

RESEARCH TO PRACTICE (R2P) FRAMEWORK

Building Evidence-Informed Capacity for Coalition Networks and Partners

Developed with evidence synthesis from “**Her Voice Research**” and applied at the ACT Regional workshop:

“Building Evidence-Informed VAW Prevention and Response Resilience through Coalition Strengthening, Shared Leadership and Advocacy”

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ACT to End Violence Against Women and Girls Programme

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Finally, we recognise the institutions, survivors and communities whose experiences, shared directly or through partner documentation, remain the ultimate justification for this work which grounds evidence to action.

About WACOL

Our Vision, Mission, Core Values, and Target

Our Vision: A democratic society free from violence and abuse where the human rights of all, especially women and young people, are recognised in law and practice.

Our Mission: To assist in the educational, social, economic, and political development of women and young people through a wide range of services, including training, research, advocacy, shelter, legal and financial aid, intra-familial conflict resolution, and information and library services.

Core Values: Empathy, Equity, Openness, Probity, and Commitment

Primary Targets: Women and young people

WACOL Profile

The Women Aid Collective (WACOL), established in 1997 and registered in 2000 (RC: 388132), is an independent, non-political, non-governmental, and non-profit organisation committed to advancing human rights, gender equality, and the welfare of women and young people in Nigeria, West Africa, and beyond. Its vision is a society free from violence and abuse, where the rights of all, particularly women and young people, are respected and upheld. WACOL's mission is to support the education, social, economic, and political development of women and young people through training, research, advocacy, legal aid, shelter, conflict resolution, and information services. The organisation enjoys observer status with the African Union and African Commission on Human Rights, and Special Consultative Status with the United Nations (ECOSOC, 2010).

West and Central African Women's Rights Coalition (WAWORC)

The West African Women's Rights Coalition (WAWORC) is convened and managed by the Women's Aid Collective (WACOL). It was established in May 2006 in Banjul, The Gambia, during a two-day consultative meeting titled, "Advancing Women's Human Rights in Africa." This meeting brought together fifteen women's organisations from seven West and Central African countries (Cameroon, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone).

WAWORC is committed to advancing and protecting women's rights throughout the region. It leverages regional frameworks provided by the African Union, such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Court on Human Rights, as well as sub-regional bodies such as the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

In response to widespread violations of women's human rights, which are often rooted in patriarchal social norms and customary and religious practices, the coalition promotes cross-border cooperation. This enables member organisations to share experiences and effective strategies for addressing these challenges.

WAWORC actively advocates for the adoption and enforcement of international and regional treaties that protect women's rights. It also provides a platform for open dialogue among advocacy groups and empowers women across ECOWAS member states through impactful legislative and social advocacy initiatives.

Programmes and Initiatives

WACOL runs a broad range of programmes addressing women's rights and gender equality, gender-based violence (GBV), access to justice, including legal aid, human rights advocacy, capacity building, education, and community empowerment. Its projects include:

- **Legal aid and access to justice:** Programmes and services include publications of legal literacy series, training of paralegals, free legal aid and assistance, court representation, counseling, shelters, and mobile legal clinics, with over 82,000 women and girls served since 1998. Cases cover inheritance disputes, assault, child abuse, sexual violence, family maintenance, and other rights violations.
- **SGBV response:** The establishment of the Tamar Sexual Assault Referral Center (Tamar SARC) has implemented international best practices in the response to and mitigation of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). This includes social and legislative advocacy to ensure the effective implementation of existing laws that protect women and girls from all forms of violence and help end the culture of impunity.

WACOL played a crucial role in advocacy efforts that led to the adoption of several important laws, including the Violence Against Persons Prohibition Act (2015), the Enugu State VAPP Law (2019), laws on widowhood, and laws addressing anti-HIV/AIDS stigma and discrimination. Alongside these legal measures, WACOL has also focused on public education to promote a culture of prevention, protection, and respect for women's rights, as well as the eradication of violence against women and children.

- **Capacity building and education:** Training paralegals, human rights mediators, judges, law enforcement, and health practitioners; curriculum development on gender and reproductive rights; publications and media campaigns on human rights, civic education, and gender equality.
- **Strengthening the capacity of state & non-state actors:** Enhancing the capacity of Government Officials, MDAs, and non-state actors to adopt strategic action to mainstream gender, prevent VAWG and effectively respond to VAWG/HP, including Women and Girls' SRHR, through the implementation of relevant extant laws on GBV/VAWG, strategically influencing state actors through capacity building to prevent and eradicate GBV, including budgeting to implement existing law on GBV/VAWG/HP.
- **Engaging Traditional and Religious Leaders:** WACOL has engaged and continues to consult and strengthen the capacity of traditional and religious leaders as gatekeepers in communities towards prevention and response to GBV, including human trafficking and irregular migration. Also, we have trained them as mediators to deploy alternative dispute resolution in cases involving women's rights and to ensure gender justice and culture of respect for women is entrenched at the grassroots level.
- **Community empowerment and networks:** Community outreaches, community legal education, programmes for widows, survivors of trafficking, and victims of violence. WACOL coordinates and participates in networks including NGO CEDAW Coalition, WAWORC, NPWRIS, LACVAW, GECORN, and the National Network of Sexual Assault Referral Centers, among others.

- **Other Special Projects:**

- GIRL's Will: Promotes girls' rights and amplifies their voices nationwide.
- WEEP Not Funds: Empowers widows and women in poverty with income-generating support for sustainable livelihoods.
- Fifty-Fifty (50/50) Women Advocacy Group: Builds women leaders to address and prevent violence against women and girls collectively through engagement of gatekeepers at the community level, especially religious, traditional, and cultural leaders.

- Migrant Information Centre (MIC): Provide information to prevent and combat human trafficking and irregular migration, and further provides resources and job linkages for trafficked persons and returning migrants to discourage unsafe migration and re-trafficking.
- TAMAR Sexual Assault Referral Centre (Tamar SARC). One-stop Centre for responding to victims/survivors of SGBV in accordance with international best practices.

Leadership and Recognition

WACOL is led by Prof. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, a Senior Advocate of Nigeria (SAN), a Law Professor, and a national honoree of Nigeria (Officer of the Order of Niger, OON). She is also a former United Nations Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (2008 – 2014) and a globally recognised advocate for human rights. In addition, she serves as the convener for WAWORC and the Human Rights Situation Room.

Under her leadership, WACOL has evolved into a credible and sustainable institution dedicated to advancing gender equality, human rights, democracy, and good governance. The organisation effectively combines advocacy, research, education, and direct services to create meaningful change in Nigeria and the surrounding region.

Tamar Sexual Assault Referral Centre (Tamar SARC)

A registered WACOL subsidiary established in 2014, Tamar SARC provides rapid, integrated support, including medical, legal, counseling, shelter, financial, and psychosocial services, to victims and survivors of sexual violence. It fills a critical gap in Nigeria's response to sexual and gender-based violence.

WACOL Podcast: Breaking the Silence

In 2025, WACOL launched a powerful digital podcast titled, “*Breaking the Silence*.” Designed to tackle the pervasive issue of gender-based violence (GBV) in Nigeria, the series provides listeners with an insightful, informative, and empathetic platform to take action to end GBV and violence against women and girls (VAWG).

Hosted by Prof. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo (SAN, OON), each episode explores critical topics such as GBV prevention, understanding legal rights, navigating justice systems, and supporting survivors towards recovering, seeking and obtaining redress. Beyond education, the podcast serves as a safe space for victims and survivors to share their experiences, fostering hope, solidarity, and empowerment. *Breaking the Silence* also amplifies voices that have historically been marginalised or ignored, creating an environment where survivors can be heard and society can learn to respond more effectively. Through personal stories, expert interviews, and practical guidance, WACOL aims to increase awareness, dialogue, and action against gender-based violence across Nigeria and beyond.

This podcast forms a vital part of WACOL's ongoing mission to not only address GBV but also to cultivate a culture of respect, equality, and justice for women and young people nationwide. By breaking the silence, WACOL is opening the door to societal change, one conversation at a time.

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1.0 Workshop Context and Background

Under The Advocacy, Coalition Building and Transformative Feminist Action (ACT) programme — a commitment between the European Commission (EC) and UN Women as co-leaders of the Action Coalition on Gender-Based Violence (GBV), in collaboration with the UN Trust Fund (UNTF) to End Violence against Women (EVAW) — the innovative initiative aims to eliminate violence against women and girls (VAWG) through coalition-building, feminist advocacy, and strengthening of women's rights organisations (WROs), with a particular focus on Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa

Women Aid Collective (WACOL) collaborates with Partners and through its West and Central Africa Women Rights Coalition (WAWORC) in the implementation of the Africa Regional A.C.T Programme. Therefore, the project is being carried out across the three components of:

- i Research (desk review and fieldwork)
- ii Capacity building
- iii Advocacy & dissemination

This workshop is situated within the **Her Voice Project**, a multi-country research and advocacy initiative examining the intersection between **climate change, digitalisation, and violence against women and girls (VAWG)** across Nigeria, Ghana, Cameroon, and Togo. The project responds to a critical gap: while violence against women and girls remains widespread, emerging drivers such as **climate shocks and digital risks are reshaping how, where, and why violence occurs**.

The research demonstrates that climate change is not a distant environmental issue—it is a **daily lived reality** that affects livelihoods, food security, migration patterns, and household stability. At the same time, digitalisation is transforming communication, access to resources, and economic participation, but also exposing women and girls to **new forms of harm**, including online harassment, surveillance, and exploitation. The synthesis of evidence from the research demonstrates that addressing data capacity gaps in tandem with coalition and network priorities is critical to strengthening the capacity of women's rights and civil society organisation (WRO/CSO) coalitions and networks to collect, manage, and effectively use critical data, including for violence prevention and response. The findings further highlight that strengthening these capacities is intrinsically linked to advancing targeted advocacy and influencing policy through coordinated, multi-stakeholder partnerships led by WRO/CSO coalitions and networks.

Despite the availability of research, a major challenge remains: **evidence is not consistently translated into action**.

Institutions remain fragmented, responses are often siloed, and many frontline organisations lack the tools and capacity to:

- Collect relevant, high-quality data
- Interpret complex, intersectional risks
- Translate findings into advocacy

- Influence policy and decision-making

This workshop is designed to address that gap.

1.1 Purpose of the Workshop

The purpose of this workshop is to **bridge the gap between research and action** by equipping participants with the skills, tools, and strategies needed to:

- Generate and use **credible, context-specific evidence**
- Strengthen **coalitions and networks** for collective action
- Design and implement **evidence-based advocacy strategies**
- Influence **policies, programmes, and resource allocation**
- Address **emerging forms of violence** linked to climate and digitalisation

At its core, the workshop is not just about understanding problems — it is about **driving solutions**.

1.2 Overall Goal

The overall goal of the workshop is to:

Strengthen the capacity of Women's Rights Organisations (WROs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), and coalition networks to use data and evidence to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls, particularly within the context of climate change and digitalisation.

1.3 Specific Objectives

By the end of the workshop, participants will be able to:

- 1. Understand the evolving landscape of VAWG** - Participants will deepen their understanding of how climate change, digitalisation, and structural inequalities intersect to create new and intensified risks for women and girls.
- 2. Use a research-to-practice tool effectively** — Participants will be introduced to a structured tool that enables them to move from **data collection to advocacy and policy influence**, ensuring that research findings are translated into practical action.
- 3. Strengthen data collection and utilisation skills** — Participants will gain hands-on experience in using tools such as:
 - Key Informant Interviews (KIs)
 - Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
 - Surveys and community data collection methods with strong emphasis on **ethics, safety, and confidentiality**.
- 4. Apply gender-responsive and intersectional analysis** — Participants will learn how to interpret data using a **gender and rights-based lens**, identifying root causes, patterns, and the most vulnerable groups.

5. Develop evidence-based advocacy strategies — Participants will translate findings into:

- Policy recommendations
- Advocacy messages
- Campaign strategies
- Programme responses

6. Strengthen coalition-building and stakeholder engagement — Participants will learn how to:

- Build alliances
- Engage key stakeholders (government, media, private sector, communities)
- Navigate power dynamics and anticipate backlash

7. Design practical action plans — Participants will co-create **context-specific advocacy and action plans**, including:

- Priority issues
- Target stakeholders
- Key messages
- Timelines and responsibilities

8. Integrate monitoring, learning, and adaptation — Participants will understand how to track progress, measure impact, and continuously improve their strategies.

1.4 Expected Outcomes

At the end of the workshop, the following outcomes are expected:

- Participants demonstrate **increased confidence in using data for advocacy**
- Participants are able to **apply the research-to-practice tool independently**
- Coalitions and networks are strengthened through **shared understanding and collaboration**
- Draft **advocacy and policy action plans** are developed
- Participants are better equipped to **influence policy and programme decisions**
- A foundation is established for **sustained, evidence-driven advocacy beyond the workshop**

1.5 Target Participants

The workshop is designed for:

- Women's Rights Organisations (WROs)
- Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

- Coalition and network members
- Advocacy practitioners
- Community leaders and organisers
- Policy engagement actors
- Researchers and programme staff

These participants are key actors in the ecosystem who can **translate evidence into real change** at community, national, and regional levels, and beyond.

1.6 Approach and Methodology

The workshop adopts a **participatory, feminist, and practice-oriented approach**, characterised by:

- Interactive learning (group work, case studies, simulations)
- Experience sharing across countries and contexts
- Hands-on application of tools and frameworks
- Co-creation of solutions and strategies
- Reflection on power, gender norms, and structural inequalities

Participants will not only learn — they will **practice, apply, and produce outputs** during the workshop.

1.7 Core Framing Message

This workshop is about ensuring that the evidence we already have — and the data we will collect, going forward — translates into real change in the lives of women and girls.

2.0 HER VOICE Research Findings – What the Evidence is Telling Us

2.1 Purpose of This Section

This section grounds the entire workshop in **evidence**. Before participants can use a research-to-practice tool, they must clearly understand:

- What the research reveals
- Why it matters
- How it applies to their context

This section answers a critical question:

What exactly are we responding to — and why is action urgent?

2.2 The Big Picture: What the Research Shows

The *Her Voice research* establishes three powerful truths:

- i. **Climate change is a VAWG risk multiplier** — It does not directly cause violence, but it creates the conditions — economic stress, food insecurity, displacement, frustration — that increase the likelihood of violence.
- ii. **Digitalisation is a double-edged sword** — It provides opportunities (communication, income, reporting), but also exposes women and girls to new risks (cyberstalking, sextortion, surveillance, control).
- iii. **Structural inequality is the underlying driver** — Climate and digital factors **do not operate in isolation**. They interact with:
 - Gender norms
 - Power imbalances
 - Poverty
 - Weak institutions

→ Together, they create **multi-dimensional vulnerability**.

2.3 Core Analytical Framework

The research reveals a **pattern of escalation**, not isolated events.

Climate Pathway —

Climate shock → Livelihood loss → Food insecurity → Household stress → Violence

Digital Pathway —

Phone access → Male anxiety/control → Surveillance/Stalking → Conflict → Violence

Combined Pathway—

Displacement + Digital exposure → Increased vulnerability → Exploitation/abuse

2.4 Key Cross-Cutting Findings (Across All Countries)

From the synthesis report:

- Climate stress increases **household tension and intimate partner violence**
- Women's bodies become **“shock absorbers”** during crises

- Digital tools are sites of both **empowerment and control**
- Violence is often **normalised as a natural consequence of hardship**
- Institutions are **distant, weak, or inaccessible**
- The most vulnerable groups face **compounded risks**

2.5 Country-Specific Insights

Ghana

- Extremely high exposure to climate stress:
 - 98% drought
 - 98% crop failure
- 88% reported increased violence during food shortages
- Violence is triggered by **food insecurity and economic stress**

Interpretation:

“When the food finishes, the violence begins.”

→ Women are blamed when households cannot cope.

Nigeria

- 81.9% experienced climate-related shocks
- 58% linked resource scarcity to household conflict
- Displacement increases vulnerability, especially in IDP settings
- Digital tools exist but are not fully functional or accessible

Interpretation:

→ Climate stress + weak systems = increased exposure + limited protection

Cameroon

- 33% reported increased violence during food shortage
- 58.2% water scarcity
- Unexpected finding: **urban areas face high climate stress**

Interpretation:

→ Vulnerability is not only rural

→ Urban planning failures increase risk

Togo

- 40.9% do not know where to seek GBV help
- Strong link between water scarcity and domestic conflict
- Digital risks increasing, especially in under-served areas

Interpretation:

→ The issue is not just violence — it is **lack of access to support systems**

2.6 The Most Vulnerable Groups

Across all countries, the research identifies:

- Young women (15–30)
- Rural women
- Internally displaced women (IDPs)
- Women with disabilities
- Women with low digital literacy

→ These groups face **layered risks**:

- Climate vulnerability with pervasive resource scarcity
- Digital exclusion or exposure
- Limited access to services

2.7 The “Invisible Crisis”

One of the most important findings is:

The most affected populations are the least visible in data systems

Examples:

- Rural women without digital access cannot report online abuse
- IDP women face violence that is undocumented
- Women with low literacy cannot access reporting tools

→ ***This creates a data gap → policy gap → protection gap***

2.8 The Institutional Problem

The research clearly shows that:

- Systems are **fragmented** (climate, GBV, digital operate separately)
- Data systems are **weak or non-integrated**
- Services are **not accessible to those most at risk**
- Funding for GBV in climate contexts is extremely low

→ This means:

Even when evidence exists, it is not being used effectively

2.9 What This Means for Participants

Participants must understand:

- These are not abstract findings
- These patterns exist in their communities
- Their organisations are already responding — but often without structured evidence

So the real issue is:

How do we move from scattered, fragmented responses to strategic, evidence-based action, particularly Prevention?

2.10 Link to the Research-to-Practice Tool

Bringing it together:

The research has done three things:

- Identified the **problems**
- Explained the **drivers**
- Highlighted the **gaps in response**

But it has **not yet solved the problem of action**.

→ ***That is where the Research-to-Practice Tool comes in.***

We now have strong evidence. But evidence alone does not change anything. What changes systems is ***how we use that evidence***. That is why we now move to the next step — how to translate research into action using a structured tool.

→ The next section will now answer:

What exactly is a Research-to-Practice Tool, and how does it help us move from data to action?

3.0 Understanding the Research-to-Practice (R2P) Tool

3.1 Purpose of this Section

This section introduces the core instrument of the workshop — **the Research-to-Practice (R2P Tool)**. It explains what it is, why it is necessary, and how it works. By the end of this section, participants should not only understand the tool conceptually but see clearly how it applies to their daily work and cohesive feminist actions in advocacy, programming, and policy engagement.

3.2 What is a Research-to-Practice Tool

A Research-to-Practice Tool is a structured framework that enables practitioners to translate research evidence into practical action. It is the bridge between knowledge and change. It helps organisations move from collecting information to influencing decisions, from documenting problems to designing solutions, and from isolated efforts to coordinated, strategic advocacy.

In simple terms, it answers the question: **“Now that we have the evidence, what do we do with it?”**

It is not just a research instrument. It is a decision-making and action-driving system.

What is a Research-to-Practice Tool?

A Research-to-Practice Tool is a structured framework that enables practitioners to translate research evidence into practical action.

3.3 Why this Tool is Necessary

The Her Voice research clearly shows that strong evidence already exists. We know that climate change is increasing violence. We know that digitalisation is creating new risks. We know who is most vulnerable. Yet violence persists and, in many cases, is increasing.

The gap is not knowledge. The gap is utilisation of evidence.

Across countries, the research shows that institutions are fragmented, responses are siloed, and the most affected populations are often invisible in data systems. **Many organisations collect data, but few are able to translate that data for collective actions through targeted advocacy or policy influence.**

This tool exists to close that gap. It ensures that evidence does not remain in reports but becomes a driver of action, influence, and change.

3.4 What the Tool Does

The Research-to-Practice Tool performs five critical functions:

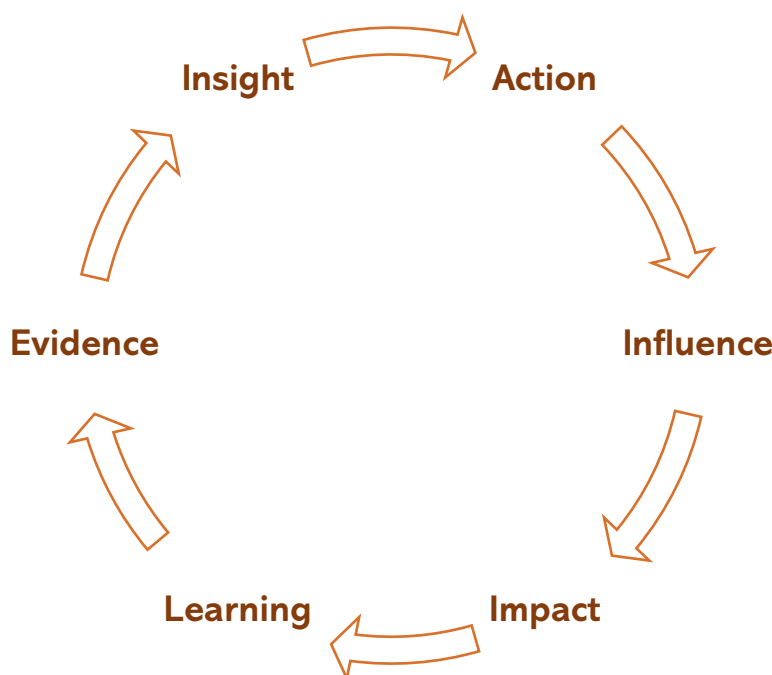
- i. It helps participants to understand the problem in context,
- ii. Collect relevant and ethical data,
- iii. Analyse and interpret that data using a gender and rights-based lens,
- iv. Translate findings into advocacy and practical interventions, and
- v. Engage stakeholders to influence policy and systems. It also ensures continuous learning and adaptation.

In effect, it transforms a linear process into a cycle of continuous action and improvement.

3.5 Core Logic of the Tool

The tool is built on a simple but powerful logic. Evidence must lead to understanding. Understanding must lead to action. Action must lead to influence. Influence must lead to change. And change must be tracked, learned from, and improved.

This creates a cycle:



This cycle is what makes the tool dynamic and practical rather than theoretical.

3.6 Key Features of the Tool

The tool is structured, meaning it follows clear steps that participants can apply in their work. It is participatory, meaning it centres community voices and lived experiences. It is feminist, meaning it recognises power, inequality, and the need for inclusive and rights-based approaches. It is adaptable, meaning it can be used in different country contexts and organisational settings. It is action-oriented, meaning it is designed to produce results, not just knowledge.

3.7 What Makes this Tool Different

Traditional research often ends with a report. This tool begins where traditional research ends. It is not designed for academic purposes alone. It is designed for advocacy, programming, and policy influence.

Traditional research asks: “What is happening?”

This tool asks: “What is happening, why is it happening, and what must we do about it?”

Traditional research is expert-driven.

This tool is practitioner-driven and community-informed.

Traditional research produces knowledge.
This tool produces action.

3.8 Structure of the Tool

The tool is organised into six interconnected layers. These layers represent stages in the journey from evidence to impact. Each layer builds on the previous one, and all layers are necessary for effective action (See Figure 1).



Figure 1 – The HER VOICE – Research to Practice Tool

The first layer is understanding the context. This involves identifying the drivers of violence, including climate stress, digital risks, and structural inequality. **Participants examine what is happening, where it is happening, who is affected, and why.**

The second layer is collecting the right evidence. This involves using structured tools such as Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions, and surveys to gather data ethically and safely. It ensures that data reflects real experiences and captures the voices of those most affected.

The third layer is analysing and interpreting the data. This involves identifying patterns, understanding root causes, and applying a gender and intersectional lens. It moves participants from raw data to meaningful insights.

The fourth layer is translating findings into practice and advocacy. **This is where evidence becomes actionable.** Participants develop policy recommendations, advocacy messages, and programme strategies based on their analysis.

The fifth layer is engaging and influencing stakeholders. This involves identifying key actors, building coalitions, and using evidence to influence decisions at community, national, and regional levels.

The sixth layer is monitoring, learning, and adapting. This ensures that actions are tracked, lessons are captured, and strategies are continuously improved.

3.9 How the Tool Reflects the Research Findings

Each layer of the tool directly responds to the gaps identified in the Her Voice research. The need to understand complex drivers is addressed in the context layer. The need for better data systems is addressed in the data collection layer. The need for deeper interpretation of risk is addressed in the analysis layer. The gap between evidence and action is addressed in the advocacy layer. The fragmentation of institutions is addressed in the engagement layer. The absence of continuous learning is addressed in the monitoring layer.

In this way, the tool is not theoretical. It is a direct response to real, documented challenges.

3.10 How Participants Will Use the Tool

Participants will use the tool as a practical guide in their work. They will begin by mapping their context and identifying key issues. They will then collect or refine data using structured instruments. They will analyse that data to understand patterns and risks. They will translate their findings into advocacy messages and policy asks. They will engage stakeholders using evidence. Finally, they will monitor outcomes and adapt their strategies.

The tool is designed to be used repeatedly, not once. It becomes part of how organisations think, plan, and act.

To participants -

This tool is not just something you learn here and leave behind. It is something you carry into your work. It helps you move from seeing problems to solving them, from hearing stories to changing systems, and from having evidence to using it for impact.

Having understood what the Research-to-Practice Tool is and why it matters, the next section will take participants deeper into the tool itself by breaking down each layer in detail and demonstrating how to apply it step by step in real-world contexts.

4.0 Applying the Research-to-Practice Tool Layer by Layer

4.1 Purpose of this Section

This section takes participants from understanding the tool to applying it. Each layer is broken down practically so participants can see exactly what to do, how to do it, and how it connects to the Her Voice research findings across countries. The focus here is action, clarity, and usability.

4.2 Layer One: Understand the Context

This is the foundation. Participants begin by defining the problem in their specific context. They examine how climate change, digitalisation, and structural inequality interact to increase VAWG risks. The key task here is not data collection but problem framing. **Participants ask what is happening, where it is happening, who is affected, and why.** They map drivers such as drought, flooding, food insecurity, displacement, digital exposure, and gender norms.

Application to research findings:

- In Ghana, participants focus on drought and food scarcity as triggers of violence.
- In Nigeria, they examine climate shocks, displacement, and conflict.
- In Cameroon, they include both rural and urban climate stress.
- In Togo, they examine water scarcity and lack of access to GBV support.

Practical use:

Participants create a simple context map showing key drivers, affected groups, and existing responses (See a sample – Figure 2).

SAMPLE CONTEXT MAP – LAYER ONE

(UNDERSTAND THE CONTEXT)

This is a simple example of what participants may create.

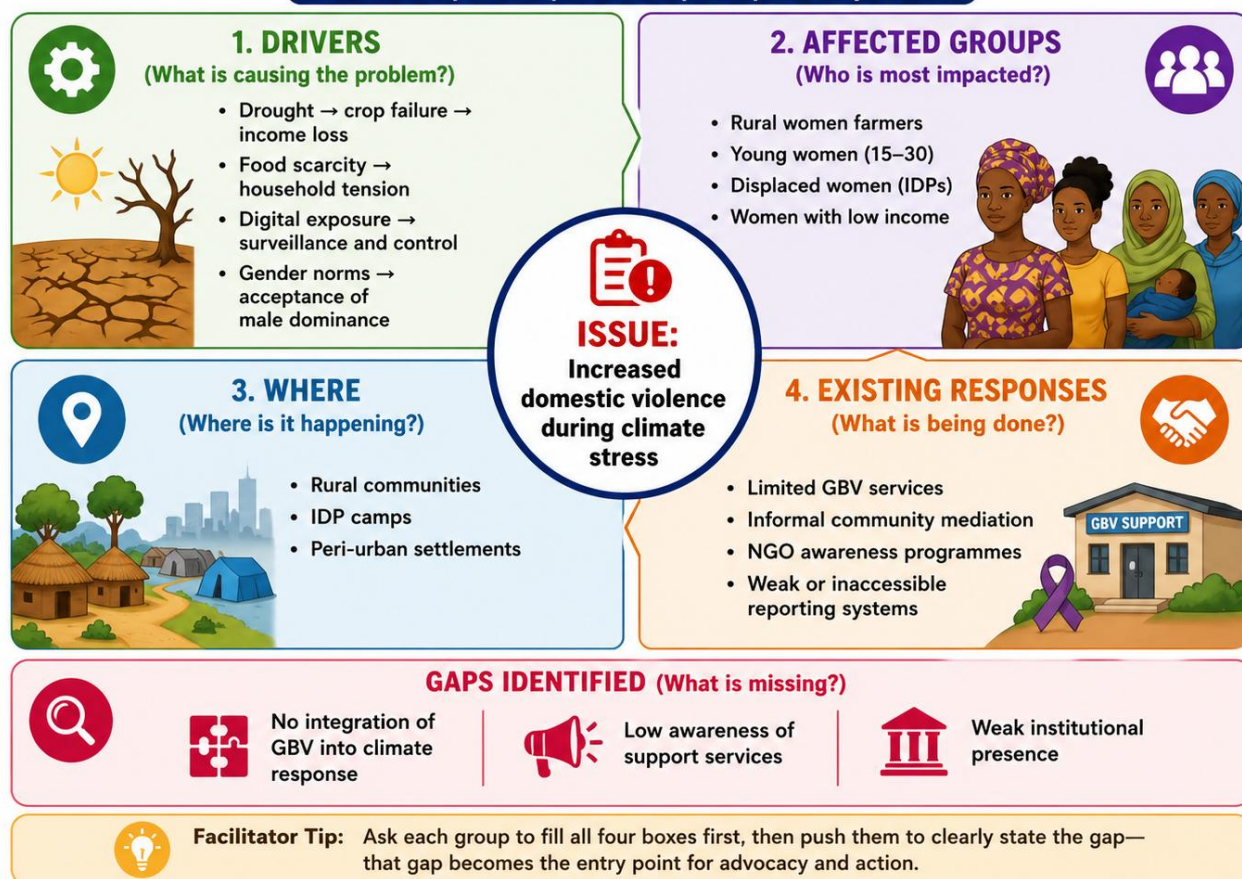


Figure 2 – Sample Context Map

NOTE: Emphasise that poor problem definition leads to weak advocacy.

4.3 Layer Two: Collect the Right Evidence

Participants now move to generating or strengthening evidence. They use structured tools such as Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions, and surveys. Emphasis is placed on ethical data collection, confidentiality, informed consent, and safety. Participants are guided to collect data that answers the most important advocacy questions, not just general information.

Application to research findings:

The Her Voice tools already capture climate-related risks, digital risks, institutional gaps, and community experiences. Participants adapt these tools to their local context.

Practical use:

Participants design mini data collection plans identifying who to speak to, what questions to ask, and how to ensure safety.

NOTE: Reinforce that bad data leads to weak evidence and weak advocacy.

4.4 Layer Three: Analyse and Interpret

Participants move from data to meaning. They identify patterns, root causes, and vulnerable groups. They apply a gender and intersectional lens, asking who is most affected and why. They look for connections between climate stress, digital risks, and violence.

Application to research findings:

Participants recognise patterns such as violence increasing during food shortages, digital tools triggering control and surveillance, and displaced women facing heightened risks. Also, recognise how these affect their accountability and community embeddedness as WROs.

Practical use:

Participants organise data into themes such as economic stress, digital control, service gaps, and vulnerability groups, and then interpret what these patterns mean.

NOTE: Stress that data without analysis is noise; analysis turns data into insight.

4.5 Layer Four: Translate Evidence into Practice and Advocacy

This is the turning point of the tool. Participants convert evidence into action. They develop advocacy messages, policy recommendations, campaign ideas, and programme responses. **They answer what should change, who should act, and what exactly needs to be done.**

Application to research findings:

- In Ghana, participants may advocate for linking GBV prevention with food security programmes.
- In Nigeria, they may push for stronger GBV data systems and services in displacement settings.
- In Cameroon, they may focus on urban climate and GBV response.
- In Togo, they may prioritise awareness and access to reporting systems.

Practical use:

Participants develop clear policy asks, such as integrating GBV into climate adaptation plans or improving access to digital reporting tools.

NOTE: Push participants to be specific; vague advocacy does not influence policy.

4.6 Layer Five: Engage and Influence

This layer focuses on power—

- Who has it,
- How it is exercised, and
- How it can be influenced to drive change.

Change happens when the right stakeholders are engaged strategically with the right message, at the right time, using the right approach.

Evidence alone does not shift systems. Participants therefore move beyond identifying stakeholders to analysing power, influence, and interest, and designing targeted engagement strategies.

4.6.1 Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis

Stakeholder analysis is a structured process used to identify all relevant actors, understand their roles, assess their level of influence and interest, and determine how best to engage them. It provides a strategic overview of the institutional and human ecosystem surrounding the issue.

In the context of the Her Voice research, stakeholder analysis is particularly important because the drivers of VAWG cut across sectors — climate, gender, digital, and governance. This means no single actor can solve the problem alone.

Participants are guided to answer four key questions:

- Who has the power to make decisions or influence outcomes
- Who is directly affected by the issue
- Who can support or resist change
- Who needs to be mobilised for collective action

The emphasis is on identifying advocacy recipients — those with the authority, mandate, or influence to address the identified gaps.

4.6.2 Stakeholder Categorisation

Using the stakeholder analysis quadrant, stakeholders are categorised based on two key dimensions:

- **Level of influence (power to affect change)**
- **Level of interest (degree of concern or engagement with the issue)**

This produces four categories:

See Figure 3

- Promoters (High Influence, High Interest) — Key allies and primary advocacy targets. They have both the power and motivation to drive change
- Latents (High Influence, Low Interest) — Powerful but not yet engaged actors. They are critical advocacy targets who must be activated
- Defenders (Low Influence, High Interest) — Strong allies with limited power. They are important for mobilisation, community voice, and legitimacy
- Apathetic (Low Influence, Low Interest) — Low priority stakeholders requiring minimal engagement unless their status changes

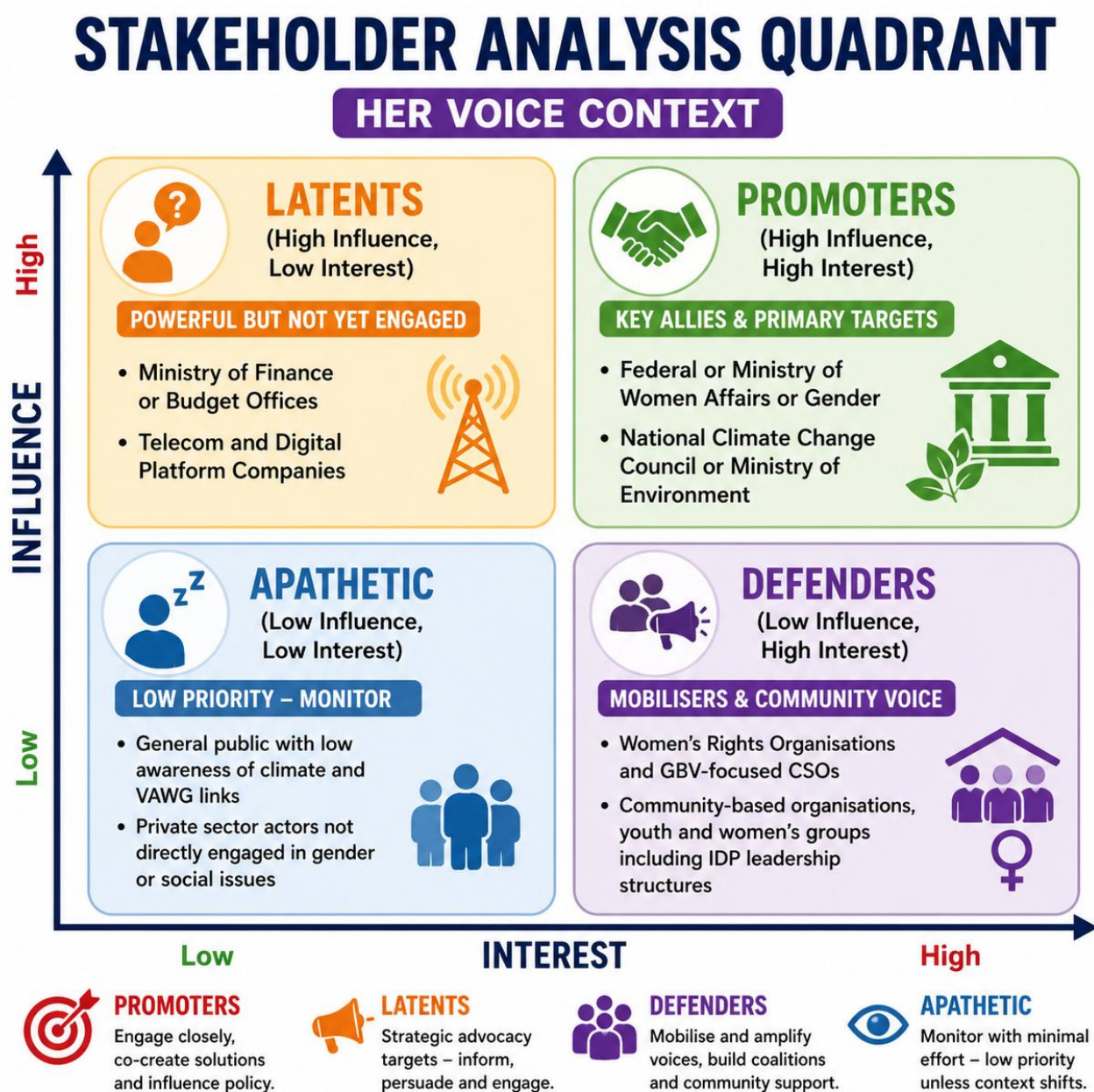


Figure 3 – Stakeholder Analysis Quadrant with sample stakeholders.

Practical Application in the Workshop

Participants create a stakeholder map linked directly to their identified issue. They list all relevant stakeholders, categorise them into the four quadrants, identify priority advocacy targets especially Promoters and Latents, analyse stakeholder motivations and potential resistance, and develop tailored engagement strategies for each category.

For example, if the issue is lack of GBV services in climate-affected communities, Promoters may include Ministry of Women Affairs and GBV agencies, Latents may include Budget Offices and humanitarian coordination bodies, Defenders may include local NGOs and community groups, and Apathetic may include populations unaware of the issue.

Participants then determine who to engage first, what message will influence them, and what approach will work such as policy dialogue, advocacy briefs, media engagement, or coalition action.

NOTE:

Emphasise that not all stakeholders are equal and participants must focus on those with decision-making power. Evidence must be tailored to stakeholder priorities whether economic, political, or social. Latents are often the most critical because when activated they unlock change. Coalitions amplify voice and reduce resistance.

Key Message to Participants

Advocacy is not about speaking loudly. It is about speaking strategically to the people who have the power to act and moving them from awareness to decision.

4.7 Layer Six: Monitor, Learn, and Adapt

Participants ensure sustainability by tracking progress and learning from their actions e.g. WROs experiences of backlash and approaches in addressing these. They define indicators, collect feedback, and adjust strategies. Monitoring is not limited to activities but includes influence and outcomes.

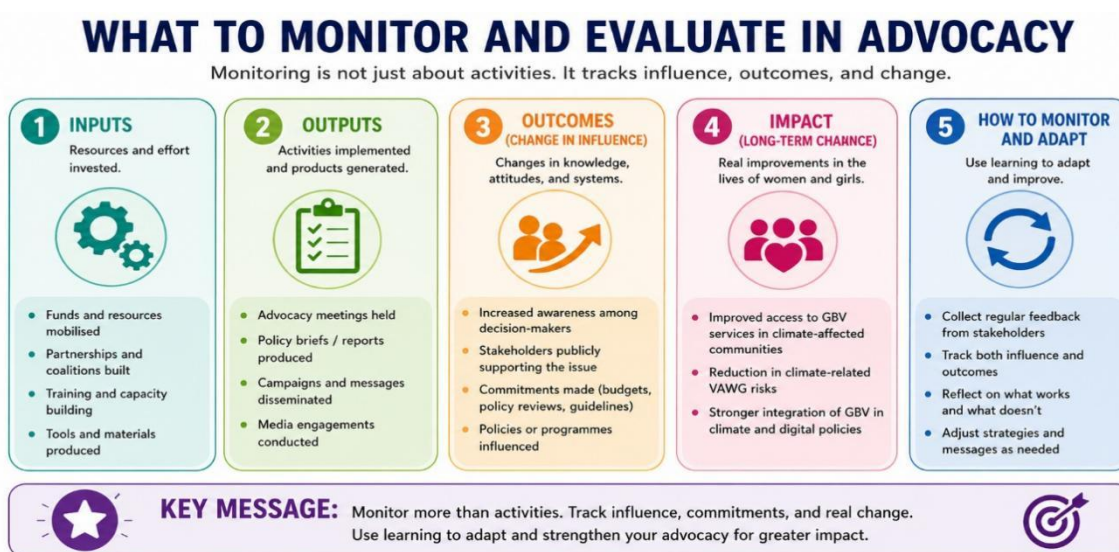


Figure 4 – What to Monitor and Evaluate in Advocacy

Application to research findings:

Participants track whether awareness increases, reporting improves, policies change, or services become more accessible.

Practical use:

Participants define simple indicators such as number of stakeholders engaged, policy commitments secured, or improvements in reporting access.

NOTE: Reinforce that learning strengthens impact and prevents repeated mistakes.

4.8 Cross-Cutting Application Principles

Across all layers, participants must apply key principles. They must:

- i. Ensure safety and confidentiality in all data work.
- ii. Centre the voices of women and girls, especially the most vulnerable.
- iii. Apply intersectional thinking, recognising differences in age, location, disability, and socioeconomic status.
- iv. Use a rights-based approach and promote local ownership of solutions.

These principles guide how the tool is used, not just what is done.

4.9 Integrating the Layers

Participants must understand that the layers are interconnected. The process is not strictly linear. Learning from monitoring can reshape advocacy. Engagement may reveal new data needs. Context may evolve. The tool is cyclical and adaptive, allowing organisations to continuously refine their strategies.

4.10 Practical Exercise Framing

At this stage, participants should be ready to apply the tool. They can be grouped and assigned a scenario or real issue. Each group works through all six layers, from defining the problem to developing an advocacy plan. This reinforces learning and builds confidence in using the tool.

Facilitator Framing Statement

This tool is your roadmap. It helps you move step by step from understanding problems to creating solutions, from collecting data to influencing decisions, and from isolated efforts to coordinated impact.

The next section will guide participants in applying the tool in a structured, hands-on way by developing real advocacy and action plans based on their contexts and priorities.

5.0 From Tool to Action – Developing Practical Advocacy and Action Plans

5.1 Purpose of this Section

This section moves participants from understanding and applying the tool to producing concrete outputs. It is the action point of the workshop where participants translate everything learned into clear, realistic, and implementable advocacy and action plans tailored to their contexts. The emphasis here is ownership, specificity, and feasibility.

5.2 What Participants are Expected to Produce

By the end of this session, each group or organisation should have a draft plan that includes a clearly defined problem linked to climate change, digitalisation, and VAWG, evidence to support the issue, identified target stakeholders, specific advocacy messages, proposed actions, timelines, and assigned responsibilities. The plan should be practical enough to begin implementation immediately after the workshop.

5.3 Structuring the Planning Process

Participants are guided to follow a structured process aligned with the Research-to-Practice Tool. They begin by selecting a priority issue based on their context. They then identify what evidence exists and what additional data may be needed. They define the change they want to see and identify who has the power to make that change happen. They then design strategies to influence those actors and outline steps for implementation and monitoring.

5.4 Step One: Define the Priority Issue

Participants must narrow down to one key issue. This could be climate-induced domestic violence, lack of GBV services in displacement settings, digital harassment of women, or lack of awareness of reporting systems. The issue must be clearly defined, specific, and rooted in evidence.

Facilitator emphasis: If the problem is too broad, the solution will be weak. Clarity at this stage determines the strength of the entire plan.

5.5 Step Two: Link Evidence to the Issue

Participants must identify the evidence that supports the issue. This may include data from the Her Voice research, local data, community testimonies, or institutional records. They should clearly state what the evidence shows and why it matters.

Example: Evidence may show that violence increases during food shortages or that women do not know where to report abuse.

Facilitator emphasis: Advocacy without evidence lacks credibility and influence.

5.6 Step Three: Define the Desired Change

Participants must articulate what change they want to see. This should be specific and actionable. It may involve policy change, improved services, increased awareness, or stronger coordination among stakeholders.

Examples include integrating GBV into climate policies, establishing accessible reporting mechanisms, or strengthening community awareness systems.

Facilitator emphasis: The change must be realistic and clearly defined.

5.7 Step Four: Identify Target Stakeholders (Advocacy Recipients)

Participants identify who has the power to make the desired change. These may include government ministries, local authorities, traditional leaders, digital platforms, law enforcement, or community organisations.

Participants should also consider allies such as media, donors, and advocacy networks.

Facilitator emphasis: Not everyone is an advocacy recipient; focus on those with decision-making power.

5.8 Step Five: Develop Advocacy Messages

Participants craft clear, concise, and evidence-based messages tailored to their target stakeholders. Messages should highlight the problem, present the evidence, and propose a solution.

Step Five is the bridge between evidence and influence. At this stage, participants translate what they know into what they say. Drawing from the Her Voice research, they craft messages that are clear, concise, and rooted in evidence, but more importantly, tailored to the specific stakeholders they seek to influence. The emphasis is not on saying everything, but on saying the right thing in a way that compels action.

A strong advocacy message follows a simple but powerful logic. It begins by clearly stating the problem in a way that is urgent and easy to understand. It then presents credible evidence to demonstrate that the issue is real, significant, and cannot be ignored. From there, it proposes a practical and policy-relevant solution, showing that change is possible and within reach. Finally, it includes a clear call to action, specifying exactly what decision-makers are expected to do.

The visual flow of the tool reinforces this progression — from problem, to evidence, to solution, to action — illustrating that advocacy is not just about raising awareness, but about directing attention towards a specific outcome. In the Her Voice context, this often means linking climate stress, displacement, and digital risks directly to rising cases of violence against

women and girls, and calling for concrete actions such as integrating GBV prevention into climate policies, strengthening digital safety systems, or allocating resources to frontline services.

An important insight at this stage is that messages must be stakeholder-sensitive. The same evidence may be framed differently depending on the audience. For example, a Ministry of Finance may respond better to messages that highlight economic costs and resource efficiency, while a Ministry of Women Affairs may prioritise protection, rights, and service delivery. This means that message development is not generic; it is strategic and audience-specific.

The facilitator should emphasise that simplicity is power. Messages that are overloaded with data or too broad lose impact. Effective advocacy communication focuses on one core issue, supported by strong evidence, and driven towards a clear and actionable ask. Participants must resist the temptation to say everything and instead focus on what will move the decision-maker.

Ultimately, Step Five ensures that evidence does not remain technical or abstract. It transforms research findings into compelling narratives that speak to power, align with stakeholder priorities, and create a clear pathway from understanding to action.

Example: Linking climate stress to increased violence and calling for integration of GBV into climate response plans.



Figure 5 – Developing Advocacy Messages

Facilitator emphasis: Messages must be simple, compelling, and actionable.

5.9 Step Six: Design Advocacy and Engagement Strategies

Step Six moves participants from what to say to how to act. Having developed strong, evidence-based messages, participants now determine the most effective ways to engage their

target stakeholders and influence change. This stage is about strategy — choosing the right pathways, platforms, and approaches to ensure that messages reach decision-makers and translate into action.

The diagram illustrates a range of complementary strategies that participants can deploy. Policy dialogues provide direct access to decision-makers, allowing participants to present evidence and advocate for policy change. Community engagement focuses on mobilising women, youth, and local leaders to build grassroots support and legitimacy for the issue. Media campaigns — both traditional and digital — amplify messages, shape public opinion, and increase pressure on institutions. Coalition actions bring together civil society actors and partners to strengthen collective voice and influence. Direct advocacy meetings offer targeted, one-on-one or small group engagements with key stakeholders to secure commitments and drive decisions. Additional approaches such as petitions, public events, and policy briefs provide further avenues to reinforce advocacy efforts.

A key insight from this step is that no single strategy is sufficient on its own. Effective advocacy often requires a combination of approaches that reinforce one another. For example, community mobilisation can create demand for change, media campaigns can amplify that demand, and policy dialogues can translate it into concrete decisions.

Participants must also be intentional in aligning strategies with stakeholders. Different actors respond to different forms of engagement. High-level government officials may be best reached through policy briefs and formal dialogues, while community leaders may require direct engagement and relationship-building. Digital platforms may respond to public pressure generated through media campaigns, while donors may be influenced by evidence-based reports and strategic meetings.

The facilitator should emphasise that strategy is not about activity for its own sake, but about influence. Every engagement must have a clear purpose — whether to inform, persuade, build support, or secure commitment. Participants are encouraged to think through the full engagement chain: who they want to influence, what action they want from them, and which strategy is most likely to achieve that outcome.

Ultimately, Step Six ensures that advocacy is not left to chance. It provides a deliberate, structured approach to engagement that connects messages to action, stakeholders to influence, and effort to impact.



Figure 6 – Advocacy and Engagement Strategies

5.10 Step Seven: Develop an Implementation Plan

Participants outline the steps needed to implement their strategy. This includes defining activities, assigning responsibilities, and setting timelines. The plan should be realistic and aligned with available resources.

Facilitator emphasis: Plans must be practical and implementable, not aspirational.

See an implementation plan template below.

ISSUE: _____

ADVOCACY GOAL: _____

TARGET STAKEHOLDERS: _____

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN MATRIX

Objective / Change Sought	Key Activity	Strategy Type (Policy Dialogue / Media / Community / Coalition / Direct Engagement)	Target Stakeholder	Key Message / Ask	Responsible Person / Organisation	Timeline	Resources Required	Success Indicator	Status / Notes

GUIDANCE FOR USE (FOR PARTICIPANTS)

- **Objective / Change Sought** – What specific change do you want (policy, behaviour, system)
- **Key Activity** – What exactly will you do (e.g. policy meeting, media campaign, community dialogue)
- **Strategy Type** – Link directly to Step 5.9 strategies
- **Target Stakeholder** – Who has the power to act
- **Key Message / Ask** – What exactly are you asking them to do
- **Responsible Person / Organisation** – Who is accountable
- **Timeline** – When will this happen (be realistic)
- **Resources Required** – Money, people, materials, partnerships
- **Success Indicator** – How you will know it worked (e.g. commitment secured, meeting held, policy draft influenced)
- **Status / Notes** – Track progress and learning and share with WAWORC through the coalition Lead organisation.

FACILITATOR EMPHASIS

- Break big goals into **small, doable actions**
- Assign **clear responsibility** – no “everyone is responsible”
- Timelines must be **realistic and time-bound**
- Link every activity to a **specific stakeholder and ask**
- Focus on **influence and results**, not just activities

KEY MESSAGE

A good plan is not what looks impressive on paper.

A good plan is what can actually be implemented.

Example:

Objective / Change Sought	Key Activity	Strategy Type	Target Stakeholder	Key Message / Ask	Responsible Person / Organisation	Timeline	Resources Required	Success Indicator	Status / Notes
Integrate GBV into climate response plans	Policy dialogue with Ministry of Environment	Policy Dialogue	Ministry of Environment	Include GBV prevention and response in climate adaptation policy	WRO Coalition Lead	Month 2	Policy brief, meeting logistics, advocacy materials	Formal commitment to include GBV in draft policy	Pending
Increase awareness of GBV risks linked to climate stress	Community sensitisation sessions in affected communities	Community Engagement	Community leaders, women and youth groups	Raise awareness on climate-related GBV risks and reporting pathways	Local CSO Partner	Month 1–3	Training materials, facilitators, transport	Number of sessions held and participants reached	Ongoing
Strengthen public pressure for	Social media and radio	Media Campaign	General public, policymakers	Highlight link between	Communications Team	Month 2–4	Media content, airtime,	Increased media reach and	Planned

Objective / Change Sought	Key Activity	Strategy Type	Target Stakeholder	Key Message / Ask	Responsible Person / Organisation	Timeline	Resources Required	Success Indicator	Status / Notes
policy action	campaign			climate stress and VAWG; call for policy action			digital tools	engagement	
Build collective advocacy voice	Coalition meeting and joint position paper	Coalition Action	CSOs, WROs, advocacy networks	Develop unified advocacy position on climate and GBV	Coalition Secretariat	Month 1	Meeting venue, coordination costs	Joint advocacy statement produced	Completed
Secure budget allocation for GBV services	Direct advocacy meeting with Ministry of Finance	Direct Advocacy	Ministry of Finance	Allocate funding for GBV services in climate-affected areas	Project Lead	Month 3	Policy brief, me		

5.11 Step Eight: Integrate Monitoring and Learning

At this stage, participants ensure that their advocacy efforts are not only implemented but also tracked, assessed, and continuously improved. Monitoring and learning in advocacy go beyond counting activities; they focus on understanding whether influence is happening, whether stakeholders are responding, and whether change is being achieved over time. Participants define clear indicators, collect feedback systematically, and use evidence from implementation to refine their strategies.

Building on the earlier section on **what to monitor and evaluate in advocacy**, participants now focus on the **how to** — the practical tools and methods that allow them to track progress, capture learning, and adapt in real time. In the Her Voice context, where change is often non-linear and influenced by multiple actors across climate, digital, and GBV systems, flexible and mixed methods are essential.

Participants are guided to use a combination of tools that capture both visible and subtle shifts in influence:

Tools and Methods for Advocacy Monitoring and Learning	
Tool	Usefulness in Her Voice Context
Outcome Harvesting	Tracks advocacy outcomes without pre-defined indicators; useful for capturing unexpected policy shifts or stakeholder responses
Most Significant Change (MSC)	Captures powerful stories of change from communities, especially women and girls affected by climate and digital risks
Policy Tracking Matrix	Monitors progress from advocacy issue to policy discussion, draft, adoption, and implementation
Media Content	Assesses how climate-VAWG issues are framed in media and whether

Tools and Methods for Advocacy Monitoring and Learning	
Tool	Usefulness in Her Voice Context
Analysis	advocacy is shifting public discourse
Key Informant Interviews	Provides insider perspectives from policymakers, community leaders, and partners on influence and decision-making
Scorecards and Perception Surveys	Measures changes in awareness, attitudes, and responsiveness among target stakeholders

Participants are encouraged to apply these tools in a way that aligns with their advocacy goals and available capacity. For example, a coalition engaging government ministries may prioritise policy tracking and key informant interviews, while a media-driven campaign may rely more on media analysis and perception surveys.

A critical insight in this step is that advocacy results are often incremental. Success may not immediately appear as a policy change but may be reflected in increased access to decision-makers, shifts in stakeholder language, inclusion of issues in policy discussions, or growing public awareness. These intermediate outcomes are important and must be tracked.

Practical Tips for Advocacy M&E

- Focus on contribution, not attribution, as advocacy typically influences change alongside other actors
- Use a Theory of Change to map expected pathways from evidence to influence to impact
- Track incremental wins such as agenda-setting, stakeholder engagement, and narrative shifts
- Combine quantitative data (numbers, reach, commitments) with qualitative insights (stories, perceptions, experiences)
- Regularly review findings and adjust strategies based on what is working and what is not

Participants should institutionalise simple feedback loops, such as periodic reflection meetings, stakeholder check-ins, and rapid learning reviews, to ensure that monitoring results inform decision-making.

Facilitator Emphasis:

What gets measured gets improved. Encourage participants to see monitoring not as a reporting requirement, but as a strategic tool for learning, adaptation, and increasing advocacy effectiveness.

5.12 Group Work and Co-Creation

Participants work in groups, ideally based on country or thematic focus. Each group applies the full Research-to-Practice Tool to develop their plan. Facilitators guide, probe, and support participants to ensure depth and clarity. Groups are encouraged to share experiences, challenge assumptions, and refine ideas collaboratively.

5.13 Presentation and Feedback

Each group presents its plan to the larger group. Presentations should clearly articulate the problem, evidence, proposed change, target stakeholders, and strategy. Peer and facilitator feedback is provided to strengthen the plans.

Facilitator emphasis: Feedback should be constructive, focused, and aimed at improving feasibility and impact.

5.14 Strengthening Plans Through Reflection

After presentations, participants reflect on key lessons. They consider what worked well, what needs improvement, and what challenges they may face during implementation. This reflection strengthens ownership and prepares participants for real-world application.

5.15 Managing Risks and Backlash

Participants are guided to anticipate potential resistance or backlash. This may include cultural resistance, institutional barriers, or pushback from stakeholders. They are encouraged to develop strategies to manage these risks, including coalition support, strategic communication, and phased engagement.

Facilitator emphasis: Anticipating resistance strengthens resilience.

5.16 Linking Plans to Broader Systems

Participants are encouraged to align their plans with broader frameworks such as national policies, regional commitments, and global agendas. This strengthens legitimacy and increases the likelihood of influence.

Facilitator emphasis: Alignment increases impact.

5.17 Facilitator Framing Statement

At this stage, we are moving from learning to doing. What you develop here is not just an exercise. It is a real plan that can shape decisions, influence policies, and improve the lives of women and girls in your communities.

5.18 Transition to Final Section

The final section will focus on consolidation, commitments, and next steps. It will ensure that participants leave the workshop with clarity, ownership, and a pathway for sustained action beyond the workshop.

6.0 Consolidation, Commitment and Next Steps

6.1 Purpose of This Section

This final section ensures that the workshop does not end as a learning event but transitions into sustained action. It consolidates key insights, strengthens participant commitment, and defines clear next steps for implementation, collaboration, and follow-through.

6.2 Consolidation of Learning

Participants reflect on the full journey of the workshop. They revisit the key elements:

- i. Understanding the evolving nature of VAWG in the context of climate change and digitalisation,
- ii. Using the Research-to-Practice Tool,
- iii. Analysing and interpreting data,
- iv. Translating evidence into advocacy, and
- v. Developing practical action plans.

Facilitator emphasis: Reinforce that all components are interconnected and must be applied together for impact.

6.3 Key Takeaways for Participants

Participants should leave with three core understandings.

- First, evidence is powerful only when it is used strategically.
- Second, VAWG in the current context is complex and requires integrated responses that cut across climate, digital, and social systems.
- Third, collective action through coalitions is essential for meaningful influence and sustainable change.

6.4 Strengthening Ownership and Commitment

Participants are guided to take ownership of their plans. Each organisation or group clearly states what they will do immediately after the workshop. This includes identifying priority actions, responsible persons, and timelines.

Facilitator emphasis: Commitment must be specific, not general. Participants should state clear next steps.

6.5 Individual and Organisational Commitments

Each participant or organisation articulates a commitment. This could include initiating data collection, engaging a specific stakeholder, launching an advocacy activity, or strengthening internal systems. These commitments should be realistic and achievable within a defined timeframe.

Facilitator emphasis: Encourage accountability by making commitments visible and shared.

6.6 Coalition Strengthening and Collaboration

Participants are encouraged to move beyond individual organisational efforts and work collectively. They identify opportunities for collaboration, joint advocacy, shared data systems, and coordinated engagement with stakeholders.

Facilitator emphasis: Collective voice increases influence and reduces duplication of efforts.

6.7 Defining Immediate Next Steps

Participants outline immediate actions to be taken within the first one to three months after the workshop. These may include refining action plans, engaging stakeholders, collecting additional data, or initiating advocacy campaigns.

Facilitator emphasis: Early action builds momentum and sustains energy.

6.8 Medium- and Long-Term Actions

Participants consider actions beyond the immediate phase. Medium-term actions may include sustained advocacy, policy engagement, and coalition activities. Long-term actions may include institutionalising data systems, influencing policy frameworks, and scaling interventions.

Facilitator emphasis: Encourage participants to think beyond short-term activities and aim for systemic change.

6.9 Monitoring and Accountability Mechanisms

Participants agree on how progress will be tracked. This may include regular check-ins, reporting mechanisms, or peer accountability within coalitions. Participants identify simple indicators to measure progress and impact.

Facilitator emphasis: Accountability ensures that plans translate into results.

6.10 Documentation and Reporting

Participants are encouraged to document their actions, lessons, and outcomes. This supports learning, strengthens advocacy, and contributes to broader evidence-building efforts.

Facilitator emphasis: Documentation is part of advocacy and helps amplify impact.

6.11 Support and Follow-Up

Participants identify areas where they may require support, such as technical assistance, partnerships, or resources. The workshop team outlines possible follow-up mechanisms, including mentorship, knowledge sharing, or continued engagement through networks.

Facilitator emphasis: Sustained support enhances effectiveness and continuity.

6.12 Addressing Challenges and Sustaining Momentum

Participants discuss potential challenges they may face, including resource constraints, institutional barriers, or resistance. They identify strategies to sustain momentum, such as leveraging partnerships, maintaining communication, and celebrating small wins.

Facilitator emphasis: Anticipating challenges prepares participants to respond effectively.

6.13 Final Reflection

Participants reflect on their learning journey, what has changed in their understanding, and how they intend to apply the knowledge gained. This reflection reinforces learning and strengthens commitment to action.

6.14 Closing Message

The facilitator reinforces the central message of the workshop: evidence must lead to action, and action must lead to change. Participants are reminded that their work contributes to improving the safety, dignity, and rights of women and girls.

6.15 Final Facilitator Statement

You are leaving this workshop not just with knowledge, but with tools, plans, and responsibility. The real work begins now. The evidence is in your hands. The change depends on what you do with it.

6.16 Workshop Closure

The session concludes with appreciation of participants, acknowledgment of contributions, and encouragement to maintain engagement and collaboration. Participants leave with clarity, motivation, and a pathway for sustained action beyond the workshop.

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