The impact of GBViE comes at a high price to both individuals and societies. Yet, to date, there have been few attempts to quantify the economic costs of GBViE. In order to address this gap, our partnership is working with economists to analyze the economic impact of intimate partner violence for conflict-affected women and girls in Colombia. This collaboration will also pilot costing methodologies to inform guidance for future GBViE costing efforts.

Alongside this work, the partnership has developed field-friendly costing guidance for safe space programming and referral processes. Drawing on recognized good practice costing principles from global health and other highly sensitive programming, the tools are intended to assist practitioners in program planning, improve transparency in cost estimates, and advocate to secure financial commitments.

The team is also exploring the feasibility of conducting an evaluation of virtual safe spaces to better understand how remote service delivery can meet the needs of women and girls in humanitarian settings.

**WOMEN’S COLLECTIVES**

Programming for women increasingly uses a collective model whereby women meet regularly in groups and work together to achieve goals. However, less is known regarding how these Women’s Collectives may address GBViE. By improving the understanding of mechanisms through which Women’s Collectives achieve their outcomes, we endeavor to provide an evidence base to support the targeted implementation of collective programming to address GBViE. We collaborated with key stakeholders to establish a Theory of Change and are currently exploring opportunities to collaborate with implementing partners to design a Women’s Collectives evaluation study.
The recent COVID-19 pandemic, which has resulted in national lockdowns, closure of non-essential services, and movement restrictions, is failing to meet the needs of women and girls. WUSTL and UNICEF are also conducting a mixed-methods, multi-site study to explore how the COVID-19 pandemic affects women and girls’ safety and wellbeing, and to what extent the pandemic and related movement restrictions have impacted GBVïE service delivery. The study is also hoping to document good practice and innovative responses to reach women and girls, when possible. The study is being conducted in Brazil, Guatemala, Iraq, Italy, and Zimbabwe, and employs key informant interviews, focus groups discussions, quantitative surveys and U-report’s poll feature.

Additionally, COVID-related restrictions have complicated ongoing efforts to evaluate GBVïE programs and require researchers to shift to remote methods of data collection. WUSTL and UNICEF are conducting a scoping review to assess the peer-reviewed and grey literature pertaining to interventions that collect data remotely across high- and low-income country settings. In addition to collating information on how remote evaluations are conducted, this scoping review examines considerations around ethics, participant safety, and methodological rigor to identify best practices and lessons learned for the purpose of guiding future evaluations of GBVïE programming during COVID-19 and future infectious disease outbreaks, epidemics, and pandemics.