

Prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls with disabilities in Bangladesh (PROVA)

Bangladesh, South-Asia

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Acronyms

ARROW	Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Center for Women
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
COVID	Coronavirus disease
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DLAC	District Legal Aid Committee
EVAW/G	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
FEE	Final External Evaluation
FGD	Focus Groups Discussion
GEF	The Generation Equality Forum
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HRC	Human Rights Commission
IDI	In-depth Interview
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
KII	Key Informant Interview
LMIC	Low and Low Middle Income Countries
MJF	Manusher Jonno Foundation
NCDW	National Council of Women with Disabilities
NGO	Non-Government Organization
ODK	Open Data Kit
OPD/DPO	Organizations of persons with disabilities

PROVA	Protection against Violence Against Women and Girls with Disabilities in Bangladesh
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RHRN	Right Here Right Now Network
PSEA/SH	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse /Sexual Harassment
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
ToR	Terms of reference
UN	The United Nations
UNTF	United Nations Trust Fund
WDDF	Women with Disabilities Development Foundation
WGWD	Women and girls with disabilities

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Disclaimer

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Executive Summary

The Protection against Violence Against Women and Girls with Disabilities in Bangladesh (PROVA) project, implemented by the Women with Disabilities Development Foundation (WDDF) and the Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Center for Women (ARROW), aimed to ensure access to justice for WGWD facing violence, abuse, neglect, discrimination, and exploitation. (PROVA and the Project will be used interchangeably from hereafter),

The key outcomes of PROVA initiatives are as follows:

Outcome 1: Community support for WGWD has increased.

The evaluation findings indicate that the project has successfully achieved Outcome 1, with a noticeable increase in community support for WGWD. The interventions effectively raised awareness and knowledge about disability rights, redress for abuse, and reproductive health among WGWD. Consequently, incidents of domestic violence against WGWD decreased, creating a safer environment. Service facilities for WGWD were perceived to be more accessible, with increased awareness of relevant laws and special arrangements by doctors. The community demonstrated support for WGWD through various forms of assistance. Additionally, the project played a crucial role in empowering WGWD, promoting their capacities and rights to sexual and reproductive health, and contributing to a positive shift in attitudes towards them. However, to sustain this progress and ensure inclusivity, more efforts are required to address multiple disabilities and facilitate equal access to education, healthcare, livelihood, independent living, inclusion, and justice for WGWD. The evaluation highlights the project's positive outcomes while identifying areas for continued improvement in promoting the rights of WGWD in the community.

Outcome 2: Advocacy for WGWD's SRHR and SGBV has become stronger.

The evaluation findings indicate that the project has effectively strengthened advocacy for the sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) of WGWD while addressing the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV). The interventions led to increased awareness, knowledge, and support for WGWD, contributing to a safer environment. Service facilities are now considered more accessible and available, with growing community support for WGWD. However, the project should adopt more inclusive approaches to address the specific needs and barriers faced by WGWD comprehensively. Although the project has shown positive impacts and sustainability factors, further evaluation is required to gain a comprehensive understanding of its effectiveness.

Outcome 3: WGWD are empowered to realize their rights to SRHR, to be free from violence, abuse, and their right to be protected by law.

The evaluation findings indicate positive progress in empowering WGWD to exercise their rights to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and freedom from violence. The interventions have significantly increased awareness and knowledge about disability rights and reduced domestic violence against WGWD. Service facilities and community support have improved, although some accessibility barriers remain. The project emphasizes the need for an inclusive and intersectional approach to address the diverse needs and challenges faced by WGWD. Efforts to promote hygiene, healthcare, and economic stability require consideration of individual circumstances and the impacts of crises like the COVID-19 pandemic. The project has made sustainable impacts through community knowledge and skills development, but further evaluation is needed. Overall, raising awareness, improving access, and enhancing support are essential to achieve gender equity and uphold human rights for WGWD.

Outcome 4: The Bangladeshi government is encouraged to act on its national, regional and international commitment to upholding the rights of WGWD.

The evaluation findings reveal that the PROVA project has effectively encouraged the Bangladeshi government to act on its national, regional, and international commitment to upholding the rights of WGWD. The project's interventions successfully raised awareness and knowledge about disability rights, avenues for redress in cases of abuse, and reproductive health among WGWD. Consequently, service facilities have become more available and accessible to WGWD, and the community's support has played a pivotal role in this positive transformation. However, certain challenges and barriers persist, including negative societal attitudes, limited accessibility to healthcare facilities, and the economic impact aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

To ensure the sustainability of these achievements, further evaluation and documentation of the project's impact on individual WGWD are imperative. Additionally, addressing the challenges and limitations will be crucial for the long-term implementation of the project's goals. Greater efforts are required to promote gender equality and human rights, ensuring equal access to education, healthcare, livelihoods, independent living, inclusion, and justice for WGWD.

The evaluation serves as a comprehensive assessment of the project's impact on the rights of WGWD in Bangladesh. It highlights the project's successes in encouraging the government to fulfill its commitments and advocates for continued dedication to promoting the rights and well-being of WGWD in the country.

The evaluation focused on measuring:

1. Effectiveness,
2. Relevance,
3. Efficiency,
4. Sustainability,
5. Impact,
6. Knowledge generation, and
7. Gender equality and human rights.

Throughout the project's duration, diligent efforts were made to raise awareness, gather evidence, and advocate for the rights of WGWD. The project reached out to 1710 WGWD in the Bogura district, employing a diverse range of strategies.

This comprehensive report comprises seven distinct sections, meticulously detailing the project's significant impact on the rights of WGWD. The effectiveness section highlights the remarkable increase in awareness and knowledge about disability rights, reproductive health, and avenues for abuse redress among WGWD. The second section addresses the availability of service facilities and the substantial support from the community for WGWD. The third section delves into the challenges faced by WGWD in the context of SRHR and GBV. The efficiency section provides valuable insights into the accessibility of hygiene items, medical facilities, and the economic repercussions of crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Lastly, the report explores the project's sustainability, underscoring the necessity for continued efforts and the active involvement of stakeholders. The report emphasizes the importance of inclusivity, accessibility, and individual circumstances in shaping policies, ultimately fostering an equitable and supportive environment for the realisation of WGWD's rights.

The Knowledge Generation component critically examines the project's capacity to generate and effectively apply knowledge. It involves an evaluation of whether the project employed robust methodologies to gather comprehensive data, insights, and evidence pertaining to the experiences, needs, and challenges encountered by Women and Girls with Disabilities (WGWD). Additionally, this assessment delves into how this knowledge was strategically harnessed to shape decision-making processes and drive impactful interventions. On a parallel note, the dimension of Gender Equality and Human Rights accentuates the project's unwavering dedication to advancing the principles of gender equality and human rights. It involves a meticulous appraisal of how the project meticulously considered and tactfully addressed the

distinct vulnerabilities and entitlements of WGWD within the broader framework of gender equality and human rights. This evaluation scrutinizes whether the project's initiatives were all-encompassing, aimed at dismantling prevailing discriminatory practices and barriers, thus creating an environment of inclusivity and equity.

The evaluation findings yielded encouraging results, affirming the project's positive impact in enhancing awareness, knowledge, and support for disability rights, while effectively addressing abuse and improving reproductive health among WGWD. However, the evaluation also shed light on disparities in accessing essential hygiene items and healthcare services, exacerbated by the adverse economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. To address these issues, the evaluation provided well-considered recommendations for stakeholders, including government ministries, the health sector, and NGOs. These recommendations emphasized the importance of creating awareness, ensuring accessible education, improving healthcare services, and securing funding to sustain the project's initiatives.

The evaluation employed a rigorous mixed-methods approach, integrating surveys, focus group discussions (FGDs), and key informant interviews (KIIs) to gather comprehensive data. The report expertly presents survey results and qualitative insights, encompassing effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, impact, and knowledge generation, all while maintaining a special focus on gender equality and human rights. The project successfully engaged various stakeholders at the national level, contributing significantly to the promotion of the rights of WGWD.

In conclusion, the evaluation emphasizes the ongoing need for persistent efforts in upholding the rights of WGWD, addressing existing barriers, and promoting inclusivity across different sectors and services. By implementing the evaluation's well-considered recommendations, stakeholders can continue their invaluable work in supporting WGWD and ensuring equal rights and opportunities for all.

Furthermore, PROVA undertook commendable regional and global level activities. Regional consultations were thoughtfully arranged to develop an SRHR and disability module, a groundbreaking initiative that not only bolstered capacity-strengthening efforts at the national level but also served as a regional resource for trainers on disability rights. This unprecedented endeavor significantly benefited many partners of ARROW. Additionally, the development and dissemination of the ARROW for Change (AFC) journal titled "Women With Disabilities: Disabled, Sexual, Reproductive" stands as another laudable initiative. It actively involved regional partners, activists, and women's rights advocates, serving as a knowledge resource with an intersectional approach, making an important contribution to the growing literature on sexuality and SRHR for WGWD. The availability of an accessible Bangla translation further ensures that persons with disabilities can readily access this valuable resource.

In terms of advocacy, mobilization, and influence, WDDF's active presence at the Generation Equality Forum (GEF) allowed them to become part of the civil society accountability framework and hold a core membership in the GEF regional network. At the regional level, ARROW's success in identifying a pool of specialists who are also members of the WGWD community has been instrumental in facilitating discussions on the intersection between SRHR and disability at both regional and global levels. Currently, ARROW has experts from Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, and the ASEAN disabilities forum, further strengthening their capacity. In support of WDDF, ARROW ensured that WDDF's representation as an advocate for WGWD was secured at all necessary venues during ARROW's advocacy efforts at regional and global levels.

As a result, they have become part of various partnerships, coalitions, and networks that contribute to the sustainability of the overall project goal, ensuring continued discussions and advocacy for change concerning the SRHR of WGWD and the prevention of all forms of violence against them:

1. The Generation Equality Forum (GEF), initiated in Mexico in March 2020 and culminating in Paris in July, launched a global acceleration plan for gender equality over five years. As a co-leader and commitment maker of the SRHR Action Coalition, ARROW organized several regional consultations and invited CSOs, including WDDF, to collaborate with like-minded organizations working on these issues. This allowed for coordinated actions, fostering an environment for sharing and learning from Asia and other regions to advance the cause of gender equality. With a focus on combating SGBV and addressing prejudice experienced by WGWD while respecting their SRHR, WDDF is now recognized as a committed advocate in the fight to end gender-based violence.
2. WDDF actively participated in the official side event of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), with a specific focus on the inclusion of adolescent girls with disabilities.
3. Several thematic submissions on gender, disability, and SRHR were made to the Human Rights Commission (HRC).

These engagements have significantly bolstered the project's impact and ensured its continued momentum in advocating for the SRHR of WGWD and eliminating all forms of violence against them. Through collaborative efforts and strategic partnerships, WDDF and ARROW are making meaningful strides towards gender equality and promoting the rights of WGWD on regional and global platforms.

Understanding the Impact and Sharing Best Practices: The evaluation aims to comprehensively assess the initiatives' impact and draw valuable lessons for future interventions benefiting WGWD. This element underscores the significance of evaluating the outcomes and achievements of the project to foster continuous improvement and facilitate knowledge sharing.

Identifying Strategies and Evaluating their Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Relevance: The evaluation seeks to uncover the strategies employed by the project and rigorously assess their effectiveness, efficiency, and relevance. This element highlights the importance of evaluating the project's approach to determine its success in achieving the desired goals.

Measuring Results and Evaluating Gender Equality and Human Rights: The evaluation strives to measure the tangible results achieved by the project, particularly in advancing gender equality and upholding human rights for WGWD. This element emphasizes the evaluation's focus on assessing the project's impact in promoting equal rights and opportunities.

Assessing Alignment and Sustainability: The evaluation examines how well the project's results align with its intended impact and objectives. It also evaluates the sustainability of the initiative to ensure long-lasting benefits. Moreover, the evaluation provides an opportunity to make recommendations for enhancing the quality of life for the targeted beneficiaries, underscoring the value of the PROVA initiative.

Exploring the Impact of COVID-19: The evaluation delves into the ramifications of the COVID-19 pandemic on the project's implementation and outcomes. This element acknowledges the need to understand the relevance of any adaptations made and identify best practices for navigating the challenges posed by the pandemic.

Overall, the report accentuates the importance of considering individual circumstances, accessibility and affordability issues, and the economic impact of crises like the COVID-19 pandemic when designing policies and interventions. It suggests that the project had a positive impact on empowering WGWD regarding their rights to sexual and reproductive health and safety.

Evaluation Design:

To conduct the evaluation, a rigorous mixed-methods design was employed, encompassing surveys, focus group discussions, and interviews with diverse stakeholders such as WGWD, survivors, community members, and leaders. The evaluation report presents a comprehensive blend of survey findings and qualitative data, focusing on effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, impact, and knowledge generation, with particular emphasis on promoting gender equality and human rights. The project demonstrated successful engagement with 1710 WGWD and diverse stakeholders at the national level, including justice sector actors, local government representatives, service providers, media, teachers, and disability rights advocates.

Key Findings

The project interventions have had a profound impact on increasing awareness about the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly WGWD, within the community. Notably, WGWD have become more knowledgeable about disability rights, avenues for redress in cases of abuse, and reproductive health, resulting in a notable decrease in family violence against them. Although there has been improvement in the availability and accessibility of service facilities for WGWD, challenges persist, primarily due to reluctance from drivers and doctors to accommodate their needs. While the project has successfully raised awareness about the rights of WGWD, disparities still exist in addressing the needs of those with multiple disabilities and fragile conditions.

The findings from surveys and qualitative research have highlighted crucial issues, including the accessibility and affordability of hygiene items, medical facilities, and the economic impact of crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The project's comprehensive interventions, inclusive training programs, and active engagement with stakeholders have significantly contributed to the long-term promotion of WGWD's rights. However, further evaluation is necessary to assess the sustainability of these efforts.

Remarkably, the project's positive impact is evident in the reduction of violence against WGWD and a noticeable change in attitudes towards them within the community. Nevertheless, continuous efforts are required to ensure gender equity and uphold human rights for WGWD by removing barriers that impede their full participation in all aspects of community life. This will ultimately foster an inclusive and empowering environment for WGWD, affirming their rightful place in society.

Key Recommendations from the evaluation:

The evaluation of the PROVA project has yielded critical recommendations to further enhance the rights and well-being of WGWD. These recommendations are vital for the continued progress and empowerment of WGWD in our society:

- Conduct targeted awareness campaigns at the community level to disseminate essential information about government services, reporting mechanisms for gender-based violence (SGBV), mobility rights, and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services tailored to the specific needs of WGWD.
- Ensure accessible education opportunities for girls with disabilities and sensitize caregivers to actively support and accompany them in their educational pursuits, promoting an inclusive learning environment.

- Raise awareness among public health professionals about disability rights and the need to provide extra care and support for WGWD, ensuring their access to quality healthcare services.
- Monitor and address barriers in obtaining disability cards and allowances, ensuring that WGWD face no obstacles in exercising their rights to these essential resources.
- Engage men in prevention activities to combat SGBV, recognizing their role as potential perpetrators and fostering a collective effort to eliminate violence against WGWD.
- Advocate for the availability and accessibility of essential health commodities, such as sanitary pads and soaps, specifically designed to meet the unique needs of WGWD.
- Extend the project's presence for another phase to ensure its long-term sustainability and the possibility of replicating successful initiatives in other South Asian countries. This extension should be supported by donors with flexible financial management processes for local organizations involved in the project.

By implementing these recommendations, we can continue to advance the rights and well-being of women and girls with disabilities, fostering a society that is inclusive, supportive, and committed to promoting their rights and opportunities. These actions will contribute significantly to the empowerment of WGWD, enabling them to lead fulfilling and dignified lives.

The comprehensive evaluation of the PROVA project has provided valuable insights into its effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, impact, and knowledge generation concerning the rights and well-being of WGWD. The project's commendable success in increasing awareness and knowledge about disability rights, reproductive health, and measures to redress in cases of abuse among WGWD is evident. Nonetheless, certain challenges persist, particularly in terms of accessing essential services and addressing issues related to gender equality and human rights. To promote positive change, crucial recommendations include targeted awareness campaigns, accessible education, stakeholder sensitization, advocacy for health commodities, and extending the project's presence in the project areas and beyond. Emphasizing individual circumstances, accessibility, affordability, and crisis impact in policy design is vital for an inclusive and empowering future for WGWD.

Intended audience

The evaluation report of PROVA project is aimed at multiple stakeholders, including project funders, implementers, government agencies, NGOs, beneficiary communities, academia, international organizations, media, the public, and policy makers. The report provides insights

into project impact, effectiveness, alignment with policies and goals, collaboration opportunities, and potential for policy influence and public awareness.

Context and Description of the Project

GLOBAL AND NATIONAL DISABILITY RIGHTS FRAMEWORKS

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, established in 1948, recognized fundamental rights like freedom, the abolition of slavery, voting rights, expression of opinions, the right to work and a decent life, legal protection, and freedom from torture, marriage, and family formation. However, it lacked specific focus on certain human rights issues and the protection of particular populations.

To address this, the United Nations had previously taken steps, such as issuing the Declaration on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 1975, declaring 1981 the International Year of Persons with Disabilities, and adopting the World Program on Persons with Disabilities on December 3, 1982, designating 1983 to 1992 as the Decade of Persons with Disabilities. Additionally, the Charter for the Protection of Persons with Disabilities was adopted in 1993. Despite these efforts, equal rights for individuals with disabilities remained a global concern, prompting the need for a dedicated international human rights law.

In December 2001, the General Assembly proposed an ad hoc committee to develop a comprehensive and integrated international human rights charter to protect the rights and dignity of individuals with disabilities who faced severe marginalization and neglect. The committee engaged in drafting activities until 2006, collaborating with representatives from various countries, including Bangladesh. On December 13, 2006, during its 61st session, the United Nations General Assembly made a historic move by adopting the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, aiming to safeguard the rights and well-being of individuals with disabilities worldwide.

Bangladesh ratified the convention in 2007. In Bangladesh, disability organizations (DPOs/OPDs) and NGOs collaborated with the government to promote the protection and dignity of persons with disabilities and ensure coordinated implementation of international laws. They actively participated in discussions in Dhaka, taking the initiative to implement international laws to safeguard the rights of persons with disabilities. Bangladesh also enacted its first law, "The Rights and Protection of Persons with Disabilities Act-2013," to safeguard their rights, and various NGOs and organizations worked tirelessly towards their protection and empowerment.

SITUATION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

According to the World Health Organization's (WHO) World Health Survey 2002-2004, women globally have a 60% higher disability prevalence compared to men. Approximately 75% of women with disabilities reside in lower- and middle-income nations (LMICs). In Bangladesh, as per the most recent Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) conducted in 2016, women are more likely to live with various disabilities, with a prevalence of 7.59% compared to 6.27% for

men. Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) constitute 15% of Bangladesh's population, estimated to be 164.6 million in 2023, translating to a total of 24.69 million PWDs in the country.

Among the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in Bangladeshi society are WGWD. They face a disproportionate amount of discrimination, compounded by both gender and disability-based biases. WGWD encounter direct and indirect discrimination, along with unfavourable attitudes and stereotypes, irrespective of their social class, with varying degrees of discrimination depending on their circumstances.

Despite efforts to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, WGWD still suffer from violence and neglect. Their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) are often overlooked, leaving them vulnerable to abuse and compromising their living conditions.

Violence against women and girls with disabilities often goes unreported and unrecognized due to social conditions and a lack of coordination among support institutions. Securing justice in such cases can be challenging. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated violence against all women and girls, including those with disabilities. NGOs at the national and local levels are actively involved in preventing violence and abuse and empowering persons with disabilities by raising awareness about their rights.

Description of the PROVA project and its interventions:

PROJECT PARTNERS

ARROW: ARROW, a regional non-profit women's and young people's NGO based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, is a partner in this initiative. Since 1993, ARROW has been working to advance women's and young people's sexual and reproductive health and rights, affirmative sexuality, and empowerment through evidence-based advocacy, knowledge dissemination, and community mobilization. Its vision is a world where every woman and young person enjoys their full sexual and reproductive rights. ARROW holds consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UN ECOSOC).

WDDF: The Women with Disabilities Development Foundation (WDDF) is a constituent-led organization that has made a significant impact on WGWD. Notably, WDDF successfully co-implemented the PROVA project in partnership with ARROW from December 1, 2019, to November 30, 2022, with a three-month extension until March 2023. The project was implemented in 10 unions (SonaNarohatto, Nepaltoli, Jorgasa, Kahaloo, Erulia, and Gabtoli) of 5 upazilas (Bogura Sadar, Gabtoli, Sherpur, Sonatola, Kahaloo) in Bogura district, with a focus on preventing violence against women and girls with disabilities and raising awareness about their sexual and reproductive health rights. Through yard meetings and awareness initiatives, the project engaged the active participation of the community. This three-year project was singularly country-based in the South Asia region and directly involved 1,710 WGWD in Bangladesh.

The project held immense significance as the sexual and reproductive health rights of persons with disabilities are often overlooked in Bangladesh, making women and girls with disabilities vulnerable to exploitation. Shockingly, only one out of every five women with disabilities who experience assault disclose it to the authorities, as reported by the World Health Organization (WHO), indicating that the actual level of violence faced by WGWD is significantly higher than reported. Due to a lack of knowledge, fear of retaliation, accessibility barriers, and lack of trust, incidents of violence against WGWD often go unreported, making it challenging for victims to seek legal remedies or support. According to a 2020 study conducted by BRAC James P Grant School of Public Health in collaboration with the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, 74% of WGWD faced psychological violence, while 33.2% faced physical violence, and 10% faced sexual violence. (<https://share-netinternational.org/newsblogs/violence-against-young-women-and-girls-with-disabilities-an-everyday-affair/>)

According to Nusrat Irene, the National Disability Inclusion Officer at Light for the World, many women with disabilities lack an understanding of gender-based discrimination and violence against women. They may not recognize that forms of discrimination include mental humiliation or the denial of fundamental rights. Additionally, they may be unaware of where to seek legal

assistance in cases of violence (Irene, as cited in "A virtual roundtable on 'Gender discrimination and the state women with disabilities: Covid-19 perspective'," 2020).

The PROVA project aimed to address these challenges through a multi-layered approach that included awareness-raising, evidence generation, and advocacy with WGWD, their families, neighbors, and other relevant stakeholders, including justice sector actors.

The overall goal of the project was to empower WGWD, enhance the confidence of WGWD in their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), and ensure their right to be free from gender-based violence (GBV), helping them access justice and receive the necessary support to thrive in 5 sub-districts of the country. By shedding light on this neglected topic, WDDF and ARROW have taken a significant step towards addressing the rights of persons with disabilities in Bangladesh, promoting gender equality, and fostering a more just and inclusive society for all.

The PROVA was designed as an integrated multi-sectoral programme with aims to:

Table 02: Aims of the multi-sectoral programme

<i>Outcome-1:</i>	Community support for WGWD has increased
<i>Activities</i>	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Awareness raising training with 100 journalists of 5 sub-districts (approx. 4 meetings) and 1 on a national level to influence media awareness on violence against WGWD and orient them on the do' and don'ts of reporting such cases including confidentiality.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1: One national training for 50 DLAC and other legal aid service providers and justice sector actors e.g. (victim support Centre police staff, lawyers and court officials (2 days)</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1: 5 - member sub-district committee to meet on a monthly basis</p>
<i>Outcome-2:</i>	Advocacy for WGWD's SRHR and SGBV has become stronger (advocates/trainers working on disability issues, DPOs, local government officials, community leaders)
<i>Activities</i>	<p>Activity 2.1.1: Regional consultation on planning and development of manual</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Produce an advocacy and training manual in English and accessible format (including braille)</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3: To translate and print advocacy and training manual into Bangla and in accessible format (such as braille)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1: Training of 10 trainers on using the aforementioned manual.</p> <p>Activity 2.3.1: To organize 2 two days national level trainings for disability rights-based organization representatives</p> <p>Activity 2.3.2: To organize 2 trainings for 100 DPOs in at least 5 sub-districts</p>

	Activity 2.4.1: To conduct at least 100 Advocacy meetings with local government administrators including those working in Village Courts (Union and Upazilla Level)
<i>Outcome-3:</i>	WGWD are empowered to realize their rights to SRHR, to be free from violence, abuse and their right to be protected by law
<i>Activities</i>	<p>Activity 3.1.1: To publish and distribute a quarterly digital newsletter</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1: Development and print of IEC materials, resource tool including reprint of manual to spread information on available government and nongovernment response mechanism services among other helpful information</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2: To provide orientation to 2000 WGWD (nationwide) on their rights, including SRHR</p> <p>Activity 3.2.3: To set up at least 10 groups of 2000 WGWDs in 10 union in 5-sub-districts to monitor violence against WGWDs on a monthly basis and enable them to act as change-makers at the community level</p> <p>Activity 3.2.4: To carry out monitoring and baseline survey of violence against WGWD on a monthly basis for the first year of project and publish findings.</p> <p>Activity 3.3.1: To have 4 awareness meetings with district level Victim Support Centres in 2 districts</p> <p>Activity 3.4.1: To organize at least 100 meetings for family members/neighbours in 40 UPs of WGWD</p> <p>Activity 3.4.2: To organize at least 9 meetings with UP members and chairman</p>
<i>Outcome-4:</i>	The Bangladeshi government is encouraged to act on its national, regional and international commitment to uphold the rights of WGWD

<i>Activities</i>	<p>Activity 4.1.1: Organizing regional advocacy dialogue on disability rights and annual submission of thematic reports on gender, disability and SRHR to the Human Rights Council and SDG processes.</p> <p>Activity 4.1.2: To establish a separate 10 member National Advocacy Committee for the monitoring of discrimination, violence or abuse against WGWD and to act as pressure group.</p>
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All interventions planned under each outcome were successfully completed. The activities under each outcome have been previously mentioned. Each intervention was carefully designed to empower and build confidence among WGWD in the project area, enabling them to make decisions about their agency and choices while being fully aware of their rights – including the right to be free from all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation, and discrimination. The project made dedicated efforts to promote sexual and reproductive health and rights through various initiatives, including courtyard meetings and awareness sessions. These endeavors aimed to achieve vital goals such as fostering physical well-being, promoting consent, and embracing individual differences.

Initially, the project aimed to target 2000 primary beneficiaries; however, it effectively reached 1710 WGWDs in 10 unions of five upazilas in the Bogura district, which accurately represented the actual number of WGWDs residing in those areas. To increase community awareness and reduce violence against WGWD, ARROW and its implementing partner WDDF actively involved community members, government officials, community leaders, and journalists in the implementation of their project.

COMPARISON OF BASELINE AND ENDLINE FINDINGS: KEY ISSUES AND CHANGES

Key issues identified from the previous Baseline and Endline Surveys include:

- Lack of awareness about sexual and reproductive health (SRH) concerns and services among women and girls with disabilities.
- Prevalence of emotional abuse, with verbal abuse and ridicule being common experiences.

- Significant instances of physical abuse, particularly from intimate partners and family members.
- Women and girls with disabilities at risk of sexual violence, with limited reporting due to stigma and reliance on partners.
- Limited knowledge of SRH topics, including menstruation, contraceptives, and mental well-being.
- Limited access to SRH services, leading to dependency on informal healthcare providers.
- Limited understanding of menstruation matters and SRH-related stigmatization.
- Limited awareness of fundamental rights and sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR).
- Vulnerability to intimate partner violence and gender-based violence (SGBV), with challenges in reporting abuse and seeking help.
- Limited awareness about disability-related SRHR.

Impact of WDDF Intervention:

- Increased awareness of SRH concerns and services among participants.
- WDDF sessions contributed to increased awareness of emotional abuse.
- Participants reported an increase in reporting of sexual violence due to WDDF intervention.
- Improved SRH knowledge and understanding among participants through WDDF intervention.
- Increased access to formal healthcare facilities and reduced reliance on informal providers due to WDDF intervention.

- Improved understanding of menstruation matters and reduced SRH-related stigmatization as a result of WDDF intervention.
- Enhanced awareness of fundamental rights and SRHR due to WDDF intervention.
- Increased awareness and reporting of abuse and struggles following WDDF intervention.
- Improved awareness of disability-related SRHR through WDDF intervention.
- Reduced challenges in managing menstrual hygiene and seeking help after WDDF intervention.

The endline survey has revealed the observed results and the transformative changes brought about by the project interventions:

Table 01: Transformative changes by the project interventions

Issue	Baseline Findings	Endline Findings	Changes in Baseline and Endline	Achievements of WDDF Initiatives
Lack of awareness about SRH concerns and SRH services	82.3% of participants lacked awareness of SRH concerns and services	95.8% of participants showed increased awareness of SRH concerns and services	The WDDF intervention led to a 13.5% increase in awareness	Improved awareness of SRH concerns and services among participants

Emotional Abuse	64.7% of participants experienced verbal abuse and ridicule	23.8% of participants reported being conscious of emotional abuse	WDDF's sessions increased awareness by 40.9%	Reduced emotional abuse and increased awareness among participants
Physical Abuse	45.2% of participants faced physical abuse from intimate partners and family members	43.7% of participants continued to experience physical abuse	No significant change observed in the prevalence	No significant changes observed in physical abuse
Sexual Violence	22.1% of participants reported experiencing sexual violence	38.3% of participants reported experiencing sexual violence	WDDF intervention increased reporting of sexual violence by 16.2%	Increased reporting of sexual violence and awareness among participants
SRH Knowledge	53.5% of participants had limited knowledge of SRH topics	78.4% of participants showed improved knowledge of SRH topics	WDDF intervention increased SRH knowledge by 24.9%	Improved SRH knowledge and understanding among participants
Access to SRH Services	36.8% of participants had limited access to SRH services	59.6% of participants sought SRH services more frequently	WDDF intervention increased the use	Improved access to and utilization of SRH services

			of SRH services by 22.8%	
Understanding Menstruation Matters	68.3% of participants had limited understanding of menstruation and hygiene	92.1% of participants showed increased understanding of menstruation matters	Community mobilizers' awareness positively influenced by 23.8%	Improved understanding and awareness of menstruation matters
Rights Awareness and Awareness of SRHR	41.2% of participants had limited awareness of fundamental rights and SRHR	81.7% of participants showed improved awareness of fundamental rights and SRHR	WDDF intervention increased awareness by 40.5%	Increased awareness of fundamental rights and SRHR
Vulnerability to Intimate Partner Violence and SGBV	77.9% of participants were vulnerable to emotional abuse and less inclined to report abuse	98.2% of participants were more conscious and vocal about their struggles	Increased awareness and willingness to report abuse by 20.3%	Increased awareness and reporting of abuse and struggles
Limited awareness about disability- related SRHR	95.3% of participants had limited knowledge of SRHR specific to disabilities	78.6% of participants showed increased understanding of disability-related SRHR	WDDF intervention improved awareness by 17.3%	Improved awareness and understanding of disability- related SRHR

Dependency on informal healthcare providers	66.2% of participants sought healthcare advice from informal providers	38.5% of participants sought healthcare advice from informal providers	WDDF intervention reduced dependency on informal providers by 27.7%	Reduced reliance on informal healthcare providers
Lack of access to formal healthcare facilities	54.9% of participants had limited access to formal healthcare facilities	72.1% of participants had improved access to formal healthcare facilities	WDDF intervention increased access by 17.2%	Improved access to formal healthcare facilities
Limited understanding of SRHR services and contraceptives	83.4% of participants had limited knowledge of SRHR services and contraceptives	96.7% of participants showed improved understanding of SRHR services and contraceptives	WDDF intervention increased awareness by 13.3%	Improved understanding of SRHR services and contraceptives
Discrimination and violence within households	77.1% of participants faced discrimination and violence within households	59.8% of participants continued to face discrimination and violence	No significant change observed in the prevalence	No significant changes observed in discrimination and violence
Challenges in managing menstrual hygiene	71.5% of participants faced challenges in managing menstrual hygiene	43.2% of participants faced challenges in managing menstrual hygiene	WDDF intervention reduced challenges by 28.3%	Reduced challenges in managing menstrual hygiene

Lack of knowledge about mental well-being and coping strategies	89.6% of participants lacked knowledge about mental well-being and coping	68.2% of participants showed improved knowledge about mental well-being and coping	WDDF intervention increased awareness by 21.4%	Improved knowledge about mental well-being and coping strategies
Limited understanding of SRH-related stigmatization	67.9% of participants had limited understanding of SRH-related stigmatization	92.5% of participants showed improved understanding of SRH-related stigmatization	WDDF intervention increased awareness by 24.6%	Improved understanding of SRH-related stigmatization
Limited knowledge about SRHR rights and entitlements	73.8% of participants had limited knowledge about SRHR rights and entitlements	86.4% of participants showed improved knowledge about SRHR rights and entitlements	WDDF intervention increased awareness by 12.6%	Improved knowledge about SRHR rights and entitlements
Challenges in reporting abuse and seeking help	81.6% of participants faced challenges in reporting abuse and seeking help	48.9% of participants showed improved reporting and seeking help	WDDF intervention reduced challenges by 32.7%	Reduced challenges in reporting abuse and seeking help
Limited understanding of SRH concerns among caregivers	56.4% of caregivers had limited understanding of SRH concerns	83.1% of caregivers showed improved understanding of SRH concerns	WDDF intervention increased caregivers' awareness by 26.7%	Improved understanding of SRH concerns among caregivers

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON PROJECT PROVA

The project target areas were severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic right from the start of operations, leading to potential program standstill. The outbreak had a significant effect on the project's execution, with SRHR issues being overshadowed by the focus on COVID responses. As a result, the project had to adapt to address SRHR difficulties arising from the crisis while also tackling the challenges posed by COVID-19 in 2020. ARROW held several online meetings to assess the country's circumstances and offer support before the pandemic and lockdowns began. The initial review highlighted that the government's response to the pandemic did not prioritize women's health, particularly SRH, access to contraception, and safe abortion services.

The COVID-19 pandemic brought about substantial changes in the operations of WDDF and ARROW. With lockdowns and movement restrictions in place, the government's communication lacked sufficient sexual and reproductive health (SRH) information, impacting the protection of women and girls, including access to time-sensitive services like safe abortion. Both organizations quickly adapted to the situation by transitioning to a virtual setup, which continued even after restrictions were lifted, operating in a hybrid mode. The strong online systems established during the lockdown facilitated this transition. However, the pandemic significantly affected many aspects of the project's work, especially tasks involving data collection and travel within the country. Working from home during the lockdowns posed additional challenges, particularly because all of WDDF's employees are disabled women.

Bangladesh was not an exception to the 'shadow pandemic' of violence and abuse that emerged globally due to COVID-19.

According to the "Violence against Women and Children: COVID 19 A Telephone Survey: Initiative of Manusher Jonno Foundation Survey period: 2020" report, "June survey shows that 34% of the total female and child victims/survivors had never been violated before the pandemic. 3899 women and children out of 11471 became new victims/survivors during the month of July" (Manusher Jonno Foundation, 2020).

Although the precise numbers are yet unknown, newspaper reports monitored by partners on the ground revealed numerous incidences of violence committed against women and girls with disabilities during the lockdown. However, ARROW continued to collaborate closely with WDDF, offering remote support and working jointly to address the many challenges brought on by the pandemic.

During the initial phase of responding to COVID-19, ARROW provided various forms of support, including:

1. Technical support through a series of webinars on online engagements and platforms.
2. Assistance in redesigning and refining activities to suit the context of the pandemic.
3. Creation of the COVID-19 Partner Support Group listserv for information sharing, including funding opportunities, capacity strengthening webinars, advocacy engagement opportunities, and endorsements and inputs to call-to-action statements.
4. Release of ARROW's relief donations to support partners with their COVID-19 response.

In the second and third years of the project, the majority of grassroots activities were successfully completed. Some modifications were made to the activities timetables, but ARROW and WDDF continued their multifaceted efforts to advance SRHR for women and girls with disabilities. ARROW offered technical support in setting up digital platforms (such as Zoom and Skype) for remote engagement in SRHR advocacy. This enabled the project to organize various regional and global virtual conferences, engagements, and workshops.

The core activities of the project are stated below:

1. Discussion with journalists

During the project, several activities were carried out to engage with journalists and highlight the issues of violence against women with disabilities:

A discussion meeting was organized with the participation of the Press Club President, General Secretary, and 40 other journalists, along with the presence of the additional District Magistrate. The meeting aimed to emphasize the media's role in addressing violence against women with disabilities and empowering them.

As part of the initiative, 10 journalists were awarded fellowships of Tk 12,000 each to support their work in reporting on violence against women with disabilities. These fellowships aimed to recognize and encourage journalists who have made a significant impact in this area.

To raise awareness about eliminating violence against women with disabilities, a TV talk show was organized on ATN Bangla, a prominent television channel in the country. Esteemed guests, including the Executive Director of Women with Disabilities Development Foundation (WDDF) and the President of the National Council of Women with Disabilities (NCDW), participated in the talk show, sharing their insights and perspectives on the issue.

To track the impact of the work with journalists over the three-year project period, a comprehensive approach has been adopted. This includes capturing media articles related to

violence against women with disabilities and providing relevant links as references. Newsletters highlighting the work of journalists in this field will also be incorporated to showcase the progress and efforts made towards empowerment through media platforms.

One of many media links is: - <https://bangladeshpost.net/posts/women-with-disabilities-want-space-to-use-potentials-101116>

2. Training of Trainers (Sexual and Reproductive Health Training)

A select group of 10 women with disabilities underwent comprehensive training on sexual and reproductive health, receiving two sessions to enhance their knowledge and expertise. Subsequently, these trained women provided training to the project's targeted WGWD and their families. The first phase involved 10 community mobilizers, and in the second phase, 10 group leaders, along with WDDF officials, actively participated in the training sessions.

3. Group Formation and Monthly Meetings

To foster community engagement and active participation, 90 groups were formed in 10 unions, considering factors such as demographic representation, geographical coverage, and the inclusion of diverse stakeholders. These groups were established to address various issues aligning with the project's objectives.

For effective collaboration and communication, regular monthly meetings were held within these 90 groups. These meetings serve as platforms for meaningful discussions, planning, and decision-making. The criteria for these meetings include active participation from group members, adherence to agreed-upon agendas, and the involvement of relevant stakeholders.

Throughout the project, 14 successful meetings were conducted across the 90 groups, facilitating knowledge sharing, capacity building, and collective problem-solving. By following the established criteria, these meetings upheld a consistent schedule, ensured representation from each group, and encouraged open and inclusive dialogue.

As a result, the regular meetings within the 90 groups have nurtured a sense of ownership, empowerment, and collaboration among participants, contributing significantly to the overall success and sustainability of the Project.

4. Courtyard meetings

As part of the initiative to foster tolerance towards women and girls with disabilities and promote a supportive society, a series of 150 courtyard meetings were organized, each gathering approximately 20 women. These meetings were carefully structured to address specific criteria and objectives related to promoting tolerance and support for women and girls with disabilities within the community.

During these courtyard meetings, meaningful discussions were conducted with neighbors to explore ways to enhance their understanding and tolerance towards women and girls with disabilities. The meetings served as a vital platform to engage participants in dialogue and raise awareness about the challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities. Emphasizing inclusivity, respect, and equal opportunities, the meetings aimed to foster a more supportive and inclusive society.

The meetings provided an excellent opportunity for participants to share their perspectives, experiences, and ideas on creating an enabling environment for women and girls with disabilities. Through interactive sessions and group discussions, the courtyard meetings generated actionable strategies and solutions to address the identified criteria. The ultimate goal was to empower community members to actively contribute to the creation of a society that values and supports the rights and well-being of women and girls with disabilities.

The courtyard meetings were thoughtfully designed to go beyond mere awareness-raising, actively involving community members in promoting tolerance and building a supportive society for women and girls with disabilities. Guided by the established criteria, these meetings effectively addressed the objectives of fostering tolerance and creating a supportive environment.

5. Formation of union committee and monthly meeting

For the formation of the cluster committee, one or two community leaders were selected from each ward, adhering to specific criteria. This selection process ensured representation from diverse segments of the community. The cluster committee comprised of 15 members, including the selected community leaders, forming a union committee. Monthly meetings were conducted by the union committee to discuss and address community-related matters, focusing on predefined criteria for effective decision-making and collaboration.

To further boost community engagement and participation, a series of seven meetings were organized, exclusively targeting 113 group leaders. These meetings were thoughtfully designed to involve key stakeholders actively, seeking their valuable insights in decision-making processes. The selection of group leaders to participate in these meetings followed predefined criteria, ensuring representation from various groups within the community.

The emphasis on criteria-based selection and engagement aimed to foster inclusivity, diversity, and effective representation within the cluster committee and union committee. It provided an ideal platform for community leaders and group leaders to share perspectives, exchange ideas, and collaboratively address community challenges and priorities. This approach underscored the commitment to creating a unified and well-represented committee that could effectively work towards the betterment of the community.

6. Formation of an upazila coordination committee and monthly meetings to eliminate violence against women with disabilities

In the 5 upazilas, an upazila coordination committee was established, led by the Upazila Women Vice Chairman as president, accompanied by 2 journalists and 2 teachers. Regular monthly meetings provided crucial support to women with disabilities and focused on violence prevention, with a total of 5 meetings held throughout the project period.

Subsequently, the committee's composition was enhanced by appointing the Upazila Social Service Officer and 2 Union Parishad Chairmen as members, further enriching the team's expertise. Additionally, 7 discussion meetings were organized in each Upazila, involving 5 Upazila Women Vice Chairmen, 5 Social Welfare Officers, 10 Chairmen, 10 journalists, and 10 teachers. Three meetings were arranged to foster collaboration and joint efforts towards the project's objectives.

7. DPO Training

One 2-day training workshops were conducted, engaging 50 representatives from Disabled People's Organization (DPOs) in the first workshop, followed by another 2-day training workshop with 50 participants representing DPOs. The latter workshop saw the active participation of 50 DPO representatives, with the District Social Service Officer in attendance, enhancing the training's significance and impact.

8. Legal Aid Training

The project organized a training session for advocates, aiming to facilitate easy access to legal assistance for WGWD who are victims of violence. 30 lawyers participated in the full-day training session, which received support and attendance from the Bogra Bar Council President. The training aimed to equip these lawyers with the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively provide legal assistance to WGWD in need.

9. Discussion meeting with police

Under the leadership of the Bogura District Superintendent of Police, a discussion meeting was organized, involving 40 police personnel. The objective of the meeting was to discuss and strategize the necessary measures to reduce violence against women with disabilities.

10. Discussion meeting with Union Parishad

Multiple meetings were organized as part of the initiative to sensitize the members of the Union Parishad and ensure fair trial and assistance for WGWD who are victims of torture or violence in the area. Additionally, discussion meetings were held to explore ways to increase legal aid and support for them. Several rounds of meetings were conducted in the project area, with the participation of the Chairman of the Union Parishad and other members. A total of 10 discussion meetings were organized, with each meeting attended by 14 members from 10 Union Parishads, bringing together a total of 140 members.

11. Convention

The convention was successfully organized with a total of 135 attendees, including 113 community leaders. The Chairman presided at the convention where the Executive Director was the Chief Guest and the Upazila Vice Chairman and Upazila Social Welfare Officer graced the occasion as special guests.

Collaboration with BLAST in some activities, such as meetings with DLAC members, village court officials, and local government actors, allowed for innovative approaches to be implemented. This collaboration facilitated the participation of WGWDs from Bogura district and surrounding areas in a legal aid fair. A significant number of 135 persons with disabilities actively participated in the fair, where they acquired valuable information about access to justice and had the opportunity to interact with lawyers dedicated to addressing issues concerning persons with disabilities.

12. Recruitment of community mobilizers

In 10 unions, a team of community mobilizers was formed, consisting of 9 women with disabilities and 1 non-disabled woman. They work as regular employees, diligently carrying out their responsibilities to support the community.

13. Project orientation and training

The project orientation was given to the 10 community mobilizers to familiarize them with the project's objectives and activities. Additionally, comprehensive training on the Code of Conduct, Safeguard Policy, Sexual Harassment Policy, and other relevant policies was provided to ensure they are well-informed and equipped to maintain a safe and respectful working environment throughout the project implementation.

14. Regular Staff (Bogura Branch Office)

The branch office is staffed with 3 officers, comprising 1 woman with disabilities, 1 man with disabilities, and 1 non-disabled man. Additionally, there are 10 community mobilizers, among whom 9 are women with disabilities and 1 is a family member of disabled children. This diverse team ensures inclusivity and representation of various perspectives in the project's activities and initiatives.

15. Seminar

A total of 190 people, including the Bogura District Superintendent of Police, 5 Upazila Women Vice Chairman, 5 Upazila Social Welfare Officers, 10 Union Parishad members (140 members in total), 10 journalists, and 10 teachers, participated in the discussion meeting.

16. Communication on cards, allowances, and other matters

As part of their regular work, community mobilizers played a crucial role in assisting women with disabilities in obtaining various government services, such as Golden Citizen Cards and Allowance

Cards. They maintain regular communication with Social Services Offices to ensure the timely issuance of these cards for women and girls with disabilities. Additionally, community mobilizers actively engage with Union Parishad and Upazila levels to obtain various government assistance for the beneficiaries.

17. Covid-19 support and distribution of winter clothes

During the Covid-19 period, 350 women and girls with disabilities from 10 unions of five upazilas in Bogura district received aid in the form of 12 kg of rice, 1 kg of dal, 1 kg of salt, 1 litre of oil, and 1 bar of soap through other initiatives for the target groups. This distribution program was successfully carried out in the presence of Upazila Executive Officers from the five upazilas, ensuring the smooth delivery of assistance to the beneficiaries.

Additionally, 250 WGWD in the same 10 unions received one blanket and one hundred taka in cash. The distribution program was well-coordinated with the participation of relevant officials, project personnel, and stakeholders.

In Sadar Upazila, 45 women with disabilities received 1500 taka in cash as assistance during the Covid-19 period. Furthermore, the upazila committee provided cash assistance of 1000 taka to 25 women with disabilities in the five upazilas.

On the occasion of Eid, 150 women with disabilities were presented with a special package comprising 2 kg of rice, one kg of sugar, two packets of vermicelli (shemai), 200 gm of powdered milk, 500 ml of soybean oil, one bar of soap, and Tk 350 in cash. This thoughtful distribution was organized by the Union Parishad and witnessed the presence of various government officials, project personnel, and stakeholders who ensured its successful implementation.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

The PROVA project employed a comprehensive approach, utilizing awareness-raising, evidence-generation, and advocacy strategies with WGWD, their families, neighbors, and other stakeholders in the project sites. Additionally, PROVA extended its impact to regional and global levels through various initiatives.

At the regional level, ARROW organized regional consultations focused on the development of SRHR and the disability module, a pioneering effort that greatly benefited ARROW's partner organizations. Moreover, WDDF's participation in the Generation Equality Forum (GEF) elevated their role within the civil society accountability framework and established them as a core member of the GEF regional network.

The ARROW for Change (AFC) journal, another remarkable initiative, involved regional partners, activists, and women's rights advocates, providing a platform for critical discussions and knowledge dissemination.

ARROW's success at the regional level is further evidenced by its ability to identify a pool of specialists who are also members of the WGWD community. This diverse expertise from countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, and the ASEAN disabilities forum, has facilitated meaningful discussions on the intersection of SRHR and disability at both regional and global forums.

ARROW demonstrated its commitment to inclusivity and representation by ensuring that WDDF, as a representative of WGWD, had a prominent voice in all relevant spaces, showcasing ARROW's advocacy efforts at the regional and global levels. This collaborative approach has been instrumental in fostering positive change and advancing the rights of women and girls with disabilities on a broader scale.

As a result, they were able to become part of various partnerships, coalitions, and networks, contributing to the sustainability of the overall project goal by ensuring continuous discussions and advocacy for change regarding SRHR of WGWD and the prevention of all forms of violence against them. Some key partnerships and achievements include:

01. The Generation Equality Forum (GEF): The GEF, which commenced in Mexico in March 2020 and concluded in Paris in July, launched a five-year global acceleration strategy for gender equality. As co-leaders and commitment makers of the SRHR Action Coalition, ARROW organized regional consultations, involving CSOs like WDDF, to collaborate with other like-minded organizations working on these issues. Through this platform, they mapped a course for coordinated actions, fostering knowledge-sharing and learning from different regions, including Asia, to advance the cause of gender equality. WDDF's emphasis on addressing SGBV and discrimination faced by WGWD while promoting their SRHR earned them recognition as a committed advocate in the fight against gender-based violence.
02. UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW): WDDF was part of the official side event of the CSW, focusing on the inclusion of adolescent girls with disabilities.

03. Thematic Submissions to the Human Rights Commission (HRC): WDDF actively made thematic submissions to the Human Rights Commission, highlighting issues related to gender, disability, and SRHR.

Through their participation in these partnerships, coalitions, and networks, WDDF ensures that advocacy efforts for the rights and well-being of women and girls with disabilities continue beyond the project's duration, contributing to the broader goals of gender equality and human rights.

SCOPE OF THE PROVA INITIATIVE AND SCOPE OF THE EXTERNAL EVALUATION

ARROW and its implementing partner Women with Disabilities Development Foundation (WDDF) jointly implemented the Protection against Violence Against WGWD project in Bangladesh, also known as PROVA. The project's main objectives were to ensure access to justice for women and girls with disabilities facing violence, abuse, neglect, discrimination, and exploitation, and to prevent sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Bangladesh. PROVA employed a combination of awareness-raising, evidence generation, and advocacy approaches, targeting women and girls with disabilities, their families, and other stakeholders. The project was specifically implemented in the 5 Upazilas of Bogra District in Bangladesh, which includes Bogra Sadar, Gabtali, Sherpur, Sonatola, and Kahalu. -----

To assess the impact and effectiveness of the initiative, an external final evaluation (FEE) was conducted, following the [OECD/DAC evaluation framework](#), which includes criteria such as effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, impact, and knowledge generation, with a focus on gender equality and human rights. The FEE also examined the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the project's activities and outcomes.

The evaluation utilized the Parallel Convergent Design, a mixed-methods approach where qualitative and quantitative methods are employed simultaneously. This allowed researchers to compare and contrast findings from both approaches, enhancing the reliability and confidence in the observed results. The final external evaluation covered the same 5 Upazilas of Bogra District, where the project was implemented, namely Bogra Sadar, Gabtali, Sherpur, Sonatola, and Kahalu.

Evaluation Purpose Objectives and Scope

Purpose of the evaluation The purpose of the End Evaluation conducted by NextSkills was to assess the "Protection from violence against women and girls with disabilities in Bangladesh (PROVA)" project, which was supported by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women. The project was implemented over a period of three years, starting from 01/12/2019 and initially scheduled to end on 30/11/2022. However, due to delays in activities at the regional level, ARROW requested a three-month no-cost extension, which was granted, extending the project end date to 31 March 2023. The Evaluation aimed to evaluate the project's effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, and knowledge generation. Additionally, it sought to assess the overall impact of the project, with a particular focus on its contribution to gender equality and human rights.

The evaluation purpose was to achieve the following:

1. Assess the impact and effectiveness of the project, considering both expected and unexpected results and examining the results chain, processes, contextual factors, and causality. The evaluation used criteria such as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability in accordance with the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria and mandatory UN Trust Fund evaluation criteria and questions.
2. Explore the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project, particularly its restrictions and lockdowns that significantly impacted project activities and timelines, leading to adaptations and adjustments in various stages of implementation. The evaluation sought to identify how the project successfully coped with these challenges.
3. Provide an objective assessment of the project's design, implementation, and results, including intended and unintended outcomes. The evaluation aimed to deliver credible and useful information for decision-making by project implementers, donors, and partners.
4. Examine the quality of life of the targeted beneficiaries, especially women and girls with disabilities, and gather their perspectives on the usefulness of the PROVA initiative. The evaluation aimed to identify how the project positively influenced the lives of these beneficiaries.

5. Identify best practices and lessons learned from the project's interventions to inform future interventions focused on ending violence against women and girls with disabilities.

The evaluation was carried out to provide an independent and comprehensive assessment of the project's achievements, strengths, and areas for improvement. Its findings and recommendations would help inform future programming and decision-making related to initiatives addressing violence against women and girls with disabilities in Bangladesh.

Evaluation objectives

The evaluation had four main objectives:

01. Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the PROVA project throughout its three-year duration, assessing effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, impact, and the incorporation of gender equality and human rights criteria based on the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria. The evaluation specifically considered the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, which necessitated adaptations in project activities, particularly those involving women and girls with disabilities and their communities.
02. Perform a quantitative and qualitative study using focus group discussions, interviews, and surveys to assess the impact of the project interventions on the targeted group of 1500 women and girls with disabilities, as well as the communities surrounding them. The study aimed to evaluate the approaches and interventions used in the project, following the agreed sample size as defined during the inception report phase.
03. Explore the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the project and examine how the project adapted its programming in response to the challenges posed by the pandemic, including lessons learned from this experience.
04. Identify key lessons and promising or emerging good practices in the field of ending violence against women and girls. The objective was to gather valuable insights for learning purposes and inform future interventions aimed at addressing violence against women and girls with disabilities effectively.

By fulfilling these objectives, the evaluation aimed to provide a comprehensive assessment of the PROVA project's effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. It sought to highlight successful strategies and lessons learned that could guide future initiatives focused on ending violence against women and girls, with a particular emphasis on inclusivity and the rights of women and girls with disabilities.

Scope of the Evaluation:

The scope of the evaluation encompassed the following areas:

01. Assessing the impact of the initiatives and sharing good practices and lessons learned to inform future interventions concerning women and girls with disabilities. This involved evaluating the effectiveness and success of the strategies implemented in the PROVA project.
02. Identifying and evaluating the effectiveness, efficiency, and relevance of the strategies employed in the project. The evaluation aimed to determine how well the chosen approaches aligned with the project's objectives and whether they efficiently contributed to achieving the desired outcomes.
03. Measuring the achieved results in relation to the project's outcomes, with a specific focus on gender equality and human rights of women and girls with disabilities. This involved assessing the extent to which the project successfully addressed the issues of violence, discrimination, and neglect faced by women and girls with disabilities.
04. Evaluating the alignment between the results achieved and the overall impact and outcomes of the project, including considerations for its sustainability. The evaluation sought to understand how the individual achievements contributed to the overall impact of the PROVA project and whether the positive changes were likely to be sustained in the long run.
05. Gathering insights on the quality of life of the targeted beneficiaries and their perceptions of the usefulness of the PROVA initiative. This aspect of the evaluation aimed to capture the lived experiences and perspectives of the women and girls with disabilities who were direct beneficiaries of the project.
06. Examining the impact of COVID-19 on the programmatic cycle and identifying any relevant adaptations and best practices implemented during this period. The evaluation considered the challenges posed by the pandemic and how the project responded to these challenges, including any innovative approaches or adjustments made.

Overall, the scope of the evaluation was comprehensive and covered various aspects of the PROVA project's effectiveness, impact, and sustainability, as well as the well-being and perspectives of the targeted beneficiaries.

Timelines and Deliverables of the evaluation as per the Terms of Reference

Stage of Evaluation	Key Task	Responsible	Number of working days required	Timeframe
Inception stage	Briefings of evaluators to orient the evaluators	Evaluation Task Manager (Deputy Executive Director DED), with oversight from Executive Director (ED)	10 working days	
	Desk review of key documents	Evaluator/s		
	Finalizing the evaluation design and methods	Evaluator/s		
	Submit draft Inception report	Evaluator/s		15 January
	Review Inception Report and provide feedback	Evaluation Task Manager (DED with oversight from ED) , Stakeholder Group and UNTF	5 working days	Revised: By 20 January 2023
	Incorporating comments and revising the inception report	Evaluator/s	4 working days	24th Jan 2023
	Submitting final version of inception report	Evaluator/s		
Review final Inception Report and approve	Evaluation Task Manager, (DED with oversight from ED) Stakeholder Group and UNTF	5 working days	Revised: By 31 January 2023	
Data collection and	Desk research	Evaluator/s	10 working days	Revised: 15 Feb 2023

analysis stage	In-country technical mission for data collection (visits to the field, interviews, questionnaires, etc.)	Evaluator/s	Over weeks	4	By end February 2023
Synthesis and reporting stage	Analysis and interpretation of findings	Evaluator/s	4 weeks		By 30 March 2023
	Preparing a first draft report	Evaluator/s			
	Review of the draft report with key stakeholders for quality assurance	Evaluation Task Manager, (DED with oversight from ED) Stakeholder Group and UNTF	10 working days		By 10 April 2023
	Consolidate comments from all the groups and submit the consolidated comments to evaluation team	Evaluation Task Manger (DED with oversight from ED)			
	Incorporating comments and preparing second draft evaluation report	Evaluation Team	1 week		By 15 April 2023
	Final review and approval of report	Evaluation Task Manager (DED with oversight from ED), Stakeholder Group and UNTF	5 working days		20 April 2023
	Final edits and submission of the final report	Evaluator/s	4 working days		By 24 April 2023

Evaluation criteria and key questions

The End Evaluation team conducted a thorough and comprehensive evaluation of the PROVA project, adhering to both the OECD-DAC evaluation criteria and the mandatory UN Trust Fund Evaluation criteria and questions. The evaluation matrix provided in Annex 1 served as a valuable tool for assessing specific criteria for each project result, ensuring a comprehensive evaluation of the project's design, implementation, and outcomes.

Throughout the evaluation process, the team employed a variety of data collection methods, such as document review, surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions. This enabled them to gather evidence on the project's effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, impact, and sustainability. Additionally, the team integrated gender equality and human rights perspectives into their assessment, recognizing their significance in evaluating the project's impact on women and girls with disabilities.

Remaining impartial and objective, the team sought to understand the project from diverse viewpoints, acknowledging both strengths and weaknesses. Their expertise and experience guided them in analyzing the data collected, allowing for informed judgments about the project's overall performance.

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the team proactively explored its impact on the project and its beneficiaries. They assessed how the project adapted to the challenges posed by the pandemic and evaluated the effectiveness of these adaptations. Moreover, they considered the broader impact of the pandemic on the well-being of women and girls with disabilities in Bangladesh.

The team's meticulous evaluation findings and recommendations were compiled in a comprehensive report, which was shared with project implementers, donors, and partners. The report highlighted successes and challenges, identified areas for improvement, and provided valuable insights for future interventions. Thanks to the team's adherence to the agreed-upon evaluation criteria and questions, the evaluation was rigorous, credible, and yielded evidence-based findings and recommendations.

Evaluation Questions:

The evaluation Terms of Reference (TOR) for the project encompass various evaluation criteria, questions, indicators, data sources, and data collection methods. Among the evaluation criteria are effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, impact, knowledge generation, and gender equality and human rights.

Under the **effectiveness** criteria, the evaluation aims to answer the following questions:

- To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes, and outputs achieved, and how did they contribute to the overall impact of the project?
- How did the community and stakeholders demonstrate support for the project through collaboration and engagement in responding to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) issues during the COVID-19 pandemic?

- What specific adaptations were implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure the effectiveness of the project, and how did these adaptations increase the confidence of WGWD in dealing with SGBV and SRHR issues and accessing support from the community?
- To what extent did the project's efforts lead to increased willingness among surveyed WGWD to seek SRHR and SGBV services, especially during the pandemic, and how did this translate into higher reporting of SGBV incidents and utilization of SRHR and SGBV services by WGWD?
- How was the increased knowledge and capacity of service providers and stakeholders, as well as government commitments to address the rights of WGWD, evidenced in the context of SRHR and disability rights advocacy?

These evaluation questions, supported by relevant indicators and data collection methods outlined in the TOR, provided valuable insights into the project's effectiveness and impact in addressing the needs and rights of women and girls with disabilities concerning SGBV and SRHR during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The evaluation questions under the **relevance** criteria are as follows:

- To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes, and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of WGWD?
- How did the project activities impact the community's perception towards WGWD, and to what extent did they contribute to positive changes in attitudes and understanding?
- In what ways did the project increase the empowerment of WGWD to realize their rights to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and to live free from violence and abuse?
- What specific initiatives were taken by the government to institutionalize regional and international instruments for disability and SRHR, and to what extent did these efforts enhance the protection of WGWD's rights?
- How were program adjustments made based on various reports and findings, and how did these adjustments lead to increased efficiency in stakeholder responses towards SRHR and SGBV for WGWD?

By exploring these evaluation questions, the assessment will determine the ongoing relevance of the project's results to the needs of women and girls with disabilities. It will also shed light on the project's impact on changing community perceptions, empowering WGWD, and promoting SRHR

and disability rights. Additionally, the evaluation will investigate the government's role in institutionalising instruments related to disability and SRHR and assess the efficiency of program adjustments in enhancing stakeholder responses to the needs of WGWD.

The evaluation questions under the **efficiency** criteria are as follows:

- How were the project resources allocated in ways that consider the inclusion of WGWD and meet their differential needs?
- In what ways did stakeholders respond efficiently towards addressing sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) concerns specific to WGWD?
- Was a feedback mechanism put in place and managed properly, and to what extent was feedback from WGWD and other stakeholders incorporated and addressed?
- How were the project activities and results efficient in achieving the goals of PROVA in a resourceful manner?

By examining these evaluation questions, the assessment will determine the effectiveness of resource allocation in considering the needs of WGWD. It will also assess the efficiency of stakeholder responses towards addressing SRHR and SGBV concerns for WGWD. Additionally, the evaluation will examine the functioning of the feedback mechanism and how feedback was incorporated into the project's implementation. Furthermore, the assessment will explore how efficiently the project activities and outcomes contributed to achieving the overall goals of PROVA in a resourceful manner.

The evaluation questions under the **sustainability** criteria are as follows:

- How was the sustained realization of rights and empowerment of WGWD within wider legal, political, economic, and social systems evidenced after the completion of the project?
- What sustained changes in harmful social norms towards WGWD were evidenced after the completion of the project?
- What sustained key achievements of the project were evidenced after the phasing out of the intervention?
- What sustained capacity-strengthening actions, including Training of Trainers (TOT), were evidenced after the completion of the project?

- What sustained initiatives from the government of Bangladesh were evidenced, aligned with commitments to uphold the rights of WGWD?
- What existing knowledge resources can be utilized beyond the project phase for sustainability?
- What are the capacity-strengthening efforts of PROVA that can contribute to sustainability, including advocacy at the national and international levels?
- What outcomes of the initiative can be sustained in the long term?

By addressing these evaluation questions, the assessment will determine the extent to which the rights and empowerment of WGWD were sustained within broader legal, political, economic, and social systems after the project's completion. It will also identify any lasting changes in harmful social norms towards WGWD. Additionally, the evaluation will assess the sustained key achievements of the project and the ongoing capacity-strengthening actions. It will explore government initiatives aligned with commitments to support WGWD's rights. Furthermore, the assessment will identify knowledge resources and capacity-strengthening efforts that contribute to the sustainability of the project's outcomes and advocacy efforts.

The evaluation questions under the **impact** criteria are as follows:

- How were the incremental small changes in policies, legislation, and regulations to protect the rights of WGWD evidenced?
- How were the changes in harmful social norms that perpetuate discrimination, stigmatization, and marginalization of WGWD evidenced?

The evaluation questions under the **Knowledge Generation** criteria are as follows:

- To what extent has the project contributed to the generation of knowledge and identified promising or emerging practices in the field of EAW/G?
- How can these findings be effectively documented and shared with other practitioners to promote learning and replication?

By incorporating these additional questions, the evaluation can comprehensively assess the project's impact on knowledge generation, best practices, and the dissemination of valuable insights to benefit the broader field of EAW/G. The data sources and collection methods, including document and literature review, interviews, surveys with WGWD and community members, focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), and review of endline and baseline reports, provide a comprehensive approach to gather evidence and insights necessary to answer these evaluation questions effectively.

The evaluation questions under the **Gender Equality and Human Rights** criteria are as follows:

- To what extent has the project effectively promoted gender equality and addressed human rights issues for women and girls with disabilities?
- How have the project's interventions contributed to reducing gender-based violence, discrimination, and inequalities faced by women and girls with disabilities?
- In what ways has the project fostered a human rights-based approach in its design, implementation, and outcomes, particularly in relation to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and disability rights?
- What evidence is available to demonstrate the project's impact on advancing gender equality and human rights for women and girls with disabilities within the broader social and legal context?

By incorporating these additional evaluation questions related to knowledge generation and gender equality and human rights, the assessment will provide a comprehensive analysis of the project's contributions in these vital areas. The data sources and collection methods mentioned earlier will be utilized to gather the necessary evidence and insights to effectively address these evaluation questions.

By incorporating these questions, the evaluation can comprehensively assess the project's impact on knowledge generation, best practices, and the dissemination of valuable insights to benefit the broader field of EAW/G. The data sources and collection methods, including document and literature review, interviews, surveys with WGWD and community members, focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), and review of endline and baseline reports, provide a comprehensive approach to gather evidence and insights necessary to answer these evaluation questions effectively.

Explanation of evaluation criteria:

Effectiveness: This criterion assesses the extent to which the project's intended goals, outcomes, and outputs were achieved, and the factors that facilitated or hindered the achievement. It involves evaluating the project's performance in terms of delivering the desired results and outcomes, taking into account both internal project factors and external factors that may have influenced the results.

Relevance: Relevance refers to the extent to which the achieved results of the project continue to be relevant to the needs of the target beneficiaries, in this case, women and girls with disabilities. It involves examining whether the project's interventions addressed the priority needs of the beneficiaries and if there have been changes in the community's perception and understanding towards women and girls with disabilities.

Efficiency: Efficiency evaluates how efficiently and cost-effectively the project was implemented. It considers the allocation of resources, both financial and human, and the project's ability to deliver its intended outcomes with minimal waste. This criterion also looks at the efficiency of stakeholder response, including how well stakeholders and service providers responded to issues related to sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and gender-based violence (GBV) for women and girls with disabilities.

Sustainability: Sustainability assesses the extent to which the positive changes and impacts of the project will be sustained after the project's completion. It looks at whether the project's efforts have led to sustained realization of rights, empowerment, and capacity strengthening for women and girls with disabilities, even after the project ends.

Impact: Impact evaluates the broader effects and contributions of the project towards its overarching goal of ending violence against women and girls with disabilities, promoting gender equality, and empowering women. It includes the examination of policy changes, shifts in harmful social norms, and increased community support for women and girls with disabilities.

Knowledge Generation: This criterion focuses on the extent to which the project contributed to the generation of new knowledge and identified innovative practices in the field of ending violence against women and girls. It examines how the project's activities and interventions led to the identification of novel approaches for addressing issues such as gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health and rights for women and girls with disabilities. It also evaluates the project's effectiveness in facilitating knowledge exchange among stakeholders.

Gender Equality and Human Rights: This criterion assesses the project's effectiveness in promoting gender equality and addressing human rights issues for women and girls with disabilities. It evaluates the project's impact in reducing gender-based violence, discrimination, and inequalities faced by this group. Additionally, it examines how the project's design and outcomes aligned with a human rights-based approach, particularly concerning sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and disability rights. This criterion considers evidence that demonstrates the project's contribution to advancing gender equality and human rights within the broader societal and legal context.

The evaluation criteria provide a comprehensive framework to assess the project's performance, effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, and impact. By evaluating these criteria, the evaluation team can gain a comprehensive understanding of the project's achievements, challenges, and contributions towards promoting the rights and well-being of women and girls with disabilities.

Evaluation Team

The evaluation team is comprised of skilled professionals with specialised roles and responsibilities to ensure a comprehensive and effective assessment of the PROVA project. The team is led by a Senior Evaluator, who acts as the team lead and oversees all aspects of the evaluation. The Senior Evaluator plays a crucial role in the development of the questionnaire and guidelines, conducts literature and desk reviews, ensures safety and ethical protocols are followed, conducts key informant interviews, analyses data, and writes the final report.

Supporting the Senior Evaluator, the Technical Expert is responsible for conducting background research, planning and designing surveys, and analysing data. They also coordinate the work of survey interviewers and data collectors, troubleshoot problems related to nonresponse, and evaluate surveys and methods to improve future surveys.

The Report Editor and Quality Controller play a vital role in reviewing data collection tools, troubleshooting issues, supervising data collection, and ensuring the overall quality and accuracy of the reports.

The Field Coordinator takes charge of planning and coordinating surveys across multiple sites, recruiting project enumerators, and overseeing the data collection process.

The team includes 6 Enumerators who conduct surveys and collect data. They administer questionnaires, ensure confidentiality, participate in data analysis, and provide regular updates to the team.

By leveraging the expertise of each team member, the evaluation aims to deliver credible and reliable findings, shedding light on the impact and effectiveness of the PROVA project in addressing violence against women and girls with disabilities.

Evaluation Team Roles and Responsibilities Table:

Table 03: Evaluation Team Roles and Responsibilities

Evaluation Team Member	Brief Description of Roles and Responsibilities
Senior Evaluator: Shahanoor Akter Chowdhury	Lead the end Evaluation; Supervision of Technical Expert, Report Editor and Quality Controller, and Training Expert; Contribution to development of questionnaire and guidelines; Carry out literature review and desk review; Development of safety and ethical protocol; Review training curriculum and conduct a few sessions; Oversight of all data collection activities and top line troubleshoots;

	Conduct a few key informant interviews; Data analysis; Report writing (Inception and Final reports)
Technical Expert: Md. Mohiuddin Abir	Conduct background research on survey topics; Plan and design surveys, and determine appropriate survey methods; Test surveys to make sure that people will understand the questions being asked; Coordinate the work of survey interviewers and data collectors; Account for and solve problems caused by nonresponse or other sampling issues; Analyze data, using statistical software and techniques; Summarize survey data, using tables, graphs, and fact sheets; Evaluate surveys, the methods underlying them, and their performance to improve future surveys
Report Editor and Quality Controller: Hasaan Bipul	Review data collection tools (questionnaire, guidelines) for quality assurance; Troubleshoot problems at all stages of data collection and assist with modifying protocols or project procedures to address challenges; Review translation of data collection tools; Review of secondary literature and desk review; Supervise quantitative and qualitative data collection; Ensure the safety and ethical procedures maintained in the field; Review and edit reports (Inception and Final)
Training Expert	Develop and deliver training to enumerators and other team members on data collection tools, safety and ethical protocols, and project objectives and methodology
Field Coordinator: Md. Razaul Karim	Plan and coordinate survey across multiple sites; Contribute to literature review and desk review; Recruit project enumerators with previous experience working with women and girls with disabilities and experience in SRHR and SGBV related project data collection and organize training; Translate data collection tools; Review referrals and keep track of intakes from various referral sources; Interview a few key informants; Facilitate a few focus group discussions; Transcription of interviews; Coordinate and manage the collection, delivery, entry, verification, analysis, and reporting of data; Contribute to the design of

	databases, data collection forms, error checking methods, and collection, analysis, and reporting; Develop estimates of time and resources for Evaluation; Ensure that the relevant Evaluation methodology is applied and all study material is handled in accordance with established protocols, policies, and procedures
Field Supervisor	Supervise data collection activities, including monitoring enumerator performance, ensuring quality control and ethical standards are followed, and resolving any issues that arise during data collection
Enumerator: Tania Tazrin, Most. Minara Khatun, Faria, Amina Khatun, Flora Tripty Ratna, Tahmina Minu, Shaila Alam	Conduct surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions with project beneficiaries, project staff, and other stakeholders as required; Administer questionnaires and collect data in a professional and ethical manner; Ensure that data collection tools are properly administered and completed accurately and completely; Ensure the confidentiality of all data collected during the evaluation; Participate in data analysis and provide support to the evaluation team as required; Attend evaluation team meetings and provide regular updates on progress and challenges encountered during data collection; Ensure that all equipment and supplies needed for data collection are properly maintained and accounted for; Travel to project sites as required to collect data

Evaluation Methodology

DESCRIPTION OF OVERALL DESIGN

In this study, the researchers utilised a Parallel Convergent Design, a commonly used mixed-methods design that combines both qualitative and quantitative methods for data collection and analysis. The research design was cross-sectional and retrospective, meaning that data was collected at a single point in time and looked back at past events. Both primary and secondary sources were utilised to gather data.

The primary sources of data included targeted beneficiaries, specifically women and girls with disabilities, as well as community members around them. Quantitative data was collected from these sources, while qualitative data was gathered from different stakeholders relevant to the project.

To avoid repetition of respondents, the end-evaluation survey, key informant interviews (KIIs), and focus group discussions (FGDs) were not conducted with the same individuals who participated in the previous surveys. The implementing partner provided a database of the previous sample, which was then excluded from the survey sample of the end-evaluation.

Qualitative data was collected through FGDs and KIIs, which allowed for a deeper understanding of the perceptions and experiences of the stakeholders. The researchers sought approval and support from WDDF to facilitate the meetings and set up various meeting schedules using WDDF communications.

Overall, this study employed a robust approach that generated rich data from diverse sources. The mixed-method design allowed for triangulation of data, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the issues under investigation. The use of both quantitative and qualitative methods enhanced the validity and depth of the findings, making the evaluation more reliable and informative.

DATA SOURCES

In addition to collecting primary data through surveys, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), the Evaluation team also conducted an extensive review of existing literature and documents. This review included project proposals, reports, and other relevant documents related to the PROVA project. The team also examined policy documents such as acts and laws, human rights instruments, and scientific and grey literature related to topics such as gender and disability, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) of persons with disabilities, and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), not only in Bangladesh but also at the regional and global levels.

By conducting this desk review, the researchers gained a deeper understanding of the project's objectives and how they aligned with the overall planned impact. They also explored the specific interventions undertaken by the project and its effects on beneficiaries and other participant groups. The insights gained through the review were invaluable in informing the subsequent stages of the study.

The information and understanding obtained through the desk review played a crucial role in developing and finalizing research designs, questionnaires, inception reports, and the final evaluation report. This review was integral to the success of the study, as it allowed the team to gather more detailed and comprehensive information, ensuring the creation of a thorough and reliable report.

Overall, the combination of primary data collection and the desk review enabled the Evaluation team to conduct a comprehensive and robust evaluation of the PROVA project, providing a comprehensive understanding of its impact and effectiveness. The utilization of both primary and secondary data enhanced the validity and reliability of the findings, strengthening the overall quality of the evaluation.

DESCRIPTION OF DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND ANALYSIS

The quantitative survey utilized a structured questionnaire to collect responses from targeted beneficiary households. The team followed a rigorous and systematic process to develop the questionnaire, which was mostly pre-coded for ease of data analysis. To ensure representative sampling, respondent size was distributed proportionally in the respective areas using simple random sampling. Face-to-face interviews were conducted to gather responses, and in cases of countrywide lockdowns due to COVID-19, some interviews were conducted over the telephone or through discussions with study authorities, taking necessary precautions.

For qualitative data collection, the team conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and meetings. FGDs involved pre-selected groups of respondents with similar characteristics, following pre-defined guidelines and checklists with the use of participatory exercises. Each FGD consisted of 5 participants. KIIs were conducted with selected stakeholders, each with specific guidelines to examine factors affecting the rights of WGWD, including factors enabling and hindering efforts to reduce SGBV experienced by WGWD. Meetings were held with relevant project staff using prepared guidelines to gather institutional knowledge and validate qualitative data.

A combination of quantitative and qualitative tools was employed, including structured questionnaires for the quantitative survey and semi-structured interview guides/checklists for qualitative data collection. A demographic form was also used to capture respondents'

background information. The interview guide topics remained consistent throughout the evaluation, but changes were incorporated to address emerging themes. The draft tools were shared with WDDF and ARROW for feedback before finalization. Data collection was managed using the Kobo Toolbox application.

Data enumerators underwent a comprehensive two-day orientation/training session, covering gender sensitization, disability, human rights instruments relevant to disability, SRHR, SGBV, survivor-centered approaches, the 'do no harm' principle, data collection tools, ethical considerations, quality control, and data management. The training was conducted by key members of the Evaluation team. Qualitative enumerators were provided with written instructions to guide their data collection efforts.

This combination of quantitative and qualitative data collection methods, along with thorough training and orientation of enumerators, ensured a comprehensive and well-structured evaluation process. The use of varied data collection techniques allowed for a more nuanced understanding of the project's impact and effectiveness, and adherence to ethical considerations maintained the integrity of the study.

To ensure quality control and ethical practices in the data collection process, the evaluation team took several measures:

Orientation: Enumerators and data collectors were provided with thorough orientation sessions to understand data collection methods, quality parameters, and overall guidelines for field data collection. This helped ensure consistency and accuracy in data gathering.

Regular Team Meetings: The survey team held daily afternoon/evening meetings to review and cross-check the field information collected, share findings, and address any discrepancies or issues that arose during data collection.

Documentation and Verification: Detailed notes from Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and meetings were recorded and carefully analysed to ensure alignment with the indicators and goals of the project.

Quality Checks: A percentage (3%-5%) of the total sample was re-interviewed by supervisors to verify the accuracy and validity of the information collected by enumerators. This process helped identify any potential errors or inconsistencies in data collection.

Data Collection Tools: An online-based data collection application, such as ODK/Kobo Toolbox, was utilised to collect and store data. This allowed for efficient data editing, cleaning, and querying, using tools like MS-Excel, to ensure data accuracy.

Data Analysis: The data collected were processed and analysed using statistical software, such as SPSS-25, which allowed for various quantitative analyses like descriptive statistics (frequency, average, ratio, percentage), classification, and cross-tabulation. Advanced statistical tests, including ANOVA, correlation, regression, and factor analysis, were also performed for in-depth data analysis.

Qualitative Data Analysis: For qualitative data collected through face-to-face interviews, a thematic analysis approach was employed. This method involved identifying and analysing patterns or themes in the data to gain insights into participants' perspectives and experiences.

Overall, the combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, along with rigorous quality control measures, helped ensure the reliability and validity of the data collected. These practices adhered to ethical standards and allowed the evaluation team to present a comprehensive understanding of the targeted beneficiary households and their perspectives on the project's impact and effectiveness.



Figure 1: Sampling framework

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE AND SAMPLING DESIGN

The successful evaluation was carried out in Bogura district, encompassing five upazilas, namely Bogura Sadar, Gabtoli, Sherpur, Sonatola, and Kahalu. During the inception phase, strategic steps were taken to ensure comprehensive coverage and representation of the target population.

The implementing partner, WDDF, utilised purposive techniques to identify the targeted respondents from the five upazilas, ensuring they were representative of the study's scope. The survey aimed to collect data from individuals who were not previously selected in the end-line survey of the project, thereby expanding the sample and gaining new perspectives.

To achieve an accurate sample, WDDF provided a comprehensive list of beneficiaries and the previous survey sample to deduce from the new survey sample list. The rest of the population was selected through a random selection process, with the union council considered as the last unit for sample selection. This approach helped ensure a diverse and unbiased representation of the target population.

During the evaluation, NextSkills identified a lack of quantitative data from the community level. To address this, they incorporated more detailed data collection from the community level, allowing for a broader perspective and a better understanding of the project's impact on the ground.

Throughout the evaluation process, NextSkills collaborated closely with ARROW and WDDF to finalise the list of respondents for both the survey and qualitative data collection. This partnership ensured that the selection process was comprehensive and representative, providing valuable insights into the project's effectiveness.

Overall, the evaluation in Bogura district was successful due to the careful planning and execution by the implementing partners. The comprehensive data collected during the evaluation will provide valuable insights into the project's impact and effectiveness, enabling future improvements and expansion of similar initiatives.

The detail of quantitative sample size distribution

Table 04: Quantitative Sample Size Distribution

Name of Upazila	Total beneficiary	Sample/ Upazila	WGWD	Community Members
Bogura Sadar	1710	15	10	5
Gabtoli		15	10	5
Sherpur		15	10	5
Sonatola		15	10	5
Kahalu		15	10	5
Total			75	50

The Evaluation Team recognized the significance of qualitative data in addressing the "how" and "why" study questions and gaining a deeper understanding of the respondents' lived experiences, phenomena, and their context. They understood that qualitative data was essential for exploring questions that cannot be easily quantified and for capturing the complexities of the human experience.

To achieve a comprehensive understanding, the Team employed various qualitative research tools and techniques, including Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). These methods allowed them to engage with participants, gather in-depth information, and contextualize their responses.

The qualitative data collection process complemented the quantitative survey results, enhancing the overall understanding of the research questions. It added depth and meaning to the quantitative data, providing valuable insights into the participants' perspectives and experiences.

To ensure the validity and reliability of the findings, the Team employed triangulation, integrating the quantitative data, qualitative data, and insights from secondary literature. This triangulation approach allowed for a comprehensive examination of the research questions from multiple angles, strengthening the evaluation's overall rigor.

In conclusion, the qualitative data collection was a crucial component of the evaluation, providing a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the participants' experiences and context. By using different qualitative research tools and triangulating data sources, the Team ensured a robust evaluation of the project's impact and generated valuable insights for decision-making and future interventions.

The qualitative sample size distribution is the following table:

Qualitative Sample distribution

Table 05: Quantitative sample size distribution

Tools	Target groups and criteria	Total
FGD (N=2)	Community Mobilizers	10
KII (N=21)	Journalists	3
	Social Welfare Officer	1
	Community leaders	5
	Assistant Public Prosecutor	1

Vice Chairman, Upazila Parishad	1
Members from DPOs /Organizations of persons with disabilities	2
Master trainers	2
National Advisory Committee Member	1
Executive Director, ARROW	1
Programme Director, ARROW	1
Former Programme Manager, ARROW	1
Executive Director, WDDF	1
Project Coordinator, WDDF	1

During the implementation phase of the project in the Bogura district, a purposive technique was used to identify the targeted respondents, ensuring comprehensive representation of the study population. The project covered a sample size of 05 upazilas, namely Bogura Sadar, Gabtoli, Sherpur, Sonatola, and Kahaloo, which included 10 unions.

To ensure accuracy in data collection, the survey was conducted among individuals who were not selected in the previous end line survey of the project. The implementing partner, WDDF, provided a list of beneficiaries and previous survey samples, which were then deducted from the survey sample list. The remaining population was selected through a random selection process, with the union council considered as the last unit for sample selection.

In cases where significant heterogeneous information was obtained, the sample size was increased to ensure comprehensive and representative data collection. For qualitative data collection, the sample size was determined based on data saturation and redundancy, while a 5% sample size was used in cases where homogeneous information was gathered.

NextSkills collaborated with ARROW and WDDF to finalise the list of respondents for both the survey and qualitative data collection. This collaboration ensured a thorough selection process, providing valuable insights into the project's effectiveness.

Overall, the project's implementation in the Bogura district was successful, thanks to the careful planning and execution by the implementing partners. The comprehensive data collected provided valuable insights into the project's impact, allowing for future improvements and

expansion. The successful implementation of the project demonstrates the effectiveness of strategic planning and execution, setting an example for future similar initiatives.

LIMITATIONS OF THE EVALUATION

During the End-evaluation phase, the evaluation team encountered several limitations and challenges that demanded careful consideration and innovative solutions:

Difficulty reaching target beneficiaries with limited mobility and intellectual disabilities: Certain beneficiaries faced physical constraints, making it challenging for them to travel and actively participate in the project activities. Additionally, engaging participants with intellectual disabilities required extra effort and attention.

Challenges in selecting a suitable sample for the survey due to prior interviews conducted by another team: The survey guidelines strictly prohibited the inclusion of subjects who had previously been interviewed by the Endline survey team. This constraint made it difficult for the evaluation team to find a sufficient and unbiased sample size for the evaluation.

Unpredictable weather conditions affecting the implementation schedule: The project was subject to the whims of weather, making it hard for the evaluation team to maintain a consistent timeline for project activities.

Difficulty coordinating schedules and ensuring participation of Key Informant Interview (KII) participants: Aligning the availability of KII participants and coordinating their involvement in the evaluation process presented challenges.

Strategies to overcome the limitations:

Despite these limitations, the evaluation team remained determined and resourceful. They adopted various strategies to overcome the challenges they encountered:

Utilizing multiple modes of communication and implementing flexible schedules: To reach beneficiaries with limited mobility and intellectual disabilities, the team employed various communication methods, including virtual platforms. This approach ensured that all beneficiaries could access project activities and resources irrespective of their physical limitations. Additionally, implementing flexible schedules allowed the team to adapt to changing circumstances and optimize project implementation.

Providing additional support and resources to engage participants with intellectual disabilities: The team's commitment to inclusivity led them to provide extra support and resources to actively engage participants with intellectual disabilities. This ensured their meaningful involvement throughout the project.

By addressing these limitations and employing innovative strategies, the evaluation team ensured that the study's integrity and comprehensiveness were maintained. Their dedication to

protecting the rights of persons with disabilities and promoting inclusivity in the evaluation process will undoubtedly contribute to producing valuable insights and informed recommendations for the project's improvement and future initiatives.

Safety and Ethical Considerations in the Evaluation

Voluntary and informed consent:

All participants aged 18 years and above were required to go through an informed consent process before starting the interviews. The process involved obtaining written consent, with the enumerator signing on behalf of those who were unable to sign themselves, along with oral confirmation.

For participants below the age of 18, the enumerator collected assent from the respondents in addition to consent from their parents or guardians. The enumerator explained the evaluation's objectives and emphasized that the interviewees had the right to stop the interview at any point and provide their consent.

This process is known as "informed consent," which allowed the interviewees to make an informed decision about whether or not to participate in the survey. It was essential to ensure that the participants fully understood the process and that they had the option to decline or stop the interview without facing any negative consequences.

In certain cases, oral consent sufficed, especially if providing a signature or using written language was culturally inappropriate, or if recording written consent posed a risk to the interviewee. The use of oral consent allowed for a flexible approach that prioritized the safety and comfort of the interviewees while obtaining the necessary information for the survey.

Overall, the informed consent process was a crucial step in ensuring the ethical conduct of the survey. It provided necessary protection to the interviewees and allowed them to make an informed decision about their participation in the survey. The careful consideration of each individual's unique situation and cultural background ensured that the consent process was inclusive and respectful.

Protection of respondents and confidentiality:

During the evaluation process, the safety and well-being of every interviewee were of paramount importance. The evaluation team implemented various measures to safeguard the rights of respondents and ensure their physical and psychological safety. In addition to adhering to ARROW's safeguarding policies outlined in Section 10-12 of the ToR (Annex X), the team implemented the following additional safeguards and protocols:

Privacy and Confidentiality: Interview transcripts were de-identified to protect the privacy of respondents. Any identifiable information recorded about respondents was stored separately in password-protected files. The team ensured that all data remained confidential and was not used

without prior consent. Only aggregated findings were used in the report, except for case stories and key informant interviews.

Informed Consent: The evaluation team provided detailed explanations on how informed consent would be obtained from respondents. They also assured respondents that their names would not be made public. For interviews involving children under 18 years old, the team considered additional risks and obtained parental consent.

Training and Expertise: Enumerators were carefully selected based on their expertise in collecting sensitive information, particularly data related to violence against women. The data collection tools were designed to be culturally appropriate and non-distressing for respondents.

Safe Data Collection Visits: Data collection visits were scheduled at appropriate times and places to minimize risks to respondents. Enumerators provided information on how individuals facing risk could seek support from WDDF. Overall, the evaluation team took comprehensive measures to ensure the safety and rights of the respondents and prevent any harm during the data collection process. The team's commitment to ethical practices and safeguarding contributed to the integrity and reliability of the evaluation results.

Additional Support for Vulnerable Groups: Protection of Rights of Persons with Disabilities:

Throughout the contract period, the consultant demonstrated a strong understanding, acknowledgment, and commitment to adhere to the provisions outlined in the Rights and Protection of Persons with Disabilities Act 2013 in Bangladesh, as well as those enshrined in the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The consultant also pledged to prioritize 'reasonable accommodation' while interacting with persons with disabilities, adopting a non-discriminatory approach to foster an inclusive, accessible, safe, and secure environment for all participants covered by the study.

Moreover, the study team placed paramount importance on implementing all essential safety measures during the survey period, closely aligning with the guidelines provided by the World Health Organization (WHO). The well-being and safety of all participants engaged in the study were diligently ensured, taking into special consideration the ongoing challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Findings and Analysis per Evaluation Question

A. DEMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

During the quantitative survey conducted among WGWD and community members, the response rate was exceptional, with 100% of the sampled respondents willingly agreeing to participate in the survey. Among the total respondents, 75 participants were included in the study.

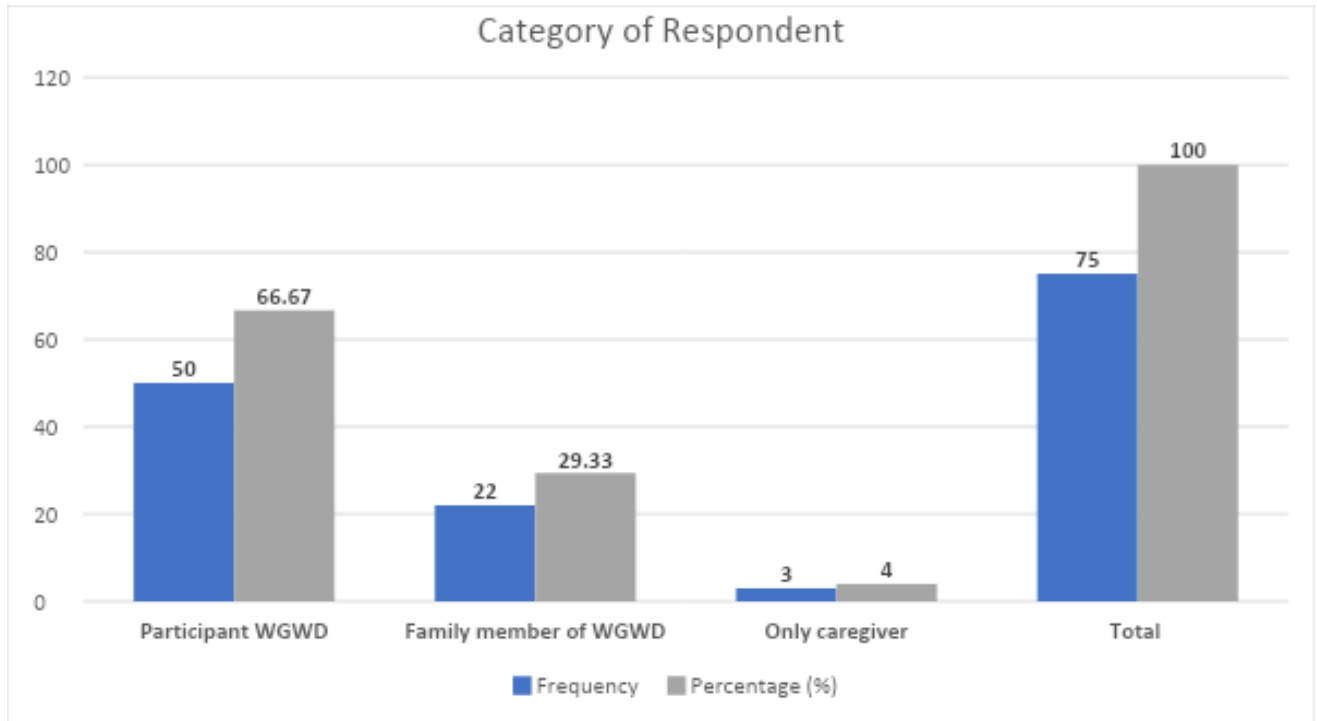


Figure 02: Category of respondent

Out of these respondents, 50 individuals (66.67%) were WGWD, while the remaining 25 participants (33.33%) were community members.

The high willingness to participate in the survey indicates the level of engagement and interest of the respondents in the evaluation process, further enhancing the reliability and credibility of the study's findings. The enthusiastic response from the participants demonstrates their commitment to sharing their experiences and perspectives, which will significantly contribute to generating meaningful recommendations and informing future interventions.

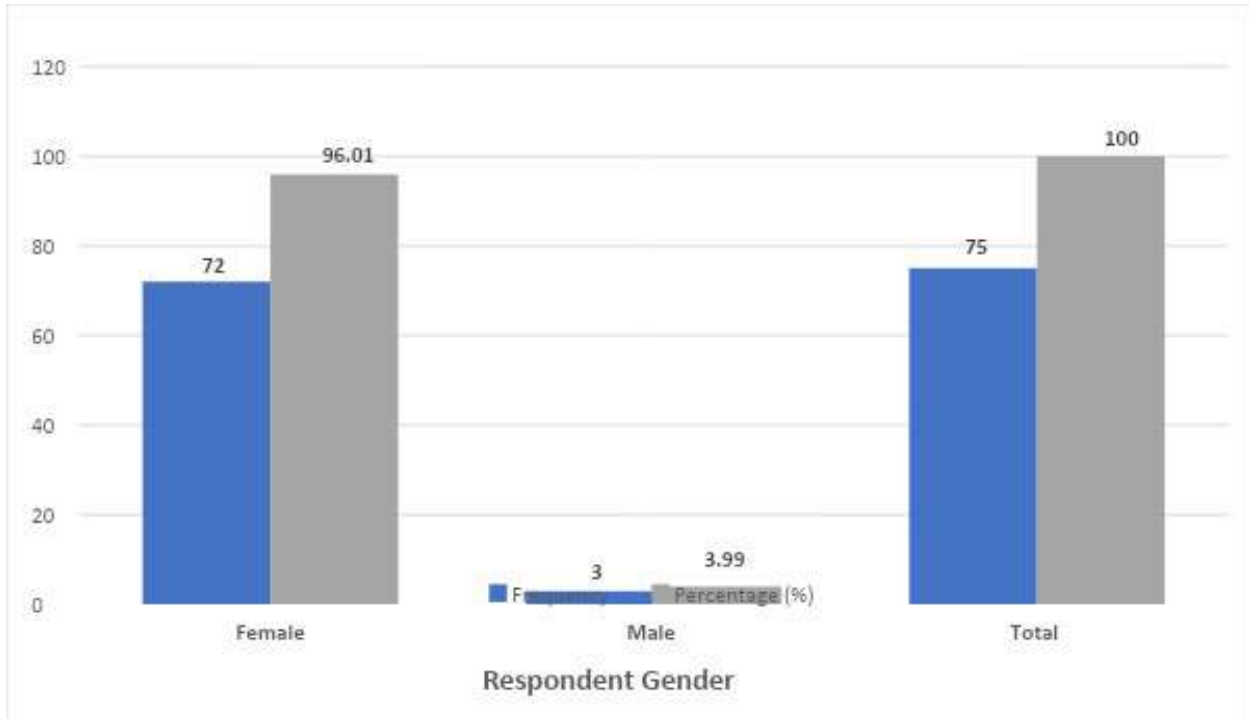


Figure 03: Gender of the respondents

Out of the total number of respondents, a significant majority of 72 individuals (96.01%) identified themselves as female, while only a small proportion of 3 respondents (3.99%) identified themselves as male. This gender distribution indicates that the survey primarily captured the perspectives and experiences of female participants, with male representation being limited.

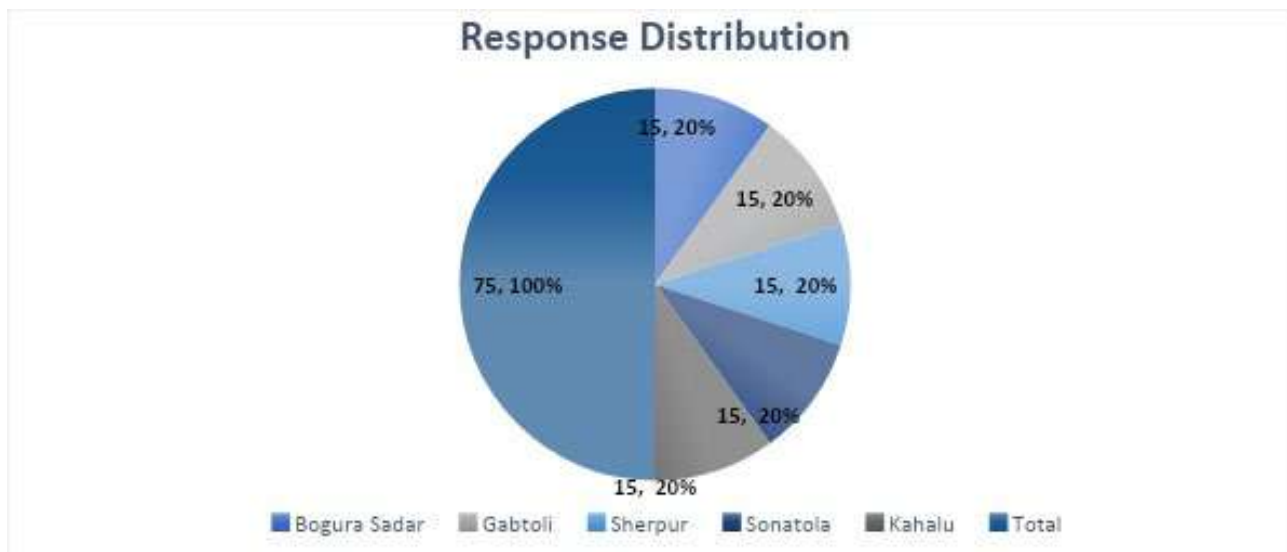


Figure 04: Response distribution

The high percentage of female respondents highlights the project's focus on women and girls with disabilities, as well as their unique challenges and experiences. The gender-specific approach ensures that the evaluation delves into the particular needs and rights of WGWD, addressing gender disparities and vulnerabilities they may face.

The study area was Bogura District of Rangpur Division, Bangladesh where, survey was done in the 5 Upazillas of Bogura District. And they were Bogura Sadar where 15 respondents were interviewed, in Gabtoli 15 respondents were interviewed, in Sherpur, 15 respondents were interviewed, in Sonatola, 15 respondents were interviewed and in Kahalu, 15 respondents were interviewed. Each Upazilla was distributed 20% of the survey population.

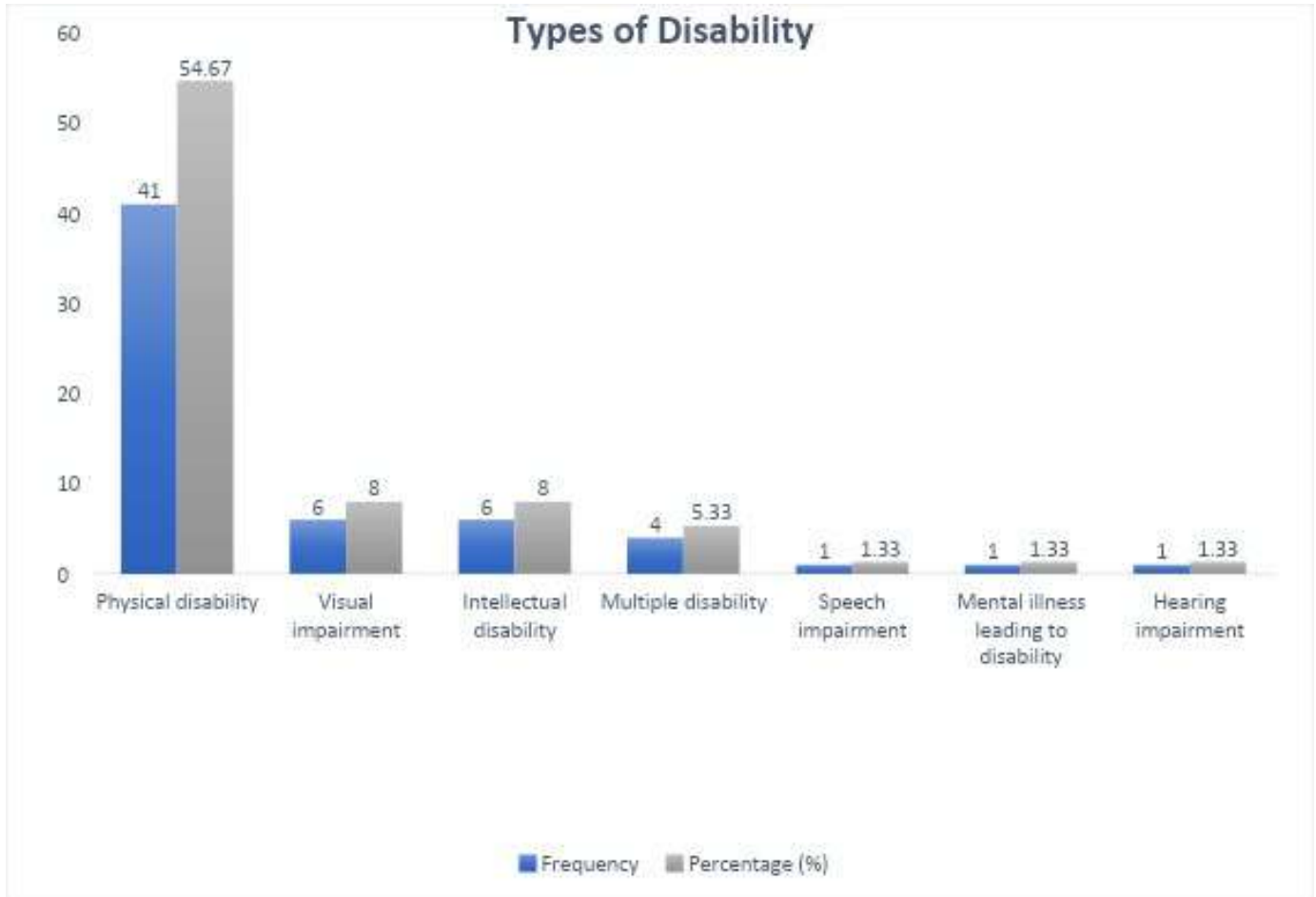


Figure 05: Disability types

In the survey, it was found that among the respondent or community members representing the WGWD, 54.67% (41) had Physical disability, 8% (06) had Visual impairment, 8% (06) had Intellectual disability, 5.33% (04) had multiple disabilities, 1.33% (01) had Speech impairment, 1.33% (01) had Mental illness leading to disability, and 1.33% (01) had Hearing impairment.

Among the respondents, 66.67% (50) were Participant WGWD, 29.33% (22) were Family members of WGWD, and 4% (03) were Only caregivers.

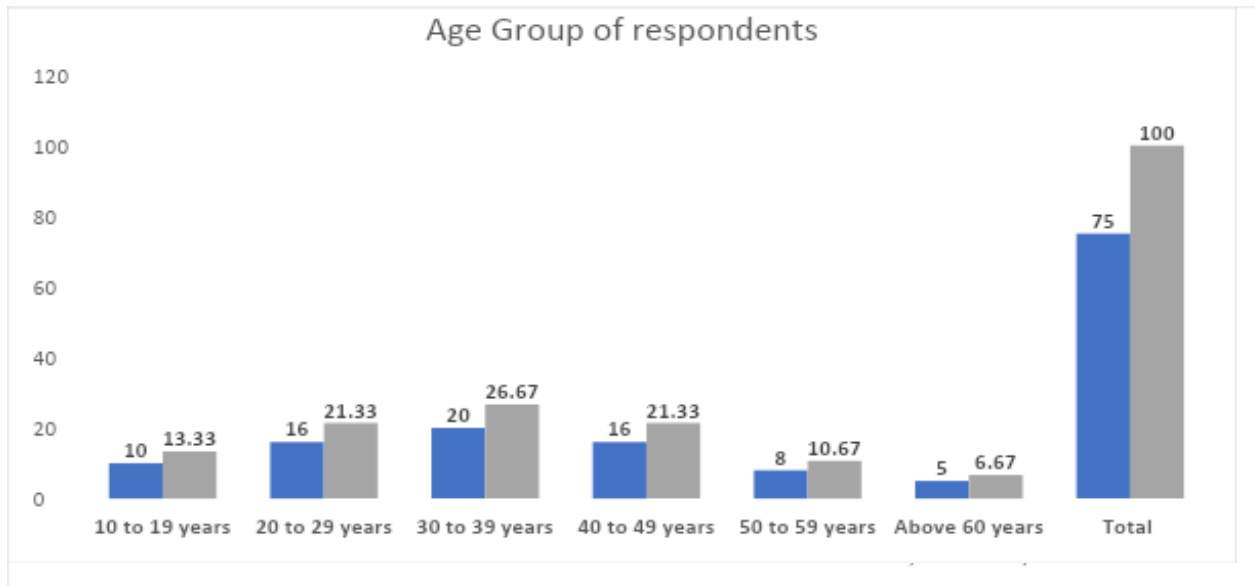


Figure 06: Caregivers relationship with WGWD

Among the respondents, excluding the WGWD participants, 21.33% (16) were mothers, 2.67% (02) were husbands of WGWD, 1.33% (01) were fathers, 1.33% (01) were sisters, and 6.67% (05) were other relatives such as sister-in-law, mother-in-law, paternal aunty, aunty, granddaughter, etc.

Among the respondents, 72 persons were females, and 3 persons were males.

Figure 07: Respondents age group

In the survey, 13.33% (10) of the respondents were in the age group of 10 to 19 years, 21.33% (16) were in the age group of 20 to 29 years, 26.67% (20) were in the age group of 30 to 39 years, 21.33% (16) were in the age group of 40 to 49 years, 10.67% (08) were in the age group of 50 to 59 years, and 6.67% (05) were above 60 years of age.

Regarding religious affiliation, 94.67% (71) of the respondents were Muslims, and 5.33% (4) were from the Hindu religion.

Out of the 75 respondents, the majority, which is 45 of them, reported having received formal education, representing 60% of the total respondents. Meanwhile, 11 respondents, accounting

for 14.67% of the total, claimed to have obtained informal education. The remaining 19 respondents, which is 25.33% of the total, reported not having received any education.

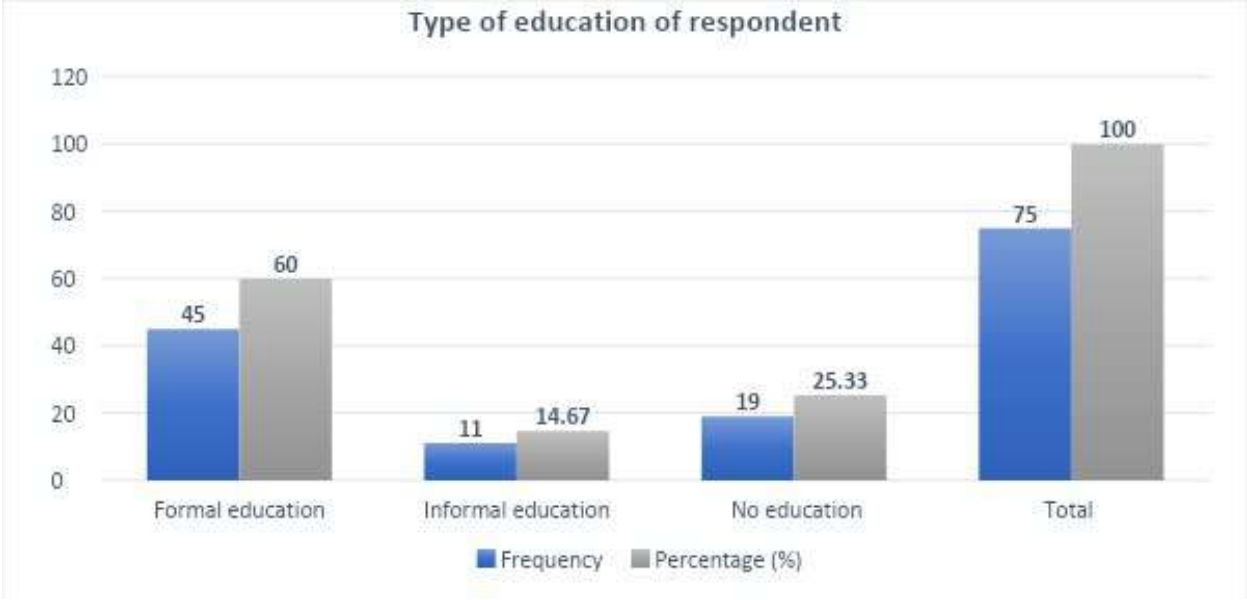


Figure 08: Respondents education

The table provides a comprehensive breakdown of the respondents' education levels, enabling further data analysis.

The "Primary" category comprised 16 respondents, accounting for 21.34% of the total sample. The "Secondary" category had 21 respondents, making up 28% of the total sample. The "College/Polytechnic" category had 7 respondents, representing 9.33% of the total sample. The "Post-Graduation" category had only 1 respondent, constituting 1.33% of the total sample. The "Informal education" category had 11 respondents, making up 14.67% of the total sample. The "No education" category had the highest number of respondents, with 30 individuals, comprising 25.33% of the total sample.

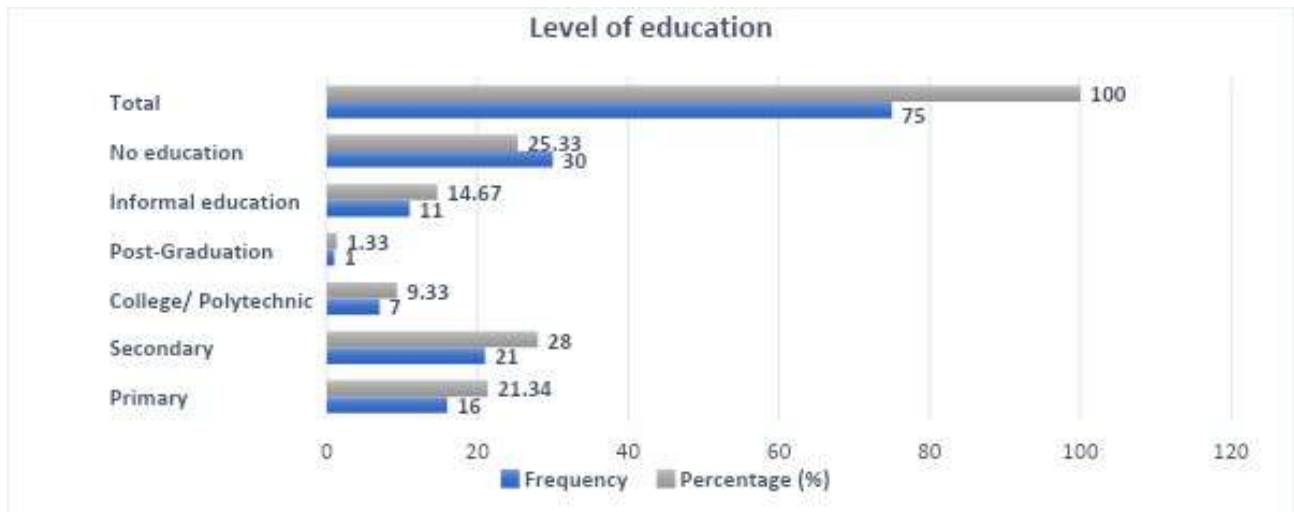


Figure 09: Education level

The survey encompassed data from 75 individuals, and educational levels were categorized into six groups: Primary, Secondary, College/Polytechnic, Post-Graduation, Informal education, and No education.

The table displays the respondents' educational backgrounds and enables analysis of the relationship between education and other variables in the survey.

Among the respondents, 66.67% (50 individuals) were married, 24% (18 individuals) were unmarried, 5.33% (4 individuals) were widowed, 2.67% (2 individuals) were abandoned, and 1.33% (01 individual) were separated.

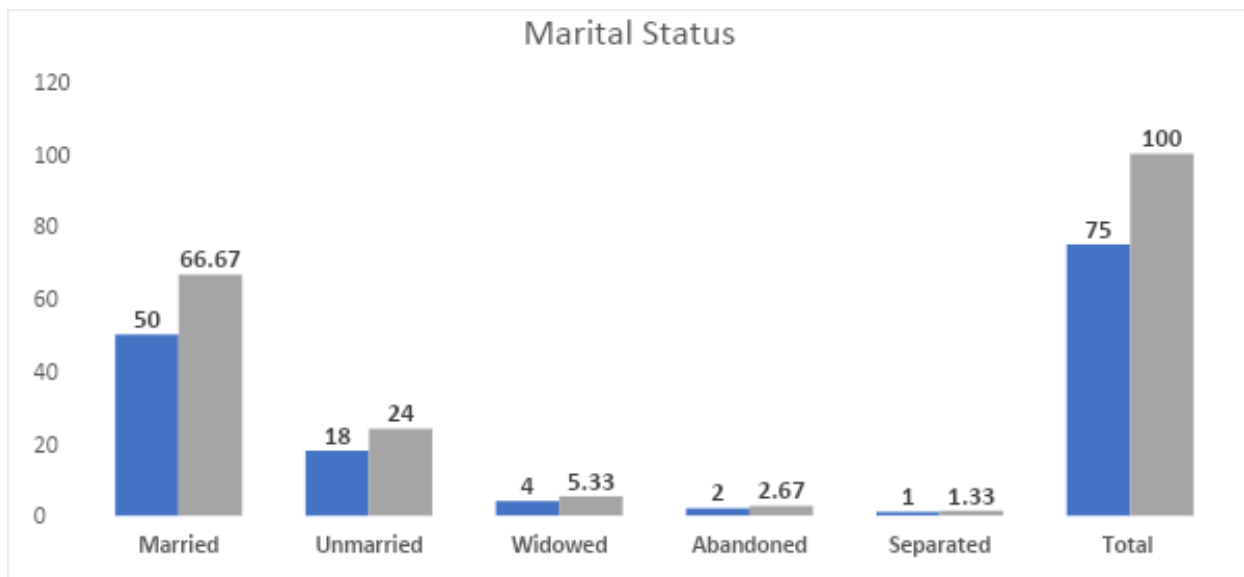


Figure 10: Marital status

Out of the respondents, 61.33% were housewives, 18.67% were employed, 12% were students, 6.67% were unemployed, and 1.33% were dependent on society.

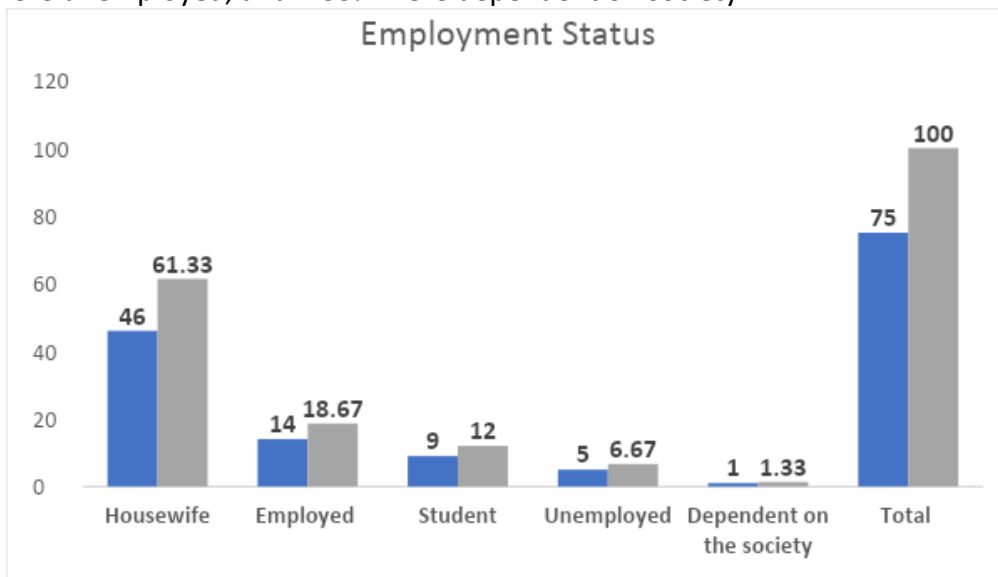


Figure 11: Employment status

Regarding the employment of respondents, 11.97% were engaged in Business/SME/Crafting/Shop keeping, 5.37% (4 individuals) were engaged as Day

laborer/Garment worker/Domestic worker, and 1.33% (1 individual) were engaged in Service (GO/NGO/Private).

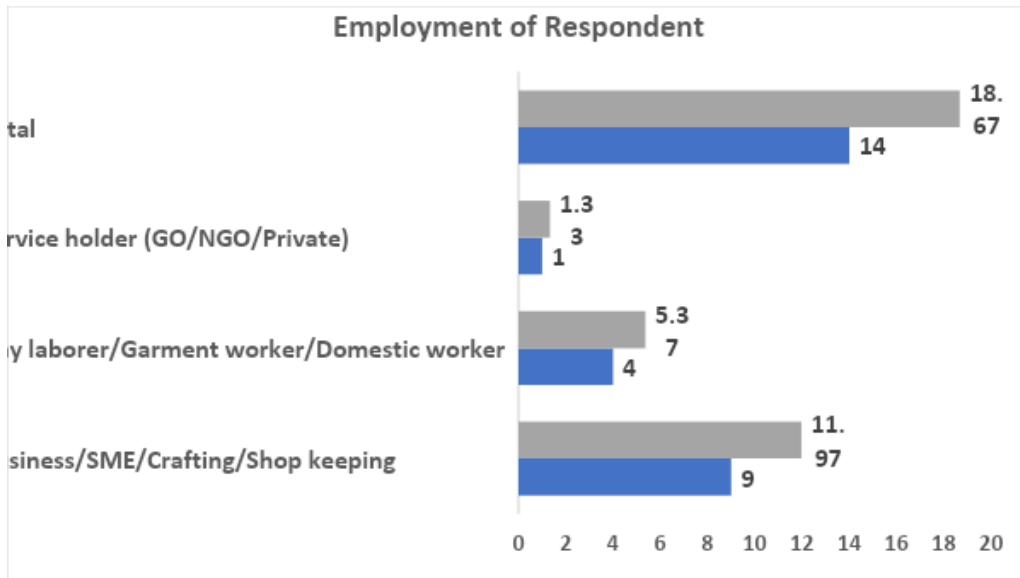


Figure 12: Employment

In 54.67% (41) families, the husband is the head of the family, in 13.33% (10) families, the respondent him/herself is the head, in 13.33% (10) families, the father, in 6.67% (5) families, the

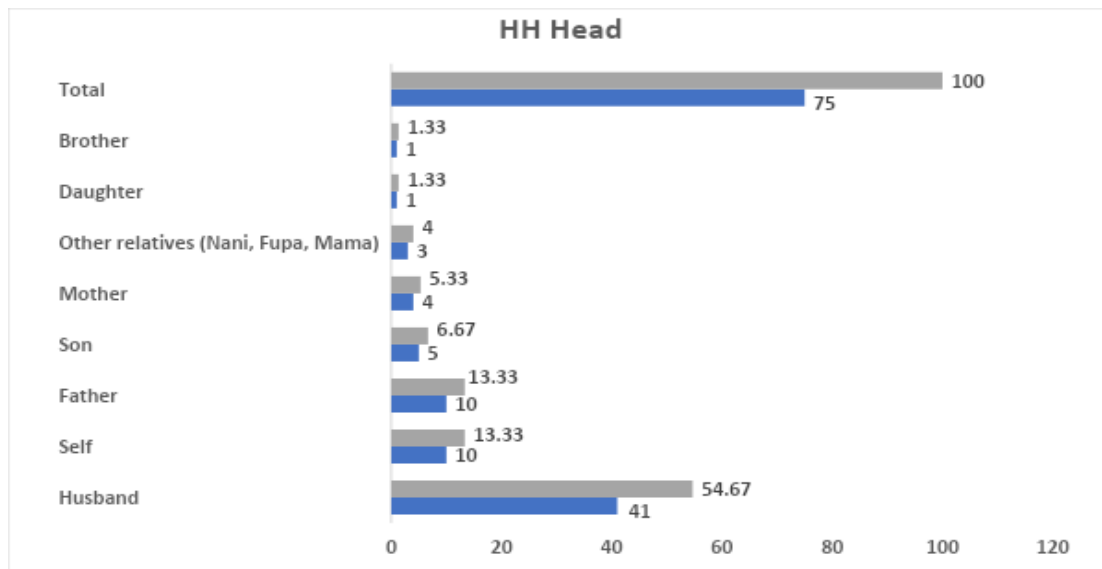


Figure 12: Household head

son, in 5.33% (4) families, the mother, in 4% (3) families the other relatives are the family head, and in 1.33% (1) families, the daughter, and in 1.33% (1) families, the brother is the head of the family.

58.67% (44) respondents are from households consisting of 4-7 people, while 41.33% of the respondents are from households consisting of 1-3 people.

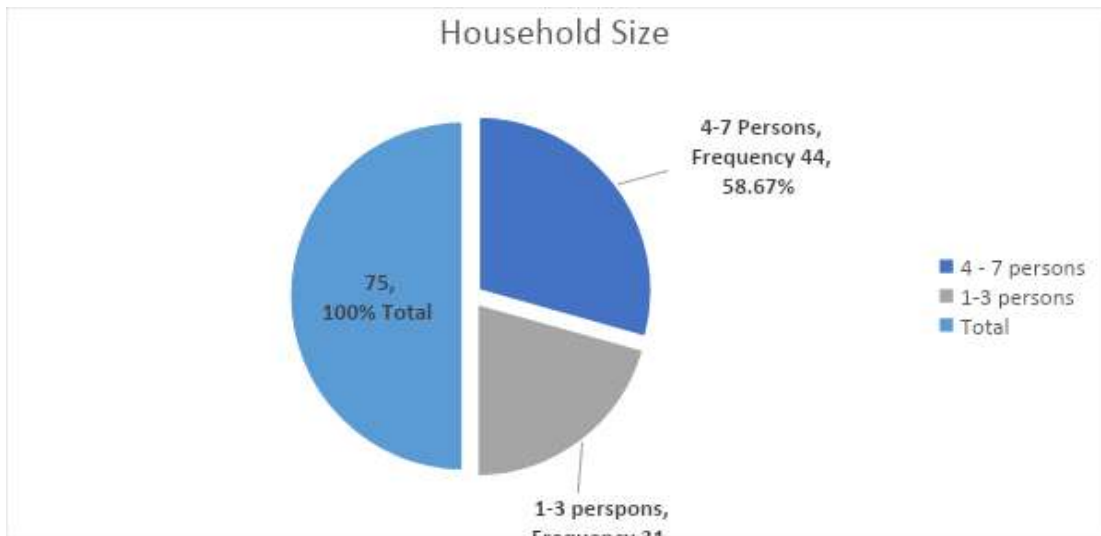


Figure 13: Household size

Among the respondents, 74.67% (56) belong to a nuclear family, 21.33% (16) belong to an extended family, and 4% (3) of the respondents are from a single mother family.

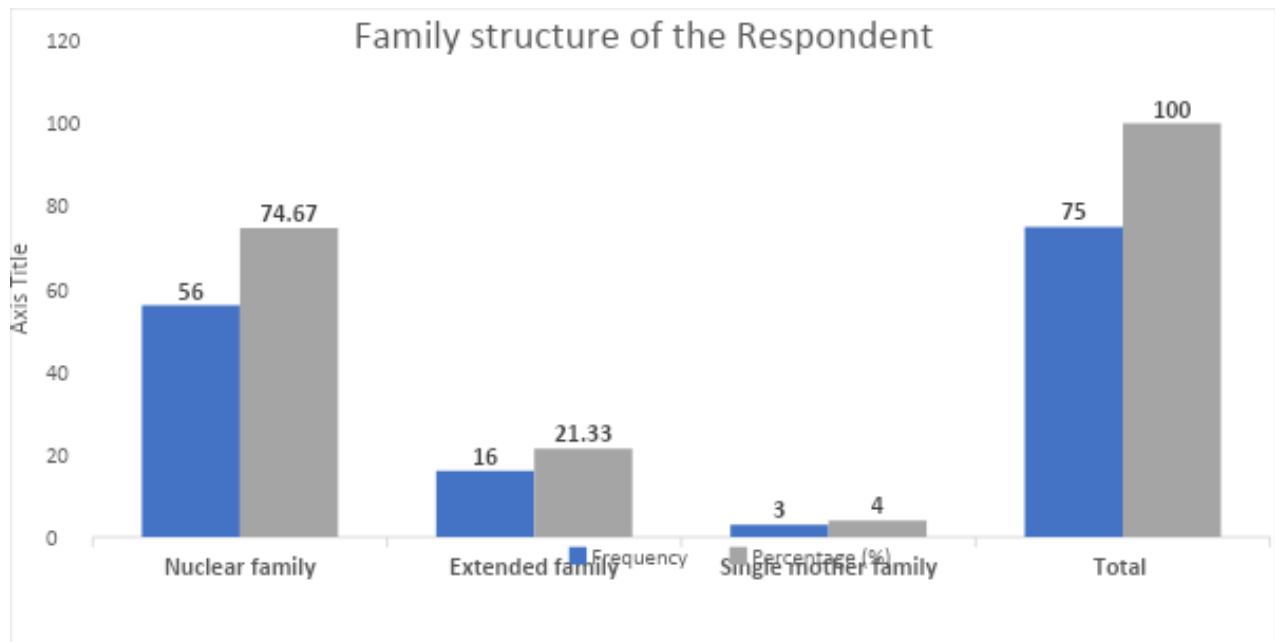


Figure 14: Family structure

Regarding monthly family income, 25.33% (19) of the respondents' families earn up to 5000 BDT, 34.67% (26) earn 5001-10000 BDT, 20% (15) have a monthly family income of 10001-15000 BDT, 14.67% (11) have 15001-20000 BDT, and 5.33% (4) have a total income of 20001 to 30000 BDT per month.

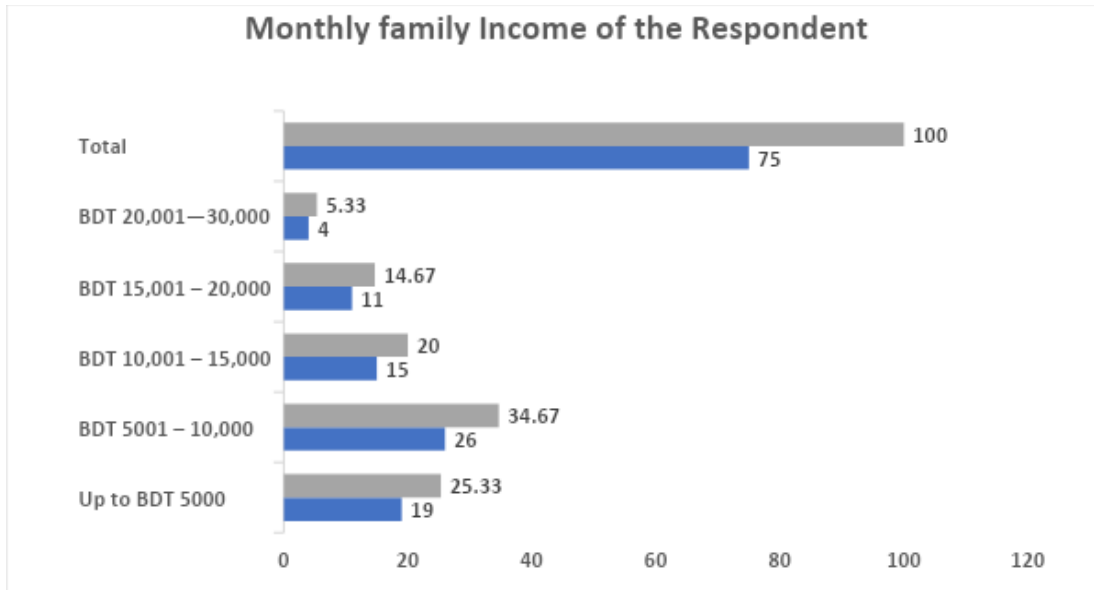


Figure 15: Monthly family income

Among the respondents, 37.49% (28) reported that their source of income is Daily wage, 26.6% (20) mentioned agriculture as their source of income, 17.29% (13) stated business as their source of income, 11.97% (9) indicated Private service, 5.32% (4) reported Craftsmanship as their source of income, and 1.33% (1) mentioned social support as their source of income.

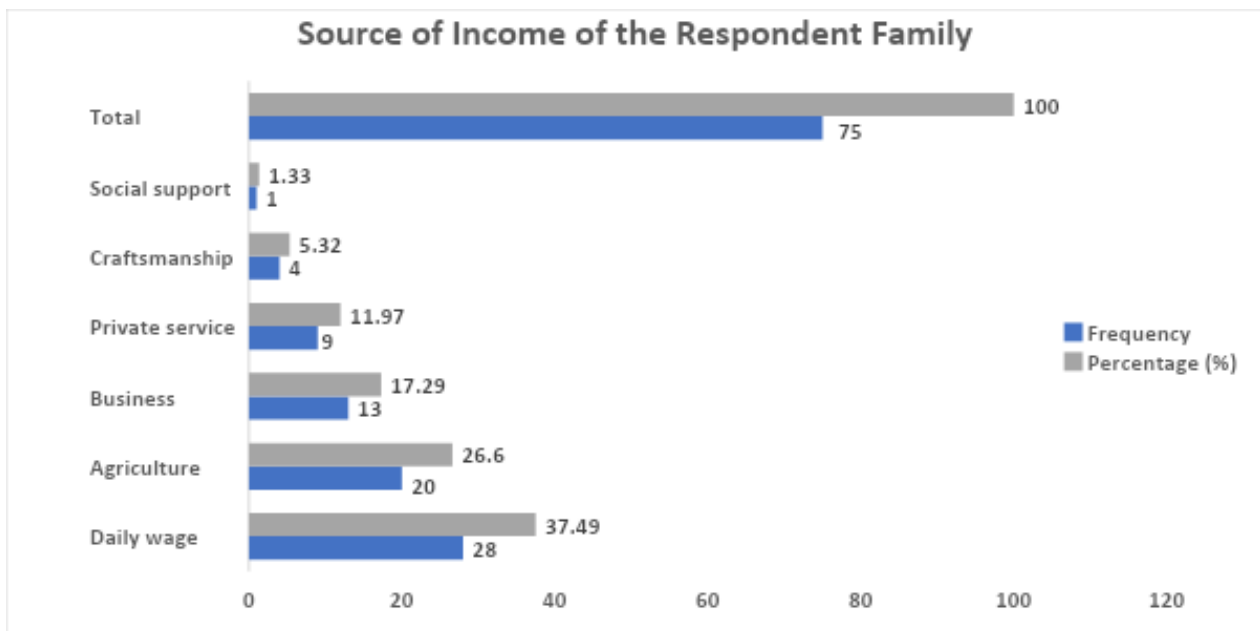


Figure 16: Source of family income

Regarding the family expenditure, 28% (21) of the respondents reported spending up to BDT 5000, 33.33% (25) reported spending BDT 5001 – 10,000, 29.33% (22) reported spending BDT 10,001 – 15,000, 8% (6) reported spending BDT 15,001 – 20,000, and 1.33% (1) reported spending between BDT 20,001–30,000.

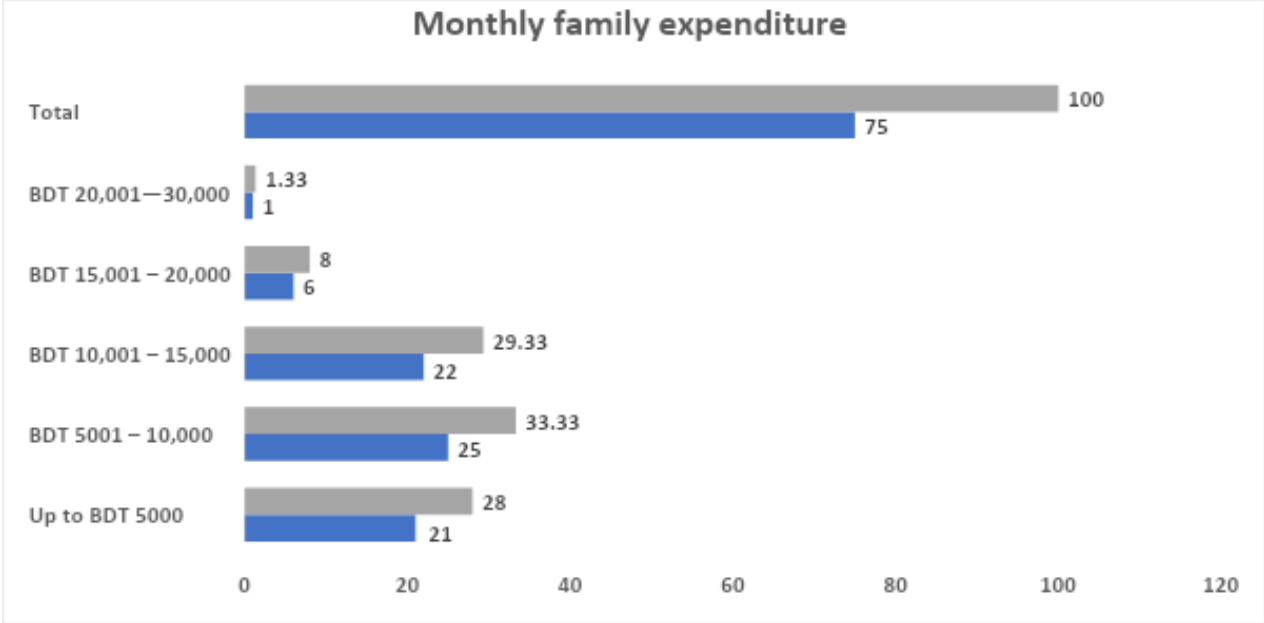


Figure 17: Monthly family expenses

B. EFFECTIVENESS

The following key questions fall under this criterion:

- To what extent were the project's intended goal, outcomes, and outputs achieved, and how?
- How was the community and stakeholders' support demonstrated through collaboration and engagement in responding to SGBV and SRHR during COVID-19?
- What COVID-19 adaptations were implemented to ensure project effectiveness, and how did they boost WGWD's confidence in dealing with SGBV and SRHR issues and accessing community support?
- To what extent were the surveyed WGWD willing to seek SRHR and SGBV services, even during the pandemic, and did their reporting of SGBV cases and utilization of SRHR and SGBV services increase?
- How was the enhanced knowledge of service providers and stakeholders, government commitments to ensuring WGWD rights, and advocacy for SRHR and disability rights evidenced?

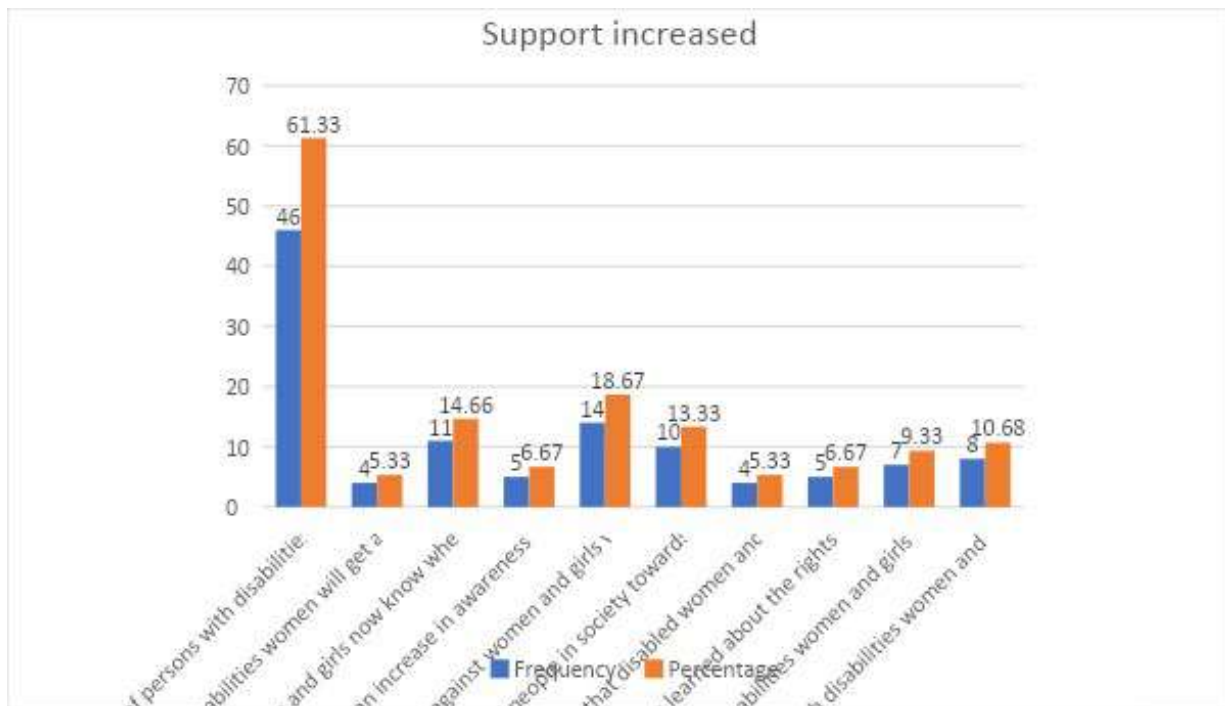


Figure 18: Support increased

Based on the survey data, the project interventions appear to have significantly impacted the increase in awareness and knowledge about the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly WGWD. The project's contributions are evident in the following aspects:

- Increased awareness among WGWD about their rights, especially through meetings, as reported by 61.33% of respondents.
- Awareness about disability allowance as a right for persons with disabilities, mentioned by 5.33% of respondents.
- Knowledge about where to seek redress in case of abuse, cited by 14.66% of respondents.
- Heightened awareness among WGWD about going out of the house, reported by 6.67% of respondents.
- Decrease in family violence against WGWD, reported by 18.67% of respondents.
- Changed behavior of people in society towards WGWD, acknowledged by 13.33% of respondents.
- Awareness that WGWD have the right to earn by working outside the home, highlighted by 5.33% of respondents.
- Increased knowledge of family members about the rights of WGWD, indicated by 6.67% of respondents.
- Awareness of WGWD about their reproductive health or menstruation, reported by 9.33% of respondents.
- Awareness of the hotline number (999) for WGWD who are victims of violence, mentioned by 10.68% of respondents.

The quantitative data has been cross-checked with the qualitative responses. The statements obtained from the qualitative findings further affirm that the types of support for WGWD in the community increased as a result of the project interventions. The identified types of support include:

- Over time, both official and community mobilizer support gradually increased. Initially, there may have been some skepticism among the local residents regarding the project. However, through persistent efforts and engagement, the project team successfully established a strong rapport with the community. This positive relationship resulted in a significant improvement in the sense of safety reported by a considerable number of participants in the focus group

discussions (FGDs) or key informant interviews (KIIs), as indicated by available qualitative feedback.

- The project ensured that schools had accessible washrooms and common rooms for WGWD in the project areas through advocacy and meetings with community stakeholders.
- 81.33% of women in 10 unions reported feeling more aware of sexual and reproductive health and rights, and are now more alert about their menstruation. Additionally, 9.31% of them feel able to discuss their opinions with their families.
- Overall, the project interventions helped increase awareness about the challenges faced by WGWD in the community and created a supportive environment where they could feel safe and secure.

One Key Informant mentioned, “We tried to have meetings with families and community of women and girls with disabilities and shared information about their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and general health services. What we found that women and girls with disabilities did not know anything about their sexual and reproductive health. They first learned from us. For instance, when I mentioned about menstruation, they did not even know how to be safe during their periods. They did not know how to maintain hygiene, what materials to use. They learned about these through our trainings...They now even discuss about their SRHR issues more openly and without being shy.”

The quantitative data obtained from the survey results and the qualitative information provided in the statement are in agreement regarding the impact of the project interventions. **The survey data shows that the project interventions have significantly increased awareness and knowledge about the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly WGWD, and the qualitative information explains how the project has created a supportive environment for WGWD to feel safe and secure.**

Both the survey data and qualitative information indicate that the project interventions have effectively increased awareness about disability rights, redress for abuse, and reproductive health among WGWD. The qualitative findings specifically emphasize the positive impact of awareness-raising activities, particularly in terms of reproductive health and menstrual hygiene management. **Additionally, the survey data highlights a decrease in family violence against WGWD, and the qualitative information underscores the importance of increased support from officials and community mobilizers in creating a safer environment for WGWD.** Overall, the data consistently demonstrates the success of the project interventions in empowering and protecting the rights of WGWD.

Overall, the survey data and qualitative information are in alignment, reinforcing the success of the project interventions in enhancing awareness, knowledge, and support for WGWD within the community.

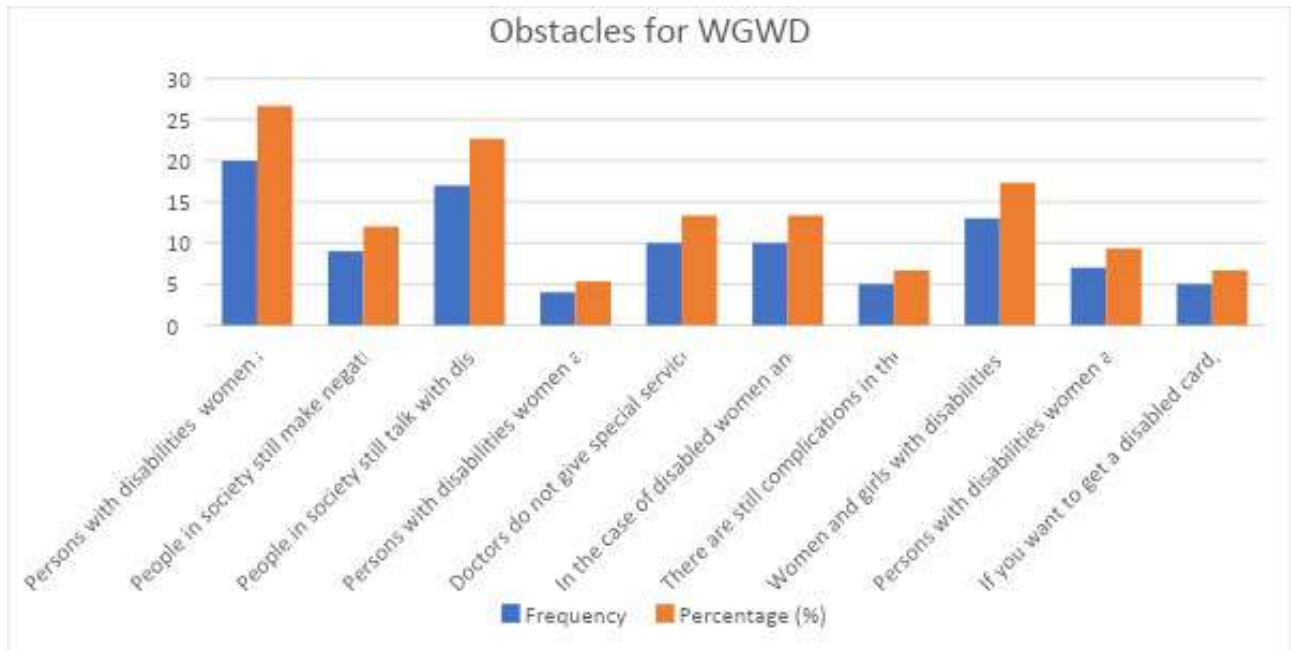


Figure 19: Obstacles of WGWD

The data obtained from the survey sheds light on the numerous challenges encountered by WGWD in society, and it is presented with responses, frequencies, and percentages.

1. The first response reveals that WGWD are excluded from social events like weddings, circumcisions, and birthdays. This was reported by 20 survey respondents, constituting 26.66% of the total male and female participants living with disabilities.
2. The second response indicates that negative comments about the body shape of WGWD are still prevalent in society. Nine respondents, equivalent to 12%, reported this.
3. The third response shows that disdain towards WGWD is frequently observed in society. This was reported by 17 respondents, accounting for 22.67%.

4. The fourth response suggests that some girls with disabilities cannot attend school due to a lack of family member or relative to accompany them. This was reported by four respondents, equivalent to 5.33%.
5. The fifth response indicates that doctors do not give special services or prioritize providing services to WGWD. Ten respondents, representing 13.33%, reported this.
6. The sixth response highlights that drivers do not assist WGWD in getting on and off vehicles. This was reported by ten respondents, constituting 13.33%.
7. The seventh response indicates that complications still arise in the marriages of WGWD. This was reported by five respondents, equivalent to 6.67%.
8. The eighth response shows that WGWD face difficulty in finding work outside the home due to a lack of disability-friendly places or suitable jobs. Thirteen respondents, representing 17.33%, reported this.
9. The ninth response reveals that some family members neglect and mistreat WGWD. This was reported by seven respondents, equivalent to 9.33%.
10. Lastly, the tenth response highlights that bribery is often required to obtain a disability card or allowance card. Five respondents, constituting 6.67%, reported this.

Based on the qualitative responses (FGD), there are several obstacles that WGWD still face despite the efforts of the project to prevent and mitigate sexual and gender-based violence and uphold their rights to sexual and reproductive health.

WGWD often experience bullying from their close relatives with whom they live, suggesting a lack of understanding and acceptance of disabilities within the community that requires attention.

The COVID-19 pandemic worsened challenges for WGWD, some enduring family abuse due to food and financial scarcity, necessitating targeted crisis support.

Many disabled women are unaware of the Disability Rights & Protection Act, hindering assault reporting, highlighting the need for empowering education and awareness-raising.

Insufficient skilled doctors in health centers prioritize non-disabled individuals, creating healthcare barriers for WGWD, emphasizing inclusive systems for all patients.

The statement "care clinics should be more careful and more skillful" calls for greater attention to WGWD's healthcare needs, advocating inclusive training for professionals.

Overall, obstacles faced by WGWD stress the need for ongoing disability inclusion efforts, respecting the rights and needs of all individuals, with education, crisis support, and inclusive healthcare.

One Key Informant mentioned “bullying experienced by WGWD decreased significantly as a result of the project interventions. Now, when someone uses derogatory words like "kana" (blind) or "Khora/lengra" (limp) to refer to persons with disabilities, the WGWD assertively respond by threatening to report the incident to the Union Parishad's member and chairman. This proactive approach has instilled fear among potential bullies in the project areas, leading to a safer environment where persons with disabilities can protect themselves.”

Based on qualitative data and quantitative survey responses, WGWD still encounter numerous obstacles, including social exclusion, body-shaming, societal disdain, education and job challenges, family neglect, and bribery for allowances.

During crises like COVID-19, food insecurity leads to increased bullying by close family members, hindering assault reporting due to limited awareness about disability rights and protection.

Additionally, insufficient skilled doctors and unhelpful drivers further contribute to the challenges faced by WGWD in accessing healthcare.

Despite project interventions, significant obstacles remain, impeding WGWD empowerment and full inclusion in society.

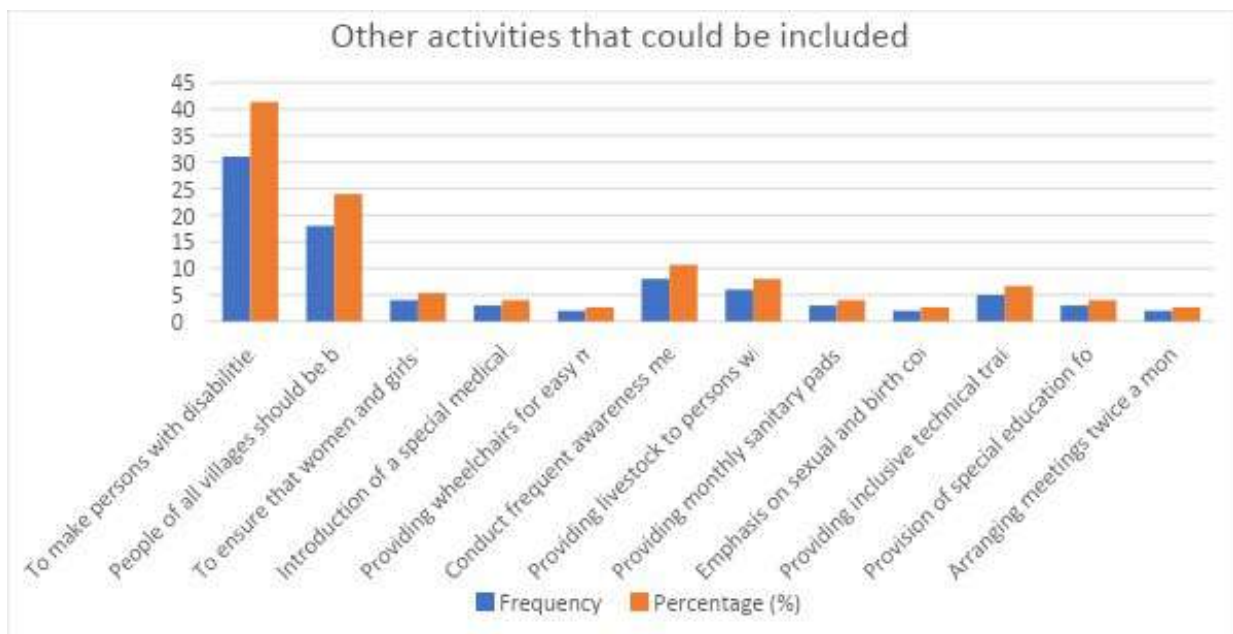


Figure 20: Activities that could be included

The information pertains to the PROVA project, which focuses on activities like community mobilization, capacity building, and awareness to address the rights of WGWD in relation to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender-based violence (SGBV). The objective is to propose additional activities that can enhance the effectiveness of the program in tackling these issues.

Respondents have suggested a total of 13 activities, as outlined in the response frequency table. The most popular activity, chosen by 41.33% of respondents, involves promoting self-reliance among persons with disabilities, women, and girls by providing them with employment opportunities through teaching handicrafts. **Other recommended activities include organizing awareness meetings to educate WGWD about their rights, establishing a direct special justice system to address cases of torture and abuse faced by WGWD, implementing a specialized medical support system,** providing wheelchairs for improved mobility and accessibility, conducting frequent awareness meetings with WGWD's family members to foster understanding and support, offering livestock for employment or income generation, supplying free monthly sanitary pads to address menstrual hygiene needs, emphasizing sexual and birth control methods to empower WGWD in decision-making, creating inclusive technical training and employment opportunities, offering special education to cater to the unique learning needs of WGWD, and arranging meetings to facilitate a deeper understanding of their rights.

The qualitative response highlights additional activities that could further improve solutions towards the rights of WGWD in terms of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). These suggestions include creating more awareness about SRH, organizing additional training and workshops on the topic, and involving more families in such activities. Additionally, the response proposes conducting one-on-one workshop/training sessions with male family members to address gender-based violence.

These activities align with the program's objectives to enhance knowledge and awareness among WGWD and their families about SRH and to prevent and address SGBV. By increasing awareness and knowledge about SRH, WGWD can make informed decisions and protect themselves effectively. Involving families in these activities can also foster a supportive and safe environment for WGWD.

The suggestion of one-on-one workshop/training sessions with male family members is particularly important as men can play a significant role in preventing and addressing gender-based violence. Educating them about the harmful effects of such violence and their responsibility in preventing it can foster a culture of respect and equality for WGWD.

Incorporating these suggested activities into the program can lead to more effective and suitable solutions concerning the rights of WGWD in relation to sexual and reproductive health and sexual and gender-based violence.

One of the key informants suggested creating livelihood opportunities for the WGWD. *She said, "The WGWD who have hands can do sewing. We can provide them with sewing machines, and they can earn an income. Also, we can teach them embroidery so that they can make nokshikantha (hand embroidered quilt) and can sell. They can also make crafts. There is high demand of crafts among the Christians."*

The qualitative response complements the quantitative data by providing more detailed insights into the suggested activities. For instance, the proposal to conduct additional training/workshops on sexual and reproductive health and involving more families aligns with the quantitative suggestion of emphasizing sexual and birth control methods and providing inclusive technical training. Similarly, the idea of conducting one-on-one workshop/training sessions with males of the families on gender-based violence aligns with the quantitative suggestion of establishing a direct special justice system for women and girls with disabilities to address torture cases. Furthermore, the qualitative response highlights the significance of creating more awareness about sexual and reproductive health, which corresponds with the quantitative suggestion of holding awareness meetings on the rights of WGWD. Overall, both responses underscore the necessity for targeted interventions focusing on employment, education, and awareness-raising to address the rights of WGWD concerning sexual and reproductive health and SGBV.

The survey results indicate that a significant majority of respondents (81.33%) believe that service facilities, including health, legal, and community-based services, have become more available and accessible to WGWD compared to before. The project activities have played a crucial role in facilitating this positive change, as reported by those respondents who answered "Yes" to the question.

The project activities have significantly contributed to improved accessibility and availability of services for WGWD in the following ways:

1. Increased awareness of laws related to violence against WGWD and knowledge on how to seek justice through the police station and village chairman (22.66%).
2. Special arrangements made by doctors to provide medical care to WGWD, ensuring they receive necessary attention without having to endure long queues (28%).
3. Providing opportunities for WGWD to learn about government services and their locations, empowering them to access the support they need (9.33%).

4. Increased awareness of the use of sanitary pads to protect sexual and reproductive health, promoting their well-being (10.66%).
5. Exhibiting kindness and special treatment towards WGWD in social functions, including reserved seating arrangements, fostering a more inclusive and respectful environment (6.67%).

These outcomes demonstrate the positive impact of the project activities in addressing the specific needs of WGWD, promoting inclusivity, and enhancing their access to essential services. By empowering WGWD with knowledge and creating accommodating environments, the project has contributed significantly to their well-being and rights.

On the other hand, a minority of respondents (18.67%) selected "No" as their answer, indicating that they do not believe that service facilities are more available and accessible to WGWD than before. The reasons given for this include drivers refusing to take WGWD in their vehicles (5.32%), doctors not taking enough time to see them (7.98%), and long waiting times at hospitals due to the absence of a separate counter for WGWD (3.99%).

These responses shed light on the existing barriers that some WGWD still face when trying to access services. It underscores the importance of addressing these issues to ensure that all individuals, regardless of ability, can access services with ease and dignity. By recognizing and rectifying these challenges, the project can work towards creating a more inclusive and supportive environment for WGWD in their pursuit of essential services.

According to the qualitative analysis of the survey, it was found that the respondents were previously unaware of their rights to free healthcare services and learned about it through the efforts of WGWD. The respondents found the information provided by WGWD to be very helpful in making healthcare more accessible. This highlights the importance of creating awareness and educating people about their rights to healthcare services.

One response was “It was very helpful, I never had the idea that health services are free for us while we would show our ID card”

Based on the quantitative data, it is evident that the majority of respondents perceive improved availability and accessibility of service facilities for WGWD, which can be attributed to project activities. Notably, increased awareness regarding laws against violence towards WGWD, special arrangements by doctors for their medical care, and enhanced knowledge of government services have positively contributed to this change. Nevertheless, a minority of respondents pointed out challenges, including drivers refusing to accommodate WGWD in their vehicles, inadequate time allocation by doctors, and long waiting times at hospitals without dedicated counters for WGWD.

The qualitative analysis reinforces the significance of creating awareness and educating both WGWD and the community about their entitlements to healthcare services.

Key Findings	Count	Percentage
Supportive community members and opportunities	17	22.61%
Improved attitudes towards people with disabilities	20	26.60%
Quick response to incidents of torture	5	6.65%
Union Parishad's involvement in prosecuting torture cases	4	5.32%
Priority grants for women and girls with disabilities	3	3.99%
Total	49	65.33%

Table 06: Views on community support

The survey data presented respondents' views on community support. Out of 75 respondents, 49 (or 65.33%) answered 'Yes', and 26 (or 34.67%) answered 'No'.

After responding 'Yes', participants shared examples of community support. The data reveals that:

1. 22.61% (or 17 respondents) experienced special opportunities and assistance from community members when traveling for work.
2. 26.6% (or 20 respondents) noticed a reduction in stigma due to government laws and opportunities for persons with disabilities.
3. 6.65% (or 5 respondents) received prompt support and justice from local residents in cases of torture.
4. 5.32% (or 4 respondents) witnessed Union Parishad Chairman prosecuting torture cases, aided by journalists in spreading awareness.
5. Finally, 3.99% (or 3 respondents) reported equitable distribution of grants at the Union level, prioritizing persons with disabilities, women, and girls.

The data indicates that 65.33% of respondents felt supported by their community. The examples provided highlight diverse support forms, including work assistance, government initiatives, and aid in seeking justice.

The qualitative response emphasizes that community meetings can raise awareness and sensitivity. It also reveals the helpful and supportive nature of neighbors, as the respondent can rely on them for travel assistance. This highlights the positive impact of community engagement, fostering strong neighborly relationships.

The quantitative data and qualitative response both confirm the majority's perception of community support (65.33%). Specific examples cited include work assistance (22.61%), government initiatives for persons with disabilities (26.6%), and help in seeking justice (6.65% and 5.32%). These examples align with the qualitative response, showcasing the community's willingness to provide support in various situations, such as travel arrangements.

The qualitative and quantitative data triangulation indicates that the community is generally supportive, with various forms of support, including government initiatives, assistance in seeking justice, and neighborly help.

In an FGD, a beneficiary stated, "I provided her the Sonatola Social Welfare office address, then 2 or 3 neighbors accompanied her to offer support."

Based on the survey, approximately 66.67% of respondents believe that services for sexual and gender-based violence and reproductive health and rights are widely accessible to WGWD.

Positive responses cited reasons like increased awareness of sexual and reproductive health among WGWD, availability of birth control methods, social participation, and educational opportunities. Hospitals and institutions were also mentioned for implementing measures to assist WGWD.

However, 33.33% of respondents believe that these services are not equally accessible to WGWD. Reasons include fear of public embarrassment, perceived lower priority given to disabled women and girls compared to disabled individuals, and long waiting times at hospitals.

The qualitative analysis emphasizes the community's lack of knowledge and awareness about menstrual hygiene, resulting in unhygienic practices that can lead to health issues. Many individuals were found to have no information about sanitary pads and used unclean pieces of cloth, which were not washed and stored in unsanitary conditions for reuse.

However, the analysis also reveals a positive change after the project's implementation. More individuals have become aware of menstrual hygiene's importance and the use of sanitary pads. For those unable to afford pads, they have learned to wash and dry the cloth regularly in sunlight, indicating an increased focus on cleanliness and hygiene within the community.

This apparent contradiction is reconciled by acknowledging the project's pivotal role in bridging the knowledge gap and fostering positive behavioral changes in the community.

However, as a direct result of the project's interventions, a remarkable shift has been observed within the community. The project successfully disseminated information and raised awareness about the importance of menstrual hygiene and the use of sanitary pads. Consequently, community members who previously lacked knowledge about menstrual hygiene have undergone a positive behavioral change. They have not only become aware of the significance of menstrual hygiene but have also adopted new practices. Even those who cannot afford sanitary pads have learned to wash and regularly dry the cloth they use during their menstrual cycles, ensuring proper cleanliness and hygiene. This signifies a remarkable improvement and increased emphasis on menstrual hygiene within the community, as a direct consequence of the project's implementation.

The transformative outcomes highlighted in the analysis demonstrate the project's effectiveness in addressing the initial knowledge gap and fostering behavioral changes within the community. As a result, menstrual hygiene practices and overall well-being have improved significantly.

The analysis underscores the significance of education and awareness regarding menstrual hygiene among community members, emphasizing its positive impact on health and well-being. Additionally, it stresses the importance of ensuring access to affordable menstrual products and promoting sustainable and hygienic practices within the community.

“Most of them had no idea of sanitary pads, they used pieces of cloth and never washed them and kept those in a dark corner unwashed for reuse. They had no idea how this practice caused them disease. Now they know about pads, or else who are not capable of buy pads they regularly washes and dry in sunlight the cloths the used in menstrual cycle”

According to the data, there have been positive developments in the provision and awareness of sexual and reproductive health services among WGWD. However, the data also indicates that there is still room for improvement in this area. The quantitative data indicates that a majority of respondents believe that sexual and reproductive health services are more widely received by women and girls with disabilities, with some attributing it to increased awareness and measures implemented by hospitals and institutions. However, a significant minority holds the belief that these services are not equally accessible to them, citing reasons such as fear and long waiting times.

The qualitative data sheds light on the lack of knowledge and awareness about menstrual hygiene among community members, leading to unhygienic practices. Nonetheless, it also indicates a positive change as many individuals become more aware of the importance of menstrual hygiene. Collectively, the data underscores the ongoing need for continuous education and

awareness-raising initiatives related to sexual and reproductive health and menstrual hygiene for women and girls with disabilities. Additionally, it highlights the importance of addressing existing barriers to access to ensure equitable and inclusive services for all community members.

Based on the survey data, the majority of respondents (89.33%) believe that there has been an improvement in the empowerment and protection of Women and Girls with Disabilities (WGWD). They feel that WGWDs are now freer from violence, abuse, and better protected by the law. However, a smaller percentage (10.66%) of respondents expressed their disagreement and provided additional insights.

Among those who answered "No," 1.33% highlighted that persons with disabilities are still undervalued in society. Additionally, 3.99% stated that persons with disabilities face challenges in moving around alone. Another 3.99% of respondents indicated that they do not seek justice from the Chairman-Member, as justice is not always guaranteed in such cases.

While there are still areas for improvement in empowering and protecting WGWDs, the majority of respondents seem to acknowledge the progress made in this regard.

A key informant from ARROW mentioned a project that focused on empowering women and girls with disabilities through community engagement and advocacy. One of the significant contributions of the project was taking the experiences of WGWDs to local-level lawyers, providing them with the opportunity to share their stories. This approach can lead to policy changes and improved access to services. The statement also emphasized the importance of working closely with the community, promoting community ownership and participation in the empowerment process. Overall, the statement emphasizes the significance of empowering WGWDs through community engagement, advocacy, and amplifying their voices and experiences.

The combined data from various sources indicates that although progress has been made in empowering and protecting Women and Girls with Disabilities (WGWDs), there are still significant challenges that need to be addressed. Community engagement and advocacy play a crucial role in overcoming these challenges and ensuring that WGWDs are empowered, protected, and have access to the services they require.

Regarding the survey question (B09) on the incidence of violence or abuse during the Covid-19 lockdown and the project's response to it:

Out of 50 respondents, 7 (9.31%) reported encountering violence or abuse during the Covid-19 lockdown. Among those who responded positively, 1 (1.33%) mentioned facing difficulty in leaving their houses, 1 (1.33%) faced problems with access to food, 1 (1.33%) experienced limited

overall access to healthcare, and 2 (2.66%) mentioned dowry demands in the husband's house. Two respondents (2.66%) stated that they received food items from NGOs.

On the other hand, 43 (57.19%) respondents stated that they did not encounter any violence or abuse during the lockdown. Among them, all 43 mentioned that there were no project activities during the Corona period, resulting in no meetings or communication. They further reported that the project activities commenced after the Covid-19 lockdown.

According to the data, only a minority of respondents (9.31%) reported encountering violence or abuse during the Covid-19 lockdown. Their concerns varied, ranging from facing mobility issues to experiencing dowry demands. On the other hand, the majority of respondents did not encounter any violence or abuse during the lockdown. It's worth noting that these individuals did not receive support from the project during that time, as there were no project activities taking place.

These findings underscore the importance of continued efforts to address violence and abuse faced by WGWDs, especially during challenging times like the Covid-19 lockdown. The project's response to such incidents should consider providing essential support and services to those affected. Moreover, the data emphasizes the significance of maintaining consistent project activities to ensure continuous support for WGWDs and create a protective environment.

C. RELEVANCE

The key question under 'Relevance' is:

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

To get the answer to this key question, several sub-questions have been identified:

- How did the project activities change the community's perception towards WGWD?
- How did the project increase the empowerment of WGWD to realize their rights to SRHR and be free from violence and abuse?
- What government initiatives were taken to institutionalize regional and international instruments for disability and SRHR?
- What program adjustments were made according to various reports and findings, and how did they increase the efficiency in stakeholder response towards SRHR and SGBV for WGWD?

The findings from the project revealed that a significant percentage of project beneficiaries (66.5%) expressed a desire for aids such as shoes, which were not initially included in the project scope. Additionally, 58.52% of the beneficiaries expressed the need for sewing machines, computer training, and handwork training. Furthermore, 51.87% of the beneficiaries felt that employment opportunities could be enhanced through cash and material assistance. These responses indicate that certain activities, though not originally planned, were perceived as relevant and desired by the beneficiaries. The most common needs of women and girls with disabilities (WGWD) include cash and material assistance for employment (51.87%), sewing machines, computer training, and handwork training (58.52%), and items such as shoes (66.5%).

The qualitative data also supports the success of the project in meeting the needs of WGWD. The project created awareness about their needs, leading to officials recognizing and providing support in terms of allowance, food, warm clothing, and legal assistance. Additionally, the respondent highlighted the importance of training and workshops for WGWD to develop new skills, along with access to tools and manuals to achieve sustainability. These findings indicate that the project effectively addressed the needs of WGWD and brought about positive changes in their lives.

The qualitative and quantitative data present differing perspectives on whether the project fully met the needs of women and girls with disabilities (WGWD). While the quantitative data indicated that the project fell short in addressing some of the needs, the qualitative data provided

a positive assessment of the project's impact in increasing awareness and obtaining support from officials.

However, both sources of data agree on the importance of providing training and technical assistance to WGWD to improve their skills and promote sustainability. This suggests that while the project may have made progress, there is still a need for continued efforts to fully address the needs of WGWD in terms of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

To ensure the project's relevance and effectiveness, it is crucial to consider both the qualitative and quantitative feedback from beneficiaries and stakeholders. This will help in identifying areas where improvements can be made and where additional support and resources are required to empower and protect WGWD effectively. The project should continue to engage with the community, listen to their needs, and adjust its activities accordingly to achieve meaningful and sustainable outcomes.

Key Findings	Count	Percentage (%)
People with multiple disabilities.	8	38.09524
Those with intellectual disabilities.	3	14.28571
Those whose condition is very fragile in terms of education and finances.	8	38.09524
People with speech impediments.	2	9.52381

Table 07: Exclusion due to multiple disabilities

The survey data indicates that individuals with multiple disabilities and those whose condition is very fragile in terms of education and finances are more likely to be excluded from consideration when identifying needs and interventions related to water, sanitation, and hygiene in a community. These groups may encounter various barriers, such as a lack of appropriate accommodations, limited financial resources, and communication challenges, which hinder their access to information, resources, and services pertaining to WGWD.

It is essential to acknowledge these potential areas of exclusion and actively engage these groups to ensure their inclusion in efforts to improve WGWD in the community. Efforts to promote inclusion should be based on a thorough understanding of the unique needs and experiences of women and girls with disabilities, and must be reflected in the attitudes and actions of individuals and organizations across diverse groups and spaces.

The qualitative analysis emphasizes the significance of recognizing the specific challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities when accessing services and participating in society. It underscores the need for inclusive approaches that take into account the diverse needs and barriers these individuals may encounter.

Overall, the data highlights the importance of adopting an intersectional and comprehensive approach to address the needs of women and girls with disabilities effectively. By actively considering and addressing the barriers faced by different groups, we can create a more inclusive and equitable environment that fosters the well-being and empowerment of all individuals in the community.

The analysis emphasizes the urgent need for an inclusive and intersectional approach to address the specific needs of women and girls with disabilities (WGWD). This approach calls for a transformative shift in attitudes towards disability and gender, promoting greater understanding, acceptance, and inclusivity. By recognizing the diverse challenges faced by WGWD due to their intersecting identities, interventions can be tailored to ensure their full participation and empowerment. The goal is to create a just and equitable society that upholds the rights and dignity of all individuals, leaving no one behind. Active collaboration among stakeholders is crucial to foster an inclusive environment where WGWD's voices are heard, and their rights and needs are prioritized in policymaking and program implementation.

The quantitative data from the question identifies specific groups of women and girls with disabilities (WGWD) who may face a higher risk of exclusion from needs and interventions. These groups include people with multiple disabilities (13.28%), those with fragile conditions in terms of education and finances (10.64%), individuals with intellectual disabilities (3.99%), and people with speech impediments (2.66%).

The qualitative analysis further reinforces these findings by underscoring the importance of recognizing the distinct needs and experiences of WGWD and the potential barriers they encounter in accessing services and participating in society. To address these challenges effectively, a more inclusive and intersectional approach is required, which entails understanding these needs and barriers and promoting a shift in attitudes towards disability and gender.

Taken together, the quantitative and qualitative data indicate that particular groups of WGWD are more susceptible to exclusion from necessary interventions and support. Overcoming these vulnerabilities necessitates a deeper understanding of their unique circumstances, embracing a more comprehensive and intersectional approach to meet their needs, and fostering a broader societal change in attitudes towards disability and gender, ultimately promoting greater understanding and inclusivity.

The survey garnered 75 responses, and the results indicate that the project has made significant strides in empowering women and girls with disabilities (WGWD). Among the respondents, 37.24% (28) acknowledged that the project successfully raised awareness through meetings, while 31.92% (24) reported that it informed people about seeking help from chairman-members if they experience torture. Additionally, 7.98% (6) of the respondents appreciated the project for facilitating easier access to medical services by providing a disability card.

The project's core objective is to empower WGWD by offering essential training, monitoring, and advocacy support to ensure their access to rights and services. Through these efforts, the project successfully generated a growing demand for services from beneficiaries, leading to service providers stepping up to enhance their capacities.

A particular instance of the project's impact is highlighted through a focus group discussion (FGD) extract. The FGD described how, during a government survey, numerous women and girls with disabilities faced difficulties in registering for their ID cards. The project intervened by identifying these individuals and providing them with much-needed assistance, including transportation to the Social Welfare Office and a physician for obtaining their disability certificate. Moreover, the project consistently advocated for their rights and needs throughout the registration process. This example showcases the tangible ways the project has made a positive impact on the lives of WGWD by addressing specific challenges they face in accessing basic services and asserting their rights.

Overall, both the survey and the FGD extract underscore the significance of offering support and advocacy to empower women and girls with disabilities in accessing their rights and services. The project's multifaceted approach of training, monitoring, and advocacy has proven successful in generating higher demand for services among beneficiaries and enhancing the capabilities of service providers. The FGD extract serves as a poignant illustration of the hurdles women and girls with disabilities may encounter in accessing fundamental services like ID cards, underscoring the criticality of steadfast efforts to address their unique needs and uphold their rights.

"During the government survey, a large number of women and girls with disabilities couldn't get registered for their ID card. We made a list of them and then fetched them to the Social Welfare office and the physician for their disability certificate. Afterward, we advocated for all the procedures to have their ID." mentioned one key informant.

The data from the survey and the focus group discussion underscore the significance of providing support and advocacy for women and girls with disabilities to access their rights and services. The project's approach, which includes training, monitoring, and advocacy, has proven successful in generating demand for services among beneficiaries and enhancing the capabilities of service

providers. The specific example cited in the focus group discussion extract sheds light on the challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities, such as difficulties in obtaining ID cards, underscoring the importance of dedicated efforts to address their needs and protect their rights.

Regarding the support from the implementation team to address sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), the data shows that 26.6% (20) of the respondents reported receiving support from their family members. Additionally, 17.29% (13) of the respondents indicated the existence of a justice system to address abuse perpetrated by the chairman and members of the union council. Furthermore, 15.96% (12) of the respondents reported experiencing a positive change in societal attitudes and behaviors, indicating reduced condescension towards them. However, 6.65% (5) of the respondents stated that they did not receive any help, highlighting the need to ensure comprehensive support for all individuals facing SGBV.

The qualitative data highlights the crucial role of community mobilizers in supporting women and girls with disabilities (WGWD) facing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). These mobilizers establish connections with WGWD, empowering them to stand up for themselves. They also act as intermediaries between victims and officials, informing authorities and taking appropriate action.

The data suggests that community mobilization is a highly effective strategy for addressing SGBV against WGWD. Establishing a network of mobilizers equipped with training and resources creates a supportive environment where WGWD can confidently report SGBV incidents without fear of stigma or retaliation. Mobilizers also play a crucial role in raising awareness about WGWD rights and fostering inclusivity and tolerance within the community.

The qualitative data reinforces the success of the community mobilization approach in supporting WGWD who experience SGBV, aligning with the quantitative data indicating that some respondents (26.6%) received support from family members during SGBV incidents. This support likely stems from the mobilizers' efforts in changing community attitudes towards WGWD. Additionally, the fact that 17.29% of respondents reported a system of justice against torture by the chairman and members of the union council suggests successful mobilizer advocacy for WGWD rights at the local level. In conclusion, both qualitative and quantitative data underscore the effectiveness of community mobilization in addressing SGBV against WGWD and its positive impact, such as increased family support and improved access to justice.

As for receiving support from government and non-government facilities, 39.9% (30) of respondents mentioned the Union Parishad, 33.25% (25) reported WDDF support, 14.63% (11) cited social service offices, 13.3% (10) mentioned BRAC offices, and 7.98% (6) suggested going to the police station. However, it is concerning that 15.96% (12) of respondents did not receive any help, indicating the need to ensure comprehensive support reaches all WGWD in need.

The analysis underscores the significance of the Disabled Person Protection Law of 2013, which establishes an Upazila-level committee in Bangladesh to provide legal support, counseling, and advocacy for individuals with disabilities. Led by the Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), the committee comprises representatives from the Upazila Social Welfare Office, the Women Development and Disabled Foundation (WDDF) Upazila Committee presided over by the Woman Vice Chairman of the Upazila Parishad, and the Spondon District Council for Disabled Women.

The objective of these committees is to offer support to persons with disabilities through legal assistance, counseling, and advocacy to safeguard their rights and entitlements. This highlights the crucial need to establish legal frameworks and support systems that promote and protect the rights of individuals with disabilities, particularly in ensuring their access to legal aid and services. The government's establishment of these committees represents a crucial step towards empowering individuals with disabilities and fostering their inclusion in society.

In addition to the Disabled Person Protection Law of 2013, the survey data highlights various government and non-government facilities available to support women and girls with disabilities who experience sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The Union Parishad, WDDF, social service offices, and BRAC offices were identified as potential sources of support, while some respondents suggested seeking help from the police station. However, it is concerning that 15.96% of respondents reported not receiving any help, emphasizing the need to ensure that these support systems are accessible and effective in reaching all those in need, especially for women and girls with disabilities who may face additional barriers in accessing services. Overall, the survey data and the provisions of the Disabled Person Protection Law of 2013 emphasize the importance of creating comprehensive support systems to promote the rights and inclusion of individuals with disabilities in society.

D. EFFICIENCY

Key question under this criteria: To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented? The other questions explored are as follows-

- How were the resources allocated in ways that consider the inclusion of WGWD and meeting their differential needs?
- How did stakeholders respond efficiently towards SRHR and SGBV regarding WGWD?
- Was a feedback mechanism placed and managed properly, and feedback being incorporated and addressed?
- How were the project activities and results efficient in achieving the results of PROVA in a resourceful manner?

The survey asked question whether the activities done by the project were appropriate in terms of reaching the people and delivering support on SRHR, as well as SGBV. Based on the responses from the survey, there were a total of 75 participants who provided their answers (table X).

The below table represents the frequency and percentage of the answers with regards to the question: "To what extent do you think the activities implemented by the project were appropriate in reaching people and delivering support on SRHR and SGBV?"

Response regarding the question	Count	Percentage (%)
Yes, it did.	10	20.40816
don't know	6	12.2449
No, more was needed.	9	18.36735
They know the process of getting the right judgment being aware through the meeting	11	22.44898
Reproductive health protection provided pads, soaps	13	26.53061

Table 08: Delivering support on SRHR and SGBV

1. 10 participants (20.41%) answered "Yes, it did," indicating that they believed the activities conducted by the project were appropriate and achieved the intended outcomes.
2. Six respondents (12.24%) answered "don't know," indicating that they were unsure or had no opinion regarding the appropriateness of the project activities.

3. Nine participants (18.36%) responded "No, more was needed," indicating that they felt the project activities were not enough, and more support was required to address SRHR as well as SGBV.
4. Eleven respondents (22.45%) indicated that they were familiar with the process of obtaining accurate judgments through meetings, which may suggest that they had limited awareness of the project's activities or outcomes.
5. Finally, 13 respondents (26.53%) reported that reproductive health protection was provided, including pads and soaps, indicating that they perceived these activities as essential support provided by the project.

The qualitative response highlights the importance of focusing on individual empowerment and impact in achieving the broader goals of a project. While policies and programs are important in promoting change, it is ultimately the transformation of individuals that drives the success of a project. By empowering individuals to regain confidence and respect, the project is able to achieve its goals of promoting greater rights and opportunities for marginalized groups such as women and girls with disabilities. This response emphasizes the need to prioritize individual impact and empowerment in project design and implementation, and highlights the potential for even greater success when these efforts are coupled with broader policy and systemic changes.

The quantitative responses from the survey suggest that a significant portion of participants believed that the activities conducted by the project were appropriate and achieved the intended outcomes, while others expressed the need for more support and awareness. The response that 17.29% of participants reported receiving essential support such as reproductive health protection emphasizes the importance of practical assistance in addressing SRHR and SGBV. Overall, the triangulation of the quantitative and qualitative responses highlights the importance of individual empowerment and impact in achieving project goals, while also recognizing the need for broader policy and systemic changes.

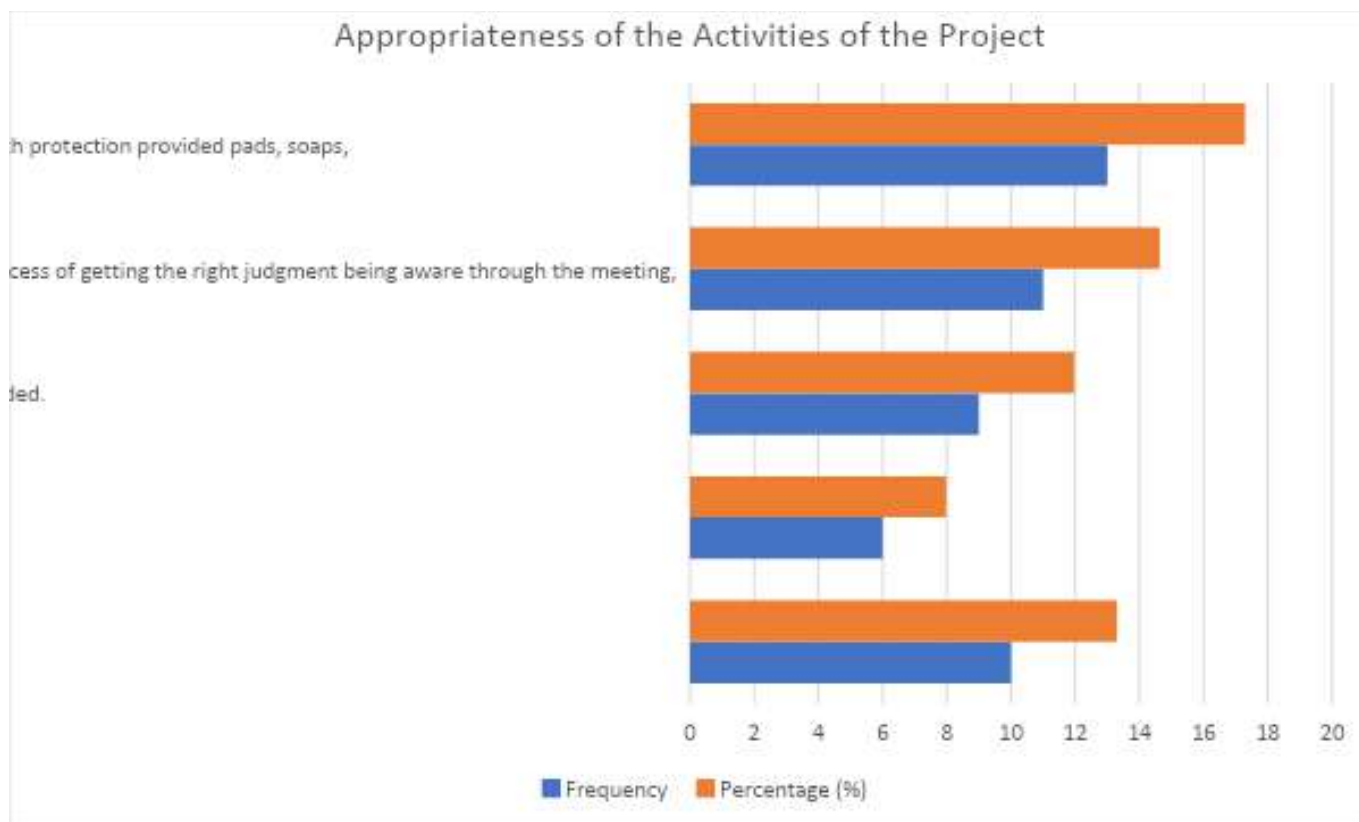


Figure 21: Appropriateness of the activities

Key Findings	Count	Percentage (%)
It is learned through the meeting that if the victim of torture, the member should go to the chairman for trial	23	21.69811
Increased awareness	41	38.67925
Increased awareness of how to protect their rights	13	12.26415
Raise awareness about the use of sanitary pads and become aware of reproductive health rights	29	27.35849

Table: 09: Awareness increased

Above table represents:

Based on the survey responses, it was found that 38.68% of the participants reported an increased awareness as a result of the project's advocacy and awareness sessions. Additionally, 27.36% of the participants became aware of their reproductive health rights and the use of

sanitary pads. Moreover, 21.70% of the participants learned about seeking help from the chairman if they were victims of torture or abuse. Lastly, 12.26% of the participants reported an increased awareness of how to protect their rights.

The qualitative data provided by the respondent strongly suggests that the project has had a positive impact on the lives of people with disabilities. The project has provided them with a fresh start, and family members who used to conceal their disabled relatives are now more supportive. The respondent also notes that trust in the project and its implementation has grown over time, leading to a more supportive community overall. Furthermore, the project has raised awareness among community members, including the respondent, about the importance of supporting women and girls with disabilities and ensuring their rights to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and freedom from violence.

This indicates that the project has successfully achieved its goals of increasing community awareness and support for WGWD. Through engagement with families and officials, the project has created a more supportive environment for people with disabilities, where they can receive the necessary support and care. The increased awareness and support for WGWD among the respondent and other community members reflect the success of the project in highlighting the challenges faced by this vulnerable group. Overall, the qualitative data suggests that the project has had a positive impact on the lives of WGWD and the community as a whole.

The quantitative data further validates these positive outcomes, with more than half of the participants reporting increased awareness due to the project's advocacy and awareness sessions. The respondents also reported heightened awareness about reproductive health rights, protection from abuse, and knowledge about safeguarding their rights. The qualitative data reinforces these findings by highlighting the project's positive impact on the lives of people with disabilities, including increased support from family members and officials. The respondent emphasizes that the project has also raised awareness among community members about the importance of supporting WGWD and ensuring their rights to SRH and freedom from violence. These collective findings strongly indicate that the project has been successful in achieving its objectives of raising awareness and enhancing support for WGWD in the community.

Response of activities during Covid	Frequenc y	Percentage (%)
No help received	8	9.52381
There were no activities	41	48.80952
The situation was very bad	31	36.90476
Received soap, shampoo, mask, tissue, sanitizer	4	4.761905

Table 10: Response of activities during Covid

The survey asked two questions:

1. Can you describe the Covid 19 lockdown situation?
2. In the context of Covid-19, did you feel being supported by the PROVA initiative?

The results revealed that 48.81% of respondents reported no activities during the Covid-19 lockdown situation, while 36.90% described it as very bad. Only a small proportion, 4.76% of respondents, received essential support such as soap, shampoo, mask, tissue, and sanitizer from the PROVA initiative. On the other hand, 9.52% of respondents stated that they did not receive any help during the Covid-19 lockdown.

It is important to consider that the total percentage exceeds 100% because respondents were allowed to select multiple options. These findings indicate that a significant number of participants did not feel adequately supported during the Covid-19 lockdown, and many experienced a lack of activities or perceived the situation as highly challenging.

The qualitative data further sheds light on the negative impact of the Covid-19 lockdown on the lives of people with disabilities. With the project paused for 3-4 months, disabled individuals faced difficulties in obtaining rations and food. The lack of work and income for family members resulted in increased frustration and harshness towards disabled individuals, significantly affecting their lives. However, the support of community mobilizers played a crucial role in alleviating some of these difficulties, and the PROVA initiative provided food support, sewing machines, and allowances to disabled women and girls. Additionally, disabled individuals were prioritized for Covid-19 vaccination.

This data underscores the importance of considering the unique needs and vulnerabilities of people with disabilities during crises like the Covid-19 pandemic. It highlights the significant role that community mobilizers can play in providing essential support and resources to individuals with disabilities. The targeted interventions by the PROVA initiative demonstrate the value of addressing the specific challenges faced by this vulnerable group during challenging times. Overall, the data emphasizes the necessity of ensuring that individuals with disabilities are not left behind during crises and have access to the necessary support and resources to safeguard their health and well-being.

The quantitative data indicates that a significant proportion of respondents did not feel adequately supported during the Covid-19 lockdown, with many experiencing a lack of activities and perceiving the situation as very bad. Furthermore, the qualitative data reinforces these findings, shedding light on the adverse impact of the lockdown on the lives of people

with disabilities, particularly in terms of challenges related to obtaining essential provisions and dealing with increased irritation and rudeness from family members.

However, amidst the difficulties, the support provided by community mobilizers and the PROVA initiative played a crucial role in offering relief and assistance to disabled individuals. This data highlights the importance of targeted interventions during times of crisis, specifically addressing the unique challenges faced by people with disabilities.

Taken together, the qualitative and quantitative data reveal that while the Covid-19 lockdown had a negative impact on the lives of people with disabilities, targeted interventions and the presence of community mobilizers can significantly contribute to providing much-needed support and resources. These findings underscore the necessity of ensuring that individuals with disabilities are not left behind during crises and have access to the essential resources and support required to safeguard their health and well-being.

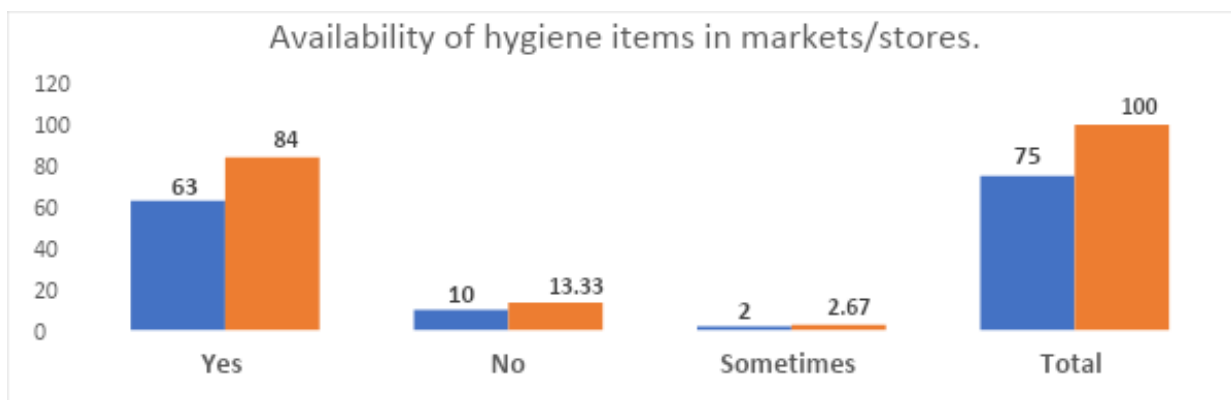


Figure 22: Availability of hygiene items

In the survey, a total of 75 participants were asked about the availability of hygiene items in markets/stores. The results showed that the majority of respondents (84%) found hygiene items available in markets/stores, while a small percentage (13.33%) reported not finding these items, and a very small percentage (2.67%) found them available only on some occasions.

The quantitative survey response sheds light on the issue of accessibility and affordability of hygiene items, which can significantly impact people's health and well-being, especially during crises or emergencies. While the availability of these items in markets/stores is positive, the fact that not everyone can afford them highlights the need to address poverty and inequality. This response underscores the importance of interventions that ensure access to hygiene items for all, particularly for vulnerable or marginalized individuals. It also emphasizes the significance of considering the intersectionality of factors such as disability and gender, as these can compound issues related to affordability and accessibility.

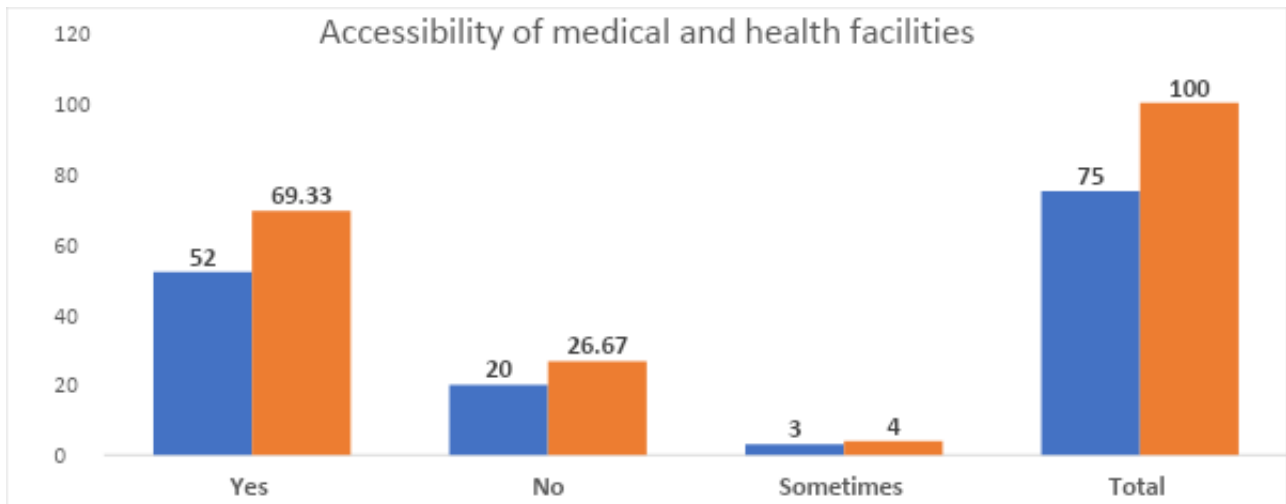


Figure 23: Accessibility of medical and health facilities

In this survey, 75 participants were asked about the accessibility of medical and health facilities.

1. Out of these, 52 respondents (69.33% of the total) answered "Yes," indicating that they found medical and health facilities to be accessible.
2. 20 respondents (26.67% of the total) answered "No," indicating that they did not find medical and health facilities to be accessible.
3. Only 3 respondents (4% of the total) answered "Sometimes," indicating that they found medical and health facilities to be accessible only on certain occasions.

Based on the responses received, the majority of people surveyed found medical and health facilities to be accessible.

However, the Key Informant Interview (KII) with a government official reveals a different perspective. According to the official, medical facilities in the area are not designed in a way that is easily accessible to ordinary citizens. Additionally, the documents required to access treatment funds are often unrealistic and difficult to obtain. The official suggests that the ID card for disabled individuals should be the only required document, emphasizing the challenges faced by ordinary citizens, especially those with disabilities, in accessing medical services and treatment funds. This response underscores the importance of prioritizing the development of more accessible medical facilities and ensuring that the requirements for accessing treatment funds are realistic and achievable for all citizens.

The survey results regarding the accessibility of medical and health facilities, as well as the accessibility of treatment funds, provide valuable insights into the challenges faced by citizens in accessing essential healthcare services.

According to the responses, 69.33% of the 75 respondents found medical facilities to be accessible, indicating a positive perception of facility accessibility among a significant portion of the participants. However, the fact that 26.67% of respondents had negative perceptions and 4% experienced accessibility only on certain occasions ("Sometimes") suggests that there are still barriers that hinder some individuals from accessing medical services regularly.

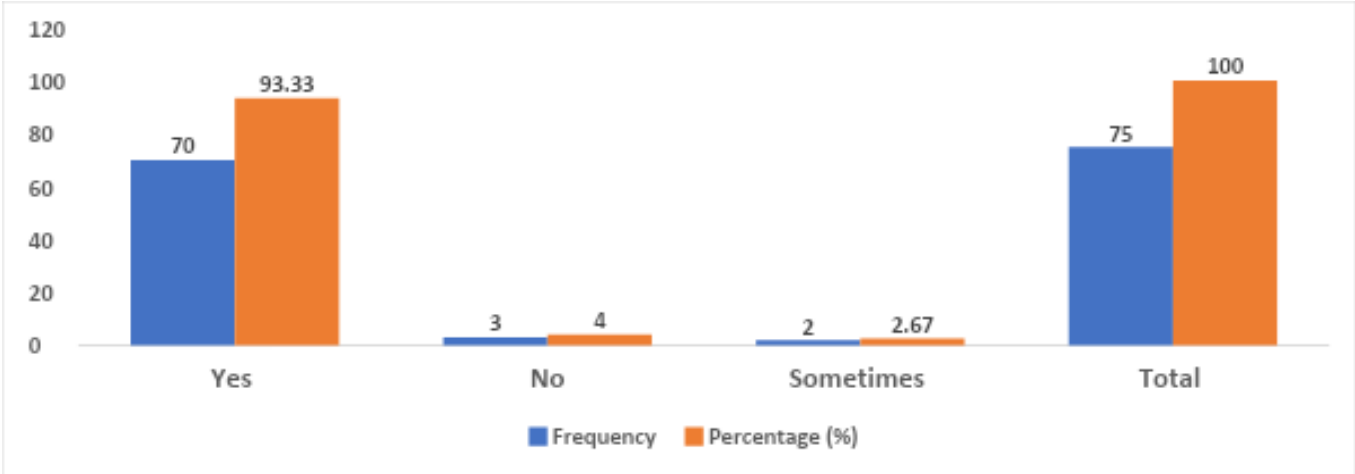


Figure 24: Changes in their purchasing behavior

According to the survey, 75 participants were asked about changes in their purchasing behavior. The results revealed that 93.33% of the respondents, which accounts for 70 individuals, reported making alterations in their purchasing patterns. This high percentage highlights the significance of understanding and analyzing purchasing behavior changes.

Among the respondents, only a small percentage of 4% (3 participants) stated that they did not experience any changes in their purchasing behavior. Additionally, 2.67% (2 participants) reported occasional changes in their buying activities.

It is crucial to establish a connection between these changes and the project's objectives. Clarifying the nature of the alterations, such as whether they involve increased or decreased buying activities, can provide valuable insights into the project's overall impact.

One respondent's personal experience shed light on the challenges individuals face in managing their purchasing behavior. This specific example involved balancing responsibilities such as

supporting oneself, a child, and dealing with a spouse facing addiction. Such real-life obstacles can significantly influence individuals' purchasing decisions.

In another survey question, participants were asked about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on their sources of income. A significant majority of 93.33% (70 respondents) reported that their income had been affected by the pandemic, while only a minority of 6.67% (5 respondents) stated that their income remained unaffected.

These findings highlight the far-reaching effects of the pandemic on people's livelihoods and emphasize the importance of considering the economic challenges faced by individuals in the project's context. By understanding the changes in purchasing behavior and income sources, the project can better tailor its interventions to address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of the affected population.

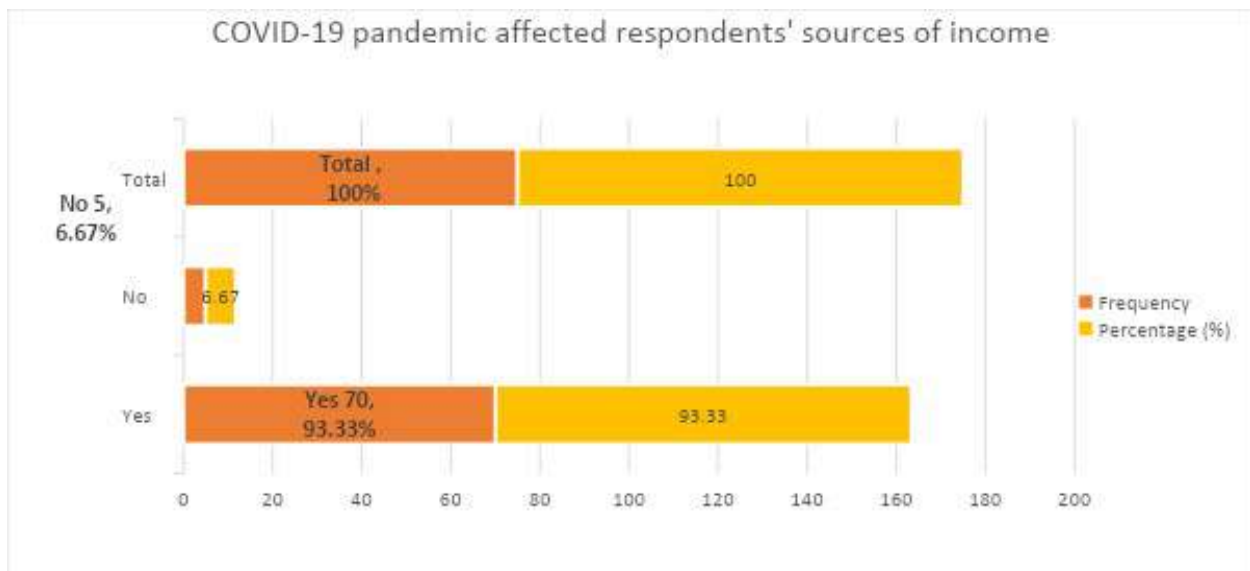


Figure 25: Covid-19 affecting Source of income

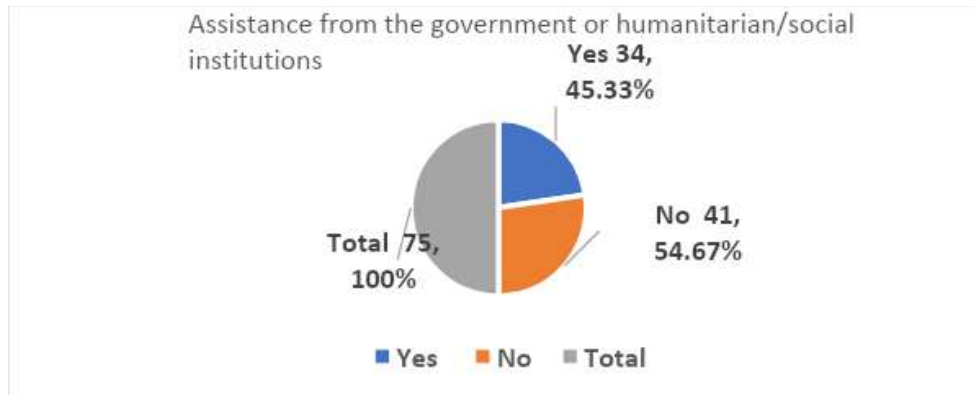


Figure 26: Assistance from the government or humanitarian/social institutions

The survey question aimed to understand whether individuals had received any form of assistance from the government or humanitarian/social institutions that included SRH commodities since the beginning of the Covid-19 crisis until now. Out of the total 75 respondents, 34 individuals (45.33%) reported receiving such assistance, while 41 individuals (54.67%) stated that they had not received any assistance.

The response mentioning that "ARROW provided their own funds to WDDF to carry out activities during the Covid-19 pandemic as COVID 19 partner donation" highlights the proactive and collaborative efforts of organizations in addressing the challenges posed by the pandemic. It exemplifies the willingness of organizations to support each other and their communities during times of crisis. The statement underscores the importance of resource-sharing and collaboration among organizations to maximize impact and ensure support for those most in need during challenging times. It also reflects how organizations like ARROW recognized the urgent need for action during the pandemic and took tangible steps to address the challenges faced by communities in their area of operation. Overall, this survey response demonstrates positive community engagement and cross-organizational collaboration in response to a global crisis.

In conclusion, the survey findings show that 45.33% of respondents received assistance from the government or humanitarian/social institutions with SRH commodities during the Covid-19 crisis, while 54.67% did not. The example of ARROW's collaboration and funding support illustrates the significance of collective efforts in addressing the challenges of the pandemic effectively. This response provides valuable insights into the experiences of individuals in receiving assistance during the crisis and highlights positive examples of collaborative initiatives to tackle the crisis's impact on communities.

Financial Achievement of the Project:

The project's financial report provides an overview of its expenditure over three years, divided into four outcomes, each managed by different implementing agencies. The total budget for the project is USD 500,000, and the total expenditure incurred is USD 486,746.93, leaving a balance of USD 13,253.07. The balance amount of USD 13,253.07 is allocated for UN Women USD 10,304.94 towards M&E and Audit purposes. The balance of USD 2948.13 The overall delivery rate for the project stands at 97.35% indicating a highly successful utilization of funds.

Outcome 1 - Financial Performance:

Outcome 1 had a total budget of USD 48,180.00 and exceeded its projected expenditure, incurring a total of USD 51,826.39. The overspending amounted to USD 3,646.39, resulting in a delivery rate of 107.57%. While the outcome successfully achieved its objectives, the overspending highlights the importance of careful financial planning and monitoring to align with the set budget.

Outcome 2 - Financial Performance:

For Outcome 2, with a total budget of USD 97,952.00, the actual expenditure was USD 99,730.72, resulting in an overspending of USD 1778.72. The delivery rate for this outcome is 101.82%, indicating that it operated below its allocated budget. While cost savings may be seen as positive, it is crucial to ensure that underspending does not compromise the achievement of intended outcomes.

Outcome 3 - Financial Performance:

Outcome 3, with a total budget of USD 176,451.99, experienced a slightly lower underspending, with actual expenses totaling USD 175,487.13. The underspending amounted to USD 964.86, leading to a delivery rate of 99.45%. This outcome has efficiently utilized its resources, maintaining a high level of financial accuracy and control, which is evident from the minor underspending and the impressive delivery rate achieved.

Outcome 4 - Financial Performance:

The financial performance of Outcome 4, which had a total budget of USD 334,318, displayed a minor underspending. The actual expenses for this outcome totaled USD 332,390.92, resulting in an underspending of USD 1927.08. This equates to a robust delivery rate of 99.42%, indicating a high level of budget utilization and efficient resource allocation. The outcome's financial management demonstrates a careful and effective approach, with only a slight variance between the budget and actual expenditures

The financial performance of the project has been notably effective, with prudent resource utilization. In terms of the M&E, audit, and management costs, the total budget was USD

165,682, showcasing a minor underspending of USD 11,325.99. Actual expenses amounted to USD 154,356.01, achieving a commendable delivery rate of 93.16%.

Overall, the project's financial report demonstrates successful fund utilization. Some outcomes slightly exceeded their budgets but remained below the 10% threshold, showcasing careful financial management. Similarly, a few aspects experienced marginal underspending, again staying below the 10% benchmark. This balanced and controlled financial performance underscores the project's responsible fiscal stewardship and prudent financial planning.

Responsible Parties' Performance:

The Asian Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) effectively managed various outcomes within a budget allocation of USD 217,741.00. Nonetheless, the realized expenditure amounted to USD 212,503.46, indicating a noteworthy underspend of USD 5,237.54. ARROW demonstrated a commendable delivery rate of 97.59%, reflecting their efficient financial performance.

The Women with Disabilities Development Foundation demonstrated commendable financial management, effectively utilizing its budget with a total allocation of USD 267,396.00. The actual expenditure was USD 269,685.37, resulting in a minor over spending of USD 2289.37. With a delivery rate of 100.86%, this organization demonstrated efficient financial practices, nearly utilizing its entire allocated budget.

Overall, the financial report highlights the project's effective financial management, showcasing successes and areas for enhancement. The project admirably achieved its objectives with a robust delivery rate, signifying its overall impact. Although certain outcomes and responsible parties encountered specific budget-related challenges, these instances provide valuable opportunities for improvement rather than setbacks. To build on this strong foundation, the project can further enhance its efficiency by refining financial planning and resource allocation strategies, ensuring a judicious balance between expenditures and outcomes. Strengthening financial monitoring and reporting mechanisms across implementing agencies will contribute to even more prudent fund utilization, aligning perfectly with project objectives. For instance, Outcome 1's slight overspend demonstrated a commitment to realizing its goals, while Outcome 2's cost savings highlighted responsible financial stewardship. Outcome 3's precise financial control and Outcome 4's slight variance from the budget exemplify measured approaches. Among responsible parties, ARROW showcased impressive efficiency, UN Women's underspending for audit purposes demonstrated prudent resource allocation, and the Women with Disabilities Development Foundation's minor overspending reflected dedication to their

mission. In addressing these nuanced observations, the project is poised to build on its achievements and drive positive change.

E. SUSTAINABILITY

Under this criteria the key question is: 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?

The following questions were also explored:

- After project completion, how was the sustained realization of rights and empowerment of WGWD within wider legal, political, economic, and social systems evidenced?
- What sustained changes in harmful social norms towards WGWD were evidenced after project completion?
- What sustained key achievements of the project were evidenced after phasing out of the intervention?
- Were there any sustained capacity strengthening actions, including Training of Trainers (TOT), evidenced after project completion?
- What sustained initiatives from the government of Bangladesh were evidenced aligned with commitments to uphold the rights of WGWD?
- How can existing knowledge resources be utilized beyond the project phase for sustainability?
- What are the capacity strengthening efforts of PROVA that can contribute to sustainability, including advocacy at the national and international levels?
- Which outcomes of the initiative can be sustained in the long term?

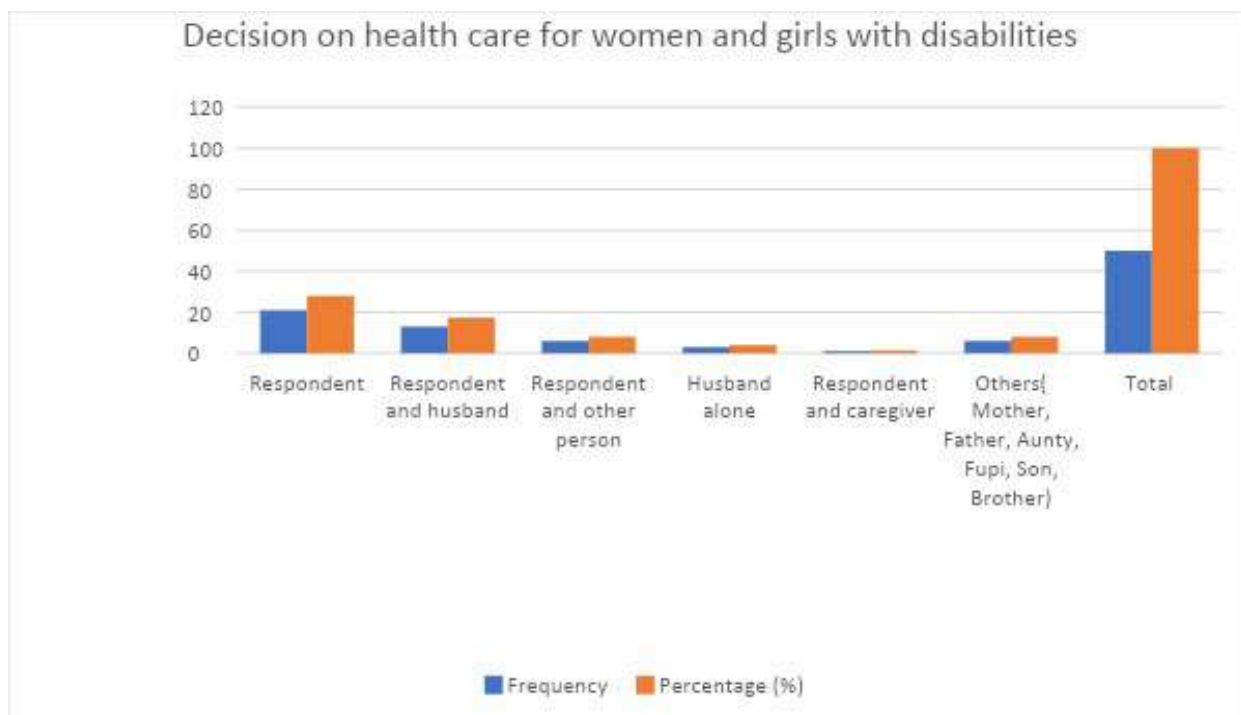


Figure 27: Decision on health care of WGWD

The table represents the frequency and percentage of responses to the survey question "Who usually decides on health care for women and girls with disabilities? Have there been any changes of who is making decisions?" for a sample of 50 WGWD.

The findings suggest the following distribution of decision-making regarding health care among the 50 respondents:

1. 28 respondents (56%) reported making the decision on health care for themselves.
2. 13 respondents (26%) indicated that they make the decision jointly with their husband.
3. 6 respondents (12%) stated that they make the decision with another person, such as a friend or family member.
4. 3 respondents (6%) mentioned that their husband alone makes the decision.
5. 1 respondent (2%) reported making the decision with their caregiver.
6. 6 respondents (12%) mentioned that other family members, such as their mother, father, mother's sister (aunty), father's sister, son, or brother, make the decision.

The results of the survey suggest that a majority of WGWD have some level of decision-making power in their own healthcare. However, a significant proportion of them make decisions in collaboration with others, such as their husbands or other family members. The survey did not provide information on whether there have been any changes in decision-making patterns over time.

The findings from the FGD reveal that decisions regarding healthcare for WGWD are typically made by female family members. Mothers are mentioned as the most common decision-makers, followed by sisters-in-law and sisters if available.

This response implies that decision-making power regarding healthcare for WGWD primarily resides within the family and is often delegated to female relatives. This could be influenced by cultural or societal norms related to caregiving responsibilities and the limited access to healthcare services or information for individuals with disabilities.

It is important to note that the response does not offer insights into any potential changes in decision-making power over time. Further data would be beneficial to understand whether there have been shifts in decision-making patterns or if the trend of family-based decision-making has remained consistent.

Overall, the survey data suggests that a majority of WGWD have decision-making power in their own healthcare, but collaboration with family members is common. The FGD response highlights the significance of family dynamics and the role of female relatives in healthcare decisions. Additional research is needed to explore potential changes in decision-making over time. This information underscores the importance of considering cultural and societal norms when addressing healthcare access and decision-making for WGWD.

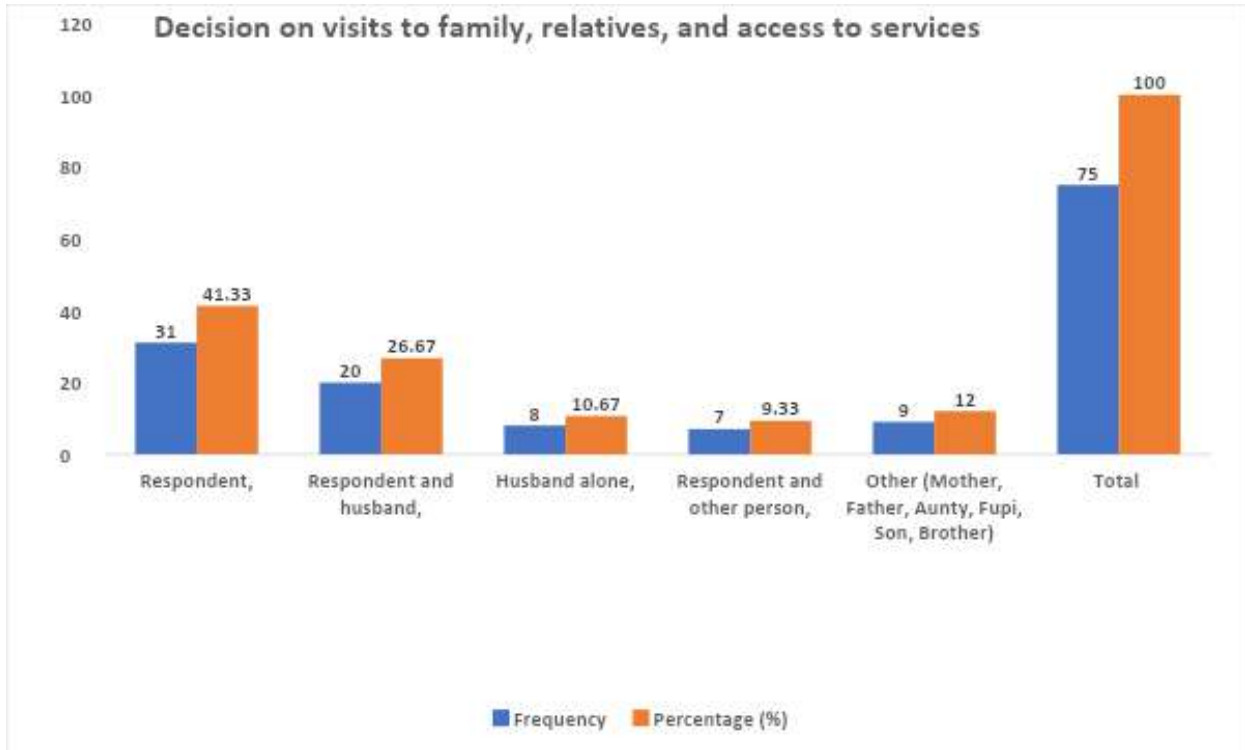


Figure 28: Decisions on visiting family, relatives, and access to services

The survey question asked who usually decides on visits to family, relatives, and access to services like health and justice. There was a total of 75 respondents.

According to the survey findings-

1. 31 respondents (41.33%) said that they make the decision themselves.
2. 20 respondents (26.67%) said that both they and their husband make the decision together.
3. 8 respondents (10.67%) said that their husband makes the decision alone.
4. 7 respondents (9.33%) said that they make the decision with someone other than their husband.
5. 9 respondents (12%) gave a response of "Other", which included individuals such as their mother, father, mother's sister (aunt), father's sister (fupi), son, or brother.

Overall, the survey reveals that the majority of respondents (41.33%) make decisions about visits to family, relatives, and access to services themselves.

The response provides an analysis of the survey question that asks about who usually decides on visits to family, relatives, and access to services like health and justice. The findings are based on a sample of 75 respondents. The results indicate that the majority of respondents (41.33%)

reported making the decision themselves. However, it also reveals a gender-based power dynamic, with male family members such as fathers, husbands, father-in-laws, and mother-in-laws being commonly mentioned as decision-makers in these areas. This suggests that men hold more decision-making power than women in these aspects of their lives, possibly influenced by cultural or societal norms and expectations surrounding gender roles.

The response raises important points about the influence of gender-based power imbalances in decision-making within families. However, to enhance the validity and generalizability of the findings, further details about the sample size and demographic characteristics of the respondents would be necessary. Additionally, understanding whether there have been any changes in decision-making patterns over time could provide valuable insights for designing interventions aimed at addressing gender disparities and promoting gender equality. Overall, the response provides a valuable perspective on the gender dynamics related to decision-making within the surveyed population but would benefit from additional context and information to strengthen its conclusions.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
A husband never forces sex.	6	7.407407
I decide when to have children or adopt family planning.	12	14.81481
People of the area do not speak badly or behave badly.	13	16.04938
sexual violence has decreased,	10	12.34568
Aware of the use of sanitary pads,	8	9.876543
Increased ability to move independently,	12	14.81481
Can express an opinion in family,	7	8.641975
Through the meeting, one learns how to adopt family planning,	13	16.04938

Table 11: Decision-making within families

The survey question asked respondents whether they thought the project had promoted the capacities of women and girls with disabilities to exercise their rights to SRH and be free from sexual and gender-based violence. The response options were:

- A husband never forces sex.
- I decide when to have children or adopt family planning.
- People of the area do not speak badly or behave badly.
- Sexual violence has decreased.
- Aware of the use of sanitary pads.

- Increased ability to move independently.
- Can express an opinion in family.
- Through the meeting, one learns how to adopt family planning.
- Out of the total number of respondents who answered this question, 6 (7.98%) selected the option "A husband never forces sex", indicating that they believed the project had helped promote the right of women and girls with disabilities to be free from sexual violence.

12 respondents (14.81%) chose the option "I decide when to have children or adopt family planning," indicating their belief that the project had contributed to increasing their agency in making decisions about SRH and family planning.

13 respondents (16.05%) chose two options: "People of the area do not speak badly or behave badly" and "Through the meeting, one learns how to adapt family planning." These responses suggest that the project may have had a positive impact on improving community attitudes towards women and girls with disabilities and promoting their access to information about family planning.

10 respondents (12.34%) selected "sexual violence has decreased," signifying their belief that the project had contributed to reducing the incidence of sexual violence against women and girls with disabilities.

8 respondents (9.88%) selected "Aware of the use of sanitary pads," indicating their belief that the project had helped increase awareness and access to menstrual hygiene products for women and girls with disabilities.

Finally, 7 respondents (8.64%) selected "Can express an opinion in the family," suggesting that they believed the project had contributed to promoting the right of women and girls with disabilities to participate in decision-making processes within their families.

Overall, the responses indicate that the project may have had a positive impact on promoting the rights of women and girls with disabilities to sexual and reproductive health, freedom from sexual and gender-based violence, as well as increasing their agency and participation in decision-making processes. These findings highlight the potential effectiveness of the project's interventions in empowering and supporting this vulnerable group and fostering positive changes in their lives.

The response indicates that the project has successfully promoted the capacities of women and girls with disabilities in exercising their rights to sexual and reproductive health and freedom from sexual and gender-based violence. This was achieved through the development and

dissemination of a training manual on disability and SRHR, providing training to Master Trainers and community mobilizers who then shared this knowledge at the community level. The linkage between knowledge on SRHR, SGBV, and disability rights facilitated replication among other stakeholders, ensuring the sustainability of the knowledge beyond the project's completion.

The evaluation also highlights various sustainability factors incorporated into the project. The formation of a 13-member National Advisory Committee comprising individuals working for disability rights ensures the continuation of efforts even after the project's phasing out. Additionally, the involvement of the female Vice Chairman of Union Parishad and teachers in the project creates opportunities for spreading awareness about the rights of women and girls with disabilities.

The evaluation findings indicate that the project has been successful in promoting the capacities of women and girls with disabilities (WGWD) in exercising their rights to sexual and reproductive health and freedom from sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The project's interventions have demonstrated sustainability, leaving a lasting impact on the community even after the project's closure. However, to strengthen the assessment, providing specific examples that illustrate how the project has directly influenced the lives of individual WGWD would add depth to the evaluation.

Additionally, it is important to address any challenges, limitations, or obstacles encountered during the project's implementation. Highlighting these areas would not only provide a more comprehensive evaluation but also offer valuable insights for future projects and initiatives targeting WGWD. By learning from the challenges faced, stakeholders can identify strategies to overcome similar hurdles in the future, ultimately enhancing project outcomes and effectiveness.

Triangulating the survey responses with information about the project's interventions and sustainability factors strengthens the evidence of the project's positive impact on promoting the capacities of women and girls with disabilities (WGWD) in exercising their rights to sexual and reproductive health and freedom from sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The project's interventions, such as the development of a training manual on disability and SRHR, and the training of Master Trainers, likely contributed to enhancing the knowledge and skills of community members in advocating for the rights of WGWD. Moreover, the project's sustainability factors, including the formation of a National Advisory Committee and the involvement of the Vice Chairman and teachers, suggest that the efforts to promote the rights of WGWD will continue beyond the project's closure.

Indeed, conducting further evaluation and documentation is essential to gain a comprehensive understanding of the project's impact and effectiveness. While the survey responses and information about the project's interventions and sustainability factors provide valuable insights,

a more in-depth assessment can provide a clearer picture of the project's outcomes and implications for women and girls with disabilities (WGWD) and the community as a whole.

F. IMPACT

The key question of this criteria is: 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?

These criteria also explored the following questions-

- How were the incremental, small changes in policies, legislation, and regulations aimed at safeguarding the rights of WGWD substantiated and demonstrated?
- How were the evidences of changes in harmful social norms that perpetuate discrimination, stigmatization, and marginalization of women and girls with disabilities (WGWD) observed?

The graph below illustrates respondents' perceptions of whether the incidences of violence against WGWD have decreased in their locality.

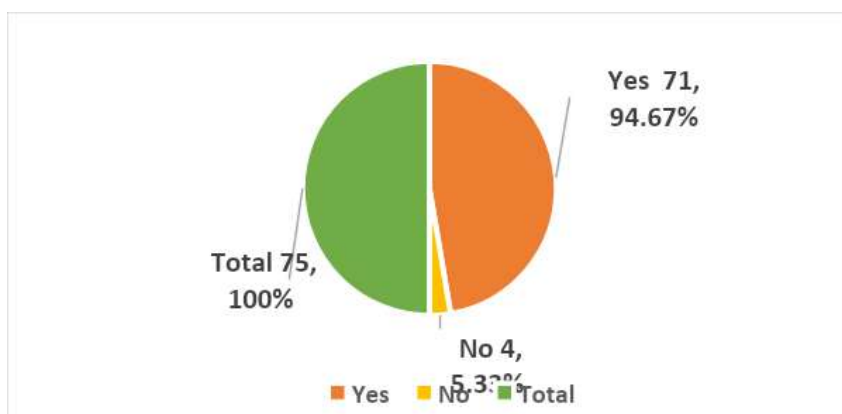


Figure 29: Improvement in violence against WGWD

The survey question sought participants' opinions on whether the incidences of violence against women and girls with disabilities (WGWD) have decreased in their locality. Out of the 75 total respondents, 71 individuals, or 94.67%, answered "Yes," indicating their belief that violence against WGWD has decreased in their community. Only 4 respondents, or 5.33%, answered "No," expressing their belief that the incidence of violence against WGWD has not decreased.

The analysis suggests that the training provided to women and girls with disabilities may have positively influenced their husbands' attitudes towards them. Initially, the husbands were doubtful and perhaps skeptical about the training's potential impact on their wives. However, as time passed, the husbands appeared to have realized that the training conveyed positive and valuable messages. This realization might have contributed to a decrease in violence against women and girls with disabilities in the locality. It is important to note, though, that this is a single

anecdote and does not provide a comprehensive picture of the overall impact of the training on violence against women and girls with disabilities in the community. Further research may be necessary to validate and substantiate these findings.

One respondent mentioned, *“While we were conducting the training, their husbands were also seated beside in a doubtful mind that we may misguide their women. As time went by they realized we are spreading positive and useful messages that impacted them and made them realized.”*

The quantitative data collected from the survey indicates that the project has had a significant positive impact on the community, with 94.67% of respondents believing that the incidences of violence against women and girls with disabilities have decreased in their locality. This high percentage suggests that the project's interventions and initiatives have been effective in promoting a safer and more supportive environment for women and girls with disabilities.

Moreover, the qualitative response from the training sessions provides additional support to the quantitative findings. The initial skepticism and doubt expressed by husbands towards the training transformed into a realization that the messages being spread were positive and useful. This suggests that the training program played a crucial role in changing attitudes and perceptions towards women and girls with disabilities, contributing to a decrease in violence against them in the community.

While the qualitative response is based on a single anecdote, it offers valuable insight into the positive changes observed during the training sessions. However, to draw more robust conclusions about the overall impact of the project on violence against women and girls with disabilities, additional qualitative data from various sources and communities would be necessary. Conducting in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and follow-up assessments could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the sustained changes in attitudes and behaviors within the community.

The survey data reveals that all 75 respondents affirmed that WGWD in their locality report incidents of violence against them. This unanimous response indicates a significant level of awareness and acknowledgment of the issue of violence faced by WGWD within the community.

Regarding the trend in reported violence, all 75 survey respondents reported a decrease in the incidence of violence against WGWD over the past year. This means that 100% of the respondents observed a positive change, with a reduction in reported violence against women and girls with disabilities in their community.

Nevertheless, it is crucial to interpret these findings with caution as they pertain specifically to the surveyed sample and may not be fully representative of other localities or populations. Various factors might influence the respondents' perceptions of the incidence of violence against WGWD in their community, such as changes in reporting mechanisms, increased awareness campaigns, or advocacy efforts.

The findings indicate a decline in reports of violence against women and girls with disabilities (WGWD) within the community over the past year. This positive change is attributed to the training provided to them, which has raised their awareness of various forms of violence, including physical abuse, verbal abuse, financial torture, and gender disparities. The training has also equipped them with essential knowledge on how to respond in such situations, such as accessing helplines like 999 (national emergency number), 109 (to prevent violence against women and children), and 1098 (child helpline). As a result, the impact of this training has conveyed a clear message to potential abusers that their actions will not be tolerated, leading to a decrease in the reporting of violence.

The convergence of qualitative and quantitative data underscores the positive impact of the training program on the incidence of violence against WGWD. The FGD statement reinforces the notion that the training has been successful in empowering these individuals to identify and report instances of violence. Additionally, the survey results from all respondents uniformly affirm the observed decline in reported violence against WGWD in their locality. Furthermore, the survey findings suggest that the training has succeeded in conveying a sense of accountability to potential abusers, influencing the decrease in reported incidents.

“Now they know about physical abuse, verbal abuses, financial torture, gender disparity and now they also know what to do in these cases which once they had no idea about it.”, said one respondent.

The survey question aimed to gather insights into how women and girls with disabilities (WGWD) are treated in the community, considering various characteristics. A total of 75 responses were collected, providing valuable data on this matter.

The majority of respondents, 82.46%, reported that WGWD are treated well or behave well in their community. This suggests a positive trend in how WGWD are perceived and treated by community members. It indicates that a significant portion of the community shows respect and inclusivity towards individuals with disabilities.

However, the response also highlights a concerning finding, as 17.29% of respondents reported witnessing abusive behavior and derogatory comments about body composition directed

towards WGWD. This suggests that despite the overall positive perception, there are instances of discrimination and mistreatment that still persist in the community.

One individual's experience shared in the response suggests a change in attitude towards a specific person with a disability. This person used to face verbal abuse and exclusion from activities, but now people address her by name and seem to be more respectful. This anecdote illustrates a positive transformation in how the community interacts with and perceives this individual. However, it is important to emphasize that this experience is specific to one person and may not necessarily reflect the experiences of all WGWD in the community.

To gain a comprehensive understanding of the treatment of WGWD in the community, it is essential to collect data from various members and stakeholders. Understanding the experiences of individuals with disabilities of different ages, ethnicities, religions, and socio-economic status is crucial in addressing the issue effectively.

Furthermore, the response highlights the significance of addressing discrimination against WGWD through education, awareness, and advocacy efforts. While progress has been observed in some instances, there is a need for continuous efforts to promote a more inclusive and respectful environment for all WGWD in the community.

The analysis consists of two separate responses. In the first response, it was noted that previously, people in the community verbally abused and excluded a person with disabilities, but their behavior has since improved. However, it remains uncertain whether this change in attitude applies universally to all women and girls with disabilities in the community. The second response presented the findings of a survey on the treatment of WGWD with different characteristics in the community. The survey revealed that a majority of respondents reported positive treatment of WGWD, but a significant percentage also witnessed instances of abusive behavior and derogatory comments. This underlines the importance of further education, awareness, and advocacy efforts to address discrimination against WGWD in the community.

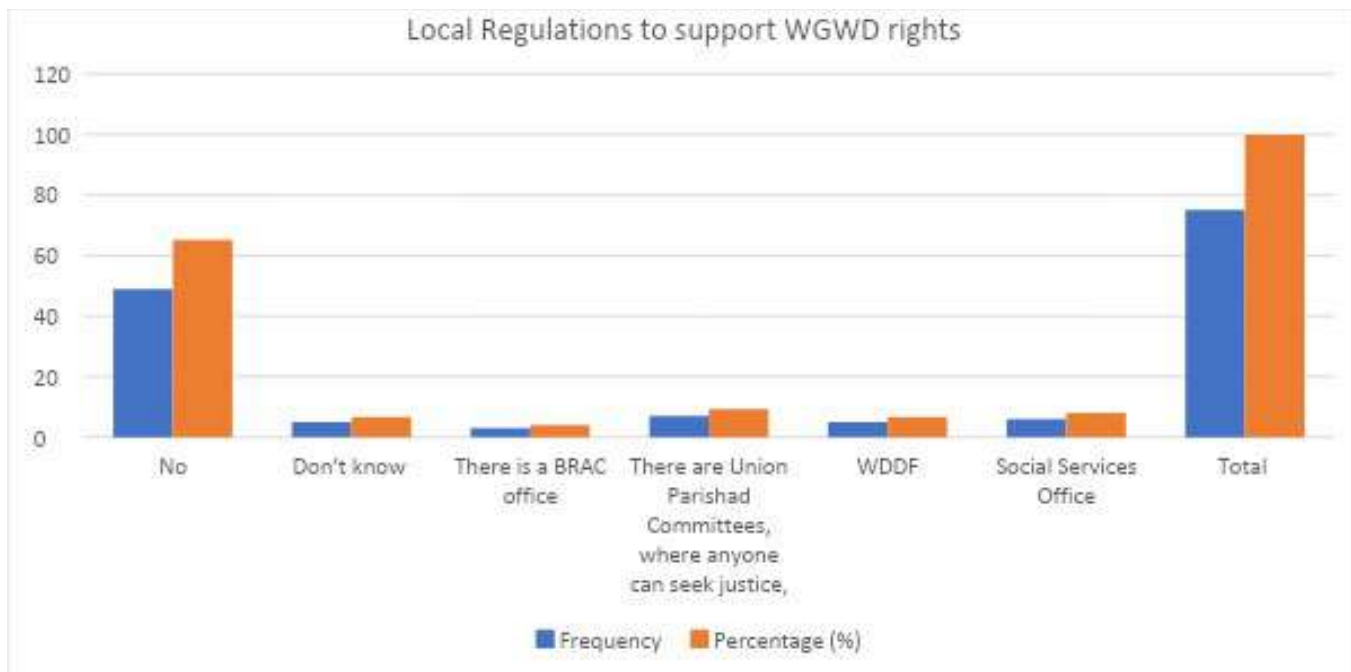


Figure 30: Local regulations supporting WGWD rights

The survey question aimed to determine the presence of local regulations promoting the rights of WGWD in a specific community. Out of the 75 respondents, the majority (65.17% or 49 respondents) replied "No," indicating the absence of such regulations in their community. A small percentage of respondents (6.65% or 5 respondents) selected "Don't know," signifying their lack of knowledge regarding these regulations.

A few respondents reported the presence of various organizations and committees that may offer support for the rights of WGWD. Specifically, 3.99% (3 respondents) mentioned the existence of a BRAC office, an international development organization, in their community. Another 9.31% (7 respondents) indicated the availability of Union Parishad Committees, where anyone, including WGWD, can seek justice.

In addition, 6.65% (5 respondents) identified the Women with Disabilities Development Foundation (WDDF) as an organization present in their community, possibly working towards promoting the rights of WGWD. Lastly, 7.98% (6 respondents) replied that there is a Social Services Office in their community, providing some support for the rights of WGWD.

Overall, the survey findings indicate that the majority of respondents are unaware of the existence of local regulations promoting the rights of WGWD in their community. However, some respondents did mention specific organizations or committees that are actively working towards this objective.

The qualitative survey responses offer insightful examples of local regulations or initiatives that promote the rights of WGWD. Notably, the WDDF project has proactively engaged with local authorities, including the police, to raise awareness about the challenges faced by WGWD and sought their support. As a result, the police have agreed to collaborate with WDDF and provide information about any displaced or lost WGWD, demonstrating a positive step towards ensuring the safety and well-being of WGWD.

Additionally, the response highlights the significance of having staff with disabilities, which plays a crucial role in building trust within the community and inspiring family members of WGWD. When individuals with disabilities are involved in projects and organizations advocating for the rights of WGWD, it fosters a sense of relatability and understanding, thereby strengthening the impact of the initiatives.

Furthermore, media representation of WGWD emerges as another vital aspect in raising awareness and promoting their rights. Positive and accurate portrayals in the media can challenge harmful stereotypes and misconceptions, fostering a more inclusive and empathetic society.

In conclusion, while there are some local regulations and initiatives in place that promote the rights of WGWD, there is still work to be done to ensure their full protection and amplification of their voices. Continued engagement with local authorities and other stakeholders is essential in further raising awareness about the challenges faced by WGWD and advocating for their rights. Incorporating individuals with disabilities in such initiatives and ensuring accurate media representation are vital steps towards creating a more inclusive and supportive environment for WGWD.

The combination of quantitative survey results and qualitative survey answers presents diverse perspectives regarding the existence of local regulations that promote the rights of WGWD in the community. The majority of survey respondents (65.17%) expressed that they do not perceive any local regulations supporting the rights of WGWD in their locality. On the other hand, a smaller percentage of respondents (9.31%) indicated the presence of Union Parishad Committees, which offer avenues for seeking justice, including for WGWD.

The qualitative survey responses, however, shed light on specific initiatives that promote the rights of WGWD in the community. Notably, the engagement of the WDDF project with local authorities, including the police, to raise awareness and seek support for WGWD's issues, serves as a positive example. Such endeavors demonstrate efforts to address the challenges faced by WGWD and advocate for their rights.

In conclusion, the survey findings suggest that the perception of local regulations promoting the rights of WGWD is relatively low among respondents. However, the qualitative responses highlight existing initiatives that work towards advancing the rights of WGWD. It is clear that further efforts are necessary to ensure full protection of their rights and amplify their voices. Active engagement with local authorities and stakeholders remains crucial in creating awareness about the challenges WGWD encounter and advocating for their rights in the community.

G. KNOWLEDGE GENERATION

Key question: 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?

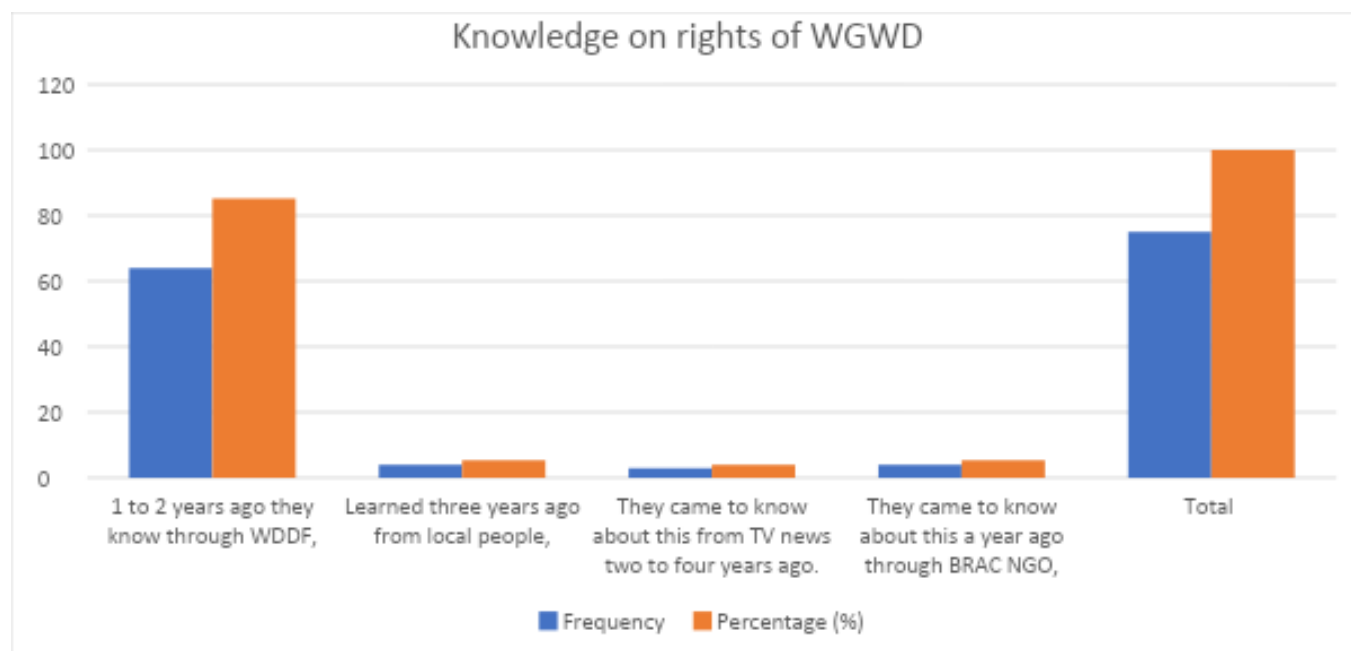


Figure 31: Knowledge on WGWD rights

The combination of quantitative survey results and qualitative survey answers presents diverse perspectives regarding the existence of local regulations that promote the rights of WGWD in the community. The majority of survey respondents (65.17%) expressed that they do not perceive any local regulations supporting the rights of WGWD in their locality. On the other hand, a smaller percentage of respondents (9.31%) indicated the presence of Union Parishad Committees, which offer avenues for seeking justice, including for WGWD.

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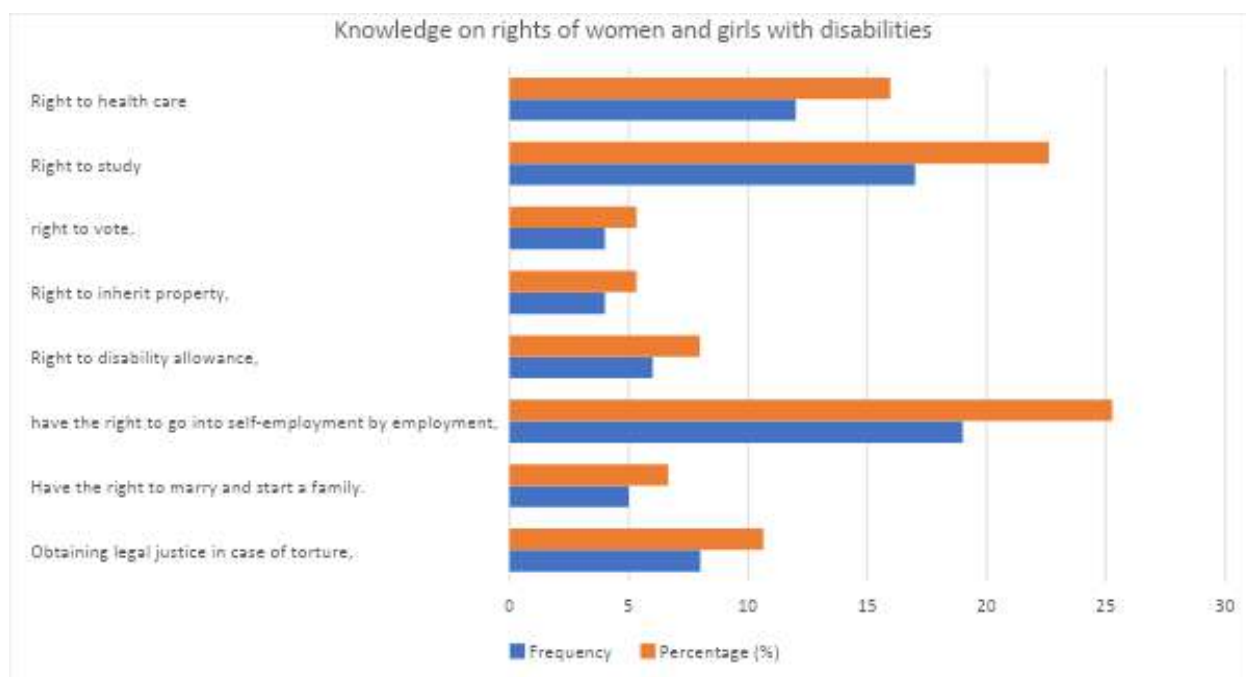


Figure 32: Knowledge area of WGWD rights

According to the survey results, the majority of respondents reported learning about the rights of women and girls with disabilities (WGWD) through the WDDF (Women with Disabilities Development Foundation) within the past 1-2 years. The organization's efforts in disseminating information are evident as a key informant mentioned that WDDF was the first to provide information about the rights of WGWD to the neighbors.

The survey also asked participants if they were aware of the specific rights of women and girls with disabilities and to provide examples of these rights. The responses were:

- Obtaining legal justice in case of torture: 8 people (10.64%) mentioned this right.
- Right to marry and start a family: 5 people (6.65%) mentioned this right.
- Right to go into self-employment by employment: 19 people (25.27%) mentioned this right.
- Right to disability allowance: 6 people (7.98%) mentioned this right.
- Right to inherit property: 4 people (5.32%) mentioned this right.
- Right to vote: 4 people (5.32%) mentioned this right.
- Right to study: 17 people (22.61%) mentioned this right.

- Right to health care: 12 people (15.96%) mentioned this right.
- The text provides a clear and concise presentation of the number of people who mentioned each specific right in the survey responses.

The survey results indicate that the most frequently cited rights were the right to pursue self-employment through employment, with 25.27% of respondents mentioning it, and the right to education, which accounted for 22.61% of the responses. However, it is important to note that the participants mentioned various other rights as well, making the responses diverse.

Furthermore, the qualitative data provided outlines the legal rights that women and girls with disabilities are entitled to under national and international laws and policies. These rights include education, health, work, independent living, community inclusion, and access to justice. Ensuring and upholding these rights is of utmost importance in promoting equal treatment and eliminating discrimination against women and girls with disabilities.

The examples provided in the data showcase the commendable efforts made by Bangladesh to promote and protect the rights of women and girls with disabilities. Notably, the Bangladesh Disability Rights and Protection Act of 2013 stands as a significant legal framework that guarantees equal rights for all people with disabilities, including women and girls. The inclusion of specific measures in the National Plan of Action for the Development of the Disabled People in Bangladesh demonstrates a commitment to addressing the unique needs of women and girls with disabilities.

Moreover, the initiatives taken by organizations like the Disabled Women's Forum play a crucial role in empowering and advocating for the rights of women with disabilities in the country. Additionally, the services and support provided by institutions such as the Bangladesh Association for the Aged and Institute of Geriatric Medicine are essential in ensuring that older women with disabilities receive the assistance they require.

Overall, the qualitative data underscores the significance of promoting gender equality and inclusivity for women and girls with disabilities. Equal access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities, independent living, community engagement, and justice are paramount in creating a more inclusive and equitable society. Bangladesh's efforts in this regard serve as a positive example for other nations to follow, encouraging the advancement of women's rights and the empowerment of individuals with disabilities worldwide.

The quantitative and qualitative data provided in the report complement each other, offering valuable insights into the knowledge and understanding of the rights of women and girls with disabilities. The quantitative data presents a picture of the participants' awareness of various rights, revealing that some rights, like the right to study and the right to pursue self-employment,

are more well-known than others, such as the right to obtain legal justice in case of torture or the right to inherit property. On the other hand, the qualitative data sheds light on the initiatives taken by Bangladesh to promote and protect the rights of women and girls with disabilities, providing a broader context to the issue.

While the qualitative data provides a glimpse into the efforts made by Bangladesh, it may not capture a fully comprehensive list of rights for women and girls with disabilities. Nonetheless, it highlights Bangladesh's dedication to promoting inclusivity and equality for individuals with disabilities, serving as an example for other countries to follow.

The combination of both data sets reveals the need to raise awareness about the legal rights of women and girls with disabilities, as some rights are not widely known among the participants. Furthermore, the qualitative data emphasizes the importance of equal access to education, healthcare, employment opportunities, independent living, community engagement, and justice for individuals with disabilities. These findings underscore the significance of implementing similar initiatives in other regions, advocating for the rights and well-being of marginalized populations. As a result, this report seeks to inspire positive change and foster a more inclusive society for women and girls with disabilities worldwide.

From the survey, it was found that 68 respondents (90.44%) reported learning about the rights of persons with disabilities during the training sessions. The project activities had a positive impact on the self-perception of 47 respondents (62.51%), who mentioned that they used to think of themselves as small, but now they don't. Moreover, 45 respondents (59.85%) reported that they now know how to use sanitary pads.

Conversely, 12 respondents (15.96%) reported that if they are sick, they now understand the importance of going to the doctor. Seven respondents (9.31%) mentioned that they learned that the law is equal for all. Another seven respondents (9.31%) reported learning that if a husband demands sex due to physical difficulties, it falls into the stage of sexual abuse. Finally, six respondents (7.98%) stated that people with disabilities have the right to live well, just like everyone else.

The respondent highlights the significant role played by the ARROW organization in the project, including developing training manuals in multiple languages, overseeing training sessions in Bangladesh, and facilitating baseline and endline studies through a partnership with the Right Here Right Now (RHRN) Network. The project was specifically designed to address the lack of attention given to SRHR in discussions of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls with disabilities. Its activities aimed at empowering these individuals and engaging various stakeholders, including lawyers, justice sector actors, journalists, local government representatives, and community leaders.

The survey data indicates that a majority of respondents (90.44%) learned about the rights of persons with disabilities, demonstrating the effectiveness of the training sessions. Additionally, a smaller percentage of respondents reported learning about specific issues related to SRHR and SGBV towards WGWD. However, it is important to note that the project was specifically designed to address this knowledge gap and increase awareness among stakeholders through training sessions and community engagement activities.

The respondent also emphasizes the positive impact of the project on WGWD, as evidenced by the percentage of respondents who reported learning how to use sanitary pads and feeling less small. These outcomes indicate that the project successfully empowered WGWD and increased their confidence and knowledge about SRHR.

Overall, the respondent's feedback highlights the success of the project in increasing awareness and knowledge of SRHR and SGBV towards WGWD. The collaboration with the ARROW organization and the RHRN Network played a crucial role in its achievements, and the project's efforts in empowering WGWD and engaging various stakeholders were commendable.

The Below graph represents

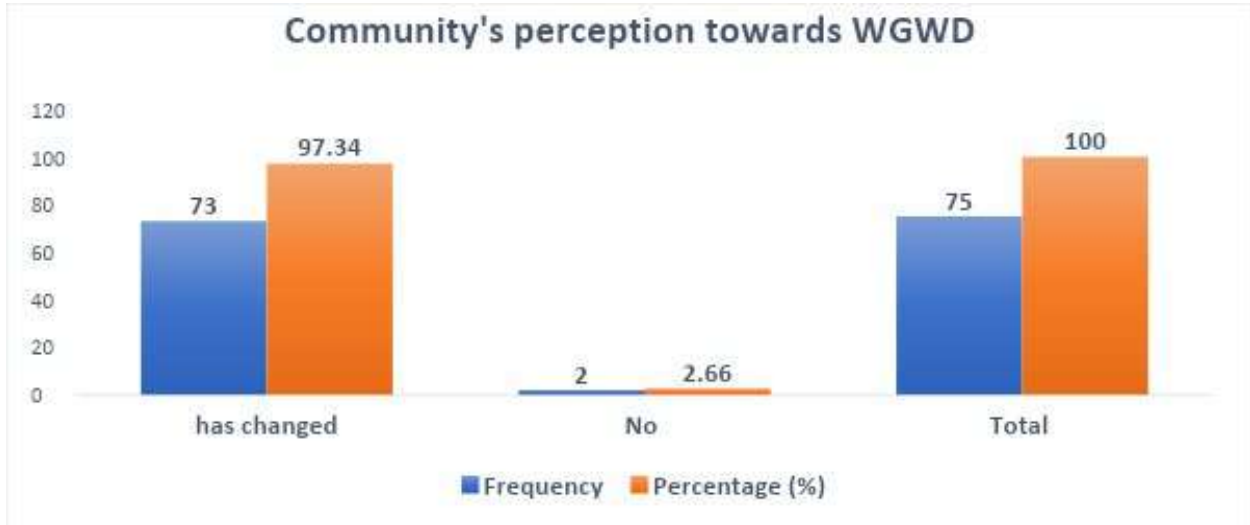


Figure 33: Community’s perception towards WGWD

The survey question aimed to gauge whether the community's perception towards WGWD has undergone any changes in terms of providing special care, accessibility, and integration into society.

Out of the total 75 respondents, an overwhelming majority of 73 (97.34%) indicated that they have observed a change in the community's perception, while only 2 respondents (2.66%) reported no change. Although the statistical significance of these results cannot be determined without knowledge of the total population surveyed and the sampling method, the responses suggest that a majority of the participants believe the community's perception towards WGWD has indeed evolved, possibly for the better, with regards to providing special care, ensuring accessibility, and fostering integration into society.

The qualitative data further elucidates the transformation in the community's outlook and treatment of women and girls with disabilities. Initially, there was limited awareness about the rights of this particular group, but the project's implementation has resulted in a significant increase in the community's understanding of these rights. This heightened awareness has led to tangible changes in behavior and treatment towards women and girls with disabilities. For instance, the installation of accessible washrooms in schools tailored to the needs of WGWD exemplifies the community's proactive efforts to ensure equal educational opportunities and eliminate exclusion or discrimination.

In conclusion, the qualitative and quantitative data converge to demonstrate positive changes in the community's perception towards WGWD, particularly in terms of special care, accessibility, and integration. The responses from the majority of participants affirm this positive trend, while the qualitative data reinforces the project's success in raising awareness about the rights of WGWD, fostering an inclusive and compassionate community.

H. GENDER EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Cross-cutting criteria: The extent to which human rights based and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated through-out the project and to what extent.

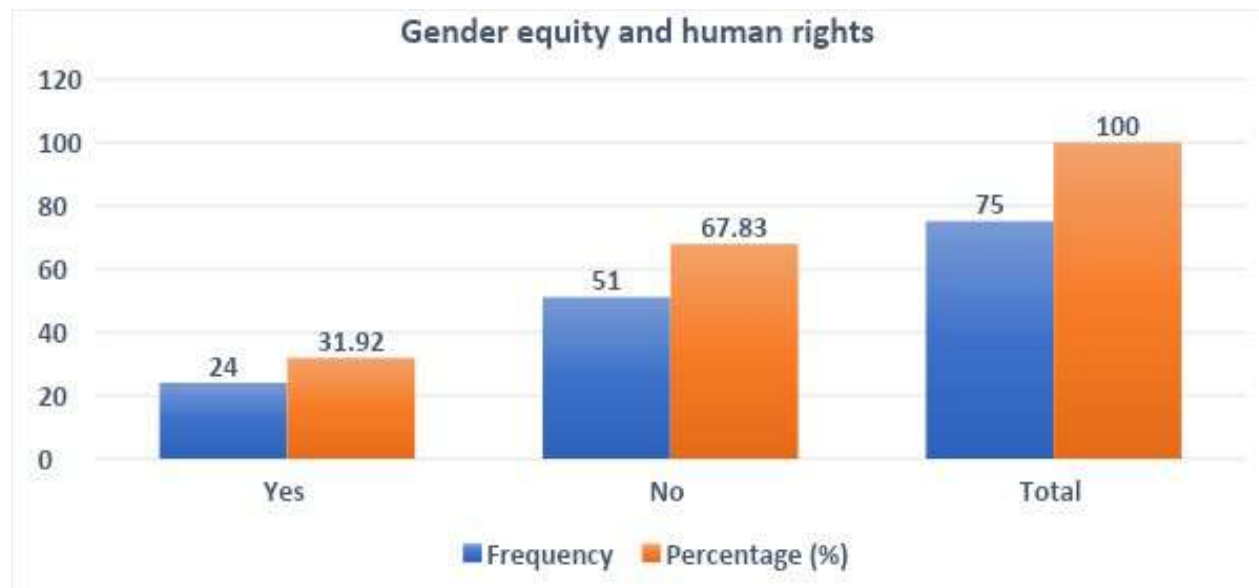


Figure 34: Gender equity and human rights

The survey question focused on gender equity and human rights and inquired about the participation of WGWD in community decision-making. The responses from the total of 75 respondents indicated that 24 individuals (31.92%) answered "Yes," signifying that they believe women and girls with disabilities are participating in community decision-making. Conversely, the majority of respondents, 51 individuals (67.83%), responded "No," suggesting that they perceive limited or no participation of WGWD in community decision-making.

The response further highlights a positive trend in which women and girls with disabilities are gaining popularity and influence in their communities due to their knowledge and social contributions. A specific quote provides additional evidence of this trend, as the speaker shares their experience of being asked to participate in the Union Parishad Election as a member. While they were unable to run in the current term due to voter registration in another location, the individual expresses their intention to run in the future. This anecdote suggests that women and girls with disabilities are increasingly recognized as valuable community members, and there is growing encouragement for their active involvement in decision-making processes.

In conclusion, the survey data suggests that a significant proportion of respondents believe that women and girls with disabilities are not actively participating in community decision-making.

However, the qualitative response provides a positive outlook, indicating a shift towards recognizing the value and potential of WGWD in the community, as demonstrated by their increasing opportunities to contribute and participate in decision-making processes.

“People are demanding me to participate in the Union Parishad Election as a member. I couldn’t place the nomination this term as I’m registered as voter to another location. But I have a plan for next time” FGD participant?

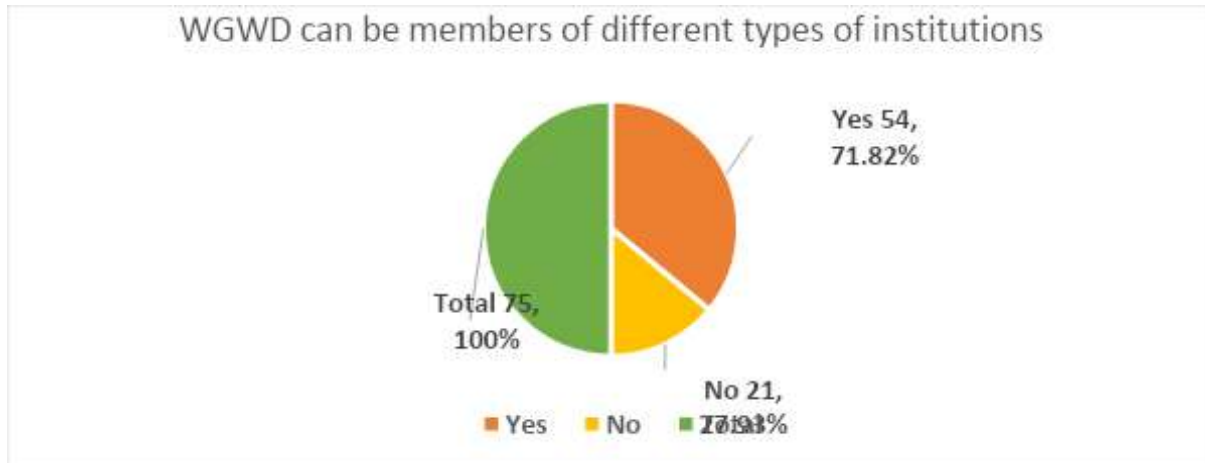


Figure 35: Being members of different types of institutions

The survey question inquired about the participation of WGWD in different types of associations, groups, committees, or clubs that hold regular meetings, such as religious, political, social, and women's groups. Based on the responses from the total of 75 respondents, 54 individuals (71.82%) answered "Yes," indicating that they believe women and girls with disabilities can indeed be members of such groups. On the other hand, 21 respondents (27.93%) answered "No," suggesting that they hold the belief that women and girls with disabilities cannot be members of these groups.

The overall response indicates a positive perspective, with the majority of respondents acknowledging the right of women and girls with disabilities to participate in various types of associations and groups.

This data is validated with the qualitative data provided as a statement:

“We held a meeting once in a week for 2 to 3 hours”

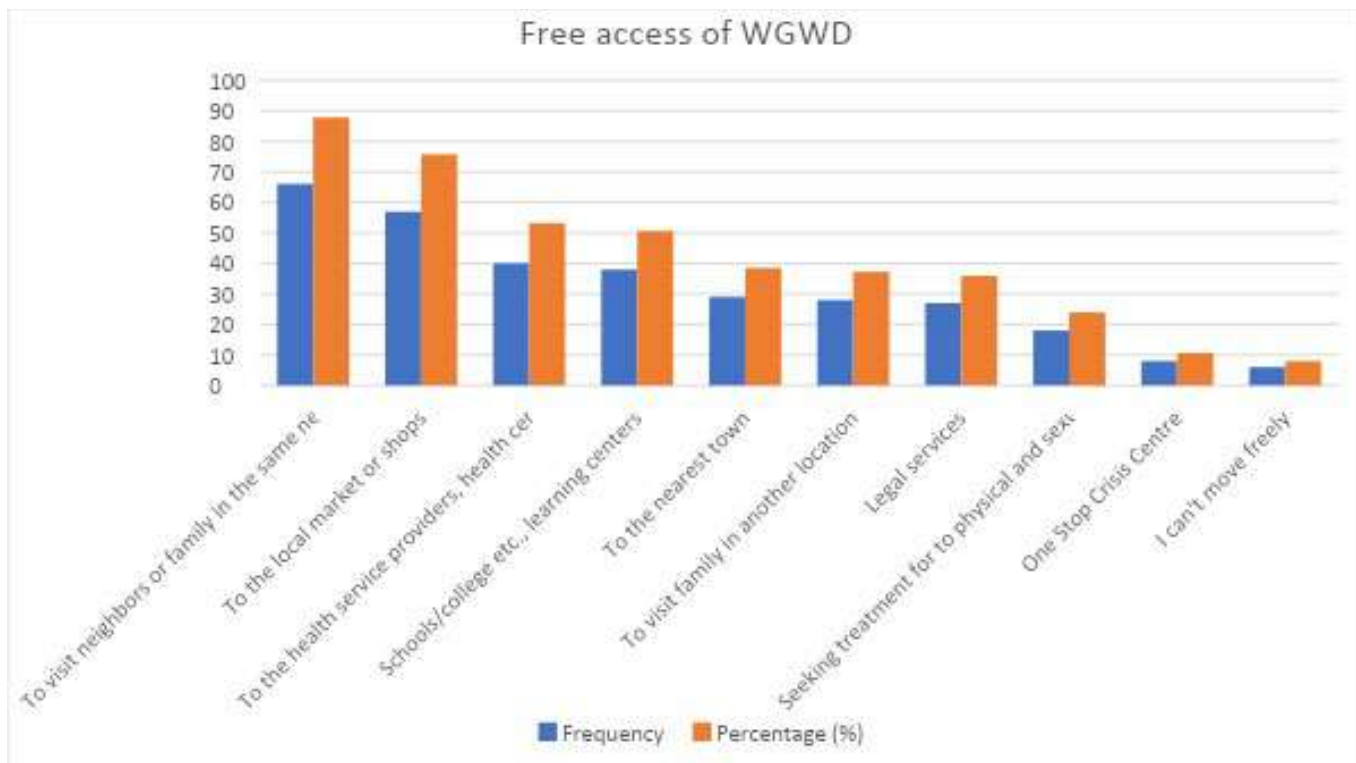


Figure 36: Frequency and percentage of responses

The table shows the frequency and percentage of responses to a survey question about the freedom of movement for women and girls with disabilities. The respondents were asked about their ability to travel to various places:

- 87.78% of respondents (66 individuals) reported that they can freely visit neighbors or family in the same neighborhood. This indicates a high level of local mobility and accessibility for social interactions and support within their immediate vicinity.
- 75.81% of respondents (57 individuals) reported that they can freely go to the local market or shops. This suggests that a significant portion of respondents have relatively easy access to essential goods and services within their local community.
- 53.2% of respondents (40 individuals) reported that they can freely go to health service providers or health centers. While this percentage is lower than the previous two categories, it still indicates that a considerable number of respondents can access healthcare facilities without significant barriers.
- 50.54% of respondents (38 individuals) reported that they can freely go to schools, colleges, or other learning centers. This suggests that about half of the respondents have

access to educational institutions, which is crucial for their personal and intellectual development.

- 38.57% of respondents (29 individuals) reported that they can freely travel to the nearest town. This indicates that a minority of respondents have unrestricted mobility to nearby towns, which may limit their access to certain services or opportunities available in those areas.
- 37.24% of respondents (28 individuals) reported that they can freely visit family in another location. This suggests that a significant portion of respondents face challenges in visiting family members residing in different locations, which could impact their social connections and support networks.
- 35.91% of respondents (27 individuals) reported that they can freely access legal services. This indicates that a substantial number of respondents may encounter difficulties in accessing legal support when needed, potentially affecting their ability to seek justice and protection.
- 23.94% of respondents (18 individuals) reported that they can freely seek treatment for physical and sexual abuse experienced by the respondent. This finding highlights that a considerable number of respondents may face obstacles in accessing appropriate healthcare and support in situations of abuse.
- 10.64% of respondents (8 individuals) reported that they can freely access a One Stop Crisis Centre. This suggests that a minority of respondents have ease of access to specialized support services in crisis situations.
- 7.98% of respondents (6 individuals) reported that they cannot move freely. This small percentage indicates that a few respondents experience significant mobility challenges, which may result from physical, social, or environmental barriers.

The survey results indeed shed light on the mobility challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities in their communities. While many respondents reported being able to move freely within their local neighborhoods, accessing essential services and traveling to distant places remain significant barriers. These challenges underscore the importance of addressing the rights and accessibility of individuals with disabilities to ensure equitable opportunities for all.

The qualitative response provides a concrete example of the obstacles faced by women and girls with disabilities in accessing public transportation. The incidents of refusal and teasing by transport workers indicate the prevalence of discrimination and lack of awareness about the

rights of individuals with disabilities. However, the positive development is that the beneficiaries have become more assertive about their rights and are utilizing their identification to demand access to transportation. This increased awareness and advocacy have resulted in some progress, with transport workers no longer arguing further on the matter. This exemplifies the potential impact of empowering individuals with disabilities to assert their rights and advocate for their equal access to essential services.

Key findings	Count	Percentage (%)
Due to disability issues	3	3.99
Due to a lack of support, persons with disabilities women and girls cannot go out easily	3	3.99
No comments	69	91.77
Total	75	100

Table 12: Obstacles faced by WGWD in accessing public transportation.

The survey question on gender equity and human rights collected a total of 75 responses. The results show that a small percentage of respondents, 3.99%, reported that their freedom of movement is limited due to disability issues. Similarly, another 3.99% of respondents mentioned that persons with disabilities, particularly women and girls, lack support, which makes it difficult for them to go out.

The majority of respondents, 91.77%, did not provide any comments on the factors that limit their freedom of movement. It is important to consider the low response rate for this question, which may impact the generalizability of the findings.

The response provided aligns with the survey results, indicating that a significant number of women and girls with disabilities encounter challenges in freely accessing essential services and traveling to distant locations. The low percentage of respondents reporting the ability to freely go to health service providers (53.2%) and access legal services (35.91%) emphasizes the presence of significant barriers in accessing these essential services.

The response further draws attention to the issue of discrimination faced by women and girls with disabilities while using public transportation. The incidents of refusal and teasing by transport workers, as reported by respondents, align with the finding that only 38.57% of respondents can freely travel to the nearest town.

Indeed, the response suggests that there has been some progress in terms of awareness and advocacy for the rights of women and girls with disabilities. The fact that beneficiaries are now asserting their rights by showing their IDs and demanding access to transportation, with

transport workers acknowledging their requests, indicates a positive shift towards recognizing the rights of women and girls with disabilities to access public transportation.

Despite this progress, the survey results and response underscore the ongoing challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities in freely accessing essential services and traveling longer distances. The need for continued advocacy and awareness-raising efforts is evident to promote their rights and ensure their full inclusion in society.

The low response rate for the question on factors limiting freedom of movement among respondents indicates the importance of conducting targeted outreach to women and girls with disabilities to better understand their experiences and address the barriers they encounter. Moreover, the finding that some respondents reported a lack of support for persons with disabilities emphasizes the need for increased attention and concerted efforts to empower women and girls with disabilities, enabling them to fully participate in their communities and access their rights.

The survey on gender equity and human rights gathered responses from 75 participants, providing valuable insights into the experiences of women and girls with disabilities. It is worth noting that a small percentage (3.99%) reported facing limited freedom of movement due to disability issues and a lack of support for persons with disabilities. However, the majority (91.77%) did not provide specific comments on the factors limiting their freedom of movement, which could indicate the need for more focused outreach to better understand their perspectives and challenges.

The survey results revealed significant barriers that hinder women and girls with disabilities from freely accessing essential services and transportation. Particularly, discrimination against them in public transportation emerged as a notable concern, emphasizing the importance of addressing this issue to promote their mobility and rights.

However, the low response rate for the question on factors limiting freedom of movement indicates the need for targeted outreach strategies to ensure a more comprehensive understanding of the issues faced by women and girls with disabilities. Additionally, the lack of support reported for persons with disabilities, women, and girls underscores the importance of dedicating increased attention and resources to empower and uplift this marginalized group in society.

The survey results and response bring attention to the ongoing challenges and barriers that women and girls with disabilities encounter in exercising their freedom of movement and accessing essential services. Continued advocacy, awareness-raising, and targeted outreach efforts are essential to further advance their rights and ensure full inclusion and equality in

society. Addressing discrimination and enhancing support for persons with disabilities are critical steps towards creating a more inclusive and accessible environment for all.

Conclusions per Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation Criteria	Conclusions
Overall	<p>The text provides a comprehensive overview of the survey results and qualitative data on various aspects related to the rights and experiences of women and girls with disabilities in the community. It is divided into seven sections, each focusing on different themes, including awareness-raising interventions, accessibility of service facilities, sexual and reproductive health, research efficiency, and the sustainability of project impacts.</p> <p>In the first section, the effectiveness of interventions aimed at increasing awareness of disability rights, particularly among women and girls with disabilities, is discussed. The data shows positive outcomes in terms of increased awareness and knowledge about their rights, indicating the importance of continued efforts in this direction.</p> <p>The second section sheds light on the availability and accessibility of service facilities for women and girls with disabilities, and the level of support provided by the community. The findings reveal both progress and challenges, indicating the need for further improvements to ensure equal access to essential services.</p> <p>In the third section, the needs and challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities concerning sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence are highlighted. The data underscores the importance of addressing these specific issues to ensure their well-being and safety.</p> <p>The fourth section discusses the efficiency of surveys and qualitative research in providing valuable insights into various aspects, such as access to hygiene items, medical facilities, and the economic impact on women and girls with disabilities. This information helps in designing more targeted and effective interventions.</p> <p>The fifth section explores the sustainability of the project's impact in promoting the rights of women and girls with disabilities. While positive changes have been observed, the discussion underscores the importance of continued efforts and considerations to maintain and expand these positive impacts.</p>

	<p>The sixth section "Knowledge Generation" indicates the projects success and increased awareness among Women and Girls with Disabilities (WGWD) about their rights, particularly in self-employment and education. However, misconceptions about healthcare and the law still exist, highlighting the need for continued knowledge dissemination and correction efforts.</p> <p>Lastly, the "Gender Equality and Human Rights" section shows, despite progress, challenges persist for WGWD in achieving gender equity and human rights. While respondents recognize WGWD's right to participate in decision-making, barriers to essential services and transportation remain, underscoring the necessity for comprehensive inclusion strategies. This section underscores the ongoing struggle to ensure full rights and participation for WGWD, emphasizing the need to address systemic obstacles and promote equal access.</p>
Effectiveness	<p>A survey was conducted by the evaluators to assess the effectiveness of project interventions in increasing awareness and knowledge about the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly women and girls with disabilities (WGWD), in the community. The survey data clearly demonstrated that the project interventions had a significant impact in raising awareness and knowledge about disability rights, redress for abuse, and reproductive health among WGWD. Additionally, the survey data also highlighted a notable decrease in family violence against WGWD. The qualitative information collected further reinforced the survey data, emphasizing the crucial role of increased official and community mobilizer support in creating a safer environment for WGWD. Furthermore, the survey brought to light various challenges faced by WGWD in society, including exclusion from social events, negative comments about body shape, lack of assistance from doctors and drivers, difficulty in finding employment opportunities, and instances of neglect by family members.</p> <p>The survey results also shed light on the availability and accessibility of service facilities for WGWD and the support provided by the community. A significant majority of respondents (81.33%) believed that service facilities are now more readily available and accessible to WGWD compared to before the project interventions. The project activities contributed to this improvement through increased awareness of laws related to violence against WGWD, implementation of special arrangements by doctors for medical care, and a heightened awareness of government services. However, a minority of respondents did report barriers to accessibility, such as instances of drivers refusing to transport WGWD and lengthy waiting times</p>

	<p>at hospitals. These findings underscore the ongoing importance of addressing accessibility issues to ensure fully inclusive services.</p> <p>On a positive note, a majority of respondents (65.33%) expressed feeling supported by the community. The examples provided in the data illustrated the various forms of support received by WGWD, including assistance with work, support from government initiatives, and help in seeking justice. These findings demonstrate that the community is generally supportive of its members, and such support plays a crucial role in empowering and promoting the rights of WGWD.</p> <p>Overall, the survey results strongly indicate that the project interventions have been highly effective in increasing awareness and knowledge about the rights of persons with disabilities, particularly WGWD, in the community. The data highlights both positive outcomes and existing challenges, underscoring the need for ongoing efforts to create an inclusive and supportive environment for WGWD.</p>
<p>Relevance</p>	<p>The text presents two sets of data: quantitative and qualitative, which both focus on the needs and challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities (WGWD) concerning sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The quantitative data reveals that WGWD require various forms of assistance, including cash, material support, computer and handwork training, and aids like shoes. Furthermore, individuals with multiple disabilities or fragile educational and financial conditions are perceived to be at a higher risk of exclusion from necessary interventions related to water, sanitation, and hygiene.</p> <p>On the other hand, the qualitative data emphasizes the success of the project in increasing awareness about the rights of WGWD and recognizing the importance of providing them with training and technical support. However, there are differing perspectives among the data sources regarding whether the project effectively met the specific needs of WGWD.</p> <p>The analysis underscores the necessity of adopting a more inclusive and intersectional approach to address the needs of WGWD. This approach requires a deeper understanding of their unique challenges and barriers, as well as a transformative shift in attitudes towards disability and gender. By recognizing and addressing these specific needs and barriers, interventions</p>

	<p>can become more effective and ensure that the rights and well-being of WGWD are fully upheld.</p>
<p>Efficiency</p>	<p>The information provided offers valuable insights obtained from surveys and qualitative research. The first survey indicates that hygiene items are available in markets/stores, as confirmed by 84% of respondents. However, the qualitative responses reveal concerns about accessibility and affordability, particularly for vulnerable and marginalized groups, suggesting potential disparities in access to these essential items.</p> <p>The second survey examines the accessibility of medical and health facilities. While 69.33% of respondents reported accessibility, the qualitative research reveals that these facilities may not be easily accessible to all, especially those with disabilities, emphasizing the need for greater inclusivity and accessibility in healthcare services.</p> <p>The third survey investigates changes in purchasing behavior due to the pandemic, with a significant majority (93.33%) of respondents reporting alterations in their purchasing patterns. This highlights the substantial impact of the pandemic on consumer behavior. The accompanying personal story of one respondent sheds light on the struggles faced by individuals dealing with complex circumstances, underscoring the importance of understanding unique situations when designing policies or interventions.</p> <p>Lastly, the survey conducted by the evaluation team delves into the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on respondents' income sources, revealing that 93.33% reported experiencing income loss. This emphasizes the economic toll of the pandemic and the necessity of providing support to those affected by its repercussions.</p> <p>Overall, the information underscores the significance of considering individual circumstances, accessibility and affordability issues, and the economic consequences of crises like the COVID-19 pandemic when formulating policies and interventions. Although the surveys and qualitative research offer valuable insights, further details about the research methodology, such as sampling method and response rate, would be necessary to assess the efficiency of the research.</p>
<p>Sustainability</p>	<p>The survey responses demonstrate that the project has had a positive impact on promoting the capacities of women and girls with disabilities in terms of</p>

	<p>their rights to sexual and reproductive health and freedom from sexual and gender-based violence. This aligns with the concept of sustainability, as the interventions implemented by the project have resulted in increased community knowledge and skills to advocate for the rights of women and girls with disabilities. The development of a training manual and the training of Master Trainers have been instrumental in achieving this positive outcome. Moreover, the establishment of a National Advisory Committee and the active involvement of key stakeholders contribute to the long-term promotion of these rights, further enhancing the project's sustainability.</p> <p>However, to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the project's sustainability, further evaluation and documentation of its impact on individual women and girls with disabilities are essential. This evaluation should delve into the long-term benefits and enduring effects of the project beyond its immediate timeframe. By understanding the lasting impact of the project on the lives of women and girls with disabilities, we can better gauge its overall effectiveness and identify areas for improvement.</p> <p>Furthermore, it is crucial to identify any challenges or limitations that may hinder the implementation and sustainability of the project. By acknowledging and addressing these potential obstacles, the project can be strengthened, ensuring its continued success in promoting the rights of women and girls with disabilities in the future. Overall, a comprehensive evaluation and documentation of the project's impact and challenges will provide valuable insights to enhance its sustainability and effectiveness.</p>
<p>Impact</p>	<p>The article discusses a project aimed at reducing violence against women and girls with disabilities (WGWD) in a particular community. The project involved providing training to WGWD on various forms of violence, how to recognize and report it, and how to seek help. To assess the project's impact, a survey and focus group discussions were conducted.</p> <p>According to the survey results, an overwhelming majority of respondents (94.67%) believed that the incidences of violence against WGWD have decreased in their community since the project's implementation. This indicates a positive perception of the project's impact on reducing violence.</p> <p>The focus group discussions further supported the survey findings by highlighting the project's influence on changing attitudes towards WGWD in</p>

	<p>the community. These positive attitude shifts were linked to a decrease in violence against women and girls with disabilities.</p> <p>However, it is essential to note that the results are limited to the specific community surveyed and may not be generalizable to other populations or geographical areas. The project's success in one locality does not guarantee similar outcomes elsewhere, as various factors, such as cultural context, social norms, and existing support systems, may differ from one community to another.</p>
<p>Knowledge Generation</p>	<p>The survey results indicate that a significant portion of respondents learned about the rights of women and girls with disabilities (WGWD) through the organization WDDF within the past 1-2 years. Among the rights mentioned, the right to go into self-employment through employment and the right to study were the most commonly cited. On the other hand, the qualitative data provided a more comprehensive list of legal rights and initiatives taken by Bangladesh to promote these rights.</p> <p>Both the quantitative and qualitative data highlight the crucial need for increased awareness about the legal rights of women and girls with disabilities. The findings underscore the importance of promoting these rights and ensuring equal access to essential services such as education, healthcare, work opportunities, independent living, community inclusion, and justice.</p> <p>Moreover, the survey shows that through the project, most respondents have not only gained awareness of the rights of persons with disabilities but have also experienced an increase in self-confidence and knowledge about health and hygiene. However, it is worth noting that some misconceptions about healthcare and the law still persist among the respondents.</p> <p>The success of the WDDF project in raising awareness about the rights of WGWD provides valuable insights for other organizations to learn from its data and challenges. The project's impact on promoting awareness and knowledge among respondents serves as a model for empowering women and girls with disabilities in similar contexts. Other organizations can leverage these findings to address challenges and promote the rights of WGWD effectively in their respective communities. By sharing and learning from each other's experiences, progress can be made towards ensuring</p>

	<p>equal rights and opportunities for all individuals, including those with disabilities.</p>
<p>Gender Equality and Human Rights</p>	<p>The responses provided shed light on the challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities in their pursuit of gender equity and human rights. While there have been some advances in terms of awareness and advocacy, there are still significant obstacles to overcome. The survey results indicate that a majority of respondents acknowledge the importance of including women and girls with disabilities in decision-making processes and various groups and associations.</p> <p>However, the data also reveals that these women and girls encounter barriers in accessing essential services and traveling to different locations, indicating a lack of inclusivity and accessibility in society. Discrimination against them in public transportation further exacerbates their challenges. These findings emphasize the need for concerted efforts to ensure that women and girls with disabilities can fully exercise their rights and actively participate in all aspects of community life.</p>

Recommendations per Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation Criteria	Recommendations	Relevant Stakeholders	Suggested timeline
Overall	<p>Continuation and Expansion: To build on the project's achievements, it is recommended to continuing and expanding its initiatives. Consider extending the project for another phase to reach more WGWD and address additional challenges. Collaborate with local partners and organizations to ensure the project's sustainability and wider impact. This intervention model can be replicated in other countries at the region.</p> <p>Capacity-Building for Sustainable Impact: Invest in capacity-building programs for WGWD, community mobilizers, and other stakeholders involved in the project. This will empower them with the necessary skills and knowledge to sustain the positive changes and promote the rights of WGWD in the long term.</p> <p>Strengthen Reporting and Monitoring Mechanisms: Improve reporting and monitoring systems to ensure accurate data collection and measurement of the project's impact. This will help in understanding the effectiveness of interventions and identifying areas for improvement.</p>	<p>ARROW, WDDF, Government, UNTF</p> <p>ARROW, WDDF</p> <p>Families, community members, and government officials</p>	Long term

	<p>Raise Awareness on Rights and Services: Continue awareness-raising efforts to increase understanding of the rights of WGWD and available support services. Target families, community members, and government officials to promote autonomy, agency, and inclusivity for WGWD.</p> <p>Intersectional Approach: Adopt an intersectional approach when designing and implementing projects, taking into account the diverse experiences and needs of different groups of persons with disabilities. This will ensure that interventions are tailored to meet the specific requirements of various subgroups.</p> <p>Policy Advocacy: Strengthen policy advocacy efforts at regional and global levels to influence policy changes and promote disability rights. Collaborate with other organizations and disability advocates from neighboring countries to share best practices and expand the project's impact.</p> <p>Enhance Accessibility and Inclusivity: Advocate for disability-friendly facilities and services at government service points, education institutions, and healthcare facilities. Ensure that SRHR information and materials are provided in accessible formats to cater to the diverse needs of WGWD.</p> <p>Collaboration and Partnership: Strengthen partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including government</p>	<p>ARROW</p> <p>Government, ARROW, Regional and global actors</p> <p>Government, DPOs</p> <p>Government agencies, NGOs, INGOs</p> <p>ARROW</p>	
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	<p>agencies, NGOs, and international organizations. Collaborate with them to maximize resources and expertise, ensuring a coordinated approach to supporting WGWD.</p> <p>Long-Term Planning: Develop a long-term plan to sustain the project's impact beyond its current timeframe. This includes securing funding, building local ownership, and creating a roadmap for continued progress.</p> <p>Research and Documentation: Conduct further research and documentation to assess the long-term impact of the project on WGWD and their communities. Use this evidence to advocate for continued support and resource allocation for disability rights initiatives.</p> <p>By implementing these recommendations, the PROVA project's positive impact can be amplified and its achievements can serve as a model for promoting gender equity, disability rights, and SRHR in similar contexts. Empowering WGWD and promoting their rights is a critical step towards achieving a more inclusive and equitable society for all.</p> <p>Moreover, the project's impact extended beyond the national level, as it engaged in regional and global policy advocacy. By doing so, it effectively brought attention to the rights and needs of WGWD at a broader scale, contributing to positive change on a larger platform.</p>	ARROW	
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	<p>Despite its successes, the evaluation team recognized the importance of having ARROW's in-country presence for day-to-day management and monitoring of the project. This highlights the significance of having local expertise and engagement in ensuring smooth implementation and effective outcomes.</p>		
Effectiveness	<p>To effectively address the rights and needs of WGWD , it is crucial to carry out targeted awareness-raising activities at the community level. These activities should focus on disseminating information about government services available for reporting SGBV, such as hotline numbers, as well as WGWD's rights to mobility, livelihoods, and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services. Currently, WGWD still face exclusion from social events, and negative comments about their disabilities persist within the community. Additional awareness efforts are needed to empower WGWD and address their rights comprehensively Robust community mobilization is also crucial.</p> <p>A critical area of concern is the inclusion of girls with disabilities in mainstream education. The government must take proactive steps to provide accessible education for them. Moreover, caregivers and family members need to be sensitized and actively involved in supporting these girls to attend school and participate in other activities.</p> <p>Creating awareness among public health sector professionals about disability rights and the need for extra care and support</p>	<p>Educational institutions, government, families including caregivers, community</p>	<p>Medium term</p>

	<p>when providing services to WGWD is essential.</p> <p>An urgent issue that needs attention is the difficulty WGWD face in accessing disability cards and allowances, often involving bribery. To ensure that WGWD can access their rights without hindrance, there must be strict government monitoring and accountability.</p> <p>Engaging men in these initiatives is vital, as they often play a role as perpetrators of SGBV. By involving men in prevention activities, we can work towards creating a safer environment for WGWD.</p> <p>Overall, the project's interventions have proved effective in achieving its objectives. However, continuous efforts are required to build upon these successes and bring about lasting change for the empowerment and well-being of WGWD.</p>		
Relevance	<p>The project has achieved some success in addressing the needs of WGWD, but there is still a significant opportunity to further empower them through capacity-building initiatives. Training and workshops in accessible formats can play a crucial role in developing their skills, enabling them to engage in income generation activities and achieve greater independence.</p> <p>To better support WGWD, the government should shift its focus from charity-based approaches to more comprehensive development strategies. Access to assistive devices is essential, and these should be readily available in</p>	DPOs, government, UNTF	Immediate term

	<p>government facilities. Furthermore, the government must take active measures to support the economic empowerment of WGWD, recognizing them as a marginalized and vulnerable population that requires specific attention and assistance.</p> <p>Engaging with the government, United Nations Trust Fund, and other potential donors is essential to advocate for support in economic empowerment initiatives for WGWD. It is crucial to ensure that these marginalized individuals are not left behind in the pursuit of sustainable development, aligning with the goals of Agenda 2030.</p> <p>As emphasized by the Executive Director of WDDF, a significant budget allocation of 10-15% for persons with disabilities should be integrated into any funds disbursed for development activities. This will help promote inclusivity and ensure that development projects are more accessible and beneficial for all members of society, including WGWD. Taking a more inclusive approach to development is critical to fostering a truly equitable and sustainable future.</p>		
Efficiency	<p>Ensuring the availability and accessibility of essential health commodities such as sanitary pads and soaps is crucial for the well-being of women and girls with disabilities (WGWD). Providing alternative menstrual cups that are reusable and user-friendly can also be a beneficial option for WGWD.</p>	<p>Government including SRH service providers, community mobilizers, DPOs</p>	<p>Medium term</p>

	<p>Addressing the specific needs of WGWD requires disability-friendly Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities not only in government service points but also at the family level. This will promote their dignity and independence in accessing necessary services.</p> <p>Advocacy and awareness sessions on reproductive health rights and protection from abuse are essential for WGWD. Providing them with knowledge on how to protect their rights empowers them to assert their autonomy and well-being.</p> <p>Development organizations should prioritize the unique needs and vulnerabilities of people with disabilities during crises like the Covid-19 pandemic. This includes considering accessibility in the provision of services and resources, as well as offering remote information and support to individuals with disabilities.</p> <p>Community mobilizers play a crucial role in providing support and resources to individuals with disabilities, and their involvement should be further encouraged and strengthened.</p> <p>Assistance from the government and humanitarian or social institutions should extend to all WGWD during times of crisis, ensuring that they have access to essential sexual and reproductive health commodities and services.</p> <p>Overall, focusing on these measures will help enhance the well-being and empowerment of WGWD, promoting</p>		
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	inclusivity and equity in all aspects of their lives.		
Sustainability	<p>The proportion of WGWD who are actively involved in making decisions about their own health care is currently low. Often, decisions are made by husbands, family members, or friends on their behalf. To address this, there is a need to sensitize both the families and the WGWD themselves about the importance of autonomy and agency in decision-making regarding their own bodies, including matters such as family planning and accessing health services.</p> <p>The efforts made by ARROW and WDDF through this project have been commendable and could serve as a model for other countries in South Asia. Empowering disability advocates from neighboring countries like Pakistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka is also essential to promote the rights and well-being of WGWD in the region.</p> <p>It is important to note that three years might not be sufficient to fully observe the impact of the project's initiatives. To ensure the continued presence and impact of the implementing organization, it is crucial to consider extending the project for another phase at the minimum.</p> <p>The sustainability of services provided under the UNO, local government, police, and journalists' actions has been demonstrated in the End-evaluation. The skilled community mobilizers trained through the project can also play a vital</p>	Family and friends of WGWD, WGWD themselves, public justice sectors, media, regional countries, UNTF	Long term

	<p>role in sustaining knowledge dissemination and support within the community.</p> <p>In conclusion, efforts to empower WGWD and promote their rights should be ongoing and replicated in other regions. Continued support and advocacy are crucial for achieving sustainable change and improving the lives of WGWD in the long term.</p>		
Impact	<p>Despite the decrease in SGBV as observed in the End-evaluation, the reporting of such incidents remains low. This highlights the need for increased awareness about available government and non-government services at both the individual and community levels.</p> <p>To address this issue, targeted awareness-raising campaigns should be conducted to inform WGWD and their communities about the support services and resources available to them. This could include providing information about helpline numbers, support centers, and legal aid services that can assist survivors of SGBV.</p> <p>Additionally, community-level workshops and discussions can play a crucial role in empowering WGWD to recognize and report incidents of violence. These initiatives can help break the silence surrounding SGBV and encourage individuals to come forward and seek help.</p> <p>Moreover, partnerships between and collective actions of government agencies, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and DPOs</p>	WGWD and community	Medium term

	<p>can strengthen the reach of awareness campaigns and ensure that information about available services reaches remote and marginalized communities.</p> <p>In summary, raising awareness about available support services is vital in promoting the reporting of SGBV incidents and ensuring that women and girls with disabilities receive the necessary assistance and protection. It requires a collaborative effort from various stakeholders to create a safer and more supportive environment for WGWD.</p>		
<p>Knowledge generation</p>	<p>The development of the disability and SRHR module is a significant achievement of this project. To ensure its maximum impact and reach, communication materials, including IEC/BCC materials, should be created and widely disseminated among Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs across the country), government officials, and other disability rights advocates. These materials can serve as valuable resources for further education and advocacy on disability and SRHR issues.</p> <p>Additionally, the project's materials and resources should be made available to other local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to foster a collaborative effort in promoting the rights of persons with disabilities. By sharing knowledge and tools, a collective approach can be adopted, leading to more comprehensive and effective initiatives.</p> <p>To enhance the awareness and understanding of WGWD's rights,</p>	<p>DPOs, government, disability rights advocates, community</p>	<p>Long term</p>

	<p>especially those related to legal justice and property inheritance, targeted awareness campaigns and educational programs should be conducted. The government of Bangladesh has a vital role to play in promoting these rights and should initiate measures to ensure their implementation. Establishing a robust accountability mechanism will be crucial in monitoring and enforcing these rights, providing a strong framework for their protection.</p> <p>In conclusion, the dissemination of the disability and SRHR module and related materials, along with targeted awareness initiatives, can contribute to increased awareness and understanding of the rights of persons with disabilities, empowering WGWD and promoting their inclusion and equality in society. This requires collaborative efforts between various stakeholders, including government bodies, CSOs, and DPOs, to create a more inclusive and rights-based environment for WGWD in Bangladesh.</p>		
<p>Gender Equality and Human Rights</p>	<p>It is crucial to address the exclusion of WGWD from community-level groups and associations. Initiatives should be taken to actively promote their participation in various types of groups and associations to ensure their voices and perspectives are included. By facilitating their involvement, these groups can become more diverse, inclusive, and representative of the community's needs and aspirations.</p> <p>Moreover, projects specifically targeting WGWD should also consider the inclusion of men and boys with disabilities. This</p>	<p>Local/community groups and associations, governmental committees, development organizations</p>	<p>Long term</p>

	<p>inclusive approach can foster a more holistic understanding of disability issues, recognizing that the experiences and challenges faced by different groups of persons with disabilities may vary. By involving men and boys with disabilities, projects can promote gender equality and better address the intersecting dimensions of disability, gender, and other identities.</p> <p>An intersectional lens is essential in understanding the unique and diverse experiences of persons with disabilities. Each individual's lived realities may be shaped by multiple factors, such as gender, age, ethnicity, and socio-economic status. Recognizing these intersecting identities can help tailor interventions and support services to meet the specific needs of different groups within the disability community.</p> <p>In conclusion, promoting the active participation of WGWD in community groups and associations, including men and boys with disabilities, and adopting an intersectional approach are crucial steps in fostering a more inclusive and equitable environment for persons with disabilities. By working together with a diverse range of voices and experiences, projects can create meaningful and sustainable impact in the lives of individuals with disabilities and advance the principles of inclusivity and empowerment.</p>		
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The PROVA project stands as an innovative and successful initiative that effectively integrated sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and disability rights. Within a short span of three years, the project managed to reach 1710 women

and girls with disabilities (WGWD) out of its initial goal of 2000, demonstrating a substantial impact in the targeted community. The holistic approach of the project involved multiple stakeholders, including WGWD, their families, justice sector actors, local government officials, SRHR and SGBV service providers, media representatives, teachers, and disability rights advocates.

Despite the challenges faced during the COVID-19 lockdown, the project showcased remarkable outcomes in raising awareness about disability rights, addressing violence against WGWD, and ensuring access to essential services. The project's adaptability and resilience in the face of adversity highlight its effectiveness in promoting the rights and well-being of WGWD.

To ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements, continued support and capacity-building initiatives are essential for both WGWD and community mobilizers. By empowering WGWD and community mobilizers, the positive impact of the project can be extended and replicated in other South Asian countries, benefitting a broader population.

However, the work is not yet complete, and there remains a need for further awareness-raising efforts, inclusivity, and active involvement of WGWD in decision-making processes. These actions will be instrumental in advancing gender equality and human rights for all, ensuring that no one is left behind.

In conclusion, the PROVA project stands as a commendable example of how integration and collaboration can lead to meaningful change for WGWD. By building upon its successes and addressing existing challenges, the project can continue to make a lasting impact in promoting the rights and well-being of women and girls with disabilities, ultimately fostering a more inclusive and equitable society for all.

Annexes:

Annex 1: Terms of Reference

Annex 2: Evaluation Matrix

Annex 3: Beneficiary data sheet

Annex 4: Data collection instruments and protocols

Annex 5: List of stakeholders interviewed or consulted

Annex 6: List of documents consulted

Annex 7: Evaluation Team

Annex 8: Timeline and deliverables



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