

# **Endline Assessment and Final Evaluation of “Women’s Empowerment in Afghanistan and Tajikistan for Displaced Persons through Legal Aid and Training to Combat Violence against Women”**

**Locations:** Dushanbe, Vahdat, Hisor, Rudaki, Khujand - Tajikistan  
Kabul, Alisghan, Kodakistan, Qala-e-Hyder Khan - Afghanistan

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**Submitted by: Yelena Gyulkhandanyan, Independent Consultant  
To: Danish Refugee Council**

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>AIHRC</b>	Afghanistan's Independent Human Rights Commission
<b>CGRS</b>	Center for Gender and Refugee Studies
<b>CIA</b>	Central Intelligence Agency
<b>COW</b>	Community Outreach Worker
<b>CWFA</b>	Committee of Women and Family Affairs
<b>DRC</b>	Danish Refugee Council
<b>EVAW</b>	Elimination of Violence Against Women Law
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based violence
<b>HAWCA</b>	Humanitarian Assistance for the Women and Children off Afghanistan
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>IDP</b>	Internally displaced persons
<b>IP</b>	Implementing Partner
<b>KII</b>	Key Informant Interview
<b>MoIA</b>	Ministry of Interior Affairs
<b>MoJ</b>	Ministry of Justice
<b>MoPH</b>	Ministry of Public Health
<b>MoRR</b>	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation
<b>MoSA</b>	Ministry of Social Affairs
<b>MoWA</b>	Ministry of Women's Affairs
<b>NAPWA</b>	National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
<b>R&amp;P</b>	Right and Prosperity
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and gender -based violence
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>WAW</b>	Women for Afghan Women

## Executive Summary

*Women's Empowerment in Afghanistan and Tajikistan for Displaced Persons through Legal Aid and Training to Combat Violence against Women* was implemented by DRC Tajikistan and Afghanistan offices in partnership with Right and Prosperity (R&P) in Tajikistan, Women for Afghan Women (WAW) in Afghanistan, and the USA-based Centre for Gender and Refugee Studies. The project was in response to a need to provide access to protection and justice to displaced women and girls that experience sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). In both countries, predominant sociocultural norms subjugate women and position them at a lower social and economic status. Traditionally, women are kept silent about abuse due to a variety of factors, including shame, family pressure, and lack of access to legal and psychosocial help. Women living in displacement are particularly vulnerable, as they are generally at an even lower socioeconomic position and are often torn from their regular support networks.

The project was implemented between December 2013 and November 2015. It sought to reduce impunity for SGBV against women and girls in displacement through awareness raising, community mobilization and provision of legal services. This involved establishing legal aid clinics in target locations in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, awareness raising sessions to inform about women's rights and SGBV, mobilization of community volunteers to act as support and referral points to women and girls, as well as training of legal professionals to be effective advocates for displaced women and girls that experience SGBV. The second project component was the development and dissemination of a research report that explored in detail the policy environment and challenges related to providing justice to SGBV survivors, with a focus on displaced women and girls.

### *Purpose and Objectives of the Evaluation*

The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the project based on the results of DRC's and implementing partners' activities, basing findings on the project's effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and impact. The evaluation further serves to draw lessons, best practices and subsequent recommendations for future initiatives on SGBV in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, or in places with similar contexts. The evaluation was conducted with the objectives of assessing the project as per the mentioned criteria, analyzing how the local contexts affected the project results, and identifying gaps and areas for continued advocacy and intervention. The intended audience for this report are DRC staff, staff of implementing partners, and UNTF staff.

### *Methodology*

Quantitative and qualitative research methods were used in the evaluation. As part of the endline assessment, household (HH) surveys were conducted in target communities in Tajikistan and Afghanistan. The results were compared to baseline data to determine if progress was made in the implementation period. Surveys with Community Outreach Workers (COWs) were conducted to understand the benefits of the training they received. Qualitative research was conducted in the form of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KII). FGDs were conducted with beneficiaries, including awareness raising participants, Community Outreach Workers (COWs), mediation training participants and interns. KIIs were conducted with project staff, government stakeholders and stakeholders from advocacy networks on gender and SGBV. FGDs and KIIs were used to gain a deep understanding of the project's relevance to the beneficiaries and ways that it benefited

them. Analytical methods used for data analysis included content, comparative and triangulation/validation analyses.

There were some limitations to the research methodology. The endline survey could not cover all areas covered during the baseline survey. One of the areas surveyed during the baseline, Bagh-e-Dawood, was taken over by armed groups and was depopulated as people fled. Another challenge was that the FGDs and some KIs were conducted through interpretation from Dari to English. Consequently there may have been variations in the wording and manner of how the questions were posed and related back to the evaluator.

### *Key Findings*

Project Goal: important progress was made towards achieving the project goal. Awareness of women's rights increased by 48.3% from the baseline in Afghanistan, and awareness of SGBV increased by 42.1%. There has also been a 45.88% increase in the number of women that know where to access legal assistance. In Tajikistan, baseline data showed higher levels of awareness than in Afghanistan. The endline survey results did not exhibit significant changes in the above categories. However, direct project participants did have higher levels of awareness than the rest of the surveyed public. This outcome is likely due to the fact that asylum seekers and refugees in Tajikistan live dispersed throughout the country, and it was not possible to target small, connected communities as in Afghanistan. Living conditions in Tajikistan were not conducive to the spread and retention of knowledge among the target population.

Reported SGBV rates stayed relatively the same in Tajikistan from the baseline, and increased in Afghanistan. However, this increase can be construed to awareness of rights and the illegality of SGBV, as women were less open to sharing experiences of SGBV during the baseline than in the endline. SGBV continues to be a concern for displaced women and girls in both countries.

Women in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, affected by SGBV, were hesitant in the course of the project to proceed cases through the court, due to mistrust towards the formal justice system, likely pressure from families as well as general preference towards mediation and solving cases through Shuras<sup>1</sup>. The project built capacity within communities to address SGBV. The goal of justice provision, however, remains a long-term objective, which requires capacity building within the formal justice system to provide effective protection and redress for SGBV survivors.

Effectiveness: the project activities had a high degree of effectiveness and received positive feedback from beneficiaries. Awareness raising sessions were successful at creating awareness and understanding of women's rights and SGBV among participants. Legal aid clinics in Tajikistan and Afghanistan empowered women to come forward about abuse, rights violations or to make legal inquiries. Community mobilization in Afghanistan through COWs also contributed to strengthened networks of support for SGBV survivors and at-risk women and girls.

Relevance: project activities were largely relevant in meeting the needs of displaced women and girls that experience or are at risk of SGBV. Endline data showed an 83.4% increase in the number of women

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<sup>1</sup> Shura is a consultative council. On a community level, Shuras are engaged in determining remedies for dispute settlement and resolutions in consultation with parties involved in the dispute.

stating that there are effective support services for women facing SGBV in Afghanistan. In Tajikistan, the economic empowerment of women was identified as a priority that fell outside the project's scope.

Efficiency: overall, the project was managed efficiently considering constraints encountered by DRC and IPs. Underspending at the end of the project largely resulted from administrative issues. Significant project delays also affected the project implementation, due to staff turnovers and the difficulty of working with remote partners.

Sustainability: many of the project results will continue benefiting the target populations after the project's end. Women have become more open to seeking help and protection against SGBV. In Afghanistan, COWs and trained community leaders will continue providing counsel and support for women and girls in their communities. The closing of legal aid clinics however compromises the sustainability of legal help provision for women and girls in remote communities.

Impact: the project had a positive impact in the lives of beneficiaries beyond the immediate project goal. Human rights in general were strengthened within the communities through education on the law and ethical standards. Capacity has been built within community-based justice mechanisms to draw from international norms on women's rights and the domestic legislation.

Knowledge generation: Key practices that can be replicated in other initiatives embedded in similar contexts include mobilizing community volunteers, training community leaders within the informal justice system, explaining women's rights from an Islamic perspective, and using creative means to promote openness in a context where abused women are silenced.

#### *Key Recommendations*

- Advocate for improved institutional capacity within the justice system and the police force to protect the rights of SGBV survivors, including anti-corruption measures and training to sensitize the police forces to women's rights and SGBV.
- Include access to psychosocial support as an output for future interventions on SGBV in remote communities. Alternatively, psychologists and professional counselors can be involved in the training of COWs to recognize symptoms of psychological problems and to provide support to affected persons.
- To reach a wider beneficiary population in Tajikistan, consider activities that build capacity for the spread of knowledge. This can include training for trainers, in which key community members are targeted such as Women's Committees and religious leaders.
- In future interventions, consider adding activities that contribute to the economic independence of women such as vocational training, access to education and other forms of employment support. The Ministry of Labor can be a potential partner for helping to find employment for displaced women and girls.
- In the course of project monitoring, inquire deeper into the specific cases addressed by COWs to help ensure that COWs provide support and counsel in accordance with domestic laws. Provide refresher sessions on legislation or other pertinent subject as needed.
- It is recommended to share training manuals for legal professionals on women's rights, SGBV and refugee/IDP rights with law school professors, and attempt to have them incorporated in law school curriculums to help ensure that future generations of legal professionals are equipped with the knowledge and skills to advocate for the rights of SGBV survivors.

## 1. Context of the project

Afghanistan and Tajikistan are traditionally patriarchal societies, where it is common to view women as subordinate to men. Females have unequal access to education and employment, which deprives them of self-sufficiency and makes them vulnerable to abuse. SGBV is widespread in both country contexts, which includes forced and early marriages and continued violence on part of spouses and other family members. Displaced women and girls in both countries are particularly vulnerable to abuse, as they are generally torn from their traditional support networks and are placed at a lower socioeconomic position than the average females in the country.

At the same time, women's rights and the status of women within society in Tajikistan and Afghanistan vary on a spectrum. In general, women in Tajikistan enjoy considerably greater rights and equality in the face of the law than women in Afghanistan. The literacy rate for females is almost equal to that of males at 99.7%.<sup>2</sup> According to a representative from UNHCR Tajikistan consulted in the course of the evaluation, the ratios of Afghan female and male youth enrolled in primary and secondary schools in Tajikistan are relatively close, the general enrollment rate being 90%. By contrast, in Afghanistan, the literacy rate for Afghan females is 24.2%, considerably lower than the 52% rate for Afghan males.<sup>3</sup> It is also more common for Tajik women to work and be allowed and even encouraged to work by family members, stemming from a legacy of Soviet rule which created programs to establish equality between women and men, and embedded this norm within the Constitution.<sup>4</sup>

### 1.1. Tajikistan

Nonetheless SGBV remains a key issue for women in Tajikistan, as patriarchy and traditional views of women persisted within the family context, and resurged further after the fall of the Soviet Union. According to estimates by UN Women, at least one-third of Tajik women face physical violence in the home.<sup>5</sup> Tajikistan's National Statistic Committee reports that 19% of women between the ages of 15-49 have reported physical violence perpetrated by a spouse.<sup>6</sup>

Over the years Tajikistan has implemented legislations to enhance women's rights and reduce violence against women. In 1999, President Emomali Rahmon issued a decree on Enhancing Role of Women in Society to increase women's participation in public life and state institutions. In 2005, Tajikistan adopted the Law on State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women and Equal Opportunities in the Exercise of Such Rights, which supports the equality of men and women in social, political, cultural, and other spheres. The Committee on Women and Family Affairs (CWFA) was created in 2006 to serve as a central executive agency mandated to protect and ensure the rights and interests of women and families. Beginning in 2000, Tajikistan has been a state party to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). In March 2013 the Tajik Parliament passed the

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<sup>2</sup> The male literacy rate in 2015 was 99.8% as per statistics provided by CIA World Factbook, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ti.html>

<sup>3</sup> Country Comparison: Literacy, CIA World Factbook, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2103rank.html>

<sup>4</sup> Breaking Barriers: Challenges to Implementing Laws on Violence Against Women in Afghanistan and Tajikistan with special consideration of displaced women, Center for Gender and Refugee Studies, 2016, pg. 46.

<sup>5</sup> Breaking Barriers: Challenges to Implementing Laws on Violence Against Women in Afghanistan and Tajikistan with special consideration of displaced women, Center for Gender and Refugee Studies, 2016, pg. 54

<sup>6</sup> Ibid



Law on the Prevention Against Family Violence (Family Violence Law). However, the Family Violence Law does not criminalize domestic violence and women who opt to press charges against abusers must go through the Tajik Criminal Code. Despite these measures, domestic violence remains underreported due to a number of reasons such as previously discussed patriarchal attitudes and limited social support services such as shelters for women who seek to escape violence in the home.<sup>7</sup>

Afghan refugee women in Tajikistan are particularly vulnerable to SGBV. Tajikistan hosts approximately 4,000 asylum seekers and refugees, the largest number in Central Asia, approximately 97% of whom are Afghan nationals mainly of Tajik descent.<sup>8</sup> Their position within Tajik society is precarious, as refugees in general suffer from a low socioeconomic status and face discrimination. Currently, refugees are not allowed to live in major cities in Tajikistan, such as the capital Dushanbe, which are the main places of employment and social services. There have been numerous reports of refugees being harassed by the police, being deported illegally or asked to pay bribes in exchange for receiving or renewing refugee status, which has created a general fear and mistrust of security institutions and government agencies within the country. This negatively impacts refugee and asylum seeker women and girls in particular, as they are less likely to approach these institutions for assistance when facing SGBV and less likely to be self-sufficient enough to leave abusive family environments. Furthermore, wives and children often do not have separate documents and are listed on the male head of family's refugee card. Women fear that their formal complaint on their spouse may lead to his deportation, forcing the family to follow.

## 1.2. Afghanistan

In Afghanistan, internally displaced persons (IDPs) number at 947,872 and there are 46,148 returnees.<sup>9</sup> Many of returned refugees and IDPs are displaced in urban areas, such as the Kabul Informal Settlement (KIS) — which comprise over 50 unplanned settlements where people are often housed in tents and mud huts without basic services. While displaced women and girls in Afghanistan are generally treated equally in the face of the law as other females in the country, females in general suffer from entrenched inequality and SGBV. As per United Nations (UN) reports, in 2013 and into early 2014, “up to 87.2% of women...experienced some form of violence, such as physical, psychological, sexual, economic violence, social abuse [and/or] forced and early marriage.”<sup>10</sup> According to statistics provided by the gender-based violence (GBV) sub-cluster, in 2015, 2,295 cases of GBV were reported across 6 provinces including Kabul, Nangarhar, Hirat, Bamyan, Balkh and Baghlan.

There have been promising steps on part of the government to address this issue. The current Afghan Constitution provides for equal rights between men and women, as well as education and work rights for all citizens. The Afghan government ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 2003, and endorsed the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) in 2007. It enacted the Elimination of Violence Against Women Law (EVAW Law) in 2009, aimed at eliminating sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). After the National Unity Government came to power in 2014, President Ashraf Ghani and Chief Executive Officer Abdullah Abdullah signed a petition organized by the Afghan Women's Network—a network of non-profit

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<sup>7</sup>CEDAW Committee's October 2013 Concluding Observations

<sup>8</sup>2015 UNHCR Subregional Operations Profile - Central Asia, UNHCR, <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e4872e6.html>

<sup>9</sup>2015 UNHCR country operations profile – Afghanistan, UNHCR, <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e486eb6.html>

<sup>10</sup>Ben Smith, Prospects for Afghanistan as ISAF Withdrawal Approaches, H. OF COMMONS LIBRARY, Research Paper 14/18, 29 (Mar. 19, 2014); Ben Smith, Afghan Women 2014, STANDARD NOTE (SNIA/6841), INT'L AFFAIRS AND DEF.

organizations and activists working on women's empowerment in Afghanistan—marking their commitment to advance implementation of the ERAW Law, NAPWA, and other pertinent national and international commitments.

Despite this, mistrust towards formal justice mechanisms are prevalent in Afghan society, persisting due to corruption within the government sector and abuse of power by the police. Women facing SGBV are hesitant to turn to the police in fear of re-experiencing abuse in their hands. Entrenched norms within the society, which give preference to solving issues within the family or community context, also prevent women from accessing the state justice mechanisms. Women fear reprisals and alienation from family members if they report violence. If they do report abuse and pursue the case in court, they risk being deprived of a fair hearing due to corruption in the court system. Wealthy or well-connected perpetrators of violence can get away by paying off judges or manipulating the system through personal connections. In this context, informal justice mechanisms are often favored, with persons opting to solve issues within the family and community through Shuras—local community councils. However, solving cases through informal justice mechanisms does not guarantee that the outcome will be in accordance with the law and protect the rights of survivors.

In the course of the project evaluation, beneficiaries' hesitance towards accessing the formal justice systems both in Tajikistan and Afghanistan surfaced consistently. Provided that the justice systems in both countries do not always function in favor of women and refugees, this hesitance fits the contexts and will likely persist until the systems do not undergo significant reforms. Unemployment, lack of educational opportunities and overall economic hardship were also highlighted as root causes of violence against women in both countries, as general frustration and anxiety related to basic survival lead to conflict and possible aggression. In the process of evaluation, these factors were analyzed and considered to determine the success of the project in meeting its targets.

## 2. Description of the Project

*Women's Empowerment in Afghanistan and Tajikistan for Displaced Persons through Legal Aid and Training to Combat Violence against Women* was a two-year project launched in December 2013 by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), in partnership with the US-based Center for Gender and Refugee Studies (CGRS), Right and Prosperity (R&P) based in Tajikistan, and Women for Afghan Women (WAW) based in Afghanistan. The project goal was to advance the attainment of justice by women and girls in displacement in Tajikistan and Afghanistan that are affected by SGBV, and empower them to make informed decisions to address the SGBV they experience. Its strategy was to reduce impunity for SGBV against women and girls in displacement, and increase protection mechanisms through awareness raising, community mobilization and provision of legal services. It set out to address violence in the family, including intimate partner violence, physical violence and sexual violence. It also addressed violence in the community and violence perpetrated or condoned by the state. The project came to an end in November, 2015.

The first intended outcome of the project was to improve access to legal aid and protection against SGBV for displaced women and girls. To achieve this, the project involved a series of awareness raising sessions conducted by DRC and implementing partners (IPs) R&P and WAW, for members of displaced communities to learn about women's rights, the legal system, and where to turn for legal and psychosocial support if facing SGBV. Secondly, networks of COWs from displaced communities were

trained in legal principles and practices, as well as mediation, to work as first points of assistance to survivors of SGBV and at-risk women and girls, and to refer persons affected by SGBV to professional help. To provide access to legal help, a legal aid clinic was set up in each target community in Afghanistan, and mobile clinics were set up in Tajikistan. In 4 sessions, 2 in Tajikistan and 2 in Afghanistan, DRC and CGRS also trained legal practitioners and law students on women's rights, the rights of displaced persons and SGBV, with a focus on strategic litigation.

The second intended project outcome was to build knowledge on SGBV to inform advocacy actions in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, particularly as the issue relates to displaced women and girls. Data collection, research and analysis were conducted by CGRS in order to identify gaps and produce recommendations regarding SGBV in Afghanistan and Tajikistan in a combined research report. Targeted actions to disseminate the report and build advocacy networks around it were planned at the initial stages of the project. Due to a series of reasons, including delays in the production of the report and existence of SGBV-related networks, it was decided not to work on forming a new advocacy platform and instead disseminate the report through the networks already there—the Gender Theme Group in Tajikistan, which consists of 40 organizations including UN Women, and the GBV sub-cluster in Afghanistan, which includes organizations such as UNHCR, DRC and NRC, and is coordinated by the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC).

The primary beneficiaries of the project were displaced women and girls who are survivors or at-risk of SGBV, as well as those that benefited from awareness-raising and training sessions as part of project activities. Secondary beneficiaries were the family members of SGBV survivors, displaced communities and the public at large. The expected reach of the project were 4,560 primary and 27,472 secondary beneficiaries. The project budget was 735, 587 USD, and total expenditure at the end was 635, 327.51 USD. Activities took place in the cities of Dushanbe, Vahdat, Rudaki, Kurganteppa and Khujand in Tajikistan, and Alisghan, Kodakistan, Bagh-e-Dawood and Qala-e-Hyder Khan informal IDP settlement in Afghanistan.

### 3. Purpose of the Evaluation

This evaluation assesses the impact of the UNTF-funded project *Women's Empowerment in Afghanistan and Tajikistan for Displaced Persons through Legal Aid and Training to Combat Violence against Women*. The assessment is based on the results of DRC's and implementing partners' activities, with a focus on their effectiveness, sustainability and relevance to the target primary and secondary beneficiaries, as well as other stakeholders. Additionally, the evaluation serves to extract lessons, best practices and subsequent recommendations for future SGBV-related projects. The degree of efficiency with which the project was implemented is also assessed. The results and findings of this evaluation will be used to build knowledge on best practices in working towards SGBV prevention and the protection of survivors in Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

## 4. Evaluation Objectives and Scope

### 4.1. Objectives

As per UNTF guidelines, a final external evaluation is requisite for UNTF-funded projects. This end of project evaluation was conducted to meet the objectives below:

- i. To evaluate the project based on its effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, and impact, assessing the results at the project goal, outcome and output levels
- ii. To generate key lessons and identify best practices for future programming
- iii. To analyze how distinct sociopolitical and economic contexts affected the project results, so as to inform future SGBV programming concerning displaced communities in Tajikistan and Afghanistan
- iv. To identify gaps and areas for continued advocacy and intervention at the grassroots as well as state levels for the prevention and the implementation of effective response mechanisms to SGBV, focusing on the needs of displaced communities in Tajikistan and Afghanistan

## 4.2. Scope

This evaluation spans all geographic locales where the baseline assessment was conducted, with the exception of Bagh-e-Dawood informal settlement, which was depopulated half way through project implementation, and with addition of Qala-e-Hyder Khan, where the project subsequently moved activities. Processes of implementation and results of all project activities were examined and included in the analysis. The evaluation explored how the project contributed to a change in knowledge, understanding, attitudes and/or behaviour in target communities.

The Evaluation Consultant had a series of meetings with Afghan officials from the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) and the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), who were aware of the project having participated in a meeting with COWs organized as one of the project's activities. The meetings aimed to explore their perceptions related to the project's relevance and sustainability. The evaluator also met with members of local advocacy networks in Afghanistan and Tajikistan which focus on women's rights and SGBV.

Limitations to the scope of the evaluation were as follows:

- As mentioned above, the evaluation could not be conducted in Bagh-e-Dawood. The settlement was depopulated in the midst of project implementation due to the area being taken over by armed groups.
- The endline assessment could not be conducted fully in Qala-e-Hyder Khan due to security issues. Enumerators were able to survey the area under the control of the community leader, but were unable to cover a wider area due to program staff having in the past received threatening messages from unknown addresses.
- Due to threatening messages against expatriate DRC staff working in Qala-e-Hyder Khan, the Evaluation Consultant could not enter the area to conduct focus group discussions with project beneficiaries. Instead, beneficiaries were asked to come to the DRC office to take part in the focus group discussion (FGDs). Women were not allowed to travel outside the camp, as the camp is far away and it was explained that there were worries related to safety. The focus groups were conducted with only the men from the camp.
- A focus group was conducted with only second cycle legal training participants in Afghanistan, as most participants from year one could not be located, and the ones that were, did not have the time to attend. Technical difficulties as well as security issues during the second cycle of the training affected the quality of the training, and a comparison with the experience of first cycle participants could not be made.

- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were not conducted with government officials from Tajikistan due to time constraints, as it takes approximately one month to arrange formal meetings with government representatives. Since project activities in Tajikistan did not involve government representatives, this was not a significant hindrance to the evaluation process.

## 5. Evaluation Team

The endline surveys and other primary research were conducted within a month, from February 16 to March 2 in Tajikistan, and March 3 to March 16 in Afghanistan. The evaluation was conducted by an independent consultant. In each country, a team of enumerators was established, consisting of 8 members, to conduct the household (HH) surveys for the endline assessment. Data analysis in Tajikistan was conducted by an external contractor. In Afghanistan, data analysis was conducted by the Evaluation Consultant. The CV of the Evaluation Consultant can be found in Annex 14.

## 6. Evaluation Questions

The evaluation questions (found in Annex 9), focus on the project's effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, impact and generated knowledge:

Effectiveness: the extent to which project activities and results attained its objectives

Relevance: the extent to which the project activities and results were in suit with the needs and priorities of the target group

Efficiency: assessment of whether the project inputs in relation to outputs were utilized in a cost-effective manner and if the project adhered to the timeline

Sustainability: the prospects for the benefits of project activities to continue past the end of the project

Impact: the unintended positive and negative changes produced by the intervention. This includes impacts and effects resulting from the project activities on social, economic, environmental, and other factors

Knowledge generated: the key lessons and promising practices derived in the course of project implementation

## 7. Evaluation Methodology

<b>Description of evaluation design</b>	The endline assessment and final project evaluation was conducted by an independent consultant and took place between February and March 2016. Data collection methods consisted of HH surveys for the endline assessment, as well as focus group discussions (FGDs) with primary and secondary beneficiaries, and key informant interviews (KIIs)
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	<p>with DRC staff, IP staff, and other relevant stakeholders. The evaluation focused on assessing project effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, impact, and knowledge generation. It answers the key evaluations questions found in Annex 9. Primary data collection took place from February 20<sup>th</sup> to March 2<sup>nd</sup> in Tajikistan, and March 8<sup>th</sup> to March 16<sup>th</sup> in Afghanistan. The evaluation matrix can be found in Annex 1.</p>
<b>Data Sources</b>	<p>Data gathering involved a combination of sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review of pertinent documents, including the project proposal, the baseline assessment report, project progress and annual reports, the final project report, training materials, pre and post-tests, meeting reports, as well as data related to intake by legal aid clinics.</li> <li>- HH surveys for the endline assessment and questionnaires with COWs</li> <li>- KIs with DRC staff, IP staff, government representatives and representatives from other organizations in the field of refugee protection, including UNHCR and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), as well as with community elders and Shura members. A full list of interview participants can be found in Annex 10.</li> <li>- FGDs with beneficiaries, including awareness-raising participants, COWs, mediation training participants, legal training participants and interns. A list of undertaken FGDs can be found in Annex 10.</li> </ul>
<b>Description of data collection methods and analysis</b>	<p><b>Household Surveys:</b> HH surveys for the endline assessment were conducted in the same geographic locales as the baseline assessment, with the exception of Bagh-e-Dawood and Kala-e-Hyder Khan (for an explanation please see Limitations of the Evaluation Methodology). The survey questions were the same as for the baseline, with some added questions regarding project activities.</p> <p>The research team for the HH surveys consisted of the Evaluation Consultant who acted as the supervisor, and 8 trained enumerators in each country. Survey teams were trained over a period of half day. The main aim was to enhance their skills for conducting interviews and to collect data with minimum errors or mistakes. The training covered the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of the purpose of the endline</li> <li>• Discussions and agreements regarding the roles of the supervisor and enumerators</li> <li>• Sampling methodology</li> <li>• Review and practice of the questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviewing and data collection skills</li> <li>• Ethical considerations, including the rights of research participants and informed consent</li> <li>• Review of the endline cycle</li> <li>• Explanation of the key principles and terms included in the assessment</li> <li>• Work group to test the questionnaire</li> </ul> <p><b>COWs Questionnaires:</b> COWs questionnaires were conducted in Afghanistan to assess the value of training provided by DRC and WAW, as well as to understand how/if the</p>

	<p>COWs used the training for the benefit of their community members.</p> <p><b>Focus Group Discussions:</b> FGDs were conducted with awareness raising and training participants to analyze the knowledge and skills they gained, the relevance of imparted information to the day-to-day experiences of their community members, and any changes in perspectives and behaviours.</p> <p><b>Key Informant Interviews:</b> KII were conducted with project staff, representatives from pertinent government organs and non-governmental organizations, as well as community leaders and Shura members. The interviews with project staff aimed to explore the processes of project implementation, understand constraints to the achievement of project targets, as well as extract lessons and best practices. Interviews with other research participants focused on understanding the project's relevance, its benefits to the target communities and potential for sustainability.</p> <p><b>Analysis</b></p> <p>Analytical methods used for data analysis included content, comparative and triangulation/validation analyses. Content analysis was conducted to review documents, interview and focus group records, field observations and other qualitative data to extract trends and themes as per each evaluation criteria, and to detect any gaps in the course of project planning and implementation. Comparative analysis, focusing on the baseline and endline findings, was used to evaluate changes across gender in knowledge, attitudes and behaviours. Triangulation and validation methods, which included different modes of data collection such as FGDs, HH surveys and KIIs, were used to assess the findings' validity.</p>
<b>Description of sampling</b>	<p>Population for HH surveys, FGDs and KIIs was selected from geographic locales in Tajikistan and Afghanistan where the baseline assessment took place and where project activities were implemented. Participants in FGDs were selected among populations, both male and female, who participated in project activities. KIIs were conducted with representatives from each selected agency that had awareness of the project and worked on SGBV-related issues. Questionnaires with COWs were conducted with 49 research participants, 18 males and 31 females, from Kodakistan, Alisghan and Qala-e-Hyder Khan.</p> <p>For HH surveys, a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error were selected to determine the survey sample size. In Tajikistan, the required sample size, determined from a list of individual DRC beneficiaries numbering 652, was exceeded, with a total of 310 individuals interviewed. A full list of asylum seekers and refugees in Tajikistan, numbering 4,000 according to UNHCR, could not be obtained. This sample size, however, complies with the minimum representation sample requirement in Tajikistan. To select participants, a random sampling technique was utilized using the beneficiary list.</p> <p>In Afghanistan, the survey sample size of 278 households was chosen from the numbers of families living in each IDP settlement, totaling 932. A systematic sampling technique was used in the process of data collection. Numbers of research participants</p>

	per geographic area are listed in Annex 12.
<b>Description of ethical considerations in the evaluation</b>	<p>Ethical considerations and safety arrangements were made to ensure that none of the respondents were subjected to risk due to their participation. In Tajikistan and Afghanistan, the enumerators were trained to ensure that all the interviewees' data was safe and kept confidential. DRC staff kept the forms locked and the datasets were password protected, with only limited people having access to the data. To ensure the safety of the research team in Afghanistan, the Safety Coordinator was consulted about all fieldwork plans. The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UN Evaluation Group "Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation". Enumerators were provided brochures with contacts of agencies that assist persons affected by SGBV in case they encountered persons in need of help during the interview process.</p> <p>FGD participants were given to sign consent forms which outlined the purpose of the study and their rights, which among others included the right to withdraw from the focus group at any time and refuse to answer questions. Those who did not have literacy skills were explained the purpose of the study and their rights orally, and asked to give verbal consent.</p> <p><b>Gender Sensitivities</b></p> <p>Gender sensitivities varied due to the difference in context in Tajikistan and Afghanistan. In Afghanistan, gender sensitivity was a key concern, and to address this, the questionnaires included additional questions on shelter, housing, land, water and sanitation so as to allow for more sensitive questions to follow. In Tajikistan, these questions were added to correspond to the Afghan questionnaires. In Afghanistan, female enumerators interviewed female research participants, and male enumerators interviewed males. In both counties, most FGDs were conducted separately with women and men so as to encourage open sharing, particularly among women.</p>
<b>Limitations of the evaluation methodology used</b>	<p>Data collection was conducted in several different languages (English, Dari and Pashto). Interpreters were present for all stages of primary data collection. However, there may have been variations and discrepancies in the wording and manner of how the questions were posed and clarified to research participants, as well as the manner in which the responses were related back to the researcher. While the researcher tried to mitigate any loss of meaning and context in the process of interpretation through clarifying answers and paraphrasing, there is no guarantee that some details were not lost in translation.</p> <p>There was some variation in the geographic areas covered during the baseline and endline assessments in Afghanistan. HH surveys for the baseline assessment were conducted in Alisghan, Kodakistan and Bagh-e-Dawood. Six months after the commencement of project activities in Bagh-e-Dawood, the camp was taken over by armed groups and the civilian population was forced to abandon the camp. Following this development, it was decided to begin project activities in the Qala-e-Hyder Khan IDP camp, where they continued for the next six months. Since it was not possible to locate the dispersed population of Bagh-e-Dawood for the endline assessment, HH</p>



	<p>surveys were instead conducted in Qala-e-Hyder Khan along with Kodakistan and Alisghan. This may have led to some discrepancy in the comparison of baseline and endline data, as the final results consequently excluded a sample of the population that was surveyed during the baseline assessment, and sampled from a population that was not assessed during the baseline phase.</p> <p>In Tajikistan, an equal proportion of populations in Dushanbe, Vahdat, Rudaki, Hissor and Khujand could not be surveyed for the endline HH surveys. Refugee and asylum seeker populations are dispersed in Dushanbe, Rudaki and Hissor, and it was difficult to get a hold of the population sample selected for the assessment, especially during the weekdays as most persons were at work. Additionally, even if asylum seekers and refugees formally register their address in Rudaki and Hissor, many live in Dushanbe where they work. As a result, a greater proportion of individuals were surveyed in Dushanbe and Vahdat. In areas surrounding Khujand, the majority of the asylum seeker and refugee populations moved away due to new laws which banned them from living there. Thus only the remaining families were surveyed.</p>
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## 8. Findings and Analysis

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>EFFECTIVENESS</b>
<b>Evaluation Question 1</b>	<b>To what extent was the intended project goal achieved and how?</b>
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings</b>	<p><b>Goal:</b> <i>Women and girls in displacement in Afghanistan and Tajikistan attain justice when experiencing gender-based violence, including sexual violence, and are empowered to make informed decisions to address the SGBV they experience.</i></p> <p>Overall, the project made notable strides towards the achievement of the project goal. Surveyed communities in Afghanistan, and project participants in Tajikistan displayed significant shifts in awareness in relation to women's rights and SGBV. Through numerous discussions with beneficiaries it was consistently explained that these shifts occurred as a result of project activities. The mobilization of community outreach workers (COWs) in Afghanistan and the availability of legal aid clinics proved to offer displaced women and girls viable options for protecting their rights and addressing cases of SGBV.</p> <p><b>Awareness of Rights and SGBV</b></p> <p>Baseline data showed low awareness levels of women's rights and SGBV in Afghanistan among displaced population members, and relatively high awareness levels in Tajikistan. In the endline in Tajikistan, awareness levels are higher among awareness raising program participants than the rest of the surveyed public. However, noticeable shifts in awareness of women's rights within the general population surveyed have not been observed, and there has been a decrease in SGBV awareness in Tajikistan according to the endline survey. In Afghanistan, there has been a considerable increase of knowledge related to women's rights and SGBV among surveyed community members in Kodakistan, Alisghan,</p>

	<p>and Qala-e-Hyder Khan.</p> <p>This difference in results is likely due to several factors. In Afghanistan, beneficiary community members, consisting of returned refugees and IDPs, live in close proximity, and in smaller numbers per locale where project activities took place. This situation is more conducive to the spread and retention of knowledge within the community. In the course of the survey process, where participants were chosen through random selection, this also made it more likely to interview someone who passed through the project awareness raising and training activities.</p> <p>In Tajikistan, beneficiaries, consisting of refugees and asylum seekers, are spread throughout different cities and neighborhoods. Though there is some community cohesion and organization, there are no community elders and Shuras. There is also a continuous flow of newly arrived asylum seekers and an outgoing flow of refugees who either return to Afghanistan or travel to another country. This made it less likely for knowledge to be spread throughout the target population, as well as less likely to stumble upon awareness raising and training participants in the course of the survey process. Lastly, according to project staff, there was no interest in COW mobilization in Tajikistan, and this activity was never implemented. This could have also led to differing results.</p> <p><b>Awareness and Access to Help and Protection Mechanisms</b></p> <p><i>Legal Assistance</i></p> <p>In the baseline, the indicator for the number of displaced SGBV survivors seeking legal assistance was determined through the question of whether displaced women have access to legal assistance, rather than asking if they are seeking legal assistance. This was due to beneficiaries' hesitance to disclose personal information. There has been a notable general increase for this indicator in Afghanistan, as well as an increase in Tajikistan among direct project participants. However, in both countries, significant portions of target women and girls, 65.3% in Tajikistan and 44.3% in Afghanistan, still do not have access to legal assistance. In Tajikistan, the major cause was not being aware of such service providers (72.7%). In Afghanistan, major causes were not being allowed by the family (37.9%), and being ashamed (32.8%). See Tables 13 and 14 in Annex 12 for a full list of reasons.</p> <p>Additionally, beneficiaries continue to be hesitant to proceed their cases through the formal justice system. While the project raised awareness of where to turn for professional legal assistance, changing the beneficiaries' behaviour is more difficult to do. There are entrenched notions within families and communities in Afghan societies which insulate problems within the family. If outside help is sought, it is usually in the context of community elders and Shuras. As a result, the project shifted focus to prevention through additional awareness raising in Tajikistan and mediation training in Afghanistan.</p> <p>Numerous respondents from FGDs with COWs and awareness raising participants indicated that mediation is the preferred option for solving disputes, even if they involve cases of violence. Mediation is seen as a way of repairing broken relationships and maintaining family or community unity. Provided the current context, a number of KII</p>
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	<p>respondents supported this option, as corruption and potential abuse within the formal justice system may lead to negative outcomes. A need to build capacity within the formal justice system to address cases of corruption and sensitize the police force to women’s rights and SGBV was identified.</p> <p><i>Psychosocial Assistance</i></p> <p>Awareness raising activities provided information on where to seek psychosocial support for survivors of SGBV. However, endline data shows that gaps in the provision of psychosocial help remain. In Tajikistan, there has not been a significant change in the number of women reporting access. In Afghanistan, there has been improvement in this area, but lack of access persists for a large portion of beneficiaries. The major reason for a lack of access to psychosocial support in both countries is unawareness of such services. In Afghanistan, a large number of respondents also stated that they know of the availability of services, but they are far away.</p> <p><b>SGBV Incident Rates</b></p> <p>In Afghanistan, reported incidents of SGBV in the endline increased compared to the baseline, while in Tajikistan they remained relatively the same. In this case, an increase of reports may not necessarily signify an increase of actual incidents. As explained by a representative from the Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MoWA), it is a common pattern in Afghanistan, that as women become aware of their rights and the criminality of SGBV, they become more open to sharing their personal experiences with SGBV and seeking help. While attempts were made to obtain external data related to SGBV cases in the selected regions from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), the Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MoWA) and the GBV sub-cluster in Kabul, this specific data does not exist or is not available to the public.</p> <p>Endline data also suggests that SGBV continues to occur. In Tajikistan, 17% of women stated that someone in their household is experiencing SGBV. In Afghanistan, half of the women indicated this. Most common forms of violence reported by women are not being allowed out of the home by a male relative and not being allowed to work.</p>																								
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence	<p><b>Awareness of Women’s Rights</b></p> <p>In Afghanistan, there has been a significant increase in the percentage of males and females that indicated awareness of women’s rights since the baseline. In Tajikistan these numbers have remained relatively the same.</p> <table><tr><th colspan="4">Afghanistan</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">Baseline</th><th colspan="2">Endline</th></tr><tr><th>Women</th><th>Men</th><th>Women</th><th>Men</th></tr><tr><td>31.3%</td><td>62.7%</td><td>97.7%</td><td>87.1%</td></tr><tr><th colspan="4">Tajikistan</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">Baseline</th><th colspan="2">Endline</th></tr></table>	Afghanistan				Baseline		Endline		Women	Men	Women	Men	31.3%	62.7%	97.7%	87.1%	Tajikistan				Baseline		Endline	
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	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>																
	71.2%	88.8%	73%	87.3%																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Among awareness raising participants in Tajikistan, 88.9% of persons surveyed reported awareness of women’s rights.</li></ul>																				
<b>Awareness of SGBV</b>																				
Since the baseline, there has been an increase in the number of displaced persons in the target communities reporting that they had heard of SGBV in Afghanistan, and a decrease in Tajikistan.																				
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Among awareness raising participants in Tajikistan, 95.2% of persons surveyed reported having heard of SGBV.</li></ul>																				
<b>Access to Legal Assistance</b>																				
In the baseline conducted in Tajikistan, 48.9% of women from the target communities reported knowing how to access legal assistance. In Afghanistan, only 9.82% of women reported this awareness. According to endline results, 34.7% of women know how to access legal assistance in Tajikistan. However, among awareness raising participants this number was higher, with 63.5% indicating that they know how to access legal assistance. In Afghanistan, 55.7% of women surveyed reported knowing—a 45.88% increase.																				
<b>Access to Psychosocial Assistance</b>																				
In Tajikistan, 82.4% of the women surveyed in the endline stated that they do not have access to psychosocial support (baseline results were 87.1%). Key reason for the lack of access is unawareness of such services (70.3%). In Afghanistan, 67.9% of the women surveyed stated that they do not have access (decrease from 98% in the baseline). Major reasons were not being aware of service providers (37.1%) and lack of access due to distance (38.2%). See tables 17 and 18 in Annex 12 for a full list of reasons.																				
<b>SGBV Incidents</b>																				
In the baseline conducted in Tajikistan, 22.3% of women reported having experienced																				

	<p>SGBV, while in Afghanistan 42% of women reported this. According the endline data, 22.7% of women in Tajikistan reported having experienced SGBV, and 71.8% of women reported this in Afghanistan.</p> <p>Women were also provided a list of SGBV scenarios and asked if they have experienced, or are experiencing them (see Tables 23 and 24 in Annex 12). The most common experience in Tajikistan was not being allowed out of the home by male relatives, with 15% of respondents indicating it. It was followed by physical assault by a spouse (8%). In Afghanistan, the most common responses were not being allowed out of the home by male relatives (35.9%), not being allowed to work (31.3%) and child marriage (22.1%). In Tajikistan, 17% of women stated that someone in their household is currently experiencing SGBV. In Afghanistan, 50.4% of women stated this.</p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>Important progress was made towards achieving the project goal. Displaced women and men in target communities in Afghanistan gained knowledge of women's rights, SGBV and where to seek legal assistance if experiencing SGBV. In Tajikistan, where awareness levels were already significantly higher than in Afghanistan, positive changes in awareness of women's rights, SGBV and redress mechanisms were not observed. Results are different for direct project participants, who displayed more knowledge than the general surveyed population. Gaps in access to legal and psychosocial help persist however, indicating need for a continued intervention.</p> <p>Information on whether SGBV cases declined in the course of the project could not be discerned, as it is common for women and girls to become more open to sharing experiences as awareness rises on women's rights and SGBV. Deep distrust of formal justice mechanisms due to corruption and abuses of power, as well as sociocultural norms, still prevent women and girls from seeking help through the legal system. In response, project focus shifted to prevention, through awareness and mediation training. Mediation proved to be an effective means of addressing beneficiary concerns, deescalating conflict and protecting women and girls affected or at-risk of SGBV.</p>

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>EFFECTIVENESS</b>
<b>Evaluation Question 1</b>	<b>To what extent were the intended project outcomes and outputs achieved and how?</b>
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings</b>	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> <i>Improved access to legal aid and protection for displaced women affected by or at-risk of sexual and gender based violence.</i></p> <p>In the course of its implementation, the project succeeded in improving access to legal aid and protection for displaced women and girls. Awareness regarding women's rights and SGBV increased significantly in Afghanistan. In Tajikistan, significant change in awareness among the general population of displaced women and girls was not detected. This outcome may be due to a larger and more dispersed target population in Tajikistan.</p> <p>The provision of legal aid, both in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, provided women and girls with avenues for consulting about their rights and seeking support against SGBV. While</p>

	<p>not all cases addressed by the legal aid clinics, particularly in Tajikistan, were in relation to SGBV, they succeeded at empowering women to come forward and advocate for their rights. Mediation provided viable protection to women and girls experiencing or at risk of SGBV, and surveyed beneficiaries expressed high levels of satisfaction with the services they received at the legal aid clinics. Community mobilization in Afghanistan through COWs also contributed to strengthened networks of support for vulnerable women and girls.</p> <p><b><i>Output 1.1: Legal aid clinics and project attorneys are available and assisting SGBV survivors and those at-risk for SGBV where they live in displacement.</i></b></p> <p><b>Tajikistan</b></p> <p>DRC's local partner in Tajikistan, R&amp;P, provided a legal aid clinic from its office in Tajikistan on a daily basis. It also operated mobile clinics which travelled to Rudaki, Vahdat, Kurganteppa and Khujand. The mobile clinics were held after each awareness raising session. In total, the clinics were held 10 times in Vahdat, 4 times in Khujand, 3 times in Rudaki, and 1 time in Kurganteppa. The project exceeded its targeted number of legal aid clinics, as Rudaki, Khujand and Kurganteppa were not initially planned as target areas for mobile clinics. Most cases addressed by the legal aid clinics in Tajikistan were not related to SGBV directly. A majority of them were in relation to refugee documents and legal processes, such as obtaining status, as well as conflict resolution within the family, and financial matters.</p> <p>While it was targeted in the project proposal to litigate 10 cases per year in each country, this target was not met. Displaced women in Tajikistan were afraid of appealing to the formal justice system for help due to their fear and mistrust of the Tajik authorities. This fear is well grounded, as there have been numerous incidents of bribe-taking and unlawful deportations of asylum seekers and refugees. Moreover, many refugees and asylum seekers live in prohibited areas, such as Dushanbe, where they can find work. If they are caught by authorities, they face deportation. In this situation refugees and asylum seekers avoid authorities altogether.</p> <p><b><i>Economic Violence</i></b></p> <p>Drawing from legal aid clinic intake data as well as FGDs with project participants, it became evident that issues of most concern to Afghan refugees and asylum seekers in Tajikistan stem from elements of structural violence. While unemployment is generally high in Tajikistan, refugees and asylum seekers suffer disproportionately. Displaced women and girls are particularly vulnerable to consequences of economic hardship, which can lead to SGBV as males take out frustration on the females and abandon families that they cannot support. It is advisable to factor in the component of economic violence and economic hardship in future interventions.</p> <p><b><i>Satisfaction Levels</i></b></p> <p>Female endline survey participants were asked if they had received services at the legal aid clinics organized by R&amp;P and how satisfied they were if they did. In Tajikistan, only 11</p>
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	<p>persons among those randomly chosen for the survey indicated that they visited the clinics. Among them however, satisfaction levels were very high, with the majority indicating that they were “very satisfied” with the services they received.</p> <p><b>Afghanistan</b></p> <p>DRC’s local partner in Afghanistan, WAW, established 4 legal aid clinics—one in each location where the project was implemented. The legal aid clinics functioned once a week in each location. WAW also raised awareness about daily available legal services in its office in Kabul. According to legal aid workers, most cases were referred to them by Shura members, some were referred by COWs and some clients came by themselves. The majority of cases addressed by the clinic were solved through mediation and 11 cases proceeded through the Family Court, the Special Court for Violence Against Women and the Kabul Directorate. Five cases were resolved, and 6 are still pending. Since the project began implementing its activities in Afghanistan in the second year due to a number of unforeseen circumstances, the project exceeded the target number of 10 cases to be taken to court per year in Afghanistan.</p> <p><i>Application of the Law</i></p> <p>The cases addressed by the legal aid clinics varied. Cases included legal advice concerning inheritance rights, issues related to marriage certificates, divorce laws, physical, emotional and psychological violence, as well as cases of conflict among family and community members. Economic hardship was also an issue in Afghanistan, leading to violence against women through the unleashing of frustration and anger. Records of cases indicate that legal aid workers offered to take criminal cases to court, particularly in cases of physical violence and forced isolation, but most clients refused. In conversation with one of the legal aid workers, it was also explained that they tried to solve the problems informally first, either within the clinic or through the Shura, prior to considering the option of going through the formal justice system. Potential abuse of power by agents of the formal justice system was cited as the reason.</p> <p>In all applicable cases, legal aid workers explained relevant aspects of the law on which they based their counsel, effectively contributing to the awareness of the law, and its application in certain instances, even if the cases did not proceed through the formal justice system.</p> <p><i>Satisfaction Levels</i></p> <p>The number of women in Afghanistan that responded affirmatively in the endline surveys to having visited the legal aid clinics was much higher in Afghanistan than in Tajikistan, likely due to the small size of the communities in which project activities took place and where the surveys were conducted. However, since according to WAW data 107 women and 11 men were given legal counseling in the legal aid clinics, the 97 women that indicated that they visited the legal aid clinics likely did not all do so. It is unclear why they responded otherwise. As in Tajikistan, reported satisfaction levels with the services received at the legal aid clinics were high, with 62.9% indicating that they were “satisfied”, and 37.1% stating that they were “very satisfied”.</p>
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***Output 1.2: Improved awareness and understanding of women's rights and SGBV amongst targeted men and women in displacement and reduction in instances of SGBV.***

In Tajikistan, 25 single-day awareness raising sessions were held with beneficiaries. In Afghanistan, 5 rounds of awareness raising sessions lasting one month each were held—training was provided once a week in each community. The approach differed in that in Tajikistan, all subjects were covered in one day, while in Afghanistan subjects were split into different days of training and covered more in depth.

As a result, there has been a tremendous improvement in the knowledge of women's rights and SGBV among target communities in Afghanistan, and an improvement in Tajikistan among awareness raising participants as compared to the general surveyed public. Reports of SGBV by women surveyed during the endline however increased in Afghanistan and remained relatively the same in Tajikistan. The increase may be explained by more women being open to speaking about their experiences with SGBV having gone through the awareness raising program. In both countries, program participants spoke positively about the value of the program in raising their knowledge and understanding of women's rights and SGBV. Most expressed the desire to take part in other similar programs. In both countries, awareness raising participants noted that awareness that violence against women is criminal acts as a deterrent.

***Distribution of Awareness Materials***

Substantial quantities of awareness raising materials were distributed in both countries. Awareness materials included leaflets, brochures and posters, providing information on the rights of women and the rights of SGBV survivors. The materials described pertinent domestic laws in simplified form and provided contacts for where to seek legal and psychosocial help. The materials were distributed during the awareness raising sessions. COWs in Afghanistan were also provided with additional materials such as legal and mediation manuals. In total, 124 brochures, 172 pictorial messages on Afghanistan's constitution/human rights, 172 copies of the legal handbook and 172 copies of the mediation manual were distributed in Afghanistan. In Tajikistan, 1100 awareness raising materials, including brochures on women's rights and VAW, as well as survivor rights, were distributed.

***Understanding of SGBV***

Awareness raising programs were successful in their conveyance of what SGBV entails and in building understanding among target community members. Training materials displayed comprehensive case studies and cultural references. In Afghanistan, counterarguments to opinions that reinforced abuse were given from an Islamic perspective. The importance of applying this perspective was evident as cases were cited of persons disagreeing with the program materials on the basis of religion. Some women and girls reported that their families were at first hesitant about the materials being taught, and what helped was explaining it from an Islamic point. It was also important that both males and females from the same families took part in the program, as it cleared mistrust and misconceptions on part of the men.



### *Attitudes on SGBV*

The baseline surveys explored target populations' attitudes towards different forms of violence against women and girls. Respondents were asked to indicate "acceptable" or "unacceptable" for a list of SGBV acts. In Tajikistan, a significant improvement in attitudes surfaced against male elders in the family disallowing women to leave the home, and some improvement against forcing women to wear particular clothing. In the baseline, 48.3% of the respondents (males and females almost equal) indicated that it is acceptable for male elders in the family to not allow women out of the house. In the endline, this percentage reduced to 19%. In the endline, 96.8% of the respondents stated that it is unacceptable to force women to wear particular clothing, which is an 8.1% increase from the baseline.

Afghan endline survey data showed mixed results in terms of change in attitudes towards SGBV. There have been reductions in persons believing that the following are acceptable:

- Husband physically assaulting his wife – 2.4% total reduction; 5% reduction for males
- Hitting a child for misbehaving - 24.4% total reduction; 30.5% reduction for males
- Males preventing females from visiting male doctors – 12.2% total reduction; 8.7% increase for males
- Forcing women to wear particular clothing – 17.2% total reduction; 17.7% reduction for males

Simultaneously, there have been increases in people believing that the following are acceptable:

- Females not being allowed out the home by male elders in the family – 11.4% total increase; 23.4% increase for males
- Male elders not allowing women to participate in community political life – 11.2% total increase; 17.4% increase for males
- Not allowing women to work – 5.5% total increase; 1% increase for males

Findings, particularly those from Afghanistan, indicate that while awareness of women's rights and SGBV may increase, attitudes are harder to affect or change in a desired direction. This correlates with findings that 21.8% of male respondents in Afghanistan stated that SGBV is "acceptable in certain circumstances", which is an actual increase by 13.8% from the baseline. There was some increase in this category for male respondents in Tajikistan also, though a significant portion of men, 90.3%, still find SGBV unacceptable. In Tajikistan's baseline, 99% found SGBV unacceptable. (See tables 19 and 20 in Annex 12).

Men were also asked if they would let someone in their household seek professional help if they experienced SGBV. Most respondents indicated affirmatively. In Tajikistan, 68.7% stated that they would. In Afghanistan, 85.7% stated "yes". In Tajikistan, this is actually a decrease from 90% that answered "yes" in the baseline. There is no baseline for this question from Afghanistan.

### *Knowledge Levels*

### Tajikistan

Asylum seekers and refugees surveyed in the endline were asked to rate their levels of knowledge of women's rights and SGBV. From the baseline, there has been an increase in numbers of persons rating their level of knowledge of women's rights as "very good", particularly among men (19% increase). At the same time, there is a decrease of persons maintaining "good" and "acceptable" levels of knowledge of women's rights, and an increase of persons rating their knowledge as "poor".

While there has been a general decrease in awareness of SGBV in Tajikistan among the surveyed target population as compared to the baseline, most persons surveyed in Tajikistan, stated that their level of knowledge of SGBV is "good" or "very good". Of people who stated that they have heard of SGBV, 88.2% answered that they understand what it is. There is no comparative baseline data.

Of persons surveyed, 52 (29.5%) women and 46 (34.3%) men stated that they participated in DRC and R&P awareness raising activities on women's rights and SGBV. Of these, 66.7% of the women and 52.2% of the men stated that their knowledge increased significantly from the program (see Tables 35 and 43 in Annex 12).

### Afghanistan

There have been significant increases in target population's and primary beneficiaries' reported levels of knowledge of women's rights in Afghanistan. Increases in knowledge of women's rights are particularly significant for women. Women reporting a "very good" knowledge of women's rights increased by 11.7%. Women self-assessing their level of knowledge as "good" increased by 44.1% and rating of "poor" knowledge decreased by 61.5%. There has been an 18.4% increase of men rating their knowledge as "very good" as well as positive improvements in the other categories.

Half of the women surveyed indicated that they have "good" awareness of SGBV. Among men, awareness levels of SGBV were also mostly high or acceptable. There is no baseline data to compare this to. Of people that indicated that they have heard of SGBV, 96.9% stated that they understand what it is.

Awareness raising programs in Afghanistan received positive feedback from participants that were surveyed in the endline, who attributed significant increases in knowledge of women's rights and SGBV to having taken part in the program (see Tables 36 and 44 in Annex 12).

### *Creative Self-expression to Promote Awareness and Discourse*

As part of awareness-raising activities, DRC and WAW organized a Poetry Campaign for female participants at the end of each training cycle. Women used drums and song to express themselves and speak their minds about issues affecting them. One of the sessions involved a competition between women from Kodakistan and Alisghan, in which 51 women participated. The campaign was highly enjoyable to the women, and helped

	<p>raise their confidence and voices. In the words of one FGD participant, “it helped women express their sorrow”. DRC and WAW also celebrated the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence Campaign in Alisghan, inviting COWs, community leaders and community members.</p> <p><b>Output 1.3:</b> <i>Lawyers and law students are able to provide effective legal assistance to SGBV survivors and at-risk women and girls in displacement</i></p> <p>In total, 4 training sessions were held for legal professionals and students, 2 in each country. The trainings lasted 3 days each. The training materials were catered by CGRS to the contexts of both countries and spanned international norms, local laws, methods of interviewing and working with SGBV survivors, and the practical application of laws. Both in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, the trainings were effective in building awareness of pertinent issues among participants. Participants noted the value of the training in giving them practical skills related to supporting SGBV survivors. Students and entry level professionals seemed to have benefited from the training the most, as they were put in groups with seasoned professionals who shared their experiences.</p> <p>There were requests for more training on part of participants, most asking for the opportunity to receive practical experience. This would be advisable, as it would enable young professionals to get their foot through the door in their field, and apply their acquired knowledge, as well as direct the experience of established professionals in the area of women’s rights and SGBV. While lawyers and law students trained through the program displayed the capacity to provide legal assistance to SGBV survivors, it is not clear how many of them will go on to do so and how much of a difference the trainings made on a larger scale. Provided the effectiveness of the training materials, it would be advisable to share them with law schools, law professors, and possibly take steps to incorporate the material into school curriculums. Holding training sessions for law professors could also contribute to the spread of knowledge, as they could effectively impart the information to rounds of students.</p> <p><b>Output 1.4:</b> <i>Networks of community outreach workers established and capable of identifying SGBV survivors, serving as first points of assistance and acting as referral points to professional support</i></p> <p><b>Tajikistan</b></p> <p>This activity was not implemented in Tajikistan. According to project staff, Women’s Committees, composed of 3-4 members of the refugee community in each of the target cities, were consulted in this regard. The committees are part of Ariana, a Tajik non-profit organization run by Afghan refugees. The idea of mobilizing COWs among refugees was rejected by the committees, as they considered it unsafe for women to go door to door. They were also worried that men could become angry with the women that came to their door and spoke on the issue of SGBV. As a result, this activity was abandoned and more awareness raising sessions were added.</p> <p>In conversations with awareness raising participants in Tajikistan, there was strong interest in more training programs, especially among both male and female youth. One</p>
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	<p>time it was suggested to hold information sessions on women's rights and SGBV-related issues for all newcomers. Organizing some form of training for trainers could have benefited the community at large. Provided that most newly arrived asylum seekers register at Ariana, it could have become a platform to spread awareness. Prior to making the decision to discard the activity, it would have been advisable to consult a larger representation of the beneficiary population, such as youth, religious leaders, men and women that are not part of the committees, to explore if there were ways to adjust the activity to fit the context or add a different activity.</p> <p><b>Afghanistan</b></p> <p>COWs in Afghanistan were chosen among awareness raising program participants who displayed increases in knowledge in post-tests, particular interest in the subject and good relations with members of their community. Literacy skills were also part of the criteria, as training involved reading and writing. In total, there were 4 rounds of COW training, each lasting two months. The trainings included community elders, Shura members and religious leaders.</p> <p><i>Networking Opportunities</i></p> <p>Six networking meetings were organized between COWs from all camps, which gave COWs an opportunity to learn about challenges faced by other communities and discuss ways to problem-solve. The meetings also refreshed their knowledge of learned materials. The meetings were widely attended, with 96% of surveyed COWs stating that they attended the meetings, and 95.7% stating that they were beneficial for their work as COWs.</p> <p>Two more meetings were organized between COWs and government representatives. Represented agencies included MoWA, MoRR (Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation), Ministry of Interior Affairs (MoIA), MoJ, Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), AIHRC, the Bar Association and the Special Court for Violence Against Women. COWs explained that they appreciated hearing from each agency about its roles and responsibilities to the public. In exchange, COWs shared what they learned during the training and how they are helping their communities. The meetings gave COWs a chance to relate problems faced by their communities. This exchange was a good learning opportunity, but it was also explained during FGDs that the government officials made promises to help which never came through. This unfortunately mirrored notions of mistrust towards authorities.</p> <p><i>Expansion and Diversification of Project Activities</i></p> <p>DRC and WAW expanded and added new activities to this output, exhibiting an adaptive approach to the project. Initially it was planned to only have training for COWs. However, as mediation proved to be an effective alternative to a less favored option of turning to the formal justice system, mediation training was added as an activity. Training sessions were held in each community and in each 10 men and 10 women were chosen to take part among the COWs and Shura members. In the last two months of project activities, it was also decided to offer practical training to 10 interns, who were chosen among COWs. The interns observed and shadowed the work of professionals at WAW's Family Guidance</p>
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	<p>Center and enhanced their understanding of the law and legal processes. Women also approached project staff, some referred by COWs, about their husbands' drug addictions, citing them as causes of conflict and violence in their homes. In response, the project allocated funding for the treatment of 8 afflicted persons.</p> <p><i>Community Self-help and Redress Mechanisms</i></p> <p>COWs displayed substantial knowledge of women's rights and redress mechanisms for SGBV. Most could not remember specific laws, but could identify what is SGBV and what actions are illegal and criminal. Interns could describe legal procedures, for instance marriage or registering complaints with the police. When asked what they would do to address particular cases, the first answer for all FGD participants was to turn to the Shura. If Shura members could not solve the issue, respondents displayed awareness of diverse redress mechanisms for different types of SGBV cases, i.e. the police, Family Court, Human Rights Commission, etc.</p> <p>Mediation training received a very positive feedback from participants, including community leaders and Shura members. Respondents displayed awareness of good practices in mediation such as maintaining neutrality, only mediating if both parties agree to it, building understanding on an emotional level and separately engaging with parties at the beginning if necessary before bringing them together.</p> <p>At the same time, COWs displayed mixed approaches to their work. Cases were described where informal justice mechanisms could not enforce lawful practice, as well as where counsel provided by a COW contradicted the law. These cases are among many others where COWs successfully helped their community members in accordance with national laws, but it is unknown how many contrary cases exist. It is expected that informal justice mechanisms will not always function according to the formal law, and cannot be seen as effective substitutes to the formal justice system in the long run.</p> <p><i>Psychosocial Support</i></p> <p>Participants were also aware of the existence of psychosocial support, but COWs from all three camps, Kodakistan, Alisghan and Qala-e-Hyder Khan, stated that it is not accessible to them due to distance. Instead, attempts were described to provide psychosocial support within the community. While they demonstrated empathy and modes of self-help, future interventions on SGBV, particularly in remote communities, would benefit from a stronger emphasis on psychosocial support, either through providing access to professionals, or building capacity within the community to recognize symptoms and counsel persons affected with psychological issues. This would serve as a means to help SGBV survivors heal and improve their quality of life, as well as a means to prevent abuse through providing potential abusers an outlet to address emotions such as anger and frustration which can lead to violence.</p>
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Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence	<b>Output 1.1:</b>																													
	Data on the types of cases addressed by legal aid clinics and how they were solved was taken from legal aid clinic intake lists as well as explained during KIIs with legal aid clinic workers.																													
	<table><tr><td colspan="3"><b>TAJIKISTAN</b></td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">How satisfied were you with the help you received at the legal aid clinic?</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>N</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>Very satisfied</td><td>8</td><td>72.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Satisfied</td><td>2</td><td>18.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Somewhat satisfied</td><td>1</td><td>9.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Dissatisfied</td><td>0</td><td>0.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Very dissatisfied</td><td>0</td><td>0.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>11</td><td>100.0%</td></tr></table>	<b>TAJIKISTAN</b>			How satisfied were you with the help you received at the legal aid clinic?				N	%	Very satisfied	8	72.7%	Satisfied	2	18.2%	Somewhat satisfied	1	9.1%	Dissatisfied	0	0.0%	Very dissatisfied	0	0.0%	Total	11	100.0%		
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Total	97	100.0%																												
<i>Economic Violence</i>																														
In discussions with legal aid clinic staff in Tajikistan it was revealed that economic violence is a major issue, with women reporting issues such as lack of financial support from their husbands and lack of access to family income. Women also complained that their husbands lashed out on them due to their frustration with unemployment. Cases such as this were solved through mediation rather than formal justice mechanisms. Others came for support with finding employment for themselves or their husbands. As employment help was not part of the project activities, staff did their best to refer them to job postings and one time sent a person to the Ministry of Labor to consult about his credentials.																														
<b>Output 1.2:</b>																														
<b>Knowledge of Women’s Rights</b>																														
<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Tajikistan</td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Baseline</td><td colspan="2">Endline</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Female</td><td>Male</td><td>Female</td><td>Male</td></tr><tr><td>Very good</td><td>12.9%</td><td>16.1%</td><td>14.2%</td><td>35.1%</td></tr><tr><td>Good</td><td>36.7%</td><td>46.6%</td><td>34.1%</td><td>36.6%</td></tr><tr><td>Acceptable</td><td>25.1%</td><td>29.2%</td><td>13.1%</td><td>12.7%</td></tr></table>		Tajikistan					Baseline		Endline			Female	Male	Female	Male	Very good	12.9%	16.1%	14.2%	35.1%	Good	36.7%	46.6%	34.1%	36.6%	Acceptable	25.1%	29.2%	13.1%	12.7%
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Poor	24.5%	8.1%	38.1%	15.7%
Afghanistan				
	Baseline		Endline	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Very good	3.6%	2.7%	15.3%	21.1%
Good	11.6%	38.7%	55.7%	43.5%
Acceptable	13.4%	17.3%	19.1%	22.4%
Poor	71.4%	37.3%	9.9%	12.2%

#### Knowledge of SGBV

	Tajikistan		Afghanistan	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Very good	15.34%	25.4%	12.2%	22.4%
Good	34.7%	39.6%	50.4%	36.1%
Acceptable	18.2%	6.7%	16%	26.5%
Poor	27.8%	26.1%	21.4%	10.9%

#### Understanding of SGBV

During FGDs, awareness raising participants were asked to explain how they understand SGBV. As a general explanation, most cited SGBV as an instance when women are not treated equally to men. Given examples included early marriage, physical and sexual violence, as well as cultural practices such as baad<sup>11</sup> and badal<sup>12</sup>. Preventing girls from going to school was one of the most cited examples. Participants also displayed understanding of different forms of violence. Pre and post test results for training participants indicated significant gains in knowledge and understanding.

There was reported resistance on part of some religious leaders at the start of the program. In Qala-e-Hyder Khan, one Imam was against the training. WAW trainers explained how they engaged the Imam and explained to him how the training materials aligned with Islam. Subsequently the Imam participated in the training.

#### Output 1.3:

A FGD was held with 4 legal training participants in Tajikistan—1 established lawyer, 1 entry level professional, and 2 DRC staff that took part in the training. In Afghanistan, the FGD included 4 law students. Of the respondents, one person effectively went on to apply the knowledge and skills she gained in working with survivors of human trafficking. She noted how the training prepared her for interviewing and supporting persons suffering from trauma and other psychological issues as a result of SGBV. Others mentioned the usefulness of the hand out materials, which included a flash disk with copies of international and domestic laws. All participants explained the benefits of case studies and group discussions, noting their relevance to the local contexts.

At the same time, participants explained that they would have liked an opportunity to

<sup>11</sup> Baad is the traditional practice of dispute resolution whereby a young girl from one family is given to another to settle a dispute between the families. The practice has no legal or religious basis.

<sup>12</sup> Badal is the exchange of females between families for marriage.

	<p>apply their knowledge, or observe someone else in their work with SGBV survivors and displaced women and girls. While all participants noted that the training contributed to a strong understanding of SGBV-related issues and pertinent laws, FGD participants in Afghanistan stated that they would have liked to learn more about the legal procedures of applying the laws.</p> <p><b>Output 1.4:</b></p> <p><i>Attitudes on SGBV</i></p> <p>See Tables 21 and 22 in Annex 12.</p> <p><i>Community Redress and Self-help Mechanisms</i></p> <p>An ongoing case of child marriage was described by FGD participants from Kodakistan. It was explained that nothing can be done in this instance, as both families are in agreement. Another female COW recalled a case where a woman left her family because she disagreed with her husband having a second wife. The COW urged the woman to come back for the sake of her children. Both cases contradict the formal law, as child marriage is illegal and women have the right to live separately from their husbands and their second wives if they choose.</p> <p>COWs also described cases of using knowledge of the law and legal processes to help their community members. Cases were described of informing widows and divorced women about their rights to remarry, which were previously unknown to them. One intern described a case of facilitating the marriage of two persons from his community by registering their marriage and taking their documentation through all levels of administration. Formally registering marriages is important for women, as it gives them recognition and protection in the face of the law.</p> <p><i>Psychosocial Support</i></p> <p>The provision of psychosocial support was described by FGD participants as going to the house of the person in need on a regular basis. For instance, female participants stated that if a husband physically assaulted his wife, they would go to their house every week to make sure that he stopped. When quizzed further to see what they would do if the woman “continued to be very sad” even after the violence stopped, they stated that they would talk to her and try to solve the problem.</p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>The project made notable strides in providing access to legal aid and protection for displaced women and girls. Awareness levels regarding women’s rights increased significantly in Afghanistan, and high knowledge levels of SGBV were reported. In Tajikistan however, there were no significant changes in the levels of knowledge of the general target population, likely due to a larger population that is more spread throughout the country.</p> <p>The project provided effective training to legal professionals on advocating on behalf of SGBV survivors from displaced groups. The training received positive feedback from</p>



	<p>participants, who asked for additional training with field experience.</p> <p>Legal aid clinics in Tajikistan and Afghanistan provided displaced women and girls with counseling about their rights and the legal system. They succeed at empowering women to come forward about abuse and rights violations. Community mobilization in Afghanistan through COWs also contributed to strengthened networks of support for SGBV survivors and at-risk women and girls. However, women continue to be hesitant to proceed cases through courts due to corruption and abuse by authorities, indicating need for structural change.</p>
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<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>EFFECTIVENESS</b>
<b>Evaluation Question 1</b>	<b>To what extent were the intended project outcomes and outputs achieved and how?</b>
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings</b>	<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> <i>Key actors are targeted by and participating in advocacy for proposed reforms arising from evidence-based analysis to strengthen protection against sexual and gender based violence in displacement.</i></p> <p>As there was a delay in the production of the research report with proposed reforms, this outcome has not been fully met. There is presently a plan to disseminate the report, which was completed past the end of the project, through existent advocacy networks that focus on gender and SGBV issues in Tajikistan and Afghanistan.</p> <p>Throughout the project implementation phase, DRC staff in Tajikistan and Afghanistan have shared details of the project, such as its purpose, activities, challenges and successes, with members of the existent networks on SGBV which consist of local non-governmental organizations. DRC Afghanistan also shared information about the project during its regular coordination meetings with government officials from ministries such as MoJ, MoWA and MoRR. Two meetings were further organized between COWs and government officials.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1:</b> <i>Concrete reforms proposed on the basis of identified gaps to strengthen legal, policy, and institutional mechanisms for protection against SGBV in displacement.</i></p> <p>The final report made a series of recommendations to address SGBV in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, with a focus on women and girls in displacement. The recommendations targeted actors on multiple levels, including policymakers, civil society and international organizations. Gaps in the legal system and services were identified and recommendations were made to address needs that are not currently being met. The report analyzed specific laws dealing with violence against women and domestic violence, and suggested reforms to strengthen the laws and their implementation.</p> <p>In Tajikistan, interviews were conducted with government officials from the Ministry of Justice, Committee of Religious Affairs and the Committee of Women and Family Affairs. Researchers also drew from the Concluding Observations of the 2015 national consultative meeting in Tajikistan, Towards Effective Implementation and Reporting on the CEDAW.</p>

	<p>This contributed to unique insights into the challenges faced in the provision of justice for women and girls that experience SGBV in Tajikistan. Primary research to this extent could not be conducted in Afghanistan as budget and time constraints did not allow for field research, which could have enriched the analysis. Nonetheless, extensive secondary sources are used and the report draws from the insights of WAW and DRC staff as well as legal practitioners. Going forward, the report can serve as a strong tool for advocacy on SGBV issues in Tajikistan and Afghanistan.</p> <p><b>Output 2.2:</b> <i>Forums and processes established for relevant stakeholders to advocate for proposed reforms strengthen protection mechanisms against SGBV in displacement.</i></p> <p>It was decided not to establish separate forums for relevant stakeholder, as such platforms already exist in Tajikistan and Afghanistan. In Tajikistan, the report along with recommendations will be disseminated through the Gender Theme Group, which consists of 40 organizations including UN Women, and meets on a monthly basis for the purpose of discussing and coordinating actions on gender, women's rights and SGBV. In Afghanistan, the report will be disseminated through the GBV sub-cluster, which include organizations such as UNHCR, DRC and NRC, and is coordinated by the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission. The cluster also meets on a monthly basis.</p> <p>DRC representatives in Tajikistan and Afghanistan are participants in the established networks, and have shared details of the project with other members throughout the implementation period. The Gender Theme Group and the GBV sub-cluster are appropriate platforms for the dissemination of the report and for the initiation of discourse and subsequent advocacy actions towards needed reforms. However, it is important to note that government stakeholders are not regular attendants in either of the platforms. It is imperative that DRC in Tajikistan and Afghanistan take a lead on inviting government representatives from MoJ, MoWA, Ministry of Interior Affairs (Internal Affairs Ministry in Tajikistan), MoRR (Refugee and Citizenship Unit in Tajikistan) and other pertinent ministries and departments to meetings where they will be disseminating and discussing the report and recommendations. As government stakeholders are ultimately the ones that will be instituting sustainable change, they should be targeted with a follow-up plan.</p>
<b>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence</b>	<p>KKI interviewed were conducted with project staff in Tajikistan and Afghanistan to understand report dissemination and future advocacy plans. Members of the Gender Theme Group and the SGBV sub-cluster were also interviewed to understand the purpose and focus of the platforms.</p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>The report and recommendations offer a detailed analysis of existent legal systems and gaps concerning the provision of justice and protection of SGBV survivors in Tajikistan and Afghanistan. The recommendations target stakeholders on multiple levels, including government officials, the civil society and international organizations.</p> <p>Due to a delay in the production of the report as well as the existence of established platforms on gender and SGBV, activities as part of Output 2.2 were not implemented in the course of the project. It was decided to disseminate the report through the Gender</p>

	Theme Group in Tajikistan and the GBV sub-cluster in Afghanistan. Both are strong advocacy platforms with key actors from international organizations and the civil society. It is important to also engage government stakeholders in subsequent advocacy actions.
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<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>EFFECTIVENESS</b>
<b>Evaluation Question 2</b>	<b>To what extent did the project reach the targeted beneficiaries at the project goal and outcome levels? How many beneficiaries have been reached?</b>
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings</b>	<p><b>Project Goal</b></p> <p>The project sought to reach in total 4,560 primary beneficiaries, who are female refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs, as well as 27,472 members of the general public in Tajikistan and Afghanistan. According to project documents, in total 1,000 primary beneficiaries were reached in both countries combined. The project also sought to reach 690 women and girls that are survivors of violence. As per the final report, 268 women were reached in total. This number includes women that sought help at the legal aid clinics, which was not always in regards to violence, but involved a component of rights protection. It is unclear how the initial targets were determined, so the shortfall is likely due to unrealistic targets.</p> <p>The target of 27, 472 beneficiaries within the general public has not been reached, as it was part of <i>Outcome 2</i> advocacy activities which have not yet been implemented due to a delay in the production of the research report and recommendations.</p> <p><b>Outcome 1</b></p> <p>Within this outcome, certain targets have been exceeded, and some were short of actualizing. The project succeeded in reaching more than two and a half times the number of beneficiaries than expected for awareness raising activities. Even though the COWs training activity was only implemented in one country, the project also exceeded the target number of COWs trained by 24%. Further, the project exceeded the number of expected legal training participants by 7, having trained 30 lawyers and law students in Afghanistan, and 17 in Tajikistan. Activities were also added with beneficiaries that were not previously foreseen, which include 60 mediation training participants, 10 interns, as well 8 persons sent for medical treatment for drug addictions.</p> <p>Shortfalls were in the numbers of persons referred for legal help by COWs, projected to be 720 (52 in actuality), and the number of displaced women and girls that use legal aid clinics, projected to be 460 (268 in actuality). Both results are likely due to the late start to the project, the presence of COWs only in one country, as well as the preference to solve cases within the family and community environments. COWs also described successfully solving cases themselves without needing to refer them to the clinics. In both countries, the legal aid clinics served both men and women. In total, the clinics helped 438 persons.</p> <p><b>Outcome 2</b></p> <p>There are no beneficiaries for this outcome, as the report was produced after the end of project activities and it has not yet been disseminated through advocacy networks.</p>

Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence	<b>Goal</b>		
	<b>Beneficiary Type</b>	<b>Expected Beneficiaries Number of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Actual number of Beneficiaries</b>
	Female refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs	4,560	485 Afghanistan 425 Tajikistan  1000 Total
	Women and girls who are survivors of violence.	690	107 Afghanistan 161 Tajikistan  268 Total
	<b>Outcome 1</b>		
	<b>Beneficiary Type</b>	<b>Expected Beneficiaries Number of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Actual number of Beneficiaries</b>
	Number of displaced women and men that participated in awareness training	432	Afghanistan: 542 (250 men, 292 women)  Tajikistan: 498 (234 men, 264 women)  Total: 1040
	Community Outreach Workers	90	112
	Number of community members who were referred by community outreach workers and stated that they were satisfied with the assistance they received and/or used resources made available by the project.	720	52
	Mediation Training participants	n/a	Afghanistan: 60 (30 men, 30 women)
	Interns	n/a	10 (5 men, 5 women)
	Drug addicts	n/a	8
	Number of displaced women that access and use legal aid clinics	460	107 Afghanistan 161 Tajikistan  268 Total

	Legal training participants	40	47
	<p><b>*Target numbers take from the Project Proposal</b></p> <p><b>*Actual numbers taken from the project Final Report</b></p> <p><b>Outcome 2</b></p> <p>n/a</p>		
<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>The project exceeded certain targets as well as had some shortfalls. At the goal level, less than the quarter of projected numbers of female refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs were reached. Shortfalls were also in the numbers of community members referred for legal help and the number of female survivors of violence reached by the project. Shortcomings in target numbers are likely due to the late start to the project in Afghanistan, the presence of COWs only in one country, as well as the preference to solve cases within the family and community environments. The target number of general public members was not met due to the delay in Output 2.1.</p> <p>The project exceeded the target number of participants in awareness raising programs by almost two and a half times. Targets were exceeded also for COWs and legal training participants. New beneficiaries were added to the project, including mediation training participants, interns and persons suffering from drug addictions.</p>		

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>EFFECTIVENESS</b>
<b>Evaluation question 3</b>	<b>To what extent has this project generated positive changes in the lives of targeted (and untargeted) women and girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project? Why? What are the key changes in the lives of those women and/or girls? Please describe those changes.</b>
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings</b>	<p>The project set out to create change in the lives of beneficiaries in relation to violence in the home, violence in the community and violence perpetrated or condoned by the state. In the contexts of where this project was implemented, these forms of violence are often interrelated. Violence in the family, such as forced marriage or preventing girls from attending school may begin in the home and be supported, encouraged and/or compelled by community members. State institutions may be complicit in such forms of violence through inaction and, in instances of abuse of power, through police harassment of victims or court decisions swayed by corrupt judges. Thus the positive changes generated through the project activities can relate to all three forms of violence.</p> <p><i>Community Outreach Workers Addressing Diverse Forms of Violence</i></p> <p>In each of the three camps in Afghanistan, Alisghan, Kodakistan and Qala-e-Hyder Khan, the project was successful in training COWs that have awareness of different forms of violence and are prepared to provide assistance to women and girls in need. Surveyed COWs were asked to note the different forms of violence experienced by people who came to them for help, as well as to indicate where the violence was directed from. The most commonly reported form of violence was verbal abuse (81.6%), followed by physical</p>

	<p>violence (65.3%) and psychological violence (40.8%). Most commonly, the violence was perpetrated by the spouse or other family members (71.4%), followed by community members (26.5%). Only one COW reported violence perpetrated or condoned by state institutions. 71.4% of the COWs stated that the training they received prepared them “very well” to assist SGBV survivors within their communities, and 28.6% stated that they were “well” prepared through the training.</p> <p><i>Access to Services</i></p> <p>Discussions with beneficiaries revealed enhanced access to services such as schooling and healthcare for women and girls in the target communities. Separately in FGDs with COWs (separately with males and females) and KIs with community leaders, it was mentioned that women in Alisghan are now allowed to go to medical clinics on their own, as this was not previously allowed. Two other female awareness raising program participants, one from Kodakistan and one from Alisghan, explained how their families did not let them go outside the house prior to the training, which changed in the aftermath. Reports of girls being allowed to go to school after the program surfaced during FGDs with awareness raising participants and COWs from Kodakistan and Alisghan. A case study revealed in the course of the project, of a father that allowed his daughter to go to school after taking part in the program, highlights this point. He later became a COW and worked to change others’ mindsets.</p> <p>Awareness program trainers explained their methods of promoting female education and challenging objecting opinions. For instance to men who disagreed, the trainer asked if they would let their daughters and wives be treated by a male doctor. When they said no, the trainer demonstrated the need for girls to go to school to become doctors. Overall, the project succeeded in creating awareness about the rights of women and girls to access services such as education and healthcare, as many cited barring access to them as violence against women.</p> <p><i>Challenging Harmful Traditional Practices</i></p> <p>Feedback from project beneficiaries in Afghanistan also indicated that the project made strides in challenging traditional practices which violate women’s and children’s rights and constitute in SGBV. Particularly, COWs and Shura members who received training described instances of preventing forced marriages, baad and badal. The importance of families realizing that girls have the right to marry whoever they want was emphasized. For instance, there was a case introduced by a Shura member to the legal aid clinic which concerned a family of a young woman that would not let her marry her chosen partner, and were forcing her to marry another. Through mediation, the girl’s rights were explained to the parents and they signed an agreement to allow the marriage to take place. Spread of awareness about the criminality of child marriage within the communities was also described. There was an ongoing case described by COWs in Kodakistan regarding their attempts to stop such an incident from taking place.</p> <p><i>Voice and Empowerment</i></p> <p>In the baseline and endline surveys women were asked what they have done, or would do,</p>
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	<p>if faced with SGBV. Significant portions of women, (37% in Tajikistan and 50% in Afghanistan), indicated that they would keep what happened to themselves. The endline demonstrated positive changes, with 27.3% of the women in Tajikistan and 23.7% of the women in Afghanistan (see Tables 27 and 28 in Annex 12) choosing this answer. In Tajikistan, women also selected options of speaking with family members and the police. In Afghanistan, the most selected answer was speaking with community elders (51.9%). These changes suggest that women have become more open to sharing experiences of SGBV and seeking help. In a series of FGDs, in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, respondents explained the benefits of the project in letting women know that there is help for them if they experience SGBV.</p> <p>Instances of women standing up for their rights have also been described. In Alisghan, female awareness raising participants described how a group of young men bothered them on the way to school. After the training, they realized that this constitutes in violence against women, and told the men that they are violating their rights. According to them, the harassment stopped.</p>
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence	<b>COWs Survey Data</b>
	<b>What different forms of violence did you address in your work?</b>
	Physical violence
	Sexual violence
	Psychological violence
	Emotional violence
	Verbal abuse
	Economic/financial violence
	Other (please specify)
No answer	
	<b>Who or which of the following perpetrated the violence you addressed in your work?</b>
	Violence perpetrated by spouse or other family members
	Violence perpetrated by community members
	Violence perpetrated or condoned by state institutions
	Other (please specify)
	No answer
Conclusions	The project contributed to a series of positive changes in the lives of displaced women and

	girls. Through the mobilization of COWs, women gained access to effective support networks that can provide help and protection against SGBV. Reports from project participants in Afghanistan indicate that as a result of project outreach activities, women and girls have better access to services such as education and healthcare. In Afghanistan, the project also helped community members challenge harmful traditional practices, such as baad and badal. Lastly, both in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, women in target communities have become more open to sharing personal experienced with SGBV and seeking help.
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<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>EFFECTIVENESS</b>
<b>Evaluation question 4</b>	<b>What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs? How?</b>
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings</b>	<p><b>Factors Contributing to Achievement/Failure of Project Goal</b></p> <p><u>Sociopolitical context</u>: in both countries, the project encountered constraints in the form of corruption and abuse of power on part of authorities. In Tajikistan, refugees have deep mistrust and fear of authorities, due to numerous cases of bribe extortion and unlawful deportations. Women and children in Tajikistan also do not have separate documents and are listed on the male head of family's refugee card. If he gets deported, they will be compelled to follow. In Afghanistan, a number of beneficiaries, particularly women, expressed mistrust towards the police, voiced concerns about its ineffectiveness as well as expressed worries about abuse by the police. There is also corruption within the justice system, which was explained through KIIs with project staff, select government representatives and GBV sub-cluster members. These factors contributed to the unwillingness of primary beneficiaries to proceed cases through the formal justice system, and led to a preference towards informal justice mechanisms such as mediation.</p> <p>Social factors in Tajikistan led to the cancellation of two project activities, which include COWs training and the poetry campaign. Women's Committees consulted at the beginning of the project rejected the idea of COWs due to safety concerns. Refugees and asylum seekers live in dispersed neighborhoods and it was unsafe for women to go door to door. The poetry campaign was rejected as most female asylum seekers and refugees are illiterate.</p> <p>In the period of the project implementation, Afghanistan underwent political transition along an unexpected trajectory. The elections in June 2014 resulted in a political impasse as the two presidential candidates, Ashraf Ghani and Abdullah Abdullah, accused each other of fraud and each claimed to be the winner. Eventually a deal was signed among them which made Ghani the president and Abdullah the chief executive, but a cabinet was not formed until 2015. This outcome was not anticipated during the project proposal stage—a time of optimism towards a new era that would usher political and structural change. Project staff regularly met with government officials to discuss details of the project as well as other DRC initiatives. However, as a result of ensued political insecurity and frequent changes in government officials, it was difficult to maintain continuity with government stakeholders, particularly when discussing needed changes on a structural</p>



	<p>level.</p> <p><u>Social norms:</u> entrenched social norms, prevalent among the target populations in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, led to difficulties in shifting attitudes towards SGBV. Men are traditionally viewed superior to women. Females are expected to be obedient to male family members. While knowledge and understanding of women's rights and SGBV may increase, norms regarding what is acceptable and unacceptable take longer to change.</p> <p><u>Adaptability of project staff to local contexts:</u> constraints were realized early on in the course of project implementation. There was an effective monitoring system in place. Project staff, including IPs, developed monthly reports which measured progress against targets and indicators. Apprehension towards the formal justice system was detected early on among primary project beneficiaries and it was decided to shift focus towards prevention. In Tajikistan, this involved an added activity of conducting two awareness raising sessions with youth at the Somonion Afghan school as well as adding more sessions with the target population in general. In Afghanistan, conflict resolution skills were taught to members of target communities. As drug addiction was realized to be a cause of violence against women, facilitating medical treatments for drug addicts was also added as an activity.</p> <p><b>Factors Contributing to Achievement/Failure of Project Outcomes</b></p> <p><u>Delay in the production of the research report and recommendations:</u> Outcome 2 targets, including the development of an advocacy strategy and the participation of local stakeholders in advocacy actions, were not met due to a delay in the production of the report by CGRS. The delay was due to a series of constraints. The project had an overall late start and issues with the budget. Throughout the implementation period there were also staff changes at DRC and WAW, which affected the timeline. For instance, after discussing and agreeing on a roadmap with Tajikistan's Country Director in the first year, the position was filled by a new person and new discussions had to take place. Due to budget issues, CGRS was unsure of whether funds were available to travel to Afghanistan for primary research and to facilitate the second legal training session. By the time the funds were confirmed in the second year, CGRS staff could not coordinate their schedules for the travel because of teaching jobs. As a result, time had to be spent on developing an elaborate training manual to be used by trainers in Afghanistan, which further took time and staff resources away from completing the report.</p> <p>Issues were also encountered with language differences. Legislation had to be translated from Tajik and Dari to English. The translations were not always understandable, and more time had to be spent on confirming their meaning. Lastly, the delay was due to the unforeseen extent of work necessary to complete the report.</p> <p><u>Cooperation with local stakeholders:</u> the cooperation of local stakeholders was integral for the achieved success of the project. In Afghanistan, community leaders and Shura members were approached at the start of the project as the gatekeepers for the communities. They facilitated the project's entry into their communities and community engagement. The importance of proceeding through community leaders was emphasized in KILs with project staff, government officials, and GBV sub-cluster members. It was</p>
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	<p>explained that in Afghanistan, trust and the receptivity of community members relies on the community leaders' and Shura's support of project staff and project activities. Community leaders and Shura members provided a list of residents in their camps and invited participants selected by DRC to the awareness raising and training sessions. As some women mentioned that their families were at first against the training, Shura's support was likely important in compelling the families to allow women and girls to participate. In Alisghan, the community leader explained how he facilitated support for the initiative by engaging the Mullah<sup>13</sup> who was at first against the awareness raising aspects of the project. After he won Mullah's support, they both invited people in the community to participate during Friday prayers.</p> <p>In Tajikistan, the cooperation of local stakeholders was also important. Before starting the project, DRC staff met with representatives of other organizations that work on SGBV issues in Tajikistan in order to incorporate established knowledge and resources into the project and fill gaps in the scope of the project. In remote areas which were rarely frequented by the mobile clinics, they negotiated with OSCE for referrals to their crisis centres which provide legal assistance. As the project did not include the provision of psychosocial support, to fill this gap they approached the Prevention of Domestic Violence (PDV) project, organized by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, which provides psychosocial support to SGBV survivors.</p> <p><b>Factors Contributing to Achievement/Failure of Project Outputs</b></p> <p><u>Limited Cross-border Coordination Among Project Partners:</u> IPs from Tajikistan and Afghanistan did not meet in the course of the project. Provided that new activities were added in both countries and ways of implementing certain activities differed, the partners could have benefited from learning about each other's approaches, successes and ways of overcoming challenges. For instance, if there was more dialogue between staff from the two countries, the Tajik side could have learned that the poetry campaign did not require literacy skills as women in Afghanistan used drums and song. Likewise, the Afghan side could have learned about the success of conducting awareness raising activities with students. Project staff on both sides noted the potential benefit of having meetings between the IPs from both countries, but there was no budget allocation for this to take place.</p> <p><u>Uncertainties with the budget:</u> administrative difficulties with formulating and finalizing the budget proved to be a key constraint in the course of project implementation. DRC's internal budget format, which uses Excel software, did not correspond to UNTF's format, which is in PDF. As a result, DRC's budget could not be directly uploaded into UNTF's system to be approved. Secondly, the budget lines were incompatible, as DRC structures the budget expenditure as per expense, such as office costs and transportation costs. The UNTF format splits the expenditures as per activity. It took up to several months at the start of the project to modify and upload the budget. A budget revision was made six months into the implementation of the project activities. The same challenges were encountered with finalizing and uploading the new budget. Consequently the budget was adjusted by UNTF staff to fit the organization's format, but it took until after the end of</p>
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<sup>13</sup> A Mullah is a Muslim scholar, teacher or a religious leader.

	<p>the project to reflect the changes in DRC's internal budget.</p> <p>The consequence of administrative difficulties with the budget was that project staff could not monitor the budget and were unaware of whether they were underspending or overspending. Staff reported having to be cautious not to overspend, which resulted in overall underspending and a missed opportunity to scale up some of the activities.</p> <p><u>Delayed start to project activities:</u> In part, but not exclusively due to budget issues, the project had a late start. In Afghanistan, DRC initially planned to work with Humanitarian Assistance for the Women and Children of Afghanistan (HAWCA), but decided not to continue with this partner due to the partner's lack of preparedness to take on the project. It took several months to find a new partner, WAW, and finalize the budget and activities with the partner. DRC Afghanistan also had a staff turnover which temporarily left the office without a Protection Manager who would be the budget holder and would set the targets and goals for the project. It was not until May 2014 that a new manager was hired and work on the project could commence. Shortfalls in certain targets could be partly attributed to this delayed start.</p> <p><u>Security issues:</u> the project encountered some difficulties due to the volatile security situation in Afghanistan. Mid-way through implementation, activities had to be stopped in Bagh-e-Dawood. The camp was taken over by armed groups and the population had to flee. The project moved its activities to Qala-e-Hyder Khan instead, where they took place for the other half of the implementation phase.</p> <p>Security issues also affected the second training cycle of legal professionals. A rocket, fired by Taliban, accidentally hit the DRC office at night. Training that was scheduled for the next day had to be cancelled as repairs were made to the building. It was decided to resume the training the day after. CGRS staff, that were meant to conduct the training remotely over Skype, were not informed until late evening due to the time difference. As a result, one of the trainers could not conduct trainings in person and pre-recorded videos were used. This affected the training, as participants later noted that they wanted a deeper discussion of the application of the law and legal procedures.</p>
<b>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence</b>	Challenges as well as successes related to the project were discussed through KIIs with DRC and IP project staff.
<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>The project encountered a large share of constraints in the course of implementation. Sociopolitical factors in both countries, including state corruption, precarious status of female refugees, and entrenched social and cultural norms contributed to shortfalls in certain targets. Administrative problems with the budget resulted in uncertainty of available funds and underspending. An integral component of Outcome 2, the research report, was not completed until the end of the project. This resulted in the delay of advocacy activities which were meant to be centered on the report recommendations.</p> <p>In response to constraints, project staff demonstrated a flexible approach through adapting project activities to the local context. The cooperation of local stakeholders played a key role in engaging beneficiaries and addressing gaps in resources and scope.</p>

	The project could have further benefited from communication between IPs from both sides of the border and dialogue on successes and challenges on each side.
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<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>RELEVANCE</b>
<b>Evaluation Question 5</b>	<b>To what extent was the project strategy and activities implemented relevant in responding to the needs of women and girls?</b>
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings</b>	<p><i>Responding to Key Needs</i></p> <p>The project strategy and activities responded to identified needs of displaced women and girls in Tajikistan and Afghanistan. UNHCR's 2011 study on urban refugees in Tajikistan, "Lives in Limbo", stated the need to address the prevalence and tolerance for SGBV among Afghan refugees in Tajikistan. Afghanistan's New IDP Policy, launched in 2014, recognized the higher risk of physical and sexual violence faced by displaced women in Afghanistan, noting poor access to legal remedies and psychosocial help. KIIIs with government officials from MoWA and MoJ, as well as with representatives from international organizations such as UNHCR and NRC, reiterated the importance of prioritizing women's rights and SGBV issues in humanitarian interventions within Tajikistan and Afghanistan. Prevailing cultural norms and traditional practices subordinate women, making them vulnerable to SGBV, and maintain impunity for offenders. Displaced women and girls are particularly vulnerable due to their low socioeconomic status and detachment from regular support networks.</p> <p><i>Increasing Awareness</i></p> <p>Improved awareness and understanding of women's rights and SGBV was a significant first step towards providing access to support and redress mechanisms for SGBV survivors and at-risk women and girls. Baseline data indicated that many women opted to keep silent about SGBV experiences and were not aware of their rights and redress mechanisms. Following the intervention, women became more open to sharing their experiences and seeking help. In both countries, learning about the illegality and criminality of SGBV was cited as a deterrent for perpetrators. To illustrate this, one Shura member recalled an incident when he urged a husband to let his wife visit her parents, explaining that if he takes the case to authorities they will enforce a large financial penalty for violating his wife's rights. According to the Shura member, this was enough to change the man's behaviour.</p> <p><i>Providing Effective Support Services</i></p> <p>Baseline data indicated a significant gap in the provision of legal aid and protection against SGBV for women and girls in displacement in Tajikistan and Afghanistan. The project approach and activities were relevant in meeting this need. According to the baseline data, 43.9% of women in Tajikistan responded that there are no effective support services for women facing SGBV and 18.7% responded that they did not know if such services existed. In Afghanistan, 86% of the women stated that effective support services do not exist. Through the provision of legal aid, awareness raising on women's rights and</p>

	<p>SGBV, training of legal professionals to advocate for SGBV survivors, and capacity-building within communities to address SGBV cases, the project sought to meet this need.</p> <p>According to endline survey results, there was no significant change in responses in Tajikistan, with 55.1% indicating that there are no effective support services available for women experiencing SGBV. In Afghanistan, however, there was a tremendous change, with 95.4% indicating that there are effective support services. Positive change in perceptions among displaced women in Afghanistan suggests the relevance of implemented activities in providing this support.</p> <p><i>Access to Legal Help</i></p> <p>In Afghanistan, as well as in Tajikistan for those living far from the country capital, legal assistance is not readily accessible for the target populations. The provision of legal aid clinics for SGBV survivors and those at-risk was a key activity in furthering the project goal. In Afghanistan, most cases addressed at the legal aid clinics were SGBV-related. Women were counseled on and assisted with legal issues in areas where women often experience unequal treatment and discrimination, including issues related to divorce and inheritance. The clinics also addressed cases of domestic violence. In Tajikistan, most cases did not directly address SGBV, but provided women means to be informed of and protect their rights.</p> <p><i>Advancing Systemic Change</i></p> <p>A justice system that is responsive to the needs of SGBV survivors and persons at-risk largely relies on the presence of legal professionals that are knowledgeable and skilled in providing support and advocating for the rights of women and girls affected by SGBV. Legal training participants described a lack of focus on women's rights and SGBV in their formal education. In Tajikistan and Afghanistan, training participants appreciated learning about women's rights, the rights of displaced persons, SGBV issues, and gaining practical skills in working with SGBV survivors. The training materials were relevant to the contexts and the legal systems of both countries, and post-tests demonstrated significant gains in knowledge.</p> <p>The research report made key recommendations to address the needs of displaced women and girls affected by SGBV in Tajikistan and Afghanistan on a systemic level. The recommendations have been developed through interviews and discussions with local stakeholders from the government, NGOs and the legal profession. In total, the report provided 47 recommendations for Afghanistan and 66 recommendations for Tajikistan to strengthen mechanisms for protecting against SGBV in displacement. It would help to conduct an analysis of the available resources and capacity to implement the reforms, to understand their feasibility and develop a targeted plan of action.</p> <p><i>Building Capacity to Address SGBV Within Communities</i></p> <p>The mobilization of COWs in the target communities in Afghanistan built capacity within the communities to address SGBV cases and support survivors in seeking protection and justice. The training received by COWs was context-specific and targeted to the needs of</p>
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	<p>displaced women and girls in Afghanistan. Pre and post tests showed significant gains in knowledge, with COWs being able to explain key terms such as gender and SGBV, identify different forms of violence and display an understanding of redress mechanisms. 69.4 % of COWs surveyed stated that the training they received was “very relevant” to the needs of their community members, 22.4% stated that it was “relevant”, and 8.2% stated that it was “somewhat relevant”. In a context where there is little trust for the formal justice system, building capacity within the community to assist SGBV survivors was particularly important.</p> <p>This output proved to be less relevant in Tajikistan due to the living conditions of the beneficiary population. Unlike in Afghanistan, refugees and asylum seekers in Tajikistan are dispersed throughout different cities in the country. They mostly live in apartments, making it unsafe for COWs to go door to door. There is also less community cohesion and lack of community leaders and Shuras to mobilize community engagement and win support for the activity. It would have benefited the project to have accounted for the distinct social environment of refugees in Tajikistan in the planning stages.</p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>The project results had a high degree of relevance in the context of displaced women and girls in Tajikistan and Afghanistan. Implemented activities helped further the goal of providing protection and justice to SGBV survivors.</p> <p>Raising awareness was an important first step in informing primary beneficiaries about their rights and available help. The mobilization of COWs in Afghanistan and the establishment of legal aid clinics empowered women and girls to seek help and provided access to redress mechanisms. As women’s rights is not a focus in the formal education of legal professionals, training of lawyers and law students helped build capacity within the legal system to support SGBV survivors. The production of a report on SGBV and recommendations to strengthen justice mechanisms were in response to a key need in both countries.</p>

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>RELEVANCE</b>
<b>Evaluation Question 6</b>	<b>To what extent do achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?</b>
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings</b>	<p><b>Project Goal</b></p> <p>The project’s strategy, to enable legal help as well as community-based informal justice mechanisms in support of displaced women and girls that are affected by SGBV, continues to be relevant to the needs of the beneficiary populations, as SGBV persists being a key concern for displaced women and girls. However there is a long road ahead towards attaining the goal of providing justice to women and girls in displacement in Tajikistan and Afghanistan that face SGBV.</p> <p>On a number of occasions during FGDs and KIs, COWs and community leaders explained that the benefit of the project is that they are more equipped to solve problems within</p>

	<p>their communities, explaining that they can now solve almost all problems on their own. In describing their work, COWs explained how they address instances of violence against women. Most times this involves speaking with perpetrators and urging them to stop without further action if the violence stops. This may be a desirable outcome in the current context of a weak formal justice system and a precarious socioeconomic position of women that often times deprives them of the option to leave abusive homes. Pressure to end violence on part of legal aid workers, COWs and Shura members can effectively alleviate violence, however it many times comes short of providing abused women and girls with justice. It is also not a strong deterrent for others that abuse women and girls or a sufficient guarantee that the violence will not resume. To further the goal of justice provision, capacity building and reforms must be instituted on a systemic level of the formal justice system and the police force, while simultaneously continuing the efforts to shift sociocultural norms which subordinate women and raising women's economic position.</p> <p><b>Outcome 1</b></p> <p>The outcome of enhanced access to legal aid and protection for displaced women and girls that are at-risk or experience SGBV remains very relevant. Norms and economic conditions that make displaced women and girls vulnerable to SGBV persist. In Tajikistan, the endline revealed a continued gap in the provision of support services to displaced women and girls that face SGBV. At the same time, FGD participants, both women and men, indicated that SGBV is not as big of a concern for them in Tajikistan as it is in Afghanistan. Beneficiaries urged future interventions to focus on economic empowerment. To maintain relevance, interventions such as vocational training and employment support should be considered.</p> <p><b>Output 1.1</b></p> <p>Providing accessible legal aid clinics continues to be very needed and relevant in the lives of women and girls in displacement. Endline data suggests that SGBV is an ongoing problem in both countries. Significant portions of surveyed women indicated that they do not have access to legal help, demonstrating a need for continued intervention.</p> <p><b>Output 1.2</b></p> <p>In the target communities in Afghanistan general awareness about women's rights, SGBV and redress mechanisms has been built, which will continue benefiting the communities in the long run. However, activities to shift dominant attitudes and sociocultural norms continue to be needed. The scaling up of awareness-raising activities is also necessary, as there are remaining communities of displaced populations in Afghanistan that were not targeted by project activities. There remains a deficiency in knowledge and understanding among the target population in Tajikistan, which is spread throughout several cities, indicating the need for a continued intervention and different strategies.</p> <p><b>Output 1.3</b></p> <p>Building the skillsets of legal professionals to advance the rights of women and girls</p>
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	<p>affected by SGBV continues to be extremely relevant. The project built the capacity of legal professionals to become effective advocates for the rights of SGBV survivors. However, provided the prevalence of SGBV, the current number of legal practitioners trained through the project is not sufficient to meet the needs of displaced women and girls on a large scale. To make a systemic change, trainings should be scaled up or incorporated into the formal education of legal practitioners.</p> <p><b>Output 1.4</b></p> <p>In Afghanistan, COWs continue to form a support network for women and girls in their communities, applying mediation skills they developed through the project or acting as referral points for professional help. With the closing of the legal aid clinics, COWs and interns trained in the law and mediation are particularly important in sustaining information and support mechanisms for women and girls in their communities that experience or are at risk of SGBV.</p> <p><b>Outcome 2</b></p> <p>This outcome has not yet been fully achieved as part of project activities. Advocacy with actors on multiple levels, including state officials, legal professionals, civil society members and international organizations continues to be extremely relevant in furthering the rights of SGBV survivors and at-risk women and girls.</p> <p><b>Output 2.1</b></p> <p>Knowledge generated through the report has the potential to serve as foundation and a tool in advocacy actions towards reforms. The proposed reforms are embedded in the current contexts of Tajikistan and Afghanistan, and will continue being relevant in future advocacy actions.</p> <p><b>Output 2.2</b></p> <p>It was decided not to implement Output 2.2 due to the late production of the report and existent advocacy networks on women's rights and SGBV in both countries. The networks consist of key local and international human rights and humanitarian organizations, but do not regularly involve government officials. For the report and recommendations to be disseminated in an effective and relevant manner, government stakeholders should be actively engaged in the process.</p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>Achieved results at the project goal, outcome and output levels continue to be relevant in meeting the needs of displaced women and girls in Tajikistan and Afghanistan. Knowledge built among project participants and communities in Afghanistan will benefit them in the long-run. Women and girls became empowered to seek help through COWs and legal aid clinics. SGBV continues to be prevalent among beneficiary populations in both countries, suggesting the ongoing relevance of legal aid and community-based support mechanisms for women and girls.</p> <p>In Afghanistan, COWs proved to be an effective means of providing support and</p>



	<p>protection to SGBV survivors in the current sociopolitical and economic context. However in the long run, systemic and normative change is needed to attain the goal of providing justice to women and girls that experience SGBV.</p> <p>Economic empowerment was also identified as a priority for displaced women that was not included in the project's scope, as poverty and lack of financial independence leads to or perpetuates abuse. To maintain relevance, future interventions would benefit from incorporating this component.</p>
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<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>EFFICIENCY</b>
<b>Evaluation question 7</b>	<b>How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the Project Document?</b>
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings</b>	<p><b>Cost Effectiveness</b></p> <p><u>Underspending:</u> there was an overall underspending of the project budget by 13.6%, due to the late start of the project, change in the project focus and uncertainties related to available funds (see answer to Evaluation Q. 4). The project underwent a budget amendment six months into the implementation of project activities, partly in order to divert funds from the budget allocation for litigating cases to preventative activities such as awareness raising and treating drug addictions. As the budget revision was not finalized until after the end of the project, activities that fell within the scope of the new focus were not allocated the full extent of the available funding.</p> <p><u>Staff costs:</u> there were no separate budget lines for staff and costs were allocated according to need. Legal aid workers, hired by WAW in Afghanistan and staff of R&amp;P in Tajikistan, had their salaries covered through the project budget. Hired staff also included a project manager and assistant for DRC, and a project officer, logistics officer and finance officer for WAW. Initially WAW logistics and finance officers had half of their salaries covered from the project budget. After the budget amendment, it was decided to increase this to 100%. The need to have separate logistics and finance officers for the project was due to the high degree of detail and quality of reporting required by DRC. Prior to the project, WAW did not have a detailed reporting system, and instituting new criteria was seen as capacity building within the organization to promote accountability and transparency. These expenses are justified considering the context of generally low institutional capacity among NGOs in Afghanistan.</p> <p>Future projects could benefit from defined staff cost allocations. This is especially important in the context of cross-border projects implemented by two country offices. It would help in the future to define which staff costs per country fall within the project budget so as to avoid imbalances.</p> <p><u>Training material costs:</u> in Tajikistan, visual materials and multimedia for awareness raising, including educational videos and comics, were taken with permission from the Prevention of Domestic Violence (PDV) project collection, which saved the project time and resources in making new ones. In Afghanistan, electricity was not available in the</p>

	<p>venues where the training took place. Visual materials were hand painted, which caused minimal overspending. CGRS overspent in staff hours in the preparation of a training manual, because CGRS staff could not be present during the training in Afghanistan in the second year, but the funds to cover the extra work hours were not expensed to the project budget.</p> <p><u>Venue costs:</u> the project proposal did not account for venue costs for awareness raising activities. This issue was overcome through finding alternative budget lines for this expense. In Afghanistan, WAW used the budget line for start-up costs. In Tajikistan, trainings were coordinated on the same days as mobile legal aid clinics and held in the same locations, so the venue costs came out of the budget for the latter. However, there was no budget for venues for added activities, such as the poetry campaign, which was explained as an additional reason for why the activity did not take place.</p> <p><b>Timeliness</b></p> <p><u>Late project start in Afghanistan:</u> from December 2013 when the project was set to begin, until May 2014, DRC Afghanistan had no Protection Manager to oversee project activities and manage the project budget. Activities were on a standstill until a manager was hired. Further delays were accrued due to challenges with finding a local partner. After it was determined not to continue partnership with HAWCA, it took DRC several months to find a new IP and to finalize the project budget and activities with the partner. Consequently, project activities began a year late.</p> <p><u>Delay in Outcome 2 activities:</u> there was a delay in the production of the research report (see answer to Evaluation Q. 4), which was finally ready after the end of the project. This affected the outputs and activities that relied on the presence of research and recommendations towards strengthening protection against SGBV for displaced women and girls. Consequently, advocacy actions as part of the outcome were not undertaken during the project implementation period.</p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>Overall, the project was managed efficiently considering constraints encountered by DRC and IPs. The staff used external resources when possible and combined some spending on activities. Project staff were responsive to the needs of target communities in the budget revision. Underspending at the end of the project was largely due to administrative constraints.</p> <p>The project suffered from significant delays which impacted the capacity to meet some of its objectives. Constraints leading to delays were largely out of project staff's control, resulting from staff turnovers and the challenges of working on cross-border projects with remote partners.</p>

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>SUSTAINABILITY</b>
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<b>Evaluation Question 8</b>	<b>How are the achieved results, especially the positive changes generated by the project in the lives of women and girls at the project goal level, going to be sustained after this project ends?</b>
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings</b>	<p><i>Awareness of Rights and SGBV</i></p> <p>In Tajikistan, awareness has been built among project participants, but there is no indication of a spread of knowledge throughout the target population. Provided the scale of activities and available project resources, it was outside the capacity of the project to affect change on the level of all refugees and asylum seekers in Tajikistan. However, the project could not work on a smaller scale, as the target population is spread throughout different cities in the country. There is also a continued inflow of newly arrived asylum seekers in Tajikistan and an outgoing flow of refugees, which further adds difficulty to sustaining project results. Lasting change would require greater resources and different strategies for building capacity within the target population to facilitate the spread of knowledge and develop community-wide networks of support for SGBV survivors and at risk women and girls.</p> <p>Endline results show that substantial awareness of women's rights and SGBV has been built within target communities in Afghanistan, which will continue benefiting community members in the long run. Awareness raising program participants described instances of sharing their knowledge with friends and family. Community-wide increases of knowledge levels suggest that a spread of information has occurred.</p> <p><i>Awareness and Access to Protection Mechanisms</i></p> <p>Through project activities, displaced women and girls were informed about available protection and redress mechanisms against SGBV. This knowledge has been retained within the target communities according to the endline results in Afghanistan, with significant increases in the numbers of women indicating awareness of where to turn for legal help and the existence of effective support services for women experiencing SGBV. In Tajikistan, this awareness has only risen among direct project participants as compared to the general surveyed public, suggesting the need for further measures in order to achieve large-scale and sustainable change.</p> <p>In Afghanistan, capacity has also been built within the communities to address SGBV cases and support survivors. COWs continue to provide assistance to their community members on issues related to SGBV and other legal matters. It was explained during the FGDs that when issues arise within their communities, COWs meet and collectively set out to address the problems. Community members are also now aware of them, and approach them for help. All surveyed COWs stated that they will continue providing assistance to women and girls in their communities.</p> <p>Training community leaders and Shura members as COWs was imperative for the sustainability of the project results. Shura members explained that having awareness of the law and women's rights helps them give advice and counsel people that turn to them for help. They apply mediation skills in solving conflicts within families and among</p>

	<p>neighbors. Survey results as well as discussions with community members show that Shuras are the first that people go to for counsel and help. Having shura members that are aware and understanding of women's rights and SGBV serves to strengthen the rights of women and SGBV survivors within the communities.</p> <p>A positive indication of sustainable results is also the trust built between WAW, R&amp;P and project beneficiaries. Beneficiaries are now aware that they can turn to the organizations for support related to SGBV and legal issues. Both in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, a number of project participants indicated that if needing legal assistance, they will turn to the organizations. WAW also encouraged COWs to contact its staff if encountering any difficulty in their outreach and support work.</p> <p><i>Legal Help</i></p> <p>The legal aid clinics closed in both countries following the end of the project. As there is still limited awareness of legal redress mechanisms, this affects the long-term access to legal assistance for displaced women and girls. In Tajikistan, the sustainability of the project results are compromised, as the majority of displaced women still do not know where to turn for support against SGBV and over half do not believe that there are effective support services for women who experience SGBV.</p> <p>In Afghanistan, the presence of COWs and trained community leaders provides some assurance that women and girls in need of support will be helped or referred to professional help. However, Alisghan and Qala-e-Hyder Khan are located far from Kabul city. Though there may be awareness, access to legal help may still be barred due to distance. Particularly in Qala-e-Hyder Khan, women are not allowed to travel outside of the community. This may leave women and girls largely reliant on informal justice and protection mechanisms which do not always correspond to national laws and which cannot be monitored to ensure consistent provision of justice. Three to four interns from each community have been trained in providing legal counsel to SGBV survivors and at risk women and girls. However, as the clinics closed, there are no spaces or resources for them to be available for counsel on a regular basis. With two months of training they are also likely not an ideal substitute to professional lawyers. The result of accessible legal help for women and girls has also been weakened in Afghanistan with the end of project activities.</p> <p><i>Capacity Building of Legal Professionals</i></p> <p>The project sought to train lawyers and law students to provide effective legal assistance to SGBV survivors and at-risk women and girls in displacement. Training participants displayed retention of knowledge and skills, and expressed interest in working with SGBV survivors and displaced persons. They also noted the benefit of distributed materials and stated their confidence that if they need further resources, they can turn to DRC staff for help.</p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>Many of the project results will continue benefiting the target populations after the project's end. Substantial awareness of women's rights and SGBV has been built in Afghanistan. Women are more aware of support mechanisms for SGBV survivors and are more open to seeking help against SGBV. In Tajikistan, endline results do not indicate a</p>

	<p>spread and retention of knowledge within the target population, suggesting that more resources and different strategies are needed to affect largescale and sustainable change. Capacity has also been built among trained legal professionals to advocate for the rights of SGBV survivors.</p> <p>With the closing of the legal aid clinics, the results of accessible legal help for displaced women and girls are compromised. However, in Afghanistan, COWs and interns will continue providing counsel and support for women and girls in their communities. Community leaders and Shuras that are aware and supportive of women's rights will also continue applying their knowledge and skills as they solve problems between family and community members. Trust built between the IPs and beneficiaries will further sustain after the project's end, as project participants are now aware that they can turn to the organizations for support.</p>
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<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>IMPACT</b>
<b>Evaluation Question 9</b>	<b>What are the unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?</b>
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings</b>	<p><u>Increased respect for human rights:</u> an enhanced respect for human rights in general has been reported within the communities. COWs and trained Shura members explained how they mediated cases among family members as well as neighbors by explaining to each party their rights. The rights of children have also been enhanced. In Kodakistan, the community leader explained the benefit of the project for the children in the community, as parents learned that it is illegal to physically and verbally abuse them. A shift in attitudes against hitting children in Afghanistan correlates with this finding.</p> <p>Awareness raising programs had a section on ethical behaviour in the family and the rights of each family member. Participants were engaged in group work and discussions on what is appropriate and what is harmful behaviour. It was repeated several times during FGDs that what they learned not only benefited women and girls, but families and communities as a whole.</p> <p><u>Connection and strengthened ties between IDP camps:</u> observable networks and friendly relations have been built between the camps in Afghanistan where the project was implemented. The community leader from Kodakistan elaborated on how the meetings between COWs contributed to unity between the camps, explaining that if one camp faces problems, they can turn for support to the others. Good relations among project participants from different camps were also observed during the evaluation as two FGDs were held collectively with COWs from the three camps. Stronger networks between IDP camps can empower displaced communities to address issues that affect them collectively.</p> <p><u>Informal justice system becoming more aligned with the formal justice system:</u> the project did not set out to build capacity within the informal justice system in the planning stages. However, in the course of the project, beneficiaries opted to solve their problems informally. Raising awareness about the law and mediation training enabled for the protection of women's rights and protection of women and girls affected by SGBV without</p>

	<p>going through the formal justice system. Shura members described using the knowledge they gained on the national legislation and human rights to counsel people in their communities and solve conflict. Consequently, informal justice mechanisms within the community adopted principles from international norms on women's rights and the national legislation.</p> <p><u>Partnership with self-interested community leaders:</u> through FGDs with COWs from one of the camps as well as in the course of HH surveys there, displeasure among community members with their community leaders and Shura members was revealed. Allegations of corruption and violations of people's rights were made. In order to gain entry into the community and facilitate community engagement, the project had to proceed through the community leadership. As it was done in other communities, community leaders were very involved in the project implementation. Close partnership with community leaders that are poorly perceived by the rest of the community may serve to reinforce the leadership's power. In future interventions, it would help to inquire into the community members' perceptions about their leaders before determining the degree of partnership and engagement with them. Such inquiries can also be made during the project monitoring process once the trust of community members has been gained. This was not a reported issue in the other two camps.</p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>The project had a positive impact in the lives of beneficiaries beyond the immediate project goal. Friendly relations have been built between leaders and members of informal IDP settlements. These networks can serve to empower IDPs and serve as a support system in the future. Human rights in general were strengthened within the communities where the project was implemented. Community members, including men and children, also benefited from awareness of the legal system, rights and ethical standards. Capacity has been built within community-based justice mechanisms to draw from international norms on women's rights and the domestic legislation, which in effect strengthened the rights of women and SGBV survivors.</p> <p>In one of the camps, the project inadvertently engaged allegedly corrupt community leaders. In future interventions, community member perceptions concerning their leaders can be gaged at the beginning of the project or during the monitoring process, so as to determine an appropriate level of engagement with the community leadership.</p>

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>KNOWLEDGE GENERATION</b>
<b>Evaluation Question 10</b>	<b>What are the key lessons learned that can be shared with other practitioners on Ending Violence against Women and Girls?</b>
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of</b>	<p><u>Need for holistic interventions:</u> in the course of the project it has been demonstrated that SGBV towards displaced women and girls in Tajikistan and Afghanistan persists due to a variety of social, political and economic factors. These include entrenched sociocultural norms that subjugate women, corruption in the justice system and abuse of power by the police, as well as the low socioeconomic position of displaced people and women</p>

<b>key findings</b>	<p>especially. Long-term and sustainable change will only be ushered through interventions in all three spheres.</p> <p><u>Focus on prevention:</u> it was learnt early on in the project implementation that the initial project priority, which was to bring SGBV cases to court, was not feasible given the local contexts. In an environment where there is deep mistrust of the formal justice system as well as preference to solve problems within close family and community settings, focus on prevention is more suitable.</p> <p><u>Leveraging internal capacity within communities:</u> mobilizing community leaders and members to address SGBV cases proved to be an effective approach. The community was receptive to learning about women's rights and SGBV, and COWs became effective advocates for the cause. Training community leaders and Shura members was imperative to ensure the spread of knowledge and the application of legal principles and women's rights in community-based justice mechanisms.</p> <p><u>Involving men:</u> men were involved equally as women in the project activities. Women explained the advantage of this approach, as some men in their families were initially against the training. After going through the training themselves, many changed their minds. It was also important to have an equal number of men and women COWs, as women facing SGBV are likely to approach other women for help, but men are in a stronger position to speak to other men about ending violence.</p> <p><u>Creative self-expression helps women open up about SGBV:</u> the poetry campaign was an effective way to promote openness about SGBV issues. Women participated with eagerness and explained how it enabled them to express what was on their minds.</p> <p><u>Awareness is not enough to change attitudes on SGBV:</u> in a context of entrenched sociocultural views that see women as subordinate to men, affecting change on a level of attitudes is difficult. Endline results showed that raising awareness about women's rights and SGBV is not enough to change attitudes towards SGBV. Normative change requires a longer timeframe than the span of the project.</p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>Key lessons generated by the project centered on effective means to promote women's rights, justice and protection for SGBV survivors in the context of a weak justice system and norms that subjugate women. This includes shifting focus to prevention, the mobilization of diverse community members including leaders, men and women to address SGBV cases, as well as empowering women to speak up on SGBV through creative means.</p> <p>While the project succeeded in raising awareness of women's rights and SGBV, attitudes proved to be more difficult to change, as the endline surveys revealed that certain forms of SGBV are still acceptable to large portions of the target population in Afghanistan. In order to institute change, a holistic approach is needed which targets the issue from social, political and economic angles.</p>

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>KNOWLEDGE GENERATION</b>
<b>Evaluation Question 11</b>	<b>Are there any promising practices? If yes, what are they and how can these promising practices be replicated in other projects and/or in other countries that have similar interventions?</b>
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings</b>	<p><u>Mobilizing Community Outreach Workers:</u> COWs were effective in advocating for the rights of women and girls who are survivors or at at-risk of SGBV. In the course of the project, they applied the knowledge and skills they gained during the training to assist women and girls that face SGBV. COWs were chosen among people that were well respected and trusted in their communities, which helped during their outreach work. The practice of COW mobilization can be replicated in contexts of other remote communities where access to legal aid is not readily available and where victims do not readily come forward.</p> <p><u>Training community leaders on women's rights and SGBV:</u> including community leaders in training programs on women's rights and SGBV helps ensure the sustainability of the programs. Community leaders can effectively apply the training within the community and advocate for the rights and protection of vulnerable women and girls. In Afghanistan, this involved training community elders and Shura members. In a context of a different country where these societal roles do not exist, the practice can be replicated through training local municipal-level politicians, police chiefs, religious leaders, others in a position of leadership as well as persons that enjoy the respect and trust of community members.</p> <p><u>Explaining women's rights from an Islamic perspective:</u> trainers and training participants in Afghanistan consistently stressed the importance of explaining women's rights and challenging harmful opinions from an Islamic perspective. This included correlating international norms and domestic laws such as the EVAW law to Sharia Law. This proved to be key in a context of a country with a predominantly conservative Muslim population. This approach can be replicated in other countries with similar religious and moral dynamics.</p> <p><u>Creative means to promote openness and dialogue about SGBV:</u> using creative self-expression in the form of oral poetry and song complemented project activities in Afghanistan through encouraging women to open up about SGBV. In a context where women are conventionally silent about their experiences with abuse, art can be an effective way to promote self-expression, raise confidence and help women find their voices. The medium can be catered to the specific needs and conditions of the women and girls as well as be culturally relevant. In Afghanistan, many women were illiterate, so oral forms of self-expression were used and a traditional form of drumming was incorporated.</p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	Drawing from the key lessons learned in the course of the project, there are promising practices that can be replicated in other projects and countries with similar contexts. Mobilizing COWs through training and coaching to support women and girls affected by SGBV is an effective means of responding to gaps created by unresponsive and inaccessible legal protection mechanisms. Explaining women's rights and SGBV from an



	Islamic perspective proved key in the acceptance of the training materials and the message of the training by local community members. It is advisable to replicate this practice in continued work on women's rights and SGBV in Afghanistan and in other countries with a similar religious context. Using creativity and self-expression through poetry became an effective approach to building confidence and helping women find their voices on issues concerning them, which can be used in other contexts where women are predominantly silent about abuse.
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## 13. Conclusions

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS</b>
<b>Overall</b>	<p>The project made headway towards enabling the provision of justice for displaced women and girls that experience SGBV, and empowering survivors to make informed decisions in seeking redress against SGBV. In Afghanistan, according to endline data, awareness of women's rights increased by 48.3%, and awareness of SGBV increased by 42.1%. The number of women that know where to turn for legal help increased by 45.88%. In Tajikistan, where higher awareness levels than in Afghanistan were detected in the baseline, there were no significant changes in the above categories. The likely reason for this result is the dispersed beneficiary population, which was not conducive to the spread and retention of knowledge.</p> <p>SGBV continues to be a concern for displaced women and girls in both countries. Reported SGBV rates stayed relatively the same in Tajikistan from the baseline, and increased in Afghanistan. In Tajikistan, 17% of women reported that someone in their household is experiencing SGBV. In Afghanistan, 50% of the women reported this.</p> <p>The project encountered unwillingness on part of most target beneficiaries to proceed cases through the formal justice system, due to corruption in the system, potential abuse of power, likely pressure from families and common practice of solving problems within the family or community. As a result, the project changed focus to prevention, adding mediation training and more awareness raising activities. In Afghanistan, the project built capacity within target communities to address SGBV cases through community-based justice mechanisms.</p>
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<p>Progress was achieved towards achieving the intended results of improving access to legal aid and protection for displaced women and girls affected by or at-risk of SGBV. The project resulted in significant increases of awareness of women's rights and SGBV in target communities in Afghanistan, and increases among direct project participants in Tajikistan. Legal aid clinics were successful at empowering women to seek help with legal problems and SGBV.</p> <p>COW mobilization in Afghanistan exceeded the target number of 90 volunteers, training 112 COWs, 60 mediation training participants and 10 interns. Training participants displayed understanding of SGBV, pertinent legislation and redress</p>

	<p>mechanisms.</p> <p>Legal training participants gained knowledge and skills in litigating cases concerning SGBV and methods of interviewing and supporting SGBV survivors. Some noted the need for practical experience and more in-depth understanding of legal procedures.</p> <p>Activities as part of Outcome 2 stalled in the course of the project due to a delay in the production of the research report and recommendations on strengthening protection and redress mechanisms for SGBV survivors. The final report provided a detailed analysis of the current policy system and provided relevant recommendations.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>The project activities had a high degree of relevance to the needs of displaced women and girls in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, responding to gaps in access to legal help and protection against SGBV. Endline data showed an 83.4% increase in the number of women stating that there are effective support services for women facing SGBV in Afghanistan. In Tajikistan there was no significant change in this indicator. Economic empowerment for women was reported by beneficiaries as a priority that fell outside the project's scope.</p> <p>At the same time, legislation and justice in the form of compensation and/or punishment of offenders is not consistently applied through informal mechanisms. There is a simultaneous need to work on a systemic level to build capacity within the formal justice system in order to advance the goal of justice provision.</p>
<b>Efficiency</b>	<p>The project was managed efficiently considering constraints encountered by DRC and IPs. Incapacity to consolidate DRC and UNTF budget reporting formats led to uncertainties about available funds and underspending. Delays due to staff turnovers and challenges of working with remote partners affected project results, particularly under Outcome 2.</p>
<b>Sustainability</b>	<p>There is a strong indication that the benefits of the project's activities will largely continue past the end of the project. In Afghanistan, community-wide increases in knowledge and awareness of SGBV will continue benefiting women and girls in the long run. Women have become more open to seeking help and protection against SGBV. In Afghanistan, COWs, trained community leaders and Shura members will continue applying mediation skills and knowledge of the law in the counsel and support they provide to women and girls in their communities. The closing of legal aid clinics however weakens the prospects of sustaining the provision of legal help for women and girls in remote communities.</p>
<b>Impact</b>	<p>Project activities contributed to the overall strengthening of human rights within the target communities in Afghanistan, as community members described the benefits of learning about the rights of their family members and neighbors, as well as ethical behaviour in the family. Capacity has been built within community-based justice mechanisms to draw from international norms on women's rights and the domestic legislation. Joint meetings between project participants built relations and networks among the IDP settlements.</p>

	According to FGD respondents, the project engaged allegedly corrupt leaders in one of the informal settlements. To avoid inadvertently working in partnership with unpopular or corrupt community leaders, it is recommended to gauge community members' opinions of their leader at the start of the project or during monitoring.
<b>Knowledge Generation</b>	Project activities served to generate knowledge on lessons and practices on women's rights and SGBV-related initiatives in the contexts of political and socioeconomic constraints encountered in Tajikistan and Afghanistan. These include, mobilizing COWs, training community leaders, explaining women's rights from an Islamic perspective, and using artistic means to encourage openness and dialogue on SGBV.

## 14. Key Recommendations

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>Relevant Stakeholders</b>
<b>Overall</b>	Advocate for improved institutional capacity within the justice system and the police force to protect the rights of SGBV survivors, including anti-corruption measures and training to sensitize the police forces to women's rights and SGBV.	International organizations, civil society, government
	Consider the unique contexts of each country, including social, environments, status-related and security concerns of beneficiaries, in cross-border projects. Determine the feasibility of each activity on the basis of a separate analysis of each country context.	Project designers
<b>Effectiveness</b>	Include access to psychosocial support in outcomes for future interventions on SGBV in remote communities. Alternatively, psychologists and professional counselors can be involved in the training of COWs to recognize symptoms of psychological problems and to provide support to affected persons.	Project designers; project implementers
	Due to a shortage of shelters in Tajikistan, include in the budget an allocation for the material support of SGBV survivors in Tajikistan that escape domestic abuse.	Project designers
	Include in the budget an allocation for cross-border meetings between IPs and other project staff in projects that are implemented across two or more geographic locales. Alternatively, facilitate remote meetings and conference calls where IPs discuss the successes and challenging of implementing common project activities, thereby learning from each other's experiences.	Project designers; project implementers

	Consult a representative sample of the beneficiary population, including persons of different genders and age brackets, prior to determining the feasibility of project activities that are targeted towards all members of the population.	Project implementers
	To reach a wider beneficiary population in Tajikistan, consider activities that build capacity for the spread of knowledge. This can include training for trainers, in which key community members are targeted such as Women's Committees and religious leaders.	Project implementers; community leaders
<b>Relevance</b>	Economic empowerment was identified as a significant need. In future interventions, consider adding activities that contribute to the economic independence of women such as vocational training, access to education and other forms of employment support. The Ministry of Labor can be a potential partner for helping to find employment for displaced women and girls.	Project implementers; Ministry of Labor; Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations
	Working through the Gender Theme Group in Tajikistan and the SGBV sub-cluster in Afghanistan, involve government officials in the report dissemination and discourse surrounding the recommendations on strengthening legal protections against SGBV.	Project implementers; advocacy networks; government representatives
	Consult with government officials and other stakeholders to determine what resources and capacity are available to implement reforms, and where there are gaps, to determine the feasibility of proposed reforms and a clear strategy to implement them.	Project implementers; advocacy networks; government representatives
	In the course of project monitoring, inquire deeper into the specific cases addressed by COWs to help ensure that COWs provide support and counsel in accordance with domestic laws. Provide refresher sessions on legislation or other pertinent subject as needed.	Project implementers
<b>Efficiency</b>	Account for potential constraints and causes for delays in the project timeline. Finalize training schedules and schedules for fieldwork prior to the start of project activities so as to allocate funding, begin visa processes, and coordinate all other logistical issues well in advance.	Project designers; project implementers
	Determine clear budget allocations, split between country offices, when implementing cross-border projects so as to avoid imbalances in available funds.	Project designers; project implementers

<b>Sustainability</b>	At inception, action plans should include long-term strategies that ensure that project activities continue to take place after project closure. An exit strategy should be developed in coordination with all project partners and beneficiaries.	Project implementers
	It is recommended to share training manuals for legal professionals on women's rights, SGBV and refugee/IDP rights with law professors, and attempt to have them incorporated in law school curriculums to help ensure that future generations of legal professionals are equipped with the knowledge and skills to advocate for the rights of SGBV survivors.	Project implementers; law schools; law professors
<b>Impact</b>	Either at the beginning of a project, or during monitoring, inquire into community perceptions of their leaders to determine an appropriate level of partnership with them. This will help ensure that corrupt leaders are not inadvertently reinforced through project activities. This would be particularly important in cases where project benefits to the community include material resources, as cases were described of community leaders keeping resources to themselves.	Project implementers
<b>Knowledge Generation</b>	Continue engaging displaced populations in Tajikistan and Afghanistan in dialogue on women's rights and SGBV, through workshops, seminars, focus groups and public discussions, so as to contribute to a change on the levels of behaviours and attitudes.	Project implementers
	Implement more awareness raising activities in schools, in Tajikistan and Afghanistan, to affect attitudes and behaviours early on as a preventative measure.	Project implementers
	Share project learnings and promising practices with other local stakeholders such as members of the Gender Theme Group and SGBV sub-cluster.	Project implementers

## Annex 1: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Source and Data Collection Methods
<b>Effectiveness</b>	1) To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs achieved and how?	Increase in the number of women and men that indicate awareness of women's rights	Endline survey data; baseline assessment report
		Increase in the number of women and men that indicate awareness of SGBV	Endline survey data; baseline assessment report
		Decrease in the prevalence of SGBV in the target communities	Endline survey data; data from MoJ and SGBV sub-cluster; baseline assessment data
		Increase in the number of SGBV survivors seeking redress through the formal justice system	Endline survey data; data from MoJ and SGBV sub-cluster; baseline assessment data
		Number of displaced SGBV survivors seeking legal assistance	Legal aid clinic data
	2) To what extent did the project reach the targeted beneficiaries at the project goal and outcome levels? How many beneficiaries have been reached?	Number of awareness raising sessions held in each country	Final project report
		Identification of priority actions and needed reforms for strengthening mechanisms for protecting against SGBV in displacement.	CGRS research report; KII with CGRS staff
		Number of female refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs reached by the project	Final project report
		Number of Women and girls who are survivors of violence reached by the project	Final project report
		Number of displaced women and men that participated in awareness training	Final project report
		Number of COWs trained by the project	Final project report
		Number of displaced women that access and use legal aid clinics	Final project report
		Number of legal training participants	Final project report
	3) To what extent has this project	Different forms of violence addressed by COWs	FGDs with cows; survey

	generated positive changes in the lives of targeted (and untargeted) women and girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project? Why? What are the key changes in the lives of those women and/or girls? Please describe those changes.	Decreases in specific forms of violence	with COWs
			FGDs with cows; FGDs with awareness raising participants; KIs with community leaders and Shura members; project progress reports
			FGDs with COWs; FGDs with awareness raising participants; KIs with community leaders and Shura members; endline survey
			FGDs with COWs; FGDs with awareness raising participants; KIs with community leaders and Shura members
			KIs with project staff
4) What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs? How?		Concrete positive changes in the quality of life of primary beneficiaries	FGDs with COWs; FGDs with awareness raising participants; KIs with community leaders and Shura members
		Constraints encountered in the course of the project	KIs with project staff
		Social, political and economic factors affecting project results	KIs with project staff; KI with government representatives and representatives of advocacy networks
		High cooperation levels of local stakeholders	KIs with project staff
		Project staff being responsive to local contexts	KIs with project staff
<b>Relevance</b>	5) To what extent was the project strategy and activities implemented	Adaptation of project activities to local contexts	KIs with project staff

	relevant in responding to the needs of women and girls?	Key stakeholders from the government and advocacy networks perceiving the project goal, activities and results as relevant in responding to the needs of displaced women and girls	Kilis with government representatives and representatives of advocacy networks
		High satisfaction levels with project activities and results among stakeholders and beneficiaries	Endline survey data; Kilis with community leaders and Shura members; Kilis with project staff; FGDs with project participants
		Project beneficiaries using the knowledge and skills they gained to address problems within the community	Kilis with community leaders and Shura members; FGDs with COWs, mediation training participants and interns; survey with COWs
6) To what extent do achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?		Key stakeholders from the government and advocacy networks considering the project results important for the advancement of the rights of displaced women and girls that are at-risk or experience SGBV	Kilis with government representatives and representatives of advocacy networks
		Primary and secondary beneficiaries reporting ongoing advantages of achieved project results in their lives	FGDs with COWs, awareness raising participants; KII with community leaders and Shura members
		Identified need to continue initiatives on SGBV in the context of displacement in Tajikistan and Afghanistan	Endline survey data; Kilis with government representatives and representatives of advocacy networks; Kilis with community leaders and Shura members; FGDs with COWs and awareness raising participants



<b>Efficiency</b>	7) How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the Project Document?	Project implementation in accordance with the project timeline	Project proposal; final project report; Klls with project staff
		Project implementation in a cost-effective manner, with no significant overspending or underspending	Project proposal; final project report; Klls with project staff
<b>Sustainability</b>	8) How are the achieved results, especially the positive changes generated by the project in the lives of women and girls at the project goal level, going to be sustained after this project ends?	Awareness raising participants using and sharing the knowledge they gained	FGDs with awareness raising participants
		COWs continuing their outreach work	Survey with COWs; FGDs with COWs
		Shura members using knowledge of women's rights and the legislation to counsel members of their communities	Klls with Shura members
		Changes in knowledge, attitudes and behaviours continuing to benefit members of the target communities, particularly primary beneficiaries, after the project's end	Klls with community leaders and Shura members; FGDs with COWs and awareness raising participants
<b>Impact</b>	9) What are the unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?	Reported project benefits that are not related to immediate project objectives	Klls with community leaders and Shura members; Klls with project staff; FGDs with COWs and awareness raising participants
		Reported negative consequences of project activities	Klls with community leaders and Shura members; Klls with project staff; FGDs with COWs and awareness raising participants

<b>Knowledge generation</b>	10) What are the key lessons learned that can be shared with other practitioners on Ending Violence against Women and Girls?	Project results contributing to the identification or further exploration of effective practices in the implementation of initiatives on SGBV in Tajikistan and Afghanistan in the context of displacement	Klls with project staff; final project report; endline assessment and final evaluation primary research data
		Identification of ways to improve future programming on SGBV in Tajikistan and Afghanistan	Klls with project staff; final project report; endline assessment and final evaluation primary research data
	11) Are there any promising practices? If yes, what are they and how can these promising practices be replicated in other projects and/or in other countries that have similar interventions?	Identification of new methods and practices related to programming on SGBV that can be replicated in Tajikistan, Afghanistan or other countries with similar social, political and economic contexts.	Klls with project staff; final project report; endline assessment and final evaluation primary research data

## Annex 2: Results Monitoring Plan with Actual Baseline Data

A. Statement of Project Goal , Outcomes and Outputs	B. Indicators for measuring progress towards achieving the project goal, outcomes and outputs	C. Data collection methods	D. Baseline Data	E. Timeline for baseline data collection	F. Timeline for endline data collection
<b>Project Goal:</b> <b>Women and girls in displacement in Afghanistan and Tajikistan attain</b>	1: Number of SGBV survivors and at-risk women reporting awareness of rights and	Baseline survey with representative sample of targeted populations; endline assessment to determine if there	<b>In Afghanistan</b> , The baseline data indicates that only 35 (31.25%) women have awareness of their rights while <b>In Tajikistan</b> , 99(71.2%) of women are aware of their rights	May, 2014	February-March, 2016
					<b>In Afghanistan</b> , 128 (97.7%) of women are aware of women's rights. <b>In Tajikistan</b> , 130 (73.8%) of women are aware of women's rights <b>In Afghanistan</b> , 107 women sought help

<p><b>justice when experiencing gender-based violence, including sexual violence, and are empowered to make informed decisions to address the SGBV they experience.</b></p>	<p>available redress mechanisms</p>	<p>has been an increase over project cycle; records from formal justice system and legal aid clinics on number of cases handled and results obtained.</p>			<p>at the legal aid clinic. <b>In Tajikistan</b>, 161 women visited the legal aid clinic</p>	
	<p>2: Number of SGBV survivors seeking redress through the formal justice system</p>	<p>Baseline survey of the females in the community to measure prevalence of SGBV; endline assessment determines if there has been a reduction in violence and its frequency; records from formal justice system on number of cases handled and results obtained.</p>	<p>No data collected.</p>	<p>No data collected.</p>	<p>No data collected.</p>	<p>February-March 2016</p>

<b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved access to legal aid and protection for displaced women affected by or at-risk of sexual and gender based violence	1: Number of displaced SGBV survivors seeking legal assistance.	Baseline survey carried out with representative sample of targeted populations; endline assessment to determine if there has been an increase over project implementation period; legal records from legal aid clinics.	<b>In Tajikistan</b> , 68 (48.9%) of women reported knowing how to access legal assistance while <b>in Afghanistan</b> only 9.82% of women reported.	June 2014	<b>In Tajikistan</b> , 61 (34.7%) of women reported knowing how to access legal assistance. <b>In Afghanistan</b> , 73 (55.7%) of women reported knowing.	February-March 2016
	2: Number of SGBV survivors and displaced women and girls seeking redress through the formal justice system.	Baseline survey carried out with representative sample of targeted populations; endline assessment to determine if there has been an increase over project implementation period; legal records from formal justice system.	<b>In Tajikistan</b> , 31 (22.3%) of women reported having experienced SGBV while <b>in Afghanistan</b> 47 (42%) of women reported.	June 2014	<b>In Tajikistan</b> , 40 (22.7%) of women reported having experienced SGBV. <b>In Afghanistan</b> , 94 (71.8%) of women reported having experienced SGBV.  <b>In Afghanistan</b> , 10 women helped at the legal aid clinic sought redress through the formal justice system	February-March 2016
<b>Outcome 2:</b>	1: Identification of priority actions	Research activities will cover the	N/A	March	The research report provided 47 recommendations for Afghanistan and 66	March,

<p><b>Key actors are targeted by and participating in advocacy for proposed reforms arising from evidence-based analysis to strengthen protection against sexual and gender based violence in displacement</b></p>	<p>for implementing the reforms for strengthening mechanisms for protecting against VAW in displacement.</p>	<p>existing policy, legal and institutional mechanisms providing a baseline, as well as identifying gaps and how they can be tackled; publication of research report and recommendations; meeting minutes; project progress reports.</p>		2015	<p>recommendations for Tajikistan to strengthen mechanisms for protecting against VAW in displacement.</p>	2016
	<p>2: Advocacy and outreach undertaken to effect positive change through key stakeholders and duty bearers. Process is led by DRC and key stakeholders and duty bearers including UN agencies, NGOs, community representatives and relevant government</p>	<p>Tracking of research report distribution; dissemination workshops held; minutes from the meetings; project progress documents; monitoring of law changes. DRC will also track who is leading on which initiatives.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>March 2015</p>	<p>N/A</p>	

	actors.						
	3: Number if identified activities to further advocacy goals set forth in the collective work plan of the inter-agency forums, which are successfully achieved.	Project assessments; minutes from the meetings; resolutions adopted; work plan adopted; undertaking of relevant activities.	N/A		March 2015	N/A	

## Annex 3: Beneficiary Data Sheet

Beneficiary Group	The number of beneficiaries reached	
	At the project goal level	At the outcome level
Women and girls who are survivors of violence (number of women and girls that sought help at the legal aid clinics)	690 (460)	268
Displaced women and girls that participated in awareness training	432 men and women <sup>14</sup>	556 women
Total number of female refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs	4,560	1,000
<b>Primary beneficiary total</b>	<b>4,560<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>1,000</b>
Civil society organizations	No specific target	1 <sup>16</sup>
General public/community at large	27, 472	0
Government Bodies	No specific target	8 <sup>17</sup>
Legal officers	40	47
Men and/or boys	No specific target	654
Community Outreach Workers	90	112
Mediation Training participants	No specific target	60
Interns	No specific target	10
Drug addicts	No specific target	8
<b>Secondary beneficiary total</b>	<b>27, 512</b>	<b>900</b>

<sup>14</sup> The project proposal did not disaggregate the number of men and women expected to be trained in awareness raising activities

<sup>15</sup> The project envisioned to reach a wider number of beneficiaries through advocacy activities as part of Outcome 2, which did not yet take place due to delays in Output 2.1.

<sup>16</sup> Consortium of Initiatives, Khujand

<sup>17</sup> Ministry of Women Affairs; Ministry of Refugee and Repatriation; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Social Affairs; Ministry of Rural, Rehabilitation and Development; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Public Health; Committee of Women and Family Affairs under the Government of Republic of Tajikistan

## Annex 4: Household Survey Template for Females

### SECTION 1: INFORMED CONSENT

I am \_\_\_\_\_, a representative of DRC Tajikistan. I am part of the team involved in this assessment on behalf of DRC.

We are conducting an individual survey and would appreciate your participation. I shall be asking you questions about yourself and the DRC programme. Whatever information you provide, shall be kept strictly confidential and dealt with anonymity.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can also choose not to answer any question/s. Your views are important for on-going assessment and setting the future direction of DRC assistance to Afghan Refugees and asylum seekers, hence we hope that you shall participate in the survey. In case you may have any questions about the survey and/or your participation, you can ask now?

*[Please note down the respondent's query and the clarification provided by the interviewer]*

Respondent's Full Name	Father/Husband Name	Town/City	Province	Contact No.
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1	What is the respondents' age?	<input type="checkbox"/> 18-24 (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> 25-35 (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> 36-50 (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> 50+ (=4)  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (=77)
1.1	What is the marital status of the household?	<input type="checkbox"/> Single (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Married (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced (=4)
1.2	What is the total number of people living in the household?	.....
1.3	What is the status of the household?	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum seeker (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Refugee (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (=3).....
1.4	Number of Male Adults (18 years and above)	.....
1.5	Number of Female Adults (18 years and	.....



	above)		
1.6	Number of male children (Less than 18 years)	.....	
1.7	Number of female children (Less than 18 years)	.....	
1.8	Province of origin?	<b>DO NOT PROMPT</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Badakhshan (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Badghis (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Baghlan (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Balkh (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> Bamyan (=5) <input type="checkbox"/> Daykundi (=6) <input type="checkbox"/> Farah (=7) <input type="checkbox"/> Faryab (=8) <input type="checkbox"/> Ghazni (=9) <input type="checkbox"/> Ghor (=10) <input type="checkbox"/> Helmand (=11) <input type="checkbox"/> Herat (=12) <input type="checkbox"/> Jowzjan (=13) <input type="checkbox"/> Kabul (=14) <input type="checkbox"/> Kandahar (=15) <input type="checkbox"/> Kapisa (=16) <input type="checkbox"/> Khost (=17)	<input type="checkbox"/> Kunar (=18) <input type="checkbox"/> Kunduz (=19) <input type="checkbox"/> Laghman (=20) <input type="checkbox"/> Logar (=21) <input type="checkbox"/> Maidan Wardak (=22) <input type="checkbox"/> Nangarhar (=23) <input type="checkbox"/> Nimruz (=24) <input type="checkbox"/> Nuristan (=25) <input type="checkbox"/> Paktya (=26) <input type="checkbox"/> Paktika (=27) <input type="checkbox"/> Panjshir (=28) <input type="checkbox"/> Parwan (=29) <input type="checkbox"/> Samangan (=30) <input type="checkbox"/> Sar-e Pol (=31) <input type="checkbox"/> Takhar (=32) <input type="checkbox"/> Uruzgan (=33) <input type="checkbox"/> Zabul (=34)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Do not know (=77) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (=88) <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable (=99)	
1.9	Have you lived in any other city of Tajikistan during the past 10 years?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)	
1.10	What is the level of your education?	<input type="checkbox"/> Illiterate (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Literate, but no formal education (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Primary School (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary school (=4)	<input type="checkbox"/> University (=5) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): <hr/>
<b>Section II. Women's rights /SGBV</b>			
2	Do you know what women's' rights are?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)	
2.1	How would you rate your knowledge?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good= (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Good= (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable= (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Poor= (4)	

2.2	<b>Have you ever heard about SGBV?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)
2.3	<b>If yes, do you understand it?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)
2.4	<b>How would you rate your knowledge?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good= (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Good= (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable= (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Poor= (4)
2.5	<b>Do you believe the following situations are acceptable or unacceptable?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> (please write 1 for Acceptable and 2 for not acceptable) <input type="checkbox"/> A husband physically assaulting his wife=1 <input type="checkbox"/> A female not being allowed out of the home by the male elder in the family =2 <input type="checkbox"/> children not being allowed to go to school =3 <input type="checkbox"/> Male elders not allowing women to participate in community political life, such as shuras =4 <input type="checkbox"/> Hitting a child for misbehaving =5 <input type="checkbox"/> Not allowing women to work =6 <input type="checkbox"/> Males preventing females from visiting male doctors =7 <input type="checkbox"/> Parents marrying off their children before they are adults =8 <input type="checkbox"/> If there is limited food, providing more food to the males in the household =9 <input type="checkbox"/> Forcing women to wear particular clothing =10
2.6	<b>Have you ever experienced any of the scenarios listed above?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes= 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No= 2
2.7	<b>Which of the following situations you have experienced/experiencing?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> A husband physically assaulting his wife=1 <input type="checkbox"/> A female not being allowed out of the home by the male elder in the family =2 <input type="checkbox"/> children not being allowed to go to school =3 <input type="checkbox"/> Male elders not allowing women to participate in community political life, such as shuras =4 <input type="checkbox"/> Hitting a child for misbehaving =5 <input type="checkbox"/> Not allowing women to work =6 <input type="checkbox"/> Males preventing females from visiting male doctors =7 <input type="checkbox"/> Parents marrying off their children before they are adults =8 <input type="checkbox"/> If there is limited food, providing more food to the males in the household =9 <input type="checkbox"/> Forcing women to wear particular clothing =10
2.8	<b>Is anyone in your household currently experiencing any of the above scenarios?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes= 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No= 2
2.9	<b>What do/did</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Nothing, I keep it to myself (=1)

	<b>you or other members of your household do when you experience any of the above scenarios?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Talk to my female friends in the community (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Talk to my female relatives (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Talk to community elders (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> Talk to a professional (=5) (List Name of this entity)_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Talk to somebody other than a professional entity (=6) (List who)_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Talk to Police (=7) <input type="checkbox"/> This is a personal matter and it should not be discussed outside the family (=8) <input type="checkbox"/> Other_____
2.10	<b>Do you feel that there are effective support services available for women who experience any of the scenarios listed above?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)
2.11	<b>What entities do you think are responsible for providing assistance to SGBV survivors?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> No one has responsibility in this regard (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> My community elders (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> RCU (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> MoHRT (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> CWFA (=5) <input type="checkbox"/> MOJ (=6) <input type="checkbox"/> Police (=7) <input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR (=8) <input type="checkbox"/> Humanitarian NGOs (=9) <input type="checkbox"/> Family court (=10) <input type="checkbox"/> Other:_____
2.12	<b>Do you know of and know how to access professional legal assistance?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)
2.13	<b>If not, why not?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> There are no such providers (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> I am not aware of such service providers (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> I am aware of such service providers but they are far away (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> My family does not/will not allow me to seek such assistance (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> I feel ashamed (=5) <input type="checkbox"/> Other_____
2.14	<b>Do you have access to professional psycho social</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)

	<b>assistance?</b>	
2.15	<b>If not, why not?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> There are no such providers (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> I am not aware of such service providers (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> I am aware of such service providers but they are far away (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> My family does not/will not allow me to seek such assistance (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> I feel ashamed (=5) Other _____ _____ _____
2.16	<b>Have you ever received any training or benefited from any programme on sexual and gender based violence?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes =1 <input type="checkbox"/> No =2
2.17	<b>If yes, then by who?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Right and Prosperity (R&P) and/or Danish Refugee Council (DRC) (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Another NGO (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Government (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> School (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> TV or Radio (=5) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify).....
2.18	<b>*If the answer to the above question is R&amp;P and/or DRC:</b>  <b>please specify which of the following it was:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal aid clinic (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Training on women's rights and sexual and gender based violence (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify).....
2.19	<b>*If the answer is legal aid clinic:</b>  <b>How satisfied were you with the help you received at the legal aid clinic?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat satisfied (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Dissatisfied (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> Very dissatisfied (=5)
2.20	<b>*If the answer is training on women's rights and SGBV:</b>  <b>How much has the training increased your knowledge of women's rights</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased significantly (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Increased (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Increased moderately (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Increased a little (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> Not increased at all (=5)

	and sexual and gender based violence?	
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## Annex 5: Household Survey Template for Males

SECTION 1: INFORMED CONSENT				
<p>I am _____, a representative of DRCT Tajikistan. I am part of the team involved in this assessment on behalf of DRC.</p> <p>We are conducting an individual survey and would appreciate your participation. I shall be asking you questions about yourself and the DRC programme. Whatever information you provide, shall be kept strictly confidential and dealt with anonymity.</p> <p>Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can also choose not to answer any question/s. Your views are important for on-going assessment and setting the future direction of DRC assistance to Afghan Refugees and asylum seekers, hence we hope that you shall participate in the survey. In case you may have any questions about the survey and/or your participation, you can ask now?</p> <p><i>[Please note down the respondent's query and the clarification provided by the interviewer]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>				
<b>Respondent's Full Name</b>	<b>F/Name</b>	<b>Town/City</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Contact No.</b>
1	<b>What is the respondents' age?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 18-24 (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> 25-35 (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> 36-50 (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> 50+ (=4)  <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (=77)		
1.1	<b>What is the marital status of the household?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Single (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Married (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced (=4)		
1.2	<b>What is the total number of people</b>	.....		

	living in the household?		
1.3	What is the status of the household?	<input type="checkbox"/> Asylum seeker (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Refugee (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (=3).....	
1.4	Number of Male Adults (18 years and above)	.....	
1.5	Number of Female Adults (18 years and above)	.....	
1.6	Number of male children (Less than 18 years)	.....	
1.7	Number of female children (Less than 18 years)	.....	
1.8	Province of origin?	<b>DO NOT PROMPT</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Badakhshan (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Badghis (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Baghlan (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Balkh (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> Bamyan (=5) <input type="checkbox"/> Daykundi (=6) <input type="checkbox"/> Farah (=7) <input type="checkbox"/> Faryab (=8) <input type="checkbox"/> Ghazni (=9) <input type="checkbox"/> Ghor (=10) <input type="checkbox"/> Helmand (=11) <input type="checkbox"/> Herat (=12) <input type="checkbox"/> Jowzjan (=13) <input type="checkbox"/> Kabul (=14) <input type="checkbox"/> Kandahar (=15) <input type="checkbox"/> Kapisa (=16) <input type="checkbox"/> Khost (=17)	<input type="checkbox"/> Kunar (=18) <input type="checkbox"/> Kunduz (=19) <input type="checkbox"/> Laghman (=20) <input type="checkbox"/> Logar (=21) <input type="checkbox"/> Maidan Wardak (=22) <input type="checkbox"/> Nangarhar (=23) <input type="checkbox"/> Nimruz (=24) <input type="checkbox"/> Nuristan (=25) <input type="checkbox"/> Paktya (=26) <input type="checkbox"/> Paktika (=27) <input type="checkbox"/> Panjshir (=28) <input type="checkbox"/> Parwan (=29) <input type="checkbox"/> Samangan (=30) <input type="checkbox"/> Sar-e Pol (=31) <input type="checkbox"/> Takhar (=32) <input type="checkbox"/> Uruzgan (=33) <input type="checkbox"/> Zabul (=34)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Do not know (=77) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (=88) <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable (=99)	
1.9	Have you lived in any other city of Tajikistan during the past 10 years?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)	
1.10	What is the level of your education?	<input type="checkbox"/> Illiterate (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Literate, but no formal education (=2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Secondary school (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> University (=5) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):

		<input type="checkbox"/> Primary School (=3)	_____
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Section II: Women's rights / SGBV		
2	Do you know what women's rights are?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)
2.1	How would you rate your knowledge?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good= (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Good= (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable= (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Poor= (4)
2.2	Have you ever heard about SGBV?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)
2.3	If yes, do you understand it?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)
2.4	How would you rate your knowledge?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good= (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Good= (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable= (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Poor= (4)
2.5	Do you believe the following situations are acceptable or unacceptable?	<input type="checkbox"/> (please write 1 for Acceptable and 2 for not acceptable) <input type="checkbox"/> A husband physically assaulting his wife=1 <input type="checkbox"/> A female not being allowed out of the home by the male elder in the family =2 <input type="checkbox"/> Children not being allowed to go to school =3 <input type="checkbox"/> Male elders not allowing women to participate in community political life, such as shuras =4 <input type="checkbox"/> Hitting a child for misbehaving =5 <input type="checkbox"/> Not allowing women to work outside of home =6 <input type="checkbox"/> Males preventing females from visiting male doctors =7 <input type="checkbox"/> Parents marrying off their children before they are adults =8 <input type="checkbox"/> If there is limited food, providing more food to the males in the household =9 <input type="checkbox"/> Forcing women to wear particular clothing =10
2.6	If someone in your household was a victim of above scenarios, would you allow them to seek health and psycho-social assistance from a professional?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)
2.7	Did you ever receive training on women's rights?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)
2.8	If yes, then by who?	<input type="checkbox"/> Right and Prosperity (R&P) and/or Danish Refugee Council (DRC) (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Another NGO (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Government (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> School (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> TV or Radio (=5) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify).....
2.9	Have you ever received any training on sexual and gender based violence?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)
2.10	If yes, then by who?	<input type="checkbox"/> Right and Prosperity and/or Danish Refugee Council (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Another NGO (=2)

		<input type="checkbox"/> Government (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> School (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> TV or Radio (=5) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify).....
2.11	<b>*If trained by R&amp;P and/or DRC on women's rights and sexual and gender based violence:</b>  <b>How much has the training increased your knowledge of women's rights and sexual and gender based violence?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased significantly (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Increased (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Increased moderately (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Increased a little (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> Not increased at all (=5)
2.12	<b>If you did not receive any training on women's rights, are you interested to have such kind of trainings?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)
2.13	<b>What is your opinion of SGBV?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Always unacceptable (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable in certain circumstances (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know (=77)
2.14	<b>What entities do you think are responsible for providing assistance to SGBV survivors?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> No one has responsibility in this regard (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> My community elders (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> RCU (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> MoHRT (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> CWFA (=5) <input type="checkbox"/> MoJ (=6) <input type="checkbox"/> Police (=7) <input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR (=8) <input type="checkbox"/> Humanitarian NGOs (=9) <input type="checkbox"/> Family court (=10) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____



## Annex 6: COWs Survey Template

I am \_\_\_\_\_, a representative of DRC Afghanistan. I am part of the team involved in this assessment on behalf of DRC.

We are conducting an individual survey and would appreciate your participation. I shall be asking you questions about yourself and the DRC programme.

Whatever information you provide, shall be kept strictly confidential and dealt with anonymity.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can also choose not to answer any question/s. Your views are important for on-going assessment and setting the future direction of DRC assistance to Afghan Refugees/Repatriated/Internally Displaced Person (IDPs) and others, hence we hope that you shall participate in the survey. In case you may have any questions about the survey and/or your participation, you can ask now?

*[Please note down the respondent's query and the clarification provided by the interviewer]*

\_\_\_\_\_

Respondent's Name	F/Name	Gender	Camp/Town	Province	Contact No.
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Respondent agrees to be Interviewed ☐ Yes ☐ No

1	What is the respondents' age?	<input type="checkbox"/> 18-24 (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> 25-35 (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> 36-50 (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> 50+ (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know (=77)	
1.1	What is the marital status of the household?	<input type="checkbox"/> Single (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Married (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced (=4)	
1.2	What is the total number of people living in the household?	.....	
1.3	What is the status of the household?	<input type="checkbox"/> Returnee (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> IDP (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (=3).....	
1.8	Province of origin?	<b>DO NOT PROMPT</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Badakhshan (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Badghis (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Baghlan (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Balkh (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> Bamyan (=5) <input type="checkbox"/> Daykundi (=6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Kunar (=18) <input type="checkbox"/> Kunduz (=19) <input type="checkbox"/> Laghman (=20) <input type="checkbox"/> Logar (=21) <input type="checkbox"/> Maidan Wardak (=22) <input type="checkbox"/> Nangarhar (=23) <input type="checkbox"/> Nimruz (=24) <input type="checkbox"/> Nuristan (=25)

		<input type="checkbox"/> Farah (=7) <input type="checkbox"/> Faryab (=8) <input type="checkbox"/> Ghazni (=9) <input type="checkbox"/> Ghor (=10) <input type="checkbox"/> Helmand (=11) <input type="checkbox"/> Herat (=12) <input type="checkbox"/> Jowzjan (=13) <input type="checkbox"/> Kabul (=14) <input type="checkbox"/> Kandahar (=15) <input type="checkbox"/> Kapisa (=16) <input type="checkbox"/> Khost (=17)	<input type="checkbox"/> Paktya (=26) <input type="checkbox"/> Paktika (=27) <input type="checkbox"/> Panjshir (=28) <input type="checkbox"/> Parwan (=29) <input type="checkbox"/> Samangan (=30) <input type="checkbox"/> Sar-e Pol (=31) <input type="checkbox"/> Takhar (=32) <input type="checkbox"/> Uruzgan (=33) <input type="checkbox"/> Zabul (=34)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Do not know (=77) <input type="checkbox"/> Refused to answer (=88) <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable (=99)	
1.9	<b>Has the respondent stayed in any other IDP or returnee settlements in Afghanistan during the past 10 years?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=2)	
1.10	<b>What is the Education level of the respondent?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Illiterate (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Literate, but no formal education (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Primary School (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary school (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> High school (=5) <input type="checkbox"/> University (=6) Other (specify):	

**Project – related questions for the respondent:**

2	Could you rate your level of knowledge of women's rights?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Good (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Poor (=4)
2.1	Could you rate your level of knowledge of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very good (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Good (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Poor (=4)

2.2	How well did the training you received by WAW and DRC prepare you for providing assistance to women and girls that are victims or at risk of sexual and gender-based violence?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very well (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Well (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat well (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Not well (=4)
2.3	How relevant was the training you received to the experiences of your community members?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very relevant (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Relevant (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat relevant (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Not relevant (=4)
2.6	What different forms of violence did you address in your work?	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical violence (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual violence (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Psychological violence (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Emotional violence (=4) <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal abuse (=5) <input type="checkbox"/> Economic/financial violence (=6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)_____ (=7)
2.7	Who or which of the following perpetrated the violence you addressed in your work?	<input type="checkbox"/> Violence perpetrated by spouse or other family members (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Violence perpetrated by community members (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> Violence perpetrated or condoned by state institutions (=3) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)_____ (=4)
2.8	Did you attend community outreach worker meetings?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=3)
2.9	If you attended the meetings, were the meetings beneficial for your work as a community outreach worker?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=3)
2.11	Will you continue providing assistance to victims and individuals at-risk of sexual and gender based	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (=1) <input type="checkbox"/> Maybe (=2) <input type="checkbox"/> No (=3)

	violence?	
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## Annex 7: Focus Group Discussion Guide for Community Outreach Workers

- Welcome

Begin with an introduction of the focus group discussion facilitator, the organization and the project.

*The following will be reviewed:*

  - Who we are and what we’re trying to do
  - What will be done with this information
  - Why we ask for participation
- Explanation of the process

The purpose of the focus group will be explained

*About focus groups*

  - We learn from you (positive and negative)
  - Not trying to achieve consensus, we’re gathering information
  - In this project, we are doing both questionnaires and focus group discussions. The reason for using both of these tools is that we can get more in-depth information from a smaller group of people in focus groups. This allows us to understand the context behind the answers given in the written survey and helps us explore topics in more detail than we can do in a written survey.
- Logistics

  - Focus group will last about one hour
  - Feel free to move around
  - Where is the bathroom? Exit?
  - Help yourself to refreshments
- Ground Rules

  - Information provided in the focus group must be kept confidential
  - Respect for each other’s opinions even if they vary
- Obtaining consent

  - Explaining to participants their rights to not answer questions and end participation at any time
- Asking the group if there are any questions before getting started, and addressing those questions
- Begin discussion:

Opening Question:

1.) *Could you introduce yourself, and explain the reason why you decided to volunteer as a Community Outreach Worker?*

Introductory Questions:

1.) *Can you describe what SGBV is?*

2.) *How important is it to raise awareness about women's rights and SGBV in your community?*

#### Key Questions

1.) *How did the training you received by WAW and DRC prepare you for providing assistance to women and girls that are victims or at risk of sexual and gender-based violence?*

- *What was the most useful part of the training?*
- *Was there anything that you wish the training would cover, that it did not?*

2.) *Was the training you received relevant to the experiences of your community members?*

3.) *What forms of SGBV were reported to you in your capacity as an outreach worker?*

4.) *How did you address the various forms of violence that women and girls faced in your community?*

- *Did you mediate all issues, or refer some to professional help?*

5.) *Did you encounter any challenges in your work as a COW? Can you describe them?*

- *How receptive were your community members to your work?*

6.) *In what ways were the COW meetings useful?*

7.) *For those that attended the meetings with government stakeholders, can you describe the meetings and what benefit, if any, came from them?*

#### Closing Questions

8.) *Will you continue providing assistance to girls and women at risk or experiencing SGBV?*

9.) *Do you have any recommendations for future trainings or other initiatives on women's rights and SGBV?*

8. Concluding remarks and thanking participants for their attendance and participation.

## Annex 8: Focus Group Discussion Guide for Awareness Raising and Legal Training Participants

### Focus Group with Training Participants - Discussion Guide

#### 1. Welcome

Begin with an introduction of the focus group discussion facilitator, the organization and the project.

*The following will be reviewed:*

- Who we are and what we're trying to do
- What will be done with this information
- Why we ask for participation

#### 2. Explanation of the process

The purpose of the focus group will be explained

*About focus groups*

- We learn from you (positive and negative)
- Not trying to achieve consensus, we're gathering information
- In this project, we are doing both questionnaires and focus group discussions. The reason for using both of these tools is that we can get more in-depth information from a smaller group of people in focus groups. This allows us to understand the context behind the answers given in the written survey and helps us explore topics in more detail than we can do in a written survey.

#### 3. Logistics

- Focus group will last about one hour
- Feel free to move around
- Where is the bathroom? Exit?
- Help yourself to refreshments

#### 4. Ground Rules

- Information provided in the focus group must be kept confidential
- Respect for each other's opinions even if they vary

#### 5. Obtaining consent

- Explaining to participants their rights to not answer questions and end participation at any time

#### 6. Ask the group if there are any questions before getting started, and address those questions.

#### 7. Begin discussion:

Opening Question:

- 1.) *Can you introduce yourself to the group and tell us why you chose to participate in the training on women's rights and SGBV?*

Introductory Question:

- 2.) *How do you understand women's rights and SGBV?*
- 3.) *Did your knowledge and perception of women's rights and SGBV change after the workshop? If yes, can you describe how they were before and how they are now?*

Key Questions:

- 4.) *\*Only to members of the refugee/asylum seeker/displaced community\* Did the training give you useful information on where to seek legal and psychosocial help when facing SGBV or knowing someone who is?*
  - *What would you do if your friend faced SGBV?*
- 5.) *Was the training relevant to your experiences and the experiences of your community members?*
- 6.) *\*Only to legal professionals\* Was the training relevant to the domestic legal system in which you work? If yes, in what ways?*
- 7.) *Is there anything that the training did not cover, that you wish it did?*
  - *Were all your questions, related to women's rights and SGBV addressed during the training?*
- 8.) *\*Only to legal professionals\* In what ways has the training equipped you to advocate for women's rights and protection against SGBV?*

Ending Questions:

- 9.) *How will you use the knowledge you gained from the training?*
  - 10.) *Do you have recommendations for similar training or other projects on women's rights and SGBV in the future?*
8. Concluding remarks and thanking participants for their attendance and participation.

## Annex 9: Evaluation Questions

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>Evaluation Questions</b>
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<p>1) To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs achieved and how?</p> <p>2) To what extent did the project reach the targeted beneficiaries at the project goal and outcome levels? How many beneficiaries have been reached?</p> <p>3) To what extent has this project generated positive changes in the lives of targeted (and untargeted) women and girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project? Why? What are the key changes in the lives of those women and/or girls? Please describe those changes.</p> <p>4) What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs? How?</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>1) To what extent was the project strategy and activities implemented relevant in responding to the needs of women and girls?</p> <p>2) To what extent do achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?</p>
<b>Efficiency</b>	<p>1) How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the Project Document?</p>
<b>Sustainability</b>	<p>1) How are the achieved results, especially the positive changes generated by the project in the lives of women and girls at the project goal level, going to be sustained after this project ends?</p>
<b>Impact</b>	<p>1) What are the unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?</p>
<b>Knowledge Generation</b>	<p>1) What are the key lessons learned that can be shared with other practitioners on Ending Violence against Women and Girls?</p> <p>2) Are there any promising practices? If yes, what are they and how can these promising practices be replicated in other projects and/or in other countries that have similar interventions?</p>



## Annex 10: Lists of persons and institutions interviewed or consulted and sites visited

Tajikistan	
Focus Group with Legal Training Participants	Key Informant Interviews
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 2 females</li><li>- 2 males</li></ul>	-Representative from UNHCR Tajikistan, member of the Gender Theme Group
Focus Group with Awareness Raising Participants	-Representative from Consortium of Initiatives, DRC partner in Khujand
Dushanbe	-Najiba Shirinbekova, Executive Director, Right and Prosperity (IP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 8 males</li></ul>	-Sitara Kenjaeva, legal aid clinic worker, Right and Prosperity (IP)
Vahdat	-Camilla Mamadnazarova, Project Manager, DRC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 6 females</li></ul>	-Abdusamad Akramov, Head of Finance, DRC
Rudaki	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 8 females</li></ul>	
Khujand	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 7 females</li><li>- 4 males</li></ul>	
Sites visited during HH surveys	
Dushanbe, Vahdat, Rudaki, Khujand, Hisor	
Remote Key Informant Interviews with CGRS	
-Moira Duvernay, Deputy Director; Christina Lin, Senior Staff Attorney and Principal Research Lead	
Afghanistan	
Focus Group with Legal Training Participants	Key Informant Interviews
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 1 female</li><li>- 3 males</li></ul>	-Representative from the Legal Department of the Ministry of Women’s Affairs
Focus Group with Awareness Raising Participants	-Representative from the Health Department of the Ministry of Women’s Affairs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 3 females from Alisghan</li><li>- 3 females from Kodakistan</li><li>- 4 males from Qala-e-Hyder Khan</li><li>- 2 males from Kodakistan</li></ul>	-Representative from Kabul’s Law Directorate within the Ministry of Justice
Focus Group with COWs and mediation training participants	-Samullah Khosti, legal aid clinic worker, Women for Afghan Women (IP)
Kodakistan	-Najia Gulgutajon, Executive Director, Women for Afghan Women (IP)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 6 females</li><li>- 4 males</li></ul>	-Naim Qaderi, Trainer, Women for Afghan Women (IP)
Alisghan	-3 representatives from UNHCR Afghanistan, members of the SGBV sub-cluster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 6 females</li><li>- 4 males</li></ul>	-2 representatives of the Norwegian Refugee Council, members of the SGBV sub-cluster
Qala-e-Hyder Khan	-Sanjer Sadaat, Gender Officer, DRC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 8 males</li></ul>	-Ruta Nimkar, Regional Head of Programs, CASWA region, DRC
Interns	-James Davey, Programs and Operation Co-ordinator, CASWA region, DRC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 2 females</li><li>- 2 males</li></ul>	
Sites visited during HH surveys	
Kodakistan, Alisghan, Qala-e-Hyder Khan	

## Annex 11: List of supporting documents reviewed

1. UNTF 2012 Call for Proposals: Full Fledged Proposal, 2012
2. 01/12/2014 - 31/05/2015 Progress Report, 2015
3. Final Report, 2015
4. Combined Baseline Report, October 26, 2014
5. Breaking Barriers: Challenges to Implementing Laws on Violence Against Women in Afghanistan and Tajikistan with special consideration of displaced women, Center for Gender and Refugee Studies, 2016
6. Pre and post tests for awareness raising participants, COWs, interns and legal training participants
7. Training manuals and agendas for awareness raising training, COWs training and legal training
8. Legal aid clinic intake data in Tajikistan and Afghanistan
9. DRC Afghanistan October and November project plan, 2015
10. Monthly Performance Report, November 2015
11. Minutes of Effective Meeting between Government Officials and COWs, November 2015

## Annex 12: Endline Tabulations

### Sample population by areas in Tajikistan

Location	Total Beneficiaries	Selected Male #	Selected Female #	Selected Total	Sample percentage of total
Vahdat	354	87	102	189	53.4%
Dushanbe	125	34	49	83	66.4%
Rudaki	104	6	12	18	17.3%
Khujand	52	7	10	17	32.7%
Hisor	17	0	3	3	17.6%
Total	652	134	176	310	47.5%

### Sample population by areas in Afghanistan

Location	Total HH	Selected Male #	Selected Female #	Selected Total	Sample percentage of total
Qalai Haidar Khan	450	42	26	68	15.1%
Alisghan	368	85	75	160	43.5%
Kodakistan	114	20	30	50	43.9%
Total	932	147	131	278	29.8 %

### Do you know what women's rights are?

Table 1: Tajikistan

			Do you know what women's rights are?		Total
			yes	no	
Gender	Man		117	17	134
			37.7%	5.5%	43.2%
	Woman		130	46	176
			41.9%	14.8%	56.8%
Total			247	63	310
			79.7%	20.3%	100%

Table 2: Afghanistan

Do you know what women's rights are?					
	Female	%	Male	%	Total
Yes	128	97.7%	128	87.1%	256
No	3	2.3%	18	12.2%	21
No answer	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	1
Total	131	100.0%	147	100.0%	278

## How would you rate your knowledge of women's rights?

**Table 3: Tajikistan**

		How would you rate your knowledge of women's rights?					Total
		Very good	Good	Acceptable	Poor	Didn't answer	
Gender	Man	47 35.07%	49 36.57%	17 12.69%	21 15.67%	0 0%	134 100.00%
	Woman	25 14.20%	60 34.09%	23 13.07%	67 38.07%	1 0.57%	176 100.00%
Total		72 23.23%	109 35.16%	40 12.90%	88 28.39%	1 0.32%	310 100%

**Table 4: Afghanistan**

How would you rate your knowledge of women's rights?						
	Female	%	Male	%	Total	%
Very good	20	15.3%	31	21.1%	51	18.3%
Good	73	55.7%	64	43.5%	137	49.3%
Acceptable	25	19.1%	33	22.4%	58	20.9%
Poor	13	9.9%	18	12.2%	31	11.2%
Didn't answer	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	1	0.4%
Total	131	100.0%	147	100.0%	278	100.0%

## Have you ever heard about SGBV?

**Table 5: Tajikistan**

			Have you ever heard about SGBV?		Total
			yes	no	
Gender	Man		106 34.2%	28 9.0%	134 43.2%
	Woman		131 42.3%	45 14.5%	176 56.8%
Total			237 76.5%	73 23.5%	310 100%

**Table 6: Afghanistan**

Have you ever heard about SGBV?						
	Females	%	Males	%	Total	%
Yes	106	80.9%	121	82.3%	227	81.7%
No	25	19.1%	24	16.3%	49	17.6%
Didn't answer	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	2	0.7%
Total	131	100.0%	147	100.0%	278	100.0%

## If yes, do you understand it?

**Table 7: Tajikistan**

Gender			If yes, do you understand it?		Total
			yes	no	
Man			96	10	106
			40.5%	4.2%	44.7%
Woman			113	18	131
			47.7%	7.6%	55.3%
Total			209	28	237
			88.2%	11.8%	100%

**Table 8: Afghanistan**

If yes, do you understand it?						
	Females	%	Males	%	Total	%
Yes	106	100.0%	114	94.2%	220	96.9%
No	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	1	0.4%
Didn't answer	0	0.0%	6	5.0%	6	2.6%
Total	106	100.0%	121	100.0%	227	100.0%

## How would you rate your knowledge of SGBV?

**Table 9: Tajikistan**

		How would you rate your knowledge of SGBV?					Total
		Very good	Good	Acceptable	Poor	Didn't answer	
Gender	Man	34	53	9	35	3	134
		25.37%	39.55%	6.72%	26.12%	2.24%	100%
Woman		27	61	32	49	7	176
		15.34%	34.65%	18.18%	27.84%	3.98%	100%
Total		61	114	41	84	10	310
		19.68%	36.77%	13.23%	27.10%	3.23%	100%

**Table 10: Afghanistan**

How would you rate your knowledge?						
	Female	%	Male	%	Total	%
Very good	16	12.2%	33	22.4%	49	17.6%
Good	66	50.4%	53	36.1%	119	42.8%
Acceptable	21	16.0%	39	26.5%	60	21.6%
Poor	28	21.4%	16	10.9%	44	15.8%
Didn't answer	0	0.0%	6	4.1%	6	2.2%
Total	131	100.0%	147	100.0%	278	100.0%

## Do you know how to access professional legal assistance?

Table 11: Tajikistan (females)

	Number	Percent
Yes	61	34.7
No	115	65.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 12: Afghanistan (females)

	N.	%
Yes	73	55.7%
No	58	44.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## If not, why not?

Table 13: Tajikistan (females)

	Number	Percent
1 There are no such providers	13	11.3
2 I am not aware of such service providers	83	72.2
3 I am aware of such service providers but they are far away	9	7.8
4 My family does not/will not allow me to seek such assistance	4	3.5
5 I feel ashamed	2	1.7
6 Other	1	.9
7 I don't know	3	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 14: Afghanistan (females)

There are no such providers	1	1.7%
I am not aware of such service providers	5	8.6%
I am aware of such service providers but they are far	11	19.0%
My family does not/will not allow me to seek such assistance	22	37.9%
I feel ashamed	19	32.8%
Other	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Do you know how to access professional psychosocial assistance?

Table 15: Tajikistan (females)

	Number	Percent
Yes	31	17.6
No	145	82.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 16: Afghanistan (females)

	N	%
Yes	42	32.1%
No	89	67.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## If not, why not?

**Table 17: Tajikistan (females)**

#		Number	Percent
1	There are no such providers	26	17.9
2	I am not aware of such service providers	102	70.3
3	I am aware of such service providers but they are far away	13	9.0
4	My family does not/will not allow me to seek such assistance	2	1.4
5	I feel ashamed	2	1.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 18: Afghanistan (females)**

There are no such providers	8	9.0%
I am not aware of such service providers	33	37.1%
I am aware of such service providers but they are far	34	38.2%
My family does not/will not allow me to seek such assistance	7	7.9%
I feel ashamed	7	7.9%
Total	89	100.0%

## What is your opinion of SGBV?

**Table 19: Tajikistan (males)**

#	Code	Number	Percent
1	Always unacceptable	121	90.3
2	Acceptable in certain circumstances	3	2.2
3	Acceptable	5	3.7
77	I don't know	5	3.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 20: Afghanistan (males)**

	N	%
Always Unacceptable	112	76.2%
Acceptable in certain circumstances	32	21.8%
Acceptable	2	1.4%
I don't know	0	0.0%
Not answered	1	0.7%
Total	147	100.0%

## Which of the following situation do you believe are acceptable, and which are unacceptable?

**Table 21: Tajikistan**

A husband physically assaulting his wife * Gender Crosstabulation				
		Gender		Total
		Man	Woman	
A husband physically assaulting his wife	Acceptable	0	1	1
		0.0%	.6%	.3%
	Unacceptable	134	175	309
Total		100.0%	99.4%	99.7%
		134	176	310
	% of Total	100.0%	100.0%	100%

A female not being allowed out of the home by the male elder in the family * Gender Crosstabulation				
		Gender		Total
		Man	Woman	
A female not being allowed out of the home by	Acceptable	28	31	59
		20.9%	17.6%	19.0%
	Unacceptable	106	145	251
Total		79.1%	82.4%	81.0%
		134	176	310
		100.0%	100.0%	100%

Children not being allowed to go to school * Gender Crosstabulation				
		Gender		Total
		Man	Woman	
Children not being allowed to go to school	Acceptable	4	4	8
		1.3%	1.3%	2.6%
	Unacceptable	130	172	302
Total		41.9%	55.5%	97.4%
		134	176	310
	% of Total	43.2%	56.8%	100%

Male elders not allowing women to participate in community political life such as shuras * Gender Crosstabulation				
		Gender		Total
		Man	Woman	
Male elders not allowing women to participate in community political	Acceptable	7	2	9
		5.2%	1.1%	2.9%
	Unacceptable	127	173	300
Total		94.8%	98.3%	96.8%
		0	1	1
		0.0%	.6%	.3%
		134	176	310
		100.0%	100.0%	100%

Hitting a child for misbehaving * Gender Crosstabulation				
		Gender		Total
		Man	Woman	
Hitting a child for misbehaving	Acceptable	3	7	10
		2.2%	4.0%	3.2%
	Unacceptable	131	169	300
Total		97.8%	96.0%	96.8%
		134	176	310
		100.0%	100.0%	100%

Not allowing women to work * Gender Crosstabulation				
		Gender		Total
		Man	Woman	
Not allowing women to work	Acceptable	8	6	14
		6.0%	3.4%	4.5%
	Unacceptable	126	170	296
Total		94.0%	96.6%	95.5%
		134	176	310
		100.0%	100.0%	100%

Males preventing females from visiting male doctors * Gender Crosstabulation				
		Gender		Total
		Man	Woman	
Males preventing females from visiting	Acceptable	5	5	10
		3.7%	2.8%	3.2%
	Unacceptable	129	171	300
Total		96.3%	97.2%	96.8%
		134	176	310
		100.0%	100.0%	100%

If there is limited food, providing more food to the males in the household * Gender Crosstabulation				
		Gender		Total
		Man	Woman	
If there is limited food, providing more food	Acceptable	1	4	5
		.8%	2.3%	1.6%
	Unacceptable	133	172	305
Total		99.2%	97.7%	98.4%
		134	176	310
		100.0%	100.0%	100%

Forcing women to wear particular clothing * Gender Crosstabulation				
		Gender		Total
		Man	Woman	
Forcing women to wear particular clothing	Acceptable	3	7	10
		2.2%	4.0%	3.2%
	Unacceptable	131	169	300
Total		97.8%	96.0%	96.8%
		134	176	310
		100.0%	100.0%	100%



**Table 22: Afghanistan**

A husband physically assaulting his wife	Acceptable	7	5.3%	3	2.0%	10	3.6%
	Not acceptable	124	94.7%	143	97.3%	267	96.0%
	Not answered	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	1	0.4%
	Total	131	100.0%	147	100.0%	278	100.0%
A female not being allowed out of the home by the male elder in the family	Acceptable	60	45.8%	105	71.4%	165	59.4%
	Not acceptable	71	54.2%	40	27.2%	111	39.9%
	Not answered	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	2	0.7%
	Total	131	100.0%	147	100.0%	278	100.0%
Children not being allowed to go to school	Acceptable	10	7.6%	3	2.0%	13	4.7%
	Not acceptable	121	92.4%	142	96.6%	263	94.6%
	Not answered	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	2	0.7%
	Total	131	100.0%	147	100.0%	278	100.0%
Male elders not allowing women to participate in community political life such as shuras	Acceptable	36	27.5%	59	40.1%	95	34.2%
	Not acceptable	95	72.5%	84	57.1%	179	64.4%
	Not answered	0	0.0%	4	2.7%	4	1.4%
	Total	131	100.0%	147	100.0%	278	100.0%
Hitting a child for misbehaving	Acceptable	11	8.4%	10	6.8%	21	7.6%
	Not acceptable	120	91.6%	135	91.8%	255	91.7%
	Not answered	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	2	0.7%
	Total	131	100.0%	147	100.0%	278	100.0%
Not allowing women to work	Acceptable	53	40.5%	68	46.3%	121	43.5%
	Not acceptable	78	59.5%	77	52.4%	155	55.8%
	Not answered	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	2	0.7%
	Total	131	100.0%	147	100.0%	278	100.0%
Males preventing females from visiting male doctors	Acceptable	15	11.5%	54	36.7%	69	24.8%
	Not acceptable	116	88.5%	91	61.9%	207	74.5%
	Not answered	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	2	0.7%
	Total	131	100.0%	147	100.0%	278	100.0%
Parents marrying off their children before they are adults	Acceptable	25	19.1%	13	8.8%	38	13.7%
	Not acceptable	106	80.9%	133	90.5%	239	86.0%
	Not answered	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	1	0.4%
	Total	131	100.0%	147	100.0%	278	100.0%
If there is limited food providing more food to the males in the household	Acceptable	8	6.1%	3	2.0%	11	4.0%
	Not acceptable	123	93.9%	141	95.9%	264	95.0%
	Not answered	0	0.0%	3	2.0%	3	1.1%
	Total	131	100.0%	147	100.0%	278	100.0%
Forcing women to wear particular clothing	Acceptable	24	18.3%	70	47.6%	94	33.8%
	Not acceptable	107	81.7%	75	51.0%	182	65.5%
	Not answered	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	2	0.7%
	Total	131	100.0%	147	100.0%	278	100.0%

## Have you ever experienced any of the scenarios listed above?

**Table 21: Tajikistan (females)**

		Number	Percent
	Yes	40	22.7
	No	136	77.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 22: Afghanistan (females)**

	N	%
Yes	94	71.8%
No	37	28.2%
Total	131	100.0%

## Which of the following situations have you experienced/experiencing?

**Table 23: Tajikistan**

Which of these situations have you experienced/ experiencing?	N	%
A husband physically assaulting his wife	14	8.0%
A female not being allowed out of the home by the male elder in the family	26	15.0%
Children not being allowed to go to school	1	0.6%
Male elders not allowing women to participate in community political life	3	1.7%
Hitting a child for misbehaving	13	7.4%
Not allowing women to work	11	6.3%
Males preventing females from visiting male doctors	7	4.0%
Parents marrying off their children before they are adults	4	2.0%
If there is limited food providing more food to the males in the household	6	3.0%
Forcing women to wear particular clothing	8	5.0%

**Table 24: Afghanistan**

Which of these situations have you experienced/ experiencing?	N	%
A husband physically assaulting his wife	18	13.7%
A female not being allowed out of the home by the male elder in the family	47	35.9%
Children not being allowed to go to school	5	3.8%
Male elders not allowing women to participate in community political life	22	16.8%
Hitting a child for misbehaving	11	8.4%
Not allowing women to work	41	31.3%
Males preventing females from visiting male doctors	10	7.6%
Parents marrying off their children before they are adults	29	22.1%
If there is limited food providing more food to the males in the household	3	2.3%
Forcing women to wear particular clothing	6	4.6%

## Is anyone in your household currently experiencing any of the scenarios listed above?

**Table 25: Tajikistan (females)**

		Number	Percent
	Yes	30	17
	No	146	83
	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 26: Afghanistan (females)**

	N	%
Yes	66	50.4%
No	65	49.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## What do/did you or other members of your household do when you experience any of the above scenarios?

**Table 27: Tajikistan (females)**

		Number	Percent
1	Nothing, I keep it to myself	48	27.3
2	Talk to my female friends in the community	5	2.8
3	Talk to my female relatives	28	15.9
4	Talk to community elders	7	4.0
5	Talk to a professional	8	4.5
6	Talk to somebody other than a professional entity	1	.6
7	Talk to Police	42	23.9
8	This is a personal matter and it should not be discussed outside the family	33	18.8
9	Other	4	2.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 28: Afghanistan (females)**

	N	%
Nothing, I keep it to myself	31	23.7%
Talk to my female friends in the community	27	20.6%
Talk to my female relatives	20	15.3%
Talk to community elders	68	51.9%
Talk to a professional entity	7	5.3%
Talk to somebody other than a professional entity	7	5.3%
Talk to Police	2	1.5%
This is a personal matter and it should not be discussed outside the family	9	6.9%
Other	2	1.5%
Did not answer questions	2	1.5%

## Do you feel there are effective support services for women who experience any of the scenarios listed above?

**Table 29: Tajikistan (females)**

		Number	Percent
	Yes	79	44.9
	No	97	55.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 30: Afghanistan (females)**

	N	%
Yes	125	95.4%
No	6	4.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**If someone in your household was a victim of above scenarios would you allow them to seek health and psychosocial assistance from a professional?**

**Table 31: Tajikistan (males)**

	Answer	Number	Percent
	Yes	92	68.7
	No	42	31.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 32: Afghanistan (males)**

		N	%
Yes		126	85.7%
No		19	12.9%
Not answered		2	1.4%
Total		147	100.0%

**Have you ever received training (from R&P or WAW) on women's rights and SGBV?**

**Table 33: Tajikistan (males)**

	Number	Percent
Yes	46	34.3
No	88	65.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 34: Afghanistan (males)**

		N	%
Yes		85	57.8%
No		62	42.2%
Total		147	100.0%

**If yes, how much has the training increased your level of knowledge of women's rights and SGBV?**

**Table 35: Tajikistan (males)**

#		Number	Percent
1	Increased significantly	24	52.2
2	Increased	9	19.6
3	Increased moderately	9	19.6
4	Increased a little	2	4.3
5	Not increased at all	1	2.2
6	No answer	1	2.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 36: Afghanistan (males)**

	N	%
Increased Significantly	31	36.5%
Increased	32	37.6%
Increased Moderately	19	22.4%
Increased a little	2	2.4%
Not increased at all	0	0.0%
Not answered	1	1.2%
Total	85	100.0%

**Have you ever received any training or benefited from any programmes on sexual and gender based violence (from R&P or WAW)?**

**Table 37: Tajikistan (female)**

	Number	Percent
Yes	52	29.5
No	124	70.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 38: Afghanistan (female)**

	N	%
Yes	107	81.7%
No	24	18.3%
Total	131	100.0%

## Which of the following was it?

**Table 39: Tajikistan (female)**

	Number	Percent
Legal aid clinic	11	6.25
Training on women's rights and SGBV	52	29.5

**Table 40: Afghanistan (female)**

	No	%
Legal aid clinic	97	74.0%
Training on women's rights and	84	64.0%

## How satisfied were you with the services you received at the legal aid clinic?

**Table 41: Tajikistan (female)**

	Number	Percent
Very satisfied	9	81.1
Satisfied	1	9.1
Somewhat satisfied	1	9.1
Dissatisfied	0	0
Very dissatisfied	0	0
Total	11	100

**Table 42: Afghanistan (female)**

	N	%
Very satisfied	36	37.1%
Satisfied	61	62.9%
Somewhat satisfied	0	0.0%
Dissatisfied	0	0.0%
Very dissatisfied	0	0.0%
Total	97	100.0%

**How much has the training increased your knowledge of women's rights and sexual and gender based violence?**

**Table 43: Tajikistan (female)**

#		Number	Percent
1	Increased significantly	35	66.7
2	Increased	13	25.4
3	Increased moderately	4	7.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 44: Afghanistan (female)**

	N	%
Increased significantly	52	61.9%
Increased	26	31.0%
Increased moderately	4	4.8%
Increased a little	2	2.4%
Not increased at all	0	0.0%
Total	84	100.0%

## Annex 13: Terms of Reference

### **Evaluation of Year 1 of the UNTF funded project “Women Empowerment in Afghanistan and Tajikistan for Displaced Persons through Legal Aid and Training to Combat Violence against Women”**

#### **1. Program Description**

The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is a humanitarian, non-governmental, non-profit organisation working in more than 30 countries throughout the world. Established in 1956, is Denmark’s largest international NGO with activities in more than 30 countries. DRC is supported by the efforts and strong qualifications of more than 6,000 local and international staff. The core mandate of DRC is the protection of refugees and internally displaced people and the promotion of durable solutions on the basis of humanitarian principles and human rights. Our vision is that no refugees must be in want of help to find protection and durable solutions.

DRC has been present in Afghanistan since the end of 2011, implementing programs that include livelihoods, protection, emergency response and preparedness, infrastructure development, and supply chain management and logistical support to UNHCR. DRC is registered with the Government of Afghanistan through the Ministry of Economy and MoRR.

DRC’s programs in Tajikistan are growing due to the displacement caused by the on-going and long-running conflict in Afghanistan. Its presence in Tajikistan demonstrates DRC’s regional approach to forced migration. Although significantly smaller in number than the asylum seeker flows to other states neighboring Afghanistan, Afghan refugees and asylum seekers in Tajikistan have increased in recent years, the Government of Tajikistan has struggled to keep up, and refugees and asylum seekers receive no monetary assistance from the state and very limited support otherwise.

#### **2. Project**

DRC is currently implementing a project funded by United Nations Trust Funds (UNTF) entitled “Women’s Empowerment in Afghanistan and Tajikistan for Displaced Persons through Legal Aid and Training to Combat Violence against Women”. The overall goal of this two year project is to reduce the impunity for sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) against women and girls in Afghanistan and Tajikistan by assessing them to receive the legal assistance they need to address violence. Over a two-year period, the DRC and its partners have worked to achieve this goal by 1) improving access to and awareness of legal aid and protection for displaced women affected by or at-risk of SGBV, (2) engaging relevant governmental and non-governmental actors, using evidence-based analysis, to advocate for strengthened mechanisms to protect against SGBV in displacement.

The project has engaged with both local community members and governmental officials to ensure access to justice and protection for women and girls who are extremely vulnerable to SGBV due to their forced displacement. It has further worked to empower these women to claim their rights, while simultaneously identifying and advocating for improved mechanisms for protection against SGBV.

#### **3. Scope and Focus**

The consultant will conduct the endline assessment and final evaluation of the project. The endline will measure the extent to which the project has achieved its goals, outcomes, and outputs by comparing progress against the indicators contained in the RRF, as compared to the baseline. The methodology for the endline will be the same (or comparable) to that used in the baseline. It will target the same groups, but will also assess targeted beneficiaries from the advocacy activities under outcome 2 (for example the endline will also include NGO partners and others that were part of the joint steering committee).

The end-of-project evaluation element will have a much wider scope. It will look into whether the objectives, activities, and methodologies adopted in the project were effective. The end-of-project evaluation will also identify lessons learned that could inform future programmes. The evaluation methodology will rely on project site visits, consultations with beneficiaries and implementing partners, key informant interviews with government representatives as well as other agencies working in this sector (e.g. NRC, UNHCR, UNICEF, and the like).

The M&E Consultant will consider the following questions:

- **Relevance**
  - Were the objectives relevant to the context?
  - Were the interventions relevant to the objectives outlined in the proposal?
- **Impact and effectiveness**
  - Progress as measured against the outputs and outcomes of the project documents.
  - What has been the impact of the project for the targeted beneficiaries, beyond the immediate outcomes?
  - Does the project address the intended target group and what was the actual coverage?
  - To what extent was the project successful in engaging with the most vulnerable groups?
  - What are the prospects for the benefits of the project to be sustained after the interventions?
- **Appropriateness of procedures**
  - Were the baseline questions related to the project?
  - Were the baseline questions in simple and understandable language to beneficiaries?
  - Were the interviews conducted appropriately and according to code of ethics?
- **Lessons Learned and Recommendations**
  - What have been the key lessons learned from implementing these activities?
  - What are the key recommendations for future projects that aim to contribute to the same overall objectives?

#### 4. Methodology

It is anticipated that the consultant will use the following methodologies to conduct the assessment:

- **Desk review.** The desk review is anticipated to include, at a minimum: 1) proposal and interim reports submitted by DRC to UNTF of the project, 2) internal DRC documentation including baseline surveys, and monthly project reports, 3) CGRS monthly and research reports.
- **HH survey of beneficiaries.** A HH survey of beneficiaries including community outreach workers (CoWs) is anticipated; this survey should measure the improvement in: 1) Knowledge, 2) Attitudes, and 3) behaviours, 4) GBV and SGBV, 5) Access to response services, 6) satisfaction with DRC activities, 7) recommendations for future projects and for follow up and feedback.
- **Focus Group Discussions.** Focus groups discussions should take place with stakeholders as below:
  - Community Outreach Worker (8 FGDs, 4 in AFG and 4 in Tajikistan, equally with men and women)
  - Community elders and shura members (4 FGDs, 2 in AFG and 2 in Tajikistan)
  - Awareness raising participants (8 FGDs, 4 in AFG and 4 in Tajikistan)
- **Key Informant Interview.** KIIs should take place with:
  - Project Managers (2 KII)
  - Head of Program (1 KII)
  - Partners (3 KII)
  - Director of MoWA (1 KII)
  - Representative of MoJ (1 KII)
  - UNHCR (1KII)
  - NRC (1 KII)

#### 5. Timeline

The timeline for the consultancy should be roughly as follows:

Action	Date	Anticipated # Days	Responsible Party
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