



# Ending violence against children

An analysis of UK Aid spend



## Foreword

There are more people affected by humanitarian emergencies today than at any time in history. In these crises – conflicts, natural disasters, epidemics – children and young people are disproportionately affected while being least responsible. In times of crisis, when family, community and institutional structures break down, children face increased risk of all forms of violence and exploitation. These includes sexual violence and exploitation and the worst forms of child labour including recruitment to armed forces and groups, one of the grave violations against children in armed conflict.

The huge scale and urgent need to act to end violence against children have been recognised across the world. In 2015, under the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals, global leaders committed end violence against children in all its forms by 2030 in order to build a more equitable and sustainable future for everyone.

At the same time, the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children formed involving government representatives, UN bodies, and civil society. The role of this Global Partnership is to make progress on ending violence against children and to hold global leaders to account for their commitments. The UK government's Secretary of State for International Development sits on its board and World Vision is a civil society member.

World Vision believes that a world without violence against children is possible – our faith compels us to act, to promote peace, to overcome violence and to strive for social justice. “It takes a world...to end violence against children” is World Vision's global movement of staff, supporters, children and young people in 64 countries to hold global leaders to account for turning their commitment to end violence against children into action.

The UK government has rightly identified the need to prioritise aid to fragile and conflict affected states. It has pledged to be a leader in emergency response and in tackling sexual violence in conflict. It is in these situations that children are often most at risk of violence. World Vision UK is calling for the UK government to prioritise protecting children from violence in emergencies.

This briefing paper, presenting research conducted by Development Initiatives for World Vision UK, seeks to understand the latest levels of investment of UK official development assistance in interventions linked to ending violence against children. It provides evidence that while the commitment to ending violence against children has been made, prioritising protecting children is still not high enough on the UK's agenda when it comes to allocating its resources. We are calling on the UK government to do more and increase its humanitarian spend on protecting children in emergencies from 2.5% to 10%.

It takes a world to end violence against children – and it will take the UK government.

## Executive summary

The UK government is recognised as one of the world's leading international aid donors for developing effective and innovative ways to reduce poverty and promoting aid transparency. The UK government, and the Department for International Development in particular, played a critical role in the agreement of the Sustainable Development Goals and in the promise to "leave no one behind". As a board member of the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, the UK government is also uniquely positioned to ensure the commitment to end violence against children is implemented.

However, there is limited data and research available on what is needed, both programmatically and financially, to ensure children are protected from violence. While quantifying aid spend is complex, strides in improving transparency have increased access to funding information that helps to build a picture of how commitments are being translated into action – and where far more attention is needed to ensure that the UK government holds true to its promise to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to leave no one behind.

World Vision UK contracted Development Initiatives to analyse the UK government's bilateral aid spend on ending violence against children, based on the government's self-reported data published to the IATI standard (the International Aid Transparency Initiative). The brief research study aimed to identify what proportion of the UK's humanitarian spend is linked to initiatives that help end violence against children, and to provide a comparator donor, in this case SIDA (the Swedish International Aid Cooperation).

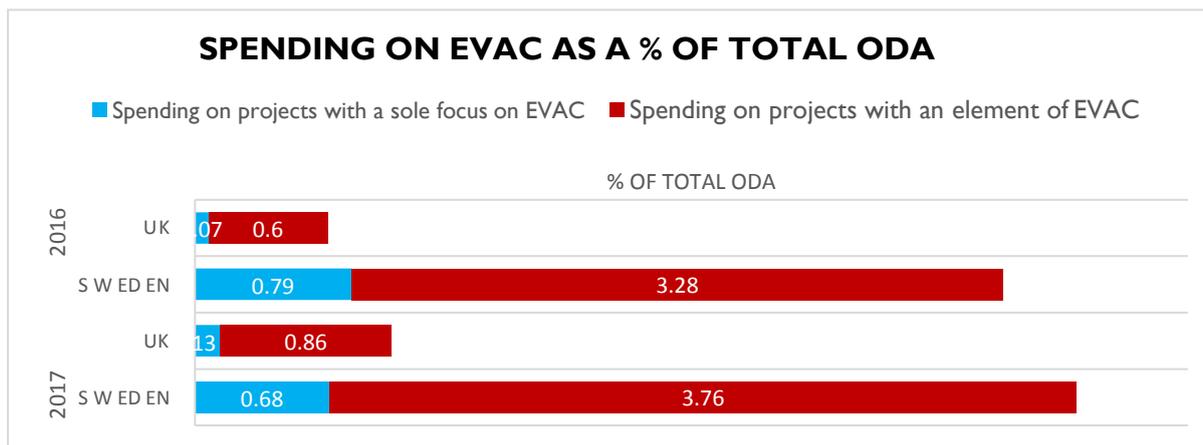
The analysis highlights three points of particular concern:

1. In 2017, the UK government spent 0.86% - less than 1% - of all overseas development aid on projects which contained *any* element of ending violence against children. This compares with Sweden which spent 3.76% on a like-for-like basis.
2. In 2017, the UK government spent 2.5% of its humanitarian budget on ending violence against children, compared with the Swedish government who spent 21.34% - eight times as much.
3. In 2017, the UK government only spent aid specifically linked to ending violence against children in *four* of the top ten fragile states – with no reported spend in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia or the Central African Republic.

### ***Only a small proportion of UK aid is linked to ending violence against children***

Overall, the data paints a stark picture of limited targeted investment by the UK government in the critical area of ending violence against children. Of the total UK aid budget last year, less than 1% was spent on projects that had any element of ending violence against children. Projects that specifically focused on EVAC amounted to one tenth of 1%.

In comparison, about 4% of Swedish aid contributed to funding interventions related to ending violence against children. In 2016, SIDA spent 62% more than the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) on projects related to ending violence against children, and 37% more in 2017.



Source: Adapted from Development Initiatives' report, based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative

It is encouraging to note that UK funding to projects *exclusively* targeting EVAC almost doubled between 2016 and 2017, from £9.2 million to £17.6 million. This can be attributed principally to two large UNICEF projects. It is too early to see if this is a positive upward trend in investment.

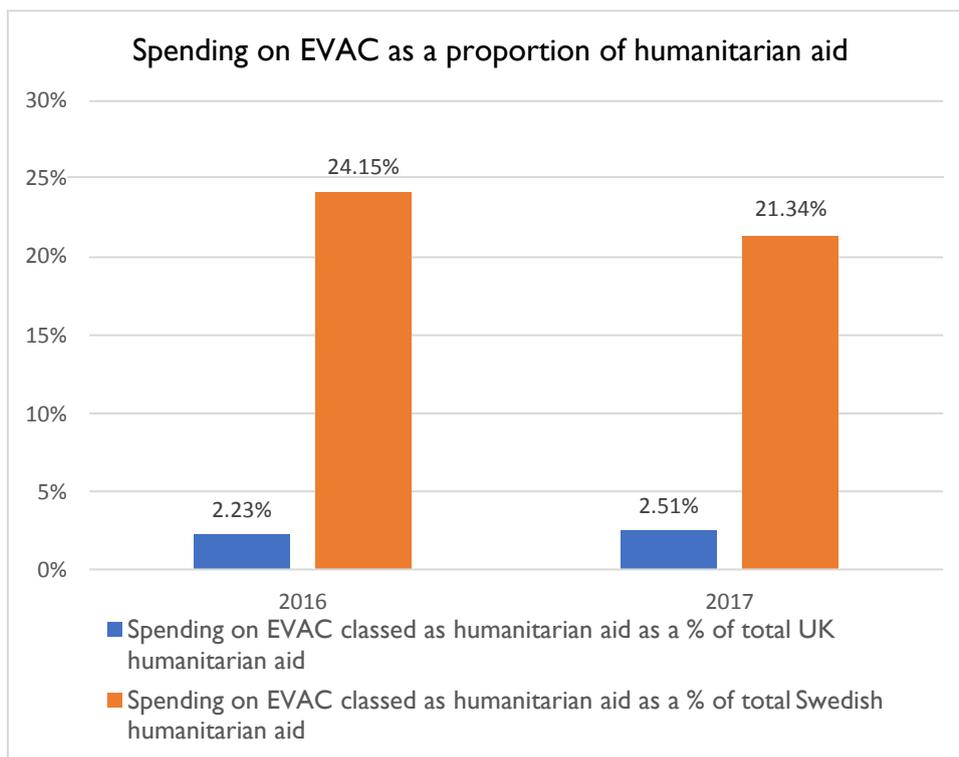
#### **Only 2.5% of humanitarian aid is linked to EVAC<sup>1</sup>**

The UK government defines humanitarian aid as 'lifesaving<sup>2</sup>' activities. The UK humanitarian budget accounts for a small proportion of UK's total aid funding: in 2017, this stood at £1.4 billion of a total aid budget of £13.9 billion. Analysis of the projects categorised as humanitarian spend in 2016 and 2017 revealed an average of only 2.5% of all UK humanitarian funding linked to actions aimed at ending violence against children. By contrast, more than 20% of Swedish humanitarian aid<sup>3</sup> fell into this category.

<sup>1</sup> This figure was extracted from IATI data and correct at the time of World Vision's campaign launch on 5<sup>th</sup> Nov 2018. We asked Development Initiatives to update the research based on the latest UK aid figures published on 29<sup>th</sup> November 2018: the updated analysis showed that the proportion of UK humanitarian aid linked to EVAC was actually slightly less at 2.41% of a total confirmed 2017 humanitarian ODA budget of nearly £1.5 billion

<sup>2</sup> According to DFID's glossary "**Humanitarian Assistance** comprises disaster relief, food aid, refugee relief and disaster preparedness. It generally involves the provision of material aid including food, medical care and personnel and finance and advice to save and preserve lives during emergency situations and in the immediate post-emergency rehabilitation phase; and to cope with short and longer term population displacements arising out of emergencies".

<sup>3</sup> "The overall objective of Sweden's humanitarian aid is to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity for the benefit of people in need who have been, or are at risk of becoming, affected by armed conflicts, natural disasters or other disaster situations." SIDA, Strategy for Sweden's Humanitarian Aid, 2017-2020



### Where is UK humanitarian aid spent?

Perhaps unsurprisingly, Syria is the largest recipient of funding that is both ‘humanitarian’ and contains some element of ending violence against children. However, of the world’s top ten most fragile states, only four received any EVAC-related humanitarian spend in 2017: Syria, South Sudan, Afghanistan and Sudan.

Table 3. ODA, humanitarian aid and EVAC-related spending to the top ten fragile states in 2017 (£ millions)

	Fragility index	Total ODA	Humanitarian ODA	Total EVAC-related spending
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	0.196	318.9	140.3	9.8
<b>South Sudan</b>	0.200	169.0	89.1	3.7
<b>Somalia</b>	0.203	282.3	199.6	0.0
<b>Yemen</b>	0.204	204.9	189.3	0.0
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0.226	227.0	35.5	10.9
<b>D.R. Congo</b>	0.239	166.4	62.2	0.0
<b>Central African Republic</b>	0.239	13.7	13.4	0.0
<b>Iraq</b>	0.253	82.8	48.0	0.0
<b>Libya</b>	0.268	14.7	1.0	0.0
<b>Sudan</b>	0.280	63.0	35.2	2.0

Source: Development Initiatives based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative & OECD DAC

Despite being significant recipients of UK aid, Somalia, Yemen, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Iraq, apparently received no funding for EVAC-related projects.

The UK has rightly identified the need to prioritise aid to fragile and conflict affected states. However, this has not been translated yet into also prioritising interventions that reach the most vulnerable and furthest behind in these contexts – children.

Given its leadership roles, it is vital that the UK is accountable for translating its commitment to ending violence against children into effective, resourced programmes through prioritising how it allocates UK aid. To augment and give credence to the UK's push for international aid transparency, the UK government should lead the way on tracking overseas development assistance that goes to ending abuse, exploitation and all forms of violence against children, through piloting a policy marker for ending violence against children. This would improve understanding of how much is spent in this area and ensure that UK funding is commensurate with that of other leading donors.

And at the very least, the UK government should step up its commitment to ending violence against children in emergencies by ensuring a minimum of 10% of humanitarian aid is invested in tackling this most urgent issue. It takes a world to end violence against children and it will take the UK government.

# Development Initiatives briefing paper

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# Introduction

Development Initiatives were contracted by World Vision UK to carry out this research. This research builds on earlier analysis of donors' aid spending on ending violence against children (EVAC) which was published in the 2017 report "*Counting Pennies: A review of official development assistance to end violence against children*"<sup>1</sup>. The aim of this report was to focus on the level of UK aid spending on EVAC for the years 2016 and 2017, including an assessment of EVAC-related activity in UK humanitarian projects. In order to provide a comparison of the UK's EVAC-related spending against another donor active in this area, Swedish spending on EVAC was also examined.

## Defining violence against children

To measure funding targeted at ending violence against children (EVAC) it is first necessary to define what is meant by the term. Violence against children takes many forms as elaborated by the United Nations' Committee on the Rights of the Child in its general comment 13<sup>2</sup> and which the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children usefully summarises in its strategy documents under four headings:<sup>3</sup>

- **Physical violence.** This includes **corporal punishment, torture, cruel or degrading treatment and physical bullying**. It also includes harmful practices such as **female genital mutilation, binding, scarring, branding**, etc as well as **violent or degrading initiation rites, exorcism, sex selection** and **'honour' crimes**. Other forms of physical violence include **physical child labour, slavery, trafficking**, and the **use of children by armed groups** including as soldiers.
- **Sexual violence.** This covers any form of sexual abuse and exploitation including **child prostitution, sexual slavery, child sex tourism, trafficking or selling children for sexual exploitation** and **visual images of child sexual abuse**. Sexual violence also includes the inducement, coercion or arrangement of children into **forced or early marriages**.
- **Emotional violence.** This is defined as any form of psychological maltreatment, **mental abuse, verbal abuse and emotional abuse or neglect**. This may take a variety of forms including **scaring, threatening, rejecting, humiliating, insulting, isolating or ignoring**. Also, the **denial of emotional responsiveness** or the **neglect of mental health, medical and educational needs**. Emotional harm is also caused by imposing **humiliating or degrading conditions of detention** including placement in solitary confinement.
- **Neglect or negligent treatment.** This is the **deliberate failure to meet children's physical and psychological needs, protect them from danger or obtain medical, birth registration or other services**. This includes **intentional physical neglect, psychological or emotional neglect, neglect of a child's health or education needs or abandonment**.

Defining violence against children is, however, insufficient. To identify and analyse relevant donor activities it is also necessary to consider the types of interventions that can contribute to preventing or reducing violence against children. The INSPIRE package<sup>4</sup> – developed by a partnership of several organisations and agencies and led by the World Health Organization – identifies seven evidence-based strategies to combat violence against children. In these strategies, types of interventions that can impact violence against children are described and grouped under the headings:

- I**mplementation and enforcement of laws
- N**orms and values
- S**afe environments
- P**arent and caregiver support
- I**ncome and economic strengthening
- R**esponse and support services
- E**ducation and life skills.

## **Identifying activities aimed at ending violence against children**

This report is the result of an investigation into the amount of ODA that is targeted at EVAC, either as the main focus, or as part of a broader programme. As starting points this study took the definition of violence against children as laid out in the Global Partnership Strategy and the strategies for EVAC described in the INSPIRE package.

These inputs were used to develop a methodology for identifying ODA spending on projects that, either fully or partially, target EVAC. The methodology is outlined later in the document but, in brief, used keyword searches in project titles and descriptions in the database of aid activities maintained by the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) in conjunction with purpose and channel code data to identify projects wholly or partially targeting children's issues. Further keyword searches were then carried out to identify projects that potentially targeted some aspect of EVAC. The selected project records were then manually analysed to eliminate 'false positives' (i.e. records whose descriptions matched one or more key words but which, on further examination, were not linked to action on EVAC). The remaining records were categorised into projects that were entirely aimed at the prevention of, or response to, EVAC and projects for which VAC was just one among a number of aims. This methodology was then applied to the latest detailed data on ODA allocations published by IATI, covering calendar years 2016 and 2017.

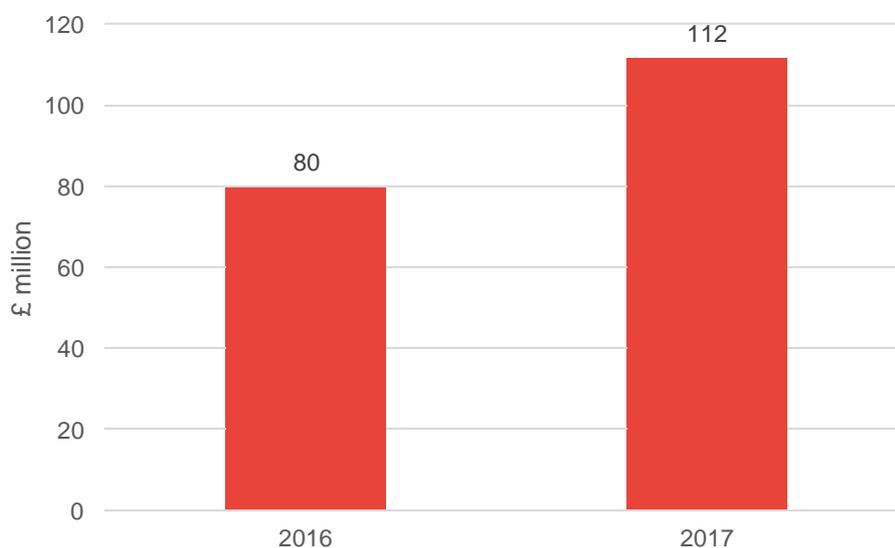
# Analysis of UK ODA to EVAC

## Total DFID spending on EVAC 2016-2017

DFID ODA to projects at least partially concerned with ending violence against children (EVAC) increased from £80 million in 2016 to almost £112 million in 2017 – a rise of 40%. This compares with a 2% rise in total UK ODA between 2016 and 2017.

The rise in DFID spending between 2016 and 2017 seems to have been at least partly driven by a number of multi-year projects that were launched in 2015 or 2016, but which continued to disburse large sums in 2017. Projects with at least some element of EVAC which were commenced in 2015 or 2016 disbursed £67.7 million in 2016. This same tranche of projects then disbursed a further £72.2 million in 2017. This, coupled with a further £26.3 million disbursed in 2017 from projects commenced in 2017, accounts for the rise. This inclusion of EVAC-related programming in multi-year projects appears to be a recent occurrence – very little money was disbursed to EVAC-related projects in 2016 and 2017 from projects that started before 2015.

**Figure 1. DFID ODA to projects with some element of EVAC**



Source: Development Initiatives based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative

Multi-year projects will continue to be a factor in DFID's EVAC funding over the next few years. One-third of EVAC-related projects that disbursed funds in 2017 have end dates in the year 2020 or later. Examples of such projects include:

- A four-year project, with a budget of £15.5 million giving support to International Medical Corps (IMC) for Gender Based Violence Prevention and Response for conflict-affected population in South Sudan.
- A three-year project, with a budget of £10 million, supporting a UNICEF programme to strengthen the social service workforce and systems for preventing and responding to violence, abuse and exploitation of children on the move.
- A three-year project with a budget of £12 million, implemented by a World-Vision-led consortium, targeting girls' secondary education in Zimbabwe. This project includes aims which target violence against women and girls, in addition to its educational aims.

## The categories of EVAC spending

Not all the money spent on EVAC-related projects is spent on EVAC. Whilst some projects have EVAC as their sole aim, much spending on EVAC occurs in projects where EVAC is one among a number of aims. Alternatively, many projects target violence against women and girls – meaning that some, but not all, of the intended beneficiaries are children. In cases where EVAC is not the sole aim of the project, it is not possible to isolate exactly how much of the project spend is targeting EVAC.

DFID ODA that has some relationship to EVAC typically is targeted at violence against children and adults, or to projects which have EVAC as one among a variety of aims. However, funding to projects exclusively targeting EVAC almost doubled between 2016 and 2017 from £9.2 million to £17.6 million.

This was largely due to two new projects which started in 2017:

- The project, mentioned above, in support of a UNICEF programme to strengthen the social service workforce and systems for preventing and responding to violence, abuse and exploitation of children on the move. This project disbursed £3 million in 2017
- A project, also implemented by UNICEF, entitled "Children Protected from Economic Exploitation / Modern Slavery in Pakistan". This project disbursed £4.7 million in 2017.

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**Table 1. DFID ODA to EVAC by type (£ million)**

	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Projects exclusively targeting EVAC	9.2	17.6
Projects targeting violence against both children and adults	30.4	43.6
Child-related projects with an element of EVAC	14.7	27.9
Other projects targeting children and adults with an element of EVAC	25.2	22.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>111.7</b>

Source: Development Initiatives based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative

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## **Other government agencies reporting spending on EVAC**

In addition to DFID, two other UK government agencies reported spending on EVAC-related projects – the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF).

Very little non-DFID ODA to EVAC was reported prior to 2017 with just £1 million (entirely from the FCO) reported in 2016. However, this rose sharply in 2017, with £5.4 million of EVAC-related spending reported by the FCO and £2.4 million reported by the CSSF.

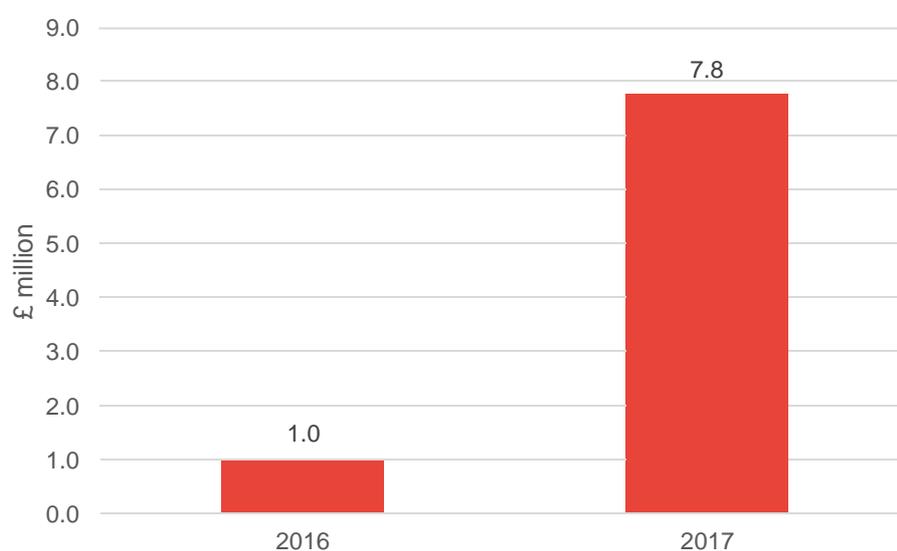
The FCO spending was reported under a variety of activities. Principal among them being a programme described as “assistance in line with UK objectives on Women and Girls in ODA-eligible countries in multiple regions which can include supporting gender equality, empowering women and girls, and safeguarding them from violence”. This programme disbursed almost £4.3 million in 2017 to 25 developing countries.

The CSSF spending was entirely contained within its ‘Championing Our Values’ programme which includes action on child protection and sexual violence.

None of the non-DFID spending on EVAC-related projects was classified as humanitarian aid.

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**Figure 2. UK EVAC related spending from non-DFID sources 2016-17**



Source: Development Initiatives based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative

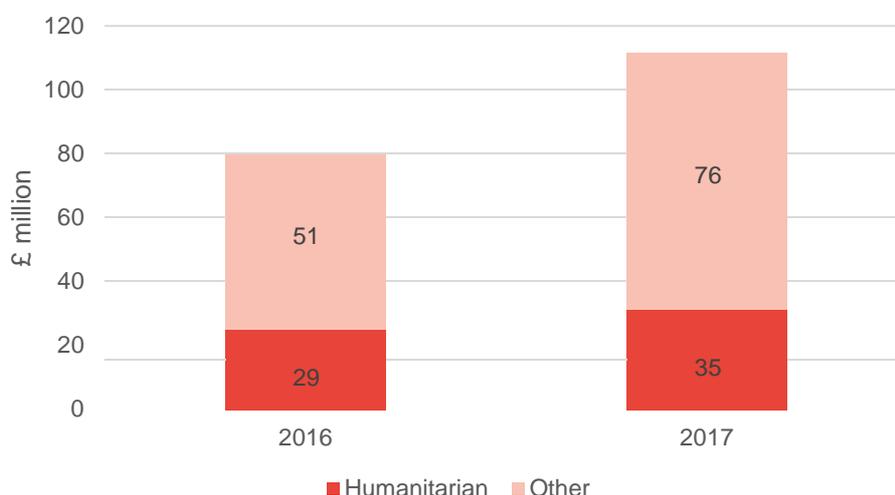
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### **What proportion of DFID humanitarian ODA is spent on EVAC?**

Around one-third of DFID ODA to projects at least partially targeting EVAC, in the years 2016 and 2017, went to projects that were classed as humanitarian aid.

Most of the increase in spending on EVAC-related projects between 2016 and 2017 went to projects that were developmental rather than humanitarian in nature. EVAC-related spending on humanitarian projects rose by 22% from £29 million to £35 million. EVAC-related spending on developmental projects rose by 51% from £51 million to £76 million.

**Figure 3. DFID's EVAC-related ODA rose faster in developmental contexts than humanitarian between 2016 & 2017**



Source: Development Initiatives based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative

## What percentage of UK ODA is spent on EVAC?

The UK is one of the largest donors of ODA in the world and one of only five donors to meet the target of giving 0.7% of GNI as ODA in 2017. Total UK ODA stood at £14.1 billion in 2017, up from £13.4 billion in 2016. Of this, almost £1.5 billion of ODA in 2017 was classified as humanitarian assistance (£1.3 billion in 2016).

Thus, it is clear that spending on EVAC accounts only a tiny fraction of the UK's ODA disbursements. Less than 1% of UK ODA is spent on projects that have any element of EVAC and only around one-tenth of 1% is spent on projects which have EVAC as their principal focus. Around 2.4% of the UK's humanitarian assistance is spent on interventions that contain at least some element of EVAC-related activity.

**Table 2. UK spending on EVAC as a proportion of total ODA**

	2016	2017
All spending on projects with an element of EVAC as a % of total UK ODA	0.60%	0.85%
Spending on projects with a sole focus on EVAC as a % of total UK ODA	0.07%	0.13%
Spending on EVAC classed as humanitarian aid as a % of total UK humanitarian aid	2.23%	2.43%

Source: Development Initiatives based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative and DFID<sup>5</sup>

## Who are the largest recipients of DFID ODA to EVAC?

**Table 3. Largest recipients of DFID EVAC related spending in 2016-17 – all projects (£ million)**

	2016	2017	Total
<b>Lebanon</b>	14.0	23.4	37.4
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	9.0	9.8	18.8
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	7.0	11.0	18.0
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0.4	10.8	11.2
<b>Jordan</b>	10.0	1.0	11.0
<b>Pakistan</b>	0.0	8.7	8.7
<b>Sudan</b>	3.7	2.0	5.7
<b>South Sudan</b>	1.7	3.7	5.4
<b>Lesotho</b>	4.8	0.0	4.8
<b>Rwanda</b>	2.8	2.0	4.8

Source: Development Initiatives based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative

The largest single recipient of DFID ODA to EVAC-related activities in 2016 and 2017 was Lebanon. This was driven by substantial funding to Lebanon's 'No Lost Generation Initiative'. This is a four-year project with a total budget of £60 million. The aims of this initiative include education, improvements in social and welfare services and actions aimed at ending violence against women and girls.

The UK's spending on EVAC in Syria is via the UN Population Fund's efforts to prevent and counter the effects of gender-based violence and provide psycho-social and reproductive health care to woman and girls in Syria.

Most of the EVAC-related spending in Zimbabwe (£14 million in 2016-17) is through contributions to the UNICEF-managed multi-donor fund to improve the well-being of children, families and communities in Zimbabwe – a component of Child Protection Fund Phase II for the National Action Plan for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children. A further £4 million went to a project to promote girls' secondary education in Zimbabwe – a project, implemented by a World Vision-led consortium, which includes action on ending violence against women and girls.

Most of the EVAC-related spending in Afghanistan (£10 million in 2016-17) is through an integrated child protection, health and nutrition programme – a component of multi-year humanitarian support to Afghanistan. A further £1.2 million was spent on a project aimed at increasing access to gender-based violence response services.

The EVAC-related spending in Jordan was through a UNICEF project to deliver child protection and water, sanitation and hygiene services to vulnerable Syrian refugees and the host community in Jordan.

In Pakistan, DFID spent £8.7 million in 2017 in support of a UNICEF programme to protect children from economic exploitation and modern slavery.

In Sudan, DFID spent £5.7 million between 2016 and 2017 in support of efforts to eradicate female genital cutting.

In South Sudan, DFID spent £5.4 million between 2016 and 2017 in support of action on gender-based violence and response for conflict-affected populations.

In Lesotho, DFID spent £4.8 million on a drought response programme (classified as developmental spending), which included actions targeting violence against women and girls and improved social services alongside water supply and food aid activities.

The EVAC-related spending in Rwanda was split between two programmes targeting gender-based violence.

None of the EVAC-related Aid to Lebanon, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, Sudan, Lesotho, or Rwanda was classed as humanitarian aid. By contrast, all the EVAC-related aid to Syria, Jordan and South Sudan was classed as humanitarian aid. In the case of EVAC-related ODA to Afghanistan, £10 million was classed as humanitarian aid and £1.2 million was developmental aid.

In addition to EVAC-related ODA allocated to specific countries, there is a large amount of UK ODA to EVAC where no recipient country is specified. ODA to projects with some element of EVAC, but no specific recipient totalled £42.5 million in 2016-17 (£15.2 million in 2016 and £27.3 million in 2017). The great majority of this spending went to five separate initiatives in those years:

- £20 million to a UNICEF/UNFPA Global Programme targeting action against child marriage
- £7.75 million to the UN Trust Fund to support eradication of violence against women and girls
- £5 million to the Women and Girls Protection Fund - a component of DFID's funding for the Safety, Support and Solutions Programme for Refugees and Migrants in Europe and the Mediterranean region
- £3 million to the project, mentioned elsewhere, in support of a UNICEF programme to strengthen the social service workforce and systems for preventing and responding to violence, abuse and exploitation of children on the move.
- £2.9 million to the International Rescue Committee in support of their work on protecting adolescent girls against violence in humanitarian settings.

Looking at just those projects classified by DFID as humanitarian in nature, Syria is the largest recipient of ODA that is both EVAC and humanitarian-related, followed by Jordan and Afghanistan.

**Table 4. Largest recipients of DFID EVAC related spending in 2016-17 – humanitarian projects (£ million)**

	2016	2017	Total
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	9.0	9.8	18.8
<b>Jordan</b>	10.0	1.0	11.0
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0.0	10.0	10.0
<b>South Sudan</b>	1.7	3.7	5.4
<b>Myanmar</b>	4.3	0.0	4.3
<b>Nigeria</b>	1.8	0.8	2.6
<b>Ukraine</b>	1.3	0.6	1.9
<b>Kenya</b>	0.5	1.0	1.5

Source: Development Initiatives based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative

## ODA and EVAC-related spending to fragile states

Of the ten most fragile countries, only four of them (Syria, South Sudan, Afghanistan and Sudan) received any EVAC-related funding in 2017.

Of the remaining six countries, two of them (Central African Republic and Libya) receive only a relatively small amount of ODA – less than £15 million. The other four countries (Somalia, Yemen, D.R. Congo and Iraq) apparently receive no funding for EVAC-related projects despite being significant recipients of UK ODA.

**Table 5. ODA, humanitarian aid and EVAC-related spending to the top ten fragile states in 2017 (£ million)**

	Fragility index	Total ODA	Humanitarian ODA	Total EVAC-related spending
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	0.196	318.9	140.3	9.8
<b>South Sudan</b>	0.200	169.0	89.1	3.7
<b>Somalia</b>	0.203	282.3	199.6	0.0
<b>Yemen</b>	0.204	204.9	189.3	0.0
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0.226	227.0	35.5	10.9
<b>D.R. Congo</b>	0.239	166.4	62.2	0.0
<b>Central African Republic</b>	0.239	13.7	13.4	0.0
<b>Iraq</b>	0.253	82.8	48.0	0.0
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<b>Sudan</b>	0.280	63.0	35.2	2.0

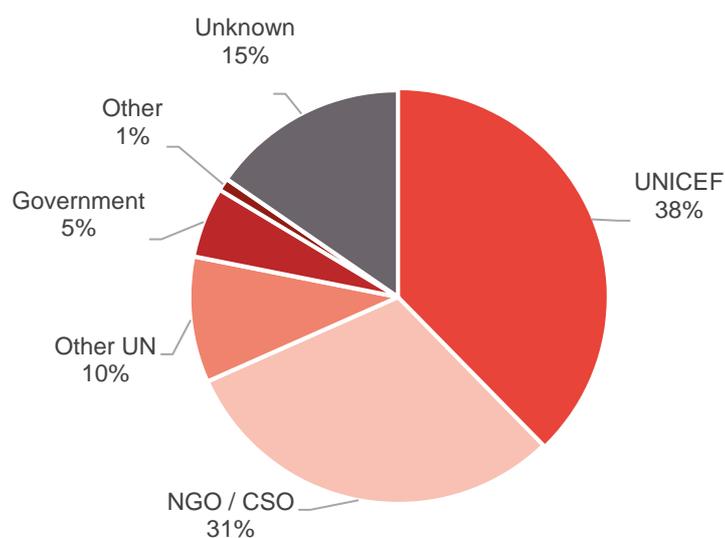
Source: Development Initiatives based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative and DFID

## Which implementation partners does the UK use for its EVAC-related spending?

Information on the implementing partner used to deliver ODA projects is available, for around 85% of the EVAC-related spending reported by the UK in 2016-17.

UNICEF is the single most significant implementation partner for these projects – handling 38% of the funds. A variety of NGOs and CSOs are used for just under a third of the EVAC-related spending and 10% goes through other UN agencies (i.e. non-UNICEF). Government agencies are only used to deliver around one twentieth of UK ODA spent on projects with at least some EVAC-related aims.

**Figure 4. UNICEF is the largest single delivery partner for DFID's EVAC spending**



Source: Development Initiatives based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative

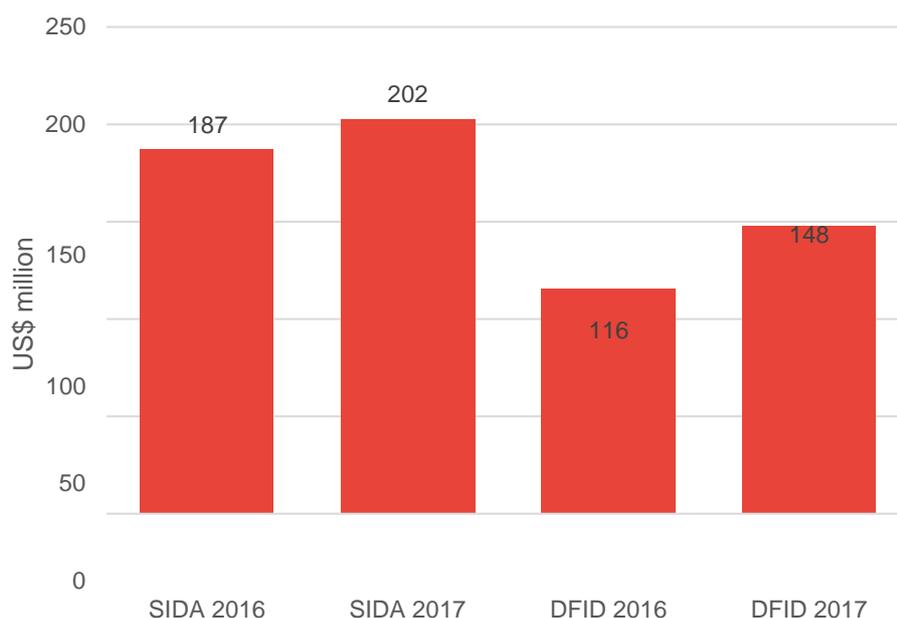
# Comparison of SIDA spending on EVAC

## Total SIDA spending on EVAC 2016-2017 compared to DFID

The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) spent the equivalent of US\$187 million on projects with at least some element of action on EVAC and this figure rose to US\$202 million in 2017. Thus, Sweden's EVAC-related ODA increased by 8% between 2016 and 2017, this compares with a 10% rise in Sweden's total ODA over the same period. In these two years, DFID's spending on EVAC-related projects was (when converted to US\$) US\$116 million and US\$148 million respectively.

Thus, SIDA spent 62% more than DFID on EVAC-related projects in 2016 and 37% more in 2017.

**Figure 5. SIDA spent more than DFID on EVAC-related projects in 2016 and 2017**



Source: Development Initiatives based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative

As was the case for DFID, only a minority of this spending went to projects that solely focused on EVAC, but SIDA's spending on this category of projects was more than 200% higher than DFID in 2016 (US\$38.5 million versus US\$12.4 million) and 58% higher in 2017 (US\$36.8 million versus US\$23.3 million).

**Table 6. SIDA ODA to EVAC by type (US\$ million)**

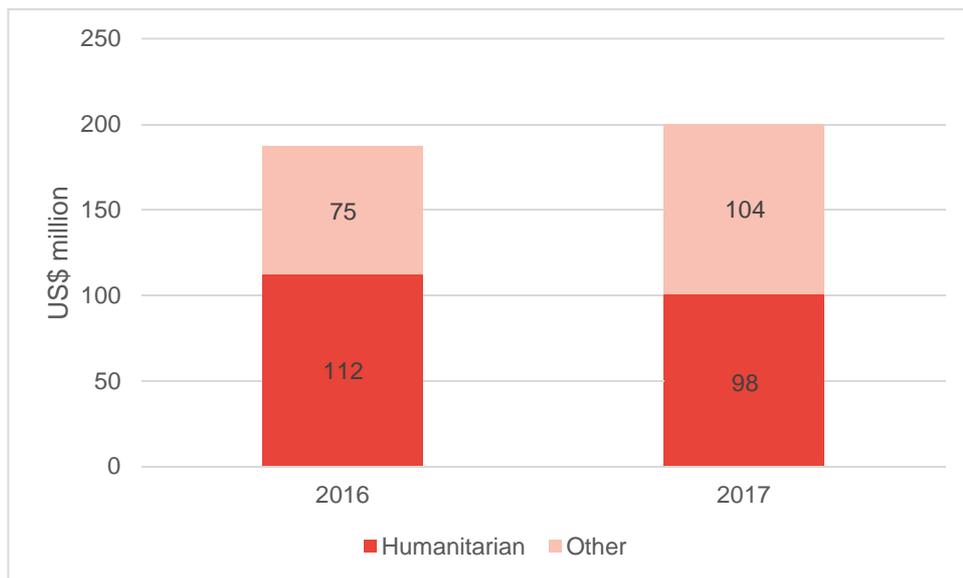
	2016	2017
Projects exclusively targeting EVAC	38.5	36.8
Projects targeting violence against both children and adults	4.0	10.8
Child-related projects with an element of EVAC	57.0	62.8
Other projects targeting children and adults with an element of EVAC	87.3	92.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>186.9</b>	<b>202.4</b>

Source: Development Initiatives based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative

### What proportion of SIDA ODA to EVAC is spent in humanitarian contexts?

EVAC-related spending by SIDA that was classed as humanitarian aid fell by 12% between 2016 and 2017, whilst EVAC-related spending in developmental projects rose by 38%. This meant that the humanitarian aid made up 49% of EVAC-related spending in 2017, down from 60% in 2016.

**Figure 6. SIDA's EVAC-related spending classed as humanitarian aid fell in 2017, but still accounted for nearly half of EVAC-related disbursements**



Source: Development Initiatives based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative

## What percentage of Sweden’s ODA is spent on EVAC?

It has not been possible, within the time constraints of this research, to assess whether any Swedish agencies other than SIDA funded EVAC-related activities in 2016 or 2017. However, the research for the ‘Counting Pennies’ report found that, in 2015, less than one-third of one percent of Sweden’s EVAC-related spending came from sources other than SIDA. It is therefore not unreasonable to use SIDA’s spending on EVAC as a proxy for Sweden’s overall spending on EVAC.

Sweden has a considerably smaller ODA budget than the UK, so the fact that SIDA spends more on EVAC-related projects than DFID, means that the proportion of Swedish ODA spent on EVAC is much higher than that of the UK (for the UK figures, see table 2 above). Especially noteworthy is the fact that over 20% of Sweden’s humanitarian aid goes to projects that include EVAC-related activities and aims.

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**Table 7. SIDA’s spending on EVAC as a proportion of total Swedish ODA**

	2016	2017
All spending on projects with an element of EVAC as a % of total Swedish ODA	3.82%	3.76%
Spending on projects with a sole focus on EVAC as a % of total Swedish ODA	0.79%	0.68%
Spending on EVAC classed as humanitarian aid as a % of total Swedish humanitarian aid	24.15%	21.34%

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Source: Development Initiatives based on data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative

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# Methodology

The stages in identifying and analysing the data records which refer to EVAC-related projects are shown below. Attempts were made to contact DFID to review, with them, the findings of this study. However, no response to these enquiries was received.

## Step 1 – Identify projects with an EVAC-related purpose code

Projects targeting the prevention and demobilisation of child soldiers and violence against women and girls are identified by specific codes in the data. Any project records under either of these two purpose codes will be selected for analysis without the use of keyword searches.

## Step 2 – Identify other child-related project records

In the absence of any other relevant codes or markers, it will be necessary to identify the remaining EVAC-related projects through searching for keywords in the project title and descriptive fields within the IATI data. However, it will be important to only apply these keywords to project records that include interventions aimed at children. So, before applying the EVAC keyword search terms, the remaining project records will be filtered using the following criteria:

- Records that contain the words “child”, “children”, “boy(s)”, “girl(s)”, “adolescent(s)”, ‘youth’, ‘young person’, ‘toddler’ or ‘baby’ in the project title, short description or long description.
- All records where the channel of delivery code indicates that the implementing agency is either:
  - Save the Children
  - World Vision
  - UNICEF
- Any other records where the text fields indicate that the implementing agency is a child-focused organisation

## Step 3 – Keyword search to identify potential EVAC-related project records

The likely child-related records identified in step 2 will then be compared against a keyword list (see below) including words and terms used in the Global Partnership definition of EVAC. This list of keywords is identical to the list developed for the 2017 ‘Counting Pennies’ report.

Child-related project records that contain at least 1 of the keywords in their project title, short description or long description will be marked as a potential EVAC-related project.

Note that unearmarked spending such as budget support will not be included in this selection. This study will assess the prioritisation of donor funding to EVAC whereas spending decisions on unearmarked funds are taken by partner-country governments. The prioritisation of EVAC by partner-country governments is outside the scope of this work.

#### **Step 4 – Review project descriptions of selected records**

The project description of each of the potential EVAC-related project records identified in step 3 will be reviewed and these records categorised under one of the following categories

1. 'False positive' – i.e. not an EVAC-related project despite the presence of one or more keywords
2. EVAC-specific – i.e. a project that appears to be entirely EVAC-related (this will include spending under the 'child soldiers' purpose code)
3. Violence against children and other groups – e.g. a project targeting violence against women and children
4. EVAC and other child-related issues – a project that is focused on children, but incorporates both EVAC-related and non-EVAC-related activities
5. Projects that target violence against children and other groups and non-EVAC-related activities

#### **Step 5 – Cross-check against other sources**

Potential EVAC-related project records that are difficult or impossible to categorise from the IATI descriptions alone will be cross-checked against the corresponding records in:

- DFID's 'Development Tracker' on-line information portal
- UN-OCHA financial tracking system (FTS), for humanitarian-related records

## List of keywords used

- Abandonment
- Abduction
- Abuse
- Alcohol
- Assault /physical assault
- Beating
- Binding
- Biting
- Bullying
- Burning
- CAAFG / Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups
- Caning
- Child protection
- Child Soldiers
- Chronic Inattention
- Circumcision
- Corporal punishment / punishment
- Cruel / cruelty
- Cutting
- Cyber-bullying
- Degradation / degrading treatment
- Deliberate over-medication
- Detention
- Domestic violence /intimate partner violence
- Drug abuse
- Early/child/forced marriage / ECFM
- Emotional abuse
- Exorcism
- Exploit / exploiting / exploitation
- Female genital mutilation
- FGM
- Forced begging
- Forced intercourse
- Forced labour
- Gangs / Gang violence
- GBV / gender-based violence
- Gender / sex selection /gender-biased sex selection GBSS
- Grave violations (of children's rights)
- Harm / harmful practices
- Hazardous labour
- Hazing
- Home visiting nurses
- Homicide
- Honour crimes
- Humiliating / humiliation

- Infibulation
- Injury
- Intentional harm
- Isolation / isolating
- Kicking
- Killing
- Labour
- Maiming
- Maltreatment
- Marriage / forced marriage
- Mental abuse / mental violence
- Molesting / molestation
- Neglect / neglecting
- Parenting programmes
- Partner violence
- PHP / Physical and Humiliating Punishment/abuse
- Physical neglect
- Porn / pornography
- Prostitution
- Psychological abuse
- Rape
- Recruitment of child soldiers
- Rejection / rejecting
- Sacrifice
- Scalding
- Scarring
- School-related violence
- Sexual exploitation/abuse
- Sexual harassment
- Shaking
- Slapping
- Slave / slavery / child slavery / modern slavery
- Smacking
- Social workers
- Solitary confinement
- Sorcery
- Spanking
- Threat / threaten / threatening
- Throwing
- Torture
- Trafficking
- Verbal abuse
- Violence Against Children / VAC
- Violence Against women and girls / VAWG
- Violent / violence
- Witchcraft

# Notes

<sup>1</sup> Counting Pennies: A review of official development assistance to end violence against children. Available at: <https://www.wvi.org/publication/counting-pennies-review-official-development-assistance-end-violence-against-children>

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, *General Comment No. 13 (2011): The right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence*, UN document CRC/C/GC/13, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Geneva

<sup>3</sup> Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, 2016. *Global Partnership Strategy*. Available at: <http://www.end-violence.org/resources.html>

<sup>4</sup> World Health Organisation, 2016. *INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence Against Children*. Available at: [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/inspire/en/](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/inspire/en/)

<sup>5</sup> Additional data was obtained from the tables published by DFID in support of their publication “*Statistics on International Development – Final UK Aid spend 2017*”. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statistics-on-international-development-final-uk-aid-spend-2017>

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