

# EVALUATION REPORT



Prepared by: MgtWell Consulting Services  
Location: Afghanistan  
April 2023

**Final Evaluation of the project Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence  
in Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Returnee Communities (PARGIRC)**

December 2019 to February 2023

RFP No: WAW-RFP-KBL-0126

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April 30, 2023

## **Disclaimer**

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Final Evaluation of the project Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Returnee Communities (PARGIRC)

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# Executive Summary

This report presents the results of the final project evaluation of the “Prevention and Response to GBV in IDPs and Returnee Communities (PARGIRC)” in Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz provinces of Afghanistan” implemented by Women for Afghanistan Women from 1 December 2019 to 28 February 2023. The evaluation was conducted by MgtWell.

The UN Trust Fund funded Project on “Prevention and Response to GBV in IDPs and Returnee Communities (PARGIRC)” aimed at improving overall access of vulnerable populations to essential, safe, and adequate multi-sectorial services and to address gender-based violence (GBV) in the context of the forced displacement and refugee returnee crisis in the provinces of Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz in Afghanistan. This is done through the three main outcomes of the project:

Outcome 1: Women and girl survivors of violence (and their families) in the project areas experience improved physical and mental health through admission into shelters and protection centers.

Outcome 2: Survivors of VAW and women vulnerable to violence in the project areas have increased capacity to access economic opportunities and Livelihoods.

Outcome 3: Vulnerable women and girls of returnees in the project areas are better connected with community resources and guidance on how to meet their life skills vocations and have better information on women’s rights and resources. The project targeted a population of 3780 as primary beneficiaries and 14448 as secondary,

particularly survivors of violence and women vulnerable to violence. The main purpose of this final evaluation of the PARGIRC project was to evaluate the performance of the project, effectiveness, efficiency, impacts, and sustainability, as well as gender equality and human rights, assess trends and changes over time in participants’ knowledge, attitudes, and practices (i.e. relevance) as well to document challenges, lesson learned and gaps of the project in its 36 months implementation plus 3 months no-cost extension..

This evaluation was designed to fully comply with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) following through the 6 criteria of Relevance, Coherence, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, and Sustainability as well as the cross-cutting criteria of gender equality and human rights and knowledge generation.

The evaluation employed participatory mixed methods with both quantitative and qualitative procedures and followed a methodological paradigm involving concurrent data triangulation. Particularly, methods employed included in-Depth-Literature review, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Face to Face interviews, and beneficiary stories. In total, 393 respondents participated in the survey. Of these 144 were from Faryab, 120 from Balkh, and 129 from Kunduz. The study reached a total of 79 KIIs across Balkh, faryab and Kunduz which included WAW staff, and GBV survivors. 98 FGDs were also conducted in these locations – with CDC members and women.

In line with the project objectives, the study findings show that the project has raised awareness about gender-based violence (GBV) and encouraged individuals to seek appropriate services. The project also created opportunities for girls to go to school. It has also helped victims of GBV survivors to access legal assistance and psychotherapy support.

The findings also show that the majority of those who received life skills training have started operating businesses and have seen a 25% increase change in the net income of the women and girls' participation in livelihood programs.

Results also showed that 100% of the families targeted by the project in the three provinces of Faryab, Kunduz and Balkh, know where to seek assistance if they face GBV risks and 61% of the respondents mention WAW as a known organization that provides assistance on GBV, followed by local authorities (27%).

98% of women and girls reported increased willingness to seek services/support. 89% of women and girls targeted by the project reported that they are satisfied with the quality of information and their access to information on reintegration from the community-based groups and CSOs. 90% of the respondents are satisfied with the

educational supplies and school uniforms and dignity kits received.

Generally, the project can be considered as relevant as results showed that the project activities meet the needs of those who were at risk of or are survivors of GBV. Survey respondents revealed that the project was able to address the most urgent and important problems that the community was facing including forced marriages, early child marriage violence within the family, and poverty.

The project also increased access to basic humanitarian services for vulnerable women and girls by enhancing their knowledge of women's rights and equipping them with skills that help them to start their own businesses.

In terms of sustainability, the project engaged community structures to inform the activities of the project as a way of creating ownership in the community which also led inadvertently to the sustainability of the project, accountability systems were also established in consultation with the community. This all led to the overall relevance and effectiveness of the project. The project has also contributed to setting up a new income source for women and has made them economically independent and has also made them aware and informed.

## Project Achievement per indicator

Intervention objective	Indicator	Target	Endline value/remark
Goal:	The perspective of refugees and IDPs in the three provinces about their access to services (including access to justice, medical services, mediation, psycho-social counseling, and economic empowerment)		Refugees and IDPs or Survivors of VAW in the three provinces appreciated the project legal, psycho-social, medical, economic empowerment and outreach awareness services. These vulnerable groups (women and girls) indicated that they are very satisfied with the project services and support.

<b>Outcome 1</b>	% of women and girls (disaggregated by age) who completed a feedback survey and report that they are satisfied with the basic facilities and NFI received from WAW	70%	90%	Respondents reported that they are satisfied with educational supplies and school uniforms and dignity kits were received.
	% of women and girls (disaggregated by age) who completed a feedback survey and report that they are satisfied with basic and urgent medical services provided by WAW, including referrals to other service providers.	80%	85%	Respondents reported that they are satisfied with the basic and urgent medical services and referral services they received
<b>Outcome 2</b>	Percentage change in net income of the women and girls' participants of livelihood programs	5%	25%	After the classes have been graduated
<b>Outcome 3</b>	Percentage of WAG refugees and IDPs (disaggregated by age) who completed a survey and reported an increased willingness to seek services/support.	80%	98%	98% of women and girls and IDPs completed a survey and report increased willingness to seek services/support.
	% Of women and girls (disaggregated by age) who completed a feedback survey and are satisfied with the quality of information and their access to information on reintegration from government officials and community-based groups and CSOs	85%	89%	Reported that they are satisfied with the quality of information and their access to information on reintegration from the government officials and community-based groups and CSOs

<p><b>Outputs</b></p>	<p><b>Output:</b></p> <p>% of clients reached, who report that the service they received is satisfactory and appropriate (disaggregated by type of the services).</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>73% of clients reached reported that the services they received are satisfactory and appropriate</p>
	<p><b>Output:</b></p> <p>Perspective of women and girl participants on the quality and appropriateness of classes and assistance offered through the project.</p>		<p>Women and girls' participants find the training and support from WAW has helped them access economic opportunities that is safe, culturally appropriate and practical and have felt positive impacts on their lives.</p>

## Conclusion

In conclusion, the project has proven to be both relevant and effective in achieving its primary implementation and performance objectives. Notably, the initiative has successfully focused on the most disadvantaged communities within the targeted locations. Through this endeavor, it has raised awareness about gender-based violence (GBV) and encouraged individuals to seek appropriate services. Additionally, the livelihood support provided by the project has empowered women to address their families' needs more effectively.

However, as the project comes to an end and technical support is withdrawn, the ability to maintain this momentum for self-sustainability is expected to diminish gradually. To truly foster lasting change, further efforts are required to transform positive attitudes into tangible shifts in behavior and practices.

## Recommendations

1. In the event of a project extension, it is essential to maintain collaboration with community-based groups and civil society organizations (CSOs) in the three targeted locations. Despite the need for further capacity development, these groups possess valuable experience that should be retained and built upon.

2. Formulate a long-term capacity development plan in partnership with stakeholders in the project locations and facilitate its implementation. This plan should be widely disseminated to district and provincial government representatives to enable effective resource mobilization for its execution.
3. Engage with an expanded network of stakeholders within the gender-based violence (GBV) sector to scale up the intervention, extending its reach to additional urban authorities.
4. For the design of the next project phase, it is crucial to adhere to the guidelines provided by UN Trust Fund while incorporating a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework with clearly defined indicators. This framework should be accompanied by a baseline study to assess community perceptions, knowledge, attitudes, and practices. Involving community members in the project design process will provide valuable insights and foster a sense of ownership among participants.



## 2 Background and context

This report presents the results of the final project evaluation of the “Prevention and Response to GBV in IDPs and Returnee Communities (PARGIRC)”. The evaluation was implemented by Mgtwell Consulting Services – a research and evaluation consultant firm.

The report is comprised of five sections: section one; background&context,evaluationquestionsbasedonstudy objectives and the DAC Criteria and methodology; section two; discussion of findings; section three; conclusion and recommendations. Evaluation engagements were held in all three project locations Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz

### 2.1 Background to the project Under Evaluation

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a significant issue in Afghanistan, affecting the lives of countless women and girls. According to the Afghanistan Demographic and Health Survey (2015), around 56% of Afghan women have experienced at least one form of physical, sexual, or psychological violence in their lifetime. This includes acts of domestic violence, forced marriage, and sexual assault. The Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010/2011 indicates that 15% of Afghan women (aged 15-49) were married before the ages of 15 and 46 % before the age of 18. Out of all women (aged 15-49 years), 92% believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife<sup>2</sup>.

Traditional gender norms and the patriarchal culture have long reinforced discrimination against women and girls in Afghanistan, increasing their vulnerability and decreasing their capacity to recover from shocks, and leaving them disproportionately affected during crises. In 2019, Afghanistan ranked 166 out of 167 states in the Gender Development index<sup>3</sup>.

Efforts have been made by the Afghan government and various organizations to address GBV and support survivors. In 2009, the Afghan government has enacted laws such as the Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) law, which criminalizes acts of GBV. However, implementation and enforcement of these laws remain a challenge, with limited resources and capacity. Refugee Returnee populations are more likely to be affected by human rights violations such as early and forced marriage, child labor, and domestic and sexual violence.

Many of these refugee Returnees have been in exile for decades or even a generation, so while they may understand the local languages they may not read or write in Dari or Pashtu. In fact, their home country of Afghanistan is often culturally and practically quite foreign to most Returnees, especially for women and children. Conditions in refugee settlements pose significant health and protection concerns, with an estimated 81 percent as severely food insecure, 26 percent without adequate drinking water, and 24 percent living in overcrowded conditions. These life-threatening conditions are even worse for women and girls due to severe gender-based discrimination, as well as for children who are often orphans with no family support.

To tackle these issues, with support from the UN Trust Fund, WAW, in partnership with local institutions, developed the 3-year Prevention and Response to GBV in IDPs and Returnee Communities (PARGIRC)” in Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz provinces of Afghanistan. The project was designed in consideration of the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women (CEDAW) and in line with priorities set out by Afghan government to protect women and girls from violence.

Since 2019, the project operated within the context of political instability and COVID19 Pandemic. According to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) report in 2020, there were 1,800 reported cases of violence against women in the first half of the year, including incidents of rape, honor killings, and domestic violence<sup>4</sup>. Notably, the emergence of a de facto authority led to the systematic erosion of women and girls' rights, culminating in their exclusion from public life. A particularly egregious manifestation was the ban on women's involvement in NGO activities, as reported by UNHCR in 2020.

At the provincial level. Frequent leadership changes and ongoing peace negotiations disrupted the seamless execution of project activities across the Balkh, Kunduz, and Faryab provinces. This turbulence added an additional layer of complexity to an already challenging environment.. The COVID-19 pandemic, which emerged as a global crisis, exacerbated the pre-existing inequalities entrenched within Afghanistan.

As highlighted by Concern Worldwide, the pandemic-induced shutdowns and social distancing measures had a disproportionately adverse impact on women's economic empowerment. Startlingly, data indicated that 47% of women experienced job losses or diminished income due to pandemic-related disruptions, in contrast to 40% of men. Tragically, the repercussions extended beyond economic vulnerabilities. The pandemic served as an amplifying catalyst for violence against women and girls, particularly within the domain of domestic abuse. Heightened security concerns and financial anxieties were identified as exacerbating factors in this disturbing trend.

Within households, the strain caused by food insecurity and economic instability contributed to heightened tensions, thereby escalating the risks of intimate partner and domestic violence. The shelter-at-home mandates meant to curb the spread of COVID-19 had unintended consequences for many women and girls. Paradoxically, the home environment became a potentially dangerous space, where they faced elevated risks of physical, sexual, and psychological violence. Factors such as crowded living conditions, increased substance abuse, and restricted access to peer support and gender-based violence response services compounded the perilous situation.

## 2.2 The Project Goal and Objective

The UN Trust Fund supported Project "Prevention and Response to GBV in IDPs and Returnee Communities (PAR-GIRC)" aimed at improving overall access of vulnerable populations to essential, safe, and adequate multi-sectorial services and to address gender-based violence (GBV) in the context of the forced displacement and refugee returnee crisis in the provinces of Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz in Afghanistan.

The project targeted a population of 3780 as primary beneficiaries and 14448 as secondary beneficiaries. This was achieved through:

- Providing physical and mental health services to women and girls, survivors of violence, and their families in the project areas by admitting them to shelters and protection centers.
- Providing capacity building, life skills, and vocational training to survivors of VAW and women vulnerable to violence in the project areas to increase their capacity to access economic opportunities and livelihoods; and

Connect vulnerable women and girls with resources.

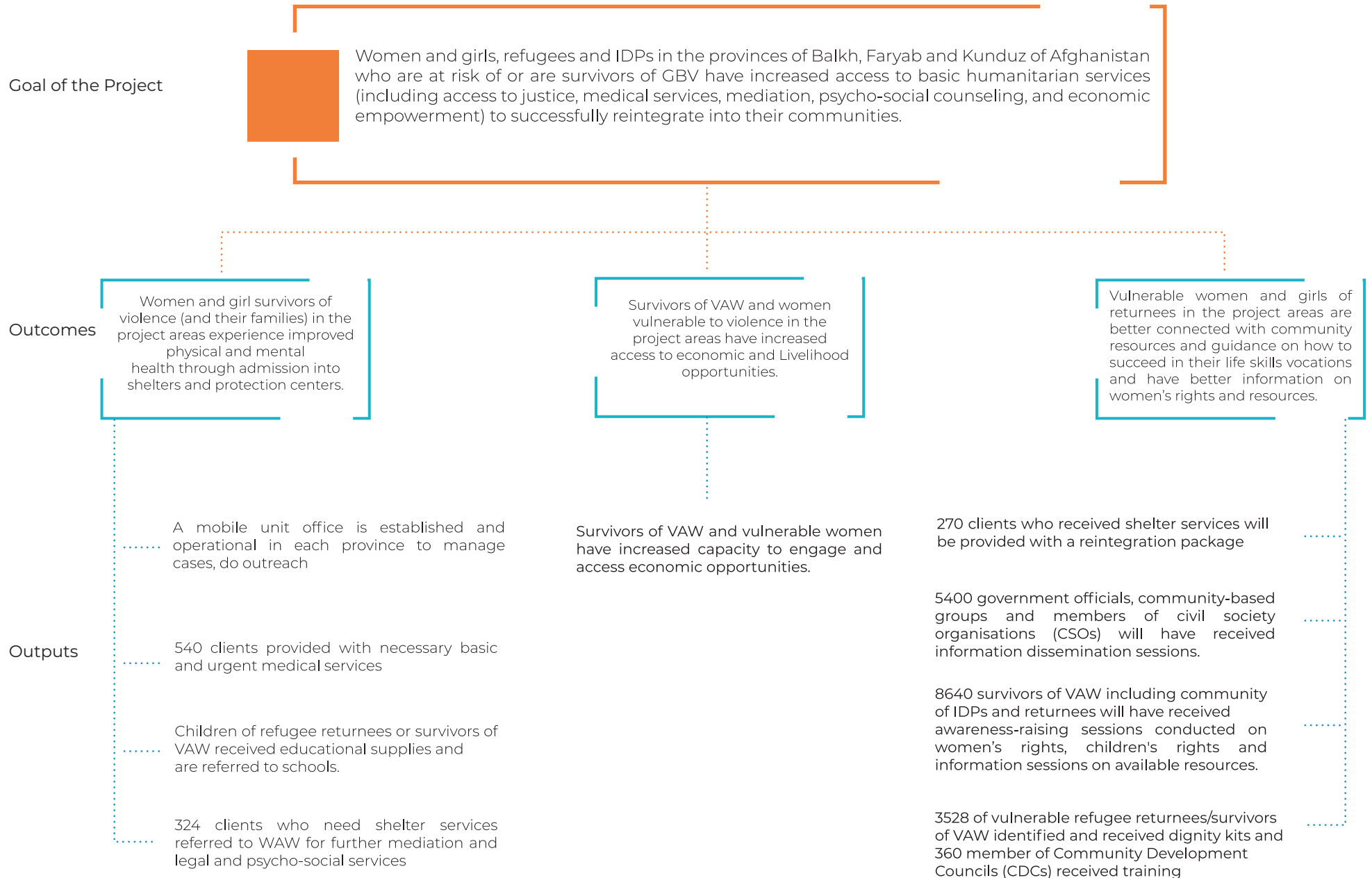
The project's overall goal was for Women and girls, refugees, and IDPs in the provinces of Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz of Afghanistan who are at risk of or are survivors of GBV to have increased access to basic humanitarian services (including access to psycho-social counseling and economic empowerment to successfully reintegrate into their communities.)

The project was expected to ensure at-risk women and girls, refugees, and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Afghanistan's provinces of Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz have increased access to basic humanitarian services, including access to justice, medical services, mediation, psychosocial counseling, and economic empowerment. The project strives to Connect vulnerable women and girls with resources, identify vulnerable refugee returnees and provide VAW survivors with dignity kits. By participating in the project's outreach awareness and information dissemination sessions in the targeted areas, survivors of GBV will receive school uniforms, shelter, and standard basic facilities, while beneficiaries from various groups will improve their knowledge of women's rights, children's rights, and information sessions on available resources as secondary beneficiaries.

## 2.3 Description of the Project

Organization	Women for Afghan Women is implementing an UN Trust Fund-funded project
Project title	Prevention and Response to GBV in IDPs and Returnee Communities (PARGIRC)
Project duration	December 1st, 2019, to February 28th 2023
Budget and expenditure	903,068 USD (Total Budget) 97.90% (Expenditure)
Geographical areas	Afghanistan's Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz provinces
Specific forms of violence addressed by the project	Domestic violence, forced prostitution, injury and disability, assault, trafficking women for the apparent purpose of marriage; forced marriage, underage marriage, abuse, humiliation, intimidation, harassment, forced isolation, forced divorced due to disability, and homelessness.
Main objectives of the project	1) Providing physical and mental health services to women and girls, survivors of violence, and their families in the project areas by admitting them to shelters and protection centers; 2) Providing capacity building, life skills, and vocational training to survivors of VAW and women vulnerable to violence in the project areas in order to increase their capacity to access economic opportunities and livelihoods; 3) and, Connect vulnerable women and girls with local community resources and guidance on how to succeed in their life skills vocations and have better information on women's rights
Description of targeted primary and secondary beneficiaries	<p><b>Primary beneficiaries (individuals):</b> The women and/or girls who will directly benefit from this initiative and whose lives will be improved because of it. This includes an approximate 3528 Female refugees/ Internally displaced/asylum seeker, and 1620 children of GBV survivors covered in the original project period till end of November 2022 plus 252 females and 90 children of GBV survivors covered during the no-cost extension period. (3780 individuals).</p> <p><b>Secondary Beneficiaries:</b> The people who work to improve the lives of the main beneficiaries. These include 5400 Members of civil society organizations (including NGOs), Government Officials (i.e., decision-makers, policy implementers), and 8,640 members of community-based groups/ members covered in the original project period. plus 273 individuals in GBV sessions and 135 individuals in information dissemination sessions covered during the no-cost extension period (1st December till the end of February 2023) (14448 individuals)</p>
Key implementing partners and stakeholders	Women for Afghan Women (WAW) , Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation ( MoRR) & Directorates of Rural Rehabilitation (DoRRs), Ministry of Economy and Directorates of Economy (MoEC & DOECs), Community Development Council (CDCs) and Community Elders

## 2.4 Strategy and Theory of Change/Results chain



## 3. Purpose of the Evaluation

The main purpose of this final evaluation of the PARGIRC project was to evaluate the performance of the project, effectiveness, efficiency, impacts, and sustainability, assess trends and changes over time in participants' knowledge, attitudes, and practices (i.e. relevance) as well to document challenges, lesson learned and gaps of the project in its 39 months implementation.

## 4. Evaluation Objectives and Scope

The final evaluation had the following specific objectives

- i) To evaluate the entire project (Dec 2019 to Feb 2023), against the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, knowledge generation, and impact criteria, as well as the cross-cutting gender equality and human rights and knowledge generation criteria (defined below);
- ii) Examine Project results in relation to the intended outcomes and outputs and identify the strengths and weaknesses in Project design and implementation to scale-up the lessons learned and improve future programming on ending violence against women.
- iii) Examine critical factors that enable or hinder effective achievement of intended results.
- iv) Draw key lessons on the role of partnerships and multi-stakeholder mechanisms in the achievement of planned outputs and outcomes.
- v) Provide recommendations on how to address the critical factors that hinder effective achievement of intended results.
- vi) To identify key lessons and promising or emerging good practices in the field of ending violence against women and girls, for learning purposes and provide recommendations to inform future work on eliminating violence against women.

### Scope:

The scope of the evaluation will be defined by the timeframe and geographic coverage. The scope will include the project design, implementation and management, lessons learned, replicability, and recommendations for current and future projects and initiatives.

### 4.1 Geographic scope

The final evaluation of the PARGIRC project focused on the geographic areas covered by the project. Specifically, the evaluation assessed project activities in the provinces of Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz. These provinces were selected for evaluation as they are the areas where the project has been implemented, and where its impact is expected to be most significant.

## 4.2 Target groups to be covered

The final evaluation covered both primary and secondary beneficiaries, as well as broader stakeholders. Primary beneficiaries included female refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers, as well as women and girls who have survived violence. The evaluation focused on these groups as they are the direct beneficiaries of the project's interventions, and their experiences and perspectives are critical to understanding the impact of the project.

Secondary beneficiaries included members of civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations, as well as members of community-based groups such as MoRR & DoRRs, MoEC & DOECs and CDCs. These groups are important stakeholders in the project, as they played a crucial role in implementing the project's interventions and providing support to primary beneficiaries. The evaluation seeks their perspectives on the effectiveness, efficiency, and relevance of the project's interventions, as well as the challenges and opportunities for future interventions.

## 5. Evaluation questions and criteria

Evaluation Criteria	Mandatory Evaluation Question
Effectiveness	a) To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how?
Relevance	b) To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?
Efficiency	c) To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?
Sustainability	d) To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?
Impact	e) To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?
Knowledge generation	f) To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?
Gender Equality and Human Rights	g) To what extent have human rights based and gender responsive approaches been incorporated through-out the project?

## 6. Evaluation Team

The final evaluation of the PARGIRC project was led by the Project Manager, who oversees the evaluation process with the support of international and national consultants. The consultants collaborated with the Project Manager to design the evaluation and developed appropriate tools.

The international consultant took the lead in drafting the final report and study tools. Additionally, subject matter expert was engaged to provide technical insights and ensure the soundness of the evaluation design and study tools.

Data collection for the evaluation was carried out in three provinces by a team of nine enumerators, who were managed by the field coordinator. The field coordinator was responsible for overseeing the logistics of the data collection process, ensuring that the enumerators have the necessary resources to conduct their work, and maintaining effective communication between the field team and the evaluation team.

The involvement of these experienced professionals ensured that the final evaluation of the PARGIRC project is conducted in a rigorous and comprehensive manner, yielding valuable insights for the project's stakeholders.

The evaluation team for the final evaluation of the PARGIRC project consists of individuals with diverse expertise and responsibilities. The team composition is as follows



**Project Manager**  
Ulfat Yousafzai

As the project manager, Ulfat Yousafzai will oversee the entire evaluation process, including planning, coordination, and reporting. He will be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation is conducted in accordance with the project's objectives, timelines, and budget. Additionally, he will be the main point of contact between the evaluation team and the WAW team, partners, and stakeholders.



**International Consultant / Report Writer**  
Both Michael

Both Michael, an experienced international consultant and report writer, will provide technical expertise and guidance throughout the evaluation process. He will work closely with the team to ensure that the evaluation design, data collection, and analysis are rigorous and appropriate. Additionally, he will lead the report writing process, ensuring that the findings are clearly presented and actionable.



**GBV Expert**  
Dr. Hazrat Rahman

Dr. Hazrat Rahman, a gender-based violence (GBV) expert, will bring specialized knowledge and experience to the evaluation team. He will be responsible for assessing the project's GBV prevention and response interventions and providing recommendations for improvement.



**M&E Specialist / National Consultant**  
Nawidullah Assadzay

Nawidullah Assadzay, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialist and national consultant, will provide technical expertise in data collection and analysis. He will work closely with the team to design and implement the evaluation's M&E framework, ensuring that the data collected is accurate, reliable, and relevant. Additionally, he will analyze the data and provide insights into the project's effectiveness and impact.



**Field Coordinator**  
Talha Ludin

Talha Ludin, the field coordinator, will be responsible for managing the logistics of the evaluation, including organizing field visits, coordinating with local partners, and ensuring that the evaluation team has the necessary resources to conduct their work. Additionally, he will provide support to the team during data collection and analysis.



**Enumerators (9)**

The nine enumerators will be responsible for conducting data collection activities, including surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions. They will work under the supervision of the M&E specialist and the field coordinator to ensure that the data collected is accurate and complete. Additionally, they will help to engage with local stakeholders and community members to gather their perspectives on the project.



## Key deliverables of evaluators and timeframe

The project PARGRIC underwent a final evaluation that spanned from the 2nd of April to the 10th of April 2023. The first draft of the report was shared on 30 April 2023. The table below shows the timeline for each deliverable of the evaluation.

Stage of Evaluation	Key Task	Responsible	Number of working days required	Timeframe
Inception stage	Briefings of evaluators to orient the evaluators	Evaluation Task Manager	10 working days	First week
	Desk review of key documents	MgtWell		First week
	Finalizing the evaluation design and methods	MgtWell		Second week
	Submit draft <b>Inception report</b>	MgtWell		By 15 March 2023
	Review <b>Inception Report</b> and provide feedback	Evaluation Task Manager, Stakeholder Group and UNTF	5 working days	By 22 March 2023
	Incorporating comments and revising the <b>inception report</b>	MgtWell	4 working days	By 28 March 2022
	Submitting final version of inception report	MgtWell		
	Review final <b>Inception Report</b> and approval	Evaluation Task Manager, Stakeholder Group and UNTF	5 working days	By 5 April 2023
Data collection and analysis stage	Desk research	MgtWell	10 working days	
	In-country technical mission for data collection (visits to the field, interviews, questionnaires, etc.)	MgtWell	9 working days	By 2 <sup>nd</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> of April 2023
Synthesis and reporting stage	Analysis and interpretation of findings	MgtWell	2 weeks	By 30 <sup>th</sup> of April 2023
	Preparing a first draft report	MgtWell		
	Review of the draft report with key stakeholders for quality assurance	Evaluation Task Manager, Stakeholder Group and UNTF	10 working days	By 11 May 2023
	Consolidate comments from all the groups and submit the consolidated comments to evaluation team	Evaluation Task Manger		
	Incorporating comments and preparing second draft evaluation report	MgtWell	2 weeks	By 25 May 2023

## 7. Methodology

### 7.1 Evaluation strategy

This evaluation was designed to fully comply with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) following through the 6 criteria of Relevance, Coherence, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability and the cross cutting criteria of knowledge generation, and gender equality and human rights.

### 7.2 Evaluation design

The evaluation employed participatory mixed methods with both quantitative and qualitative procedures and followed a methodological paradigm involving concurrent data triangulation in order to achieve findings which highlighted the significance of contributions of both methods. Data collected on key project target populations using quantitative methods were elaborated and strengthened with findings from qualitative methods for accurate conclusions and reporting. In-Depth-Literature review, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Face to Face interviews, and beneficiary stories were employed to collect important data feeding into the evaluation study.

### 7.3 Description of the evaluation design

#### Quantitative methods

By employing quantitative research methods, the evaluation targeted to fragment and delimit phenomena into measurable common categories that could be applied to all the subjects or wider and similar situations. The consultant used contextualized standard measures which were endorsed/cleared by the project team at inception level so that the varying perspectives and experiences of study respondents could fit into a limited number of predetermined response categories to which numbers are assigned. For this study, a structured questionnaire is deployed which was administered by trained teams of data collectors to sampled project beneficiary households/HH heads targeted in the project catchment provinces of Balkh, Faryab and Kunduz.

#### Qualitative methods

Qualitative data were collected independently through KIIs with key participants, and FGDs with key groups. This was intended to facilitate an in-depth understanding and illustration of key discussions and observations.

These qualitative engagements involved the research teams conducting interviews with key informants to obtain in depth responses about the study indicators. The qualitative method also helped to break down complex concepts and relationships that were unlikely to be captured by predetermined response categories or standardized measures and thus provided vital key examples that strengthen study quantitative observations.

### 7.4 Data sources

Participation in this evaluation depends on the relevance of the source of data in connection to the project. This included at least six groups of data sources: (a) beneficiaries such as survivors of VAW and vulnerable women who took part in life skills training and support, (b) community development councils (CDCs) receiving training, (c) lead agency (WAW); (d) other stakeholders (Government officials, Civil Society Organizations) (CSOs), and CBOs and (f) project related documents (the project proposal, annual work plans, monitoring, evaluation and learning framework, project activity reports or deliverables including strategy documents, toolkits, operational manuals etc., project quarterly and annual reports (both narrative and financial), project review reports, project audit reports, etc.

## 7.5 Proposed data collection methods and analysis

### Data collection methods

To ensure the highest standard of data quality and accuracy in the assessment, a team of female enumerators was carefully selected based on specific key criteria. These enumerators were chosen for their proficiency in both English and the local language, enabling them to effectively translate and communicate with the target population. Additionally, their technological skills were considered, as they needed to be adept at using Android tablets for data collection.

Prior to commencing the field data collection, MgtWell Consulting Services organized a comprehensive two-day training program for the enumerators. The training took place on the 30th and 31st of March 2023. During data collection, female enumerators were accompanied by a Mahram (Husband/Brother/Father) during their household visit for cultural sensitivity and support.

For this study, a structured questionnaire and interview guides were developed to collect data, primarily from the identified target group. All tools used for data collection are included in the annexes. Data collection took place from the 2nd of April to the 10th of April 2023. The structured questionnaire was collected using mobile devices and the Kobo collect platform, while the interviews were done in person conventionally, using paper and pen.

### Households survey

As part of the final evaluation of the PARGIRC project, household surveys were conducted to gather information from targeted households, including survivors of violence against women (VAW) and vulnerable women and girls in the communities. A structured questionnaire used for this survey included a mix of knowledge, and practice, women and children's rights questions as well as questions to assess the impact made on the indicators that have been developed for this purpose, this was administered in person to a total of 393 samples across the three provinces.

### Focus Group Discussions

As part of the final evaluation of the PARGIRC project, 98 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with 980 people to obtain in- depth information from targeted respondents. FGD guide was developed to aid participants to express themselves and provide insight into the project's activities and achievements as well as experiences and perceptions of the project's beneficiaries, including survivors of WAW and vulnerable women and girls in the communities. The discussions provided valuable qualitative data on the effectiveness, relevance, and impact of the project, as well as insights into the challenges and lessons learned. The table below shows the list of Focus Group Discussions conducted.

Study Participants		Balkh	Faryab	Kunduz
Consultative (FGDS disaggregated by gender & disability profile) / Each of the FGD will contain an average of 10members	Survivors of VAW	15	11	8
	Members of women-friendly space	15	10	7
	CDCs	15	10	7
Total Number of FGDs		45	31	22
Total Number of people reached through the FGDs		450	310	220

### Key informant Interviews

This interview was conducted in-person with 79 people who are able to give more detailed information about the project and its achievements. The key informant was representatives from the respective local authorities at the province and district level, WAW staff, and Survivors of VAW. The table below shows the list of Key Informants that were interviewed.

Study Participants	Balkh	Faryab	Kunduz
Survivors of VAW	15	14	7
WAW staffs	1	1	1
UN Trust Fund Portfolio Manager	1		
Local government officials	16	15	8

### Data processing and analysis

Data collected on Kobo collect was stored on a server which was downloaded into Excel format for processing, further processing, structuring, and analysis. Descriptive statistics such as proportions, frequencies, means, range, and standard deviation were used to determine changes and describe the categorical and nominal variables. Content analysis was used for qualitative analysis to identify themes and patterns, and to draw conclusions from the data.

## 7.6 Proposed sampling methods

### Sample design and Approach

MgtWell used both probability and non-probability sampling techniques to conduct the final evaluation of PARGIRC project. Nonprobability sampling specifically purposive sampling was used to identify Key informants and participants of focus group discussions. Probability sampling techniques specifically simple random sampling was used to select participants for beneficiary- based survey.

### Sample size determination - Quantitative

For the quantitative data collection, we considered targeted households as our basic sampling unit for this Study. Thus, the sample size for this final evaluation is estimated with a confidence level of 95% and error margin of +/-5, considering the total number of beneficiaries across three provinces. This means that if the same population is sampled on numerous occasions and interval estimates are made on each occasion, the resulting intervals would bracket the true population.

parameter in approximately 95 % of the cases. A margin of error of 5+/- was also apply. These terms simply mean that if the survey were conducted 100 times, the data would be within a 5+/- points above or below the percentage reported in 95 of the 100 surveys.

Considering the total primary beneficiaries (3780) across three provinces covering both the project original period and no-cost extension period, the primary sample would be 349 individuals across three provinces in accordance with the above-mentioned standers. Bearing in mind the sensitivity of the subject of the assignment, a high number of non-responses was predicted; therefore, the final sample was adjusted for 20% nonresponse rate which makes 420 individuals.

The final sample is determined as 420 individuals across three provinces representing 11.1% of the total primary beneficiaries. However, during the data collection, 393 beneficiaries were reached as respondents. As the sample for each province is proportional to the size of province's target population, the sample was stratified using the following formula for stratification.

Sample size of the strata = size of entire sample / population size \* layer size.

Province	Total Beneficiary	Primary Sample	20% nonresponse rate	Total Sample	Proposed Sample per Province	Actual samples
Balkh	1260	349	70	420	140	120
Faryab	1260				140	144
Kunduz	1260				140	129
Total	3780				420	393

The study utilized Simple Random Sampling (SRS) techniques to target and enumerate a representative proportion of GBV survivors to the quantitative data collection Tools (DCTs). Through Simple Random Sampling techniques, these target participants were randomly drawn from a list of all available and project targeted households. Other participants for qualitative interviews were identified from the community through community leaders, partner institutions and local authorities. The selection of respondents was programmatically stratified by location to support location-specific reporting of findings. Lists of all available beneficiaries, CDCs, was requested from WAW.

## 7.7 Limitations to the evaluation methodology

- 1. Time constraints:** The evaluation assignment was expected to be completed within a relatively short timeframe of two months, necessitating extensive data collection. Due to the impending conclusion of project staff contracts, the evaluation process had to proceed rapidly to ensure that all activities were completed on time. This expedited process allowed for data collection to occur while regional staff, whose contracts were still active, could provide support to the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team in locating and engaging with beneficiaries.
- 2. Sensitive subject matter:** The project dealt with delicate topics such as gender-based violence (GBV), which presented challenges in identifying and interviewing target beneficiaries. Despite these difficulties, the evaluation team was able to successfully reach the intended beneficiaries and conduct data collection, showcasing their resilience and adaptability in navigating sensitive issues.

## 7.8. Evaluation ethics

Like in any other study involving human subjects, the process of collecting and analyzing data encountered ethical dilemmas. In line with this view, MgtWell was fully committed to adhering to the highest ethical standards during the implementation and data collection, including the following.

- Informed consent and confidentiality: The consulting team heeded to the principles of informed consent, confidentiality, privacy, protection from potential damage or threat, and scientific validity. All participants were informed of the purpose of the evaluation, the confidentiality of their responses, the use of the information, the voluntary nature of participation and asked for their verbal consent prior to the interviews. All staff involved in the data collection had informed knowledge about the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and had access to accountability mechanisms and referral pathways.
- The consulting team heeded to the recommendation of ethical research on minors. They followed the statement on the respect and protection of child rights, human rights, and the dignity of participants, in compliance with WAW's Protection Policy and ethical standards relating to conducting research with human participants...
- The consulting team sought informed consent from all respondents and/or their legal caretakers/guardians, or any other adult in whose care the children were, for permission to participate in research before data collection. A statement of confidentiality was included for the beneficiary in all tools, explaining the purpose of the research and committing not to divulge individual respondent details but rather report on them as an aggregate thus protecting them.
- Data Protection: During fieldwork, no names of respondents were recorded anywhere on the consent form and information collected from one family were not shared with the other. To ensure that FGD participants could not be linked to their statements, they were asked to pick a stage name or symbol to be identified by during the FGD. No identifiers were recorded.
- Given the sensitivity of the questions and to prioritize the safety of beneficiaries, female personnel were engaged in the data collection process. Beneficiaries were contacted and visited at their homes to facilitate in-person interactions. Their visits were conducted in the presence of a Mahram (Husband/Brother/Father) to ensure cultural sensitivity and provide necessary support.
- The evaluation team held a training session on key ethical principles, including safety protocols and procedures.
- Data protection: Only the study team had access to the interview notes. The data sets were password protected with limited access by the research department or any other user who met the requirements to access. Any sharing of information was only done after receipt of written permission from the relevant people on the clients' team.

### 7.8.1 Quality management procedures & study operationalization

f) Sampling strategy was strictly followed. Experienced research assistants who are eloquent in both English and Local languages were identified, recruited and trained for two days in completing interviews using tablets and ethics of data collection.

Upon completion of the training, the data collection tools were pre-tested by the team and necessary changes were made depending on the feedback from the pre-test.

All the study activities underwent daily quality assurance protocols. This guaranteed that the activities designed to ensure the overall processes used to create the deliverable were of high quality.

Right from the initial stages of the assignment, the team leader took a record of ongoing activities that the study teams performed. This aim was to track activities against the overall work plan and in line with the roles and responsibilities of the team members.

The team leader provided management and administrative support, responded to activities and needs at the project level as they arose, provided a peer- review of all deliverables and provided management support to the team.

## 8. Findings and Analysis

This section presents the findings from the final evaluation along with the following themes: Knowledge, and Practice towards GBV; project effectiveness; efficiency, relevancy, impact, and sustainability as well as cross-cutting criteria of Knowledge generation and gender equality and human rights.

### 8.1 Demographic background of survey respondents

**Household surveys:** In total, 393 respondents participated in the survey (144 in Faryab, 120 in Balkh, and 129 in Kunduz). All (100%) of these participants were female respondents.

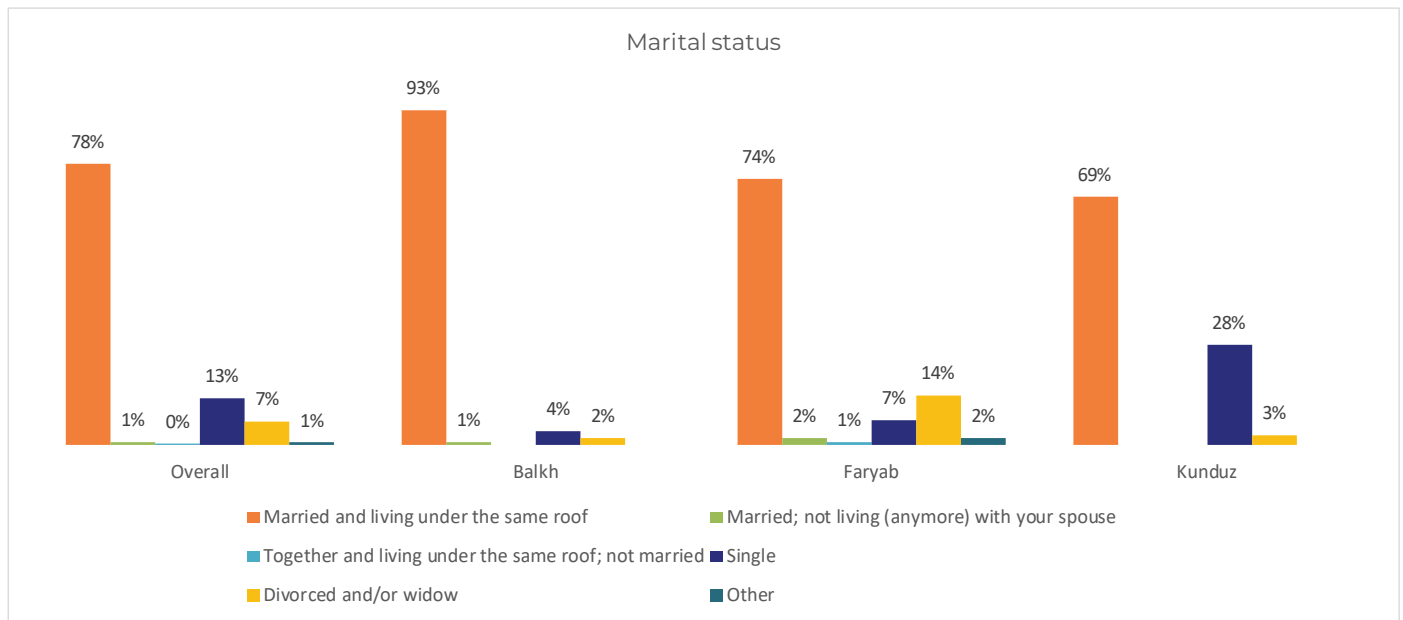
Before the interview, all survey respondents across the locations of Balkh, Faryab and Kunduz were given the opportunity to ask questions and give their informed consent to participate before starting the survey. The enumerators explained how the data will be used and shared. Furthermore, it was emphasized that the respondents are participating on a voluntary basis and can withdraw at any time.

All the survey participants interviewed were above 15 years of age, 60% were aged between 18-35 years, 32% were aged 36-55 years, 5% were within the age range of 56 years old or more, and lastly, insignificant 3% were at the age range of 15 – 17 years. The table below shows the age of the respondents disaggregated by location.

Age of the respondent	Overall	Balkh	Faryab	Kunduz
18 – 35 years old	60%	66%	57%	59%
15-17 years old	3%	1%	5%	4%
56 years old or more	5%	1%	6%	6%
36 – 55 years old	32%	33%	32%	31%

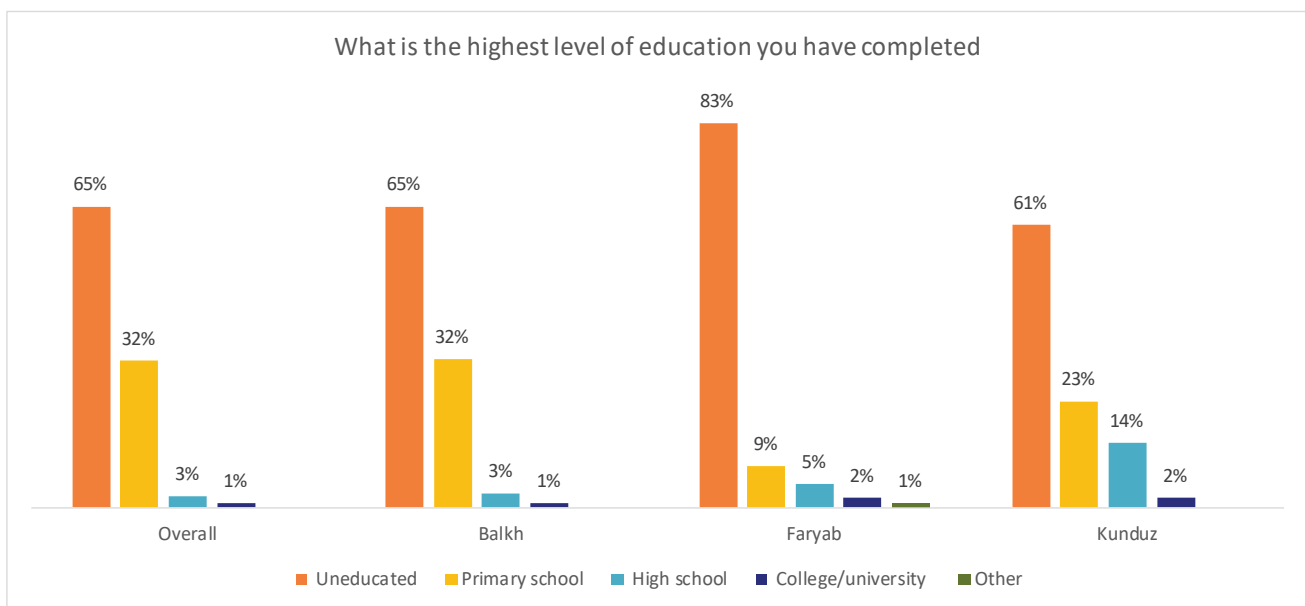
### Marital status of respondents

Respondent was analyzed by marital status and the majority 78% (93% in Balkh, 74% in Faryab, and 69% in Kunduz) were married and living under the same roof, 13% were single as presented in the graph below.



### Education status of respondents

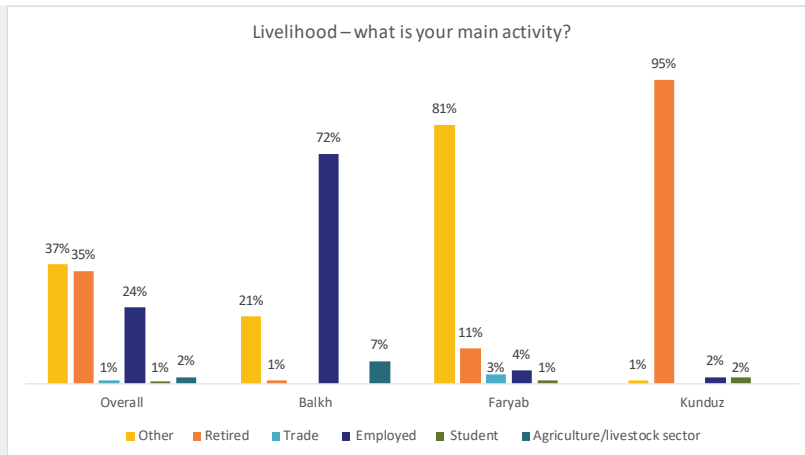
A survey on the education level revealed that the majority 65% of the population is illiterate (can't read and write) and only 35% were able to access some education at the primary (32%), high school (3%), or (1%) college school level.





### Livelihood options of the respondents

Only 24% of the respondents are employed. 2% engage in agriculture and others (37%) remains at home as home makers. The survey also noted a striking 35% of the respondents who said they retired as can be observed in the graph below



### FGDS and Key Informant interviews:

The study team conducted a total of 98 FGDS with CDC members and women reaching 980 people in the 3 project locations of Balkh, Faryab and Kunduz. 79 KII were conducted with different groups including women, WAW staff and local government officials in the respective project locations.

## 8.2 Analysis per Evaluation Question

Evaluation Criteria	Relevance: To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?
	<p>The project results remain highly relevant to the needs of women and girls, including survivors of violence and those at risk of violence. At the global level, the project significantly aligned with both international and national law on the elimination of violence against women. Globally the project contributed to sustainable development goal number 5 on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.</p> <p><b>Alignment with Global and National Laws:</b> At the global level, the project's initiatives strongly resonate with the objectives set forth in international laws aimed at combating violence against women. The activities of the project closely adhere to the principles outlined in these laws. Furthermore, the project's alignment with national laws, particularly the Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) law, highlights its pivotal role in prioritizing the protection and empowerment of women and girls from the scourge of violence.</p> <p>The overarching goal of the project, to provide women and girls, especially refugees and IDPs, with essential humanitarian services, directly addresses their immediate and long-term needs. The comprehensive suite of services offered, ranging from access to justice to psycho-social counseling and economic empowerment, underscores the holistic approach adopted by the project. A comprehensive review of achieved outcomes and outputs underscores their alignment with the persisting needs of women and girls. The timely provision of these interventions has been instrumental in enhancing the well-being and empowerment of the beneficiaries.</p> <p>The specific outcomes achieved by the project have remained highly relevant to the needs of women and girls in the targeted regions. The successful increase in access to medical services, psycho-social counseling, economic empowerment, and community reintegration resonates deeply with the challenges faced by survivors and those at risk of GBV. Testimonials from beneficiaries corroborate the success of the project in mitigating domestic violence, forced prostitution, forced marriage, underage marriage, abuse, humiliation, and equipping women and girls with knowledge about their rights and freedoms as highlighted by GBV survivors in Balkh and Kunduz</p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>"The project has addressed the most urgent and important problems that the community was facing including forced marriages, violence within the family and poverty."</i></p> <p>Interviews conducted with GBV survivors in Balkh shows that the project enhanced knowledge of girls and women of their rights including the right to school, right to freedom of expression and right to liberty as well as knowledge on early child marriages.</p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>"I learned that children under the age of 7 should not be overwork, and girls under the age of 18 should not marry 70-year-old men, etc." (KII with GBV survivor in Balkh)</i></p>

	<p>The positive impact on mental health, family dynamics, income generation, and community engagement is evident, demonstrating the outcomes' sustained relevance.</p> <p>The KII conducted with GBV survivors in Balkh, Kunduz and Faryab also confirmed that the project's outputs, encompassing the formation of Project Mobile Teams (PMTs), establishment of women-friendly spaces, vocational training, and awareness-raising sessions on rights and GBV, continue to hold considerable relevance. These outputs remain vital as they directly respond to the multifaceted needs of women and girls in the target provinces. The vocational training programs and support structures created by the project provide avenues for skill development, knowledge enhancement, and safe spaces for survivors and vulnerable individuals as highlighted by a GBV survivor in Balkh.</p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>"I received psychosocial counseling and was able to participate in life skill classes and basic vocational trainings. Through the support of WAW, I established my own sewing services and now has a prosperous life. Thanks to the support of WAW" (KII with GBV survivor in Balkh)</i></p> <p>The documented testimonials from GBV survivors, in increase in family income due to economic empowerment initiatives, reinforce the importance of these outputs in addressing the persistent challenges faced by women and girls.</p> <p>.....</p> <p><i>"This project has reduced 95% of the risks girls and women were facing, for example, women and men have learned about each other's rights, and that violence is a sinister and destructive phenomenon." Said by a project staff.</i></p> <p>These voices stand as a testament to the project's community-centric approach and its alignment with the actual needs of beneficiaries.</p>
<p><b>Evaluation Criteria</b></p>	<p><b>Effectiveness:</b> To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how?</p>
	<p><b>Project goal: Women and girls, refugees and IDPs in the provinces of Balkh, Faryab and Kunduz of Afghanistan who are at risk of or are survivors of GBV have increased access to basic humanitarian services (including access to justice, medical services, mediation, psycho-social counseling, and economic empowerment) to successfully reintegrate into their communities.</b></p> <p>The project effectively engaged Project Mobile Teams (PMTs) to establish structured teams providing medical services, including examinations and medical treatments. Over the project duration, 1062 beneficiaries, comprising survivors of Violence Against Women (VAW), received basic and urgent medical services. This signifies significant success in addressing the immediate medical needs of these women and girls. The awareness-raising sessions conducted by PMTs contributed to transformative behavioral changes within families. The sessions resulted in increased respect and reduced conflicts among spouses, as confirmed by testimonials from GBV survivors.</p> <p>This suggests that psycho-social counseling and support services have positively impacted participants' emotional well-being and familial relationships. The project's emphasis on vocational training, such as needlework programs, resulted in 900 women receiving life skill classes, vocational training, and job readiness training. Additionally, the establishment of businesses through life skills training further underlines the success of economic empowerment initiatives. The increase in family income by 20-25% due to crafted goods' sale is an indicative achievement in this regard.</p>

The project's efforts to reintegrate survivors and at-risk individuals into their communities align with the aim of access to justice and mediation. This reintegration is an essential aspect of justice for these survivors. The engagement of Community Development Councils (CDCs) for long-term sustainability and support mechanisms underscores the project's commitment to community reintegration. The fact that 98% of respondents confirmed the existence of CDCs suggests effective community involvement, reinforcing the achievement of the reintegration aspect of the goal.

The project also faced challenges that impacted its progress, such as COVID-19-related disruptions, the DFA's takeover, and the closure of women-friendly spaces. While these factors contributed to delays, the project's overall achievements, despite these challenges, highlight the resilience and adaptability of the initiative in pursuing its objectives.

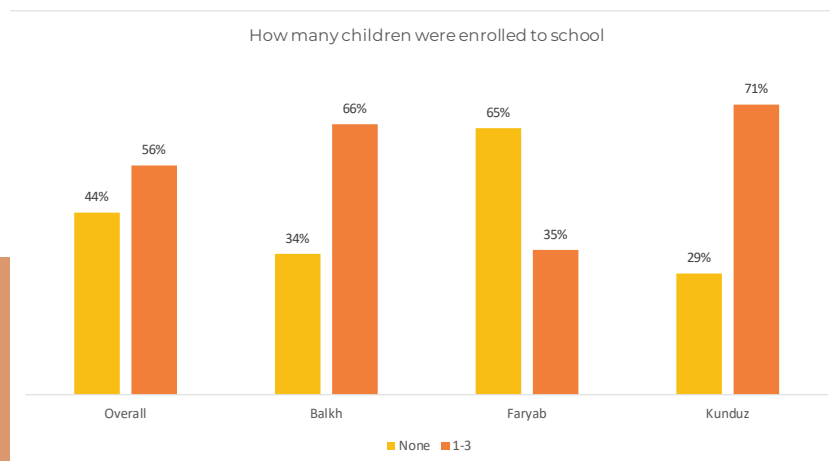
Based on the analysis, it can be inferred that the project made substantial strides towards achieving its goal. The implementation of structured teams, awareness-raising sessions, vocational training, economic empowerment, and community engagement demonstrates progress in providing essential services to women and girls at risk of or survivors of GBV. Despite facing external challenges, the project succeeded in positively impacting the lives of its beneficiaries, enhancing their access to basic humanitarian services, and fostering their successful reintegration into their communities.

**Outcome 1:** Women and girl survivors of violence (and their families) in the project areas experience improved physical and mental health through admission into shelters and protection centers.

The Key Informant Interviews (KII) conducted with GBV survivors in Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz acknowledged that the project granted them access to fundamental and urgent medical assistance, and psycho-social support, hence experiencing improved physical and mental health through admission into shelters and protection centers as highlighted by a GBV survivor in Balkh.

*"When I was only 17 years old, my father sold me to an old man for 10000 AFN. I had to marry him and live with him as his wife. He was a heroin addict and he abused me physically and emotionally. At one point, he poured hot water on me because I did not have any money to give him. I was in agony and despair. I wanted to die and end this misery. With the medical, psychosocial services and counseling offered to me, I can now see that life is worth living and I am hopeful for a better tomorrow."*

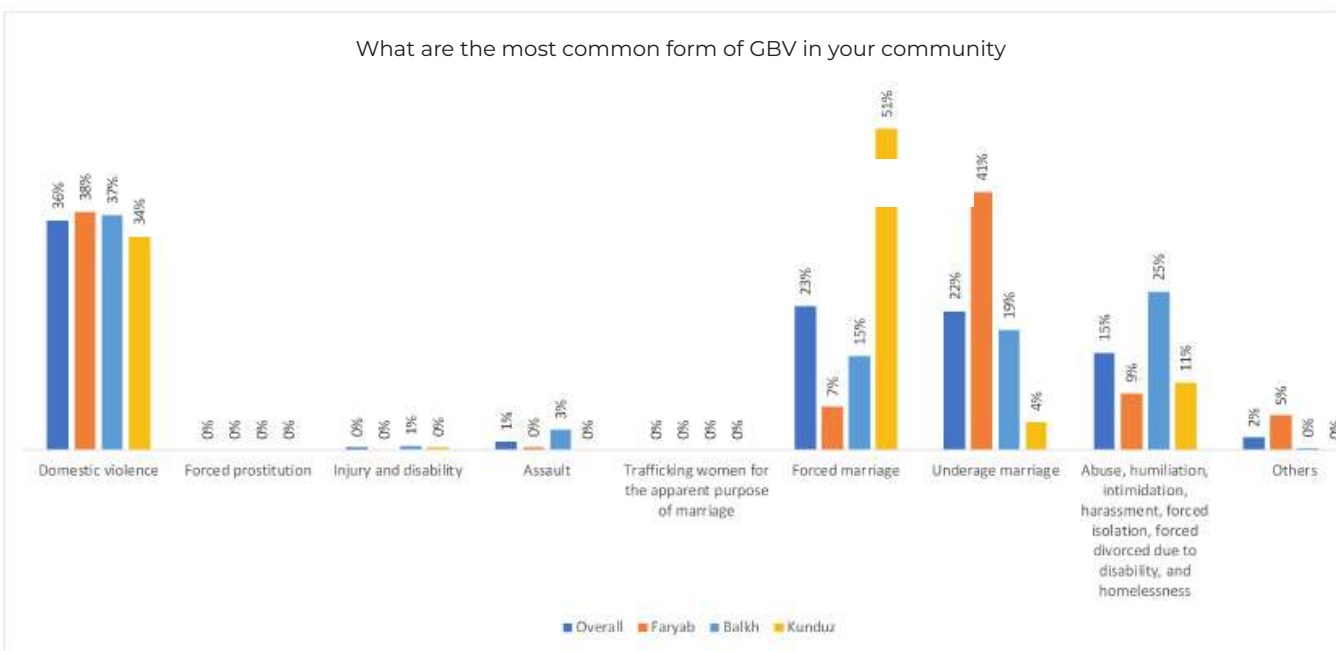
Out of 393 survey participants, 45% of the respondents mentioned receiving dignity kits (23%), medical services (12%), meditation, psychosocial and legal support (10%). In terms of enrolment, 56% of the respondents mentioned that they had children enrolled in grades 1-3. The highest enrolment was observed in Kunduz (71%), followed by Balkh (66%) and Faryab (65%) as presented in the graph below



53% of those whose children were enrolled confirmed that they received education supplies. 53% of the respondents confirmed receiving the supplies in Balkh, 62% received supplies in Faryab while 71% confirm receiving supplies in Kunduz and all (100%) that confirmed receiving support revealed that they were satisfied with these services.

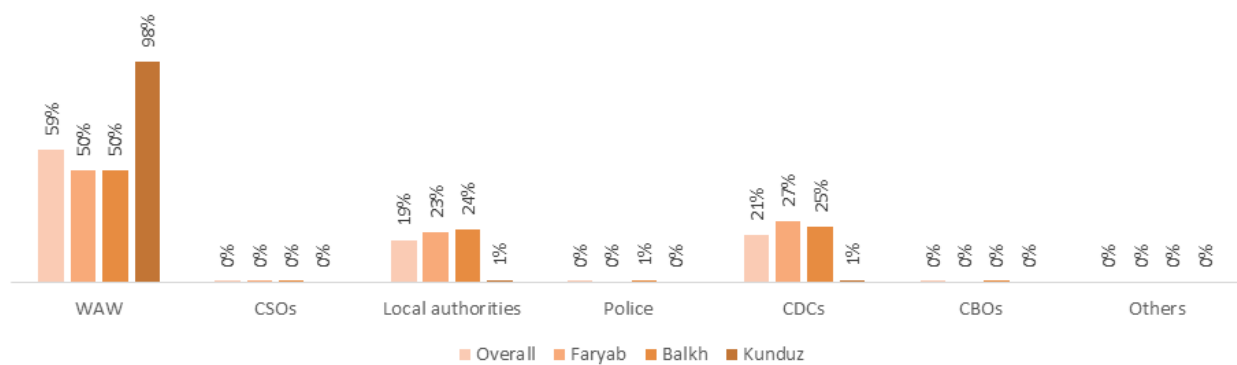
questions were included to assess the knowledge of the local community about common forms of GBV affecting the community, the practice of the community in cases GBV happens. survey participants were able to mention many forms of GBV affecting their community, including domestic violence (36%), forced marriage (23%), early marriage, harassment, and intimidation as forms of GBV that the community can prevent or stop as presented in the table below.

What are the most common form of GBV in your community



100% of the respondents from Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz are aware of informal groups, organizations, or institutions that provide assistance to women that experienced physical or sexual violence from their partner and 59% of the respondents mention WAW as a known organization that provides assistance on GBV, followed by CDCs (21%) and local authorities (19%)

Can you please tell me what this informal group, organization or institution is?



Under Outcome 1, the project has successfully achieved all the outputs, namely, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4. This accomplishment has been realized through the establishment of three Project Mobile Teams (PMTs) in each of the provinces - Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz, within Afghanistan. Each PMT comprises a well-structured team of professionals including a Case Worker, Social Worker, Psychologist, Midwife, Vocational Trainer, and Outreach Trainer. These PMTs have effectively managed cases, conducted outreach activities, and provided vital support services catering to the needs of women and girls.

A noteworthy aspect of this initiative has been the central role played by the PMT's midwives. These medical professionals have been instrumental in conducting thorough medical assessments and delivering essential treatment to survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and individuals facing potential risks. Notably, a significant milestone has been reached by extending basic and urgent medical services to a total of 1062 beneficiaries, consisting of 90 boys, 111 girls, and 861 women who have experienced Violence Against Women (VAW). This outreach has been targeted towards those residing in both Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) communities and Returnees Communities situated in the provinces of Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz.

The beneficiaries of these medical services exhibited a range of health issues, including but not limited to insomnia, agitation, nausea, headaches, depression, hypotension, anemia, back pain, diabetes, dysfunctional uterine bleeding, gastric pain, diarrhea, hemorrhoids, pneumonia, pelvic inflammatory disease, and gonorrhea. Impressively, between 80 to 85% of cases demonstrated marked improvement upon receiving medication, thereby underscoring the effectiveness of the medical interventions. For more complex or severe cases, patients were appropriately referred to higher-tier health centers to receive advanced care.

According to the progress reports, the project also addressed the educational needs of 1620 children, comprising 810 boys and 810 girls, who were offspring of GBV victims within refugee returnees and IDPs affected by VAW. These children were identified and subsequently equipped with educational supplies, facilitating their enrollment in schools based on their requirements. The project ensured that consistent follow-ups were conducted by the PMTs to monitor the attendance and progress of these children within the available educational resources in their respective communities. This approach aimed to inspire and motivate families, particularly with regards to encouraging girls' education.

However, during the second year of the project, certain challenges emerged. Despite the project's objectives and the evident risks associated with domestic violence, some cases were not referred to shelters. This hesitance arose due to survivors' reluctance to sever familial ties, even in the face of grave domestic violence situations. Furthermore, the altering political landscape had detrimental implications for the functioning of shelters across the nation. A significant turning point occurred when the DFA opted to close all shelters during the fourth quarter of 2021, further exacerbating the limitations of available support structures. Consequently, the third year of the project witnessed no cases benefiting from shelter services, despite it being one of the project's objectives.

In the final year of the project, legal and protection centers such as Women Protection Centers (WPCs) and Family Guidance Centers (FGCs) were also affected by the actions of the Defacto authority (DFA). The DFA's decisions resulted in the cessation of the centers' operations, rendering them unavailable for referral purposes. In light of these challenges, the project team shifted their approach to address cases through mediation and alternative means. Despite the obstacles, the team persevered in their commitment to providing assistance and support to survivors of GBV and individuals at risk, adapting their strategies to meet the evolving circumstances on the ground.

**Outcome 2: Survivors of VAW and vulnerable women have increased capacity to engage and access economic opportunities.**

Of the 393 study participants, 5% reported having received life skills training and start-up support. Notably, those who received this life skills training mentioned that they have successfully initiated their own businesses. The distribution of these businesses is notable, with the majority of entrepreneurs situated in Balkh (39%), followed by 17% in Faryab, and 2% in Kunduz.

GBV survivors in Balkh shared, **“Through the support of WAW, I established my own sewing services and now have a prosperous life. Thanks to the support of WAW.”** This testimony underlines how the project has facilitated the establishment of income-generating avenues for women, enabling them to lead more self-sufficient lives. This sentiment was echoed by another GBV survivor in Kunduz, who expressed, **“The project has opened a path for women to earn income, reducing their dependence on their husbands. It has also facilitated the formation of professional associations to empower women who have suffered violence. Several victims of violence have become self-sufficient and now possess the ability to move forward with their lives.”**

These accounts offer clear evidence of the project’s positive impact on GBV survivors’ lives. By equipping them with practical skills and supporting their entrepreneurial efforts, the project has not only empowered them economically but also fostered a sense of self-sufficiency and resilience. These success stories underscore the project’s effectiveness in promoting gender equality and enabling survivors to reclaim agency over their lives.

Under outcome 2, Output 2.1 of the project has been remarkably successful. The Project Mobile Teams (PMTs) have effectively established women-friendly spaces across the three provinces. These spaces have served as platforms to identify and engage individuals with exceptional talents, many of whom have experienced or currently face Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in their lives. These individuals have been enrolled in needlework programs within their local communities. Impressively, a total of 900 women have participated in these programs, benefiting from life skill classes, basic vocational training (sewing), and comprehensive job readiness training.

As part of this initiative, participants have gained essential skills and knowledge to create handcrafted items. Additionally, the project has provided the necessary equipment, such as sewing machines, to participants upon completing the training.

**Outcome 3 Vulnerable women and girls of returnees in the project areas are better connected with community resources and guidance on how to succeed in their life skills vocations and have better information on women’s rights and resources.**

Among the 393 survey participants, the survey results highlight key insights into the effectiveness of awareness-raising efforts and community engagement. From this group, it was found that 20% of respondents had received information about women’s rights and available resources, while 23% had received dignity kits. The survey also inquired about participants’ awareness of various rights for women and children. Impressively, all 393 participants expressed awareness of these rights. Notably, 84% acknowledged the right to work among women’s rights, while 16% recognized other rights such as the right to eat, security, housing, and liberty. Similarly, in terms of children’s rights, 84% acknowledged the right to education (school), while 5% recognized the right to play and 11% mentioned the right to eat, as shown in the graph below.

The transformative impact of these awareness-raising sessions on participants' familial interactions has been notable. These sessions have fostered more respectful interactions among spouses, leading to a reduction in conflicts. This positive shift was highlighted in a Key Informant Interview (KII) with a GBV survivor in Balkh who shared their experience:

"Because of the project's emphasis on our rights, my husband has learned to respect them more. This has resulted in reduced conflict and a peaceful atmosphere within my family."

Moreover, these sessions have emerged as an invaluable blueprint guiding all Project Mobile Teams (PMTs) towards effective project implementation, as voiced by project staff:

"The awareness raising acted as a blueprint paving way for PMT to effectively implement the activities in the harsh political landscape of Afghanistan."

As a significant component of the project, the establishment of Community Development Councils (CDCs) has taken place. These community-based organizations have undergone training in gender-based violence (GBV) risk and protection analysis, mapping, and the creation of referral pathways. They have also established connections with the Department of Women Affairs. The intent behind forming these committees is to ensure the long-term sustainability of protection and referral mechanisms within the community. In cases where ongoing assistance beyond the project duration is required for instances of VAW/GBV, relevant government agencies will be involved for assistance. Survey responses indicate that 98% of participants across Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz provinces confirmed the presence of CDCs, while a mere 2% (1% in Balkh and 5% in Faryab) mentioned their absence, with the majority of the latter group located in Faryab.

Among those acknowledging CDCs' existence, 52% reported that these councils disseminate information on women's and children's rights, while 9% focus on providing awareness about Ending Violence Against Women (EVAW) and peacebuilding, among other activities (40%). Additionally, when asked about their satisfaction with CDC services, an impressive 92% expressed satisfaction, while 8% noted otherwise.

As sources of assistance and guidance on GBV, the study participants were queried about known organizations. It was observed that 59% were aware of Women for Afghan Women (WAW), followed by CDCs (21%) and local authorities (19%). This indicates a substantial recognition of WAW's efforts in providing assistance on GBV and imparting life skills guidance.

Under outcome 3, The project has successfully accomplished Output 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4, which focus on supporting vulnerable women, including those affected by domestic violence, forced prostitution, injuries, disabilities, assault, human trafficking for marriage, forced marriage, underage marriage, abuse, humiliation, intimidation, forced isolation, divorce due to disability, and homelessness. A key effort involved distributing personal dignity kits to 1013 women. Despite not fully meeting the initial targets, the project team requested and received a three-month no-cost extension (NEC) from December 1, 2022, to February 28, 2023, in order to better address the basic needs of GBV survivors. This extension was approved by the United Nations Trust Fund (UNTF). During this extension, the project team continued to support GBV survivors registered in year 3 of the project.



The Project Mobile Teams (PMTs) facilitated awareness sessions on women's and children's rights, as well as available resources. These sessions have essentially provided a blueprint for all Project Mobile Teams (PMTs) to navigate their paths toward executing project activities effectively. According to the project progress reports, a total of 2826 GBV public awareness sessions engaged 1182 men and 1644 women, while an additional 216 sessions reached 8640 participants (4302 men and 4338 women) in IDP and returnee communities. These sessions positively impacted participants' behaviors and relationships within families.

The project's continuity was ensured through the NEC period, allowing for further follow-up with GBV clients and additional awareness sessions to cover more communities. The acquired knowledge facilitated better mutual respect and conflict resolution within families.

In an effort to empower government officials, community-based groups, and civil society organizations (CSOs) involved in the project, 216 information dissemination sessions were conducted, involving 5186 individuals (2530 men and 2656 women). These sessions equipped participants with tools to support beneficiaries' reintegration into society and family life. Despite political challenges, the project successfully addressed the objective of engaging 5400 participants to reach communities during the NEC period.

Output 3.4 presented a challenge when shelters, which had been reopened after closure in Q4 2021 following negotiation with the DFA, were closed again in the third year of the project. These closures could potentially impact the progress made and limit opportunities for women to gather, share experiences, and engage with the project psychologist.

Data from both the progress reports and the final evaluation were summarized to provide answers to a few indicators shown in the table below. These values did not have any baseline equivalents and could only be assessed independent of the baseline situation as these were mostly missing on the indicator log frame but were largely generated to provide possible insights to about the current status and also inform any likely project scale up and follow-on activities.

**Project Achievement per indicator**

Intervention objective	Indicator	Target	Endline value/ remark
Goal:	The perspective of refugees and IDPs in the three provinces about their access to services (including access to justice, medical services, mediation, psycho-social counseling, and economic empowerment)		Refugees and IDPs or Survivors of VAW in the three provinces appreciated the project legal, psycho-social, medical, economic empowerment and outreach awareness services. These vulnerable groups (women and girls) indicated that they are very satisfied with the project services and support.
Outcome 1	% of women and girls (dis-aggregated by age) who completed a feedback survey and report that they are satisfied with the basic facilities and NFI received from WAW	70%	90%  Women and girls reported that they are satisfied with educational supplies and school uniforms and dignity kits received.
	% of women and girls (dis-aggregated by age) who completed a feedback survey and report that they are satisfied with basic and urgent medical services provided by WAW, including referrals to other service providers.	80%	85%  Women and girls reported that they are satisfied with the basic and urgent medical services and referral services they received
Outcome 2	Percentage change in net income of the women and girls' participants of livelihood programs	5%	25%  After the classes have been graduated
Outcome 3	Percentage of WAG refugees and IDPs (dis-aggregated by age) who completed a survey and reported an increased willingness to seek services/ support.	80%	98% of women and girls and IDPs completed a survey and report increased willingness to seek services/ support.
	% Of women and girls (dis-aggregated by age) who completed a feedback survey and are satisfied with the quality of information and their access to information on reintegration from government officials and community-based groups and CSOs	85%	89%  Reported that they are satisfied with the quality of information and their access to information on reintegration from the government officials and community-based groups and CSOs
Outputs	Output: % of clients reached, who report that the service they received is satisfactory and appropriate (disaggregated by type of the services).	70%	73% of clients reached reported that the services they received are satisfactory and appropriate
	Output: Perspective of women and girl participants on the quality and appropriateness of classes and assistance offered through the project.		Women and girls' participants find the training and support from WAW has helped them access economic opportunities that is safe, culturally appropriate and practical and have felt positive impacts on their lives.

The findings above show that refugees and IDPs or survivors of VAW in the three provinces appreciated the project legal, psycho-social, medical, economic empowerment and outreach awareness services. These vulnerable groups (women and girls) indicated that they are very satisfied with the project services and support. 90% of women and girls said that they are satisfied with educational supplies and school uniforms and dignity kits received. 85% of women and girls reported that they are satisfied with the basic and urgent medical services and referral services they received.

Women and girls also realized a 25% increase in their income after graduation. 98% of women and girls and IDPs report increased willingness to seek services/ support. 89% reported that they are satisfied with the quality of information and their access to information on reintegration from government officials and community-based groups and CSOs and 73% of clients reached, reported that the service they received is satisfactory and appropriate.

### Factors Leading to Achievement of Project Targets:

**Committed PMT Structures:** The project's accomplishments can be attributed to the strong commitment and structured approach of the Project Mobile Teams (PMTs). These teams, comprised of diverse professionals, ensured effective case management, outreach, and support activities. The dedication of these teams played a pivotal role in meeting project targets through their collaboration and proactive engagement.

**Effective Negotiations with New Government:** Noteworthy negotiations by the project staff with the new government in the fourth quarter of 2021 resulted in the reopening of shelters. This diplomatic approach demonstrated the project's dedication and highlighted the importance of maintaining productive communication with relevant authorities. These negotiation skills facilitated project continuity and the achievement of objectives.

**External Flexibility of the Donor:** The willingness of the donor to approve a non-cost extension (NCE) indicated a supportive partnership. This flexibility provided the project team with extra time to address challenges and meet targets. The approval of the NCE reflects the donor's commitment to the project's success and their understanding of unforeseen circumstances that can impact timelines.

### Factors Contributing to Delay:

**Covid-19 Impact:** The global COVID-19 pandemic had a profound effect on various project aspects. Lockdowns, travel limitations, and health concerns disrupted project activities, leading to delays. The need to adapt to remote work, follow health protocols, and address pandemic consequences diverted resources and efforts from achieving project targets.

**Taliban's Assumption of Control:** The transition of administrative control to the Taliban introduced new policies and structures. This change likely caused administrative disruptions, necessitated adjustments, and redirected resources. These changes could have temporarily disrupted project implementation, contributing to delays.

**Closure of Women Friendly Spaces:** The closure of women-friendly spaces across the country directly impacted the project's ability to reach vulnerable women and provide crucial services. These closures, due to political shifts or other factors, hindered the project's outreach efforts and might have resulted in missed chances to engage beneficiaries.

<p><b>Evaluation Criteria</b></p>	<p><b>Impact:</b> To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?</p>
<p><b>Evaluation Question</b></p>	<p>a) To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality, and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?</p>
	<p>The project has made a significant contribution to advancing the cause of ending violence against women, fostering gender equality, and empowering women in the provinces of Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz. The impacts of the project have yielded both positive outcomes and, to some extent, unintended consequences.</p> <p><b>Positive Impacts:</b></p> <p><b>Family Reunification, Hope, and Reduced Household Violence:</b> KII and FGD participants interviewed across Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz have unanimously acknowledged the pivotal role played by the project's interventions—such as psychosocial counseling, awareness sessions, and legal aid—in facilitating the reunification of families and mitigating violence against women. Survivors of violence found solace in psychosocial counseling, with participants expressing a sense of “hopeful for a better tomorrow.” <i>And that “cases of violence that had reached the point of divorce were resolved and families were reunited.” (KII with GBV survivors in Balkh and Kunduz)</i></p> <p>Moreover, through heightened awareness about rights and gender-based violence (GBV), coupled with access to legal assistance, the project has effectively empowered women. This empowerment is manifest in their capacity to recognize, report, and combat GBV risks affecting their communities, including domestic violence, early marriage, harassment, forced marriage, and intimidation. Remarkably, 100% of respondents in Balkh, Kunduz, and Faryab were well aware of informal groups, organizations, or institutions offering aid to women who have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among these respondents, 59% acknowledged WAW as a prominent organization in this regard. The involvement of community structures, including Community Development Councils (CDCs) and Project Management Teams (PMTs), has bolstered the safe accessibility of humanitarian services, as attested by all survey participants reporting a sense of safety in accessing such assistance.</p> <p><b>Empowerment Through Skill Development:</b> The accounts of participants in Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) across Balkh, Kunduz, and Faryab highlight the tangible impact of vocational training offered by the project. The training has not only endowed women with economic empowerment but has also offered them an avenue to secure jobs and generate income. As articulated by KII participants in Balkh and Kunduz, “The project has helped create job opportunities for us.” This newfound economic independence has lessened their dependence on external support, reinforcing their self-confidence and self-reliance. Testimonies further substantiate that the project has paved the way for women to gain financial autonomy, transcending their reliance on spouses. According to the participants, “The project has opened a path for women to earn some income so that they are not dependent on their husbands.” (FGD with GBV survivors in Balkh, Kunduz) This has led to self-sufficiency and resilience among victims of violence.</p> <p><b>Community Awareness:</b> Feedback from KIIs and FGDs in Balkh, Kunduz, and Faryab underscores the transformative impact of the project's awareness-raising sessions. Notably, these sessions have not only empowered women but have also acted as a conduit for educating entire communities about women's rights and the dire consequences of violence. As per participant's observation, “The project has helped to end violence against women because most people in the society are now aware of the causes, factors, and consequences of violence.”</p>

The scope of awareness has extended to cover crucial aspects like the rights of couples, early and forced marriages, and their associated repercussions. This comprehensive understanding has served to challenge deeply entrenched negative gender norms that often underpin acts of violence against women. Beyond this, the project's efforts have fostered an environment of support and respect.

FGD participants across Balkh, Kunduz and Faryab captured this transformational effect succinctly: "The project has helped us become aware and realize our rights and also educate the men about women's rights enabling respect for each other and reduced conflicts among spouses."

**Gender Equality:** By engaging men as champions for gender equality in public awareness campaigns and discussions, the project has successfully disrupted traditional gender norms. This proactive involvement of men in these dialogues has facilitated a shift towards a more equitable environment and has confronted stereotypes that perpetuate gender-based violence. In the words of a project staff member, "the project actively involved men in public awareness campaigns on rights and gender-based violence (GBV) which helped men understand the rights of women."

#### **Unintended Impacts:**

**Stigmatization:** KII with WAW staff highlighted that despite the project's efforts, some survivors of violence may still face stigmatization within their communities. The project's emphasis on counseling and awareness can alleviate this to some extent, but a long-standing change in societal perceptions is a challenge.

From the analysis of the findings above, it can be concluded that the project has made substantial strides in ending violence against women, promoting gender equality, and empowering women. By offering a multifaceted approach that combines legal aid, counseling, awareness sessions, and vocational training, the project has created an environment conducive to change.

The positive impacts include reduced violence, increased economic independence, and improved community awareness. While there are challenges and unintended outcomes, the project's success in driving positive change is evident through the empowerment and transformation it has brought about among women and communities.

Evaluation Criteria	Efficiency: To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?
Evaluation Question	a) To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?
	<p><b>Timeliness:</b> The project faced some technical challenges, amongst its adversity was the suspension of activities due to insecurity, seizure of project assets, stock materials, and finances from the three provinces by the Taliban, ban of female staff from work, Covid19 and insecurity, etc. for this reason, the project did not meet its timelines and had to go through a no-cost extension from its initial 36 months of implementation to 39 months. At its completion, all activities were achieved. ". The interviewed project staff highlighted that the full implementation of the project is attributed to the utilization of multiple approaches such as engaging alternative private banks including Azizi Bank Dubai and AIB bank to fast-track cash transfer from USA to Afghanistan, and engagement of government to obtain approvals so that female staff could return to work.</p> <p><b>PMT Establishment:</b> To fast track the implementation of the project activities, WAW established the Project Mobile Teams (PMTs). The PMTs played a vital role in reaching hard-to-reach communities with messages on GBV which were nearly impossible given the security situation of the country.</p> <p>This enhanced successful implementation of activities amidst Covid19 and insecurity. CDCs capacity was enhanced in a number of ways throughout the project, with skills gained in facilitating awareness sessions. In terms of ensuring accountability to the affected population, the project established complaints and feedback mechanisms including – direct staff contact, local representatives, or direct contact with project staff. "Our complaints were listened to and often responded to." The most effective mechanism revealed by beneficiaries was through making direct staff, emails, and direct phone calls.</p> <p>Utilization of funds: One aspect of 'efficiency' is ensuring that budget and expenditure controls are in place that aim to meet donor standards for controlling cost. From this perspective, the project was efficient in that it was compliant with UN Trust Funds rules: using lowest priced options; and reviewing cost quotes before selecting; and where possible, utilizing facilities where WAW and community structures had already negotiated favorably lowered costs. The expenditures by the project were largely in line with their original allocations per the total budget. The team has found the financial management for the project level was necessarily appropriate. Though this evaluation did not conduct a value for money audit of the project, the comparison of the budget and the level of achieved results Vs the target is a clear indication of value for money invested in the project.</p>
Evaluation Criteria	Sustainability: To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?
Evaluation Question	a) To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?

	<p>The sustainability of a project is a vital consideration for long-term benefits to project participants as well as to communities in general. KIIs conducted by the evaluation team with the GBV survivors and other key staff in Balkh and Faryab revealed great potential for the sustainability of the project achievements. The nature of project interventions (awareness-raising, livelihood support, and contribution to create and strengthen structures) enhances the chances for the project impacts to remain sustainable for some time. The project has largely contributed to promoting awareness and building capacity among local women and girls to advocate for women's rights. However, in the absence of the project team, to regularly and continuously follow up, monitor, and provide technical support, the motivation, and momentum may not be the same. The project has also contributed to setting up new income sources for women and has made them economically independent. Income-generating activities of the project will continue as participants now finance their household's needs. The beneficiaries believed that "The project has imparted skills that enable women and girls to get employed and made them aware of their rights which will continue beyond the project." Said a GBV survivor – Kunduz.</p> <p>This enthusiasm for results continuation and the potential sustainability of project achievements was observed to be similar across the project locations visited by the evaluation team. However, some of the community members fear that the gain of the project might not be sustained as the new regime is violent and has increased restrictions on women including their basic freedoms "Before we have hopes for the change of conditions, but now we have no hope because of the regime change, who is not supporting rights of the women." said by one of the GBV survivors.</p>
<p><b>Evaluation Criteria</b></p>	<p><b>Knowledge generation:</b> To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?</p>
<p><b>Evaluation Question</b></p>	<p>a) To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?</p>
	<p>Through interviews and analysis of progress reports, valuable insights have been gained regarding emerging practices in the field of ending violence against women and girls (EAW/G). These insights should be shared with other practitioners. One particularly significant finding documented by the project is the effectiveness of Project Mobile Teams (PMTs). The project established and trained Protection Monitoring Teams (PMTs) in each of the three provinces. These mobile units played a crucial role in assessing the needs of vulnerable refugee returnees and connecting them with local community resources, which was extremely challenging given the security situation in Afghanistan. The PMTs monitored, identified, registered, and addressed cases of gender-based violence (GBV). They provided immediate counseling, mediation, and referral services to GBV survivors at the community level. When necessary, they also assisted GBV survivors in filing cases and referred them to relevant judicial departments, including the police and attorney's office, with the client's consent. Additionally, the PMTs referred survivors to other professional services, such as emergency healthcare. Adopting a rights-based empowerment approach, the PMTs disseminated GBV messages by visiting each settlement twice a week from rented spaces in the capital of each province. Through social workers and case workers, they provided much-needed mental health and social services, as well as advocacy for GBV survivors. This comprehensive approach helped address and prevent GBV. To further enhance outreach and dissemination efforts, it would be beneficial to develop simpler, locally produced information, education, and communication (IEC) materials to assist community volunteers in their sessions with communities, women and girls at risk of violence. Working with partners and stakeholders was crucial to the project's success. The expertise and knowledge of community development councils (CDCs), women's groups, and government institutions such as the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Ministry of Economy were utilized, creating mutually reinforcing partnerships. This collaborative approach facilitated the reintegration of GBV survivors back into their families, local communities, and Afghan society, providing them with a sense of security and protection against backlash or threats to their lives. Strong coordination and collaboration with the new government officials allowed the project team to obtain approvals and recover assets seized by the Taliban government.</p> <p>Livelihood support for vulnerable women proved to be essential, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, which highlighted the precarious nature of women's livelihoods and increased their risk of violence due to economic stresses on families. Through the project's livelihood support initiatives, women were empowered to address their families' needs more effectively, thereby decreasing the risk of violence against women resulting from economic pressures. These valuable lessons should be shared locally, nationally, and internationally, and serve as a basis for new projects and proposals in the field of EAW/G.</p>

Evaluation Criteria	<b>Gender equality and human rights:</b> To what extent have human rights based and gender responsive approaches been incorporated through-out the project?
Evaluation Question	<p>a) Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights-based and gender-responsive approaches have been incorporated throughout the project and to what extent.</p>
	<p>As per review of the project monitoring reports, participation played a vital role in the project, employing various gender-sensitive approaches to ensure the involvement of women and girls throughout. The needs assessment process provided beneficiaries with the opportunity to participate in decision-making, and mechanisms for accountability, such as complaints and feedback sessions, were established. Focus group discussions and community meetings were conducted to allow ample time for communities to express grievances and provide feedback. This input influenced project adjustments and follow-up actions.</p> <p>Consultative approaches were employed in the selection of beneficiaries and the planning and implementation of activities. Throughout the project, participatory rights-based approaches were embraced, starting from the design stage. Community development councils (CDCs), Project Mobile Teams (PMTs), government line ministries, and provincial departments were involved in all phases, including planning, implementation, and monitoring.</p> <p>The interventions focused on empowering rights holders with knowledge and strategies to claim their rights to live free from violence and discrimination. A community-based mobilization approach was adopted to empower community members, particularly girls and women. Training programs were provided to CDCs and PMTs to enhance their understanding, skills, and attitudes regarding violence prevention and response for women and girls. An interview with WAW staff highlighted the project's advocacy for the right to life, equality, security of person, equal protection under the law, and freedom from torture and other cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment.</p> <p>Recognizing Afghanistan's patriarchal society and the presence of harmful gender norms and traditional stereotypes, the project actively involved key government institutions, religious groups, and men in public awareness campaigns on rights and gender-based violence (GBV). This inclusive approach aimed to challenge and combat negative gender norms, which are root causes of violence against women.</p> <p>By promoting participation and engaging various stakeholders, the project fostered a sense of ownership, empowerment, and collective responsibility in addressing violence against women and girls. It ensured that the voices and perspectives of women, girls, and the community were central to the project's design, implementation, and impact.</p>



## 9. Conclusions

Evaluation Criteria	Conclusions
<b>Overall</b>	<p>In line with the project objectives, the study findings show that, almost all sampled households reported that the project activities such as awareness sessions on women's and children's rights and information sessions on available resources, basic vocational training classes (sewing), and provision of startups such as sewing machine, provision of educational supplies and enrollment of children to schools among others are beneficial to their community or that their household is directly/indirectly benefiting. It can be concluded that the project was relevant and effective to meet key implementation and performance targets. The project did exceptionally well to target the most deprived community of the project-implemented locations. The project enhanced understanding of gender-based violence, and increased willingness to seek services.</p> <p>The livelihood support of the project has greatly aided women to respond to the needs of the family, but with the ending of the project, along with its technical support, the momentum to self-sustain will gradually decrease.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>Generally, the project can be considered as relevant as results showed that the project activities meet the needs of those who were at risk of or are survivors of GBV. Survey respondents revealed that the project was able to address the most urgent and important problems that the community was facing including forced marriages, early child marriage violence within the family, and poverty. The project also increased access to basic humanitarian services for vulnerable women and girls by enhancing their knowledge of women's rights and equipping them with skills that help them to start their own businesses.</p>
<b>Efficiency</b>	<p>In terms of efficiency, the project was efficient in that it was compliant with UN Trust fund's rules. The project did not meet its timelines and had to go through a no-cost extension from its initial 37 months of implementation to 39 months.</p> <p>At its completion, all activities were achieved. The project has an M&amp;E framework highlighted in the project logic model with strategic indicators for measuring project achievements. However, the project did not do a baseline study to benchmark the situation before the implementation of the project.</p>
<b>Sustainability</b>	<p>In terms of sustainability, the project engaged community structures to inform the activities of the project as a way of creating ownership in the community which also led inadvertently to the sustainability of the project, accountability systems were also established in consultation with the community. This all led to the overall relevance and effectiveness of the project. The project has also contributed to setting up a new income source for women and has made them economically independent and has also made them aware and informed.</p>

<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>The findings indeed show that the project has contributed to reducing violence against women and created opportunities for girls to go to school. It has also helped victims of GBV survivors to access legal assistance and psychotherapy support.</p> <p>The findings also show that the majority of those who received life skills training have started operating businesses and have seen a 25% increase change in the net income of the women and girls' participation in livelihood programs. Results also showed that 100% of the families know where to seek assistance if they face GBV risks and 61% of the respondents mention WAW as a known organization that provides assistance on GBV, followed by local authorities (27%).</p> <p>The project has also increased the willingness of women and girls to seek services/support (98%). 89% reported that they are satisfied with the quality of information and their access to information on reintegration from the community- based groups and CSOs. 90% of the respondents are satisfied with the educational supplies and school uniforms and dignity kits received.</p>
<p><b>Effectiveness</b></p>	<p>In line with the project objectives, the study findings show that the households are very happy with the project and its activities implemented by WAW in their community. For instance, almost all sampled households reported that the project activities such as awareness sessions on women's and children's rights and information sessions on available resources, basic vocational training classes (sewing), and provision of startups such as sewing machines, provision of educational supplies and enrollment of children to schools among others are beneficial to their community or that their household is directly/indirectly benefiting.</p> <p>The findings also show that refugees and IDPs or survivors of VAW in the three provinces appreciated the project legal, psycho-social, medical, economic empowerment and outreach awareness services. These vulnerable groups (women and girls) indicated that they are very satisfied with the project services and support. 90% of women and girls said that they are satisfied with educational supplies and school uniforms and dignity kits received. 85% of women and girls reported that they are satisfied with the basic and urgent medical services and referral services they received. Women and girls also realized a 25% increase in their income after graduation.</p> <p>98% of women and girls and IDPs report increased willingness to seek services/ support. 89% reported that they are satisfied with the quality of information and their access to information on reintegration from government officials and community-based groups and CSOs and 73% of clients reached, reported that the service they received is satisfactory and appropriate. It can be concluded that the project was relevant and effective to meet key implementation and performance targets.</p>

<p><b>Gender equality</b></p>	<p>The project's emphasis on participation and gender-sensitive approaches proved to be crucial in addressing violence against women and girls. Through the implementation of various strategies, women and girls were actively involved throughout the project's lifecycle. The needs assessment process allowed beneficiaries to participate in decision-making, while accountability mechanisms, such as complaints and feedback sessions, provided channels for their voices to be heard. The project's consultative approaches ensured that beneficiaries were actively involved in the selection of participants and in planning and implementing activities. A rights-based approach was consistently adopted, empowering rights holders with knowledge and strategies to claim their rights to live free from violence and discrimination. The engagement of community development councils, Project Mobile Teams, government institutions, and provincial departments further strengthened the participatory nature of the project. Overall, the project's focus on participation and stakeholder engagement fostered a sense of ownership, empowerment, and collective responsibility. By ensuring that the voices and perspectives of women, girls, and the community were at the forefront of decision-making processes, the project created a more inclusive and impactful approach to combating violence against women and girls. The lessons learned from this project can serve as valuable guidance for future initiatives in the field, emphasizing the significance of participatory approaches in promoting gender equality and ending violence.</p>
<p><b>knowledge generation</b></p>	<p>The effectiveness of Project Mobile Teams (PMTs) was a significant finding, as these teams played a crucial role in assessing the needs of vulnerable refugee returnees and connecting them with local community resources despite the challenging security situation in Afghanistan. The PMTs not only monitored and addressed cases of gender-based violence (GBV) but also provided immediate counseling, mediation, and referral services to GBV survivors at the community level. Their comprehensive approach, which included disseminating GBV messages and providing mental health and social services, contributed to addressing and preventing GBV.</p> <p>The collaboration and partnership with community development councils, women's groups, and government institutions were instrumental in the success of the project. This collaborative approach facilitated the reintegration of GBV survivors into their families, ensuring their safety and protection. Livelihood support for vulnerable women, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, empowered women to address their families' needs effectively, reducing the risk of violence resulting from economic pressures. These lessons learned should be widely shared locally, nationally, and internationally, serving as a basis for new projects and proposals in the field of EAW/C. By disseminating these insights, practitioners can enhance their efforts to combat violence against women and girls and contribute to building safer and more inclusive communities.</p>

## 10. Recommendations

S/no	Recommendations	Relevant Stakeholders (Recommendation made to whom)	Suggested timeline (if relevant)
1.	The next phase of the project, if given a chance, should continue working with community-based groups and CSOs in the 3 locations to benefit from the already gained experience	WAW/United Nations Trust fund	
2	Work with a wider stakeholder network in the GBV sector to scale up the intervention to other districts and provinces.	WAW & United Nations Trust fund	
3	Though this project was as per the guidelines given by United Nations Trust fund, the project did not do a baseline study to benchmark the situation before the implementation of the project the design of the next project phase should incorporate a comprehensive M&E framework with clear indicators. This can be followed with a baseline study to ascertain the perceptions, knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the communities. It can also be a chance for the communities to have an input into the project design.	WAW	
4	The final evaluation revealed that the establishment of Project Mobile Teams (PMTs) enhanced successful implementation of activities despite the insecurity and difficulty to deliver services to hard-to-reach communities. WAW should consider engaging the same structure in similar interventions	WAW	
5	Vocational and life skill training to promote women's economic empowerment and awareness campaigns aiming at GBV should continue. Sensitization of women and girls successfully promoted gender equity, increased peaceful coexistence among couples, increased knowledge of rights and the belief that women should have equal rights, decreased beliefs among women that domestic violence is sometimes justified, and increased awareness about EAW laws.	WAW	

6	<p>Develop a long-term capacity development plan with the partners and stakeholders in the project locations and support the implementation of the plan. The plan should be shared widely with the government at the district and province levels to allow resource mobilization for the implementation of the plans.</p>	WAW/UN Trust Fund / CDCs and CSOs	
7	<p>To effectively address gender-based violence (GBV) in Afghanistan, it is crucial to adopt a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach that involves providing care and support to survivors of GBV and implementing a multi-sectoral strategy to tackle its root causes. In light of this, extending and expanding the project activities for an additional three years is highly recommended, which will significantly contribute to combating GBV in the country.</p>	WAW/UN Trust Fund	
8	<p>It is crucial to continue supporting organizations led by women to address gender-based violence and empower women economically. Unfortunately, women in certain contexts are denied their fundamental rights, such as the right to work, education, and participation in decision-making. We can work towards a more just and equitable society for all by improving tracking and funding for these organizations.</p>	UN Trust Fund	

# 11. ANNEXES

## 11.1. Final version of the Terms of Reference



### RFP SUMMARY LETTER

#### WAW Main Office

Kart-e-Char Street 2 (Taraki Street) opposite to Shams London Private High school, House No 07, Kabul Afghanistan

Attention To: Service Providers (Consultant Firms) From: Women for Afghan Women (WAW)

Title: Recruitment of External Evaluator firm Under WAW/UNTF-PARGRIC project RFP No: WAW-RFP-KBL-0126

Issuance Date: January 25, 2023

Closing Date for RFP: January 31, 2023, 4:00 PM. (Afghanistan local time).

Dear Service Provider (Consultancy Firm)!

Women for Afghan Women - is a not for profit, non-governmental organization (NGO) whose mission is some grassroots, civil society organization; our mission is dedicated to securing and protecting the rights of disenfranchised Afghan women and girls in Afghanistan, particularly their rights to develop their individual potential, to self-determination, and to be represented in all areas of life: political, social, cultural and economic. We advocate for women's rights and challenge the norms that underpin gender-based violence wherever opportunities arise to influence attitudes and bring about change. Interested and eligible consultancies are invited to submit their completed TENDER DOSSIERS for review. The tender dossier consists of the following information in this RFP.

#### **Brief summary of UNTF-PARGRIC Project Required Evaluation:**

Women for Afghan Women is implementing an UNTF-funded project in Afghanistan's Balkh, Faryab, and Kunduz provinces called "Prevention and Response to GBV in IDPs and Returnee Communities (PARGIRC)."the duration of project was 36-month, which started on December 1st, 2019, and will end on November 30th, 2022. A three- month cost extension was requested, which was approved, and brought the closing date extend to the end of February 2023.

#### **Description of the specific forms of violence addressed by the project:**

During the project period, the team was able to address 3,520 of the most vulnerable cases, including those impacted by domestic violence, forced prostitution, injury and disability, assault, trafficking women for the apparent purpose of marriage; forced marriage, underage marriage, abuse, humiliation, intimidation, harassment, forced isolation, forced divorced due to disability, and homelessness.

#### **Description of targeted primary and secondary beneficiaries:**

Primary beneficiaries (individuals) - The women and/or girls who will directly benefit from this initiative and whose lives will be improved as a consequence of it. Please keep in mind that the advantages and positive influence on the lives of women and girls should be objectively proved through proof by the conclusion of the project or shortly thereafter.

### Primary Beneficiaries' Main Characteristics

1. Female refugees/Internally displaced/asylum seekers Specify approximate number: 3,528
2. Women/girls survivors of violence Specify approximate number: 1,620
3. (Age = 0-60 years, Target Group = Women and Girls, and Location = Urban and Rural) Total number of Primary Beneficiaries: 5,148

### Secondary Beneficiaries:

the people who work to improve the lives of the main beneficiaries. These people might include individuals who work as change agents, facilitators, or service providers. Civil society organization members (including NGOs) and community-based organizations/members are potential beneficiaries. Officials from the government (i.e., decision makers and policy implementers) could also be involved in a project.

1. Members of civil society organizations (including NGOs) Specify approximate number: 2,700  
Recruitment of External Evaluator firm Under WAW/UNTF-PARGRIC project
2. Members of community-based groups/members Specify approximate number 8,640 Government officials (i.e., decision makers, policy implementers) Specify approximate number: 2,700

Total number of Secondary Beneficiaries: **14,040 Purpose of the evaluation**

In order to measure the accomplishments of the project, to inform future program development and to share lessons learned. WAW hopes that through the final evaluation, we can objectively assess the outcomes of PARGIRC Project and understand how we can improve the quality of our services in the future.

### Why the evaluation needs to be done.

The purpose of an assessment is to critically assess a program, gather and evaluate data on the goals, primary indicators, outputs, and activities of the program in order to make an informed decision about project enhancement and its efficacy for making new decisions. We also hope the final evaluation demonstrates the limitations and challenges faced by project implementers due to extraordinary political situation in Afghanistan.

### How the evaluation results will be used, by whom and when?

The main audience for the evaluation results includes WAW's management and the UNTF senior management. It is mostly used to better inform our programming, planning, budgeting, and reporting systems. The evaluation report can also be used as for evidence-based policymaking, and to improve the organizational efficacy. The evaluation results will be used to understand why and to what extent planned and unplanned projects outcomes were achieved, and what we have learned from the implementation of this project.

### Evaluation objectives and scope

#### Parameters and focus of the evaluation.

To assess the impact of the project activities in target communities among female beneficiaries. We hope this study help us understand:

- How many lives improved as a consequence of it?
- What extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?
- To what extent has the project achieved the intended project objectives?
- Has the project achieved the intended objectives?
- What are the remaining gaps?
- To what extent has the project increased awareness on violence against women?



Further details given in ToR attached at the end of this RFP under Appendix F.

#### **Collection of RFP:**

- The latest date for the submission of the Tender Dossier is January 31, 2023 04:00 PM. (Afghanistan local time). The tender dossier openly announced through ACBAR website or collected from The WAW HQ- Logistics Department at: WAW Main Office House # 07 Street # 2 (Taraki Street), Opposite Shams London Private High School. District 03, Kabul City.

#### **RFPs Submission Date and Location:**

All proposals documentation should be submitted in English language in a sealed and stamped envelope. The name of the supplier and the reference number of the tender process should be written on the outside of the envelope with attention to WAW-HQ Office Logistic department. WAW anticipates selection of the winning tender by as soon as possible. If you have any question or need further clarification please contact through this email address Procurement@womenforafghanwomen.org

#### **Question Asking Date**

Questions may be submitted no later than **January 29, 2023, 2:00 PM. (Kabul, Afghanistan local time)**. Firms are invited to address questions to the procurement department via email: Procurement@womenforafghanwomen.org . No questions will be answered over the phone or in person; all proposals must be submitted in writing. All questions received will be compiled into one list, answered, and emailed to all vendors who have confirmed interest in assignment. firms must insert in the subject line of their email the **full RFP Number and Name (e.g. Recruitment of External Evaluation firm under WAW/UNTF-PARGRIC project)**.

Recruitment of External Evaluator firm Under WAW/UNTF-PARGRIC project

#### **RFPs Opening Session**

The opening session will be conducted As soon as possible

1. Firm's Agreement with Terms and Conditions – The completion of all RFP requirements in accordance with the instructions in this RFP and submission to Women for Afghan Women of a quote will constitute a Lump Sum agreement and indicate the Firm's agreement to the terms and conditions in this RFP and any attachments hereto. Women for Afghan Women reserves the right to award an agreement without discussion and/or negotiation; however, Women for Afghan Women also reserves the right to conduct discussions and/or negotiations, which among other things may require Firm(s) to revise its quote (technical and/or price. Issuance of this RFP in no way obligates Women for Afghan Women to award an agreement, nor does it commit Women for Afghan Women to pay any costs incurred by the Firms in preparing and submitting the quote/Bid.

**2. Index of RFP** – This RFP is comprised in its entirety of the following sections and appendices:

Sections of RFP

Section 1	Proposals and documents submission Instructions
Section 2	Description of Services (Terms of Reference)
Section 3	Special Provisions
Section 4	Evaluation Criteria Appendices
Appendix A:	RFP Declaration Letter
Appendix B:	Summary of Relevant Capability, Experience and Past Performance
Appendix C:	Valid Business License/Certificates
Appendix D:	Financial Audit or Bank Statement
Appendix E:	Firm questionnaire
Appendix F:	Scope of service detailed in Terms of Reference (ToR)
Appendix G:	Work schedule and planning for deliverables
Appendix H:	Technical proposal submission form
Appendix I:	Assignment Costing Detail Table
Appendix J:	Financial Proposal Submission Letter

**3. Composition of Proposals** – consultant firm shall provide its profile information in above appendixes A-G and submit their Technical and Financial Proposals for services detailed in Terms of References.

### **SECTION 1 – Proposals and documents Submission INSTRUCTIONS / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**A. The consultant firm shall submit below documents and information for eligibility/shortlisting in given appendixes:**

- a. RFP declaration Letter signed by firm authorized person. Use the template in Appendix A.
- b. The firm should have been in business as a legally registered consultant at least for 5 years with its core business of delivering procurement related services. attach valid business in appendix E
- c. The firm should have proven experiences of having executed at least two similar contract/ assignment during the last 5 years, should be with minimum value of US\$ 20,000 each. The similarity of the consultant's experiences is considered comparing to the nature and complexity of the proposed assignment, but should not necessarily be the same. complete details on past activities of similar scope and size, see Appendix C, and supplemented with letters of reference
- d. The consultant shall demonstrate having sound financial situation and capacity by submitting financial audit report/ updated bank statement with annual turnover of at least US\$ 20,000 for any of the last three years (2019, 2020 & 2021); for Bank statement credit side transfer from entities will be considered. See appendix D
- e. The consultant should have technical in managerial capability in external evaluation of projects or same nature service. for more details please see the TOR in section 2 of this RFP.
  - The Consultant should explain in what way the executed assignment(s) was/ were similar in nature to the current assignment. The Consultant should explain the exact role played and the assignment was carried out on sole responsibility basis or in association with other firms as JV or in sub-consultancy for carrying out the assignment.

- The requirements for Consultants who intends to associate with other firm(s) in the form of a Joint Venture (JV) or a sub-consultancy to enhance their qualifications (N/A)
- (f) The consultants should demonstrate that they have adequate capacity (including personnel) in handling such assignment. share the staff details and organizational chart
- (g) Consultant having regional experience is desirable. Project location is in Balkh, Faryab and Kunduz
- (h) consultant's firm Profile/Expression of Interest must also include:
  - (with Introductory letter on consultant's contact person, mailing address, telephone, email etc.) explaining how the firm is best to deliver the current assignment;
- 4. The firms should submit copies of the similar contracts executed along with the letter from the respective client for having completed the assignment. In addition, full details of the Client (like contact person, Telephone/cell number, e-mail address etc.) who had placed the contract should be furnished;
- 5. The firm should include sufficient supporting document in its profile to substantiate the claim of the Consultant towards their qualification and capacities.
- 6. Consultant's Firms also sign and stamp all pages of this RFP including ToR.  
Following submission of firm's profile with technical and financial Proposals, the consultant firms will be evaluated and shortlisting based on above criteria. the shortlisted firms will be eligible for technical proposal evaluation.

### B. Technical proposal:

Based on ToR at end of this RFP the consultant firm shall develop its technical proposal define its methodology, introduce its capacity and share required Key Staff CVs and other information based on TOR and submit it a sealed envelope as per deadline. See Appendixes (G, H).

### C. Financial proposal:

the firm shall develop its financial Proposal include ToR mentioned Key staff salary, Reimbursable expenses Firms Admin cost and government tax. Also, the financial proposal shall submit separately in a sealed envelope with technical proposal in deadline (see appendix I, J).

**Important Note:** those firms secure qualified score in its technical proposal, then its financial proposal will be opened, otherwise failure in technical proposal result in financial proposal rejection as sealed.

D. The negotiation will be conducted with first qualified firm (secured combined Highest score in technical and financial proposals), if it fails, the negotiation will be conducted with 2nd qualified and others respectively.

**Remark:**

In negotiation stage issues such as: Tax, financial proposal, timeline, field work, female staff hiring, will be discussed and overall discussion regarding nature of service and critical points will be raised with firm.

**SECTION 2 – DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES (Terms of Reference):**

Please refer to Appendix G at the end of this RFP.

**SECTION 3 – SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

The below provisions will be incorporated into contract issued by client (WAW).

**3.1. Government Withholding Tax**

Pursuant to Article 72 in the Afghanistan Tax Law effective March 21, 2009, Women for Afghan Women is required to withhold “contractor” taxes from the gross amounts payable to all Afghan for-profit subcontractors/vendors. In accordance with this requirement, Women for Afghan Women shall withhold two percent (2%) tax from all gross invoices to Afghan subcontractors/vendors under this Agreement with active AISA or Ministry of Commerce license. For subcontractors/vendors without active AISA or Ministry of Commerce license 7% tax will be withholding, individual vehicle suppliers are exempted from Afghanistan Tax Law. Tax issue will be discussed in negotiation stage.

Before signing of this Agreement, the firm will provide a copy of the organization’s AISA or Ministry of Commerce/Ministry of Economy license and TIN (Tax Identification Number). Amounts deducted from the invoices will be forwarded to the Ministry of Finance (MOF) Tax Division credited to the firm’s TIN. Records of payments to the MOF shall be maintained on file with Women for Afghan Women.

**3.2 Penalty Charges**

If the consultant firm fails to supply the specified Services within the date stipulated, Women for Afghan Women shall, without prejudice to its other remedies under the Contract price, as liquidated damages, deduct as detailed in Terms of Reference.

**3.3 Source, Origin and Nationality**

The Consultant’s firm may not supply any services manufactured in or shipped from the following countries: Cuba, Iraq, Iran, Laos, Libya, North Korea, or Syria.

**3.4 Service Delivery Location and condition.**

The agreed evaluation should be delivered after the contract issued by Women for Afghan Women in project locations in **Balkh, Faryab and Kunduz** provinces where the project was implemented.

**3.5 Financial Proposals Validity.**

The financial and technical proposal validity is **60 days** from the date of submission.

**3.6 Performance security submission.**

The identified winner firm is strongly required to submit an amount of 10% of its accepted financial proposal as performance guarantee up to end of agreement and with successful completion of agreed services or at the cancelation of agreement

as per terms and conditions both parties agreed upon situation of the cancellation the performance guarantee will be return to the contractor. In case of firms fail to deliver services, the performance guarantee will be forfeited by WAW.

### 3.7 Inspection

WAW shall have reasonable time to time, after delivery, to inspect the evaluation service, and to reject acceptance in not conforming to the specifications of this contract and donor. Recovery of the rejected evaluation deliverables (s) shall be the sole responsibility of the consultant firm.

## SECTION 4 - EVALUATION CRITERIA

Consultants profile, Technical and financial proposal received in response to this RFP solicitation will be evaluated and scored by assigned evaluation committee. The contract shall be awarded on basis consultant firm profile, technical and financial proposals. The following sub factors shall be used to evaluate offers:

1. Evaluate consultant profile as per this RFP section 1 criteria and short list minimum three firm
2. Technically Acceptable: Women for Afghan Women will evaluate each submitted technical proposal on its expertise and competencies described in their proposal.
3. Cost – Women for Afghan Women will consider the financial proposals of the consultants compared to the deliverables, budget and market prices. An analysis of cost reasonableness and competitiveness will be conducted on all proposals received.

### Technical Approach, Methodology, and Organization of the Consultant's team:

Please explain your understanding of the objectives of the assignment as outlined in the Terms of Reference (TOR), the technical approach, and the methodology you would adopt for implementing the tasks. Please do not repeat/copy the TOR while developing your Methodology in here.

### Work Plan and Staffing:

Please outline the plan for the implementation of the main activities/tasks of the assignment, their content and duration, phasing and interrelations, milestones (including interim approvals by the WAW/UNTF), and tentative delivery dates of the reports. The proposed work plan should be consistent with the technical approach and methodology, should be feasible working plan and work schedule showing the assigned tasks for each expert. A list of the final documents (including reports) to be delivered as final output(s) should be included here. The work plan should be consistent with the TOR and this RFP relevant Appendices.

Proposals weightage:

**Technical =70%**

**Financial = 30%**

	EVALUATION CRITERIA	Maximum Score
<b>Technical proposal</b>	A. Technical approach and methodology	<b>30</b>
	B. Work plan	<b>20</b>
	<b>C. Key Experts' qualifications and competence</b>	<b>50</b>
	a- National senior consultant (15)	
b- National Consultant (10)		
c- Field Research Enumerators (15)		
	d- Report Editor (10)	
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>

Note: The consultant firm must score minimum 60 in technical proposal to be eligible for next stage (opening financial proposal of)

Financial Proposal	The lowest evaluated Financial Proposal is given the maximum financial score of 100 and the rest will be calculated as per formula in scoring sheet.
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**Note:** After financial Proposal evaluation, combine evaluation will be carry out and resulting successful negotiation the firm evaluation stage will be finalized.

## 11.2. Evaluation Matrix

The evaluation matrix is a key tool for the evaluator/s that elaborates how the evaluation questions will be answered through the evaluation methods. This must be completed by the evaluator/s and annexed to both the inception report and evaluation report. It must include the mandatory UN Trust Fund evaluation criteria and questions. The indicators to measure the evaluation questions should include some of the project's own indicators from the Results and Resources Framework and make use of the end line / final project reports prepared by the grantee organization.

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Source and Data Collection Methods
Effectiveness	To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes, and outputs (project results) achieved and how?	Comparison between interventions of investment of resources with achievement of outputs and outcomes Percentage change in net income of the women and girls' participants of livelihood programs. The perspective of refugees and IDPs in the three provinces about their access to services (including access to justice, medical services, mediation, psycho-social counseling, and economic empowerment)	Secondary Data and Primary Data  Data collection tools: Beneficiary Based Survey KIIs  FGDs  Case Studies
Relevance	To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes, and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?	Evidence of analysis of changing context and of changes of the program as a result  % of clients reached, who report that the service they received is satisfactory and appropriate (disaggregated by type of the services).  Perspective of women and girl participants on the quality and appropriateness of classes and assistance offered through the project.  % of women and girls (dis- aggregated by age) who completed a feedback survey and report that they are satisfied with the basic facilities and NFI received  from WAW % of women and girls (dis- aggregated by age) who completed a feedback survey and report that they are satisfied with basic and urgent medical services provided by WAW, including referrals to other service providers.	Primary Data  Data collection methods: Beneficiary Based Survey KIIs  FGDs  Case Studies

<p>Efficiency</p>	<p>To what extent was the project efficiently and cost- effectively implemented?</p>	<p>Comparison between interventions of investment of resources with the achievement of outputs and outcomes. Evidence supporting outputs and outcomes</p> <p>Percentage of WAG refugees and IDPs (dis-aggregated by age) who completed a survey and reported an increased willingness to seek services/ support.</p> <p>% Of women and girls (dis- aggregated by age) who completed a feedback survey and are satisfied with the quality of information and their access to information on</p> <p>reintegration from government officials and community-based groups and CSOs</p>	<p>Secondary Data and Primary Data</p> <p>Data collection tools: Beneficiary Based Survey KIIs</p> <p>FGDs</p> <p>Case Studies</p>
<p>Sustainability</p>	<p>To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?</p>	<p>Evidence of uptake and continuation of the project outcomes</p> <p>Percentage change in net income of the women and girls' participants of livelihood programs</p>	<p>Secondary Data and Primary Data</p> <p>Data collection tools: Beneficiary Based Survey KIIs</p> <p>FGDs</p> <p>Case Studies</p>
<p>Impact</p>	<p>To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?</p>	<p>Evidence of contribution to project outcomes</p> <p>Percentage of WAG refugees and IDPs (dis-aggregated by age) who completed a survey and reported an increased willingness to seek services/ support.</p> <p>% Of women and girls (dis- aggregated by age) who completed a feedback survey and are satisfied with the quality of information and their access to information on</p> <p>reintegration from government officials and community-based groups and CSOs</p>	<p>Secondary Data and Primary Data</p> <p>Data collection tools: Beneficiary Based Survey KIIs</p> <p>FGDs</p> <p>Case Studies</p>

Knowledge generation	To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?	Evidence of knowledge generated in the field of EVAW/G by the project	Secondary Data and Primary Data  Data collection tools: Beneficiary Based Survey KIIs  FGDs  Case Studies
Gender Equality and Human Rights	Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights-based and gender-responsive approaches have been incorporated throughout the project and to what extent.	Evidence of Incorporating gender-sensitive approaches Throughout the project	Secondary Data and Primary Data  Data collection tools: Beneficiary Based Survey KIIs  FGDs  Case Studies

### 11.3 Beneficiary Data Sheet

Total Beneficiaries reached by the project

Type of Primary Beneficiary	Total number
Female domestic workers	
Female migrant workers	
Female political activists/ human rights defenders	
Female sex workers	
Female refugees/ internally displaced asylum seekers	3780
Indigenous women/ from ethnic groups	
Lesbian, bisexual, transgender	
Women/ girls with disabilities	
Women/ girls living with HIV/AIDS	
Women/ girls survivors of violence	



Women prisoners	1710
Women and girls in general	
Other (Specify here:)	
TOTAL PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES REACHED	5490
<b>Type of Secondary Beneficiary</b>	<b>Total number</b>
Members of Civil Society Organizations	5673
Members of Community Based Organizations	8775
Members of Faith Based Organizations	
Education Professionals (i.e., teachers, educators)	
Government Officials (i.e. decision makers, policy implementers)	
Health Professionals (doctors, nurses, medical practitioners)	
Journalists / Media	
Legal Officers (i.e. Lawyers, prosecutors, judges)	
Men and/or boys	
Parliamentarians	
Private sector employers	
Social/ welfare workers	
Uniformed personnel (i.e. Police, military, peace keeping)	
Other (Specify here:)	
TOTAL SECONDARY BENEFICIARIES	14448
Indirect beneficiaries reached	Total numbers
Other (total only)	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>19938</b>

## 11.4 Data collection instruments and protocols

- Quantitative questionnaire for beneficiary

### PARGRIC PROJECT QUESTIONNAIRE

**Introduction:**

My name is [YOUR NAME]. I would like to invite you to participate in a questionnaire. The objective of the questionnaire is to assess your current thoughts and feelings about the **PARGRIC project** which is implemented to provide physical and mental health services to women and girls, survivors of violence, and their families in the project areas by admitting them to shelters and protection centers and provide capacity building, life skills, and vocational training to survivors of VAW and women vulnerable to violence in the project areas in order to increase their capacity to access economic opportunities and livelihoods and connect vulnerable women and girls with resources.

The findings from the questionnaire will help us to improve our work. The information that you will share with us will be used in a private and confidential manner. Your responses will be saved completely anonymously. The findings will be presented in a report that will be shared with the program team.

You may refuse to answer any particular question. You may also choose to end the interview at any point without any negative consequences. We are not here today to register people for assistance, and we will not be distributing anything. Your participation in this session is entirely voluntary. If you have any questions, please ask. The information received will not be kept longer than 5 years.

Do you have any questions? [Answer any questions.]

Q: Would you like to participate in this survey?

I consent / I wish to participate

I do not consent / I do not wish to participate

## Background information (Pibor and Rumbek)

NO	Question	Response option	Response
1	Name of the data collector		
2	The respondent lives in the following Provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balkh</li> <li>• Faryab</li> <li>• Kunduz</li> </ul>	
3	The respondent lives in the following district		
4	The respondent lives in the following village The respondent lives in the following village		
5	Sex of the respondent	Male   Female	
"We are going to start with ask some questions about your background."			
6	Age of the respondent	a) 15-17 years old b) 18 – 35 years old c) 36 – 55 years old d) 56 years old or more	
7	Marital status	a) Married and living under the same roof b) Married; not living (anymore) with your spouse c) Together and living under the same roof; not married d) Single e) Divorced and/or widow(er) f) Other, namely: .....	
8	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	a) Uneducated d) College/university b) Primary school e) Other, namely: ..... c) High school	

9	Livelihood – what is your main activity?	a) Student b) Agriculture/livestock sector c) Trade d) Employed e) Retired f) Other, namely: .....	
<b>Receiving Assistance:</b>			
10	Did you receive any assistance?	a) Yes b) No	
11	What form of assistance did you receive?	a) meditation, provided psysocial and legal support b) medical services c) Dignity kits d) Life skills training (including sewing machines) e) Information on different rights f) Life skills training (tailoring) g) Life skills training (tailoring) and start up (sewing machine)	
12	how many children were enrolled to school?	a) None b) 1-3	
13	Were they provided with education supplies?	a) Yes b) No	
14	If received life skills training and sewing machine, did you start operating your business?	a) Yes b) No	
15	Did you feel safe accessing the assistance?	a) Yes b) No	

16	What are major risks you have faced, or you are afraid of?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) need to walk long distance to access the service</li> <li>b) risk of robbery</li> <li>c) risk of physical violence</li> <li>d) risk of sexual violence</li> <li>e) other/specify</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Awareness of available support</b></p> <p>In the following questions, we will ask you about the type of support available for women who experience violence.</p> <p>No filter (ask both men, women)</p>			
17	Do you know of any informal group, organization or institution that helps women that experienced physical or sexual violence from their partner?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Yes</li> <li>b) No</li> </ul>	
18	Can you please tell me what this informal group, organization or institution is? (Multiple choice)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) WAW</li> <li>b) CSOs</li> <li>c) Local authorities</li> <li>d) Police</li> <li>e) Others, please specify</li> <li>f) CDCs</li> <li>g) CBOs</li> </ul>	
	How many people have you told about this group, organization or institution?	Numeric response	
<p><b>Knowledge on GBV and How to limit the risk (Balkh, Faryab and Kunduz)</b></p>			
19	What are the most common form of GBV in your community? / <b>Multiple response is possible/</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) domestic violence,</li> <li>b) forced prostitution</li> <li>c) injury and disability,</li> <li>d) assault,</li> <li>e) trafficking women for the apparent purpose of marriage.</li> <li>f) forced marriage,</li> <li>g) underage marriage,</li> <li>h) abuse, humiliation, intimidation, harassment, forced isolation, forced divorced due to disability, and homelessness.</li> <li>i) others</li> </ul>	

20	What do you do when you <b>face or hear</b> about GBV survivor in your community? / <b>Multiple response is possible/</b>	a) Involving local leaders (chiefs, women leaders, church leader, etc.) b) Referring to NGOs c) Referring to WAW d) Religious leaders e) Women leaders f) Youth leaders g) I try to help the person at risk h) I move less i) Others , specify	
<b>Knowledge on women rights, children rights, EAW law and peace building</b> Now, we're going to ask you some questions regarding your rights in the community.			
21	Are you aware of the existence of CDCs?	a) Yes b) No	
22	What services do the CDCs provide?	a) Disseminate information on women rights b) Disseminate information on children rights c) Provide awareness raising on EAW and peace building d) Others	
23	Are you satisfied with the services you received from the CDCs?	a) Yes b) No	
24	Do you know your different right?	a) Yes b) No	
25	What are some of the women rights?	a) Right to work b) Right to education c) Right to	
26	What are some of the children's right?	a) Right to school b) Right to eat c) Right to play	

27	Are you aware of the EAW law ?	a) Yes b) No	
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**Women's Participation in Community Groups**

28	Do you regularly attend meetings of any religious group (either your own religious group or outside of your own religious group)?	a) Yes b) No	
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29	During the meetings of this group, how often do you tell your opinions to other group members?	c) very often d) sometimes e) rarely f) never	
----	--	--	--

30	When you tell your opinions to other group members, how often do you feel that your opinion is listened to and taken into consideration?	g) very often h) sometimes i) rarely j) never	
----	--	--	--

31	what are some of the issues you discuss in these women friendly space?		
----	--	--	--

**Household Decision-Making Index**  
 (Ask only women that live with their husbands/partners)  
 In the following, we will ask you some questions about who makes different decisions in your household.

32	Who usually decides how to spend the income that you bring into the household?	one option only; do not read the answers]  a) Respondent herself b) Husband c) Respondent and husband jointly d) Another household member e) Respondent and another household member jointly f) Someone outside the household g) Household not involved in this activity	
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33	Who usually decides how to spend the income that your partner brings into the household?	one option only; do not read the answers]  h) Respondent herself i) Husband j) Respondent and husband jointly k) Another household member l) Respondent and another household member jointly m) Someone outside the household n) Household not involved in this activity	
34	Who usually decides about making smaller purchases, such as food and other less expensive needs?	one option only; do not read the answers]  o) Respondent herself p) Husband q) Respondent and husband jointly r) Another household member s) Respondent and another household member jointly t) Someone outside the household u) Household not involved in this activity	
35	Who usually decides about making more expensive purchases, such as new animals or household equipment?	one option only; do not read the answers]  v) Respondent herself w) Husband x) Respondent and husband jointly y) Another household member z) Respondent and another household member jointly aa) Someone outside the household ab) Household not involved in this activity	
36	Who decides how many children you will have?	one option only; do not read the answers]  ac) Respondent herself ad) Husband ae) Respondent and husband jointly af) Another household member ag) Respondent and another household member jointly ah) Someone outside the household ai) Household not involved in this activity	



Key Informant Interview with Survivors

**PARGRIC project Final evaluation KII/Focus group discussion guide (VAW survivors)**

**Facilitator’s welcome, introduction and instructions to participants**

**Welcome** and thank you for volunteering to take part in this focus group discussion. You have been asked to participate as your point of view is important. I realize you are busy and I appreciate your time.

**Introduction:**

This focus group discussion is designed to assess your current thoughts and feelings about the **PARGRIC** project which is implemented to provide physical and mental health services to women and girls, survivors of violence, and their families in the project areas by admitting them to shelters and protection centers and provide capacity building, life skills, and vocational training to survivors of VAW and women vulnerable to violence in the project areas in order to increase their capacity to access economic opportunities and livelihoods and connect vulnerable women and girls with resources.

Your participation in this discussion will help us in better understanding of our project implementation in your locality, and will eventually help in designing and implementing appropriate interventions to alleviate related problems in the future. The focus group discussion will take no more than one hour.

Participation on this discussion is highly vested on your interest and your active participation in the whole discussion is vital.

Are you willing to participate in the discussion?                      Yes     No

Name and signature of the facilitator:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date -----

Province: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of participants at FGD: Male:----- Female:----- Total:-----

**Discussion guiding questions**

**General**

1. Are you familiar with the project that I mentioned earlier? Have got any support from the project? (Probe: What are the main intervention areas/activities of the project? The different supports they have got

### Key achievements

How were you selected for the support?
What are the key supports that you got from the project?
What are some of the changes you have seen in your life because of the support? (Interviewer: this should be explained in terms of changes/improvement in household income, knowledge of business management, etc.)

### Relevance

Do you think the project has address these most urgent and important problems that women and girls are facing in your community?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If yes, what are the most relevant achievement of the project?</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If no, what were your most urgent and important problems and what do you think was important/ appropriate activity in this term?</li> </ul>	
Are the PARGRIC project activities meeting the needs for those who are at risk of or are survivors of GBV? have the project increased access to basic humanitarian services?	

### Effectiveness

1. In your opinion was the support from the project on time and was it enough to meet your needs?

--

### Compliance and feedback mechanism

1. What was the mechanism set by the project to forward your compliant and feedback about the project?  
(Probe: to list the methods of compliant and feedback provisions)

--

2. As per your observation which mechanism was effective and easy to you? Were you providing feedbacks and comments on the project?

--

3. Were you getting response on time from the project office? If yes, how quick was the response given?

--

### Sustainability

1. To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?

--

2. Has the project helped to increased access to basic humanitarian services for the GBV survivors and those who are at risk of GBV?

--

### Impact

1. has the project contributed to	
i) ending violence against women? (both intended and unintended impact)?	
ii) gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?	

### Challenges

What are the key challenges you were facing prior to the project support? How did you try to overcome those challenges?

--

### Recommendations

• Do you have any recommendation to make?

--

• Do you have any additional thing that you want to share with us?

--

Key Informant Interview with WAW staff

## PARGRIC project Final evaluation KII discussion guide (WAW Staff)

### Facilitator’s welcome, introduction and instructions to participants

**Welcome** and thank you for volunteering to take part in this focus group discussion. You have been asked to participate as your point of view is important. I realize you are busy and I appreciate your time.

#### Introduction:

This focus group discussion is designed to assess your current thoughts and feelings about the **PARGRIC project** which is implemented to provide physical and mental health services to women and girls, survivors of violence, and their families in the project areas by admitting them to shelters and protection centers and provide capacity building, life skills, and vocational training to survivors of VAW and women vulnerable to violence in the project areas in order to increase their capacity to access economic opportunities and livelihoods and connect vulnerable women and girls with resources.

Your participation in this discussion will help us in better understanding of our project implementation in your locality, and will eventually help in designing and implementing appropriate interventions to alleviate related problems in the future. The focus group discussion will take no more than one hour.

Participation on this discussion is highly vested on your interest and your active participation in the whole discussion is vital.

Are you willing to participate in the discussion?      Yes       No

### Name and signature of the facilitator:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date -----

Province: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of participants at FGD: Male:----- Female:----- Total: -----

### Discussion guiding questions

General Question

What are the main intervention areas/activities of the project? Tell us what you all know about the project)

**Key achievements**

What are the notable achievements of the project?

what support did you receive from the HQ and the PM?

What libraries did the project created for learning?

**Sustainability**

Has the project helped to increased access to basic humanitarian services for the GBV survivors and those who are at risk of GBV?

How will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?

To what extend has the PARGRIC project appropriately considered and mitigated the risks?

**Relevance**

1. To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes, and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?

2. To what extent are the activities of the PARGRIC project designed to support those who are at risk of or are survivors of GBV?

3. How relevant is the work of the PARGRIC project for United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UNTF to EAW)?

4. How relevant are the PARGRIC project activities for those who are at risk of or are survivors of GBV? have the project increased access to basic humanitarian services?

### Effectiveness

1. What are the key contributions of the of the project in ending GBV against women and girls in the community?

2. In your opinion was the support from the project on time and was it enough to meet your needs?

3. To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes, and outputs (project results) achieved and how?

4. What has been the progress made towards the achievement of the intended outcomes of the project?

5. How effective was the PARGIRC project for who are at risk of or are survivors of GBV have to increase access to basic humanitarian services?

6. To what extent were the PARGIRC project activities accomplished?

7. To what extent have the project activities promoted the human rights, women’s rights, children’s rights, EVAW Law, and Peace Building.?

8. How effective was the PARGRIC project in implementing basic health services or facilitate health services through hospitals in the province or through the hospitals in other provinces to beneficiaries (GBV Victims) and their accompanying children?

9. What were the challenges to achieving the project objectives and expected accomplishments?

**Efficiency**

1. To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?

2. Has the PARGRIC project accomplished its planned activities, as planned, within the allocated budget and allocation of resources?

3. Were the resources (financial and human) appropriate to the design of the fund?

4. Were the activities implemented according to the planned timeframe?

**Compliance and feedback mechanism**

1. What was the mechanism set by the project to forward your compliant and feedback about the project? (Probe: to list the methods of compliant and feedback provisions)

2. As per your observation which mechanism was effective and easy to you? Were you providing feedbacks and comments on the project?



3. Were you getting response on time from the project office? If yes, how quick was the response given?

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**Impact**

2. Do you think the project contributed to

i) ending violence against women? (both intended and unintended impact)?	
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ii) gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?	
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Could you explain how?	
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**Knowledge generation**

To what extent has the project generated knowledge promising or emerging practices in the field of EAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners

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**Gender Equality and Human Rights**

Which human rights based, and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated through out the project and to what extent?

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**Coherence**

· How are PARGRIC project strategies compatible with other interventions in the country (respective countries for multi-country projects)? In the region?

· What are the synergies and linkages between the intervention strategies carried out by the PARGRIC project and other similar implementing partners?

· What lessons can be learnt from the project design including its M&E framework?

**Challenges**

· What are the key challenges you have faced? How did you try to overcome those challenges?

· What were the enabling factors to the achievement of the positive results?

**Recommendations**

· Do you have any general recommendation to make?

Key Informant Interview with local authorities

## PARGRIC project Final evaluation KII discussion guide (Local authorities)

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#### Introduction:

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Your participation in this discussion will help us in better understanding of our project implementation in your locality and will eventually help in designing and implementing appropriate interventions to alleviate related problems in the future. The focus group discussion will take no more than one hour.

Participation on this discussion is highly vested on your interest and your active participation in the whole discussion is vital.

Are you willing to participate in the discussion?

Yes

No

### Name and signature of the facilitator:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date -----

Province: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of participants at KII: Male:-----

Female:-----

Total: -----

### General

Do you know about WAW project implementation in the area? If yes, can you tell me some of the activities implemented by the project.

Have you participated in any of the project process? (Interviewer: Make sure interviewee are mentioning their participation in different stages such as design, implementation, follow up, etc.)? If yes, what was your participation role?

What were some of the information that you were getting about the project? Do feel you have got little information or too much information about the project. Is there any additional information you want to get? How did you learnt or get information about the project?

What are the top 5 issues affecting the community? How has the project contributed to address those problems? Do you think it is provided on time? What you think could have been done differently?

In your opinion was the project addressing the most affected community?

· If yes, why do you say so?

· If No, what is, in your opinion, the project is lacking in addressing the most affected

Do you know what people do or you as leader do if you have problem with the project? If they are reporting or providing feedback what do you use?

In opinion which mechanism was effective?

Were you getting response for feedbacks and complaints on time?

**Part II: Knowledge of CDCs**

Are you aware of the community development committees? Would you please describe their functions and roles?

Have you met any of the committees (CDCs and other)? If yes, what topics or issues were discussed during the meeting?

In your role, what are the main community GBV cases that affect women you usually receive? And how do you respond to these cases? How do you know about these cases? (reported by the CDC, by the people...etc.)

In your role, what are the main community threats that affect children you usually receive? And how do you respond to these threats? How do you know about these threats? (reported by the CDC, by the people...etc.)

What additional support you need in order to be able to respond to these threats in future?

Do you have any additional thing that you want to share with us about the project?

Focus Group Discussion with CDC

## PARGRIC project Final evaluation Focus group discussion guide (Community development committee -CDC)

### Facilitator's welcome, introduction, and instructions to participants

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#### Introduction:

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Your participation in this discussion will help us in better understanding of our project implementation in your locality and will eventually help in designing and implementing appropriate interventions to alleviate related problems in the future. The focus group discussion will take no more than one hour.

Participation on this discussion is highly vested on your interest and your active participation in the whole discussion is vital.

Are you willing to participate in the discussion?

Yes

No

**Name and signature of the facilitator:**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date -----

Province: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of participants at FGD: Male:----- Female:----- Total: -----

**Discussion guiding questions**

**1. General**

Are you familiar with the project that I mentioned earlier? (Probe: What are the main intervention areas/ activities of the project? Tell us what you all know about the project)

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**2. Key achievements**

Do you remember when the committee was established? What is the number of committee members? How was selection of committee members made? How many female members? Males' members?

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Have you attended training on human rights, women rights, children rights, EAW laws and peace building? How many training sessions? And what are the main points raised or discussed during the training?

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What are some of the activities you have implemented after the training? (probe to get as detailed information as possible on the detail of the tasks that they have accomplished)

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Were you able to share the information that you discussed during the training sessions with the communities in your area (other than committee members)? What information?

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### 3. Relevance

What were the most urgent and important problems of the community in terms of GBV? Do you think the project has address these most urgent and important problems that you and your community facing?

· If yes, what are the most relevant achievement of the project?

· If no, what were your most urgent and important problems and what do you think was important/ appropriate activity in this term?

### 4. Sustainability

What did the project do in terms of sustaining the gains of the project in terms of ending GBV against women? (Probe: what is the project contribution to sustain the role of CDC and their structure in the community.)? what do you suggest to WAW for smooth exit?

To what extent did the projects/programmes strengthen local ownership and leadership and your community is ready to take over the responsibility of sustaining the results of the project?

Do you have any additional thing that you want to share with us?

### 5. Challenges

What are the key challenges you have faced? How did you try to overcome those challenges?

## 6. Recommendations

Do you have any general recommendation to make?

What additional capacity building support you would like to have in the future? (try to get specific topics from the participants).

Focus Group Discussion with Women Group

### PARGRIC project Final evaluation Focus group discussion guide (Women friendly Space Groups)

#### Facilitator's welcome, introduction, and instructions to participants

**Welcome** and thank you for volunteering to take part in this focus group discussion. You have been asked to participate as your point of view is important. I realize you are busy, and I appreciate your time.

**Introduction:**

This focus group discussion is designed to assess your current thoughts and feelings about the PARGRIC project which is implemented to provide physical and mental health services to women and girls, survivors of violence, and their families in the project areas by admitting them to shelters and protection centers and provide capacity building, life skills, and vocational training to survivors of VAW and women vulnerable to violence in the project areas in order to increase their capacity to access economic opportunities and livelihoods and connect vulnerable women and girls with resources.

Your participation in this discussion will help us in better understanding of our project implementation in your locality and will eventually help in designing and implementing appropriate interventions to alleviate related problems in the future. The focus group discussion will take no more than one hour.

Participation on this discussion is highly vested on your interest and your active participation in the whole discussion is vital.

Are you willing to participate in the discussion?

Yes

No



**Name and signature of the facilitator:**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date -----

Province: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of participants at FGD: Male:----- Female:----- Total: -----

**Discussion guiding questions**

**7. General**

Are you familiar with the project that I mentioned earlier? (Probe: What are the main intervention areas/ activities of the project? Tell us what you all know about the project)

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**8. Key achievements**

Do you remember when the group was established? How many female members?

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Have you attended women meetings? what are the main points raised or discussed during the meeting?

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Did your children received support while admitted to these protection centres? What kind of support?

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How frequent the group meet for discussion? What were the discussion points for the group?

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Do you think you have benefited from the discussions? If yes, can you mention some of the benefits that you think you got?

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What are the key problems women or girls are facing in your location? How do you think that these problems can be tackled?

Were you able to share the information you got from the discussion with the communities in your area (other than group members)? If yes, how do you do that? What information do you think you have shared with community members?

### 9. Relevance

Do you think the project has address these most urgent and important problems that women and girls are facing in your community?

If yes, what are the most relevant achievement of the project?

If no, what were your most urgent and important problems and what do you think was important/ appropriate activity in this term?

### 10. Sustainability

Has the project helped to increased access to basic humanitarian services for the GBV survivors and those who are at risk of GBV?

How will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?

What support do you think you need to sustain the positive changes as a result of the project in the lives of women and girls?

### 11. Impact

1. has the project contributed to

i) ending violence against women? (Both intended and unintended impact)? Could you explain how?

i) gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)? Could you explain how?

### 12. Challenges

What are the key challenges you have faced? How did you try to overcome those challenges?

### 13. Recommendations

Do you have any general recommendation to make?

What additional support you would like to have in the future? (try to get specific topics from the participants).

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## 11.5 List of key stakeholders/partners consulted

The study team conducted a total of 98 FGDs with CDC members and women reaching 980 people in the 3 project locations of Balkh, Faryab and Kunduz. We also conducted household interviews with 393 project beneficiary households in these 3 locations. 79 KII were conducted with different groups including women, WAW staff and local government officials in the respective project locations.

## 11.6 Story of Change

This section features personal accounts from project beneficiaries on how the initiatives have transformed their lives. The names used are pseudonyms to protect their identities. Each story provides a unique perspective on the positive impact of the project, highlighting the tangible benefits that have been achieved. Through these accounts, it is evident that the project has made a significant difference in the lives of those it has touched.

### Story From Balkh Nahr-e-shahi

I am Bibi gul from Faryab now I live in Nahr-e shahi district of Balkh province. I am 28 years old now. I have a painful story to share with you. When I was only 17 years old, my father sold me to an old man for 10000 AFN. I had to marry him and live with him as his wife. He was a heroin addict and he abused me physically and emotionally. For 10 years, I suffered in silence and gave birth to 5 children, 2 boys and 3 girls. My husband never cared for me or them. He only wanted money for his drugs. At one point, he poured hot water on me because I did not have any money to give him. I was in agony and despair. I wanted to die and end this misery.

But then, something good happened. I heard about the WAW team that was visiting our community. They were helping women like me who were victims of violence and oppression. I decided to reach out to them and tell them everything

that happened to me. They listened to me with compassion and empathy. They offered me psychosocial services and counseling. They also gave me some medicine to heal my wounds. They helped me to see that life was worth living and that I had a future with my children.

My husband is now in prison because he was caught by the DFA for using heroin. I am free from his tyranny, and I am hopeful for a better tomorrow. I am very grateful to the WAW team for their support and guidance. They made me realize the importance of life and my children.

### Story from Faryab.

Ms. Nasrin aspired of receiving an education and leading a prosperous life. However, her plans were thwarted as she faced numerous challenges migrating to neighboring countries. This, coupled with economic problems prevented her from continuing her education. Despite these obstacles, she persevered and sought help from the WAW team after hearing about their work with girls and women facing challenges at home. With the assistance of WAW, Ms.

Nasrin and her family received psychosocial counseling and she was able to participate in life skill classes and basic vocational trainings. She established her own sewing services and now has a prosperous life. Thanks to the support of WAW.

### 11.7 List of documents reviewed

1. WAW, Final report, and annual reports for year 1, 2 and 3
2. WAW-Project Proposal, "The United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women 2018 Call for Proposals: Full Fledged Proposal"
3. Afghanistan Health Survey 2018. (2019). KIT Royal Tropical Institute. <https://www.kit.nl/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/AHS-2018-report-FINAL-15-4-2019.pdf>
4. The Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2010-(2011). Central Statistics Organisation , UnitedNationsChildrensFund.
5. Seven reasons why COVID-19 is having a tougher impact on women and girls. Concern Worldwid. (2022) <https://www.concern.net/news/impact-of-covid-19-on-women-and-girls>
6. Situation Overview. UNHCR - [https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS4/South%20Asia/Afghanistan/2010-2011/Final/Afghanistan%202010-11%20MICS\\_English.pdf](https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS4/South%20Asia/Afghanistan/2010-2011/Final/Afghanistan%202010-11%20MICS_English.pdf)
7. Law on Elimination of Violence against Women (2009). Islamic Republic Of Afghanistan Ministry Of Justice. <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5486d1a34.pdf>
8. Protection of civilians in armed conflict midyear report (2020). UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN. [https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/unama\\_poc\\_midyear\\_report\\_2020\\_-\\_27\\_july-revised\\_10\\_august.pdf](https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/unama_poc_midyear_report_2020_-_27_july-revised_10_august.pdf)
9. Afghanistan demographic and health survey (2017). Central Statistics Organization Ansari Watt, Kabul, Afghanistan Ministry of Public H. ealth Wazir Akbar Khan, Kabul, Afghanistan. [https://www.rhsupplies.org/uploads/tx\\_rhscpublications/Afghanistan\\_-\\_2017.pdf](https://www.rhsupplies.org/uploads/tx_rhscpublications/Afghanistan_-_2017.pdf)
10. [https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/unama\\_poc\\_midyear\\_report\\_2020\\_-\\_27\\_july-revised\\_10\\_august..pdf](https://unama.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/unama_poc_midyear_report_2020_-_27_july-revised_10_august..pdf)
11. <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5486d1a34.pdf>
12. [https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS4/South%20Asia/Afghanistan/2010-2011/Final/Afghanistan%202010-11%20MICS\\_English.pdf](https://mics-surveys-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/MICS4/South%20Asia/Afghanistan/2010-2011/Final/Afghanistan%202010-11%20MICS_English.pdf)
13. [https://www.rhsupplies.org/uploads/tx\\_rhscpublications/Afghanistan\\_-\\_2017.pdf](https://www.rhsupplies.org/uploads/tx_rhscpublications/Afghanistan_-_2017.pdf)



Info@mgtwell.com  
mgtwell@aim.com



+93 781 266 164



House#43, Pule Sorkh, Karte 3, PD#6,  
Kabul Afghanistan