines.

3.1 Evaluation criteria

The evaluation ToRs proposed six evaluation criteria and eighteen evaluation questions as the basis for this evaluation (see Annex 1). Table 3 below provides the evaluation criteria and key questions that guided the evaluation process.

Table 3: Evaluation Criteria

Criteria	Key Questions
Relevance	To what extent did the programme contribute to addressing the needs identified in its design?
Coherence	To what extent did the programme address synergies and interlinkages with UN Women's overall programming on EVAW (internal coherence) and complements other actors' interventions on EVAW in China (external coherence)?
Effectiveness	To what extent did the programme have contributed towards its delivering outputs to achieve the outcomes targeting the beneficiaries to reach output and outcome level results?
Efficiency	To what extent did the programme was efficiently managed, implemented, and has delivered quality outputs, against what was planned (including official amendments)?
Sustainability	To what extent did the programme have potential for sustainability?
Gender Equality and Human Rights	To what extent did the programme have integrated gender, human rights and disability inclusion into the programme design and implementation?

3.2 Data collection

The following data collection methods were used:

(1) Desk review/ secondary data, (2) In-depth interviews, (3) Advocacy campaigns data collection and analysis, and (4) Questionnaire survey. All four lines of evidence generated data that permitted the team to assess UN Women's responses and programming in relation to the evaluation criteria.

It should be noted that the original plan of this evaluation was to organize a focus group for the GOV-CSO Coordination mechanism pilot work, but during the actual evaluation process, it was difficult to organize and coordinate the participation of the relevant parties, and the social workers were reluctant to be interviewed for this evaluation, which also affected the number of IDI respondents. The focus group was not carried out eventually.

In addition, the case study was not successfully completed. The evaluation originally planned to examine typical cases of the trained social workers and lawyers in order to show how the programme activities had supported the development and application of their skills in providing services against domestic violence. However, due to the limited number of trainees willing to participate in the evaluation process and insufficient information from the evaluation interviews for in-depth case analysis, the independent case study could not be completed.

3.2.1 Desk Review

The desk review included two parts:

- Collect and review related policy documents and literature.

- Review and analyze the programme documentation (programme document, the internal monitoring data, final report from responsible party, and partnership contract with collaborators, etc.), knowledge products and related publications.

The full list of reviewed documents can be found in Appendix 1. Desk review helped:

- to identify the social policy context in which the programme was designed and implemented, confirm the relevance of the programme.

- to gain a comprehensive understanding of the programme's internal implementation track record, including monitoring and evaluation data, and the programme's management mechanisms.

3.2.2 In-Depth Interview (IDI)

To explore the depth of data, the evaluation conducted in-depth interviews with beneficiaries and representatives of various stakeholders to supplement the use of quantitative methods. The interviews were conducted mainly through web-based video meeting.

The sampling approach for IDI was purposeful sampling. For each perspective key persons were selected for interviews. A total of 24 persons (23 women and 1 man) were interviewed in-person by the evaluation team.

The evaluation covered beneficiaries from 10 cities, covering most of the cities where the participating social workers and lawyers were located, while the remaining four cities not covered were mainly due to the reluctance of the participants to be interviewed.

The evaluation planned to carry out 53 IDIs, but about 45% were actually achieved, mainly due to the fact that the evaluation was carried out some time after the end of the programme activities, and programme partners such as

CAMF were cautious about participating in the evaluation, with insufficient coordination, which was directly reflected in the fact that the evaluation planned to interview 10 members of the training organized by CAMF, but only 1 member of the group can be reached. The willingness of trained social workers and lawyers to be interviewed was also low, with only 75 per cent (social workers, n=6/8) and 62.5 per cent (lawyers, 5/8) of the planned number of successful interviews conducted.

In response to this situation, the evaluation team, on the one hand, made full use of the results of the pre- and post-tests and the programme report conducted during the course of the programme and, on the other hand, obtained more information from the perspective of the organizers and participants through more in-depth interviews with members of the programme team and programme experts.

At the same time, the evaluation ensured that the voice of marginalized groups was included as much as possible, which is reflected in the fact that the interviewees directly included people with disability and women survivor, and that the programme experts interviewed were experts with extensive experience in gender equality and domestic violence work in China and were able to speak on behalf of women survivors.

Table 4: Details of IDI

Perspective	Stakeholders	Target number of respondents	Actual number of respondents	Location
Beneficiaries (duty bearer)	Service providers of CSOs	8 IDIs	6 IDIs (covered trainees from Shanghai, Beijing, Hefei, Huizhou, Suzhou, Chongqing, one is hearing impaired.)	Online
	Lawyers	8 IDIs	5 IDIs (covered trainees from Beijing, Hubei, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsu)	Online
	Trainees for CAMF training	10 IDIs	1 IDI	Online
Beneficiaries (right holder)	Ultimate beneficiaries (Survivors of DV)	5 IDIs	1 IDI (free legal support)	Online
UN	UN Women country representative	1 IDIs	0 IDI (The former evaluation period did not coincide with a suitable time, and a presentation is planned for the follow-up period)	Online
	UN Women partnership specialist	1 IDIs	1 IDI	Online
	UN Women Communication Specialist	1 IDIs	0 IDI	/
	UN Women programme team	2 IDIs (2 programme staffs)	2 IDIs (group interview)	Beijing

	UNDP	1 IDI	0 IDI (adjusted to questionnaire survey)	/
	UNFPA	1 IDI	0 IDI (adjusted to online questionnaire survey, but no reply)	/
Collaborators	Director and staff from Yuanzhong	2 IDIs (1 director; 1 staff)	2 IDIs (1 director; 1 staff)	Online
	Staff from SPC	1 IDI	0 IDI (adjusted to questionnaire survey)	/
	Staff from social media platform involved in advocacy	2 IDIs	1 IDIs (Sina Weibo)	Online
	Creators of social media advocacy videos	0 IDIs	1 IDI	Online
	Staff from CAMF	1 IDI	0 IDI	/
Professionals	Trainer for social worker training	1 IDI	1 IDI	Online
	Trainer for lawyer training	1 IDI	1 IDI	Online
	Training designer and the evaluator for CAMF Training	1 IDI	1 IDI	Online
	EVAW expert	1 IDI	1 IDI	Online

3.2.3 Advocacy Campaigns Data Collection and Analysis

To assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the advocacy intervention, the quantitative data, such as the number of viewers, fans, likes, comments, and reposts, were collected. By comparing data and analyzing content, the evaluation seeks to analyze the differences in the dissemination effects of different social media platforms (including the breadth of dissemination, differences in the characteristics of the target audience and the degree of change brought about by the audience).

Table 5: Details of Advocacy Campaigns Data Collection

Media	Data Type
Sina Weibo (UN Women)	The number of views, fans, likes, comments, and reposts
Kwai (UN Women)	The number of views, fans, likes, comments, and reposts
TikTok China (Yuanzhong)	The number of views, fans, likes, comments, and reposts
WeChat (UN Women)	The number of views, likes, comments

3.2.4 Online Questionnaire Survey (QS)

The evaluation conducted 2 surveys, one for social workers and one for lawyers. The questionnaire surveys helped to:

- Find out what the beneficiary groups' needs are and whether the beneficiary groups think the programme has successfully responded to the relevant needs.

- Find out whether the relevant training content has been applied and what the application status is after the training is completed.

The survey response rate was 50% for social workers and 48.8% for lawyers. This is high response rate based on experience, and survey results can be used with confidence.

In addition, due to difficulties in scheduling meetings or coordinating schedules, some UN-related contacts and partners converted the originally planned direct interviews (DID) to a written questionnaire format during the actual implementation of the evaluation, distributing 4 questionnaires and actually receiving 2 completed responses.

Table 6: Details of QS

Perspective	Social Group	Sampling size	No. of valid surveys returned
Beneficiaries	Social workers	60	30
	Lawyers	80	39
UN	UN Women communication specialist	1	0
	UNDP	1	1
	UNFPA	1	0
Collaborator	SPC	1	1

3.3 Data Analysis

After collecting both data from all methods and tools above, the evaluators conducted qualitative and quantitative analysis, and compared the primary and secondary data from different sources. To ensure triangulation in the data analysis, the evaluators collected data from diverse sources. Despite the limitations of the IDI and QS and sample sizes, participants represent different backgrounds in regard to location, and job position. During the data analysis phase, different tools were adopted, including Excel modelling, diverse diagrams and charts to manage and present the data.

3.4 Data management and ethical considerations

3.4.1 Data management

This evaluation kept following principles throughout the programme timeline, including data collection, data storage, back-up, preservation and sharing of the data.

- Data Collection

- Online safety was considered. The team conducted online interviews via Tencent Meeting, which can offer data security services. And the meeting invitation was personal and only was sent to the interviewees.

- Data collection involving individuals was done through informed consent. Personal data was collected anonymously. Participants' names and institutions was recorded separately from any interview or observation data.

- Data Storage

- All the documents including qualitative data, consent forms, records, and reports were stored in computers with personal code.

- Access to data was limited. Only the evaluation team members have access to data.

- Programme data was prevented from physical damage, such as loss and theft.

- Data Sharing

- Personal information of participants was coded to ensure privacy and anonymity. The evaluation team ensured the anonymity and confidentiality of individuals and CSOs taking part in the research unless they specifically stated that they wish to be named and giving their names. Although sample characteristics should be displayed to ensure transparency of the evaluation, when sharing data in any reports, individual information will not be displayed. When the final report is made available to the public, information about the stakeholders involved in the investigation will not be disclosed.

- Data Management

- All the changes and authorship were tracked.

- The data was retained by ESPP during the evaluation period, which includes the evaluation report writing period (up to the end of 2023 at the latest) and will continue to be retained for a period thereafter (in consultation with UN Women China) for inquiries.

- Data Backup

- For digital data, the back-up regime was established, in terms of the frequency of back-ups, the number of back-up copies, and their housing in multiple locations.

3.4.2 Ethical Considerations and Gender

This evaluation strictly followed the UNEG Ethical Guidelines and the UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN system and any other relevant ethical codes, such as WHO Guidelines for researching VAW, to ensure that the

rights of individuals in the evaluation are respected.

- Voluntary Participation

The evaluation team contacted participants who are recommended by local social service organizations. Personal contact was forbidden. For the in-depth interview, participants were informed with the consent form, interview outline, interviewer information, and ESPP information.

They were interviewed after they consent. Besides, they were informed that they have the right to quit whenever they want without any explanation.

- Question Design

When designing any survey questionnaires and interview questions, cultural sensitivity was taken into consideration to avoid putting participants in any position where they could suffer emotional or physical harm by answering certain questions.

- Privacy Protection

All the documents including data, consent forms, and reports were stored securely. When sharing data in any reports, participants' personal information was hidden to ensure confidentiality and anonymity.

- Gender Factors

The evaluation team incorporated gender analysis into the evaluation. When designing data collection tools, the evaluation team took gender factors into consideration. For example, collecting gender information in questionnaires and conducting an analysis of the correlation between gender factors and questionnaire responses during data analysis.

Because vulnerable groups who suffered from domestic violence were involved in this process, the ethical issues below were addressed from the beginning of the evaluation:

- Respondents were informed in advance that the interview would focus on the situation and effect of the legal aid they have received.

- If participants require, they would be accompanied by a front-line social worker or lawyer who provides legal aid services to them during the interview.

3.5 Limitations and mitigation strategies

The evaluation faced several challenges that had an overall impact on the sample size and credibility of the research, and the evaluation team took steps to mitigate their impact, including:

- **The low level of support and participation in the evaluation from some of the government collaborators**, in particular CAMF (the lack of coordinated support meant that this evaluation could not directly survey the duty bearers from the five provinces), partly because the programme did not make it clear to the partners that they needed to be involved in the summative evaluation, and partly because of the tightening of the policy on external cooperation, which made it particularly cautious about international cooperation programmes. In response, the evaluation team actively adjusted the research method, such as changing the original plan of the IDI to a written questionnaire and asking UN Women China programme staff to actively invite relevant parties, and finally managed to get SPC's feedback on the programme evaluation survey (albeit after an interval of about one month) and interview a training design expert and a participant in the training conducted by CAMF.

- **The direct beneficiaries of the programme, the trained social workers and lawyers, were not as positive as expected in participating in the evaluation interviews**. On the one hand, the participants have been involved in several previous monitoring exercises and may have research fatigue, and on the other hand, because they have less application in their own anti-domestic violence practice after the training, they may be more sensitive and choose not to participate if they are unfamiliar with the evaluation process. On the one hand, the evaluation team tried to gather as much feedback as possible through questionnaires, including asking colleagues from the programme implementer, Yuanzhong, to send personal invitations to the trainees to participate in the research. On the other hand, the evaluation team made full use of the existing monitoring and evaluation reports during the course of the programme.

- **Due to the limited evaluation time frame and the long confirmation period of the IR, the overall schedule of the evaluation was pushed back.** When the evaluation was actually able to start in the fourth quarter of the year, stakeholders were often busy and it was difficult to coordinate the timing of participation, which included public holidays. The tight timeframe also affected the breadth and depth of the evaluation. The evaluation team tried to coordinate with other work schedules during this period and synchronized the research in small groups to reduce the overall time spent.

- **In the analysis of social media data included in the evaluation, the information of personal data on social media (including gender, etc.) may not always have been accurate**, and discussions about domestic violence on social media platforms are regulated and screened by the platforms themselves, so there is a degree of bias in the publicly available information. The results of the data analysis were also verified against relevant survey reports and the opinions of experts in the field.

4. FINDINGS

4.1 Relevance

Finding 1: The programme aligns with international consensus on human rights and gender equality.

This programme was committed to ensure that people of all groups (including survivor of domestic violence) will benefit from equitable public services from social protection systems in the whole life, as well as make accelerated efforts to reduce gender inequality and other forms of social inequality. The objects of this programme are consistent with contents in *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)*, especially article 3- ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men. The programme activities including strengthening the ability to provide anti-domestic violence services and advocating zero-tolerance in domestic violence behaviors are aligned with goals of gender equality and goal-achieving partnership in UN Sustainable Development Goals (the SDGs), which possesses widespread global consensus.

Table 7: The programme alignment ***with the Sustainable Development Goals***

SDGs		**The Programme Activities**
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	- Strengthen the ability to provide anti-domestic violence services - Advocate zero-tolerance in domestic violence behaviors.
Goal 3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	- Provide direct legal aid to support the protection of the rights and interests of DV survivors - Advocate anti-domestic violence in social media to promote an atmosphere of zero-tolerance, creating a social culture that supports people's healthy lives and sense of well-being.
Goal 10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	- Offer capacity building for duty bearers of anti-domestic violence. Reduce inequalities in access to support and the quality of services for victims of domestic violence in different regions
17.9	Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals	- Support the SPC to publish Ten Guiding Cases on Anti-Domestic Violence in China under the guidance of CEDAW recommendation. - Develop *Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual* applicable to China with essential service package (ESP) as a reference.
17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building	-Organize practical capability training of anti-domestic violence for governmental service

	on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	providers, lawyers and social workers in 5 representative provinces. -Establish communication opportunities between government sectors and CSOs in Shenzhen and Changsha.

Finding 2: The programme effectively addresses China's domestic violence challenges, practically challenges related to implementing the law and the increasing number of cases of domestic violence, with adaptable strategies.

After the promulgation of *the National Anti-domestic Violence Law* in 2016, some provinces have successively issued implementation rules. In October 2022, *Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests* was amended, making the promotion of anti-domestic violence work a priority in China. However, there are still some challenges in the process of implementation: Responsible departments and institutions lack implementation measures; Requirements, guidelines and adequate capacity building for front-line service providers still need to be upgraded; Multisectoral coordination mechanisms have not yet been established, and there are regional differences in measures to address domestic violence.[11]

The awareness and service capability of anti-domestic violence among related departments and service providers, as well as the overall awareness of the topic will affect the final outcome of anti-domestic violence practices. Due to Covid-19 pandemic, global domestic violence cases have surged, and the number in China also increased significantly.[12] Accordingly, demand for services is growing and higher requirements for the response and service capabilities of service providers are required.

The programme team organized practical capability training of anti-domestic violence for governmental service providers lawyers and social workers, complementing the guidance and capacity support for frontline service providers. The programme has promoted the issuance of *Ten Guiding Cases on Anti-Domestic Violence in China* and the opening of *International Symposium on Judicial Concepts and Practical Experience in Domestic Violence Cases Trial* providing reference for China's legal workers at different levels and regions. At the same time, it advocated publicly about anti-domestic violence on social media to attract public attention, which has strengthened the focus and social support on anti-domestic violence and helped the society form a friendlier atmosphere.

Finding 3: The programme design caters to current target group needs, with room for optimization based on diverse experiences.

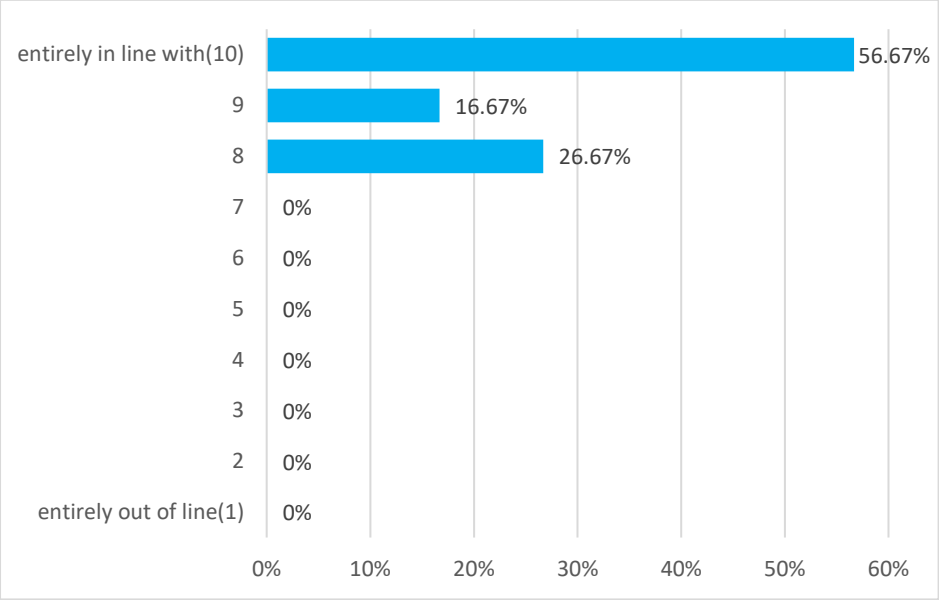
According to the results of the interviews with the experts involved in the programme and the evaluation questionnaire, the project as a whole is more in line with the needs of the target beneficiaries, especially in the training category. An analysis of the thematic content of the training showed that the training took into account the actual needs of front-line service providers and paid attention to the practical difficulties they encountered in their work. In the training for lawyers, lawyers with rich experience in responding to domestic violence were invited as

11 吴颖婷,陆克思雨.反家暴工作的司法实践困境及立法完善[J](The Dilemma of Judicial Practice and Legislative Improvement in Anti-Domestic Violence Work,).法制博览,2022,(20):70-72.

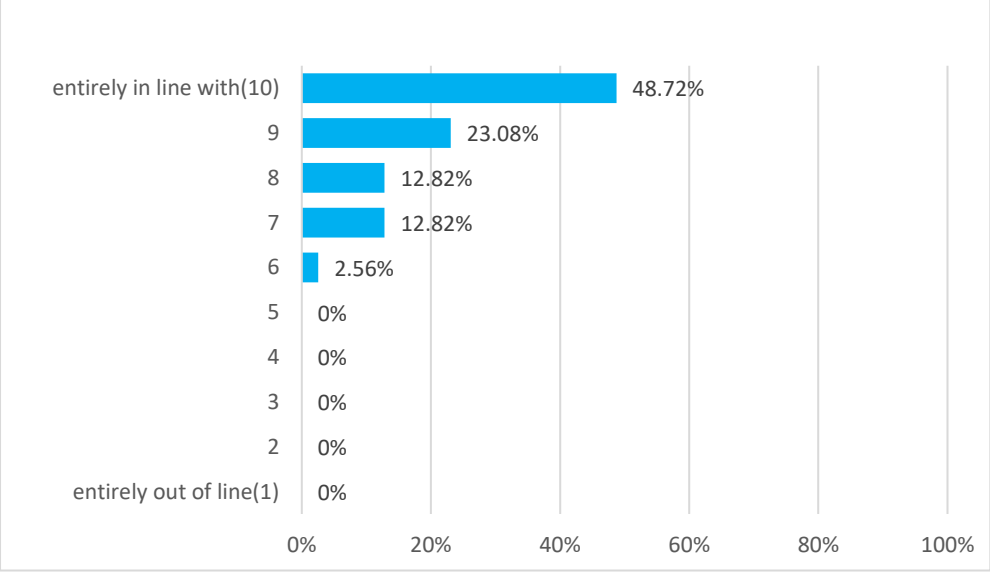
12 为平妇女权益机构. 《中华人民共和国反家庭暴力法》实施五周年系列监测报告”新冠疫情期间的家庭暴力：应对措施及挑战”(Monitoring Reports on the Fifth Anniversary of the Implementation of the National Anti-domestic Violence Law- response measures and challenges on domestic violence during the Covid-19)，2021.03.06

trainers to share skills on how to preserve evidence related to domestic violence and how to build a relationship of trust with victims. In the training for social workers, the trainer shared the method of assessing the risk level of victims of domestic violence, and after the training, a case management supervision was conducted in which the trainer and the social workers focused on discussing the difficulties they encountered in their actual work. The results of the surveys also confirmed the alignment of the training with the needs of the practitioners. 100% of social service providers and 84.62% of lawyers reported that the training content was relevant to their actual work environment (80% relevant and above).

Pic2: To what extent does the training content fit your actual work environment? (Score on a scale of 1-10，from social service providers)



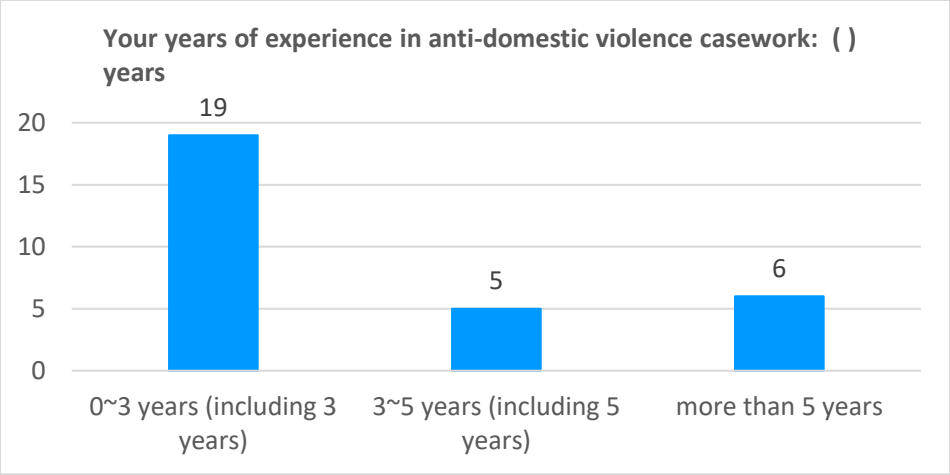
Pic3: To what extent does the training content fit your actual work environment? (Score on a scale of 1-10，from lawyers)



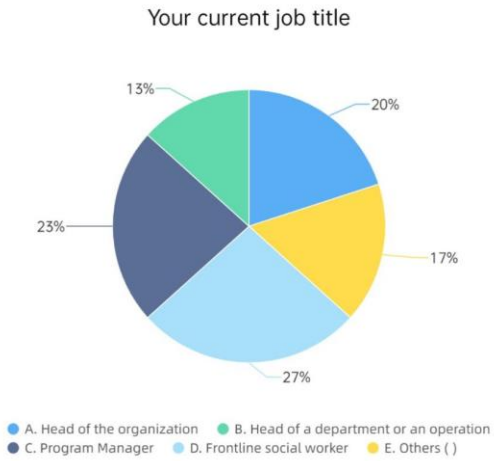
At the same time, however, the survey targeted at social workers and lawyers showed that the recruiting requirements for trainees were relatively unlimited. People who have working experience in anti-domestic violence, (without any experience but may be involved in this field, or willing to learn personally) and are able to ensure their involvement were permitted to enter the training. As a result, huge differences appeared in trainees' position and experience in anti-domestic violence services.

According to the survey, 20 percent of trainees (6 in 30 people) have more than5 years of experience in anti-domestic violence work, 16.7% of trainees (5 in 30 people) have 3-5 years of working experience and 63.3% of trainees (19 of 30 people) have less than 3 years of working experience. In terms of profession, 33 percent of trainees are department or organization manager. Senior social workers with higher administrative position said the contents of the training were in primary level, and high-level education for training were needed, such as multisectoral coordination mechanisms for promoting anti-domestic violence services in different regions.

Pic4: Your years of experience in anti-domestic violence casework: () years



Pic5: Your current job title.



"It's more likely to classify the training in accordance with profession and position of trainees. For example, for people who are the manager of some relevant institutions, they need some deeper or higher-level training; for front-line personnel, they need some specific content, which will be much better. During the training process, I've learned that everyone's needs are different." (From an interviewed social worker B01-04)

Finding 4: The collaborators selected for the programme are highly relevant to the programme's strategy and activities, some partners are not optimal for specific objectives.

With a collaborative engagement strategy, the programme mobilized a key government department in China (the SPC), influential academic institutions, CSOs in the field of anti-domestic violence, as well as influential social media in China. The results of implementation also reflected the fact that the various partners have actively contributed to the programme outputs.

Cooperation with the SPC stays in line with the consistent position and strategy of the United Nations, which aims to prioritize cooperation with government departments and introduce international frameworks and support the government's localization. The authority of the SPC in the domestic judicial system provides the possibility to promote the further optimization of anti-domestic violence work at judicial level.

"We are actually an intergovernmental organization. Therefore, the government is our most important and primary partner. Our main task is to introduce an international framework to support governments in their localization efforts. Although there may be similarities between domestic and international concepts, it may cause an understanding barrier due to differences in discourse systems. As reflected in the SPC's work, China already has relevant precedents and decisions, but these efforts may not be collected in accordance with international standard. Based on international logic, our job is to provide tools to assist China's judges and judicial system in collating these judgments in line with international standards, which will help China speak out on the international stage. " (staff from UN Women China Office)

Overall, the selection of partner organizations strikes a balance between relevance, qualifications and impact. At the same time, however, some partners are not optimal for specific objectives. In particular, when selecting the responsible party of the programme, only very few domestic CSOs are eligible in professional ability, influence, and qualification for cooperating with the UN to carry out the programme. The final confirmed responsible party, Yuanzhong, as a pioneer in China anti-domestic violence legal services, has a strong influence in the field of anti-domestic violence。However, according to feedback from the UN Women programme team and experts, Yuanzhong's professional strengths lie more in the legal field than in the social work field, which directly affects his professional contribution to strengthening the capacity of social service providers.

Sina Weibo and Kwai involved in the programme are representative and influential social media platforms in China. Weibo, especially famous for its rich experience in public topic advocacy. However, there is insufficient evidence to prove that the selection of the platform is the best choice based on the communication target and population. For example, information about anti- gender-based violence may not be in line with Kwai's user style.

"Huge difference appears between Kwai and Sina Weibo. At Kwai, you can't post content regardless of your identity. In our first-year cooperation with Kwai, more conventional ways were used for advocacy. However, the information

may not attract much attention on Kwai, as they may not fit Kwai's user style." (From the interviewed UN Women staff A01-01)

Finding 5: The programme adapted to contextual changes, including the impacts brought by Covid-19, to remain relevant.

The initiation of the programme itself was a proactive response to the impact of environmental changes on domestic violence work, including the increase in family conflict during the Covid-19 epidemic due to lockdowns, as well as the increased demand for domestic violence services in the post-Covid era. During the implementation process, the project also provided targeted responses to the service pressures faced by anti-domestic violence service providers due to the impact of the epidemic, including adding content on nonviolent communication and self-care for service providers to the manual. According to expert feedback, this content was not included in previous relevant domestic violence manuals. During the evaluation interviews, trained social workers also expressed a strong impression of the "self-care for service providers" point, stating that the project's attention to the pressures faced by service providers in providing anti-domestic violence services during the epidemic was very valuable.

This manual and offline supervision in Shenzhen contained a very good aspect, which was the emphasis on the care and well-being of the social workers themselves. Because in my own work, when I was faced with the second case, I felt extremely overwhelmed and found it very difficult to make legal progress. Then, when we went to Shenzhen for supervision, the supervisor mentioned the importance of focusing on ourselves, and I was moved to tears at that moment. I hadn't realized that I also deserved to be taken care of. I find this point incredibly valuable, offering a perspective that is missing from other manuals and trainings that have a strong focus on the person. (from the A02-02 interviewee)

4.2 Coherence

Finding 6： Specialization in the field of EVAW, wealth of partner resources and the status as a prestigious and experienced multilateral organization make UN-Women irreplaceable in the implementation of EVAW agenda.

UN-Women is more specialized than other agencies in the UN in promoting the EVAW agenda. In other words, UN Women's work is both 'specialized 'and "integrated". "Specificity" is reflected in its main purpose: to advance the needs of women and girls, and "comprehensiveness" is reflected in its overall focus: the UN Women is concerned not only with the elimination of violence against women, but also with the advancement of women and women's economic empowerment.

As for other agencies in the UN, UNFPA is committed to population and reproductive health issues, which is released to the work in UN Women. Further speaking, women's reproductive health rights is important in UNFPA, which is a refinement and extension of the UN Women's work direction in life and health sector, and the two complement each other on this basis. During the evaluation process, a survey with UNDP was carried out, and found out their moderate willingness to work together on domestic violence and gender equality in China, and mainly worked with the other UN agencies to promote advocacy support within the UN system.

"Under the guidance of "One United Nations", emphasis on unity of voice and cooperation was put within the UN. ... ... especially on the topic of anti-violence. An advocacy campaign is held where leaders of most UN agencies are involved... For those involved multiple UN agencies, such as the annual 16 Days of Anti-Violence (Action), UNFPA and UNDP are not the only members. We (UN Women) need to coordinate representatives from a dozen agencies to ensure that all parties can contribute accordingly." (from interviewed UN Women staff A01-03)

And UN Women remains the only entity in the UN system dedicated exclusively to gender equality and women's empowerment.

"As a global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress in meeting the needs of women and girls around the globe." [13]

In addition to that, UN Women endowed with rich partnership resources, which is difficult to replicate by other women's rights organizations. In 2021, UN Women received USD 556.3 million from their donors and partners. [14]These donors are different in backgrounds, including governments of the member countries, foundations from major private enterprises and so on. The rich partnership resources come from its unique background—a governmental organization, and its specialty within the topic. As it known to all, unlike other CSOs that focus on women's rights protection and women's empowerment, the UN is an intergovernmental organization, and UN Women, as an UN-affiliated agency, therefore has greater legitimacy. This means that it is one of the few organizations that can engage and make policy advocacy with governments, with a greater potential to change policy design. On the other hand, it also benefited from the expertise of UN-Women in the subject area. For example, in UN-Women's relationship with the SPC, the programme team found it truly helpful.

"For the SPC, what they respected most was our expertise, especially the framework. The framework provides them with practical skills and resources on issues such as gender equality and anti-domestic violence, helping the SPC have a voice in these areas." (from interviewed UN Women staff A01-02)

Putting stress on the advantage of implementing EVAW agenda in China, **it needs to notice that as a multilateral international organization with a wealth of international experience, UN Women is an attractive platform for international exchanges between individuals, institutions and organizations.** In other words, UN Women plays the role of a bridge and window for further communication. China's anti-domestic violence work started relatively late, and the law-making process has drawn on a great deal of international experience, such as the establishment of personal safety protection orders and the design of multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms.[15]The major task for UN agencies is to introduce global framework to China, and make necessary amendment in accordance with domestic situation.[16] In this programme, UN-Women has provided normative support in capacity building activities and worked with local women's organizations to localize the ESP. What's more, the attractiveness also lies in its role of a window to describe China's story to the world.

[13] About UN Women | UN Women – Headquarters
[14] UN-Women-financial-brochure-2021-en.pdf (unwomen.org)
[15] Summary from the interview with the A02-01 interviewee
[16] Summary from the interview with the A01-03 interviewee

Finding 7：This programme is closely aligned with the UN Women's Strategic Plan 2018-2021, and it also contributes to the UN Women Strategic Plan 2022-2025.

This programme is closely aligned with the UN Women's Strategic Plan 2018-2021, and it especially addressed the **Outcome 3** ***A life free from all forms of violence for all women and girls.*** [17] According to Outcome 3, the key focus of UN-Women has been identified as '*to increase the number of countries and stakeholders better able to prevent violence against women and girls and provide quality basic services to victims and survivors, with a focus on women and girls who are at greater risk'.*[18] To address this issue, capacity-building activities for service providers, advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns, and public policies and mechanisms development need to be done. By collaborating with local women's organizations in China, the programme team worked together to enhance the capacity of frontline service providers to respond to domestic violence and to change their potentially stereotypical ideas, resulting in higher quality domestic violence response services for women and girls. Besides, the programme's advocacy on social media using fatherhood as an entry point would provide informative practices in engaging men and boys into promotion of change of social norms.

Based on these practices, this programme would contribute experience to the implementation of UN Women strategic plan 2022-2025. This plan addresses '*Women's equitable access to services, goods and resources—Women's equal access to public goods, services and resources is crucial to achieving gender equality and sustainable development'*[19] To achieve the equal access, UN-Women needs to work on *'strengthening the capacity of institutions and service providers, facilitating the implementation of relevant laws, policies and strategies, and removing women's barriers to access, especially those furthest behind.'*[20]

4.3 Effectiveness

Finding 8: Programme outputs have been mostly achieved, with attention needed for discrepancies.

According to the monitoring framework and programme report, the programme has mostly completed the planned output by June 2023. The output indicators and completion are shown in Annex 5. The data comes from the UN Women programme report, which is validated by the evaluation team with the information gathered during the evaluation period. The training for duty bearers in anti-domestic violence exceeded the planned number because training for lawyers was added in the programme. The output of social media advocacy significantly exceeded the planned target, which was achieved partly due to the promotion of the topics to increase exposure on Sina Weibo and invite Key Opinion Leaders (KOL) to support the promotion.

At the same time, the programme team planned to establish Government-CSO coordination mechanisms in two regions. Actually, pilot CSO visiting has been organized in Changsha and Shenzhen, but it failed to produce a practical cooperation mechanism.

Generally speaking, there are still challenges in the cooperation and advocacy with relevant government departments. As an important partner of EVAW programmes ACWF has reduced its in-depth cooperation in this

[17] UN Women strategic plan 2018-2021
[18] UN Women strategic plan 2018-2021
[19] UN Women strategic plan 2022-2025
[20] UN Women strategic plan 2022-2025

programme cycle due to the adjustment of external cooperation strategies. With the help of ACWF, the original plan to promote the National Standard-Operating-Procedure (SOP) and build the GOV-CSO coordination mechanism in pilot cities was yet to be achieved. And the programme team has adjusted manners and started to cooperate with the SPC to output the *Ten Guiding Cases on Anti-Domestic Violence in China* and develop the *Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual* with assistance of Yuanzhong.

It should be noted that this programme cycle was 2 years and expected to select 2 pilot cities and establish and strengthen Gov-CSO coordination mechanisms. Given the current state of anti-domestic violence practice in China and the overall lack of cooperation between government and CSOs, the objective itself is not very feasible.

Finding 9: The *Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual* effectively guides practical efforts.

Based on the global Essential Services Package (ESP), the programme team, together with EVAW experts and working team from Yuanzhong, jointly developed a *Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual* applicable in China. According to feedback from domain experts and participants, features of this manual are as follows:

(1) The manual effectively combines international standards with local contexts. This manual has selected ideas, principles, and concepts that are in line with international consensus and guarantee professionalism; at the same time, the content has been adapted domestically, taking into account the differences in Chinese's understanding of marriage and family, and China's legal and policy environment.

(2) The manual is extremely practical, which is viewed as an operation guideline when it was initially developed. The exposition and tools in the manual are adapted to the practical work of the frontline service providers, with case guidance provided for further understanding. Interviewees found the manual to be highly practical and the knowledge and experience contained in it to be highly transferable. Some suggested that the manual would be used as a reference text for training new employees.

The professional and systematic nature of the manual and the practicability of its tools effectively support frontline service providers in acquiring and applying their knowledge. At the same time, manual, which is specially developed for CSOs, also fills China's knowledge vacuum in this part and meets the urgent needs of front-line service providers.

"During the past few years, especially after the promulgation of the national anti-domestic violence law in 2016, what we need to do is to find out ways to meet the needs of front-line social workers while implementing the law. When taking an anti-domestic violence service case, social workers have no clear clue on how to intervene and help domestic violence survivors, and there is no comprehensive summary of some detailed concepts and methods. What's more, how to apply its skills and methods to different cases in different process of intervention need further discussion. In fact, we need such a thing, such a manual, to be useful to these CSOs." (From the interviewed expert A04-01)

"I think the most impressive thing is that the development of Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual. It is very practical. It's quite important to clearly interpret the whole process of case management service, including self-introduction, how to make contact, and even some venue selection". (From the interviewed social worker B01-03)

Finding 10: Programme support for SPC initiatives enhances judicial responses to domestic violence.

This programme assisted SPC in developing *Ten Guiding Cases on Anti-Domestic Violence in China* During the selection and writing, relevant guidelines in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) were used by the SPC with help from the UN Women. The international framework has successfully implemented in China, and the introduction of typical cases has provided guidance on the important and difficult issues in the practice of anti-domestic violence judicial trials in China, which positively influences the adjudication ideas of anti-domestic violence in courts at all levels and helps protect the legitimate rights and interests of victims.

"The typical cases have a good guiding effect on important and difficult issues related to application of law in trial practice, such as litigation procedures, evidentiary standards, and violations of Personal Safety Protective Orde to constitute a crime, and effectively protect the law rights and interests of victims. At the same time, the concept of anti-domestic violence adjudication at all levels of courts has been enhanced, such as applying the rule of preponderance of evidence, paying attention to the protection of the interests of minors in domestic violence cases, and protecting the property rights and interests of victims of domestic violence in divorce in accordance with the law." (From the SPC staff)

Combined with the release of the *Ten Guiding Cases on Anti-Domestic Violence in China*, the programme supports SPC to convene an *International Symposium on Judicial Concepts and Practical Experience in Domestic Violence Cases Trial*. According to SPC's feedback, the symposium has been widely spread through China's Internet. Official websites of courts at all levels, the portals of well-known law firms, and major mainstream news media have reposted the symposium and the *Ten Guiding Cases on Anti-Domestic Violence in China*, which has positively encouraged survivors to take up legal weapons to protect their rights and interests and attracted social attention to domestic violence. The survivor interviewed during the evaluation stated that she was determined to apply for the personal safety protection order through the legal system after she saw a published guiding case with a background similar to her own and was successful in her application.

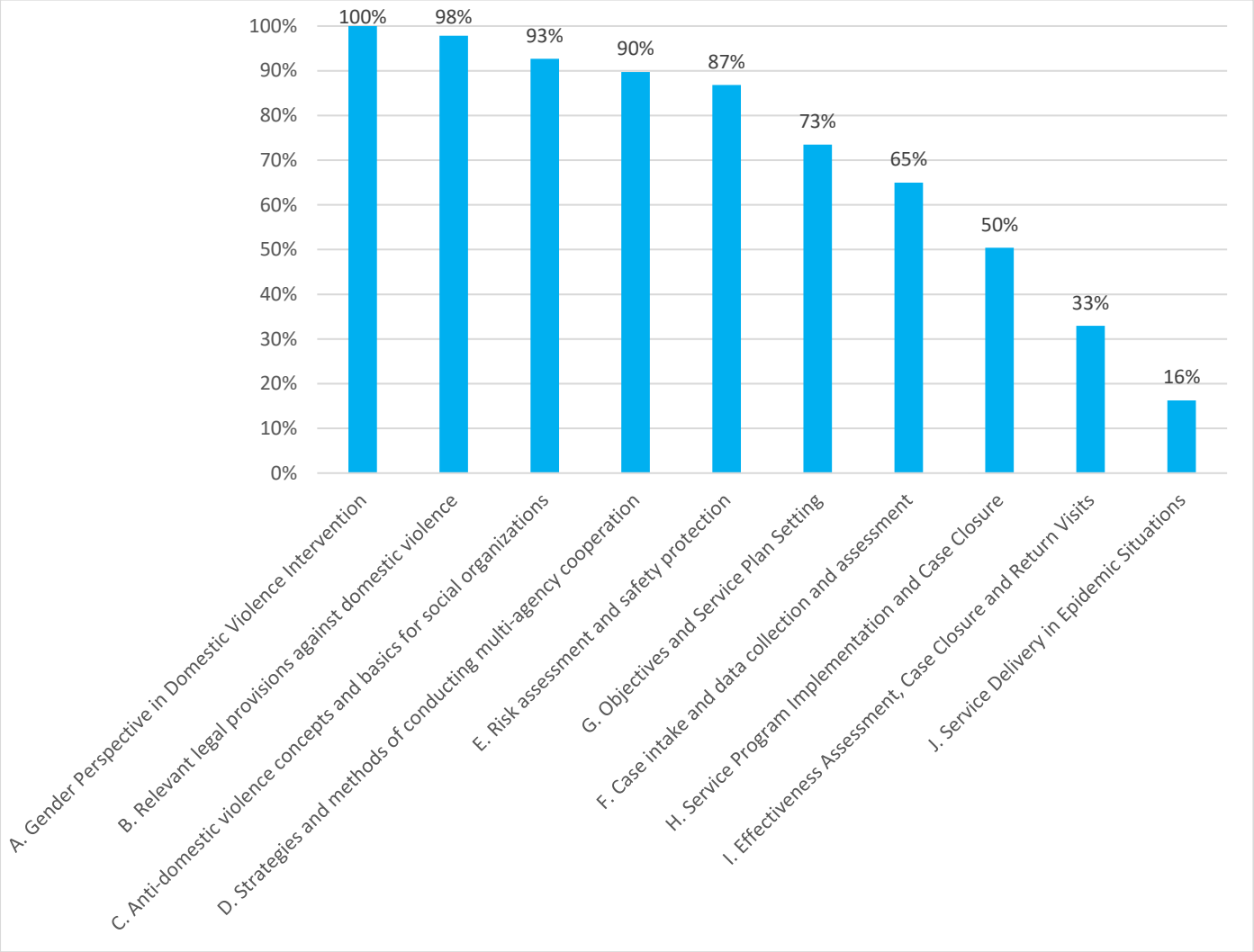
Finding 11: Trained duty-bearers acquire anti-domestic violence knowledge, with varying service capacity impacts.

The programme has generally promoted the mastery of domestic violence knowledge by the trained service providers. During the programme implementation, pre- and post-tests were conducted for participants from different target groups in the practical anti-domestic violence training. Results showed that social workers, lawyers, and governmental service providers all had a significant improvement in the gender issue in anti-domestic violence case services, the necessary knowledge of anti-domestic violence (such as characteristics of domestic violence), the legal knowledge, and the knowledge of case services.[21] In the evaluation, the evaluation team re-tested anti-domestic violence service principles and found that they still maintained correct understanding several months after the completion of the training. The survey results also showed that social workers were most impressed by description of gender issue, risk assessment and safety protection, laws and regulations on anti-domestic violence,

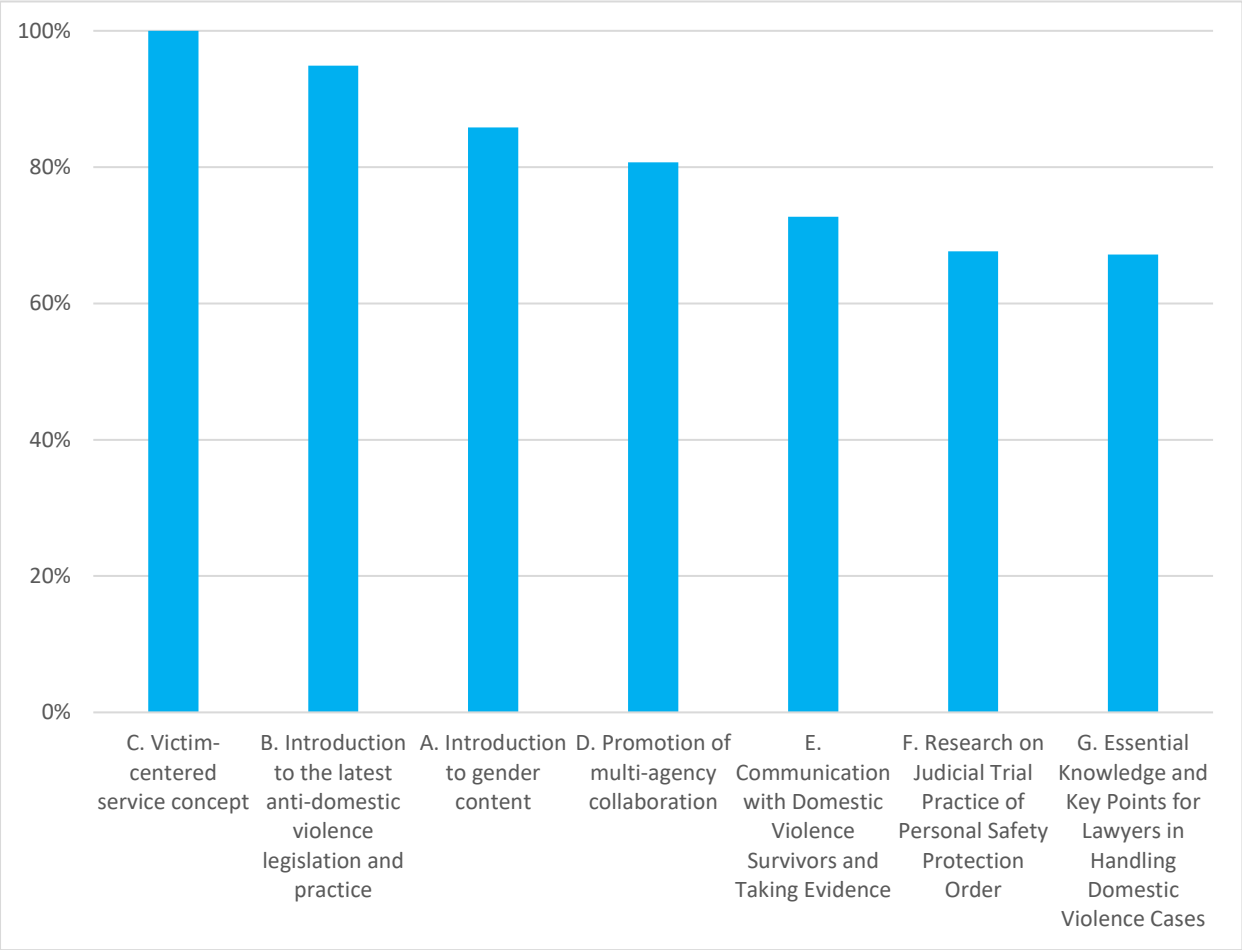
[21] 源众. "社会组织反家暴个案实务培训报告"（Report on the Training for CSOs on Anti-domestic Violence Case Management, Yuanzhong，2022.07）; 源众. "律师反家暴能力建设工作坊报告"（Report of the Capacity Building Workshop for Lawyers, Yuanzhong，2023.03）; 中国婚姻家庭研究会、中华女子学院. "防治家庭暴力实务培训会 总结报告"（Summary Report of the Training on Combating Domestic Violence, China Society for the Studies of Marriage and Family, China Women's University，2023.07）

and the anti-domestic violence service concepts and knowledge of CSOs, while lawyers were most impressed by the concept of victim-centered service, latest anti-domestic violence legislation and practice and introduction to gender. Perceptions on the impact of the overall training on the knowledge acquisition of the participants is relatively stable between both groups.

Pic 6 Which of the following training contents have impressed and inspired you the most so far? (r 100% indicates the most important option in the survey, with the remaining percentiles representing the proportion of important choices compared to this option.， from social service providers)



Pic 7 Which of the following training contents have impressed and inspired you the most so far? （100% indicates the most important option in the survey, with the remaining percentiles representing the proportion of important choices compared to this option, from lawyers）

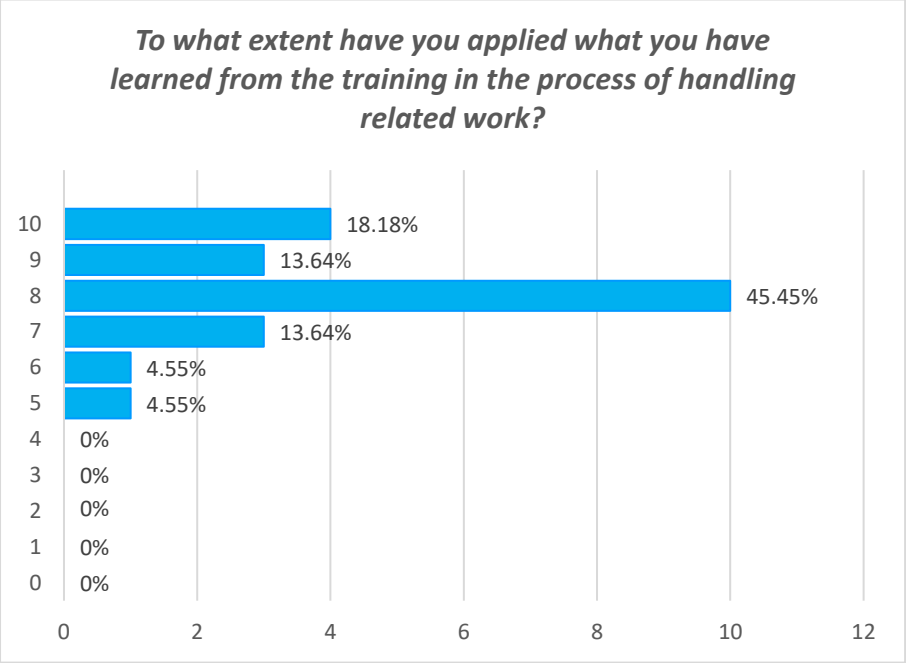


"I received a call from a victim in the 12338 hotline who felt very helpless after experiencing domestic violence and had been a repeat victim. I encouraged her to take up the weapons of the law to protect herself after assessing the level of danger, and then issue a caution letter at the local police station." (From the Social Worker Questionnaire – "Please describe a case from your work and share us the way you have used the knowledge and skills you have learned from training or supervision.)

" Seeing her condition (domestic violence victim) goes back and forth, I may feel discouraging and frustrating. Before, I would think that 'Why don't you get a divorce if you're being beaten like this? Why don't you leave him? 'After this training, I think it's normal to respect her choice, no matter how she is. Because we are not in the position of the victim and there are a lot of real reasons. So, there is no need for us to pursue it further, because she has her reasons and choice to do anything, and we still have to respect her choice." (From interviewed lawyer B02-04)

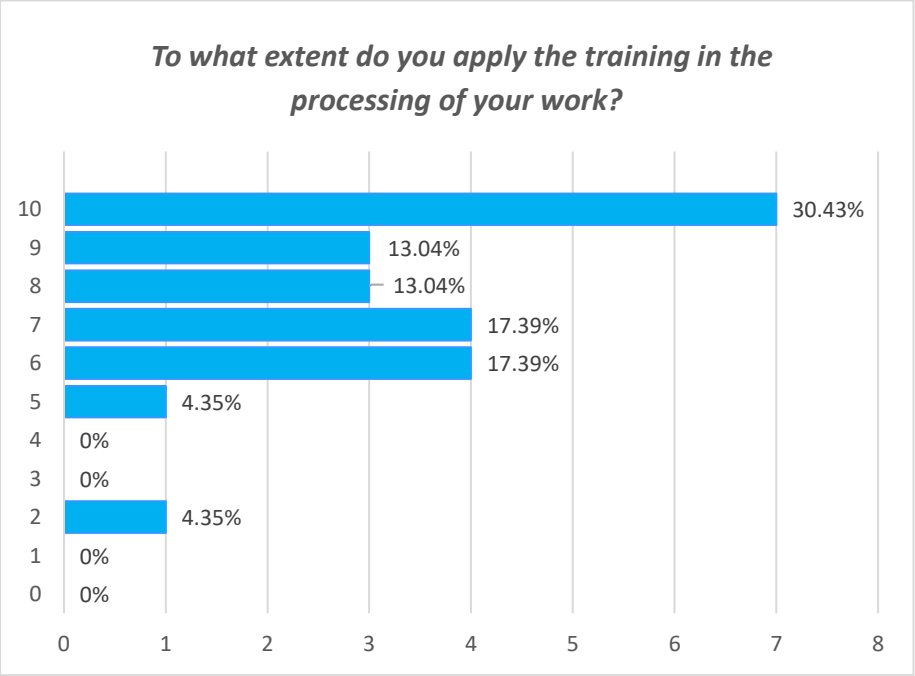
In addition, the increase in trainees' service capacity varies depending on the extent of their work in domestic violence services and the actual context of service delivery. According to the evaluation survey, not all social workers and lawyers in the training are involved in work related to anti-domestic violence.73 percent (22 in 30 people) of social workers and 59 percent (23 in 39) of lawyers started to carry out anti-domestic violence service after the training. Most of them said that they have actively applied the learning from the training to their daily work. According to the in-depth interview, the application of knowledge is manifested in the change of personal ideas, the improvement of belief, the inspiration in practical work and the application of tools.

Pic8: To what extent have you applied what you have learned from the training in the process of handling related work? (The total number of respondents to this question was 22, all of whom trainees were who had conducted anti-domestic violence casework services)



Pic 9: To what extent do you apply the training in the processing of your work?

(The total number of respondents to this question was 23, all of whom trainees were who had been involved in cases or counselling related to domestic violence since the completion of training)



In capacity building for social workers, the "training + supervision" approach is conducive for trainees to receive effective training and improve practical skills in domestic violence services. In the original programme design,

the capacity building training for social workers should have been longer. Also, online and onsite practice supervision should have been set in the training to directly improve their practice skills. The evaluation survey showed that 94.4 percent (17 in 18 people) of the social workers considered that the supervision had brought positive help to their handling of anti-domestic violence casework services (total score of 10, rating of 8 or above). Here is a typical case: a social worker came into contact with a child client who was abused by his family. It was during the training and supervision period that the supervisor promptly pointed out the direction of service intervention and provided specific guidance to this social worker. And with the support of the supervisor, the social worker succeeded in protecting the rights and interests of the child client through a legal channel. This social worker said that 90 percent of the success of her casework service was attributed to the support brought by this training.

Finding 12: Informal Training of Trainers (ToT) occurs as trainees share content.

In order to familiarize the trainers with the SOPs for anti-domestic violence services, to learn the skills and knowledge related to basic domestic violence services, and to develop the capacity for designing and facilitating the follow-up trainings in the localities, the original plan of the programme was to organize Train-the-Trainer (ToT) sessions for governmental and CSO service providers from different regions, provinces and localities in China. However, when the programme was implemented, the training for social workers, lawyers, and governmental service providers did not explicitly requires trainees to return to the service area to conduct follow-up training. Trainees spontaneously shared the feedback with colleagues and local peers. The evaluation survey shows that 93.3% (28 in 30 people) of social workers and 97.4% (38 in 39 people) of lawyers have passed on the knowledge and skills they have learned in the training to their colleagues or peers after the training.

"Conducting a series of anti-domestic violence training and sharing knowledge to colleagues, such as understanding of domestic violence behaviors, characteristics of domestic violence behaviors, legal provisions, and relevant toolboxes will make them have a better understanding of domestic violence issue in their work and be able to better deal with the cases they encounter."(From the social worker questionnaire –"Please describe a case at work and explain how you have applied the knowledge and skills learned from training or supervision")

Finding 13: Governmental service providers have not been as engaged as expected, which Impacted the effectiveness of the programme in promoting governmental service providers' capability in domestic violence prevention and response services.

Implemented by CAMF, "Practical Training on Prevention and Control of Domestic Violence" was initiated for the anti-domestic violence staff of the Women's Federation, public security, courts, procuratorates, social work organizations, and psychological counseling agencies of Sichuan, Hunan, Gansu, Liaoning, and Yunnanprovince.397 participants attended the first phase of the online training, but the distribution of occupational background is unknown as information on specific participants was not available. 29 people from 5 local provinces attended the second phase, and only 4 of them were from the public security or procuratorate offices, indicating the low participation rate of members from judicial sector organizations. Given that trainees in the practical anti-domestic violence programme organized by CAMF were not involved in the evaluation survey, so the pre- and post-training analyses during programme implementation did not separately analyze the impact of differences in backgrounds. The effectiveness of the training on government service providers is not yet to be found. Based on the proportion of participants in the offline practical training, the programme may have a limited effect on promoting the capacity

of government service providers in coordinating and promoting domestic violence prevention and response services.

According to the feedback from the experts involved in the design of this training, the reasons for the above situation are, on the one hand, the conflicting schedules caused by the temporary work of the candidate participants and, on the other hand, the design of the training itself is mainly for the staff of the Women's Federations, with a focus on the case management, and is not proactively targeted at the staff of justice sector, which may have made it insufficiently appealing. However, social workers, lawyers, and programme experts in the evaluation interviews frequently said that anti-domestic violence concept and judicial practice capacity of duty bearers are currently important factors to affect the implementation of the national anti-domestic violence law, and for government service providers, the lack of intervention will affect the realization of the long-term impact of the programme.

"Basically, half or nearly half of the personnel in every province are not belong to Women's Federation system, including members from public security officers, procuratorates, lawyers, social workers, etc. We hope that more people with different occupation background can participate in this training. However, after the list was sent to the province, we've been receiving constant feedback. For example, the judge had to be presented in the tribunal, that prosecutor had something to do, etc., so we had to keep adjusting the original list. As a result, the vast majority of participants in the offline training were still within the women's federation system. This is not a satisfying outcome, and we still hope that more people from the public prosecutors and law enforcement agencies can receive the training." (From CAMF training design specialists)

Finding 14: Public awareness raised in social media advocacy campaigns. But there was a lack of in-depth and wide-ranging participation and discussion.

In this programme, UN Women carries out communication and advocacy work mainly on various social media such as Weibo, Kwai, WeChat and other platforms. As the major platform for information spreading, online videos have been posted on Weibo, and online live broadcasting and offline activities were successfully held. The programme partner Yuanzhong also released videos on TikTok with anti-domestic violence related topics.

A good dissemination effect on social media has been achieved with a large number of netizens receiving related information. Online videos were used as the main advocacy material. Taking the transmission data as an example, views of the themed video released in the Global 16 Days Campaign in 2021 was five times more than that of the same period in 2020, reaching 1.79 million views.[22] With the support of social media platforms, the UN Women official account has expanded its influence by linking with KOLs and the official accounts of partner organizations within and outside the UN system.

In addition to the dissemination and pushing strategies, expression methods and transmission forms are important indicators of the transmission data. Data from UN Women's Weibo platform shows that original themed videos are more effective than pictures and text.

[22] As of November 1, 2023, public data from the Weibo shows that the number of video views on the 16 Days of Activism theme in 2021 is (adding up the data within this account) 17,900,000, and the number of video views on the 16 Days of Activism theme in 2020 is 34,498,985.

In terms of advocacy effectiveness, the available information cannot prove that advocacy efforts have brought about significant positive changes in citizens' perceptions of and attitudes towards domestic violence issues. Discrepancies appear in the effectiveness among different platforms. On Weibo, data on likes, comments and reposts can be used to represent users' attitudes towards the content. Compared with the previous data of this account in 2020, there is no significant increase in the number of likes, comments, and reposts of the contents posted by UN Women on Weibo in 2021 and 2022.

Table9: Comparison of Weibo Dissemination Data in the Global 16 Days Campaign, 2020-2022

Time	Likes	Comments	Forward	Views
the Global 16 Days Campaign, 2020	1322	200	4360	344985
the Global 16 Days Campaign, 2021	1395	160	2855	1790000
the Global 16 Days Campaign, 2022	368	14	321	/

Proportion of positive comments was high in available comments. At the same time, the evaluation team analyzed Weibo topics of three original videos[23] and found that content discussion was highly relevant to the topic, but the overall buzz volume was small. The baseline data on the percentage of positive comments and the amount of topic discussion on Weibo are lacking, so it is impossible to directly demonstrate that the advocacy videos of this programme have brought about a significant positive change in users' attitudes.

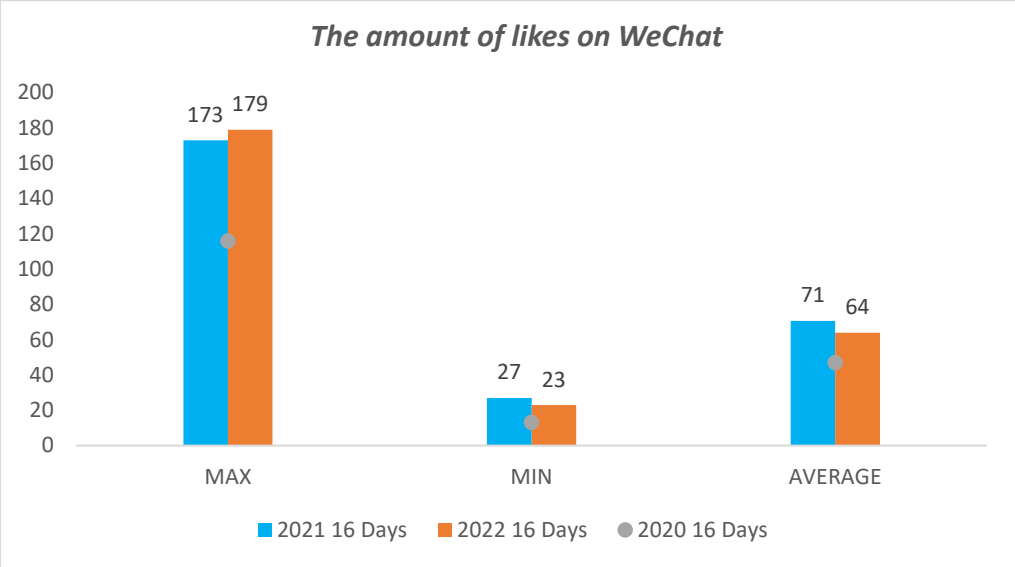
Table10: Topic Analysis of original video in Weibo

Weibo Topic	Readership[24]	Discussion[25]	Likes, Comments and Forward[26]	Original Posts[27]	Participants	Topic Contribution>=5[28]	Topic Contribution >=1
Advanced, Dad	71,401,000	18,000	59,000	83	64	24	40
Noticing Insecurity, respecting Boundaries	2,483,000	8,413	27,000	18	58	5	53
Side by Side with Her	3,189,000	6,228	9,741	44	15	6	9

As an information promotion platform, WeChat is not as large as Weibo or TikTok. However, its transmission data of Global 16 Days Campaign in 2020 is higher than that in other social media. UN Women received a higher number of likes on WeChat, which indicates higher impact on the awareness of users.

Pic10: The amount of likes on WeChat.

[23] Original topic video posted by Dr. Dingxiang did not access the data because it is currently not publicly accessible.
[24] Sum total number of times read #Topics in each scenario within Weibo.
[25] Total number of tweets with #Topics participating in the discussion, tweets include original tweets and retweets.
[26] Total number of tweets and interactions by users with #Topic#. And interactions include retweets, comments and likes.
[27] Total number of original tweets posted with #Topics.
[28] Contribution is the total amount of original, retweeted, and heat contributions from users posting tweets. Original contribution is posting original tweets with #Topics, each one for 5 contribution marks; Retweeting contributions is #Topics retweeting related tweets with #Topics, each one for 1 contribution mark; Heat contribution is a tweet with #Topics that is retweeted 10 times by others, every ten times for 1 contribution mark; The contribution value of a single tweet can be accumulated to a maximum of 100.



UN Women didn't make fully use of Kwai platform and its official account consists of only 19 videos. As a result, the impact of Kwai on promotion is not considered in the analysis.

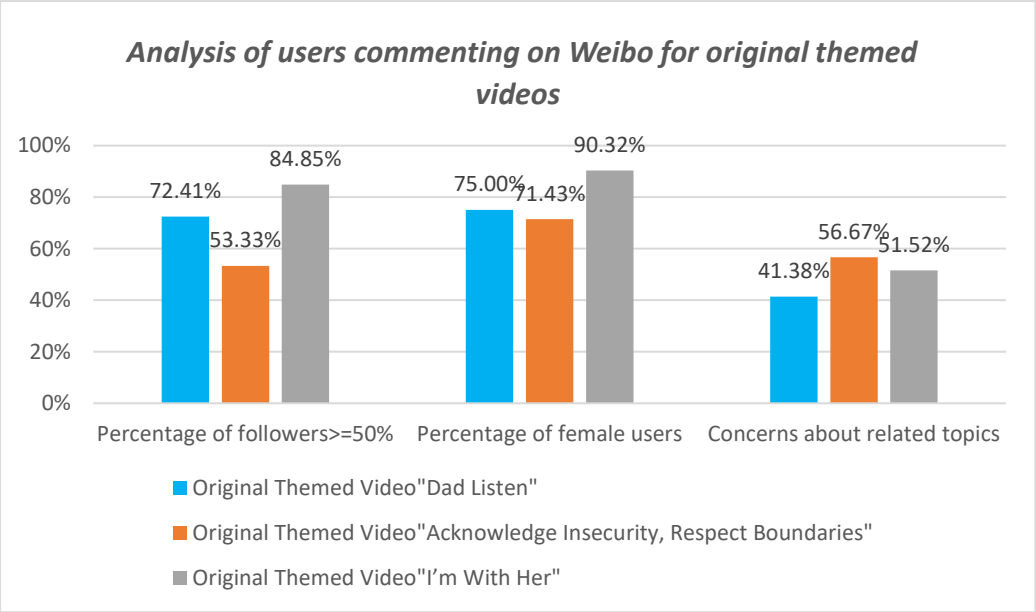
Female remains the major group who have received and influenced by the activities, while Kwai and TikTok can attract more male users and new users who notice this topic for the first time. The evaluation focuses on analyzing the characteristics of users who commented on the original videos published in the activity where female users are dominated in the comment, with 56.7 percent of female users on TikTok， basically 1:1 ratio of men to women on Kwai, but more than 70 percent of female users commented on Weibo. Even advocacy titles like "Dad Listen" which is geared towards the male demographic, still has a high percentage of female users commenting; 87.5 percent of negative video comments on Weibo are posed by men. Compared with Weibo, Kwai and TikTok are able to reach more male users. In addition, the programme expects to actively convey gender equality to the male population through activities, but there is still a gap between the current promotion and the expected effect. It should be noted, of course, that the discussion of gender issues in Chinese social media itself is one in which women are more involved.[29]

"We originally planning to appeal to male audience, in collaboration with Weibo, they tried various approaches during Father's Day, including using different hashtags through retweets from VIP-Users in philanthropy area, as well as identifying which hashtags might be more effective. However, the results were not as effective as hoped." (From UN Women programme staff)

In term of attracting new users' attention to the topic, the evaluation team analyzed the comment users on Weibo and found that about half of the comment users have paid attention to the related topic before. However, in Kwai, the comment users are basically new to the relevant topics, which shows that Kwai is more effective in reaching more users to participate in the topic. This is related to the platform's content recommendation mechanism, Weibo is mainly based on the user's self-selected areas of interest, attention to recommended content, but Kwai makes recommendations based on user's behavioral data on the platform.

Pic11: Analysis of users commenting on Weibo for original themed videos

[29] 金姿妏,余达淮.算法遮蔽下的社交平台性别议题反思[J] (To Rethink the Gender Issue on Social Media with Shadow of Algorithms).华中科技大学学报(社会科学版) ,2022,36(04):16-22.DOI: 10.19648/j.cnki.jhustss1980.2022.04.03.



Factors affecting the realization of in-depth public engagement include insufficiently focused video content. Due to lack of detailed pre-surveys and preparations, it is hard to tell whether the chosen platform fits the advocacy goal or not.

In general, although this programme's advocacy activities reached a large number of social media users, the overall engagement and discussion of users was low, which made it difficult to measure the effect of changing their awareness of domestic violence issue, and the expected effect of influencing male users to participate more has yet to be reached. According to the analysis of the video content by issue experts, the reasons include the lack of focus of the current video content, which mainly contains gender-specific content but is not strongly related to the topic of domestic violence, and the dispersion of the content affects the depth of users 'participation (e.g., initiating comments, etc.).

At the same time, after analyzing the effect of dissemination data in each platform and features of different social media, the programme team decides to focus on Weibo for content release and promotion in this advocacy activity. Although the overall influence of Weibo is stronger, the degree of influence on the users is unknown. Accordingly, the more limited data on Kwai and TikTok shows that they will have a higher potential of advocacy value and will be able to attract more new users and male to pay attention to them. The platforms of Shutterfly and Shakey are more likely to attract the attention of new users and male users. In addition, advocacy partners similarly recommended that users on platforms such as Bilibili and podcasts are more receptive to social topics and may also be potential channels for promotion.[30] In general, different social media platforms have their unique user profiles, operational strategies, and external risks, and advocacy efforts need to be better prepared to select the appropriate media platforms based on specific objectives.

Table 10: Analysis of common social media platforms

Name of Social Media Platform	User's Profile	Advantages	Disadvantages

[30] Summary from a staff from one social media platform

Weibo[31]	· Higher proportion of female users（54.6 percent） · Many young users（80 percent of “generation Z”）	· As a platform for information and public opinion, dissemination it has great influence on trending news and public events. · High users’ engagement in general with active discussion on topics.	· Slow subscriber growth · Complex public opinion may cause risk of negative public opinion.
Kwai[32]	· Higher proportion of male users（58.47 percent） · Younger user population · （49.81 percent for those aged 24 and below and 27.48 percent aged for those aged between 25-30）	· Wide distribution of user, and strong influence especially on users in the third and fourth tier cities · Strong social function, emphasizing interaction and community atmosphere.	· Strict control of content
TikTok[33]	· Higher proportion of female users（55 percent） · Average age: 25-30	· Huge user base, high number of daily active users, high internet traffic · Powerful recommendation mechanism based on algorithm can provide accurate contents to targeted users.	· Strict control of content
Bilibili[34]	· Slightly higher proportion of female users（52 percent） · More younger users（82 percent users aged 32 and below） · High user stickiness	· Suitable for in-depth content and knowledge sharing, higher requirement for the quality of content · Strong community atmosphere	· User base is relatively small.
Online Broadcast[35]	· Slightly higher proportion of female users · Users are mainly 18-35 years old. · High education background（more than 90 percent of users have bachelor’s degree and above）	· Provides in-depth content suitable for long, high-quality content delivery. · Suitable for people of specific group	· User base is relatively small. · Cost of content production and distribution is relatively high.
QQ[36]	· More younger users（Significant increase of users below 21） · （No credible data on gender distribution of users）	· Large user base · Obvious effect on social network · Various ways of dissemination（instant	· Information overload, inadequate information filtering and personalized recommendation

[31] 微博 2020 用户发展报告(User Report of Sina Weibo 2020)，https://finance.sina.com.cn/tech/2021-03-12/doc-ikkntiak9143019.shtml

[32] 2020 年快手运营模式、营收构成及用户画像分析(Analysis of Kuaishou’s Operation Mode, Revenue Composition, and User Profile in 2020)，https://www.iimedia.cn/c1020/76780.html

[33] 抖音 2022 年第一季度用户画像分析 (Analysis of TikTok China’s User Profile in 2022 Q1)，https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_18710654

[34] bilibili 用户画像分析，b 站 2022 用户分析报告, (Analysis of Bilibili’s User Profile in 2022)https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1744543875276251160

[35] 到底谁在听播客？2021 听众调研报告发布, (Who Actually are Listening to Podcasts-research report of listeners)https://www.digitaling.com/articles/424102.html

[36] 孙会娟.浅谈腾讯 QQ 的优点和不足[J] (The Advantages and Disadvantages of Tencent QQ).青年时代 ,2016,(3):107-107.

		messaging, group chat, QQ zone and QQ mail）	· The life circle of the topic is slow, users are more inclined to pursue instant entertainment and recreation
Xiaohongshu	· Higher proportion of female users（70 percent） · More younger users（69 percent of users aged 18-30 years old）	· Large user base (100 million daily active users) · Encourage users to generate high-quality content (UGC, user-generated content), forming a rich content ecosystem. · Good community atmosphere and strong interaction among users	· More discussion on consumption and lifestyle, less on public issues.

Finding 15: The programme positively enhanced the service capabilities of women participants and assisted female survivors of domestic violence through direct legal aid.

According to the training participants list and the questionnaire data, participants in the training are mostly female. They participated in the training because of their interest in anti-domestic violence. As a result, they will acquire more relevant knowledge and experience, and their ability to cope with and handle their work will be enhanced.

From the perspective of the final beneficiaries, Yuanzhong provided 10 legal assistance cases in this programme, and all beneficiaries were female. With the professional support provided by Yuanzhong, they were able to protect their own legal rights and interests in the following period. On the other hand, they were able to face up to domestic violence and gained the courage to protect themselves when receiving the assistance and support.

"At least I felt that female was not alone, that there were people helping us. If we could face up to and fight against this, we'll figure out ways to protect ourselves." (From domestic violence survivor C01-01)

Finding 16: The COVID-19 outbreak has had a negative impact on the form and pace of the work, and in particular has limited the maximum impact on training for duty bearers.

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and lock-down, the practice training and public advocacy activities that were originally planned to be conducted offline were switched to online. For anti-domestic violence practice, the ideal training not only involves knowledge, but also includes a variety of exercises, personalized coaching and guidance, etc. Although the training can be carried out online, feedback from the organizers and participants indicated that the quality of the online training is still affected to a certain extent compared with the offline training, and the lack of face-to-face communication will have an impact on the teaching form, the depth of the content, and the relationship between teachers and students, thus weakening the quality of the training and impaired the achievable effect of the programme.

"Our initial idea was to do it offline because offline everyone is in one venue and the training is much better, but because of the epidemic, we had to do it online, and the choice of training time, people's attention span, etc., were all challenges, and the results were just compromised." (From Yuanzhong staff)

Finding 17: The adjustment of government partners affected the programme's implementation and outputs achieved.

The indirect access to the ACWF has also posted significant challenges for the programme's implementation. Based on the cooperation relationship of UN Women with the ACWF in previous programmes, the programme team originally planned to have in-depth cooperation with the ACWF to maximize the impact on the mechanism construction within the governments and the improvement of the capacity of duty bearers. However, in the implementing period, ACWF has limited its own involvement in international cooperative programmes and adjusted its communication mechanism. UN Women spent a long time trying to establish direct co-operation with the ACWF, but after many attempts it remained unsuccessful, and only cooperate with CAMF, the branch of the ACWF. Later on, the programme adjusted the partners and the outputs that could be achieved, for example, the current anti-domestic violence service guide is more oriented towards CSOs, and the mechanism for cooperation between the government and CSOs in 2 pilot cities has not yet been established. Though the programme team actively linked resources and finally successfully established partnership with the SPC and carried out the first cooperation, the extent to which the expected objectives have been achieved have been negatively affected.

4.4 Efficiency

Finding 18: Overall programme management is sound but requires enhanced process monitoring.

UN Women has a well-established programme management mechanism, and the agency coordinates resources to support the partnership and advocacy work involved in the programme in a timely manner. According to the programme interviews and the design and internal summary documents provided by the programme team, the programme officials have professional skills and rich experience in the programme area, and the management of the programme not only embodies clear results and outcome-oriented thinking, but also provides flexible support to the partners and other partners in the process. At the same time, in the face of the COVID-19 epidemic, the programme team also made timely adjustments to deal with the challenges posed. For example, training for duty bearers has been adjusted from onsite teaching to a "online + onsite" hybrid manner to ensure that trainees have the opportunity to fully learn the training content, and the advocacy activities are also broadcast live online as much as possible. These greatly guarantee the achievement of the basic results of the programme.

Slightly, the programme team focused on the quantitative level of outputs in the process monitoring, and there were fewer impact indicators to validate the level of change brought about by the programme, such as feedback on the application of the manuals, the content of the needs of different types of participants, and public attitudes towards the anti-domestic violence issue, and so on.

Finding 19: Challenges in UN Women's internal support affect efficiency amid team changes and COVID-19 disruptions

According to the information available to the evaluation, there were personnel changes in the UN Women programme team during the programme formulation and implementation phases, and there were differences between the programme design and the personnel who actually implemented the programme. The readiness of the collaborators was not adequately assessed during the preliminary design of the programme, and the conditions

for implementing the programme in accordance with the expected programme were insufficient. As a result, the new programme officer was faced with a constant balance between controlling the objectives of the programme and making timely strategic adjustments in the actual implementation of the programme.

In addition, the long process of signing pre-programme agreements led to late start-ups in programme implementation, unpredictable impacts of the pandemic on operations and delays in implementation, but UN Women's internal programme and budget management mechanisms did not provide commensurate resilience; for example, UN Women's requirement to spend at least 95% of its annual budget on programme expenditures did not take into account the uncertainty created by the pandemic. This led to a number of complex processes to meet this requirement, including adjusting budgets and determining allocations. According to feedback from programme officers, *"This suggests that process efficiencies are not sufficiently adapted to the programme cycle".*

Finding 20: Partner management and professional capacity significantly impact programme efficiency.

Based on the interviews with programme officials and review of programme materials, the evaluation found that programme implementation partners are highly specialized in anti-domestic violence legal services with a high reputation domestically but do not have as much experience in the field of anti-domestic violence social work or any senior staff, and their involvement and the outcome in the training of social workers, compilation of books are not as effective as expected. As a result, additional manpower (mainly the UN Women programme team and programme experts) is needed to support the corresponding work.

Due to the lack of experience in the field of social services and manpower, Yuanzhong mainly focused on administrative work when the programme was actually carried out. Members of the UN Women programme team and programme experts also reported that Yuanzhong's professional experience and contribution were not as expected.

"There are some staff turnovers in Yuanzhong, and some of their employees are newcomers, so UN Women is more involved. And our personnel work to maintain the connection in a sound manner, including communication with experts. So, the rights and responsibilities will be a little different from the original design. We have invested a lot to the manual, and spent much time in coordinating the contents, including the final integration and compilation. There is not particularly person in Yuanzhong suitable for this, so it has become our work to conduct the content." (From UN Women programme team)

4.5 Sustainability

Finding 21: Establishing a partnership with the Supreme Court offers the possibility of scaling up the programme approach to a national level partner.

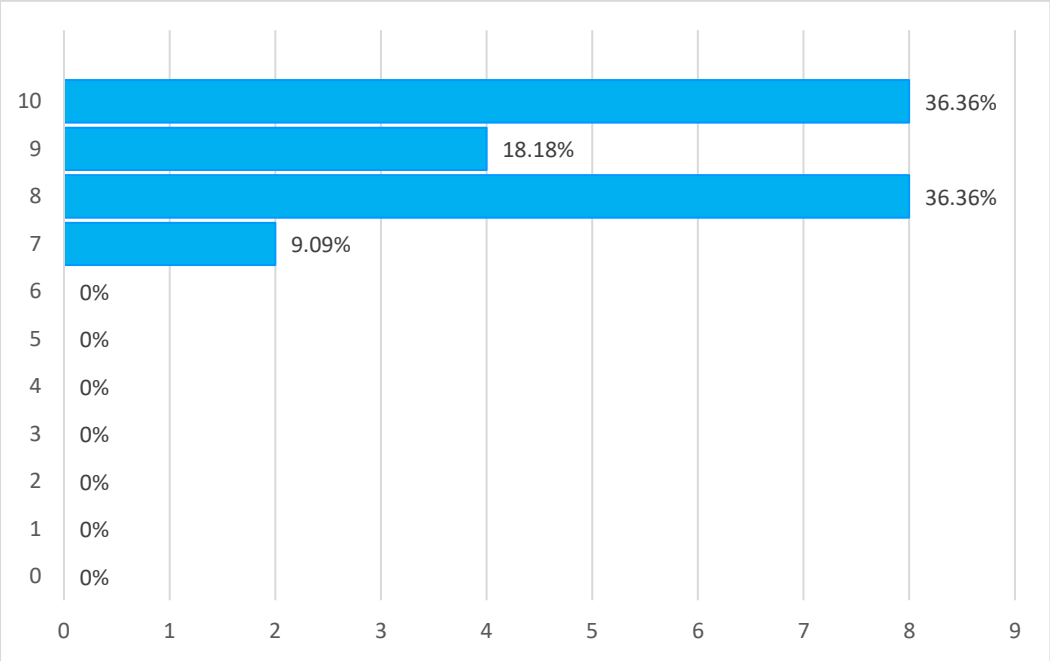
During its implementation process, UN-Women China established a collaborative relationship with the SPC, achieving a breakthrough in broadening its partnership network. The two sides reached a common goal of promoting the effective implementation of the National Anti-Domestic Violence law and disseminating China's innovative practices in combating domestic violence and carried out their first collaborative activities in the form of co-organizing meetings, seminars and trainings. The establishment of a partnership with the SPC has made it

possible to replicate the programmeme model and produce policy impacts in the future. Regarding the feedback from a SPC staff, the SPC could work together with UN-Women on issues of intersectional discrimination, multisectoral coordination mechanism, and psychological support in the future. And the SPC and UN-Women could develop training modules for the National Judges College with reference to the "*Ten Guiding Cases on Anti-domestic Violence in China".*

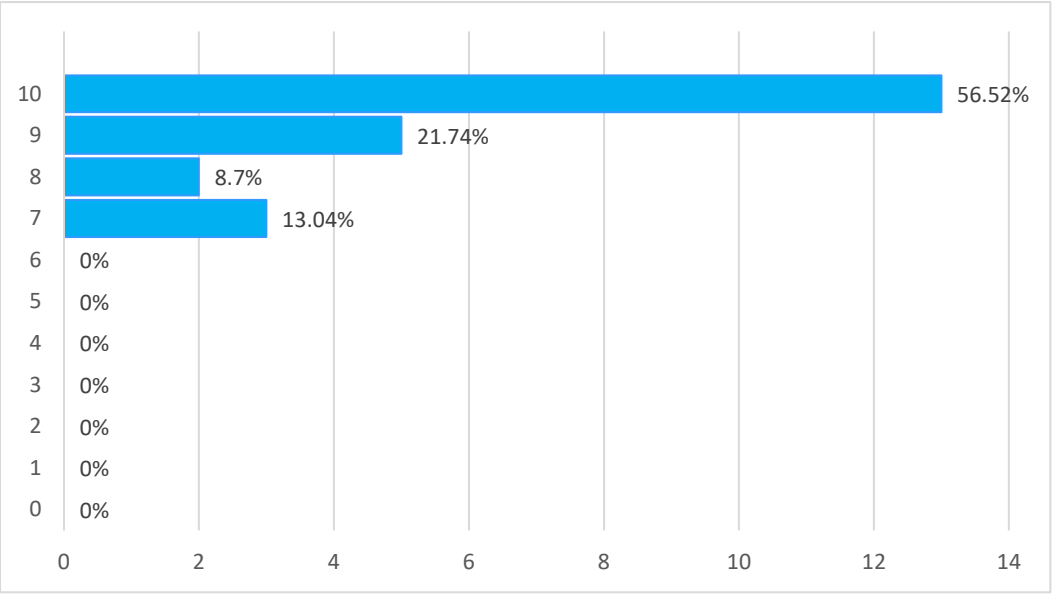
Finding 22: This programme has disseminated knowledge and concepts related to anti-domestic violence to stakeholders in a variety of ways and has continued to influence the way they work.

In order to investigate the use of the training contents by social workers and lawyers who participated in the training, the evaluation team distributed two kinds of questionnaires and received 30 and 39 valid copies respectively. According to the questionnaire data, social workers who worked on cases after the training found that training content was helpful in advancing their case services to a great extent. Similarly, the trained lawyers who have worked on domestic violence cases after the training also found the training content was beneficial to communicate with their clients and conducive to their cases well.

Pic12:
To what extent do you think this training is helpful to you in participating in anti-domestic violence casework services?
(The total number of respondents to this question was 22, all of whom were trained social workers who had conducted anti-domestic violence casework)

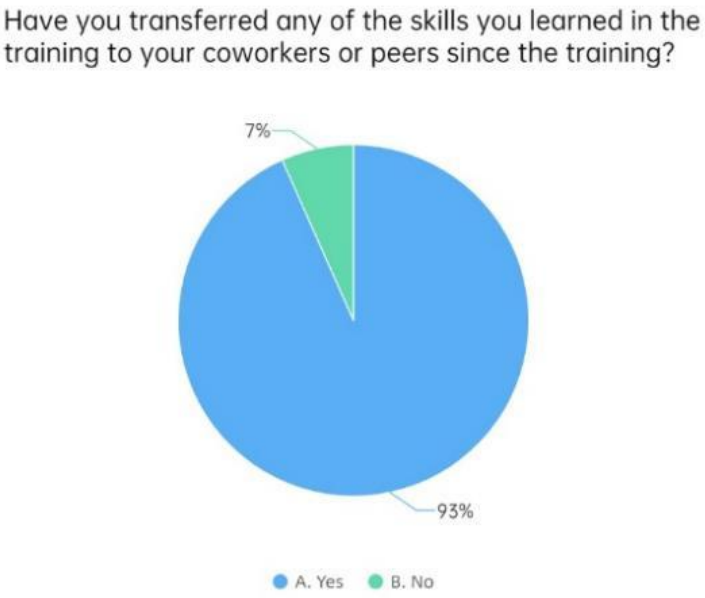


Pic13: How helpful do you think this training has been to your participation in the communication and case handling process of the parties involved in domestic violence?
(The total number of respondents to this question was 23, all of whom were trained social workers)



Besides, trainees shared their knowledge and experience in private social circle, which would promote the communication of the knowledge and help programme continue to expand its impact. 93% (28 in 30) of social workers said that they shared what they've learned with their colleagues after the training, and 97% (37 in 39) of lawyers did the same.

Pic14: Questionnaire Survey for trained social worker and lawyers



At the same time, it is noticed that implementing the programme is also a process of advocating, as our partners' notion of anti-domestic violence has been improved. The planning and implementation of the programme is an education for the partners, raising their awareness and attention to gender issues and anti-domestic violence issues. During an interview, the leader of the advertising enterprise, who is responsible for producing the social media advocacy videos, mentioned that the process of producing the videos also enabled them to learn and update their ideas and knowledge about anti-domestic violence. In particular, learning gender issues have made them realize that some of their video-making strategies were male-dominated explanations and narratives, which may cause psychological harm to women who have experienced domestic violence. As a result, they have adjusted their strategies of spreading.[37]

Finding 23: Developing the *Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual* and forming informal partnership network are helpful in constant capacity building.

- **The development and application of the manual is a basic guarantee of the sustainability of the programme, and as of now the manual has been poorly disseminated.**

The replicability and transferability of the manual ensured the scope and possibility of application of the manual. The manual organizes the whole process of taking over cases in a systematic way and provides a model that can be referred to for any training that may occur afterwards. In the course of the survey, one of the leaders of a volunteer organization mentioned that they would refer to this manual when training new employees.[38] Apart from that, because the contents of the manual are more primary and generic, some interviewees said that the contents are highly transferable. For example, the risk level evaluation sheet can also be applied to other daily case management work to help social workers sort and categorize the cases.[39]

However, the manual has not been published formally or officially released, which limits the possibility or opportunity for wider reading and use. After communicating with team members of this programme, the evaluation

[37] Summary of the interview with A03-03 interviewee
[38] Summary of the interview with B01-01 interviewee
[39] Summary of the interview with B01-03 interviewee

team knew that they've determined the content and are still working on the layout and proofreading issues of the manual. And the biggest obstacle to the publication of the manual is funding.

- **The establishment of informal partnership networks will help to sustain the impact of the programme.**

In addition to the training modules, the implementation of the training activities provided opportunities for networking among the trainees. Most of the interviewees said that they found partners and mentors as a result of their participation in the training, not only in terms of psychosocial support, but also in terms of potential partners and available resources. After the training, an online community was set up by trainees and trainers. When dealing with some professional problems, trainees can seek help from this online community.

4.6 Gender Equality and Human Rights

Finding 24: Capacity building activities helped front line service providers, such as social workers and lawyers, learn more gender sensitivity to the anti-domestic violence issue.

In designing capacity-building activities, an introduction of gender issues is included in both the manual and the training content. Experts in gender research and practice are also invited during its implementation. This effectively helped the trainees to understand the gender perspective in anti-domestic violence practice and to recognize the gender structure of domestic violence. This result is reflected not only in the data from the pre- and post-tests conducted during the training, but also in the data from the questionnaires distributed by the evaluation team.

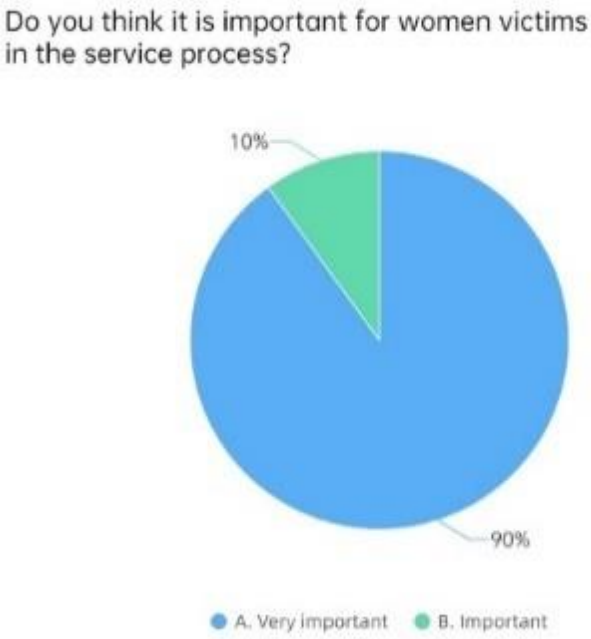
Pre- and post-test data from the Yuanzhong showed that "questions related to gender perspectives in anti-domestic violence casework were questions four, five, and six. The correctness of both questions five and six showed a more significant increase (the accuracy increased by about 13% and about 4%, respectively). And these questions mainly focused on what should be done in anti-domestic violence services with a gender view. "*In the pre- and post-test with lawyers who received the training, they found that 'the last four multiple-choice questions (9-11) were about the gender issue, for which the accuracy was not increased significantly, but it was always high, indicating a good level of mastery on that part.*' [40]

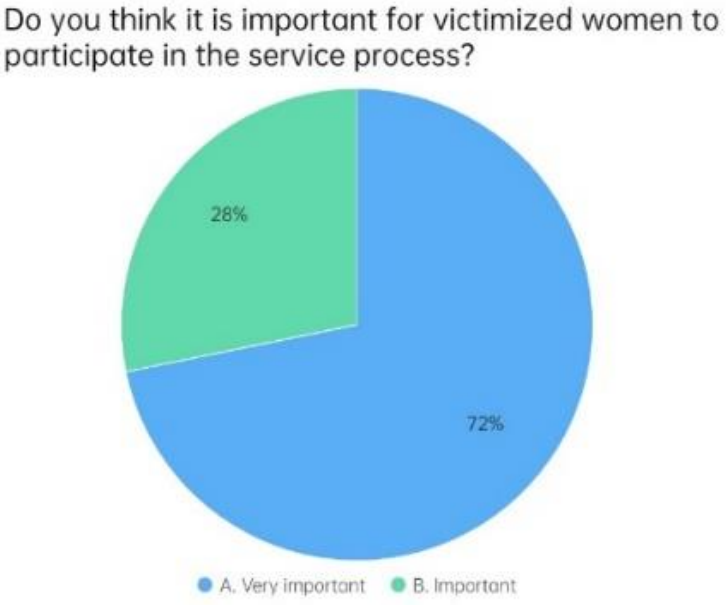
The evaluation team distributed questionnaires six months after the training, and all the trainees who filled in the questionnaires agreed that women's participation in the process of anti-domestic violence services was important, with the majority agreeing that women's participation was VERY important, accounting for 90% and 72% respectively.

Pic15: Do you think it is important for victimized women to participate in the service process?

A. Very important
B. Important
C. Average
D. Not at all

[40] 源众 《律师反家暴能力建设工作坊报告》(Report of the Capacity Building Workshop for Lawyers, Yuanzhong, 2023)



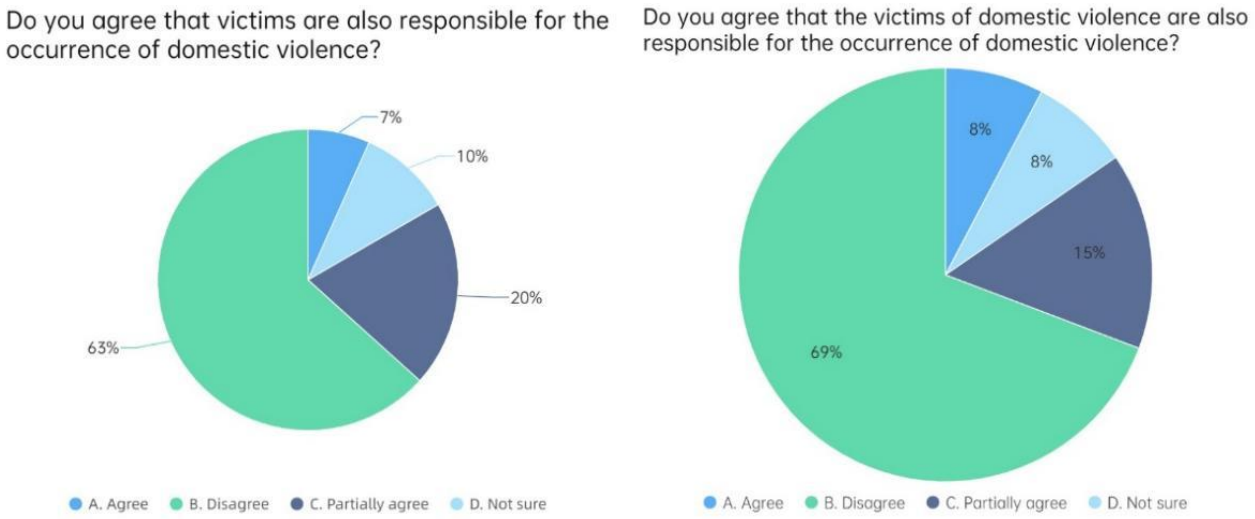


**The proportion of 'C' and 'D' account for 0 respectively.*

Besides, the content of gender has an influence on social workers and lawyers. In the questionnaire survey for social workers, the introduction of gender issues was the most impressive content and knowledge of gender issues was identified as the third most significant by the trained lawyers.

However, when they were asked whether they agree that the victims of domestic violence are also responsible for the occurrence of domestic violence. Only 63% of social workers and 69% of lawyers completely disagreed that the victim should also be responsible for that. This shows that about one third of the trainees still do not completely reject the wrong idea: 'victim condemnation'. The gender awareness makes them understand of the victim's situation and able to avoid secondary injury when dealing with the case。

Pic 17 Do you agree that the victims of domestic violence are also responsible for the occurrence of domestic violence.



Finding 25: The programme successfully empowered female participants.

This programme equipped the female trainees with knowledge and experience, which could help them to change their current disadvantaged position and achieve success in their future careers. This is evident in the law profession. For example, in China's law profession, the proportion of female practitioners is not high as that of men, and the proportion of female leaders is lower than that of men, leaving women at a disadvantage position. Among the provinces and cities where the programme organized training activities, the industry survey reported that the proportion of female lawyers is less than a half, [41][42][43][44] of which Beijing has the highest proportion of female lawyers in 2023, at 49%. [45] Simultaneously, the report of Beijing showed that in Beijing law firms, 45% of the partners are female lawyers, and about 22% of the directors of law firms are female lawyers, which is still a lower percentage of representation than that of male lawyers. [46] However, the public tends to choose female lawyers in divorce, inheritance, and labor disputes types of cases, which also provides female lawyers with certain space for survival and development. The data shows that when respondents appoint lawyers in divorce cases, the rate of appointing male lawyers is 10.01%, while the rate of appointing female lawyers is 55.81%.[47] Therefore, female lawyers who have received training have learned the principles of handling domestic violence cases and more experience in communicating with judges and clients, which may help them to achieve good results in handling cases in the field

[41] 《北京市女律师职业状况调查与分析报告》，2023，北京日报 (Report for Survey of the Professional Status of Female Lawyers in Beijing, 2023,Beijing Daily)https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1759768049733870517&wfr=spider&for=pc
[42] 《深圳女律师突破万人》, 2023, 深圳特区报, (The Number of Female Lawyers exceed 10,000 in Shenzhen, 2023, Shenzhen Special Zone Daily)https://sztqb.sznews.com/PC/content/202307/16/content_3093679.html
[43] 《江西南昌成立全省首个律师行业妇联》,2022,中国妇女报，(The Women's Federation of Lawyers in Jiangxi Nanchang has been established, 2022, Chinese Women)https://paper.cnwomen.com.cn/html/2022-
[44] 湖南省律协报告 http://www.hnlx.org.cn/show_c.php?t=1&id=6571 (Report from the Hunan Lawyers Association)
[45] 《北京市女律师职业状况调查与分析报告》，2023，北京日报(Report for Survey of the Professional Status of Female Lawyers in Beijing, 2023,Beijing Daily)https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1759768049733870517&wfr=spider&for=pc
[46] 《北京市女律师职业状况调查与分析报告》，2023，北京日报(Report for Survey of the Professional Status of Female Lawyers in Beijing, 2023,Beijing Daily)https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1759768049733870517&wfr=spider&for=pc
[47] 《北京市女律师职业状况调查与分析报告》，2023，北京日报(Report for Survey of the Professional Status of Female Lawyers in Beijing, 2023,Beijing Daily)https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1759768049733870517&wfr=spider&for=pc

of marriage and family matters and to develop their career path in a long way.

In addition, the output of the programme has empowered survivors of domestic violence with reference and professional support. In this programme, the UN-Women programme team and the SPC jointly released 'T*en Guiding Cases on Anti-domestic Violence in China*'. Through feedback from a survivor who attended the interview with the evaluation team, it is learned that her husband's behavior has not been recognized as domestic violence in the first hearing of her divorce case. After, she read a lot of literature for reference, which included the guiding cases. *'I have gone through a lot of legal provisions and cases. And some cases similar to mine have been recognized as cases of domestic violence. Even some cases that were not as serious as mine were recognized as domestic violence cases. In June this year, the Supreme Court issued ten guiding cases of anti-domestic violence. Among the guiding cases, I have found cases 8 and 9 which are very similar to mine, and in which domestic violence was indeed recognized.'*[48] Later, she chose to pursue an appeal, which she eventually won with the help of her lawyer.

Finding 26: The design and implementation of the programme has integrated gender, human rights and disability inclusion consideration. However, the response to the needs of marginalized groups is not sufficiently in-depth and detailed.

The design and implementation of this programme is a response to gender, human rights and disability inclusion. Based on the ESP, the writing of Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual took account of the special needs of the marginalized groups. The manual describes the difficulties that groups may face when seeking help, and solutions social workers can provide. This means that the situation in which vulnerable or marginalized groups live is seen, acknowledged and publicized. In the training, this information was also passed on to the social workers and lawyers who are trained. They would begin to understand the situation of these vulnerable or marginalized groups.

However, the response to the needs of marginalized groups is not sufficiently in-depth and detailed. The content of the training and the manual are generalized and introductory, which can only offer simple solutions for service providers. Specialized methods of intervention in details were not shown to trainees here. Also, a separate workshop related to this topic was not included in the design of the training.

Actually, the identities of victims of domestic violence are often intersecting, means that social workers need to learn more techniques to respond to the situation of the marginalized groups. A trainee working in a CSO which serves the hearing-impaired concluded that it is difficult for the hearing-impaired group to get support and help. On the one hand, they are not valued by their families and have less access to education and information. As a result, they have an outdated understanding of anti-domestic violence. For social workers, such a situation makes it difficult for them to intervene; on the other hand, resources and channels for the hearing-impaired group are inadequate.[49]Service provider may need targeted training in the future.

[48] From the interview with the C01-01 interviewee.
[49] Summary of the interview with B01-06 interviewee

5. CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation of the "Domestic Violence Prevention and Response in Post-COVID-19 China" programme examines key elements such as gender equality, human rights, and its overall effectiveness. Through desk research, surveys, and interviews, it's evident that the programme shows promise in addressing domestic violence and contributing to China's efforts to combat violence against women.

Conclusion 1: Promoting International Dialogue and Application of Standards

The programme aligns with international human rights and gender equality principles, reflecting UN Women's strategic objectives. By introducing global frameworks such as the "Essential Service Package" and implementing CEDAW recommendations, it helps apply and adapt international gender equality standards in China. Noteworthy achievements include issuing Ten Guiding Cases on Anti-Domestic Violence, creating the Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual, and hosting international seminars with the engagement from both international expert and local judges, CSO and academia from China. Its blend of international standards with local practices positions it as a crucial link between global norms and China's anti-domestic violence efforts.

Conclusion 2: Strategically Response to Domestic Challenges

The programme proactively tackles China's challenges in enforcing laws against domestic violence, specifically addressing the absence of clear directives and capacity building activities on practice for frontline workers and governmental service providers. This is achieved by incorporating international standards such as the Essential Service package (ESP) and tailoring them to the local context through local expertise, employing a participatory consulting approach. Moreover, the programme fostered close collaboration with CSOs, allowing to form an expert group able to conduct comprehensive training sessions for frontline workers and governmental service providers, equipping them with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively respond to DV cases. The training curriculum was designed based on international standards such as the Essential Service Package (ESP), ensuring that it encompasses best practices in DV prevention, intervention, and support.

Furthermore, the programme's collaborated with the Supreme People's Court (SPC) to address the identified challenge of lacking national guidance on domestic violence (DV) case trials. Leveraging principles outlined in the CEDAW recommendations, the efforts of the collaboration with SPC emphasize the importance of establishing clear and effective guidelines for handling DV cases within the judicial system.

Lastly, the challenges were strategically addressed with the issuance of *Ten Guiding Cases on Anti-Domestic Violence in China* and the opening of *International Symposium on Judicial Concepts and Practical Experience in Domestic Violence Cases Trial*

Conclusion 3: Navigating EVAW Programming in a Practical and Politically sensitive way

UN-Women's crucial role in advancing efforts to End Violence Against Women (EVAW) in China underscores the importance of navigating geopolitical complexities and sensitivities with finesse. The program team's adaptable

approach in engaging with both government and civil society is a remarkable achievement. With a focus on enhancing cooperation mechanisms, empowering service providers, and raising public awareness, the program is poised to make significant strides.

By employing a collaborative engagement strategy, the program successfully mobilized relevant stakeholders within China, including the SPC, esteemed academic institutions, and prominent CSOs dedicated to combating domestic violence. The team, playing a facilitating role, identified appropriate and skilled international experts to facilitate knowledge exchange with the SPC. Additionally, in the CAMF case, they pinpointed local frontline service providers to train government VAWG service providers. These collaborative efforts not only facilitated heightened cooperation mechanisms but also exemplified the team's adeptness in navigating the intricacies of EVAW programming with both pragmatism and sensitivity.

Conclusion 4: Celebrating Achievements and Promoting Enhanced Sustainability

The program has achieved remarkable success in implementing planned activities, demonstrating significant progress. These accomplishments highlight the program's effectiveness and dedication to its objectives. It's crucial to sustain this momentum for continued impact. The dissemination of the Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual stands as a testament to these achievements, with promising potential for wider impact in the future. Maintaining support for capacity building in anti-domestic violence services remains essential. These efforts underscore the program's commitment to sustainable change and inspire confidence in its future endeavors.

Conclusion 5: Creative problem-solving to address limiting efficiency and effectiveness on internal and external challenges.

The program has encountered significant hurdles amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite these challenges, the team has consistently demonstrated agility and responsiveness, particularly in addressing emergent needs. While these external factors may have posed initial setbacks, they have also provided valuable opportunities for innovation and adaptation. Internally, adjustments to the administrative working system (from ATLAS to QUANTUM) have understandably strained stability. However, this period of transition highlights the resilience and dedication of the team.

Conclusion 6: Efforts needs to be made to sustain and monitor the change on the well-being for Domestic Violence survivors.

Assessing the program's impact on directly enhancing the well-being of domestic violence victims presents an intriguing challenge. The beneficiaries directly impacted by the program include trainees and service providers. For instance, 73 percent of social workers and 59 percent of lawyers began providing anti-domestic violence services following the training. A majority of them reported actively incorporating the training's teachings into their daily practices. Furthermore, 94.4 percent of social workers acknowledged that supervision had positively contributed to their management of anti-domestic violence cases.

While legal aid has been extended to support 10 DV survivors, capturing the precise impact remains intricate. Encouragingly, several victims have secured personal safety protection orders and achieved successful mediations, showcasing tangible progress. However, it's important to acknowledge that the program's influence extends beyond

immediate outcomes, impacting beneficiaries in indirect yet significant ways. For instance, A good dissemination effect on social media has been achieved with a large number of netizens receiving related information. Online videos were used as the main advocacy material. Taking the transmission data as an example, views of the themed video released in the Global 16 Days Campaign in 2021 was five times more than that of the same period in 2020, reaching 1.79 million views. To comprehensively capture this impact, there's a call for innovative measurement techniques and sustained follow-up inquiries. Additionally, evaluating the efficacy of anti-domestic violence services provided by trained individuals post-training promises to enrich our understanding and further enhance support mechanisms for victims.

6. LESSONS LEARNED

Building on the findings, the evaluation has identified several key lessons to further advance the programme's goal: safeguarding and fostering healthy, constructive, and inclusive family relationships in post-COVID-19 China through collaborative, coordinated, and standardized domestic violence prevention and response initiatives involving both service providers and the public.

- **Focus on Partnerships:**

Recognize The programme recognized the successful collaboration with government amidst evolving macro-political dynamics. Emphasize the importance of identifying mutually beneficial entry points, suggesting ongoing exploration of partnerships with innovative governmental entities. Stress the need to continue prioritizing support for and collaboration with social organizations, with a focus on mapping potential partners and researching their working plans further. Partner Capacity:

The programme acknowledges the efforts made to improve partner capabilities. Highlight the importance of ongoing efforts to enhance administrative and financial capacities of existing women's organizations, underscoring their alignment with UN-Women's objectives.

- **Training for Social Workers:**

The programme recognizes the current engagement of social workers in initiatives aimed at providing comprehensive services. The team emphasizes the importance of providing systematic professional training for social workers involved in anti-domestic violence services, along with capacity support for experienced practitioners and organizational leaders. It can be beneficial to propose the expansion of basic training opportunities to equip a broader spectrum of social workers with essential knowledge and resources. Optimized Capacity Building for Government Departments:

The programme acknowledges the importance of government service providers in addressing domestic violence and emphasize the need to strengthen collaboration with relevant authorities. It is suggested to customize training content to align with their duties and enhance their engagement in future efforts.

- **Refined Public Advocacy:**

The programme highlights the importance of defining specific objectives for public advocacy and developing relevant materials. The team recommends tailoring advocacy efforts to specific target audiences and platforms, with a focus on evaluating effectiveness based on impact on perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors. Stress the importance of daily monitoring for strategy adjustment.

- **Response to DV Survivor's specific vulnerabilities:**

The programme emphasizes the importance of considering the specific experiences and needs of LGBT, disabled,

and other vulnerable communities in future programming.

- **Expert Collaboration:**

The programme's invaluable contribution in bringing together experts and practitioners in EVAW in China, especially in the knowledge production and dissemination, deserves recognition. Encouraging ongoing and sustainable coordination with an incentive mechanism among them is essential to amplify their impact in the future.

- **Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual:**

The positive reception of the Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual underscores its significance. Programme implementers should acknowledge its value and prioritize sustained efforts for post-promotion activities to fully leverage its impact.

- **Male participation:**

Acknowledge the existing efforts to empower female participants and highlight the importance of further encouraging male participation in training and public advocacy. Emphasize the need to expand the spectrum of beneficiaries to include lawyers and social workers, stressing the importance of male involvement in preventing DV behaviors.

- **Address Internal Bureaucratic Procedures:**

Recognize the ongoing efforts to address internal bureaucratic procedures. Emphasize the importance of maintaining momentum in streamlining processes to enhance program efficiency and minimize delays.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

In keeping with the principle of supporting programme improvement, the evaluation team inquired about suggestions for future programme improvement throughout the evaluation process, especially during interviews with beneficiaries and stakeholders. Based on the evaluation findings, consultation from stakeholders, and considered the guidance for future work and feasibility, the evaluation team provides the following recommendations for the future development of the programme:

Reference	Recommendation	Target	Timeframe	Priority
Programme Management Recommendations				
Finding 2，6，8	**Recommendation 1: Maintain Targeted Partnerships** Priority Actions: • Continuously assess and update the domestic economic, political, and cultural landscape in China to refine cooperation strategies accordingly.	- UN Women China office - UN Agencies	Long-term	High
Finding 5, 18, 19	**Recommendation 2: Strengthen Internal Management Support** Priority Actions: • Integrate considerations for objective challenges into the administrative management process, providing flexible support for the implementation team when facing major adjustments. • Strengthen administrative support for partner women's organizations, adapting to their current capacity.	- UN Women China office	Long-term	Medium
Finding8, 18	**Recommendation 3: Optimize Monitoring Tools** Priority Actions: • Try to identify indicators and methodologies to measure increased public awareness and substantive capacity in the context of domestic violence/gender equality issues.	- UN Women M&E team - Implementing partners	Short-term	High

Programmatic Recommendations				
Finding2, 13, 17, 20, 21	**Recommendation 4: Maintain Cooperation in the Justice Sector** Priority Actions: • Maintain active engagement with the justice sector and align program priorities, accordingly, proposing suitable initiatives to address their needs.	- UN Women China office	Average/Long-term	High
Finding3, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25	**Recommendation 5: Extend Capacity-Building for Human Resources** Priority Actions: • Continue providing advanced training for senior practitioners and heads of organizations interested in anti-domestic violence services, including capacity building for policy advocacy. • Establish a diversified and long-term experience exchange platform for anti-domestic violence service providers.	- UN Women China office - Responsible Party - Donors (funding reference)	Average/Long-term	High
Finding9, 23	**Recommendation 6: Keep Focusing on Local Experience and Knowledge** Priority Actions: • Maintain the ongoing promotion and iteration of practical knowledge achievements, including revising, publicly releasing, and updating the Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual. • Publicize the Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual to reach broader and more profound impact in the future.	- UN Women programme team - Implementing partners - UN Agencies - Donors (funding reference)	Long-term	High
Finding14, 22	**Recommendation 7: Continue to cooperate with civil society organizations in advocacy** Priority Actions: • Continue to collaborate with civil society organizations for local-level advocacy activities and support them to make their voice heard. • Further refine and tailor advocacy efforts to reach target audiences / beneficiaries.	- UN Women China office - Implementing partners - CSOs	Long-term	Medium

Finding25, 26	**Recommendation 8: Increase the attention to the DV victims' complex vulnerabilities** Priority Actions: • Maintain the current links and establish new connections with CSOs serving different beneficiaries and provide them with resources such as the Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual.	- UN Women programme team - Implementing partners - CSOs - Donors (funding reference)	Average/Long-term	Medium
Finding8, 17	**Recommendation 9: Make achievable and focused objectives for future programmes** Priority Actions: • Make the programme's objectives to be more focused and achievable, especially regarding the establishment of policy mechanisms. This task needs to be done in a long way with notable uncertainties.	- UN Women programme team	Long-term	Medium

ANNEX 1 TERMS OF REFERENCE (ToR)

Background

UN Women, grounded in the vision of equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, works for the elimination of discrimination and violence against women and girls, the empowerment of women, and the achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security. UN Women's China Office (the Office) supports and carries out work on (i) enhancing women's economic empowerment; (ii) ending violence against women (EVAW); and (iii) innovative work to address gender issues in China. In addition to the above, UN Women also actively participates in and contributes to various UN inter-agency processes and collaborates with UN organizations around specific programme areas. In China, according to the recent global Violence against Women Prevalence Estimates 2018, the prevalence point estimate of lifetime Intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence among ever married/partnered women aged 15 to 49 years is 19%. In China, notable legal and policy achievements on Ending Violence against Women (EVAW) have been made as the National Anti-Domestic Violence Law has been issued and implemented in 2016, till date, 16 provinces issued their local anti-domestic violence regulations. UN Women in China has been working on this area for over a decade with a comprehensive approach towards strengthening women's equitable access to VAWG services and advocating for positive social norms changes by fostering a multi-stakeholder engagement including men, boys, and young people. Under the EVAW portfolio, the Office implemented the project "Domestic Violence Prevention and Response in Post CoVID-19 China", which works on the strengthening of essential response service to women and girls subject to gender-based violence in social service sector and justice service sector. Initiated in December 2020, with a total budget of USD 730,620.56 funded by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and PILnet, the "Domestic Violence Prevention and Response in Post CoVID-19 China" project aims to improve women and girls' access to quality and coordinated domestic violence (DV) prevention and response services. The project has been implemented by UN Women and Beijing Dongcheng Yuanzhong Family and Community Development Service Center (Yuanzhong). As the project is reaching its end in June 2023, the office plans to undertake a summative evaluation to assess progress towards achieving intended results, to compile lesson learned and best practices, and to generate knowledge to inform the future programming on EVAW of UN Women.

Descriptions of the project

Name of the project: "Domestic Violence Prevention and Response in Post CoVID-19 China"

Donor: The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and PILnet

Geographic Coverage: National and with project activities held in Beijing, Hunan, Guangdong, and Jiangxi province.

Implementing Partner： Yuanzhong (Based in Beijing, China)

Estimated beneficiaries: 29 CSOs in Beijing, Hunan, Guangdong, and Jiangxi province. 300 frontline service providers in Hunan, Gansu, Sichuan, Yunnan and Heilongjiang province. Outcome: People's lives in China are improved further as headway is made in ensuring access to childcare, education, healthcare services, elderly care, housing, and social assistance, and more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from equitable and public services and

social protection systems as well as accelerated efforts to reduce gender inequality and other forms of social inequality throughout the life- course

Outputs:

1. National and local service providers have increased capacities to deliver quality, coordinated essential services to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls including in public emergencies.

2. Women, girls, men, and boys including influencers have enhanced awareness and understanding and are mobilized in favor of respectful relationships, healthy social norms, and promotion of gender equality. Stakeholders: All-China Women's Federation and its local branches, the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China, research institutions, civil society organizations, women's rights' organizations, social media platforms, embassies in Beijing, UN agencies, Gender-based Violence Survivors. Beneficiaries: Frontline Gender-based violence service providers, women's rights organizations, Gender-based Violence Survivors.

Stakeholders: All-China Women's Federation and its local branches, the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China, research institutions, civil society organizations, women's rights' organizations, social media platforms, embassies in Beijing, UN agencies, Gender-based Violence Survivors.

Beneficiaries: Frontline Gender-based violence service providers, women's rights organizations, Gender-based Violence Survivors.

Purpose of the evaluation

The purpose of this evaluation is to provide useful learning to further strengthen the DV prevention and response services in the local context, to improve evidence-based prevention and social norm change, demonstrate accountability to donors and stakeholders, and inform and guide future EVAW programming at UN Women China. It will also inform programming of other UN agencies such as UNFPA, and government counterparts like All-China Women's Federation and its local branches who are taking the coordination role to deliver DV response services.

Evaluation objectives, criteria and key questions

1) Evaluation objectives

The specific objectives of the final evaluation are the following:

- to assess the project's progress towards the expected outputs and outcomes set forth in the project results framework along the OECD-DAC criteria: relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and gender equality and human rights;
- to assess to what extent the project has engaged with key DV response service providers at the national and local level to strengthen the GBV essential services for women and girls;
- to assess to what extent the social norm change campaigns has contributed to building up of zero tolerance environment for EVAW to address the root cause of GBV;
- to assess the level of cooperation and coordination amongst key stakeholders of the project.
- to identify and validate lessons learnt, good practices, and examples of interventions that support the prevention and response to GBV, including DV; and
- to provide a set of clear, forward-looking, actionable recommendations for UN Women interventions, and generate knowledge to inform replicable, scaled-up interventions and guide future EVAW programming.
- Analyze how human rights approach and gender equality principles are integrated in the design and

implementation.

2) Evaluation Criteria and Key Questions

Relevance: the extent to which the project has contributed to addressing the needs identified in its design	• To what extent were the project's strategies relevant to local and national contexts and aligned with national priorities?
	• How has the project adapted to contextual changes, including the CoVID-19, in order to remain relevant?
	• To what extent did the project align with and address the needs and priorities of the intended beneficiaries and the principle of "leaving no one behind"?
Coherence: the extent to which the project addresses synergies and interlinkages with UN Women's overall programming on EVAW (internal coherence) and complements other actors' interventions on EVAW in China (external coherence).	• To what extent is the project coherent internally? Is the project aligned with UN Women's strategic planning?
	• What is the comparative advantage of UN Women in the implementation of the EVAW Agenda, compared with other UN entities and key partners in China? To what extent has the project capitalized on its comparative advantage?
	• To what extent is the project coherent externally with the interventions of other development actors in China (particularly within the UN system)?
Effectiveness: the extent to which the project has contributed towards its delivering outputs to achieve the outcomes targeting the beneficiaries to reach output and outcome level results	• To what extent did the project deliver planned outputs?
	• To what extent did the output level interventions translate into progress towards outcomes?
	• To what extent have capacities of duty-bearers and rights-holders been strengthened as a result of the project?
	• Were there any unexpected results (either positive or negative)? • How did the project minimize the unintended negative consequences (dividers) and built on the positive consequences (connectors)?
	• What strategies work/did not work in achieving the planned result?
	• What measurable changes in gender equality and 8 women's empowerment have occurred as a result of the project?
Efficiency: the extent to which the project was efficiently managed, implemented, and has delivered quality outputs, against what was planned (including official amendments)	• Have financial and human resources been allocated sufficiently and strategically to achieve project outcomes and outputs?
	• Have UN Women's organizational structures, systems and mechanisms effectively supported delivery of the project?
Sustainability: the extent to which the project has potential for sustainability	• To what extent has the project developed the capacity of government stakeholders, civil society organizations, women's rights organizations, and other beneficiaries to ensure sustainability of efforts and benefits beyond the project?
	• Are there any mechanisms developed and/or interventions linked with existing mechanisms at local and national levels to ensure continuation?
Gender Equality and Human Rights: the extent to which	• To what extent have gender equality, disability

the project has integrated gender, human rights and disability inclusion into the project design and implementation	inclusion and human rights considerations been integrated into the project design and implementation? How to better incorporate them?
	• To what extent did the project address and respond to existing power dynamics and gender relations?

Apart from the criteria, gender is cross-cutting and gender aspects should be considered in all areas of analysis.

Scope of the evaluation

The evaluation will focus on the project implementation period from 01 December 2020 – 30 June 2023. The evaluation will reach out to all principal stakeholders of the project including donors, government, CSOs and women organizations. The evaluation will mainly be conducted at Beijing, China. The final evaluation will primarily answer the following questions outlined in the Evaluation Criteria provided below. These questions are only indicative, and the consultants are expected to jointly review and propose revisions at the inception stage. It will be finalized in consultation with UN Women during the inception stage.

Evaluation Ethics and Norms

The supplier and its personal working for this evaluation should have both personal and professional integrity and abide by the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for evaluation and the UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN system to ensure that the rights of individuals involved in the evaluation are respected. The consultant must act with cultural sensitivity and pay attention to protocols, codes and recommendations that may be relevant to their interactions with women. As part of the Inception Report, the consultant will develop a specific protocol for the conduct of the 9 evaluation and data collection in line with WHO Guidelines on conducting research on violence against women. All data collected through the evaluation is property of UN Women, and must be provided to the organization, if requested, in a word format. In addition, UN Women information security policy on protecting the integrity and confidentiality of data must be adhered to. The consultants must explicitly declare their independence from any organizations that have been involved in designing, executing, or advising any aspect of the UN Women China project that is the subject of evaluation. The selection process will ensure that the consultants do not have any relationship with the project in the past, present, or foreseen in the near future. If any wrongdoing is uncovered, the UN Women Legal Framework for addressing non-compliance with UN conduct must be followed.

Evaluation methodology

The evaluation methodology will be non-experimental and rely primarily on mixed-methods data collection and analysis aligned with the principles of gender equality and human rights. The rationale behind key methodological decisions, including sample selection and data collection tool development and administration, and their limitations should be systematically elaborated in the evaluation outputs. To ensure accuracy and credibility of the findings, data should be triangulated with the use of multiple primary and secondary data collection methods and sources, including but not limited to desk reviews, document analysis, survey, key informant interviews with identified key stakeholders and case studies, and reviewed and validated through consultations with the evaluation management and reference groups.

Evaluation Limitations

The supplier will rely on the accuracy and completeness of the provided documents by UN Women with independent verification of the information provided, where possible. To avoid biases raised, the information will be triangulated and validated with the offices and the Evaluation Management and Reference Groups.

Evaluation phases, timeframe and deliverables

1 Evaluation phases

the process of evaluation shall include the following five phases:

1) Preparation, mainly devoted to structuring the evaluation approach, preparing the TOR, compiling programme documentation, and hiring the evaluation company.

2) Inception, which will involve a stakeholder's analysis, reconstruction of theory of change, inception meetings, inception report and finalization of evaluation methodology.

3) Data collection and analysis, including desk research and preparation of field missions, visits to project sites;

4) Data analysis and synthesis stage, focusing on data analyzed, interpretation of findings and drafting of an Evaluation Report; and 5) Dissemination and follow-up, which will entail the development of a Management Response by UN Women.

The evaluation team will be responsible for inception, data collection and data analysis and synthesis.

2 Inception phase:

At the beginning of the consultancy, the supplier will be provided with key sources of information for an initial desk review. The inception meetings will be conducted with the UN team. At the end of this phase an inception report that will include the refined evaluation methodology will be delivered. The inception report will be validated and approved by UN Women. The following information will be supplied by UN Women and Yuanzhong (Responsible Partner of the project) to support the inception phase:

Full project document, results-based monitoring framework used to measure performance.

- UN Women donor report and relevant content in UN Women annual report.
- Available monitoring data and relevant information collected at output level and beyond.
- Key project outputs such as knowledge products, reports and agendas from meetings and workshops.
- Relevant documents as requested by the consultant such as policies and knowledge products completed as outputs of the project.
- A comprehensive list of beneficiaries and stakeholders and contacts for data collection.

3 Data collection phase: based on the inception phase, the supplier will carry out an in-depth desk review, and field mission/s will be conducted to complete data collection and triangulation of information. Interviews and focus group discussions with key stakeholders, as relevant, will take place.

4 Data analysis and synthesis phase: The collected information will be analyzed, and the evaluation report will be delivered. A validation meeting will be organized where the supplier will validate the final report with participating UN agencies to be approved by UN Women.

5 Evaluation Timeframe and deliverables

The overall duration of the provision of services is tentatively from 28 June 2023 and 30 September 2023. The supplier will be responsible for the completion and submission of the deliverables outlined below. The responsibilities include the provision of technical expertise on designing, conducting and analyzing collected data and field efforts and the management of all communication and coordination with UN Women. The supplier will be the accountable in terms of finalizing methodology, data collection and analysis and drafting and finalization of reports. Also, the supplier will be responsible for the implementation of the evaluation plan, data collection including conducting field interviews with beneficiaries and liaising directly with district/local level implementing

partners and stakeholders, and analysis of key findings and recommendations and inputs across all deliverables.

Key deliverables	Details of expected deliverables	Timeframe
1. Inception Report + presentation to ERG (clean and track-change version) which should mention inclusion of a comprehensive stakeholder analysis, an evaluation matrix, data collection tools, ethical protocol, proposed schedule of tasks, activities and deliverables, a refined evaluation methodology and a reconstructed Theory of change.)	1. Conduct an analysis of the project documents, with the support of the national consultant. 2. Conduct working meetings with the UN Women China focal points to plan the evaluation. 3. Draft the Inception Report with necessary input and feedback from the National Consultant and submit it to ERG and EMG for review and approval. The Inception Report should include the methodology, evaluation matrix, data collection tools, sampling, stakeholder mapping for the evaluation, ethical protocols, and the workplan. 4. Present the methodology and approach for the evaluation to the ERG for input and finalization. 5. Incorporate feedback and/or additional findings provided by the ERG and EMG and submit a revised Inception Report.	By 14 July 2023
2. Data collection and presentation of preliminary findings	Data Collection and PowerPoint Presentation with the Preliminary Findings: 1. Develop a draft PowerPoint Presentation including information gathered through the data collection and data analysis. The presentation is intended for a virtual debriefing session (for project stakeholders) held after completion of data collection to identify gaps and address issues. 2. Present the preliminary findings to the ERG and EMG in the virtual debriefing sessions 3. Incorporate feedback and/or additional findings provided by ERG and EMG for the presentation on Preliminary Findings.	By 25 August 2023
3. Draft + Final Evaluation Report, Two-Page Evaluation Findings Brief and Project Learning document. (Minimum 3 rounds of revisions)	Final Evaluation Report: 1. Lead the drafting and submit the draft Evaluation Report (40 pages max excluding annexes) including an updated Results Framework, the Two-Page Evaluation Findings Brief, and the draft Project Learning document (for external stakeholders' use) to the EMG and subsequently to the ERG for review. 2. Incorporate all feedback received from the ERG and EMG and submit the following finalized documents. -Final Evaluation Report -Final Two-Page Evaluation Findings Brief. -Final knowledge sharing Innovative	By 20 September 2023

	Project Learning Document All documents highlighted in this section must follow relevant UN guidelines and processes outlined and formatted in accordance with UN Women branding guidelines for technical publication.	

ANNEX 2 FULL LIST OF ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY THE PROGRAMME

outcome / output	Supporting activities	Specific tasks
Outcome: People's lives in China are improved further as headway is made in ensuring access to childcare, education, healthcare services, elderly care, housing, and social assistance, and more people in China, including left-behind groups, benefit from equitable and public services and social protection systems as well as accelerated efforts to reduce gender inequality and other forms of social inequality throughout the life- course		
Output 1: National and local service providers have increased capacities to deliver quality, coordinated essential services to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls including in public emergencies.	**Activity 1.1** Strengthen the capacity of local governmental duty bearers to administer DV prevention and response services through service-guideline development, knowledge sharing, and capacity development activities based on the global Essential Services Package and/or relevant international and national standards and best practices.	1.1.1 Organize a Programme Launch and National Consultation Workshop on Standardizing DV Prevention and Response Services to identify gaps and challenges in normal situations and during CoVID-19, analyze regional commonalities and variances, present sharing and stories by frontline service providers and DV survivors, discuss ways to strengthen inclusivity of marginalized communities in law enforcement and service delivery, address intersectional forms of discrimination and violence, introduce essential services package, seek inputs on service standardization and make plan to standardize services
		1.1.2 Develop National Standard-Operating-Procedure (SOP) Guidelines, sectoral guidelines, provincial guidelines, and/or equivalent on Essential DV Prevention and Response Services (Essential Services) to operationalize national laws and policies, standardize DV prevention and response services in normal situations and public emergencies, mainstream inclusion of marginalized communities into law enforcement and service delivery, and provide measurable indicators on key tasks and deliverables for governmental and non-governmental service providers in alignment with

		the Essential Services Package and other international frameworks and national best practices.
		1.1.3 Develop National Training Modules on Essential Services Roll-Out based on the National SOP, sectoral guidelines, provincial guidelines, and/or equivalent, the Essential Services Package and other existing international and national knowledge products and capacity development toolkits.
		1.1.4 Establish a national cohort of trainers on essential DV services by identifying staff of national, provincial, and local level governmental and non-governmental service providers who have pre-existing knowledge, skills, experience, and influence in coordinating and facilitating DV prevention and response services.
		1.1.5 Organize National Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshops on Essential Services Roll-Out for governmental and non-governmental service providers from different regions, provinces, and localities in China to familiarize with the SOP, learn skills and knowledge related to essential DV services, and develop capacity to design and facilitate local follow-up trainings.
		1.1.6 Provide technical supports to participants of the ToT and additional financial and coordination support to participants from the two pilot cities to facilitate local trainings, foster local ownership of knowledge and skills and enable roll-out of standardized essential services.
		1.1.7 Organize a National Refresher Training and Programme Completion Workshop to realign knowledge, skills, and expectations of the trainers at different levels, as well as to summarize best practices and lessons learned from the development of the SOP and the training module, the roll-out of the ToT and follow-up trainings, and the roll-out of the SOPs at local level.

	Activity 1.2 Strengthen the capacity of CSOs to undertake DV prevention and response services, address gaps in service delivery, and advocate for improved protection of rights and interests of DV survivors through knowledge sharing and capacity development activities based on relevant international and national standards and best practices.	1.2.1 Organize a National CSO Consultation Workshop to identify common challenges faced by CSO duty-bearers and DV survivors in continuing service provision and sustaining operation during CoVID-19, assess difficulties and concerns of different marginalized communities in accessing services, analyze quality, efficiency and inclusivity of DV response during CoVID-19, provide input on standardizing DV services in normal situations and public emergencies, and discuss ways to strengthen DV response in the post-CoVID-19 recovery and for future public emergencies.
		1.2.2 Develop standard training modules of social services and legal aids for DV prevention and response based on Essential Service Package. Organize a National Training on Essential Services Roll-Out for CSO service providers and legal aid lawyers to familiarize with the framework and provisions of the Essential Services, develop knowledge and skills on supporting governmental delivery of essential services, strengthen capacity to monitor service delivery and advocate for better protection of women, girls, and marginalized communities.
		1.2.3 Provide technical supports to local CSOs and legal aid lawyers and financial support for those who have experienced severe financial difficulties during the CoVID-19 outbreak on strengthening monitoring of the delivery of essential DV prevention and response services and advocating for strengthening DV prevention and response during CoVID-19.
		1.2.4 Organize a National CSO-Sector Refresher Training and Best Practice Sharing Workshop to realign knowledge, skills, and expectations among CSO trainers, summarize best practices from CSOs on delivery and monitoring of essential DV prevention and response services and identify strategies and tactics to further improve quality and efficiency of CSO response to DV.

	Activity 1.3 Promote collaboration between local government duty-bearers and CSOs to jointly administer DV prevention and response services through joint Government (Gov)-CSO DV prevention and response workshops and piloting of Gov-CSO collaboration models based on international and national best practices.	1.3.1 Organize international knowledge exchange activities for service providers from China and the rest of the Asia-Pacific region to share respective best practices on Joint Government CSO Service Delivery Models, discuss regional commonality and differences and brainstorm on ways to adapt regional best practices to the Chinese context. This activity may subject to adjustment considering the global CoVID-19 pandemic situation.
		1.3.2 Organize a National Workshop on Developing and Improving Government-CSO Coordination Mechanisms to present results and findings from the international knowledge exchange, share existing and evidence-based national and local level best practices, discuss entry points for establishing coordination mechanisms at different localities, and develop timeline for developing pilot coordination models. This activity may subject to adjustment considering the global CoVID-19 pandemic situation.
		1.3.3 Establish and Strengthen Gov-CSO Coordination Mechanisms in Two Pilot Cities to improve quality, efficiency, and coherence of service provision through stakeholder engagement, consultation with marginalized communities, need assessment, initial Gov-CSO meeting, development of local coordination guideline and mechanism and quarterly monitoring and reporting.
		1.3.4 Strengthen Data Collection, Reporting and Monitoring of DV Cases in Two Pilot cities by providing financial and technical support to local Government and CSOs to set up database, develop data collection and analysis standard, collect data, and generate report on a quarterly basis.
Output 2 Women, girls, men, and boys including influencers have enhanced awareness and	**Activity 2.1** Raise public awareness throughout China on the need and the urgency to prevent domestic violence and promote healthy,	2.1.1 Organize a national consultation and planning workshop to seek guidance and inputs from communications and media-sector professionals on overall strategies and tactics, entry points, content generation and

understanding and are mobilized in favour of respectful relationships, healthy social norms, and promotion of gender equality.	constructive and inclusive family relations through innovative and participatory video-sharing activities on emerging social networking platforms.	promotion, audience engagement and interactions, ethical standards, inclusion of marginalized communities and monitoring and evaluation for an interactive and participatory awareness raising campaign promoting DV prevention and healthy, constructive and inclusive family relations on video-sharing platforms.
		2.1.2 Develop creative, innovative, inclusive, interactive and cultural-friendly video-content on challenging gender-based stereotypes, stigmas and discriminations, advocating for inclusion of marginalized communities, promoting DV prevention, address emerging DV risks in public emergencies and building healthy, constructive and inclusive family relations in the context of normal situations and CoVID-19 through collaboration with video-sharing platforms and other relevant communications and media-sector partners
		2.1.3 Launch and coordinate a 16-month comprehensive video-sharing campaign to celebrate the sixth and the seventh anniversaries of the passage of the National Anti-Domestic Violence Law, raise awareness on the DV shadow pandemic during CoVID-19, challenges gender-based stereotypes, stigmas and discriminations, advocate for inclusion of marginalized communities, promote video content generated by UN Women and its partners on DV prevention and healthy, constructive and inclusive family relations, and invite users of video-sharing platforms to create videos and participate in a competition for most creative and impactful video submissions
	Activity 2.2 Enrich and substantiate online video-sharing campaign by promoting and livestreaming offline dialogue and synergy among policy	2.2.1 Organize offline launch event of video-sharing campaign on or around the 2021 UNiTE 16 Days of the passage of the National Anti-Domestic Violence law to promote theme, agenda and key messages of the campaign

	formulators, service providers, DV survivors and the public on ways to prevent domestic violence and promote healthy, constructive, and inclusive family relations.	and encourage the general public to participate in the campaign, as well as to share knowledge and raise awareness among the public on progresses achieved and remaining challenges in the implementation of the National Anti-Domestic Violence law.
		2.2.2 Organize two offline events to celebrate the sixth and seventh anniversary of the passage of the National Anti-Domestic Violence law to review progresses made by the campaign in 2021 and 2022 and promote creative and innovative videos submitted by users of video-sharing platforms on challenging gender-based stereotypes, stigmas and discriminations, advocating for inclusion of marginalized communities, promoting DV prevention, address emerging DV risks in public emergencies and building healthy, constructive and inclusive family relations.
Source: UN Women programme document, evaluation ToR		

ANNEX 3 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Output	Indicator	Target	Results	Completion Rate (Results/ target %)	Progress towards achievements of indicators
Output 1: National and local service providers have increased capacities to deliver quality, coordinated essential services to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls including in public emergencies	Indicator 1.1: # of Standard-Operating-Procedure (SOP) Guidelines, sectoral guidelines, provincial guidelines, and/or equivalent developed to operationalize the National Anti-Domestic Violence law implementation and essential DV prevention and response service provision in normal situations and public emergencies with UN Women's support	2	2	100%	2 SOP for Social Service Sector and Justice Sector 1. Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual, developed by national women's rights organization Yuanzhong, with support from UN Women, 2022 2. Ten Guiding Cases on Anti-Domestic Violence in China are nationally launched and introduced by the Supreme People's Court of China on 19th June, 2023
	Indicator 1.2: # of training modules on essential DV prevention and response services developed	2	3	150%	3 Training Modules has been developed. 1- Based on the development of the Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual, a five-day training module has been developed, 2022. 2- A 3-day training modules has been

					developed by expert from China Association of Family and Marriage for the Government GBV Service provider 3- A 2-day Training for lawyers has been developed by expert from Yuanzhong
	Indicator 1.3: # of intersectional forms of discrimination and violence referenced and addressed in the SOP Guidelines and training modules	4	4	100%	Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual. Training materials have two specific chapters addressing violence against SOGIE community, Women with Disability, Children, Elderly Women and Women Living with HIV
	Indicator 1.4: # of Government-CSO coordination mechanisms established and/or strengthened	2	0	0	2 visits were held in Shenzhen and Changsha, but the programme was not substantially promoted piloting of Gov-CSO collaboration models
	Indicator 1.5: % of participants in the National Training of Trainers (ToT) who reported strengthened confidence and capacity to coordinate and deliver DV prevention and response in normal situations and public emergencies	70%	87.41%	124.87%	Based on the post-test result from the training workshop with 397 government service providers on GBV essential service package.

	Indicator 1.6: % of participants in the National ToT who reported strengthened knowledge and skills to facilitate trainings on DV prevention and response	70%	79.84%	114%	79.84% based on the post-test result from the training workshop with social service providers. (69 frontline service providers from 37 CSO) Missing data on government service providers
	Indicator 1.7: % of participants in the CSO Training who reported increased knowledge and skills to participate in and contribute to the provision of essential DV prevention and response services in normal situations and public emergencies	70%	90%	129%	90% based on the evaluation survey result from training workshop with social service providers. (30 frontline service providers from CSO, and 39 lawyers)
	Indicator 1.8: % of participants in trainings and capacity development activities who reported increased knowledge and skills to address intersectionality of violence and protect marginalized and at-risk communities	70%	93.20%	133%	93.2% based on the post-test result from the training workshop with social service providers. (69 frontline service providers from 37CSO) The Post test is designed to include the address 4 intersecting violence as the training manual
Output 2: Women, girls, men, and boys including influencers, have enhanced awareness and understanding and are mobilized in favor of respectful relationships,	Indicator 2.1: # of video-sharing campaigns organized to raise awareness and foster social norm change on DV prevention and family relations in normal situations and during	3	4	133%	In total, during the programme implementation, 4 social media campaign has been launched they are: - 2021 16- days: “I’m With Her”. - 2022 19th June: “Dad

healthy social norms, and promotion of gender equality	COVID-19				Listen". - 2022 12th August: "Acknowledge Insecurity, Respect Boundaries". - 2022 25th November: "Be the light in the Dark"
	Indicator 2.2: # of video messages produced by the programme to tackle gender-based stigmas, stereotypes and discriminations, advocate for inclusion of marginalized communities, promote DV prevention, address emerging DV risks in COVID-19 and build healthy, constructive, and inclusive family relations	4	4	100%	4 video messages were produced, in consultation with women living with HIV/AIDs, LGBTQ+, women with disabilities and rural women, young women and girls, with visual representation of each group
	Indicator 2.3: # of video clips submitted by users of the video-sharing platforms to tackle gender-based stigmas, stereotypes and discriminations, advocate for inclusion of marginalized communities, address emerging DV risks in COVID-19 and promote DV prevention and build healthy, constructive, and inclusive family relations	150	445	296%	In addition to video content, based on the advice from the social media platform Weibo, the programme collected data with original texts and pictures that the users used the tag to amplify the discussion to tackle gender-based stigma, stereotypes and discrimination, promoting positive social norms change
	Indicator 2.4: # of viewers and readers reached by the video-sharing campaigns	1,000,000	222,669,317	22267%	101,600,000 for Year One 121,069,317 for Year Two The prompt support and buy-in of the social media

					platform helped programme campaigns to reach more viewers/readers.
	Indicator 2.5: # of comments, and insights positively tackle gender-based stigmas, stereotypes and discriminations, advocate for inclusion of marginalized communities, address emerging DV risks in COVID-19 and promote DV prevention and build healthy, constructive and inclusive family relations generated by the video-sharing campaigns	9,000	44,615	495%	+395%

Data source: Domestic Violence Prevention and Response in Post COVID-19 China Report Number 3 (UN Women Donor Report, Dec 2023) and surveys conducted for this evaluation.

ANNEX 4 LIST OF KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWED

Role	Name	Sex	No.	Method
Beneficiaries	Social worker	Female	5	Online meeting
	Social worker	Male	1	Online meeting
	Lawyer	Female	5	Online meeting
	Trainees for governmental service provider training	Female	1	Online meeting
	Survivor of DV	Female	1	Online meeting
Partners	Yuanzhong	Female	2	Online meeting
UN agency	UN Women programme team	Female	2	Onsite meeting
	UN Women partnership specialist	Female	1	Online meeting
Other collaborators	Social media (Sina Weibo)	Female	1	Online meeting
	Advocacy video maker	Female	1	Online meeting
Professionals	Trainer for social worker training	Female	1	Online meeting
	Trainer for lawyer training	Female	1	Online meeting
	Governmental service provider training designer	Female	1	Online meeting
	EVAW expert for manual development	Female	1	Online meeting
		TOTAL 24		

ANNEX 5 EVALUATION MATRIX (indicators, data sources, data collection methods)

criteria	Sub Questions	Indicators	Collection method(s)	Data source	Assumptions
Relevance： the extent to which the programme has contributed to addressing the needs identified in its design	• To what extent does the intervention align with, and contribute to, international conventions (e.g. CEDAW, SDG) and related documents (e.g. Concluding Observations), and other relevant international agreements on human rights and gender equality?	• Number of stakeholders, across different stakeholder groups, that agree that the programme was aligned with international agreements on human rights and gender equality. • Evidence of the programme document content aligned with international agreements on human rights and gender equality	• Document analysis • Interviews	• UN Women websites • UN Women programme staff • National Counterparts • Implementing Partner • other key stakeholders	• Information is available • National counterparts are willing/able to meet
	• To what extent were the programme's strategies relevant to local and national contexts and aligned with national priorities?	• Number of stakeholders, across different stakeholder groups, that agree that the programme was adapted to local and national context and aligned with national priorities. • Quality and type of studies/analysis and documents utilized to determine the needs and priorities.			

		• Other evidence of the document content adapted to contextual changes during the programme design phase and implementation phase.			
	• How has the programme adapted to contextual changes, including the Covid-19, in order to remain relevant?	• Qualitative evidence of adaptation to contextual changes as perceived by stakeholders. • Evidence of the document content adapted to contextual changes during the programme design phase and implementation phase			
	• To what extent did the programme align with and address the needs and priorities of the intended beneficiaries and the principle of "leaving no one behind"?	• Qualitative evidence on beneficiary satisfaction. • Number of beneficiaries agree that the programme meet with their needs and priorities. • Evidence of intended beneficiaries are fully included in the programme documents.			
	• To what extent is stakeholder participation relevant to the intervention?	• Number of stakeholders involved agree that the intervention match their needs. • Evidence of relevant stakeholders are fully included in the documents			
Coherence： the extent to which the	• To what extent is the programme coherent internally? Is the programme aligned with	• Qualitative evidence that the programme fits with UN Women's strategic planning.	• Document analysis • Interviews	• UN Women programme staff	• Information is available • National

programme addresses synergies and interlinkages with UN Women's overall programming on EVAW (internal coherence) and complements other actors' interventions on EVAW in China (external coherence).	UN Women's strategic planning?			• National Counterparts • Implementing Partner • other key stakeholders	counterparts are willing/able to meet
	• What is the comparative advantage of UN Women in the implementation of the EVAW Agenda, compared with other UN entities and key partners in China? To what extent has the programme capitalized on its comparative advantage?	• Qualitative evidence that UN Women's comparative advantage in the implementation of the EVAW Agenda is reflected in the programme as perceived by other UN agencies. • Qualitative evidence that UN Women's comparative advantage in the implementation of the EVAW Agenda is reflected in the programme as perceived by other UN Women China officers.			
	• To what extent is the programme coherent externally with the interventions of other development actors in China (particularly within the UN system)?	• Qualitative evidence of coordination and avoidance of duplication. • Number of similar/relevant programme coordinating efforts with the programme.			
Effectiveness: the extent to which the programme has contributed	• To what extent did the programme deliver planned outputs?	• Number of Standard-Operating-Procedure (SOP) Guidelines, sectoral guidelines, provincial guidelines, and/or equivalent developed cause of the implementation of this programme. • Number of training modules on essential DV prevention and response services developed.	• Document analysis • Monitoring records • Interviews	• UN Women programme staff • UN Women websites	• Information is available • All key stakeholders are willing/able

towards its delivering outputs to achieve the outcomes targeting the beneficiaries to reach output and outcome level results		• Number of GOV-CSO coordination mechanisms established in China. • Number of video-sharing campaigns organized to raise awareness and foster social norm change on DV prevention in normal situations and during Covid-19 • Number of videos produced by the programme team	• Survey • Case study	• National government website • All key stakeholders	to meet • The data of media platforms can be monitored and tracked.
	• To what extent did the output level interventions translate into progress towards outcomes?	• The percentage of participants in the government service training who reported recognition of DV with gender and strengthened confidence and capacity to coordinate and deliver DV prevention and response in normal situations and public emergencies. • The percentage of participants in the CSO training who reported recognition of DV with gender and increased knowledge and skills to participate in, and contribute to, provision of essential DV prevention and response services in normal situations and public emergencies. • Number of social workers who reported have benefited from the Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual. • Number of government service providers who			

		reported have benefited from the implementation of SOPs. • Number of video clips submitted by users of the video-sharing platforms. • Number of viewers and readers reached by the video-sharing campaigns. • Number of comments and insights positively responding to the topics			
	• To what extent have capacities of duty-bearers and rights-holders been strengthened as a result of the programme?	• The percentage of duty-bearers involved who reported capacities have been strengthened as a result of the programme. • Qualitative evidence on capacity growth (e.g., types of capacity) by duty-bearers such as lawyers, social workers and governmental service providers. • Qualitative evidence on satisfaction on service and support as perceived by the ultimate beneficiaries of the programme			
	• Were there any unexpected results (either positive or negative)? • How did the programme minimize the unintended negative consequences	• Evidence of document content on unexpected results and related mitigation measures reported in the programme final report. • Qualitative evidence of unexpected results as perceived by UN Women programme team, the partners, beneficiaries, and other collaborators. • Qualitative evidence of effective measures			

	(dividers) and built on the positive consequences (connectors)?	minimizing the unintended negative consequences/achieving positive consequences as perceived by the partners, beneficiaries, and other collaborators.			
	• What strategies worked/did not work in achieving the planned result?	• Qualitative evidence on satisfaction of strategy effectiveness as perceived by UN Women programme team, the partners, beneficiaries and EVAW experts.			
	• What measurable changes in gender equality and women's empowerment have occurred as a result of the programme?	• Evidence of awareness and behavioral changes of government service providers, social workers, and lawyers about gender equality and women's empowerment-related issues • Evidence of changes of involved social media platforms on perception and dissemination strategies of gender equality and women's empowerment topics. • Evidence of awareness changes of the public perceived from the social media platforms. • Other potential impacts (based on evaluation research findings)			
Efficiency: the extent to which the programme was efficiently managed,	• Have financial and human resources been allocated sufficiently and strategically to achieve programme outcomes	• Evidence of input-output ratio of the overall financial and human resources inputs and outputs of the programme.	• Document analysis • Monitoring records	• UN Women programme staff	• Information is available. • The key execution

implemented, and has delivered quality outputs, against what was planned (including official amendments)	and outputs?		• Interviews	• National Counterparts • Implementing Partner • other key stakeholders	partners are willing/able to meet and share programme materials
	• Have UN Women's organizational structures, systems and mechanisms effectively supported delivery of the programme?	• Qualitative evidence of effective support within UN Women during programme implementation as perceived by the UN Women programme team. • Evidence on number of hours, procedures, and documents to advance programmes internally.			
Sustainability: the extent to which the programme has potential for sustainability	• To what extent has the programme developed the capacity of government stakeholders, civil society organizations, women's rights organizations, and other beneficiaries to ensure sustainability of efforts and benefits beyond the programme?	• Percentage of government stakeholders, CSOs, and lawyers who have applied the training in practice. • Content that contributes to the optimization of existing work processes and the development of new service mechanisms	• Document analysis • Interviews • Survey	• UN Women programme staff • UN Women websites • National government website • All key stakeholders • Media platform	• Information is available • All key stakeholders are willing/able to meet • The data of media platforms can be monitored and tracked.
	• Are there any mechanisms developed and/or interventions linked with existing mechanisms at local and national levels to ensure	• Number of programmes to promote the optimization of existing work processes and the development of new service mechanisms.			

	continuation?				
	• How was exit strategy planned/addressed during programme implementation? Will its support conditions still exist in the future?	• Qualitative evidence on strategy sustainability as perceived by beneficiaries and EVAW experts.			
	• Can the programme approach or results be replicated or scaled up by national partners? What would support their replication and scaling up?	• Evidence on replicability of the programme results, such as ease of realizing the human resource and budget conditions for replication and scaling up.			
Gender Equality and Human Rights： the extent to which the programme has integrated gender, human rights and disability inclusion into	• To what extent have gender equality, disability inclusion and human rights considerations been integrated into the programme design and implementation? How to better incorporate them?	• Evidence of content of gender, disability inclusion and human rights considerations in the programme planning and process documents. • Suggestions for further optimization of gender equality and human rights from programme implementers, relevant partners, and beneficiaries	• Document analysis • Interviews	• UN Women websites • UN Women programme staff • Implementing Partner • other key stakeholders	• Information is available. • key stakeholders are willing/able to meet
	• To what extent did the programme address and respond to existing	• Qualitative evidence on the interaction between programme team with national and local governments.			

the programme design and implementation	power dynamics and gender relations?	• Qualitative evidence on the change of interaction between CSOs and local governmental service providers. • Qualitative evidence on the response to existing gender relations from UN Women programme team, the partners, beneficiaries, and EVAW experts.			

ANNEX 6 STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Beneficiaries

Frontline service providers include social workers and lawyers

- Role in the programme and evaluation: Direct beneficiaries

- Priority: The highest

  - **Relevance***:* Social workers and lawyers trained are highly relevant to the programme as direct beneficiaries.

  - **Resource inputs**: They are the direct beneficiaries of resource inputs for training activities and enjoy a high degree of resources.

  - **Results**: Good changes after training, such as improved service capacity and gender awareness, are the objectives of the training activities.

  - **Availability**: Information is highly accessible, and documentation of activities is complete and easy to read; Data are highly accessible, their changes can be measured quantitatively, and data from pre- and post-test questionnaires are available for reference; Beneficiaries are highly accessible with support from UN Women China and Yuanzhong.

Service providers within the government (such as Public Security Bureau, People's Court, People's Procuratorate staff) and Women's Federation

- Role in the programme and evaluation: Direct beneficiaries

- Priority: The highest

  - **Relevance:** As direct beneficiaries, the governmental service providers trained are highly relevant to the programme.

  - **Resource inputs**: They are the direct beneficiaries of resource inputs for training activities and enjoy a higher level of resources.

  - **Results**: Good changes after training, such as improved service capacity and gender awareness, are the objectives of the training activities.

  - **Availability**: The accessibility of information is weak, and the exact content of the training and the list of personnel are not known; The accessibility of the data is relatively weak, with low likelihood of quantifiable measurement of their changes and no reference to pre- and post-test questionnaire data; Average accessibility of personnel, partially reached with support from UN Women and Yuanzhong.

Survivors of gender-based violence

- Role in the programme and evaluation: Indirect and ultimate beneficiaries

- Priority: The secondary highest

  - **Relevance**: They are ultimate beneficiaries of the programme who are expected to benefit from the services of trained social workers and lawyers, and they are not directly related to the programme.
  - **Resource inputs**: They are indirect beneficiaries of resource inputs for training activities and are not relevant to the allocation of programme resources.
  - **Results**: They are ultimate beneficiaries who will benefit from trained social workers and lawyers. Their feedback reflects the long-term impact of the programme.
  - **Availability**: Weak accessibility of information, with some persons and cases accessible; Weak data accessibility, their changes cannot be measured quantitatively, no pre- and post-test questionnaire data to refer to; The accessibility of individuals is weak, and this social group is more vulnerable. Some of them may be reachable in the company of assisting social workers and lawyers, with appropriate safeguarding measures in place.

Pilot CSOs in the mechanism of government-social organization cooperation

- Role in the programme and evaluation: Direct participants and beneficiaries

- Priority: The secondary highest

  - **Relevance**: As direct beneficiaries and important participants, the relevance of these CSOs is strong.
  - **Resource inputs**: A small budget is invested to support the implementation of related activities, with low access to resources.
  - **Results**: Their positive changes are linked to the establishment and popularization of multisectoral coordination mechanisms.
  - **Availability**: Accessibility of information is average, with lists of organizations available, but specific visits and records are not available; Weak data accessibility, low likelihood that their changes can be measured quantitatively, no pre- and post-test questionnaire data to refer to; Highly accessible to personnel, with support from UN Women and Yuanzhong, institutional representatives are reachable.

UN Women & Partners

UN Women China Office

- Role in the programme and evaluation: Programme designer and implementer

- Priority: The highest

  - **Relevance**: UN Women China is the designer and implementer of the programme, the programme is in line with UN Women's values and goals, and they are highly relevant to the programme.
  - **Resource inputs**: They are programme resource mobilizers,

- **Results**: They act as programme implementers and are accountable for overall programme results.
- **Availability**: Information is highly accessible and record documentation is complete and easy to read; Personnel are highly accessible, UN Women China representatives, programme consultants are accessible.

Yuanzhong and the EVAW Expert Team

- Role in the programme and evaluation: The main partner and co-implementer
- Priority: The highest
  - **Relevance**: Yuanzhong is a key partner in the programme, primarily responsible for assisting UN Women in organizing trainings for social workers and lawyers, as well as taking on some of the social media advocacy tasks, and they have a strong relevance to the programme.
  - **Resource inputs**: About 22% of the programme budget is related to the activities they implement. At the same time, during implementation, they further mobilize resources to invest in the programmes.
  - **Results**: The training for CSOs and lawyers that they assisted UN Women in organizing is an important activity to achieve the programme objectives and is directly linked to the key beneficiaries and core results of the actual implementation of the programme.
  - **Availability**: Information is highly accessible, with complete and easy-to-read documentation of records; and people are highly accessible, with reach for agency representatives and agency staff.

SPC & CIAJ

- Role in the programme and evaluation: Important partner in policy advocacy
- Priority: The second highest
  - **Relevance**: SPC & CIAJ are key partners in the development of the nationwide SOP, and their relevance to the programme is strong.
  - **Resource inputs**: The implementation of the related programmes takes up few programme resources and has a short implementation time in the programme cycle.
  - **Results**: Their case press conferences and seminars were important activities to achieve the programme objectives, but the percentage of the output in the overall programme output is low.
  - **Availability**: Accessibility of information is strong, and cooperation contracts, documentation of activities and press releases are complete and easy to read; Low likelihood of institutional representatives and institutional staff being reached, partially accessible with UN Women support.

Other collaborators

CAMF

- Role in the programme and evaluation: Important collaborator

- Priority: The secondary highest.

  - **Relevance**: CAMF is a key participant in the programme, and they are relevant to the programme.
  - **Resource inputs**: The implementation of related programmes took up few overall programme resources. They were mainly focused on coordination with local women's federations and were involved for a shorter period in the overall programme cycle.
  - **Results**: The knowledge and skills that government service providers, such as the Women's Federation, have gained through this training will have a positive effect on their day-to-day work and future implementation of anti-domestic violence efforts.
  - **Availability**: Weak accessibility of information and lack of relevant recorded documents; Weak accessibility of personnel and low likelihood of reaching agency representatives and agency staff.

Kwai, TikTok China, Sina Weibo and Media Communication Professionals /professional team

- Role in the programme and evaluation: Important collaborators

- Priority: The second highest priority

  - **Relevance**: Kwai, TikTok China, Sina Weibo are key players in the programme, providing strategic advice on UN Women's social media advocacy and communications, and they are highly relevant to the programme.
  - **Resource inputs**: Their activities take up a small portion of the programme budget, and UN Women's programme team invests in communication design to work with them at the same time. They are involved for a short period of time throughout the programme cycle.
  - **Results**: Their advice on communication strategies and communication support helped the programme to achieve its objectives in terms of public awareness improvement.
  - **Availability**: Weak accessibility of information and lack of relevant documents to refer to; High accessibility of personnel: Relevant staff are accessible with the support of UN Women

UNDP& UNFPA

- Role in the programme and evaluation: Important collaborators in public advocacy

- Priority: The second highest priority

  - **Relevance**: UNDP &UNFPA as partner agencies with UN Women supported the public advocacy campaigns , and they are relevant to the programme.
  - **Resource inputs**: Their activities take up a small portion of the programme budget, and UN Women's programme team invests in communication design to work with them at the same time. They are involved for a short period of time throughout the programme cycle.
  - **Results**: Their participation and support helped the programme to expand the impact and achieve its objectives in terms of public awareness improvement.

- **Availability**: Weak accessibility of information and lack of relevant documents to refer to; High accessibility of personnel: Relevant staff are accessible with the support of UN Women.

ANNEX 7 SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Questionnaire for lawyers receiving training

Dear respondents:

Thank you for participating in the UN Domestic Violence Programme's post-training questionnaire. The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect overall feedback on the training activities and post-training application from the participants after attending the February 23-24, 2023 "Capacity Building Workshop for Lawyers against Domestic Violence". Your participation will help us to further promote actions to prevent and stop domestic violence. This questionnaire consists of 17 questions, please fill in the answers according to the requirements of the questions. It is expected that you will take about 15 minutes to complete the questionnaire.

Basic Information

1. Your gender: A. Male B. Female C. Other D. Refuse to answer

2. Your workplace: _____ province _____ city _____ district/county

3. Type of organization: A. Law firm B. Social service organization C. College D. Other (Enter in)

4. Your working years: ( ) years

5. What is the percentage of your current work/study that involves anti-domestic violence?
   A. 80% or more, mostly related
   B. 50% or above, closely related
   C. 20% and above, partially relevant
   D. Less than 20%, not very relevant
   E. Not at all

Evaluation of training

1. How satisfied are you with the organization and management process of the organizer for the whole training, such as registration and participation?
   - Please score according to the degree of satisfaction from 1-10, 10 points means very satisfied, 1 point means very dissatisfied.
   - If the score is lower than 5, please ask "What are the aspects you are less satisfied with?

2. What is your overall impression of the training content?
   - Please rate your satisfaction from 1-10, with 10 indicating very satisfied and 1 indicating very dissatisfied.
   - If the score is less than 5, then ask "What are the aspects you are less satisfied with?

3. What is your general impression of the overall training format?
   - Please rate your satisfaction on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating very satisfied and 1 indicating very dissatisfied.

- If the score is less than 5, ask "What were the aspects you were less satisfied with?

4. To what extent does the training content fit your work?
   - Please rate the content from 1-10 according to the degree of compatibility, with 10 indicating very compliant and 1 indicating not compliant at all.
5. To what extent does the training content meet your needs for skill improvement?
   - Please rate the extent to which the training content meets your skills upgrading needs on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating a very good match and 1 indicating a complete lack of match.

6. Which of the following training contents have impressed and inspired you the most so far? Please rank in order from most important to least important (e.g., BCADFEG) _____
   A. Introduction to gender content
   B. Introduction to the latest anti-domestic violence legislation and practice
   C. Victim-centered service concept
   D. Promotion of multi-agency collaboration
   E. Communication with Domestic Violence Survivors and Taking Evidence
   F. Research on Judicial Trial Practice of Personal Safety Protection Order
   G. Essential Knowledge and Key Points for Lawyers in Handling Domestic Violence Cases

7. Do you agree that the victims of domestic violence are also responsible for the occurrence of domestic violence?
   A. Agree
   B. Disagree
   C. Partially agree
   D. Not sure

8. Do you think it is important for victimized women to participate in the service process?
   A. Very important
   B. Important
   C. Not very important
   D. Not important

9. How well do you think you have mastered what you have learned so far?
   - Please score from 1-10 according to the degree of mastery, with 10 indicating complete mastery and 1 indicating no mastery at all.

Application of Training

1. After the training, have you been involved in domestic violence cases or counseling?

A. Yes

B. No

- (Option A for the first question.) How helpful do you think this training has been to your participation in the communication and case handling process of the parties involved in domestic violence? Please rate from 1-10 according to the degree of helpfulness, with 10 indicating very helpful and 1 indicating not helpful at all currently.

- (If the above question is rated 5 or higher) Please describe specifically what elements of the training were helpful to you:
- (if rated 5 or less) The reason you think the training content was not very helpful to You did not find the training content very helpful for the following reasons:
- (Option A for the first question) To what extent do you apply the training in the processing of your work? Please rate the extent of application from 1-10, with 10 indicating full application and 1 indicating no relevant application.
- (Option B for the first question) How likely do you think it is that you will apply what you have learned from this training in your future work? Please rate your likelihood on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating a very high likelihood and 1 indicating no likelihood.

6. Have you passed on the knowledge and skills you learned in the training to your colleagues or peers since the training?

A. Yes

B. No

- (Choose A for the previous question.) How would your coworkers or peers rate the training content you passed on? Please rate your evaluation from 1-10, with 10 indicating that you found it very valuable and 1 indicating that you found it not valuable at all.
- (Not mandatory) If yes, please describe a case study at work that illustrates how you have used the skills and knowledge gained from the training in your work (50-100 words)?

9. To what extent would you be willing to recommend your colleagues or peers to attend future training (if any)?

- Rate on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 indicating perceived great willingness and 1 indicating no willingness at all.

Questionnaire for social workers receiving training

Dear Respondents:

Thank you for participating in the questionnaire survey of the United Nations Anti-Domestic Violence Programme (UNADVP). The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect the overall feedback of the trainees on the training activities and the application of the training after they have participated in the "Anti-Domestic Violence Case Practice Training for Social Organizations". Your participation will help us to further promote actions to prevent and stop domestic violence. This questionnaire consists of 28 questions, please follow the requirements of the questionnaire, check the boxes directly on the answers, sort the answers, or simply answer in words. It is expected that you will spend about 25 minutes to complete the questionnaire.

Basic Information

1. Your gender: A. Male B. Female C. Other D. Refuse to answer

2. Your workplace: _____ province _____ city

3. Your working experience: ( ) years

4. Your years of experience in anti-domestic violence casework: ( ) years

5. Your current job title:

A. Head of the organization
B. Head of a department or an operation
C. Programme Manager
D. Frontline social worker
E. Others ( )

6. What percentage of your work involves anti-domestic violence casework?

A. 80% and above
B. 50%-80% (including 50%)
C. 30%-50% (including 50%)
D. 10%-30% (including 10%)
E. Less than 10%

Evaluation of Training

1. How satisfied are you with the organizer's organization and management process of the whole training, such as registration and participation?
   - Please score according to the satisfaction level from 1-10, 10 points means very satisfied, 1 point means very dissatisfied.
   - If the score is lower than 5, please ask "What are you less satisfied with:"

2. What is your general impression of the overall training content?
   - Please rate your satisfaction on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating very satisfied and 1 indicating very

dissatisfied.

- If the score is less than 5, ask "What were you less satisfied with:"

3. What is your overall impression of the overall training format?
   - Please rate your satisfaction on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating very satisfied and 1 indicating very dissatisfied.
   - If the score is less than 5, ask "What were the aspects you were less satisfied with:"

4. To what extent did the training content fit your work?
   - Please rate the content from 1-10 according to the degree of compatibility, with 10 indicating very compliant and 1 indicating not compliant at all.

5. To what extent does the training content meet your needs for skill improvement?
   - Please rate the extent to which the training content meets your skills upgrading needs on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating a very good match and 1 indicating a complete lack of match.

6. Which of the following training contents have impressed and inspired you the most so far? Please rank in order from most important to least important (e.g., BCADFEGJIH) _____

A. Gender Perspective in Domestic Violence Intervention
B. Relevant legal provisions against domestic violence
C. Anti-domestic violence concepts and basics for social organizations
D. Strategies and methods of conducting multi-agency cooperation
E. Risk assessment and safety protection
F. Case intake and data collection and assessment
G. Objectives and Service Plan Setting
H. Service Programme Implementation and Case Closure
I. Effectiveness Assessment, Case Closure and Return Visits
J. Service Delivery in Epidemic Situations

7. Do you agree that victims are also responsible for the occurrence of domestic violence?

A. Agree
B. Disagree
C. Partially agree
D. Not sure

8. Do you think it is important for women victims to participate in the service process?

A. Very important
B. Important
C. Not very important
D. Not important

9. To date, how well do you think you have mastered your current capacity to provide anti-domestic violence casework services?
   - Please rate the level of mastery from 1-10, with 10 indicating complete mastery and 1 indicating no

mastery at all.

Application of Training

1. After the training, have you carried out anti-domestic violence casework services?

A. Yes

B. No

- (Option A for the previous question) To what extent have you applied what you have learned from the training in the process of handling related work? Please rate the extent of application from 1-10, with 10 indicating full application and 1 indicating no relevant application.
- (Option A for the previous question) To what extent do you think this training is helpful to you in participating in anti-domestic violence casework services? Please rate from 1-10 according to the degree of helpfulness, with 10 indicating very helpful and 1 indicating not helpful at all currently.
- (If the above question is rated 5 or higher) Please describe specifically what elements of the training were helpful to you:
- (if rated 5 or less) The reason you think the training content was not very helpful to The reason you think the training content was not very helpful is:
- (Choose B for the previous question) How likely do you think it is that you will use what you learned in this training in your future job? Please rate your likelihood on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating a very high likelihood and 1 indicating no likelihood.

2. To what extent are the skills and knowledge you have learned in the training so far relevant to your current or possible future needs in relation to anti-domestic violence work?
   - Please rate the degree of relevance on a scale from 1-10, with 10 indicating completely relevant and 1 indicating not at all relevant.
   - If the rating is 5 or less, ask "Please explain why you think it is not very relevant:"

3. Have you transferred any of the skills you learned in the training to your coworkers or peers since the training?

A. Yes

B. No

- If yes, how well did your coworkers or peers rate the training content you passed on? Please rate the evaluation on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating that it was considered very valuable and 1 indicating that it was not valuable at all.

4. To what extent would you be willing to recommend your colleagues or peers to attend future trainings (if any)? Scale from 1 to 10, with 10 indicating that you would consider it very valuable and 1 indicating that you would not at all.

Supervision Evaluation

1. Do you participate in post-training supervision?

A. Yes, online supervision

B. Yes, participate in online and offline supervision.

C. No, not involved in supervision.

2. How would you rate the professionalism of the content of the supervision?

- Please rate your satisfaction level from 1-10, with 10 indicating very satisfied and 1 indicating very dissatisfied.
- If the score is less than 5, please ask "What are the aspects you are less satisfied with:"

3. What is your overall impression of the schedule, format, etc. of the supervision?
    - Please rate your satisfaction on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating very satisfied and 1 indicating very dissatisfied.
    - If the score is less than 5, ask "What are the aspects you are less satisfied with:"

4. Do you think the supervision helped to deepen your handling of the case service in question?
    - Please rate on a scale of 1-10 according to the degree of helpfulness, with 10 being very helpful and 1 being not helpful at all currently.
    - If yes, please describe a case study from your work where you have used the knowledge and skills learned from training or supervision (50-100 words)

Interview Outline- UN Women programme team

Program Design

1. *Understanding of current key challenges and program objectives*

- China's current "institution building" in the field of domestic violence is much better than it was a decade ago. On this basis, what are the remaining problems in the field of anti-domestic violence? What are the most critical challenges?

2. What challenges is the program primarily trying to address? What is the overall goal of the program?

3. *Coherence of program design*

- UN Women has long been committed to women's rights and anti-domestic violence and has implemented several programs in related fields. How does this program relate to previous similar programs? What are the innovations of this program compared to previous programs (e.g. EVAW Phase II)?

4. *Program structure*

- A program consists of multiple sections that contain different types of activities. How is the overall structure of the program? What logic does the design follow?
- What are the relationships between the different types of program activities? How do program activities support each other?

5. *Gender equality and human rights*

- How are gender equality, disability inclusion and human rights factors factored into the program design?

Overall program implementation and effectiveness

1. *Program implementation*

- Overall, is the actual implementation of the program consistent with the original program design? Have any adjustments been made? Why?

2. *COVID-19 challenges*

- What challenges has the COVID-19 pandemic posed to the program? How has the program adapted its response?

3. *Program completion*

- How complete do you think the program will be by the end of the program cycle? A: Why?

4. *Program effects*

- In your opinion, did the program achieve its original goals?
- What are the most important and sustainable goals or effects that have been achieved so far?
- In what areas do you think there is room for improvement?

Content of each section of the program

1. In your opinion, which part and type of program is the most difficult and challenging in the actual implementation of each part of the program (training, manual development, SOP, communication)? Why? How was it overcome?
2. Which section of the program was the best completed, and why? On the contrary?
3. Which sector has had the most impact, and why? On the contrary?
4. What lessons have you learned based on each sector?

Program Management mechanism

1. What kind of management structure and mechanism has UN Women China Office designed for the program?
2. Do the organizational structures, systems and mechanisms of UN Women effectively support the implementation of the program?
3. Is the program implementation process smooth? Are there any challenges from the internal management mechanism?
4. How do you evaluate the efficiency of the program implementation? What are the influencing factors?

Partner Relationship

1. How did UN Women China Office cooperate with Yuanzhong during the implementation of the program? What is the overall effect of the cooperation? (From the completion of cooperation content, partner manpower input, professionalism, linkage, etc.)
2. How did UN Women China Office cooperate with other partners (such as Supreme Law, CAMF, etc.) in the process of program implementation (in terms of cooperation content completion, partner manpower input, professionalism, linkage, etc.)
3. How does UN Women China Office compare with other UN entities, international organizations, and major partners in China in promoting domestic violence work? To what extent is the program capitalizing on its comparative advantage?
4. Are there any plans to continue working with these partners in the future, or to develop new partnerships?
5. What lessons can be learned and shared in the process of establishing and maintaining partner relationships? What are the major challenges?

Program follow-up

1. How was the exit strategy planned/resolved during the program implementation?
2. Can the local partner replicate or scale up the approach or results of the program? What can support their replication and expansion?
3. Based on the experience of this program, will the objectives and strategies be adjusted in subsequent programs? If so, on what basis

Interview Outline - Participants in the training of social workers

Warm-up questions

1. The anti-domestic violence work content of the organization's participation (domestic violence work scenarios, specific working methods, proportion to the overall work content, etc.)
2. Contents of anti-domestic violence work in personal work (domestic violence work scenarios, specific work methods, proportion in the overall work content, years of anti-domestic violence work participation, etc.)

The relevance of training and protection of rights and interests

1. What do you think is the necessity of anti-domestic violence work for social workers in the current environment?
2. What do you think are the main abilities that social workers need to carry out anti-domestic violence work? What are the challenges that social workers face in their work and the abilities that need to be improved?
3. What is your personal motivation to participate in domestic violence training? What did you want to achieve when you first attended?
4. Do you think the content design of this training meets your expectations? Why? Were needs checks conducted before the training?
5. What aspects of the training process do you think reflect the principles of gender equality and fundamental rights protection?

Training effect

1. Has the training changed your understanding of gender equality?
2. Has the training changed your understanding of domestic violence?
3. Overall, how satisfied are you with the training course? What are you satisfied with and what aren't?
4. What are your opinions and suggestions on training organization, training course content design, training teachers, etc.?
5. What is the most valuable content of the training content for your follow-up work inspiration or practice guidance?
6. After the training, how did you apply it in actual work? How did it affect the next step of legal aid work? (Hint: Compare the job description at the beginning of the interview)
7. Regarding the training and other aspects mentioned above, what impresses you most? (including the highlights and weaknesses)

Sustainability

1. Do you feel that one training is enough for you? Do you want to continue to participate in related training in the future? If so, what kind of training would you like to participate in?
2. Based on your knowledge of domestic social workers' experience and ability in handling domestic violence cases, do you need long-term capacity improvement support in the future?
3. What kind of continuous support is needed to continuously improve the capacity of social workers?

Others

1. In the multi-sectoral linkage mechanism against domestic violence, what role do social workers play in the linkage mechanism?
2. What are the development suggestions for the further implementation of the multi-sectoral linkage mechanism to safeguard against domestic violence?

Interview Outline - Participants in the training of lawyers

Warm-up questions

Please introduce:

1. Contents of the anti-domestic violence work in which the institution participates (working scenarios, specific working methods, proportion to the overall work content, etc.)
2. Contents of anti-domestic violence work in personal work (domestic violence work scenarios, specific work methods, proportion in the overall work content, years of anti-domestic violence work participation, etc.)

The relevance of training and protection of rights and interests

3. How necessary do you think is anti-domestic violence work for lawyers in the social context?
4. What do you think are the main capacities that lawyers need to carry out anti-domestic violence work at present? What are the challenges that lawyers face in their work and the abilities that need to be improved?
5. What is your personal motivation to participate in domestic violence training? What did you want to achieve when you first attended?
6. Do you think the content design of this training meets your expectations? Why? Were needs surveys conducted prior to the training?
7. What aspects of the training process do you think reflect the principles of gender equality and fundamental rights?

Training effect

1. Has the training changed your understanding of gender equality?
2. Has the training changed your understanding of domestic violence?
3. Overall, how satisfied are you with the training course? What are you satisfied with and what aren't?
4. What are your opinions and suggestions on training organization, training course content design, training teachers, etc.?
5. What is the most valuable content of the training for your subsequent work inspiration or practice guidance?
6. After the training, how did you apply it in your actual work? How did it affect the next step of legal aid work? (Hint: Compare the job description at the beginning of the interview)
7. Regarding the training and other aspects mentioned above, what impresses you most? (including the highlights and weaknesses)

Sustainability

1. Do you feel that one training is enough for you? Do you want to continue to participate in related training in the future? If so, what kind of training would you like to participate in?
2. Based on your knowledge of domestic lawyers' experience and ability in handling domestic violence cases, do you need long-term capacity improvement support in the future?
3. What kind of continuous support is needed to continuously improve lawyers' ability to work?

Others

1. What role do lawyers play in the multi-sectoral linkage mechanism against domestic violence?
2. What are the development suggestions for the further implementation of the multi-sectoral linkage mechanism to safeguard against domestic violence?

Interview Outline- Yuanzhong

Warm-up questions

experience in the field

- Could you tell us about the background and development of Yuanzhong?
- What is the experience of Yuanzhong in anti-domestic violence and related fields?

Overall structure of the program

- What do you think is the content of this program?
- How many sections can the content be divided into, and how do they relate to each other? How do they support each other?

Relevance

Manual Development

- Could you introduce the main structure of the training manual, as well as its development idea and development process?
- In your opinion, does the manual respond well to the current demand for service capacity building in the field of anti-domestic violence?
- What were the main difficulties or challenges in the development process? How were they overcome?
- What were the roles of the experts, Yuanzhong, and UN Women in the development process? What was the overall experience of the collaborative process? Are there any issues that need to be raised?

Training Design

- How was the training designed? Please talk about the design of training content, selection of training organization and program management.
- How were the training targets selected?
- How were the training targets mobilized to participate in the training?
- In your opinion, does the design of the training program respond well to the current demand for service capacity building in the field of anti-domestic violence? How was this achieved?
- What were the roles of the experts, Yuanzhong and UN Women in the development process? What was the overall experience of the collaborative process? Are there any issues that need to be raised?

Public Advocacy

- Could you introduce the idea and development process of the advocacy video?
- How was the audience identified and how accessible was it?
- What were the roles of the experts, Yuanzhong, and UN Women in the development process? What was the overall experience of working together? Are there any issues that need to be raised?

Coherence

Partnership with UN Women

- Could you tell us about your past cooperation experience with UN Women?
- What is the overall feeling of working with UN Women? Is there any possibility for cooperation in the future?
- What is the impact of this partnership with UN Women on Yuanzhong?
- What are UN Women's strengths on domestic violence issues compared to other partners, especially international organizations, and other UN agencies?
- What is your assessment of the overall strategy and effectiveness of UN Women's domestic violence program?

What are your recommendations?

Effectiveness& Efficiency

Training Delivery

- According to your observation and understanding, what is the immediate effect of online and on-site training? (Hints: Effectiveness of on-site training and teaching, trainees' commitment, trainees' awareness of the concepts of gender equality and domestic violence, mastery of the training content, overall satisfaction with the training)
- What are the objectives of this training? Do you think that the effectiveness of the training has (to what extent) met its objectives? What were the reasons for achieving or not achieving the planned results?
- How smoothly was the training organized and implemented? Were there challenges in the process? If so, what were they?
- Do you think there are any lessons learned from the training that are worth sharing? If so, what are they?
- Do you think there is need for improvement? If so, in what areas and how could it be improved?

Regarding manual development

- Have you collected/received feedback on the manual?
- What is your overall assessment of the effectiveness of the manual?
- Is the manual good and is there need for further improvement?
- What are the lessons learned for future?

Public Advocacy Section

- What do you think about the effectiveness of video advocacy?
- Do you think there are any lessons to be shared regarding the dissemination of the video?
- Do you think there is any need for improvement in the overall activities of the public advocacy section (including video development and dissemination)? If so, in what areas and how can they be improved?
- To what extent do you think the final product meets the initial design expectations (in terms of concept, presentation, visual effect, etc.)? If not, to what extent? What were the reasons for this?
- What were the main difficulties or challenges during the development process? How was the source audience overcome?
- Did the video receive feedback from the audience? What kind of feedback was it?
- How engaged do you think the audience was? Why?
- How effective do you think the video was in terms of advocacy? By what criteria was it evaluated?
- Do you think there is need for improvement in the overall public advocacy program (including video development and dissemination)? If so, in what areas and how can they be improved?

Overall feeling after the implementation of the program and gender equality

- Looking back at the implementation process of the program, any experiences could be shared? What are the most important lessons to be shared? What are the most important shortcomings to be improved?
- What aspects of the program do you think reflect the principles of gender equality and fundamental rights protection?

Sustainability

1. How did you measure the impact of the training, manual development, and video dissemination?
2. Do you have any plans to continue the training, manuals, and videos in the future?
3. What is the feasibility of this work without the support of UN Women? (Hints: funding, technical/capacity,

support)

4. What types of ongoing support are needed for practitioners (social workers and lawyers) working to prevent and combat domestic violence to continue to improve their capacity to do so?
5. What types of ongoing support are needed to further enhance public awareness of gender equality and domestic violence?
6. China's current "institutional development" in the field of anti-domestic violence has come a long way from what it was a decade ago. On this basis, what problems still exist in the field of anti-domestic violence? What are the most critical challenges?

Interview Outline-EVAW Expert who were charge in Manual Development

Policy and social context

1. How do you think the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the incidence of domestic violence and the implementation of prevention and intervention efforts?
2. The National DV Law has been in force for seven years, and last year China newly revised and released the Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women, what are the actual social impacts of related policies and regulations on the whole society, and the impacts on the frontline service sector? What challenges remain?
3. What knowledge and capacities do you think are crucial for governmental service provider, lawyers, and social workers in anti-domestic violence work?
4. How necessary do you think is to develop the manual in the social context?

Project Design, Implementation and Effectiveness

General questions

- Could you please introduce the idea of the manual, the process of development and your personal participation?

Specific questions

- What was your role in the development of the manual?
- What strategies and suggestions did you put forward during the development of the manual? Were they adopted?
- How did you work with UN Women and the training organization? What is the division of labor? How effective did you find the collaboration?
- How do you ensure that the content of the manual is designed to meet the needs of domestic violence service providers?
- What changes of behavior model of readers do you expected?
- What were the objectives of the manual? How well do you think they were achieved? Why were they achieved/not achieved?
- How was the gender reflected in the development of the manual?
- What were the challenges in the development of the manual?
- Did you collect/receive feedback on this?
- What is the overall evaluation of the effectiveness of the manual?
- What are the lessons learned for the future development of such manuals?

Suggestions for further development

1. To ensure the participation of the Women's Federation, the judicial system, social organizations, and other multiple actors in the fight against domestic violence, what are your recommendations for the implementation of the multi-sector coordination mechanism and what challenges do you think remain?
2. What are your suggestions for the design and implementation of capacity building modules for service providers?
3. What are your suggestions for public awareness and sensitization?
4. What is your assessment of the overall strategy and effectiveness of UN Women's anti-domestic violence program? What are your recommendations?

Interview Outline- EVAW issue expert and trainers

Policy and social context

1. How do you think the COVID-19 has affected the incidence of domestic violence and the implementation of prevention and intervention efforts?
2. China's Anti-Domestic Violence Law has been in force for seven years, and last year China newly revised and released the Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women, what are the actual social impacts of related policies and regulations and the impacts on the front-line service sector? What challenges remain?
3. How necessary do you think is to organizing training to government departments, lawyers, and social workers in the social context?

Capacity Building

1. What skills and capacities do you think are crucial for governmental service provider, lawyers, and social workers to participate in anti-domestic violence work?
2. How do you evaluate the ability of local social workers/lawyers/women's federations/officer from judiciary to response to domestic violence-related incidents and the need for capacity building?

Program Design, Implementation and Effectiveness

1. <u>General questions</u>

- Please describe your participation in the capacity building training of this program (objectives, content, my participation).

2. <u>Specific questions</u>

- What tasks did you undertake during the training?
- What strategies and suggestions did you put forward during the design and implementation of the training? Were they adopted?
- How is your partnership with UN Women and the training organization? What is the division of labor? How effective do you think the collaboration has been?
- How do you ensure that the training content meet the needs of domestic violence service providers?
- What do you expect the trainees to do after the training?
- Did the training take place as you expected/envisioned? Why?
- What were the objectives of this training? How well do you think they were achieved? Why were they achieved/not achieved?
- How was the gender reflected in the training?
- What were the challenges during the training?
- Did you collect/receive feedback on this?
- How did the size of the training course affect the training?
- Overall evaluation of the effectiveness of the training?
- What are the lessons learned for organizing similar trainings in the future?

Suggestions for further development

1. China's current "institutional development" in the field of domestic violence has come a long way from what it was ten years ago. On this basis, what problems remain in the field of domestic violence? What are the most critical challenges?

2. To ensure the participation of the Women's Federation, the judicial system, social organizations, and other multiple actors in the fight against domestic violence, what do you suggest for the implementation of multi-sector coordination mechanism and what challenges do you think remain?
3. What are your recommendations for the design and implementation of capacity building modules for service providers?
4. What are your suggestions for public awareness and sensitization?
5. What is your assessment of the overall strategy and effectiveness of UN Women's anti-domestic violence program? What are your recommendations?

Interview Outline - governmental service provider involved in training

About the interviewees: The contacts of provincial women's federations in Sichuan, Gansu and Hunan were mainly included in the interviews (EVAW Phase II program cooperation pilot). Other interviewees were assigned according to the province and department type, and specific candidates were recommended by CAMF or provincial women's federations.

Relevance of anti-domestic violence work

1. Please introduce the anti-domestic violence work content that your unit participates in (domestic violence work scenes, specific working methods, the proportion of the overall work content, etc.)
2. Please introduce your personal anti-domestic violence work content (domestic violence work scenes, specific work methods, proportion in the overall work content, participation years, etc.)
3. After the implementation of the National anti-DV Law and the newly revised Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests last year, what are the impacts on your related work?
4. Has COVID-19 had an impact on the incidence of domestic violence, prevention and intervention? How necessary is it to engage social workers in domestic violence prevention in the current environment?
5. What do you think are the main abilities of the staff in your department to carry out anti-domestic violence work? What are the challenges you face in your work and the skills you need to improve?
6. Do you think it is necessary to build capacity for staff in your department to train them on domestic violence work?
7. What is your personal motivation to participate in the training related to domestic violence prevention and control? What did you want to achieve when you first attended?
8. Do you think the training content is designed to meet your needs? Did the organizer conduct a demand survey before the training?
9. What aspects of the training process do you think reflect the principles of gender equality and the protection of fundamental rights?

Training effects

1. Has the training changed your understanding of gender equality?
2. Has the training made a difference to your understanding of domestic violence?
3. Has the training changed your understanding of your organization's involvement in domestic violence prevention and control?
4. What are the contents of the training that have the greatest value to enlighten or guide your follow-up work?
5. After the training, how did you apply it in your actual work? How does it affect the next service work? (Hint: Compare the job description at the beginning of the interview)
6. In general, what are your opinions and suggestions on training organization, training course content design, training teachers, etc.? What is your satisfaction with the training course?
7. What impresses you most about the training and other aspects mentioned above? (including the highlights and weaknesses)

Sustainability

1. What do you think of your department's experience and ability to deal with domestic violence incidents? Do you need long-term capacity building support in the future?

2. What types of ongoing support are needed to continuously improve the capabilities of government service providers?

Others

1. In the multi-department linkage mechanism against domestic violence, what role does your department play in the linkage mechanism? What are your suggestions for the further implementation of the multi-sectoral linkage mechanism to protect against domestic violence?
2. How do you evaluate the linkage mechanism for domestic violence prevention and response services in your region? Is there a clear division of labor? Is it operable? Can responsibilities be implemented in the actual operation process?
3. Further implementation of the internal anti-domestic violence mechanism building and effective actions, including women's federations, the judicial system and social organizations, current challenges, and future development suggestions.

Interview Outline- Survivors of Domestic Violence

Hello, and thank you for accepting our interview. The purpose of this interview is mainly to understand your specific situation when receiving support and assistance in domestic violence, including the process of receiving support or assistance, its content and your satisfaction with the whole process and outcome, which is used to assess the attitude and expertise of the service provider. The content of this interview is for evaluation purposes only. The content of the interview and your personal information will not be disclosed. If there are questions in the interview that make you feel uncomfortable or you do not want to answer, you can raise them immediately and choose to terminate the interview.

1. *Overview of Services Received*

   Please provide a brief overview of what type of service you receive. (Social worker/lawyer)

   Please describe the process of receiving relevant supports and services.

2. *Accessibility of services*

- Before receiving services, were you aware of the supports or services available (how did you determine what help you needed)? If so, how did you access to this information?
- How did you access to service provider organizations or specific service providers?
- In general, did you find it difficult to access services (were the procedures cumbersome, complicated, etc.)? Why?
- How many times did you receive services? How long did the services last in total?

3. *Specialization of support or services*

- In your opinion, were the services you received professional? Why?

4. *Effectiveness of the support or service*

- Do you think the service you received solved your problem? To what extent/how much? If not resolved, what were the main problems?
- How has your life changed since you received the service?

5. *Attitude of the person providing the support or service in delivering the service*

- What do you think about the attitude of the support provider during the process of providing the support or service?
- Did you feel safe throughout the process?
- Did you feel respected throughout the process?

6. *Feelings*

- What was your overall impression from the initial stage of getting information and receiving support or services to the end of the service?
- Were you satisfied with the support or service you received? Why?
- What impression or feeling would you most like to share about the whole process?
- If a friend was in a similar predicament, would you be willing to refer your provider/organization to her? Why?
- What other help do you think you need but have not received, or what do you think should be provided by the relevant organizations in the future?

- What suggestions do you have for services?

Interview Outline-staff of a social media platform

Policy and Social Context

1. What is the current ecology of your platform? Which issues are more popular?
2. Is there a high number of works on gender equality and anti-domestic violence issues? What is the audience response?
3. Do you think it is necessary to carry out public campaigns against domestic violence?

Program Design, Implementation and Effectiveness

General Questions

- Could you please introduce the dissemination of the video on your platform and the participation process of you and your platform?

Specific questions

- How was the dissemination strategy of the video developed?
- Was a specific audience targeted?
- What were the main difficulties or challenges in the dissemination process? How were they overcome?
- Are there lessons to be shared from the distribution process?
- What were the original communication objectives (quantitative goals such as number of clicks, number of comments, etc.)? To what extent do you think the goal was achieved? If not, what were the reasons?
- What was your partnership with UN Women? How efficient do you think the collaboration was?

Evaluation and Recommendations

- Did the video receive feedback from the audience?
- How engaged do you think the audience was? Why?
- How effective do you think the video was in terms of advocacy? By what criteria was it evaluated?
- Do you think there is need for improvement in the overall public advocacy program (including video development and dissemination)? If so, in what ways and how could it be improved?
- From your point of view, what do you think should be done to achieve better dissemination of video works on this kind of topics?

Interview Outline- An advertisement team involved in media campaign

Warm-up

1. Have you always been in an advertisement company?
2. How long have you been in the advertising industry?
3. Please briefly introduce the responsibilities of your team in this programme.

Design, implementation and effects.

1. Strategy and goals

-Have you done any communication and advocacy campaigns on the anti-domestic violence issue? If yes, please briefly introduce your previous experience. And what was your opinion when you enrolled in this programme?

- What is your communication strategy? What do you think are the main factors that influenced you to develop such a communication strategy?

-Are you targeting a specific audience in your strategy? What strategies are you using to drive your target audience to watch, pay attention and even take further action?

-What were the original intended communication goals (quantitative goals such as number of clicks, comments, etc.)? To what extent do you think the goal was ultimately achieved? If not, what were the reasons?

2. Implementation process

-What do you see as the main difficulties or challenges in communication? How were they overcome?

-What internal process did your team go through when it comes to determining the theme of a video?

-How is your partnership with UN Women? What is the division of responsibilities? How effective do you think the collaboration is?

3. Outcomes and suggestions

-What level and disposition (positive or negative) of feedback do you think the video received?

- How accessible do you think the target audience is? Do you think the target audience can see relevant videos on social media? Do they have the relevant tools, knowledge and understanding? Why?

-How effective do you think video advocacy is? By what criteria was it evaluated?

-Do you see any room for improvement in the overall public advocacy program (including video development and dissemination)? If so, in what areas and how can they be improved?

-From your point of view, what do you think should be done to get better distribution of video works on such topics?

Policy and social context

-What topics do you think will be more popular on social media at the moment?

-According to your view, is there a high number of works on gender equality and anti-domestic violence issues in social media and short video platforms? What is the audience's response to such works?

-Do you think there is a need for an anti-domestic violence public awareness campaign? Why?

Interview Outline-UN Women partnership specialist

1. At the beginning, could you introduce your daily work? And what do you think are the objectives and the core of UN Women's work in China? In particular, what are the main factors to be taken into account in the working strategies?
2. What is your work in this project?
3. In terms of division of responsibilities, what mechanisms has UN Women designed to achieve cross-sectoral/functional support for the implementation of a specific project? Can you describe how this was accomplished in your role in this project?
4. What are the key partnerships involved in this project? During the process of setting up the cooperation and carrying out the work of the project, how smooth did you find the overall process? Why?
5. What are the lessons learned in building and maintaining partner relationships that are worth summarizing and sharing? What are the important challenges? If there were difficulties or challenges, how were they overcome?
6. In your opinion, what is the overall situation of UN Women's partnership in China regarding the topic of domestic violence prevention and response (including the diversity of partner types, number of partners, closeness of cooperation, etc.)? Have there been any changes in recent years? How do you assess the possible changes?
7. Has the COVID-19 pandemic affected the strategy and results of partnership-building efforts? How do you evaluate this impact?
8. What do you think are the comparative advantages of the UN Women China Office in promoting anti-domestic violence work compared to other United Nations agencies, international organizations and key partners in China?
9. From your perspective, do you have any suggestions for UN Women to further promote anti-domestic violence related work in China in the future?

Questionary for the SPC staff

1. In June 2023, the Supreme Court and UN Women jointly organized an international seminar, what is the position, value and necessity of this seminar for the Supreme Court? What is the relevance of this seminar to the Supreme Court's work? [filling the blank] *

2. To your understanding, how effective was the workshop? [filling the blank] *

3. What do you think are the influences of the publication of 'Ten Guiding Cases on Anti-Domestic Violence in China' on the judicial system and related sectors? [filling the blank] *

4. Please outline the principles followed by the Supreme Court in its cooperation with external agencies. [filling the blank] *

5. Are there other agencies besides UN-Women that would support such work? What do you see as the advantages of UN Women? [filling the blank] *

6. What is the impact of the cooperation with UN Women on the Supreme Court? [filling the blank] *

7.What do you think about the need to collaborate with UN Women on relevant work? (Prompts: funding, technical/capacity support) [filling the blank] *

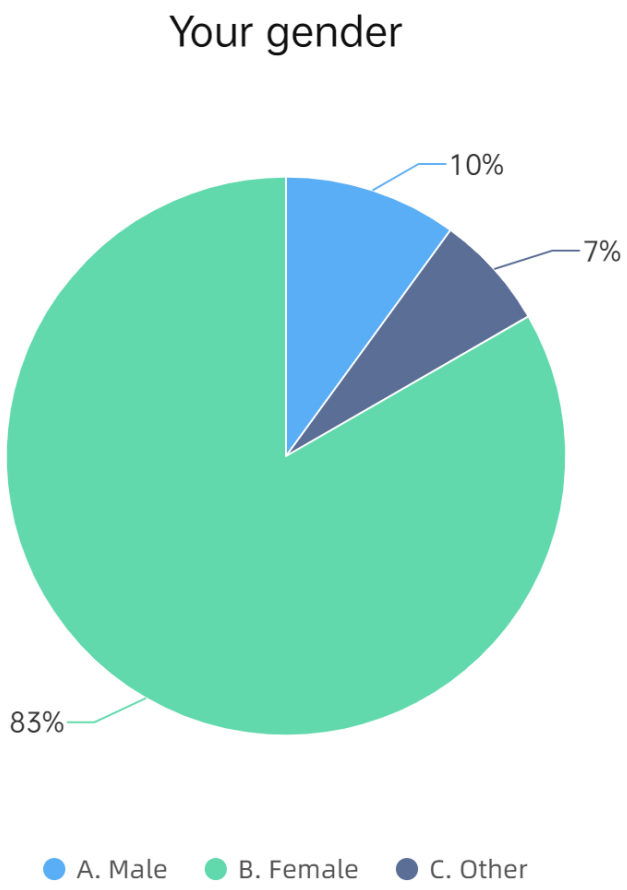
8. How do you feel about the collaboration with UN Women so far? What are the viable spaces for future collaboration? [filling the blank] *

ANNEX 8 SURVEY DATA

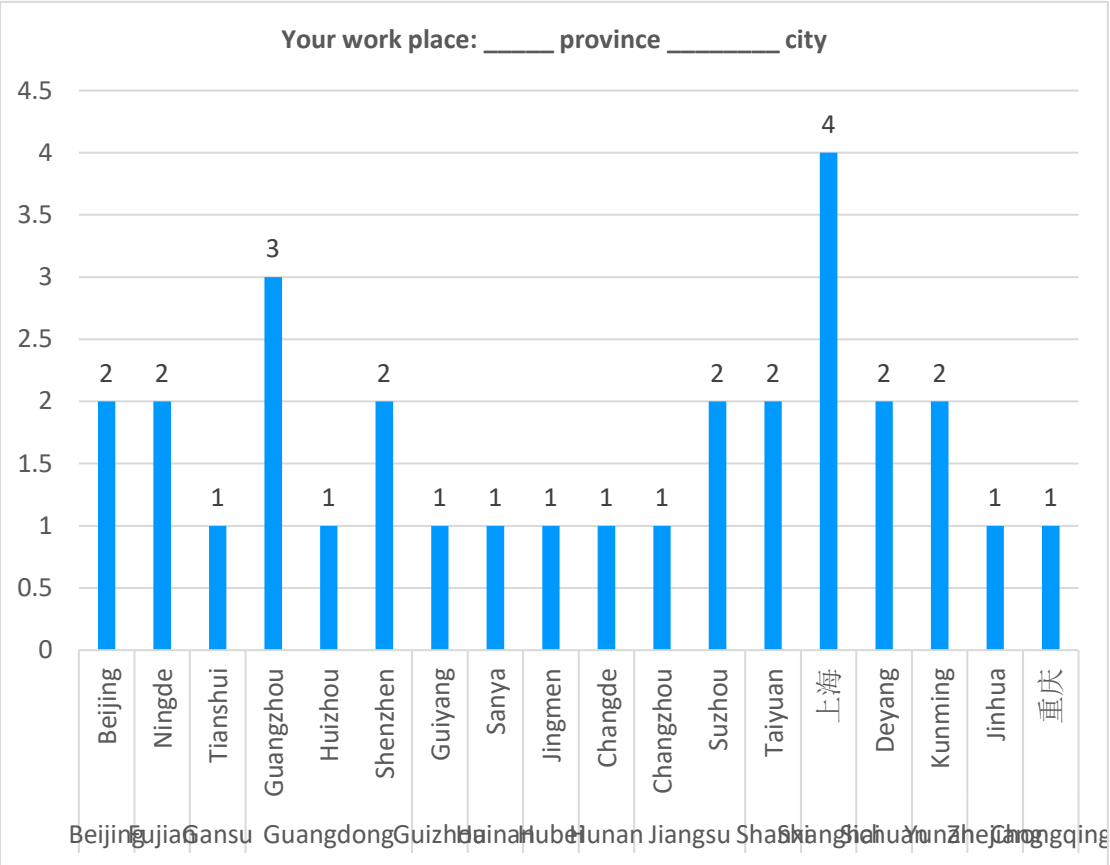
Questionnaire for social workers receiving training

Basic Information

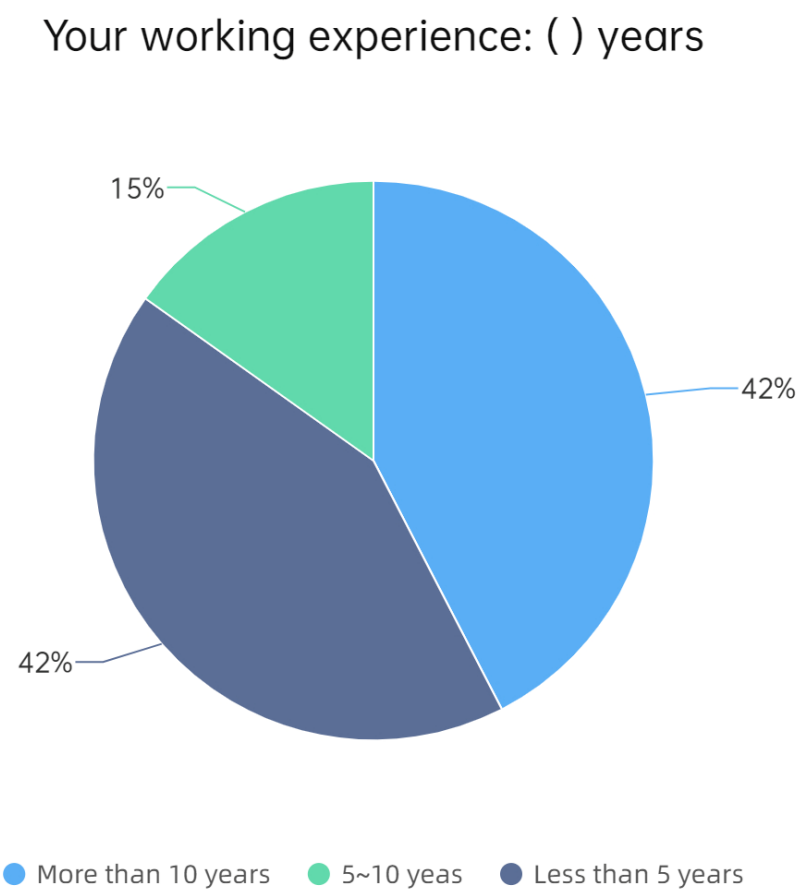
Your gender: A. Male B. Female C. Other D. Refuse to answer



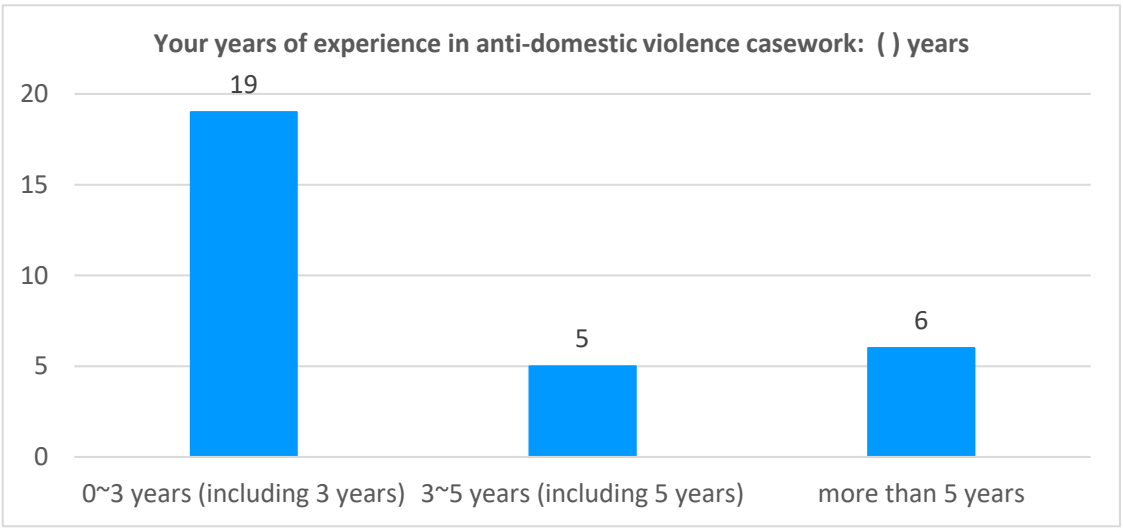
7. Your workplace: _____ province _____ city



8. Your working experience: ( ) years



9. Your years of experience in anti-domestic violence casework: ( ) years



10. Your current job title:

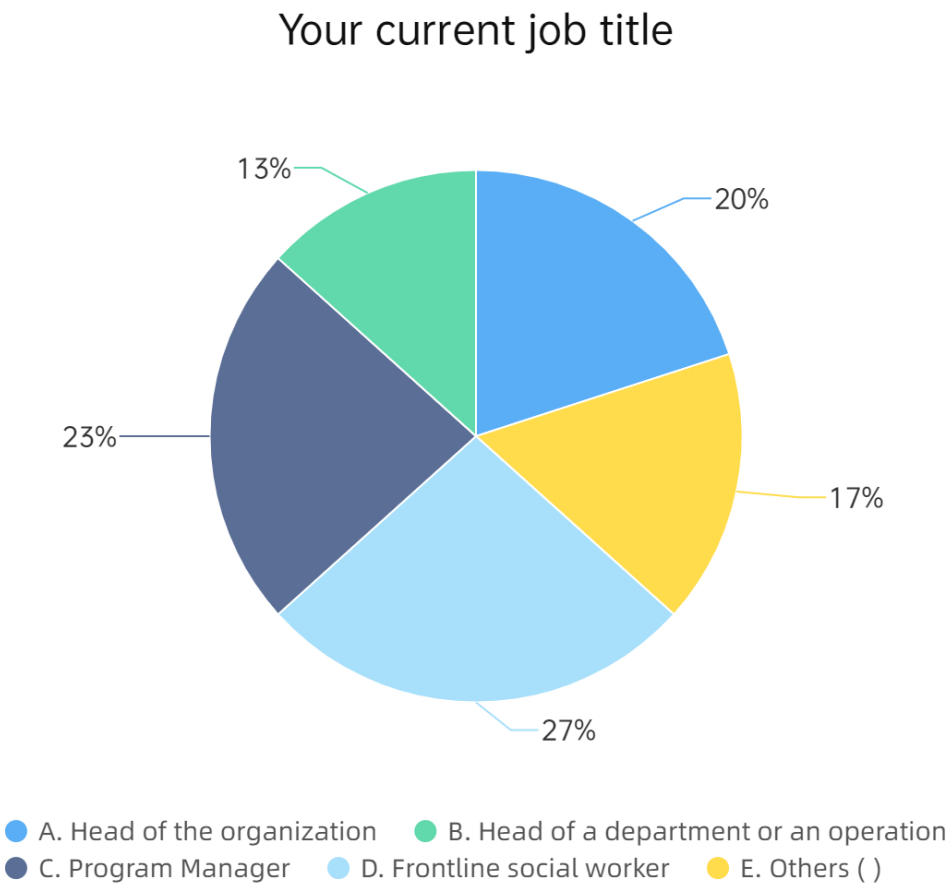
A. Head of the organization

B. Head of a department or an operation

C. Program Manager

D. Frontline social worker

E. Others ( )



11. What percentage of your work involves anti-domestic violence casework?

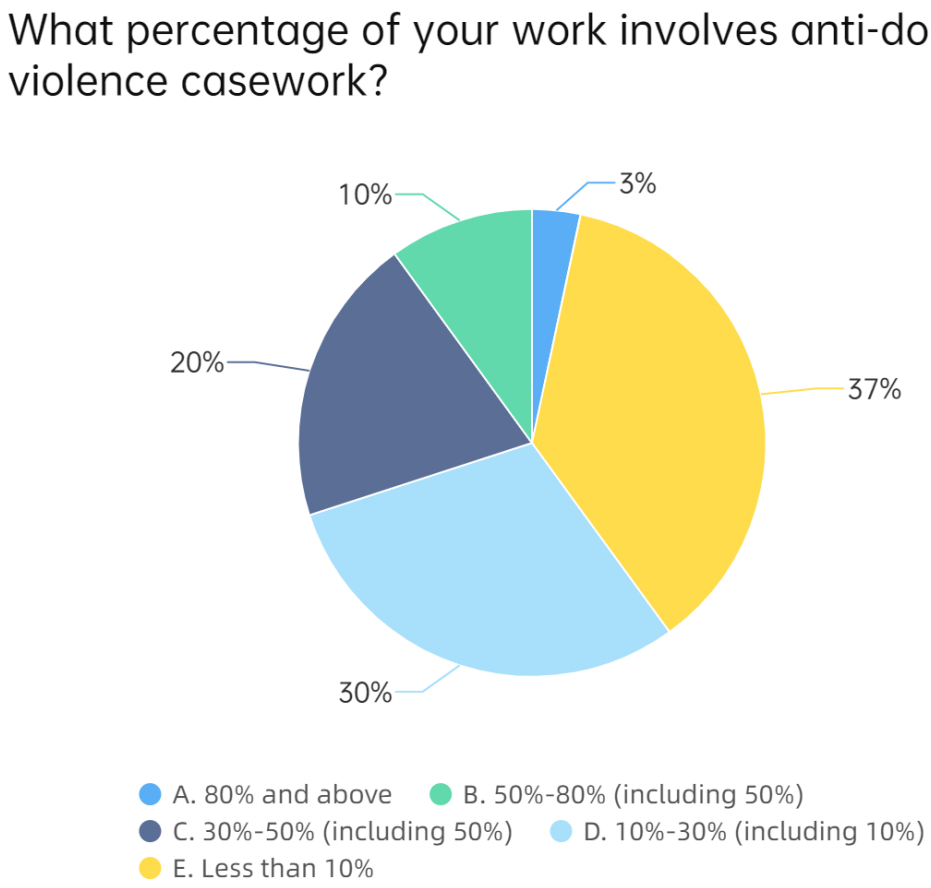
A. 80% and above

B. 50%-80% (including 50%)

C. 30%-50% (including 50%)

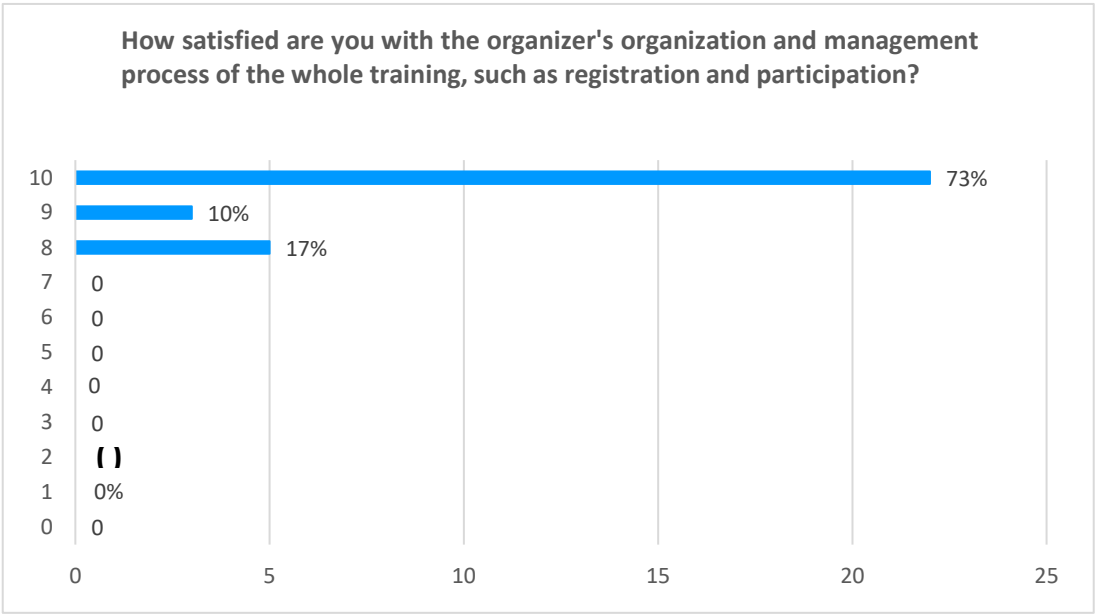
D. 10%-30% (including 10%)

E. Less than 10%

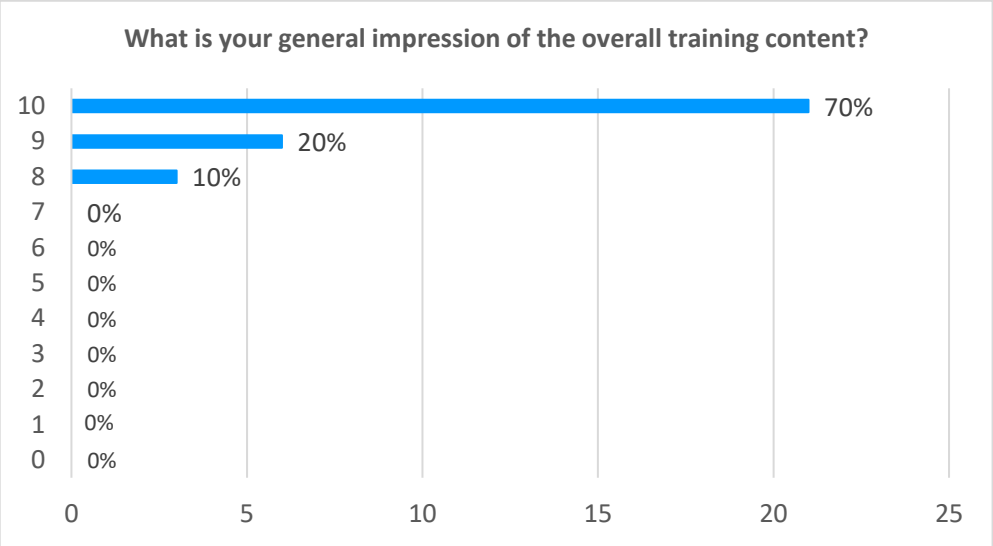


Evaluation of Training

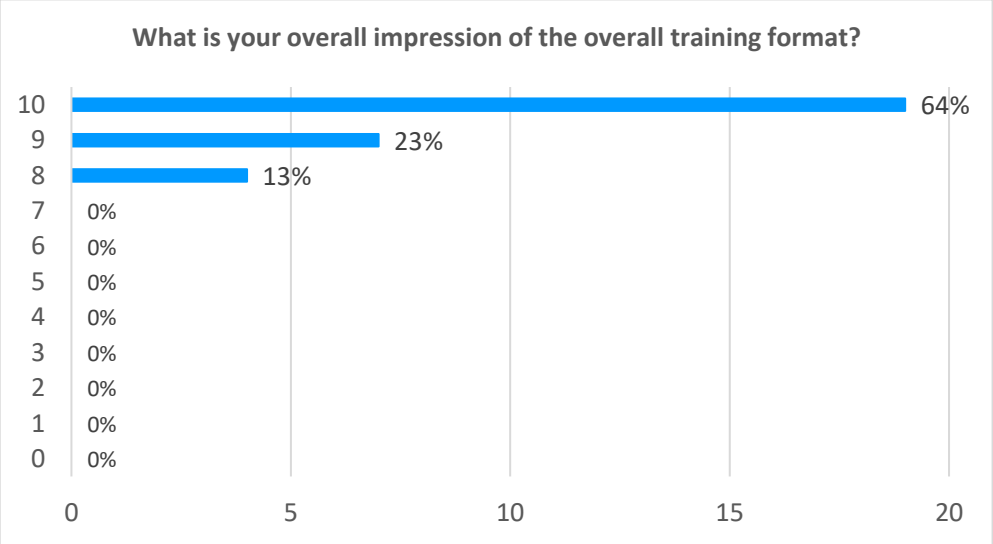
10. How satisfied are you with the organizer's organization and management process of the whole training, such as registration and participation?
    - Please score according to the satisfaction level from 1-10, 10 points means very satisfied, 1 point means very dissatisfied.
    - If the score is lower than 5, please ask "What are you less satisfied with:"



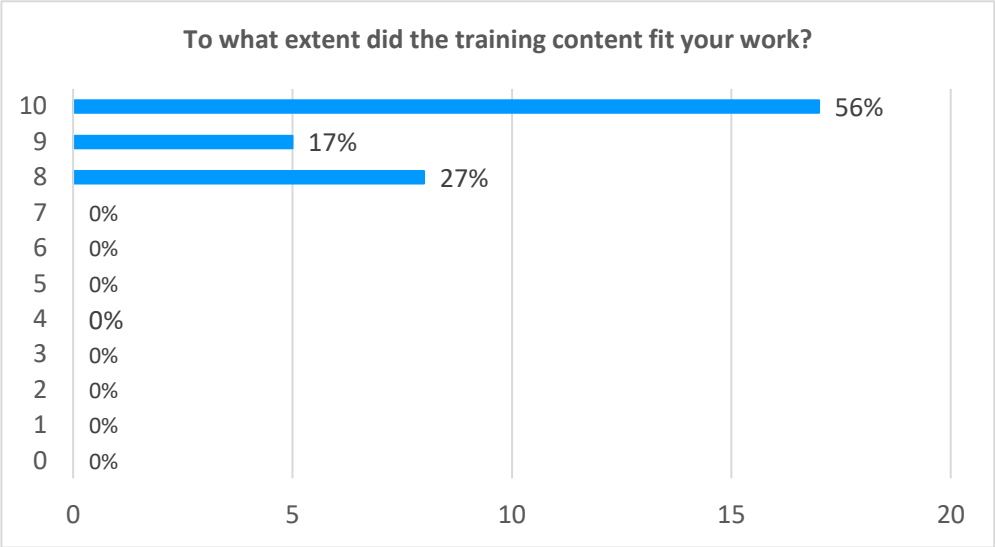
11. What is your general impression of the overall training content?
    - Please rate your satisfaction on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating very satisfied and 1 indicating very dissatisfied.
    - If the score is less than 5, ask "What were you less satisfied with:"



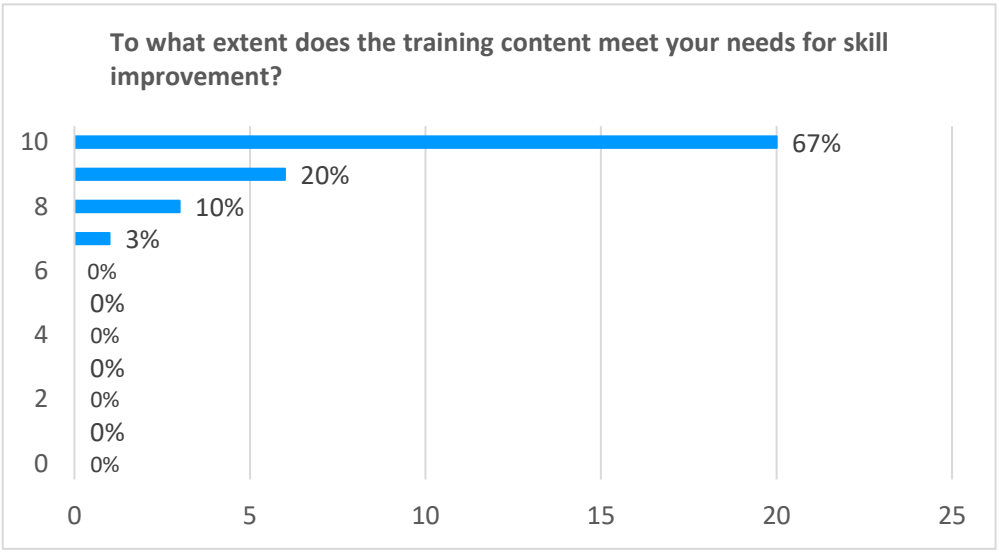
12. What is your overall impression of the overall training format?
    - Please rate your satisfaction on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating very satisfied and 1 indicating very dissatisfied.
    - If the score is less than 5, ask "What were the aspects you were less satisfied with:"



13. To what extent did the training content fit your work?
    - Please rate the content from 1-10 according to the degree of compatibility, with 10 indicating very compliant and 1 indicating not compliant at all.

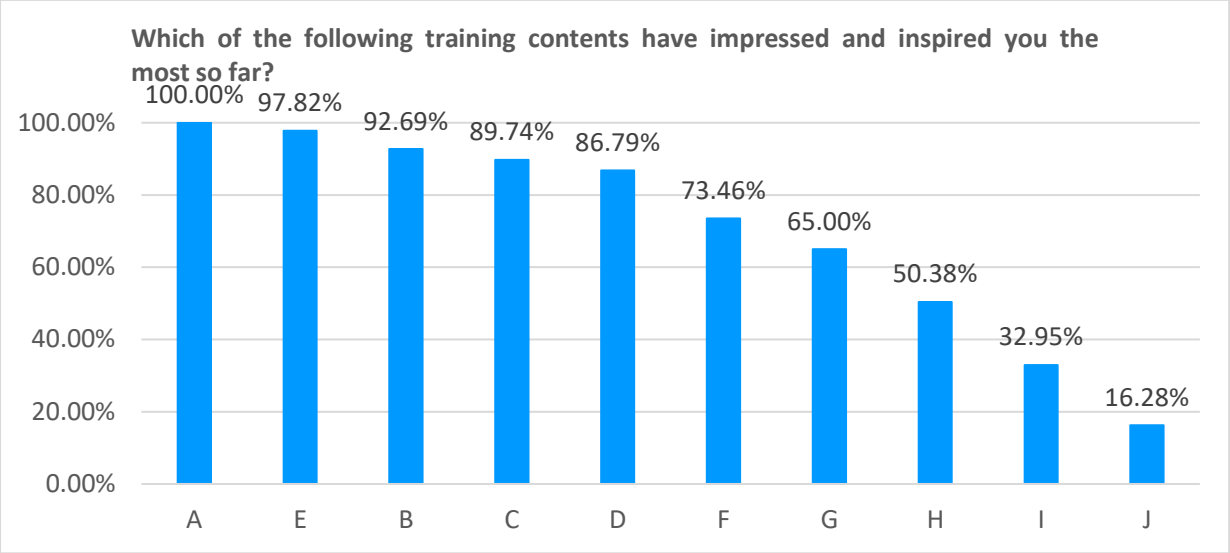


14. To what extent does the training content meet your needs for skill improvement?
    - Please rate the extent to which the training content meets your skills upgrading needs on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating a very good match and 1 indicating a complete lack of match.



15. Which of the following training contents have impressed and inspired you the most so far? Please rank in order from most important to least important (e.g., BCADFEGJIH) _____

A. Gender Perspective in Domestic Violence Intervention
B. Relevant legal provisions against domestic violence
C. Anti-domestic violence concepts and basics for social organizations
D. Strategies and methods of conducting multi-agency cooperation
E. Risk assessment and safety protection
F. Case intake and data collection and assessment
G. Objectives and Service Plan Setting
H. Service Program Implementation and Case Closure
I. Effectiveness Assessment, Case Closure and Return Visits
J. Service Delivery in Epidemic Situations



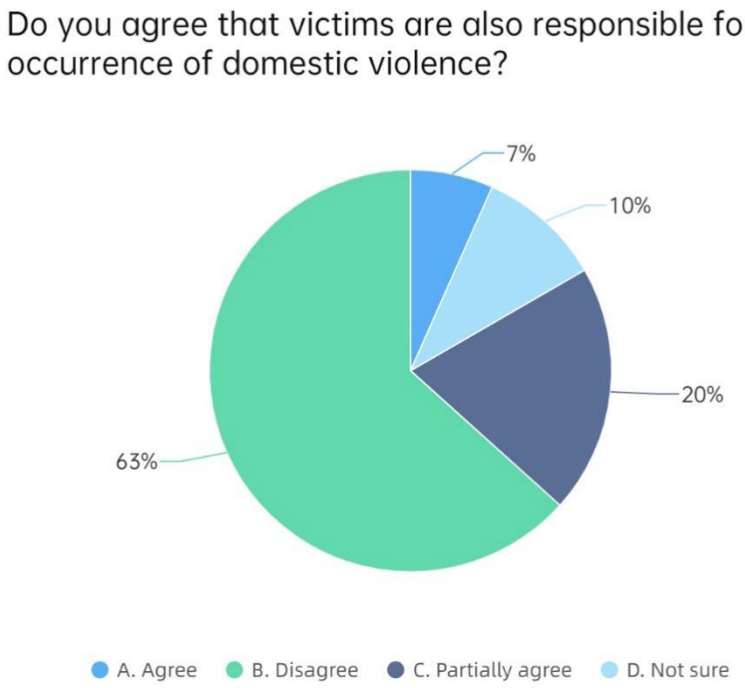
16. Do you agree that victims are also responsible for the occurrence of domestic violence?

A. Agree

B. Disagree

C. Partially agree

D. Not sure



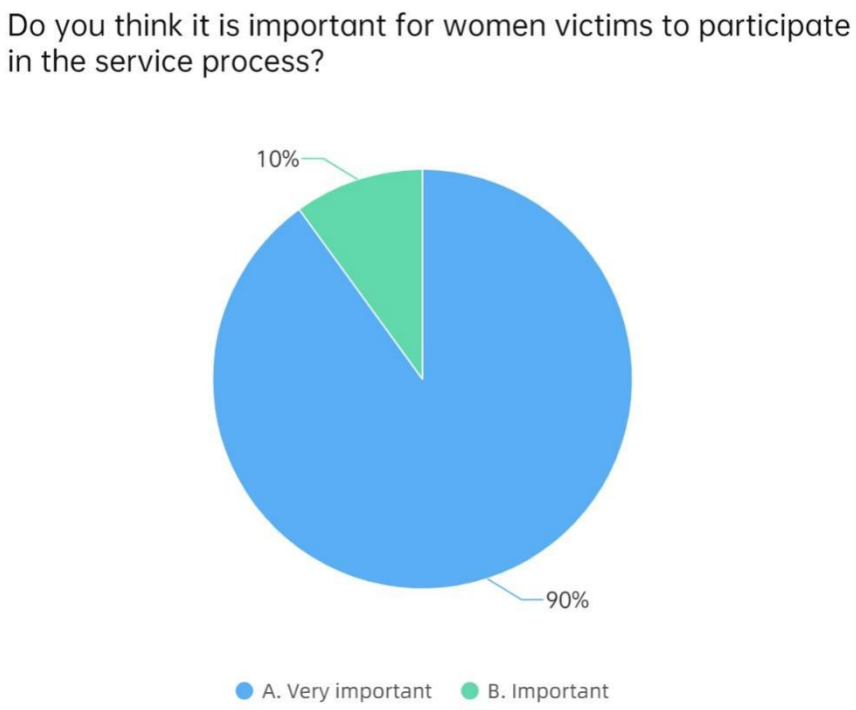
17. Do you think it is important for women victims to participate in the service process?

A. Very important

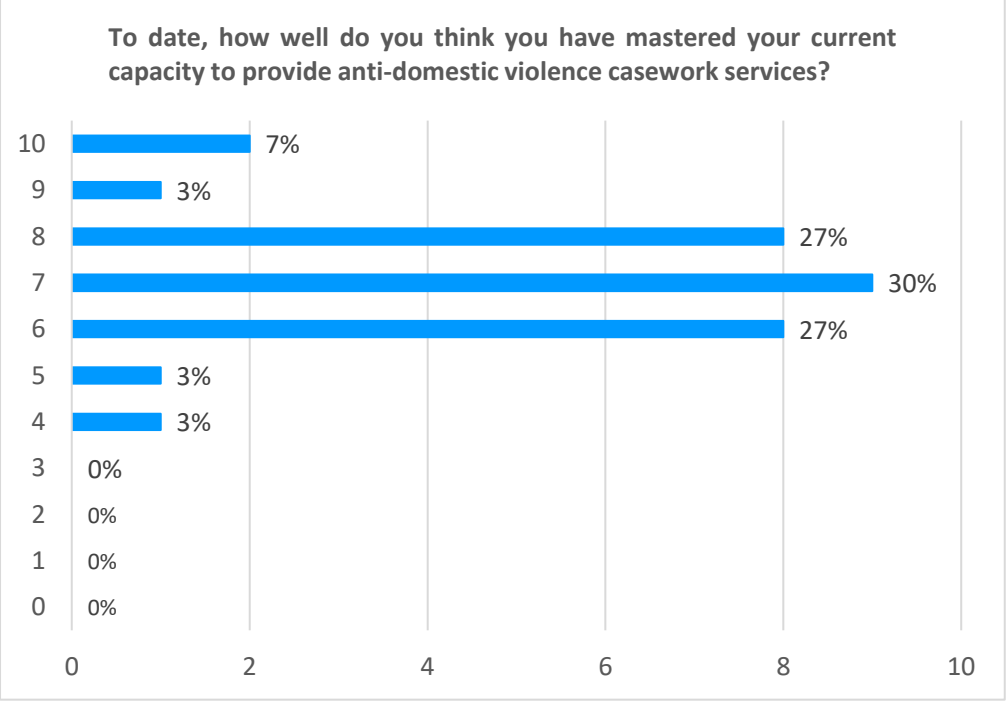
B. Important

C. Not very important

D. Not important



18. To date, how well do you think you have mastered your current capacity to provide anti-domestic violence casework services?
    - Please rate the level of mastery from 1-10, with 10 indicating complete mastery and 1 indicating no mastery at all.

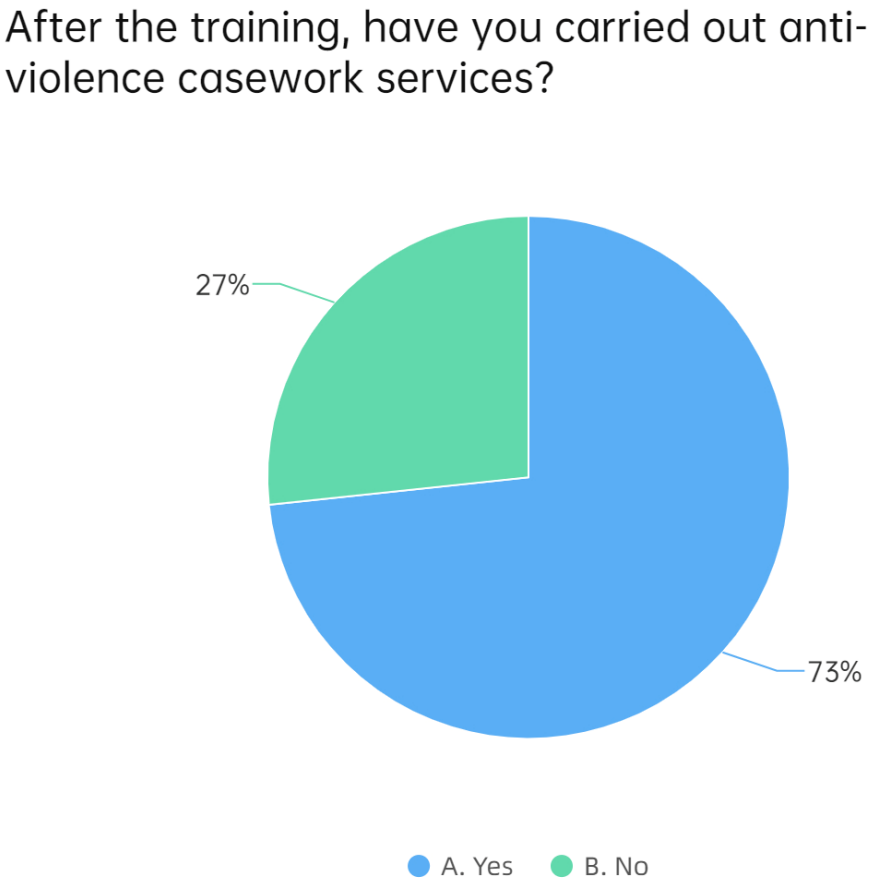


Application of Training

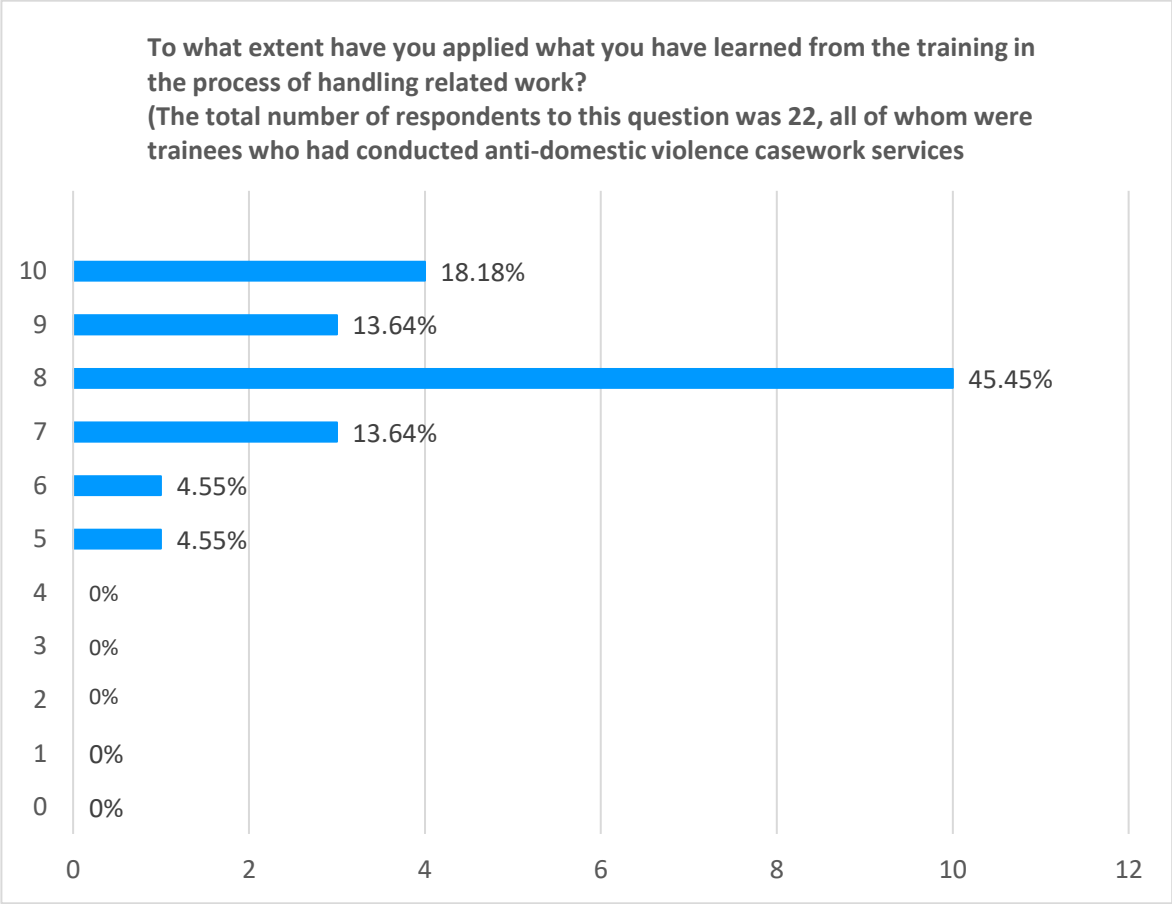
5. After the training, have you carried out anti-domestic violence casework services?

A. Yes

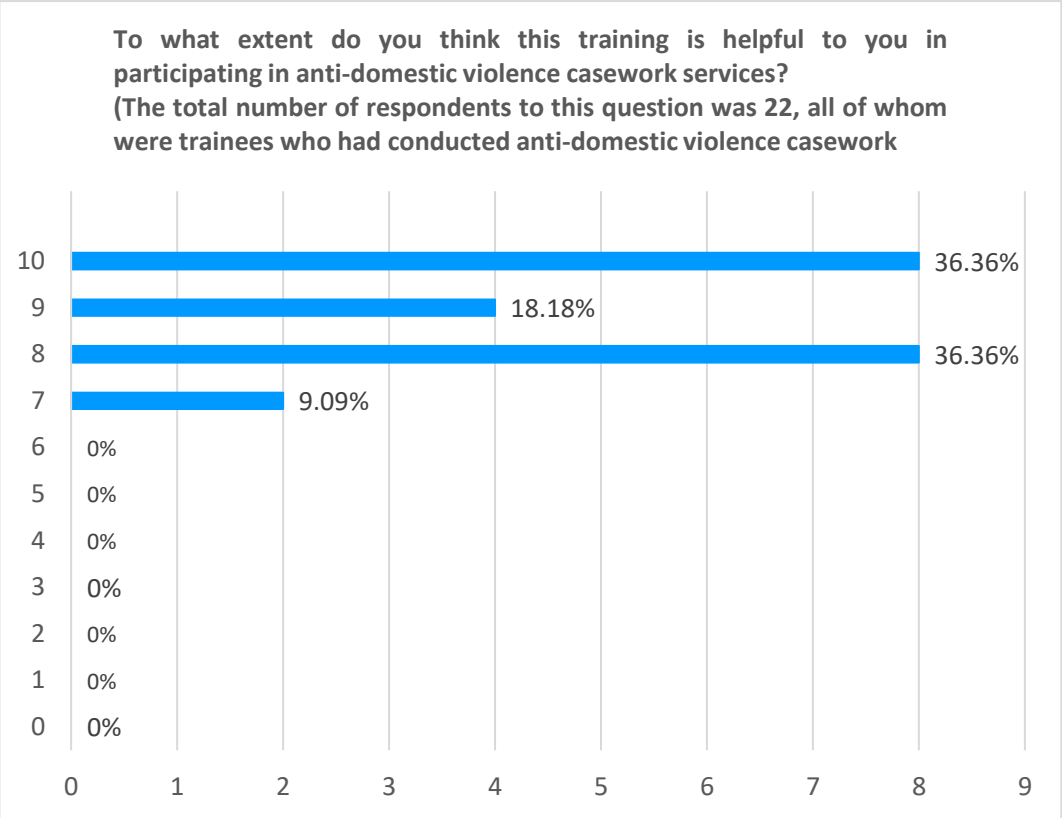
B. No



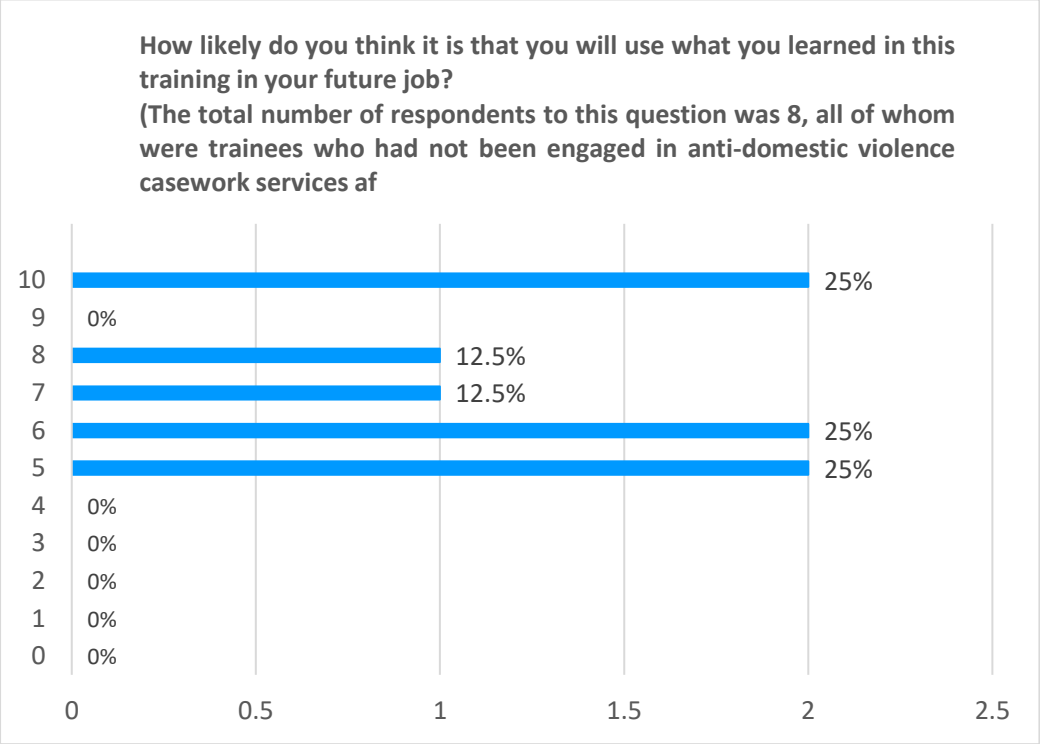
- (Option A for the previous question) To what extent have you applied what you have learned from the training in the process of handling related work? Please rate the extent of application from 1-10, with 10 indicating full application and 1 indicating no relevant application.



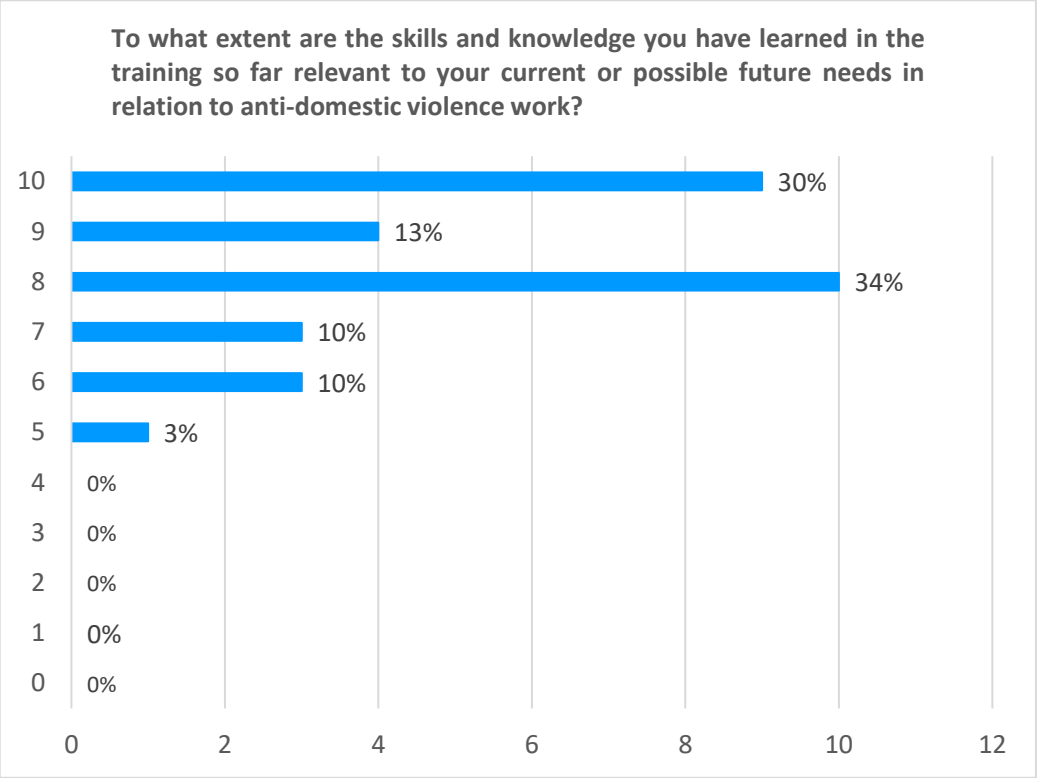
- (Option A for the previous question) To what extent do you think this training is helpful to you in participating in anti-domestic violence casework services? Please rate from 1-10 according to the degree of helpfulness, with 10 indicating very helpful and 1 indicating not helpful at all currently.



- (If the above question is rated 5 or higher) Please describe specifically what elements of the training were helpful to you:
- (if rated 5 or less) The reason you think the training content was not very helpful to The reason you think the training content was not very helpful is:
- (Choose B for the previous question) How likely do you think it is that you will use what you learned in this training in your future job? Please rate your likelihood on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating a very high likelihood and 1 indicating no likelihood.



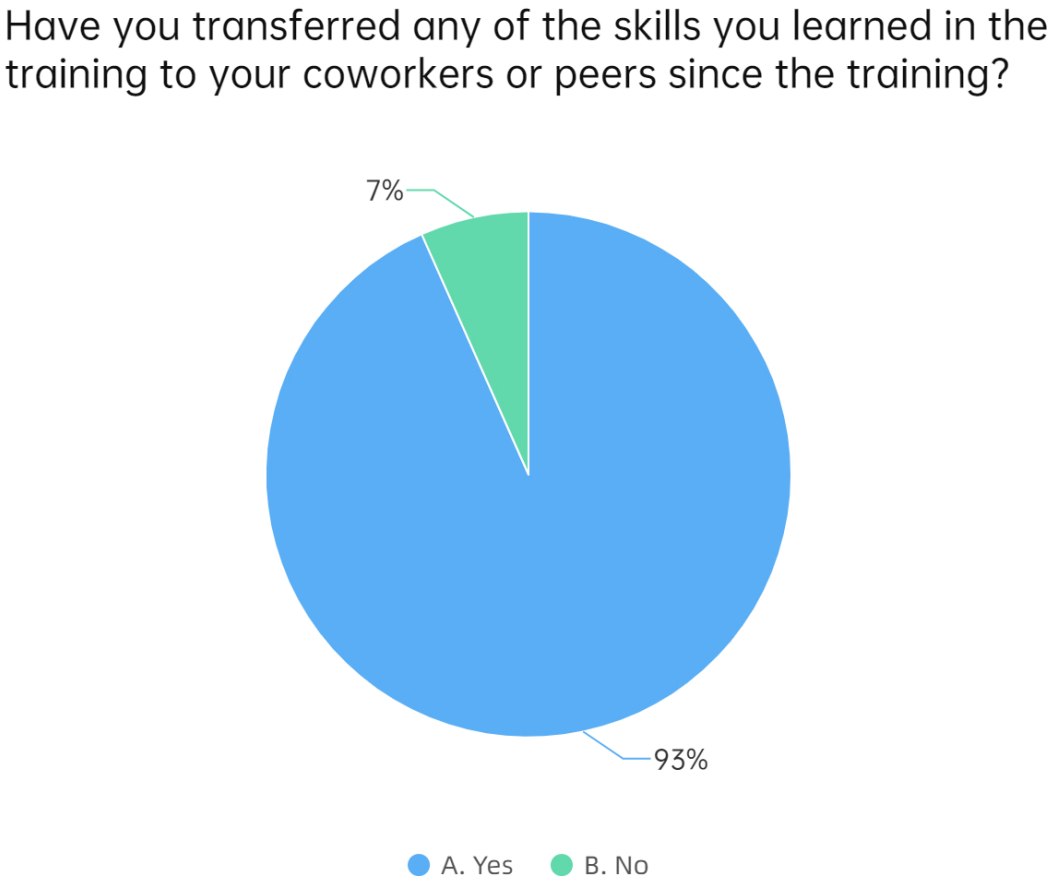
6. To what extent are the skills and knowledge you have learned in the training so far relevant to your current or possible future needs in relation to anti-domestic violence work?
   - Please rate the degree of relevance on a scale from 1-10, with 10 indicating completely relevant and 1 indicating not at all relevant.
   - If the rating is 5 or less, ask "Please explain why you think it is not very relevant:"



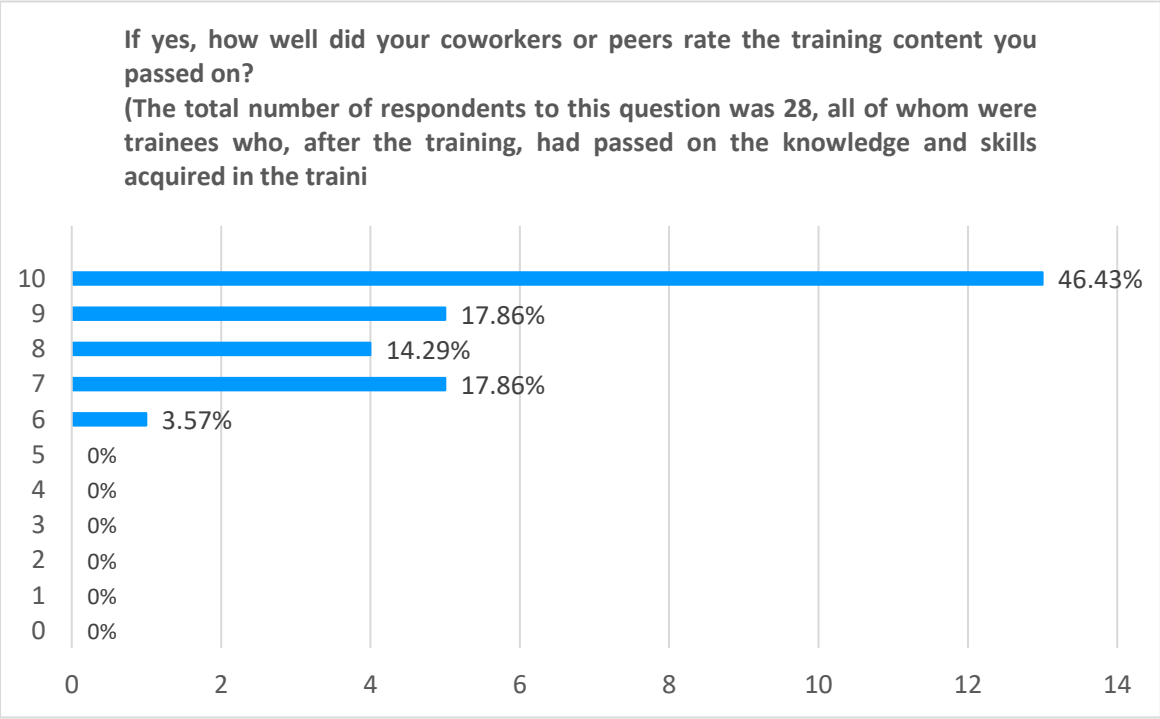
7. Have you transferred any of the skills you learned in the training to your coworkers or peers since the training?

A. Yes

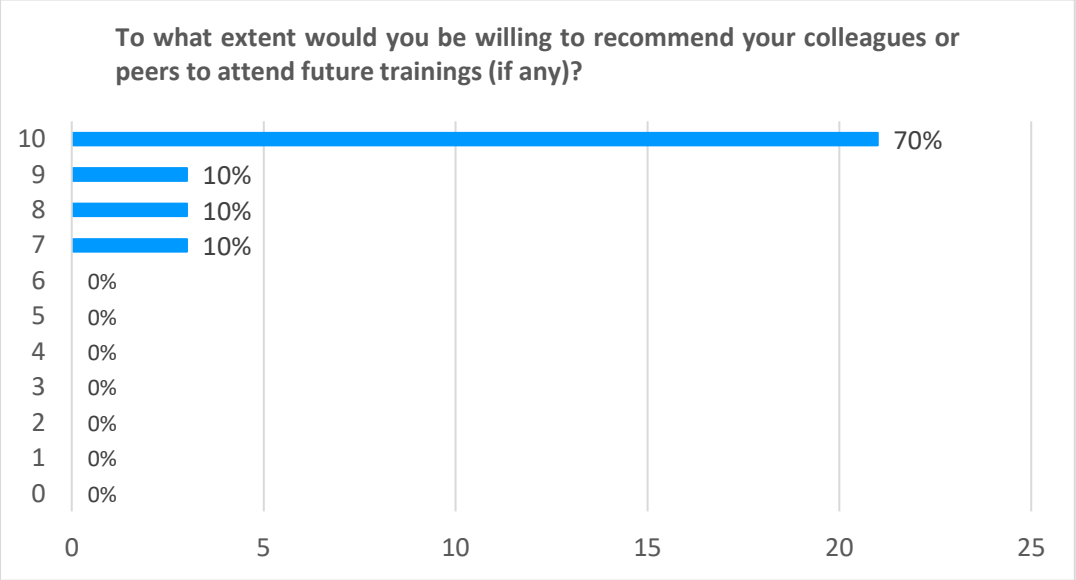
B. No



- If yes, how well did your coworkers or peers rate the training content you passed on? Please rate the evaluation on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating that it was considered very valuable and 1 indicating that it was not valuable at all.



8. To what extent would you be willing to recommend your colleagues or peers to attend future trainings (if any)? Scale from 1 to 10, with 10 indicating that you would consider it very valuable and 1 indicating that you would not at all.



Supervision Evaluation

5. Do you participate in post-training supervision?

A. Yes, online supervision

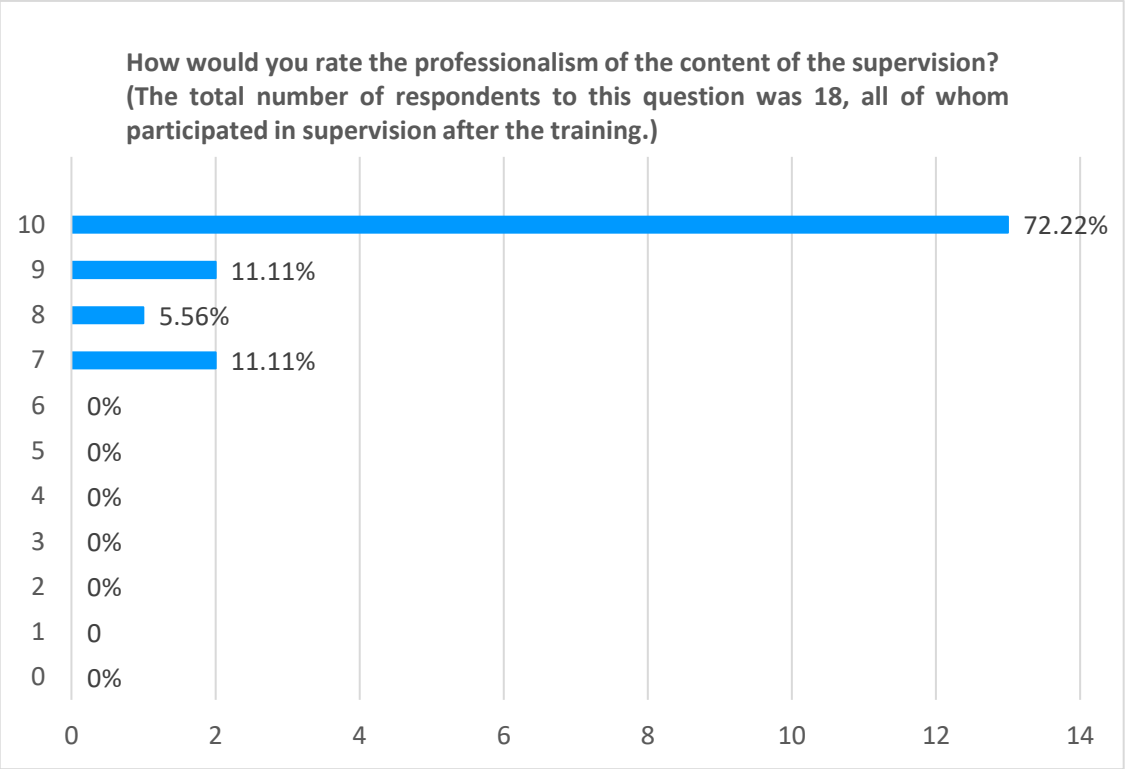
B. Yes, participate in online and offline supervision.

C. No, not involved in supervision.

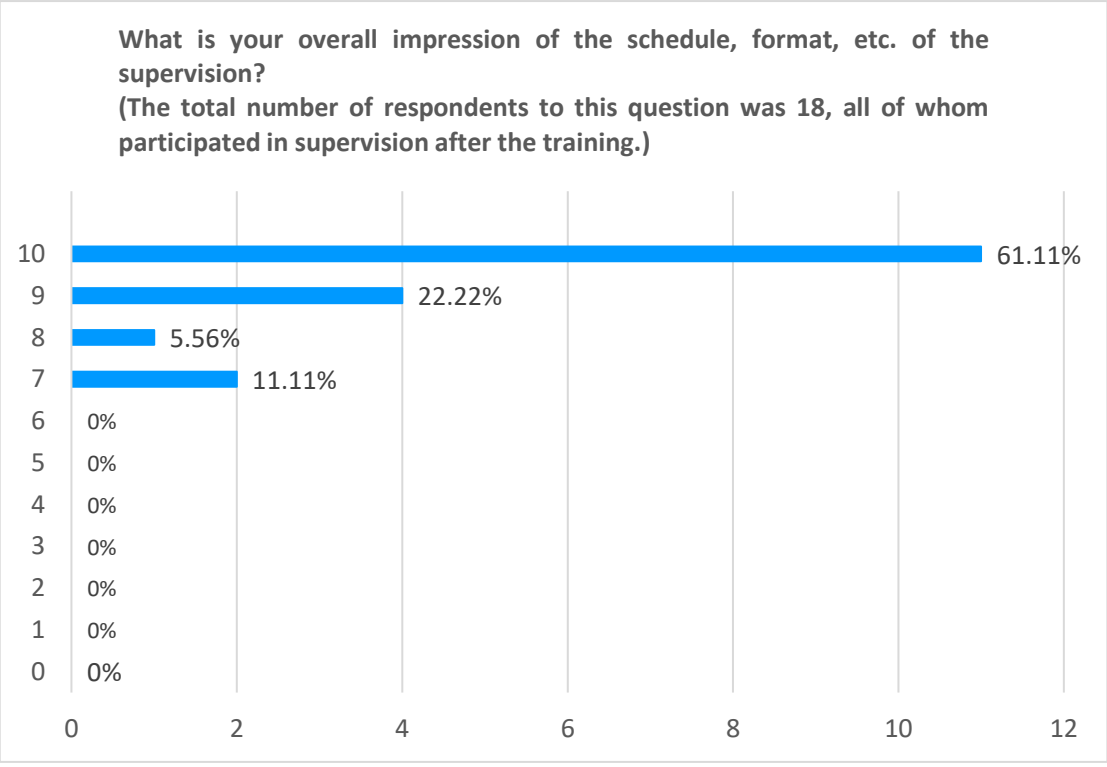
6. How would you rate the professionalism of the content of the supervision?

- Please rate your satisfaction level from 1-10, with 10 indicating very satisfied and 1 indicating very dissatisfied.

- If the score is less than 5, please ask "What are the aspects you are less satisfied with:"

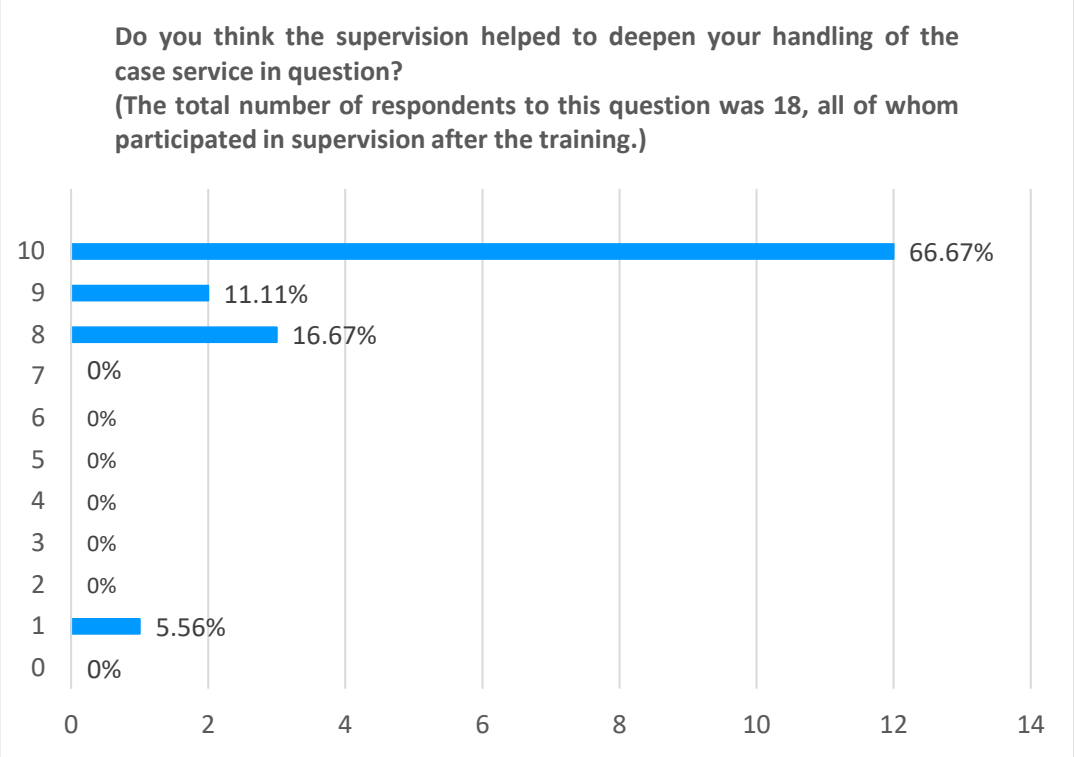


7. What is your overall impression of the schedule, format, etc. of the supervision?
   - Please rate your satisfaction on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating very satisfied and 1 indicating very dissatisfied.
   - If the score is less than 5, ask "What are the aspects you are less satisfied with:"



8. Do you think the supervision helped to deepen your handling of the case service in question?

- Please rate on a scale of 1-10 according to the degree of helpfulness, with 10 being very helpful and 1 being not helpful at all currently.
- If yes, please describe a case study from your work where you have used the knowledge and skills learned from training or supervision (50-100 words)



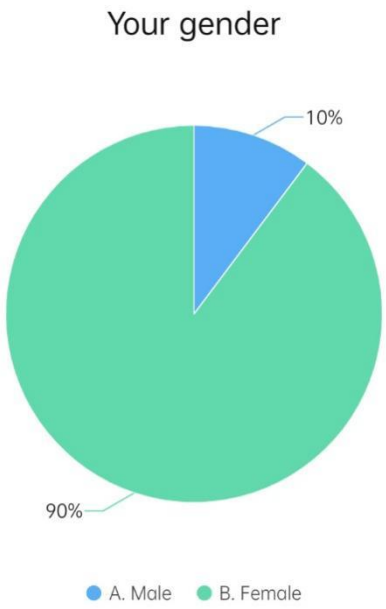
Questionnaire for lawyers receiving training

Dear respondents:

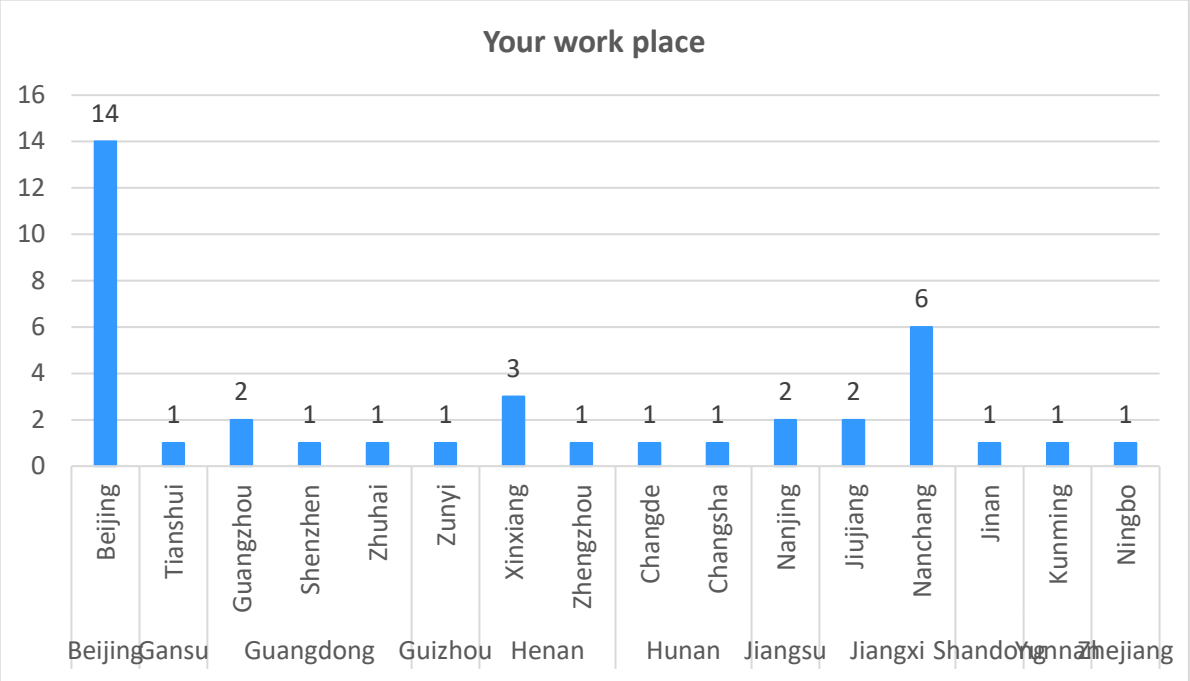
Thank you for participating in the UN Domestic Violence Program's post-training questionnaire. The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect overall feedback on the training activities and post-training application from the participants after attending the February 23-24, 2023 "Capacity Building Workshop for Lawyers against Domestic Violence". Your participation will help us to further promote actions to prevent and stop domestic violence. This questionnaire consists of 17 questions, please fill in the answers according to the requirements of the questions. It is expected that you will take about 15 minutes to complete the questionnaire.

Basic Information

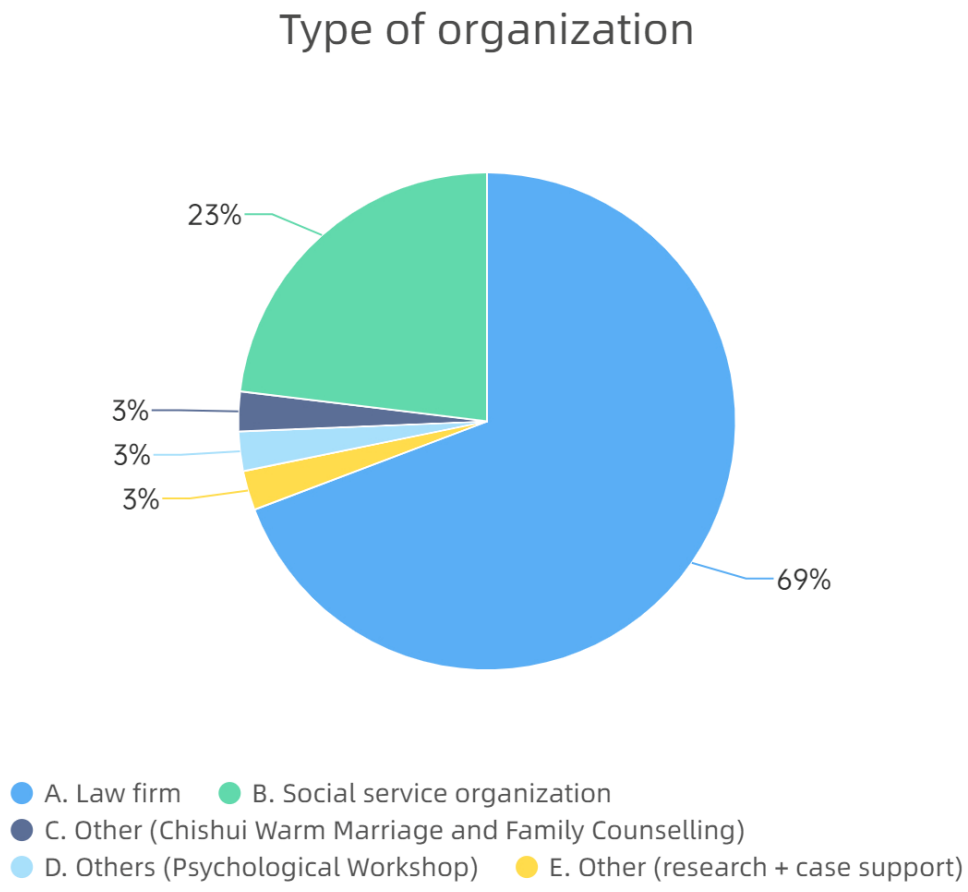
6. Your gender: A. Male B. Female C. Other D. Refuse to answer



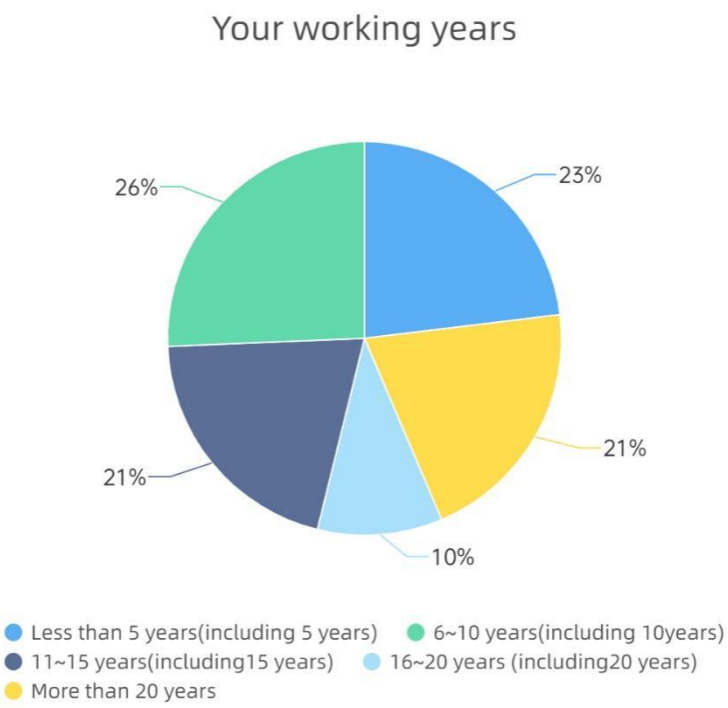
7. Your workplace: _____ province _____ city _____ district/county



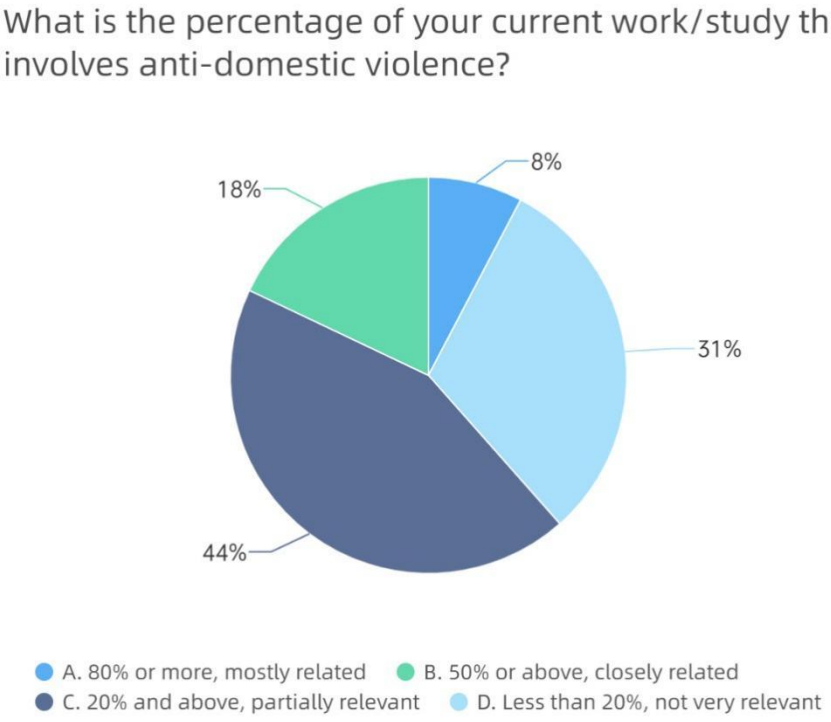
8. Type of organization: A. Law firm B. Social service organization C. College D. Other (Enter in)



9. Your working years: ( ) years



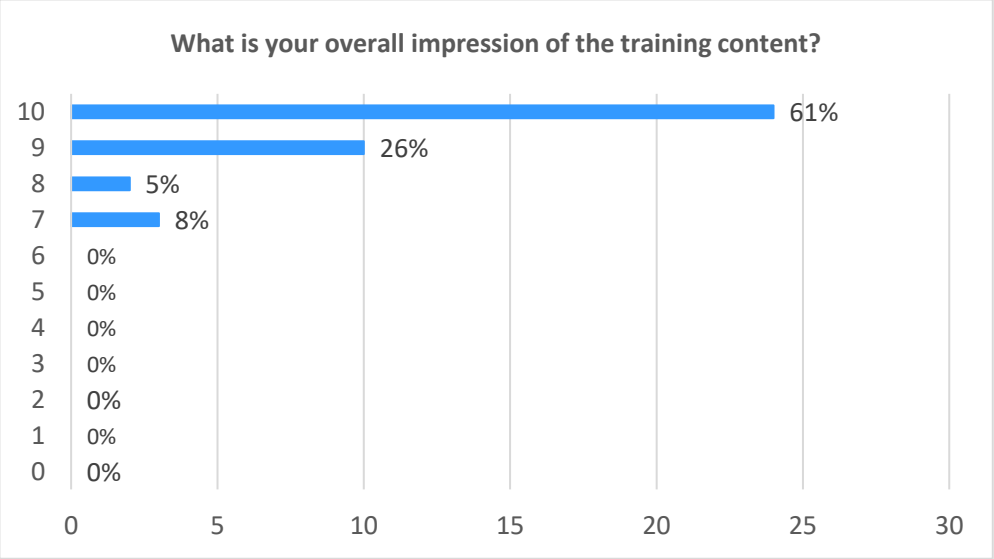
10. What is the percentage of your current work/study that involves anti-domestic violence?
    A. 80% or more, mostly related
    B. 50% or above, closely related
    C. 20% and above, partially relevant
    D. Less than 20%, not very relevant
    E. Not at all



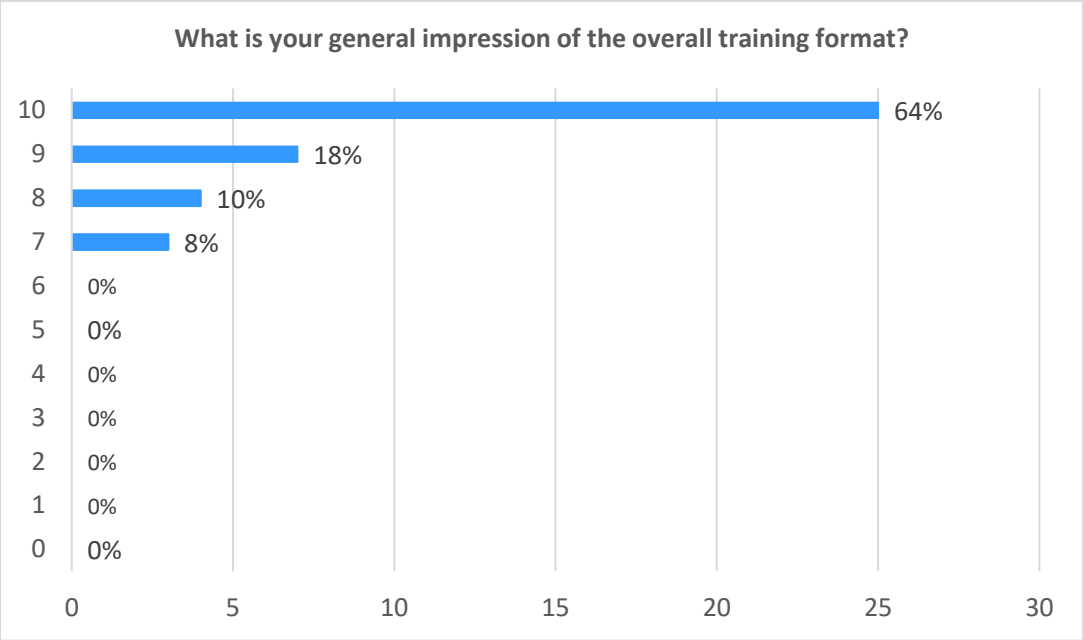
Evaluation of training

10. How satisfied are you with the organization and management process of the organizer for the whole training, such as registration and participation?
    - Please score according to the degree of satisfaction from 1-10, 10 points means very satisfied, 1 point means very dissatisfied.
    - If the score is lower than 5, please ask "What are the aspects you are less satisfied with?

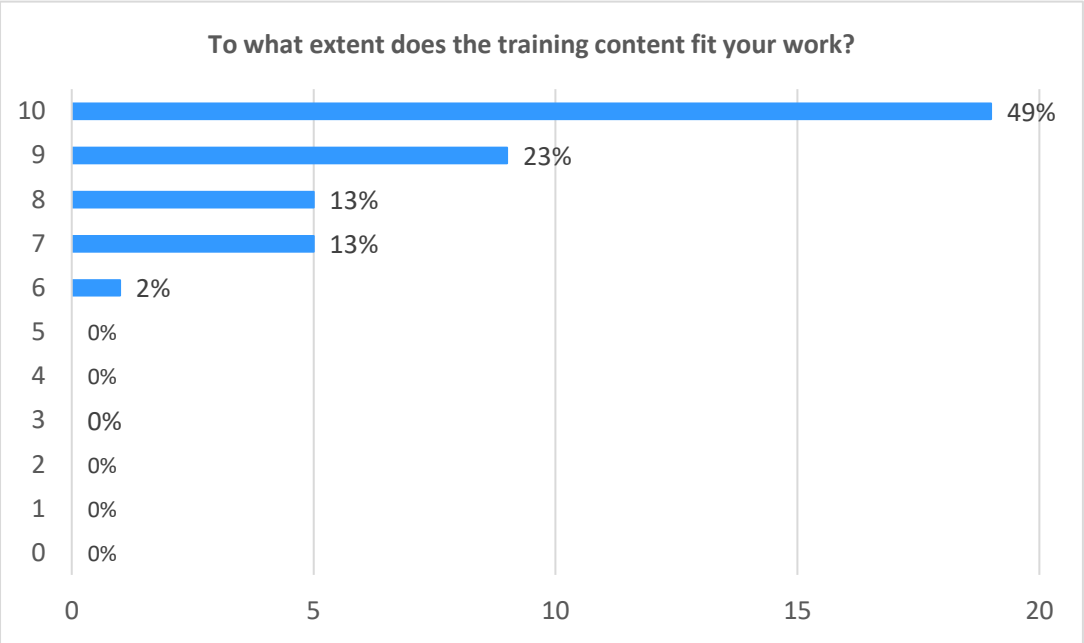
11. What is your overall impression of the training content?
    - Please rate your satisfaction from 1-10, with 10 indicating very satisfied and 1 indicating very dissatisfied.
    - If the score is less than 5, then ask "What are the aspects you are less satisfied with?



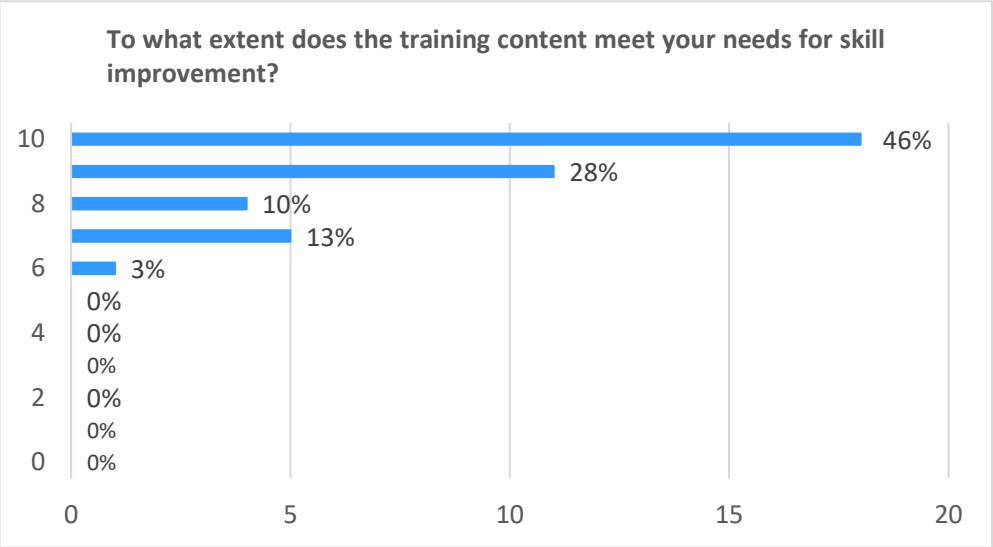
12. What is your general impression of the overall training format?
    - Please rate your satisfaction on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating very satisfied and 1 indicating very dissatisfied.
    - If the score is less than 5, ask "What were the aspects you were less satisfied with?



13. To what extent does the training content fit your work?
    - Please rate the content from 1-10 according to the degree of compatibility, with 10 indicating very compliant and 1 indicating not compliant at all.



14. To what extent does the training content meet your needs for skill improvement?
    - Please rate the extent to which the training content meets your skills upgrading needs on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating a very good match and 1 indicating a complete lack of match.



15. Which of the following training contents have impressed and inspired you the most so far? Please rank in order from most important to least important (e.g., BCADFEG) _____

A. Introduction to gender content

B. Introduction to the latest anti-domestic violence legislation and practice

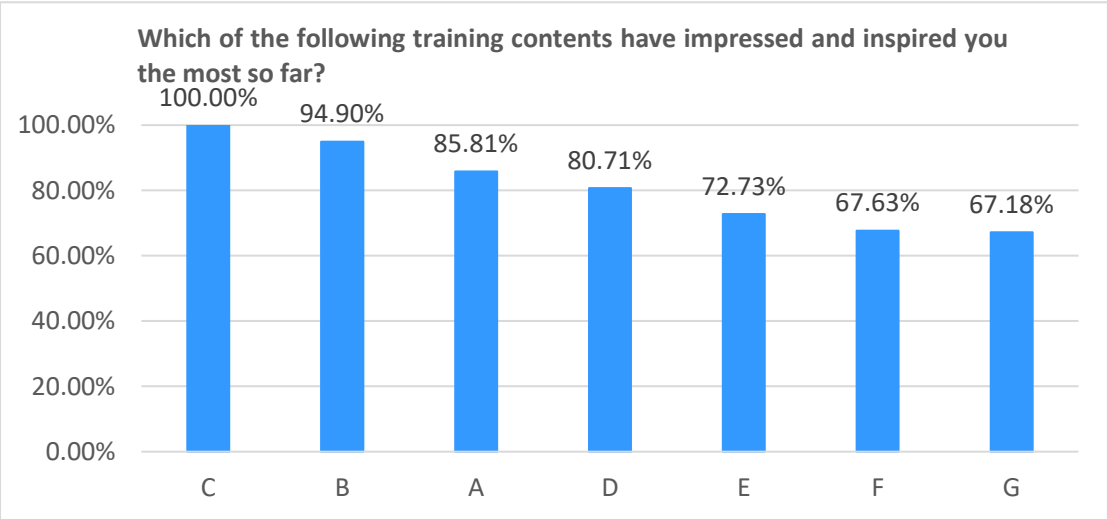
C. Victim-centered service concept

D. Promotion of multi-agency collaboration

E. Communication with Domestic Violence Survivors and Taking Evidence

F. Research on Judicial Trial Practice of Personal Safety Protection Order

G. Essential Knowledge and Key Points for Lawyers in Handling Domestic Violence Cases



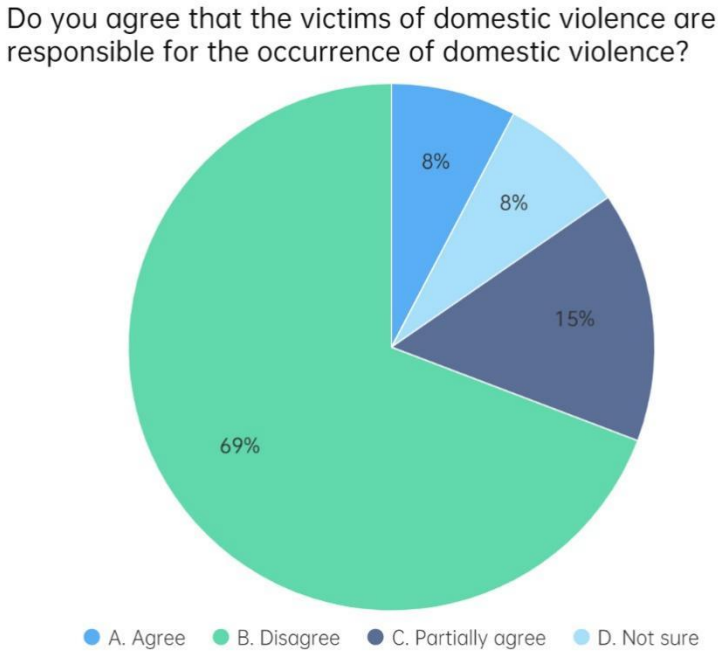
16. Do you agree that the victims of domestic violence are also responsible for the occurrence of domestic violence?

A. Agree

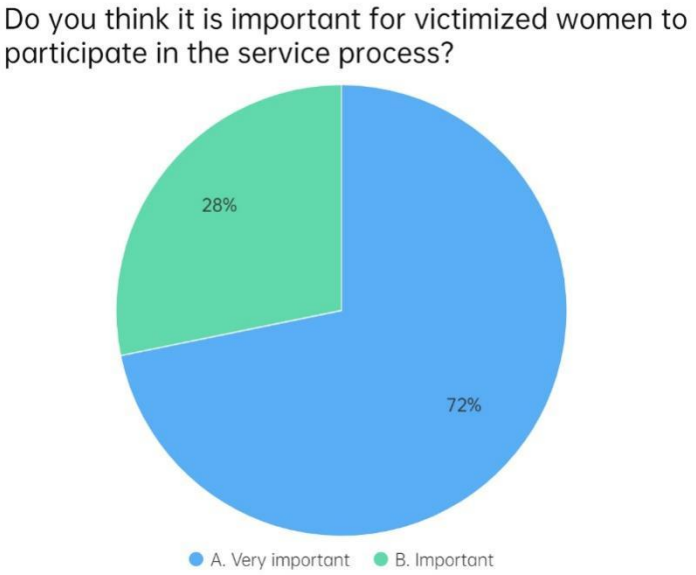
B. Disagree

C. Partially agree

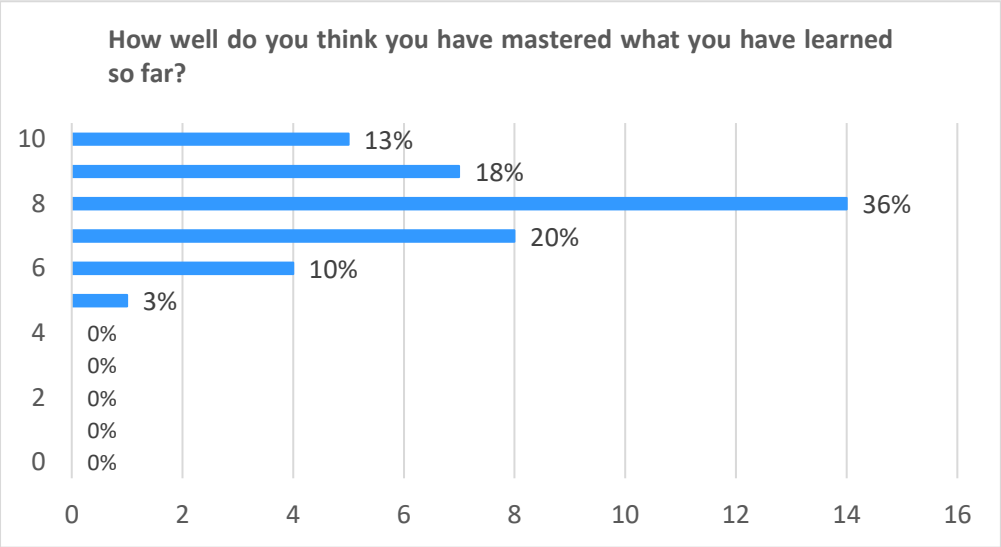
D. Not sure



17. Do you think it is important for victimized women to participate in the service process?
    A. Very important
    B. Important
    C. Not very important
    D. Not important



18. How well do you think you have mastered what you have learned so far?
    - Please score from 1-10 according to the degree of mastery, with 10 indicating complete mastery and 1 indicating no mastery at all.



Application of Training

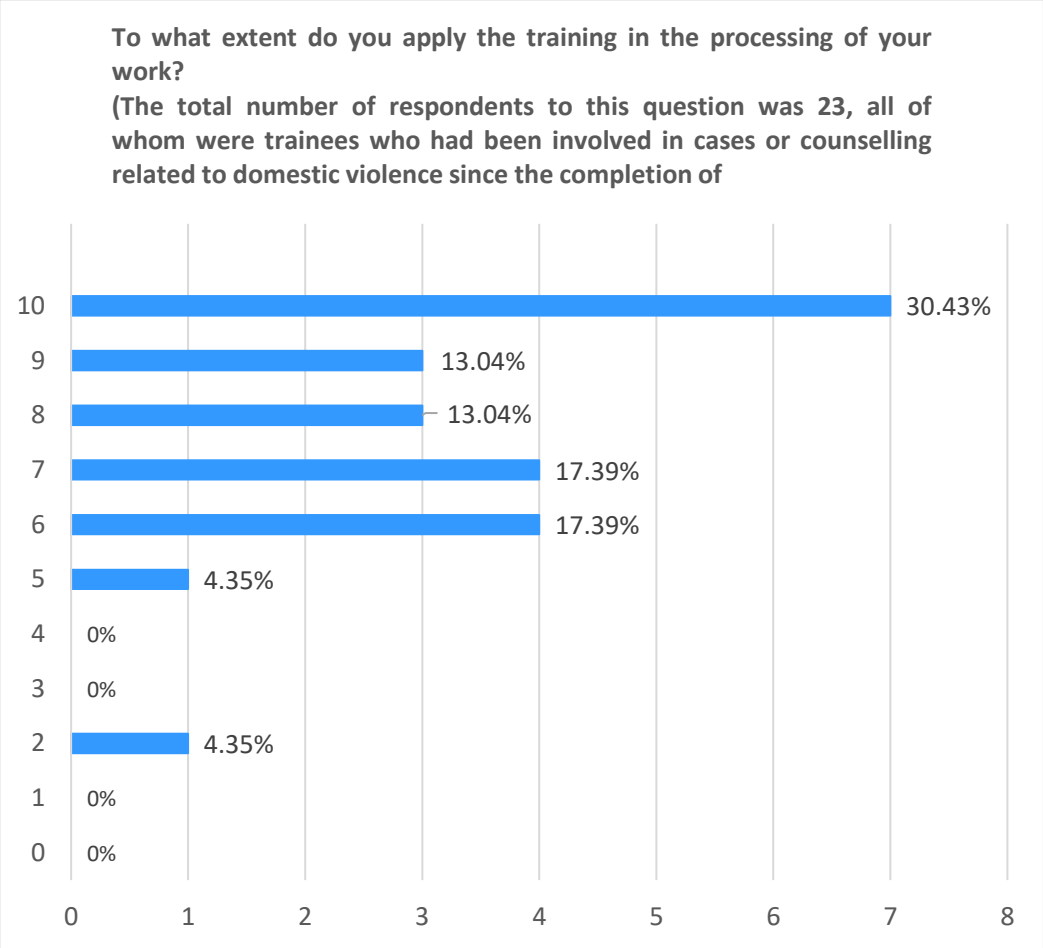
2. After the training, have you been involved in domestic violence cases or counseling?

A. Yes

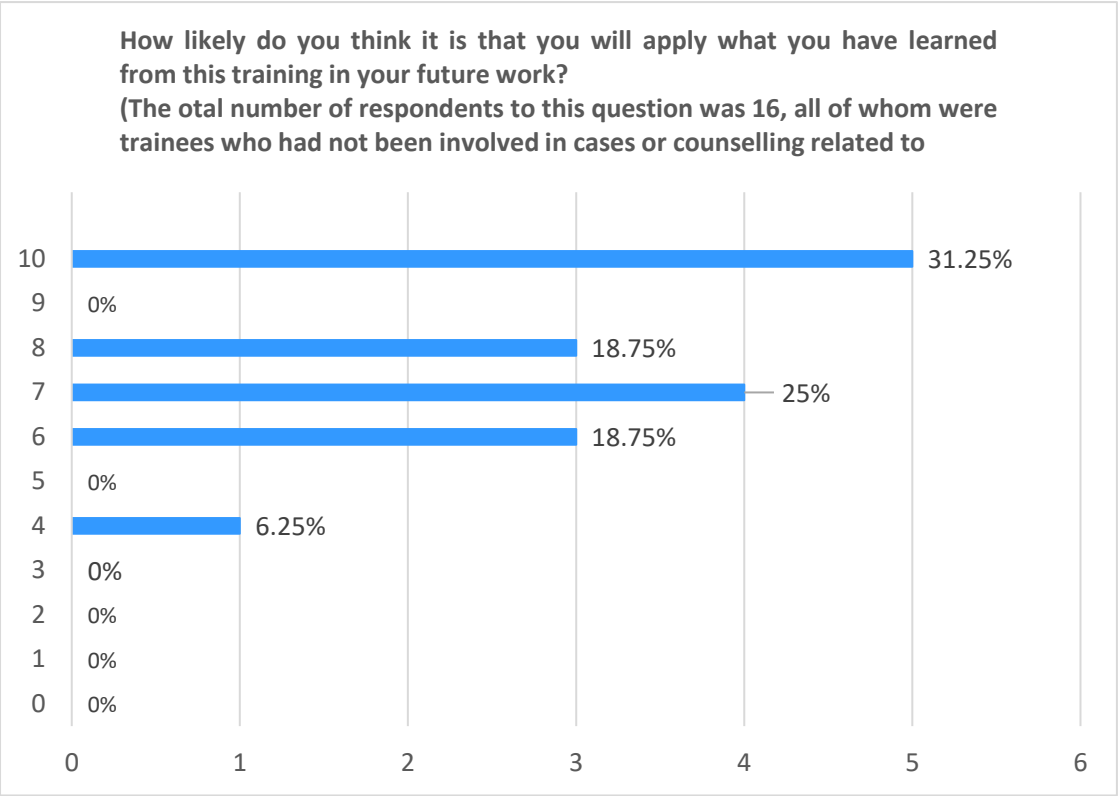
B. No

- (Option A for the first question.) How helpful do you think this training has been to your participation in the communication and case handling process of the parties involved in domestic violence? Please rate from 1-10 according to the degree of helpfulness, with 10 indicating very helpful and 1 indicating not helpful at all currently.

- (If the above question is rated 5 or higher) Please describe specifically what elements of the training were helpful to you:
- (if rated 5 or less) The reason you think the training content was not very helpful to You did not find the training content very helpful for the following reasons:
- (Option A for the first question) To what extent do you apply the training in the processing of your work? Please rate the extent of application from 1-10, with 10 indicating full application and 1 indicating no relevant application.



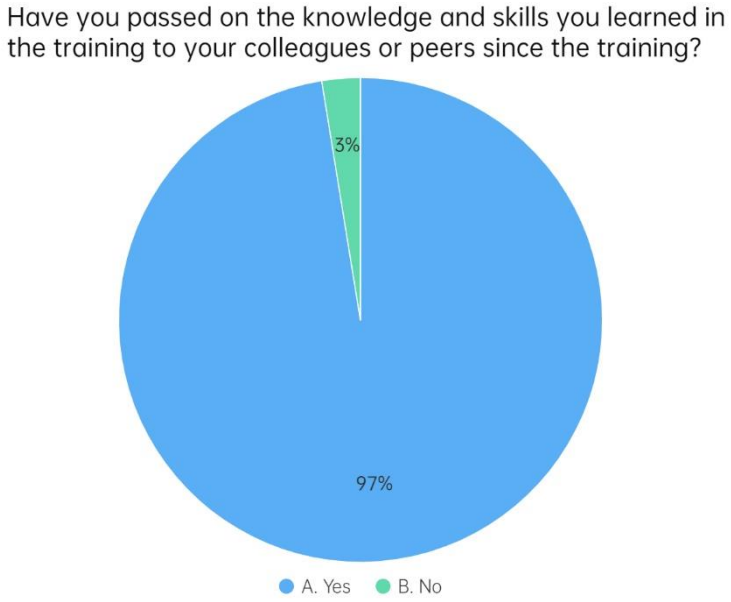
- (Option B for the first question) How likely do you think it is that you will apply what you have learned from this training in your future work? Please rate your likelihood on a scale of 1-10, with 10 indicating a very high likelihood and 1 indicating no likelihood.



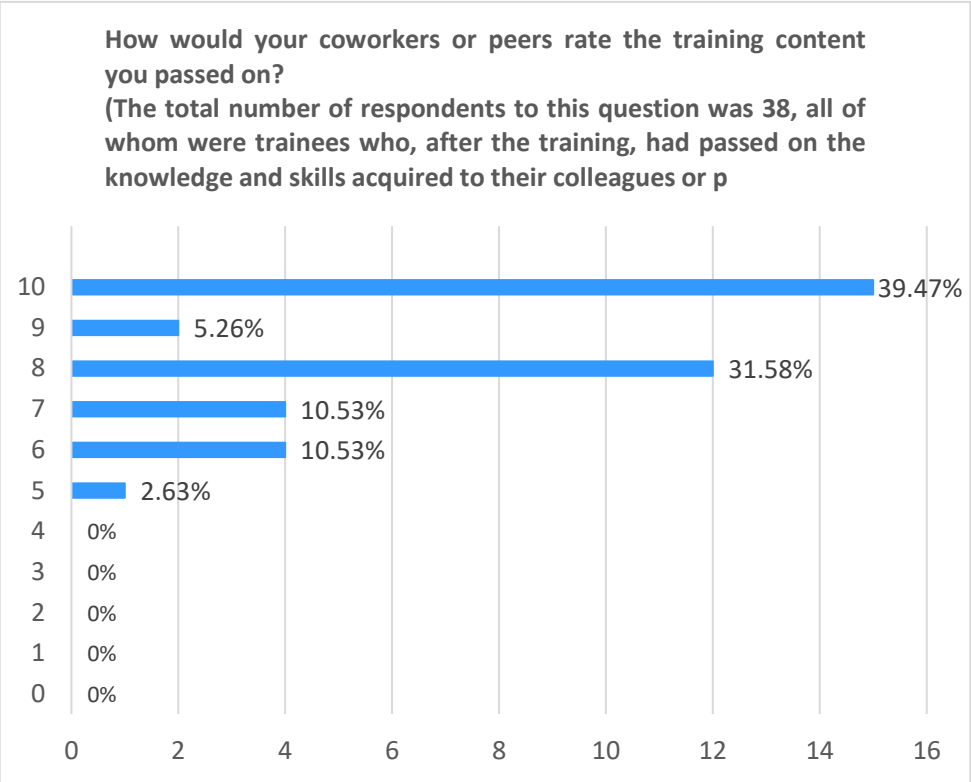
2. Have you passed on the knowledge and skills you learned in the training to your colleagues or peers since the training?

A. Yes

B. No



- (Choose A for the previous question.) How would your coworkers or peers rate the training content you passed on? Please rate your evaluation from 1-10, with 10 indicating that you found it very valuable and 1 indicating that you found it not valuable at all.



- (Not mandatory) If yes, please describe a case study at work that illustrates how you have used the skills and knowledge gained from the training in your work (50-100 words)?

3. To what extent would you be willing to recommend your colleagues or peers to attend future training (if any)?

- Rate on a scale of 1 to 10, with 10 indicating perceived great willingness and 1 indicating no willingness at all.

Welcome any observations and suggestions on the current status of lawyers' participation in anti-domestic violence work, and the need to build capacity for lawyers:

ANNEX 9 DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

1. Literature

Dragiewicz, M., Woodlock, D., Easton, H., Harris, B., & Salter, M. (2023). "I'll be Okay": Survivors' Perspectives on Participation in Domestic Violence Research. *Journal of Family Violence*. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-023-00518-6

Leigh, J. K., Peña, L. D., Anurudran, A., & Pai, A. (2023). "Are you safe to talk?": Perspectives of Service Providers on Experiences of Domestic Violence During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Journal of Family Violence*, *38*(2), 215–225.

丁瑜, & 杨凯文. (2020). 妇联购买"反家暴"社工服务案例——一项性别与新制度主义相融合的研究. 中国研究, *1*, 205-222+259.

吴颖婷,陆克思雨.反家暴工作的司法实践困境及立法完善[J].法制博览,2022,(20):70-72.

金姿妏,余达淮.算法遮蔽下的社交平台性别议题反思[J].华中科技大学学报(社会科学版),2022,36(04):16-22.DOI:10.19648/j.cnki.jhustss1980.2022.04.03.

孙会娟.浅谈腾讯 QQ 的优点和不足[J].青年时代,2016,(3):107-107.

2. Programme report and annex

Year-one final report from UN Women DV Prevention and Response in Post CoVID-19 China Programme

Essential Services Package (in Chinese)

Year-two final report from UN Women DV Prevention and Response in Post CoVID-19 China Programme

2022 EVAW Social media campaigns overview

Program final report from Yuanzhong

Domestic Violence Social Service Training Manual (EVAW059_S2-2-2)

Progress report from Yuanzhong (EVAWQ2_2023_10 May)

社会组织反家暴个案实务培训报告（Yuanzhong，2022.07）

律师反家暴能力建设工作坊报告（Yuanzhong，2023.03）

防治家庭暴力实务培训会 总结报告（中国婚姻家庭研究会、中华女子学院，2023.07）

Domestic Violence Prevention and Response in Post COVID-19China_Final Narrative report(2020-2023)

3. Policy document

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests

4. News and website pages

国务院新闻办 国务院新闻办就 2023 年国民经济运行情况举行发布
https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/202401/content_6926623.htm

澎湃新闻 2022 年《中国妇女发展纲要（2021—2030 年）》统计监测报告发布

https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_25869136

“第四期中国妇女社会地位调查主要数据”，2020，https://paper.cnwomen.com.cn/html/2021-12/27/nw.D110000zgfnb_20211227_1-4.htm

国新办举行《中国妇女发展纲要（2021-2030 年）》、《中国儿童发展纲要（2021-2030 年）》发布会实录 https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1712220669426076471&wfr=spider&for=pc

澎湃新闻 疫情期间的家暴 ——读 33 份家暴判决书 https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_8997240aper

澎湃新闻 2022 年《中国妇女发展纲要（2021—2030 年）》统计监测报告发布 https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_25869136

About UN Women | UN Women – Headquarters ,https://www.unwomen.org/en/about-us/about-un-women

2020 年快手运营模式、营收构成及用户画像分析，https://www.iimedia.cn/c1020/76780.html

抖音 2022 年第一季度用户画像分析，https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_18710654

bilibili 用户画像分析，b 站 2022 用户分析报告，https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1744543875276251160

到底谁在听播客？2021 听众调研报告发布，https://www.digitaling.com/articles/424102.html

5. Other documents

UN Women strategic plan 2018-2021

UN Women strategic plan 2022-2025

UN-Women-financial-brochure-2021-en

EVAW China Phase2 final evaluation report ENG

Final Evaluation Report: Women’s Access to Equal Employment and Leadership in China Programme

为平妇女权益机构. 《中华人民共和国反家庭暴力法》实施五周年系列监测报告”新冠疫情期间的家庭暴力：应对措施及挑战”，2021.03.06

微博 2020 用户发展报告，https://finance.sina.com.cn/tech/2021-03-12/doc-ikkntiak9143019.shtml