

Project Evaluation

***Promoting Justice for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence
in China***

Location of evaluation conducted: China, Asia

Period of the project covered by the evaluation: January/2016 – December/2017

Date of the final evaluation report: December/2017

Name of the evaluator: Hao Yang



This Evaluation Report has been developed by an independent evaluator. The analysis presented in this report reflects the views of the author and may not necessarily represent those of Equality, its partners or the UN Trust Fund.

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1. List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Civil Society Organization (CSO)
Domestic Violence (DV)

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT)
Lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (LBT)
Media Monitor for Women Network (MMWN)
National People's Congress (NPC)
Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity and Expression Minority Group (SOGUE)
UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UNTF)
Women's Network Against AIDS China (WNAC)

2. Executive Summary

Supported by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UNTF), the program entitled “Promoting Justice for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence in China,” was implemented by Equality, Common Language, Women’s Network against AIDS China and Media Monitor for Women Network from January 2016 and is scheduled to conclude in December 2017.

The project sought to empower women and girl survivors of domestic and gender-based violence to be educated in and advocate for their rights, and gain access to sorely needed legal assistance and social services that will allow them to live violence-free lives. In particular, this project focused on identifying and empowering women and girls from marginalized and vulnerable communities, such as LBT women, women with HIV/AIDS, and young women.

The final evaluation was conducted from October to November 2017 by an external consultant. The scope of the evaluation was limited to the project implemented over the past two years (January 2016 – December 2017) and the total budget of USD 120,156, (USD \$99,700 from UNTF and USD 20,456 from the implementing organizations’ co-funding). The overall objective of the evaluation was to provide a solid assessment of the entire project in terms of its effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, and impact, with a strong focus on assessing the results at the outcome and project goals. The evaluation was also to generate key lessons and identify promising practices for learning.

The evaluation was designed from a post-test only without comparison group and adopted mixed methods in a participatory way involving different stakeholders. The evaluation conducted desk review of project documents, focus group discussions and key informant interview with 25 stakeholders including beneficiaries, service providers, women’s federation, local NGO partners working for marginalized groups, implementing organizations and UN Women.

The project tackled DV issues of the marginalized groups especially LBT women and women living with HIV/AIDS with a right based approach. The project has increased the capacity of 115 LBT women, 36 women living with HIV/AIDS, 75 young people and 21 female DV survivors on their awareness and knowledge of DV as well as skills in performing advocacy and responding to DV in pilot areas and brought positive impact to their lives. 160 women survivors of DV have been provided with assistance through project helpline service.

The project has targeted 232 direct service providers including lawyers, police, judges, doctors, social workers and women’s federations and improved their knowledge and skills of handling DV cases for women survivors including those from marginalized groups. The engaged service providers from different sectors established cooperation during the project and provided a multi sector collaborative response to support DV victims more effectively. By disseminating research findings among government officials and submitting policy recommendations to policy makers, the project advocated for an improved implementation of the anti DV law and an increased understanding of the needs of the marginalized group when it comes to DV. A total of 82 government officials and legal actors who were informed of the project generated research findings and policy recommendations indicated they would like to utilize them in their future work.

The project generated good practices of leveraging a network of NGOs with expertise, interest or potential to combat DV and empowering grassroots organizations that work for the marginalized groups to become active actors and agents of change to address DV

issues collaboratively during and beyond the project period. The project also leveraged resources and sought for synergies between different initiatives to make a bigger impact on DV prevention and intervention. Meanwhile, it was reflected that more communications and interactions were needed among implementing organizations and more opportunities to be created for experience exchange among NGOs working for marginalized groups. Key recommendations generated by the external evaluation include building capacity for NGOs that serve marginalized groups on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, creating more exchange and interaction opportunities for NGOs working for marginalized groups, monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the DV law on a regular basis and continuing to strengthen an enabling environment for women living with HIV/AIDS and LGBT community and etc.

3. Context of the Project¹

Domestic and gender-based violence are serious problems in Chinese society, impacting up to one-third of all Chinese families and at least half of all Chinese women. Government intervention efforts have primarily focused on children and married women. This approach overlooks the fact that a substantial portion of domestic violence (DV) survivors also belong to other vulnerable groups, including women with HIV/AIDS and lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (LBT) women.

According to results from and analysis of a survey of 457 women living with HIV/AIDS produced by Women's Network against AIDS China (WNAC) in 2016, 47.7% of respondents indicated that they had been subject to DV in the past one year. According to a 2017 survey of 1640 sexual orientation and gender identity and expression minority group (SOGUE) conducted by the Beijing LGBT center, only 6 reported that they had not been experienced some form of DV from their natal family, with transgender women the most likely to report particularly serious or recurring violence. LBT and HIV/AIDS advocates report that the stigma and discrimination affecting these groups often impedes access to legal interventions and social services, making these populations particularly susceptible to long-term, unreported abuse. The prevalence of these forms of violence indicate that significant deficiencies exist within the current system that prevent survivors of violence from (a) empowering themselves to advocate for their rights to live a violence-free life, and (b) also prevent service providers and legal actors from being able to provide assistance and intervention, including in the form of fully informed legislation and policies.

The first national Anti-Domestic Violence Law (the DV Law) in China was passed during the project implementation in March 2016. This new law contains important provisions that legally define domestic violence, identify which groups may be protected, and define specific measures for protecting survivors including mandatory reports of abuse, personal protection orders, and formal warnings to abusers issued by police. At the local level, according to statistics from the national-level Women's Federation, as of November 2016, China had introduced 110 local regulations and guiding documents to implement the DV Law in 17 provinces and municipalities.

However, the definition of DV in the law does not include sexual violence and economic control. The DV Law clearly excludes former spouses and partners who are not living together, and it is ambiguous whether the DV Law is applicable to the same-sex partners.

¹ Information in this section is extracted from evaluation TOR, project document and project reports.

Within the law, key elements of the legal response to domestic violence remain unclear and lack implementing regulations. The precise responsibilities of government agencies in responding to domestic violence, for example, are not clearly laid out, nor the appropriate regulatory mechanisms they are to operate by. Other best practices adopted in different jurisdictions, such as the establishment of a dedicated fund to support survivors, are also conspicuously absent in this law. For these reasons, many within the community of advocates working on behalf of domestic violence survivors see a crucial need to continue to educate and advise all government agencies working to implement this law.

The DV Law explicitly identified five groups as eligible for “special protection”: juveniles, the elderly, people living with disabilities, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and women with serious illnesses. However, of these groups, only juveniles were identified by various government departments in official documents granting them special protection, particularly “left-behind” children in rural areas. At the same time, while implementing regulations on the DV Law at provincial level were passed, there remained no specific support available for some of the vulnerable groups targeted under this program, e.g., women living with HIV/AIDS and LBT women.

Implementing partners of this project have been making efforts for long time for advocating for legislation of DV issues in China, and after the DV law was passed, they have been working for a better implementation of the DV law. For example, Equality, Common Language and Media Monitor for Women Network are members of the civil society advocacy group for the legislation of DV. Equality has initiatives for years on policy advocacy and capacity building for legislators and government officials on gender equality, gender based violence including DV. Common Language completed the first study in China on DV implications on LBT women in 2009, updated the findings in 2014, and submitted policy recommendations to the government.

4. Description of the Project²

This program, entitled “Promoting Justice for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence in China,” was formally initiated in January 2016 and is scheduled to conclude in December 2017. The project sought to empower women and girl survivors of domestic and gender-based violence to be educated in and advocate for their rights, and gain access to sorely needed legal assistance and social services that will allow them to live violence-free lives. In particular, this project focused on identifying and empowering women and girls from marginalized and vulnerable communities, such as LBT women, women with HIV/AIDS, and young women. To strengthen the mechanisms for assistance available this project also included a component to inform policymakers and government stakeholders about the rights, interest, and needs of these communities of survivors, to better inform the drafting and implementation of important new legislation on domestic violence and improve the implementation of preexisting policies. Finally, the program sought to train legal actors, government stakeholders, and direct service providers in best practices for intervention in cases of domestic and gender-based violence, especially multi-sectoral coordinated approaches to action.

Program Goal:

- Female survivors of DV, including LBT women, women and girls impacted by HIV/AIDS, and young women, are empowered to advocate for their rights and engage in efforts to better inform DV laws and policies in select location in China by December 2017.

² Information in this section is taken from project document

Program Outcomes and Outputs:

Outcome 1: Grassroots activist communities composed of female survivors of DV, including LBT women, women and girls impacted by HIV/AIDS, and young women, have increased capacity to perform sustainable acts of anti-DV advocacy and service coordination in select locations in China by December 2017.

Output 1.1: Grassroots activist communities increase substantive knowledge of DV in select locations in China by the second quarter of the second year of 2017.

Output 1.2: Grassroots activists have improved knowledge of and skills in performing advocacy and responding to DV by December 2017.

Outcome 2: Local government stakeholders have increased capacities to draft legislative and policy provisions that will enable better protection of women and girl survivors against DV in selected locations by December 2017.

Output 2.1: Local government and other stakeholders responsible for drafting and implementing DV-related policies are more informed about the needs and interests of DV survivors through project-generated research and policy recommendations.

Outcome 3: Legal actors and service providers provide qualified consultation and services to women and girls survivors of DV by December 2017.

Output 3.1: Direct service providers and legal actors, including lawyers and policymakers, have improved knowledge and skills to handle DV cases.

Output 3.2: Direct service providers and legal actors, including lawyers and policymakers, have established cooperation with grassroots groups and other community-based organizations in combating DV.

Program Strategies:

To achieve the identified outputs and outcomes, the program used strategies including adoption of a rights-based approach to advocacy; encouraging multi-sectoral collaboration; and empowering marginalized groups. Key activities included conducting legislative advocacy surrounding the Anti-DV Law and subsequent implementing regulations; trainings to build the capacity of service providers, legal actors, and government stakeholders in the selected project sites; and community mobilization and public education campaigns to improve the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of community members towards the target direct beneficiaries. To respect, protect, and fulfill women's human rights provided under CEDAW, the program worked to raise women's awareness of their rights, to conduct advocacy activities targeting policy decision-makers and legislators, and to improve the abilities of service providers to deliver quality care to survivors.

The program's activities took place in several locations in China, including:

- Changsha, Hunan Province;
- Kunming, Yunnan Province;
- Chengdu, Sichuan Province;
- Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province;
- Xi'an, Shaanxi Province;
- Shenzhen and

- Beijing Municipality.

Implementing agencies:

Equality was the primary responsible institution for this program, overseeing all program management and financial management. Equality directly implemented activities related to capacity building, research and advocacy for women and girl survivors of DV and Gender based violence (GBV).

Common Language, with considerable experience in working for the rights and interests of LBT women, shared responsibilities of management and coordination with Equality, and was responsible for implementing activities of training and case study-based research for community advocates and LBT women suffered from DV and GBV.

Women's Network Against AIDS - China (WNAC) was responsible for supporting capacity building and research for women and girls living with HIV/AIDS

Media Monitor for Women Network (MMWN) was primarily responsible for the identification, training, and cultivation of youth activists on DV and GBV.

Budget and Expenditure of the Project:

The project was implemented with a total budget of USD 120,156, among which USD 99,700 was funded by the UNTF and USD 20,456 was from the implementing NGOs' co-funding. By December 2017, the project disbursed 104.89% of the total budget mainly due to upgraded scale of some activities.

5. Purpose of the Evaluation

The overall purpose of the evaluation was to provide a solid assessment of the project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability, defined as follows:

- **Relevance:** Extent to which the expected results are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements
- **Effectiveness:** Extent to which the project outputs/outcomes were achieved, including coordination and management of the project implementation
- **Efficiency:** Measures of the project delivery (monitoring and indicators) and how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted to results
- **Sustainability:** The probability of continued long-term benefits from the project results
- **Impact:** progress/change in lives of women suffering DV throughout the project implementation

After the evaluation report is drafted, the implementing organizations will circulate the report for stakeholders to validate. The implementing organizations will thereafter document the evaluation results when they are finalized. The results of the evaluation with recommendations will be used for improving project design and management structure in the future for the implementing organizations as well as for informing

decisions concerning similar programs and projects. To strengthen the future design and implementation of DV and GBV related programs especially those for marginalized groups, the evaluation report will be disseminated to key project stakeholders, including four implementing NGOs, participating organizations and beneficiaries in the pilot sites, as well as CSOs that work for the elimination of GBV and/or for the rights of marginalized women and girls.

6. Evaluation Objectives and Scope

The scope of the evaluation was limited to the project implemented over the past two years (January 2016 – December 2017).

The evaluation focused on program achievements at the outcome level, assessed program impact against its original design, and identified key successes, lessons, and experiences arising during project implementation. The evaluation also assessed the management and coordination structure of the project and analyzed its benefits and shortcomings against the achievements and impact of the project.

The overall objectives of the evaluation are to:

- To evaluate the entire project in terms of its effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, and impact, with a strong focus on assessing the results at the outcome and project goals.
- To generate key lessons and identify promising practices for learning

Due to budget and human resource constraints, the project evaluation mainly collected qualitative data as first hand information, and the quantitative data was from desk review. Also because of budget and time limit, the evaluation did not adopt a random sampling and the respondents were chosen based on their availability and willingness of participation. Therefore, the evaluation results are not fully representative in this regard.

7. Evaluation Team

The evaluation was conducted from October to November 2017 by an external consultant. The evaluator takes overall responsibilities to conduct an external evaluation based on the contractual agreement and the Terms of Reference, and under the day-to-day supervision of the Equality and UN Women evaluation task manager. Conduction of the evaluation followed the below timeline.

| Task | Timeline |
|---|-----------------|
| Attend the evaluation inception meeting and submit the inception report | Oct 2017 |
| Desk review | Oct 2017 |
| Data collection including field visit to Changsha | Oct to Nov 2017 |
| Share preliminary findings at the project dissemination workshop | Nov 28 2017 |
| Submit the 1 st draft of the report | Dec 10 2017 |
| Finalize the report | Feb 2018 |

8. Evaluation Questions

| Evaluation Criteria | Key Questions |
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| Effectiveness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs achieved and how? • To what extent did the project reach the targeted beneficiaries at the project goal and outcome levels? How many beneficiaries have been reached? • 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. • What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs? How? • To what extent was the project successful in advocating for legal or policy change? If it was not successful, explain why. |
| Relevance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent was the project strategy and activities implemented relevant in responding to the needs of women and girls? • To what extent do achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls? |
| Efficiency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the Project Document? |
| Impact | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project? |
| Sustainability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? |
| Knowledge Generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key lessons learned that can be shared with other practitioners on Ending Violence against Women and Girls? • 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? |

9. Evaluation Methodology

| Sub Sections | Inputs by the evaluator |
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| Description of evaluation design | The evaluation was designed from a post-test only without comparison group and adopted mixed |

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| | methods in a participatory way involving different stakeholders. |
| Data sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of project documents • Field visit to Changsha • Focus group discussion with service providers, women's federation and implementing agencies • Key informant interview with beneficiaries, service providers, local partners, and implementing organizations |
| Description of data collection | <p>The evaluation was conducted in mixed methods with the following stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk review of project documentation, work plans, progress reports, technical products developed etc. (Please refer to Annex 7 for the document list) • 2 Focus group discussion with 13 people (12 female and 1 male) in Changsha and Beijing including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Direct service providers of social workers, lawyers, and women's federation in Changsha ✓ Implementing staff from Equality and UN Women • Semi structured interview with in total 12 people (all female) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Women living with HIV/AIDS ✓ DV survivors ✓ LBT women ✓ Representatives from Common Language, Media Monitor for Women Network, Women's Network against AIDS at national level in Beijing ✓ Local partners in Hunan, Xi'an, Yunnan and Shenzhen • Please refer to Annex 5 for evaluation instrument |
| Description of sampling | <p>The evaluation did not adopt a random sampling methodology due to the budget and time constraints. 25 respondents were selected to cover diverse stakeholders including implementing organizations, partners in pilot sites, service providers, government, DV victims, women living with HIV/AIDS and LBT women. Respondents were selected mainly based on their availability and</p> |

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| | willingness of participation. Therefore, the evaluation results are not fully representative in this regard. |
| Description of ethical considerations in the evaluation | <p>The evaluation took into the following principles into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary and anonymous principle: The evaluation obtained permission from respondents before any interviews were conducted and the evaluation ensured their anonymity and confidentiality especially for the DV survivors, women living with HIV and the LBT groups. • The evaluator was prepared to provide referrals to existing support and service for female respondent when it is needed. During the evaluation process, no such request was received. • Informed consent: at the beginning of each interview and focus group discussion, the evaluator explained the purpose of the evaluation, how data would be used, and reiterated the principles of voluntary participation and privacy protection.³ |
| Limitations of the evaluation methodology used | <p>The evaluation was conducted by one consultant instead of a team so due to budget and human resource constrains, the project evaluation mainly collected qualitative data as first hand information, and the quantitative data was from desk review. Also because of budget and time limit, the evaluation did not adopt a random sampling and the respondents were chosen based on their availability and willingness of participation. Therefore, the evaluation results are not fully representative in this regard.</p> |

10. Findings and Analysis Per Evaluation Question

| Evaluation Criteria | Effectiveness |
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| Evaluation | To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and |

³ The informed consent statement is: Thanks for agreeing to participate in the project evaluation interview/focus group discussion. The overall objectives of the evaluation are to evaluate the entire project in terms of its effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, and impact, and to generate key lessons and identify promising practices for learning and future improvement. The evaluation results will be documented and circulated among project stakeholders for follow up actions and reference for the future. The interview/focus group discussion will be conducted on an anonymous basis and your name will not be mentioned in the evaluation report, so please feel free to share your point of view and experience of this project. You are free to quit the interview/focus group discussion in the middle of the process if you decide to do so. Please just let me know and I will fully respect your decision. Do you have any questions? (If not, the interview/focus group discussion will start)

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| Question 1 | outputs achieved and how? |
| Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluator | <p>The project achieved its goal, outcomes and outputs as they are specified in the project document.</p> <p>1) The project has increased the capacity of LBT women, women impacted by HIV/AIDS and young people including female DV survivors, on their awareness and knowledge of DV as well as skills in performing advocacy and responding to DV in pilot areas of Beijing, Hunan, Xi'an, Hangzhou, Yunnan, Chengdu and Nanjing in China.</p> <p>Specifically, through various forms such as training, theatre and screening events, information session, toolkit and on line broadcast, the project has increased the LBT community's knowledge on DV and enable them to better identify the nature and type of DV and adopt concrete methods to deal with DV issues. In addition, implemented by the Women's network against AIDS in China, the project targeted HIV positive women including DV survivors due to their HIV status and increased their understanding of the anti DV law, its implication on HIV positive women and the coping strategies. Also the project also engaged local undergraduates and graduates and trained them on China's anti-DV law and basic skills to support DV victims. See evidence a), b),c) d) in below section.</p> <p>2) Through project-generated research and policy recommendations, the project has made the local government stakeholders responsible for implementing the anti-DV law more informed about the needs and interests of DV survivors including those from the LBT and HIV positive women communities. See evidence e),f),g) in below section.</p> <p>3) The project has targeted direct service providers and legal actors, including lawyers, police, judges, doctors, social workers and women's federations and improved their knowledge and skills of handling DV cases for women survivors including those from the LBT and HIV positive women groups. See evidence h) in below section.</p> <p>In addition, under the support of the project, the engaged service providers from different sectors established cooperation during the project and provided a multi sector collaborative response to support DV victims more effectively. See evidence i) in below section.</p> |
| Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team | <p>a) According to the pre and post training test results, the project has built capacity for 115 LBT women in Xi'an and Hangzhou and Beijing by conducting training sessions, theatre and screening events and information session and increased their awareness and knowledge on DV, including understanding of the anti-DV law, nature of DV</p> |

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| <p>to support the response and analysis above</p> | <p>and how to respond to DV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Under the project, Women's Network against AIDS China (WNAC) organized 2 training workshops in Beijing and Kunming for 36 participants from all over the country composed of women living with HIV/AIDS including DV victims and its local chapter leaders who provide service for HIV positive women. According to the pre and post training test conducted by the project team, the training enhanced their understanding of gender equality, the anti DV law, its implication on HIV positive women and how to seek for assistance to respond to DV. The training also provided the local chapter leaders of WNAC on specific methods of supporting DV victims such as offering referral service or applying for restraining order c) According to the pre and post training test conducted by the project team, the project raised awareness for 75 young people in Beijing, Chengdu and Nanjing, including undergraduates, graduates and students from higher secondary schools of DV issues and the anti-DV law by conducting 5 workshops on gender equality and preventing and responding to DV. Young people developed their action plan in the training, for example, after participating in the project activity, one undergraduate in Chengdu established a WeChat⁴ official account and conducted DV related activities in their gender equality association. Two participants of the youth workshop have kept close contact with the Media Monitor for Women Network and started internship with them. They have been responsible for the communications for the network and providing assistance for DV case intervention. d) According to the pre and post training test results, the project has strengthened understanding of DV and anti DV law for 21 female DV survivors by delivering 2 training workshops in Yunnan. e) Under the project support, Equality has conducted an evaluation of the first year of implementation of China's anti-DV law. The report and findings were shared with the All China Women's Federation and also presented at the 4th Marriage and Family Law Practice Forum in which a number of national government departments participated. Equality also carried out an evaluation of the 20-month of implementation of the anti DV law and disseminated findings at the project completion workshop. f) The evaluation together with the report on DV and its implications on LBT women (produced by Common Language) as well as the national survey of DV experience |
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⁴ Wechat is a Chinese social media mobile application software for instant messaging. The official account push feeds to and interact with subscribers.

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| | <p>of HIV positive women and girls(developed by WNAC) provided thorough analysis of gaps of implementation of the DV law, and the barriers the marginalized group face when responding to DV. Findings and recommendations were shared with representatives from the National People's Congress (NPC) to enhance their understanding of the needs of DV survivors and advocate for future policy change.</p> <p>g) 5 capacity building activities such as basic and advanced training sessions have been delivered in Changsha, Shenzhen and Kunming for 232 service providers including lawyers, police, judges, doctors, social workers and women's federations, and improved their knowledge and skills of responding to DV cases. For example, one interviewed social worker told the evaluator that she felt more confident now being supported by the strong technical knowledge provided by the project training and know very clearly the specific steps to respond to DV victims. In general, the service providers responded that the training has considerably strengthened their capacity, they integrated the learnt practical knowledge into their daily work, and also get to know how other functions should work which make the coordinated response more effective.</p> <p>h) In addition, the project also enhanced the service providers' understanding of the needs of the most marginalized groups in the context of DV such as LGBT group and women living with HIV/AIDS. For example, one interviewed staff from social service center reflected that after joining the project she has got to know more about the LGBT community and now fully understand their situation and totally accepted this marginalized group. With the project support and coordinated with other sectors, she later on for the first time dealt with two DV cases for LBT women effectively.</p> <p>i) Under the support of the project, service providers in Hunan from women's federation, lawyers, social workers and community leaders for the first time collaborated with each other and jointly followed up and responded to two DV cases resulted from the victims' sexual orientation in 2017.</p> |
| Evaluation Question 2 | To what extent did the project reach the targeted beneficiaries at the project goal and outcome levels? How many beneficiaries have been reached? |
| Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluator | <p>Through a series of capacity building and service delivery activities, the project successfully reached the following targeted beneficiaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LBT women in Xi'an and Hangzhou • Women living with HIV/AIDS including DV victims from all over the country |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people in Beijing, Chengdu and Nanjing • Female DV survivors from all over the country • Service providers including lawyers, police, judges, doctors, social workers and women's federations <p>See evidence a) to f) in below section.</p> |
| Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above | <p>a) According to the pre and post training test results, 115 LBT women in Xi'an and Hangzhou strengthened their awareness of DV and anti DV law through project capacity building activities such as training workshop, theatre and screening events and information session.</p> <p>b) According to the pre and post training test results, 36 women living with HIV/AIDS including DV victims from all over the country enhanced their understanding of gender equality, anti DV law, DV implication on HIV positive women and how to seek for assistance to respond to DV.</p> <p>c) According to the pre and post training test results, 75 young people in Beijing, Chengdu and Nanjing, including undergraduates, graduates and students from higher secondary schools have increased their understanding of gender equality, gender based violence and methods of preventing and responding to domestic violence</p> <p>d) According to the pre and post training test results, through project capacity building activities, 21 female DV survivors in Yunnan have enhanced their awareness of women's rights, knowledge of DV and gender based violence, approaches to protect themselves and others, and access to justice</p> <p>e) According to the pre and post training test results, 232 service providers including lawyers, police, judges, doctors, social workers and women's federations have been strengthened their capacity of dealing with DV cases and providing support for DV victims</p> <p>f) According to the project record, 160 women survivors of DV have been provided with assistance through project helpline service</p> |
| Evaluation Question 3 | <p>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> |
| Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the | <p>1) Through capacity building and advocacy activities, the project directly reached DV survivors and enhanced their resilience and capacity of combating DV issues and brought positive impact to their lives. See concrete examples a), b), c), d) in below section for detailed and quantitative information.</p> |

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| evaluator | <p>2) The project has enabled the direct service providers, with strengthened knowledge and capacity, to provide improved support to women DV survivors. In addition, given enhanced understanding for the service providers of the situation of the marginalized group, LBT women and HIV positive women are able to access improved quality service. See concrete examples e), f) and h) in below section</p> <p>3) The engaged service providers from different sectors established cooperation during the project and provided a multi sector collaborative response to support DV victims more effectively. See concrete examples g) and h) in below section</p> |
| Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above | <p>a) It was for the first time to provide the specific DV training for women living with HIV/AIDS through WNAC. Two respondent HIV positive women reflected to the evaluator that they were more aware of the responsibilities of different government departments in response to DV and increased their understand of women's rights after participating in the project training. They learnt how to self-protect themselves and how to seek for assistance and realized the importance of establishing alliance to provide mutual support.</p> <p>b) More than half of the DV survivors targeted by this program were from remote and rural area and not aware of the anti DV law and never thought women were protected from violence by legislation. The capacity building activities increased the DV survivors' awareness of anti DV law and helped build network of DV survivors to support each other</p> <p>One interviewed DV victim reflected to the evaluator <i>"...attending these activities made me more confident and brave to leave my violent partner and started my new life. I divorced last Aug, found a new job and bought an apartment on mortgage. Now I live with my son and work for two local NGOs that deal with DV. It also enabled me to respond to such cases and protect myself from violence...With the help of the project staff, I was involved in a Wechat group that was set up by the project and interacted with other women who have similar experience with me. We chat with each other and sometimes share solutions to challenges we have encountered in life..."</i></p> <p>c) The project supported the Purple Ribbon Mum Movement⁵ to hold a press conference to raise their voice and call the public attention to DV issues. The project also helped it to connect to media resources like RNW Orange Umbrella project to make a bigger impact. The project supported the establishment of a network of the Purple</p> |

⁵ Mothers that suffer from DV and are denied from access to their children by their ex partners

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| | <p>Ribbon Mum and now it has expanded to 45 members.</p> <p>d) Supported by the project and Equality, the Purple Ribbon Volunteer Service Station in Fuzhou of Fujian province was founded by a DV survivor and officially registered in Jan 2017. It is currently in operation and provides shelter, psychological support, and legal assistance for DV victims and literacy of anti DV law for community members.</p> <p>e) One interviewed lawyer reflected:</p> <p><i>"I did not really understand DV victims and their situation before when I dealt with DV cases. After participating in the project training especially with detailed skills to address DV at the community level with a gender lens, I am able to have much more effective communications with DV victims now."</i></p> <p><i>"The training made me understand any violence cannot be tolerated. The project enabled me to better screen DV related cases, identify the degree of the violence and take actions accordingly, depending on different type of violence."</i></p> <p>The respondent lawyer said she only dealt with one case before getting trained in the project, and had lots of struggles due to low gender awareness and weak understanding of the nature of DV and DV victim. After engaging in the UNTF project and with enhanced capacity, she started working in the area of DV and has successfully responded to around 50 DV cases including coordinating with the police to request for restraining order.</p> <p>f) With support from the project, the hotline volunteers were offered with guidance and case analysis to improve their knowledge and ability to provide assistance to survivors. In total, 160 cases intervention during the project period were conducted by the hotline including referral service and basic psychological counseling.</p> <p>g) The two training workshops for service providers in Changsha involved practitioners from different functions such as police, lawyers, social workers, women's federation etc. They set up a national WeChat working group and continued to be active in interacting with each other and sharing experience.</p> <p>h) Service providers have increased their awareness of LGBT issues and DV's impact on this particular group through capacity building activities of this project. For example, in collaboration with other sectors, social workers in Hunan Xincheng Marriage Service Centre for the first time successfully responded to two DV cases resulted from the victims' sexual orientation in 2017. For example, in one of the cases, the victim was abused by her natal family when she came out her sexual orientation. Service providers from women's federation, lawyers, social workers and community leaders exchanged idea and jointly followed up and responded to the case. With the help of the service</p> |
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| | <p>providers, the survivor learned how to protect herself and communicate with her parents. Her parents were gradually provided with information to better understand her sexual orientation selection and ultimately came to accept her.</p> |
| Evaluation Question 4 | <p>What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs? How?</p> |
| Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluator | <p>Internal factors that contributed to the effectiveness of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of cooperation among the four implementing organizations; • Strong network and expertise of the implementing organizations in their respective areas; • Legitimacy provided by the UN/UNTF <p>External factors that contributed to the achievement of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of the Anti-Domestic Violence Law in 2016; • Implementation of the Charity Law of the People's Republic of China in 2016; • Increase of the government procurement of social service |
| Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above | <p>a) History of cooperation among the four implementing organizations made them familiar with each other, which contributed to a smooth communication and coordination in this UNTF project</p> <p>b) Strong network and expertise of the implementing organizations in their respective areas enabled them to reach the most vulnerable and marginalized groups as well as resources. For example, Equality was founded on the legacy of the Anti Domestic Violence Network, the biggest Chinese NGO to address DV issues. Media Monitor for Women Network specialized in mobilizing young people and use of new media. Common Language is a professional organization supporting LBT women/Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity and Expression Minority Group (SOGUE) in China. Women's network against AIDS China (WNAC) provides service and support for women living with HIV/AIDS from all over the country.</p> <p>c) Due to the enactment of the INGO Management law in 2016 and the political situation, there was a trend of shrinking international cooperation for NGOs in China. Given the government close inspection, it was difficult for the marginalized group to gather and conduct activities. UN as an inter-governmental organization provided more legitimacy for the project, especially for the marginalized people at the community level and thus mitigated the management risk in this regard.</p> |

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| | <p>d) Enforcement of the Anti Domestic Violence Law in 2016 made government organs accountable and responsible for prevention and intervention of DV. It also gave NGOs more legitimacy and voice of their efforts to combat DV issues. The project started when the DV law was implemented for the first year.</p> <p>e) After the implementation of the Charity Law of the People's Republic of China in 2016, as of April 2017, 500 national NGOs obtained their legal status which was conducive to the growth of DV specialized NGOs and service providers.</p> <p>f) Increase of the government procurement of social service provided more space for grassroots NGOs to grow and more funding opportunities for direct service providers that support DV victims.</p> |
| Evaluation Question 5 | To what extent was the project successful in advocating for legal or policy change? If it was not successful, explain why. |
| Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluator | By disseminating research findings among government officials and submitting policy recommendations to policy makers, the project advocated for an improved implementation of the Anti DV Law and an increased understanding of the needs of the marginalized group when it comes to DV. See concrete advocacy examples in below section. |

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| <p>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above</p> | <p>In 2017, Equality conducted an evaluation of the first year of implementation of the anti-DV law and provided concrete recommendations for government sectors. The report findings were presented at the 4th Marriage and Family Law Practice Forum in which around 200 government functions participated. The Forum was also broadcasted via Wechat group with a participation of 500 people of lawyers, judges, officials from women's federations and department of civil affairs, representatives from the media and academia and etc. Moreover, Common Language released its report on DV's implication on LBT women/SOGUE in China. And WNAC conducted the first national survey of DV experience of HIV positive women and girls and shared the research findings on the World's AIDS day in 2016.</p> <p>All the three report findings and recommendations were shared with representatives from the NPC in March 2017 and advocated for future policy change. Given the absence of an official evaluation from the government, the findings and recommendations have provided critical reference for follow up actions.</p> <p>Under the UNTF support, Equality also carried out an evaluation of the 20-month implementation of the anti DV Law in 2017. Findings and recommendations were disseminated at the project completion workshop. 6 government representatives who attended the workshop indicated they were in a more informed position to implement the DV law.</p> <p>As a result, a total of 82 government officials and legal actors who were informed of the project generated research findings and policy recommendations indicated they would like to utilize them in their future work.</p> <p>Besides, in 2016 Equality was engaged in drafting local implementing regulations in Yunnan province for the National anti DV Law especially on issues related to survivor risk assessments and police warning letters issued to perpetrators.</p> |
| <p>Conclusion</p> | <p>The project effectively reached the targeted beneficiaries as it originally planned and generated positive changes in the lives of targeted female DV survivors including marginalized group of LBT women and women living with HIV through building their resilience and capacity, raising their voice and increasing their access to quality service.</p> |
| <p>Evaluation Criteria</p> | <p>Relevance</p> |
| <p>Evaluation Question 1</p> | <p>To what extent was the project strategy and activities implemented relevant in responding to the needs of women and girls?</p> |

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| Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluator | <p>The project strategy and activities well echoed the needs of female DV survivors especially those from the marginalized groups such as women living with HIV/AIDS and LBT women. Please see qualitative evidence in the below section.</p> |
| Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above | <p>Taking women living with HIV/AIDS as an example, it was found from the evaluation that DV was quite prevalent among women living with HIV/AIDS because of their HIV status, but they encountered substantial difficulties in access to justice and service due to low awareness, lack of enabling environment and quality service.</p> <p>One HIV positive respondent said,</p> <p><i>“Most of the HIV positive women have experience of DV, including economic control but do not know it is a violation of human rights and to whom to turn for help... Lack of economic independence makes HIV positive women more susceptible to DV and lots of them have concerns to seek for support from the police because they are afraid of exposing their HIV status.”</i></p> <p>The project responded to the needs of HIV positive women by raising their awareness of DV and increasing the service providers and government’s understanding of DV implication on women living with HIV/AIDS. For instance, under the project support, it was for the first time to provide the specific DV training for HIV positive women from all over the country. Selected community representatives who participated in the training shared their learning and reflections with other HIV positive women in their local network. Up to now, five local networks have conducted such activities.</p> <p>Similar to the women living with HIV/AIDS, there is also a gap in fulfilling the needs of LBT women in access to DV related service and justice. Physical and psychological violence perpetrated by their natal family or relatives is a big issue, especially when LBT women reveal their sexual orientation or gender identity. Therefore under the project, materials have been developed to help LBT women to better assess their situation and make informed choice of coming out and protect them from DV.</p> <p>Apart from raising awareness of HIV positive women and LBT women on DV and DV law, the project also supported to conduct national survey on DV experience of HIV positive women and LBT women and girls and disseminated the research findings and recommendations to policy makers. See section of “Effectiveness” for more details.</p> <p>In addition, in order to better address the need of HIV positive women and LBT women, the project has also strengthened capacity of the service providers on serving LGBT groups as well as women living with HIV. See section of “Effectiveness” for more</p> |

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| | details. |
| Evaluation Question 2 | To what extent do achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls? |
| Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluator | The gap between the needs of the marginalized group suffering from DV and insufficient services will still exist after the project. The project initiatives and efforts will continue to be closely relevant to the needs of HIV positive women and LBT women in the future. See evidence in below section. |
| Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above | <p>One of the reflections collected from the project evaluation was more support will be needed in the future to continue to build capacity for women living with HIV/AIDS on DV, DV law and specific steps to respond to DV. This project initiated the first DV training for HIV positive women representatives from all over the country and created their awareness of DV law and understanding of DV, but this is just a starting points which need more continuing effort in the future.</p> <p>In addition, the two interviewed HIV positive women especially mentioned the urgent need to create an enabling environment for HIV positive women to get assistance and quality service to combat DV, by strengthening the capacity of different stakeholders including the police, women's federation, social worker, and lawyers in taking into consideration of the status of marginalized group in implementing the DV law.</p> <p>One LBT woman respondent raised the issue in the in-depth interview that although LBT group's understanding on DV law and DV have been increased if compared with that of five years ago, but there is still a large un-targeted group that are not aware of how to recognize DV in their life. So there is still a need in the future to continue to raise awareness among LBT women.</p> <p>Moreover, providing more opportunities for organizations serving marginalized groups to share experience and learning of addressing DV will still be highly relevant in the future.</p> |
| Conclusion | The project strategy and activities addressed the needs of female DV survivors especially those from the marginalized groups such as women living with HIV/AIDS and LBT women. |
| Evaluation Criteria | Efficiency |
| Evaluation Question 1 | How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the Project Document? |
| Response to the | The project in general was implemented and coordinated in an |

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| evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluator | efficient way and has managed to deliver all results as planned in the project document. |
| Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality was the leading organization and responsible for coordinating with all stakeholders. • Ms. Li Yue was the project coordinator in charge of liaising with four implementing partners of Equality, Common Language, Media Monitor for Women Network and WNAC. • Four implementing organizations met quarterly on line or face-to-face to review project progress, share experience, and discuss challenges and coping strategies. • Regular communications between the implementing agencies and UN Women were carried out through Wechat and one annual face-to-face meeting. • Some project implementing staff reflected during the evaluation that it would have been even better if more face-to-face meetings were organized either among four implementing agencies or between UN Women and implementing organizations. • UN Women has provided sufficient support and guidance such as monitoring, finance and reporting. • It was also reflected from the evaluation that UN Women participated in the project activities in Beijing and provided lots of support. Unfortunately UN Women was not able to visit other pilot sites due to short time notice from the implementing organizations, who also often encountered challenges of last minute schedule change given the tight government inspection. |
| Conclusion | The project in general was implemented and coordinated in an efficient way and has managed to deliver all results as planned in the project document. |
| Evaluation Criteria | Impact |
| Evaluation Question 1 | What are the unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project? |
| Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluator | The project was able to collaborate with additional local partner and reached 300 service providers in Shenzhen to build their capacity on DV beyond the project original design. See evidence a) in below section. In addition, the project supported the Purple Ribbon Mothers Movement and helped them to establish and expand its network to 45 members, which was also beyond the project expectation. See evidence b) in below section. |
| Quantitative and/or qualitative | a) Although it was not originally designed as part of the UNTF project, the project team successfully collaborated with Shenzhen Weide Legal Service Centre and conducted the |

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| <p>evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above</p> | <p>below activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOT training for service providers including lawyers, social workers and psychologists • Anti DV lectures targeting 300 lawyers, police, public health sector, social workers and community workers • DV case management. <p>These initiatives particularly enhanced the capacity of a core group of public lawyers and social workers in fully understanding the nature of DV, identifying DV cases and principles of responding to DV. After the capacity building activities, the lawyers and social workers in Shenzhen Weide Legal Service Centre have delivered 20 training sessions to increase the literacy of anti DV law for the public.</p> <p>b) The project supported the Purple Ribbon Mothers to hold their first press conference in 2016 to share their experiences and call authority's attention to issues that DV victim mothers have limited access to custody of their children. Equality also leveraged its network to raise Purple Ribbon Mothers' voice at the launch ceremony of the Orange Umbrella Project of RNW Media. What was beyond the project expectation was the network of the Purple Ribbon Mothers had successfully expanded to 45 members during the project period. What's more, supported by the project and Equality, the Purple Ribbon Volunteer Service Station in Fuzhou of Fujian province was founded by a DV survivor and officially registered.</p> |
| <p>Conclusion</p> | <p>The project generated positive unintended consequences in aspects of extending the project impact to Shenzhen by collaborating with Shenzhen Weide Legal Service Center and expanding the Purple Ribbon Mothers Network through great advocacy effort.</p> |
| <p>Evaluation Criteria</p> | <p>Sustainability</p> |
| <p>Evaluation Question 1</p> | <p>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> |
| <p>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluator</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Through engaging local NGOs that work for marginalized groups, the project strengthened their capacity on addressing DV issues. These NGOs such as WNAC and LGBT communities in Xi'an have identified anti DV as a priority area they would like to continue to work after the project concludes. See examples a) &b) 2) The project has strengthened capacity for DV service providers and was able to maintain the vibrancy for a group of anti DV activists and deepened their connection and network beyond the project by using the new media such as Wechat. The network is expected to outlive the project period. See examples c) &d) |

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| | <p>3) The project supported the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the DV Law from NGOs' perspective and there is a great potential for the M&E become a regular activity in the future. See evidence e)</p> <p>4) With its capacity strengthened by the project, the hotline for DV victims will sustain after the project ends. See details in f)</p> <p>5) In spite of the limited funding from UNTF, the project team used it as a catalyst and successfully leveraged more resources and sought for synergies between different initiatives to make a bigger impact on DV prevention and intervention. See example g)</p> |
| <p>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above</p> | <p>a) Although there is a high prevalence of DV among HIV positive women due to their HIV status, WNAC did not have chance to work in this area until getting UNTF project support. After involving in capacity building activities and with the increased awareness of DV, WNAC has identified the work of prevention of and response to DV for HIV positive women as one of their organizational priorities in the near future. After engaging in the UNTF project in conducting training and national survey on DV impact on women living with HIV/AIDS, it continued to work in this area by utilizing other resources, for example, it delivered booster training and developed toolkit of <i>Response to DV in 5 steps</i>.</p> <p>b) In addition to WNAC, inspired by their involvement in the UNTF project, the community based LGBT organizations have also started to pay attention to DV issues. For example, after attending the DV training, a LGBT NGO in Guangdong province set up its anti DV network and started to provide support to local DV victims.</p> <p>c) After attending the project capacity building activities in Changsha and Hangzhou, participants set up a WeChat group. DV service providers including social workers, lawyers, women's federation etc. as well as anti DV activists continued to share DV resources, latest information, good practices, and discuss challenges and coping strategies via the WeChat group.</p> <p>d) DV survivors who participated in this project also remained in contact with each other as self-support group via their WeChat group and united to take further actions to protect DV victims' rights. For example, after joining the capacity building activities, a number of DV survivors conducted advocacy to call the media and government attention to child custody issues after dissolution of abusive relationship. The network is expected to outlive the project period and continue to support each other and mobilize more collective resources.</p> |

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| | <p>e) The project conducted the evaluation of the first-year as well as the 20-month of implementation of the DV law with dimension of challenges faced by the marginalized groups, which generated significant evidence for follow up actions to improve the implementation of the DV law. This is a good experiment supported by UNTF. NGOs such as Equality has showed strong commitment to continue this practice and make the monitoring and evaluation a regular initiative to advocate for the improvement of the DV law implementation.</p> <p>f) The hotline for DV victims was established by Equality. UNTF project provided funding for the hotline staff to follow up on DV cases and strengthen their capacity. With the project support and promoted by UN Women, the hotline was able to establish its WeChat account and reached a more diversified group. The hotline will continue to be held by Equality and sustain after the project period.</p> <p>g) By utilizing UNTF as a catalyst, the project successfully leveraged more resources and sought for synergies to increase the project impact. For example, additional funding from the Ford Foundation made the final dissemination workshop a larger scale with more diversified participation and enabled the project experience and policy recommendations to reach more stakeholders. UK Embassy supported WNAC to deliver DV training for more HIV positive women particularly from the ethnic minority groups in remote area in Yunnan province. National partner of Shenzhen Weide Legal Service Center provided in kind contribution and trained lawyers on DV and helped the project impact extend to Shenzhen.</p> |
| Conclusion | Through engaging local NGOs that work for marginalized groups and strengthening capacity for direct service providers to respond to DV, the project generated a number of sustained results. |
| Evaluation Criteria | Knowledge Generation |
| Evaluation Question 1 | What are the key lessons learned that can be shared with other practitioners on Ending Violence against Women and Girls? |
| Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluator | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Short project duration (two years) and limited funding (ceiling of USD100,000 for NGO applicant). See details in a) in below section. 2) More communications and interactions needed among implementing organizations and more opportunities need to be created for experience exchange among NGOs working for marginalized groups. See details in b) in below section. 3) In addition to building capacity for marginalized group in addressing DV, an enabling environment still need to be strengthened for women living with HIV/AIDS and LGBT community by engaging multiple stakeholders especially |

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| | <p>the government. See details in c) in below section.</p> <p>4) More innovative methods need to be utilized to deconstruct the concept of DV for youth group and LGBT community. See details in d) in below section.</p> <p>5) Early planning is needed under current political situation. See details in e) in below section.</p> |
| Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above | <p>a) It was reflected by the implementing agencies in the focus group discussion in the evaluation that with the current project strategies and approaches, if the project were granted more budget with a longer duration, it would have been able to achieve more results and generate greater impact. Taking advocacy as an example, the project has conducted evaluation of the implementation of the DV law and carried out research and case study of DV issues of the LBT women and women living with HIV. Research findings and policy recommendations have been widely disseminated and submitted to policy makers within the project timeframe, but more impact particularly that on specific policy and regulation change will clearly take more time.</p> <p>b) Under the project, four implementing agencies collaborated with each other by utilizing their respective expertise to address DV. But it is also reflected in the focus group discussion during the evaluation that the project would have been able to generate more synergies if there were more communications and interactions especially among leadership from the four implementing partners at the strategic level. Meanwhile, the project had good practice of gathering the marginalized groups that work for women living with HIV/AIDS, LGBT and disabled people to share their experience of DV and DV intervention. However, it is still inadequate to meet their needs for more exchange and learning opportunities to work collaboratively on addressing DV issues.</p> <p>c) When working with the marginalized group in combating DV, apart from building their awareness and capacity, there is an urgent need to creating an enabling environment. For example, it was reflected in the in-depth interview by two HIV positive women that there is a need to closely work with the extended family of HIV positive women as well as DV perpetrators when addressing DV in prevention and intervention. Community based organizations working for LGBT groups requested further support to connect to local DV resources and existing quality services when they respond to DV cases. It was also pointed out by both HIV positive women group and LGBT community the challenges to engage local government in addressing DV.</p> <p>d) It was reflected in the in-depth interview by implementing partner that work with youth groups that when engaging youth, more practical and interactive methods need to be further explored to attract their attention to DV/gender based violence issues. One LBT woman respondent indicated in the in-depth interview that a lot of LBT communities have not realized DV as an issue related to their life so it required more innovative way to deconstruct the concept of DV and help people to first identify violence and then prevent and respond</p> |

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| | <p>to it.</p> <p>e) UN Women attended the program activities in Beijing and was not able to conduct field visit to other project sites, due to the short time notice from the implementing partners, who also often encountered challenges of last minute change of schedule given the government close inspection. Therefore, there is a need to conduct early planning for any activities and making contingent plan to respond to the current political situation.</p> |
| Evaluation Question 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? |
| Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluator | <p>1) The project tackled DV issues of the marginalized groups especially LBT women and women living with HIV/AIDS with a right based approach. The project highlighted the unequal gender and power relations and gender issues faced by LBT women and HIV positive women when analyzing their DV experience and their access to justice. Through capacity building and awareness raising on topics of gender equality, DV, GBV and women's rights, the project empowered local NGOs that work for the marginalized group to become active actors and agents of change to combat DV during and beyond the project period. For future replication, the agents of change cultivated by this UNTF project can be used as a catalyst to reach more local NGOs that serve marginalized groups and have not yet worked on DV issues. Future projects can set up network among these NGOs, build their capacity to provide better service to marginalized women who suffer DV/GBV, and raise their voice of advocating for the elimination of violence against marginalized women including LBT women, HIV positive women, women with disability and migrant women etc.</p> <p>See evidence a) in below section.</p> <p>2) Being jointly implemented by four Chinese NGOs, the project has leveraged successfully the network of NGOs which have expertise, interest or potential to combat DV and built strong partnerships of organizations serving marginalized groups to work collaboratively to address DV issues. See examples b) c) &d)</p> |
| Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above | <p>a) LBT women and women living with HIV/AIDS often suffer from DV but have substantial barriers to justice and resources due to their HIV status and sexual orientation. Because of their invisibility and lack of voice, challenges that encountered by the marginalized groups are not paid attention to in China. This project provided tremendous opportunities to experiment and pilot effective approaches to address DV in this particular context. For example, although there is a high prevalence of DV among HIV positive women due to their HIV status, WNAC did not have chance to work in this area until getting UNTF project support. Under the project, they engaged in conducting awareness raising training for HIV positive women representatives from all over the country and carrying out a national survey on DV</p> |

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| | <p>impact on women living with HIV/AIDS. In addition, through engaging local NGOs that work for marginalized groups, the project strengthened their awareness of DV and anti DV Law as well as their capacity of responding to DV issues. These NGOs such as WNAC and LBT communities in Xi'an have identified anti DV as a priority area they will continue to work in the future and have great potential to become agent of change in combating DV.</p> <p>b) Before the project, each organization primarily worked separately on DV issues with inadequate collaboration. United by the UNTF project, these NGOs partnered with each other especially during the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of China's anti DV law. The evaluation report of the first year of implementation of the anti-DV law has been a concrete result. This was the first evaluation report on the implementation of DV law released by China's NGOs. The report would not have been realized if there was no collaboration from NGOs.</p> <p>c) Supported by the project, direct service providers in pilot areas have established collaboration with each other as well as with community-based organizations in combating DV. For example, social workers in Hunan Xinchun Marriage Service Centre for the first time successfully dealt with two DV cases result from the victims' sexual orientation in 2017 by collaborating with Changsha women's federation, lawyers, and community workers. They jointly followed up and responded to the cases and it was the first time for them to conduct a collaborated and coordinated DV intervention by involving service providers from multi sectors.</p> <p>d) In Aug 2017 the project organized a workshop in UN China participated by organizations working on disability, HIV, and LGBT. The workshop shared and discussed DV implications with each of these marginalized groups, challenges they have encountered and coping strategies. All eight UN China agencies that previously worked together to advocate for the anti DV law participated. This was the first time for UN China to work with all three vulnerable groups at the same stage to discuss challenges and intervention approaches of DV. Participants from the marginalized groups gave very positive feedback and responded they benefited a lot from exchanging experience with other groups and were also inspired by each other.</p> |
| Conclusion | <p>The project has good experience of tackling DV issues of the marginalized groups and leveraging successfully the network of NGOs. At the same time, it faced challenges such as inadequate experience exchange among these NGOs.</p> |

| 11. Conclusions | |
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| Evaluation Criteria | Conclusion |
| Overall | <p>The project achieved its outcomes and outputs as they originally planned:</p> <p>Outcome 1: Grassroots activist communities composed of female survivors of DV, including LBT women, women and girls impacted by HIV/AIDS, and young women, have increased capacity to perform sustainable acts of anti-DV advocacy and service coordination in select locations in China by December 2017.</p> <p><i>Output 1.1:</i> Grassroots activist communities increase substantive knowledge of DV in select locations in China by the second quarter of the second year of 2017.</p> <p><i>Output 1.2:</i> Grassroots activists have improved knowledge of and skills in performing advocacy and responding to DV by December 2017.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Local government stakeholders have increased capacities to draft legislative and policy provisions that will enable better protection of women and girl survivors against DV in selected locations by December 2017.</p> <p><i>Output 2.1:</i> Local government and other stakeholders responsible for drafting and implementing DV-related policies are more informed about the needs and interests of DV survivors through project-generated research and policy recommendations.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Legal actors and service providers provide qualified consultation and services to women and girls survivors of DV by December 2017.</p> <p><i>Output 3.1:</i> Direct service providers and legal actors, including lawyers and policymakers, have improved knowledge and skills to handle DV cases.</p> <p><i>Output 3.2:</i> Direct service providers and legal actors, including lawyers and policymakers, have established cooperation with grassroots groups and other community-based organizations in combating DV.</p> |
| Effectiveness | <p>The project effectively reached the targeted beneficiaries as it originally planned and generated positive changes in the lives of targeted female DV survivors including marginalized group of LBT women and women living with HIV through building their resilience and capacity, raising their voice and increasing their access to quality³¹ service.</p> |

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| Relevance | The project strategy and activities addressed the needs of female DV survivors especially those from the marginalized groups such as women living with HIV/AIDS and LBT women. |
| Efficiency | The project in general was implemented and coordinated in an efficient way and has managed to deliver all results as planned in the project document. |
| Sustainability | Through engaging local NGOs that work for marginalized groups and strengthening capacity for direct service providers to respond to DV, the project generated a number of sustained results. |
| Impact | The project generated positive unintended consequences in aspects of extending the project impact to Shenzhen by collaborating with Shenzhen Weide Legal Service Center and expanding the Purple Ribbon Mothers Network through great advocacy effort. |
| Knowledge generation | The project has good experience of tackling DV issues of the marginalized groups and leveraging successfully the network of NGOs. At the same time, it faced challenges such as inadequate experience exchange among these NGOs. |

12. Recommendations

| Evaluation Criteria | Recommendations | Relevant stakeholders | Suggested Timeline(if relevant) |
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| Overall | Select 1-2 pilots to replicate and upscale the current project model and build alliance of NGOs working for marginalized group to address DV collaboratively | Implementing organizations | First 1-2 month at the future project design phase |
| Effectiveness | Build capacity for NGOs that serve marginalized groups on monitoring, evaluation and reporting by conducting activities in forms of face to face training workshop, online webinar, experience sharing meetings etc.; further strengthen their capacity on advocacy and communications skills of engaging the government | Implementing organizations | During the future project implementation phase |
| | Utilize more innovative methods such as exhibitions, movie, drama, songs, literature, cartoons etc. to deconstruct concept of DV for youth group and LGBT community | Implementing organizations | During the future project implementation phase when designing awareness raising materials for youth and LGBT groups |
| | Continue to strengthen an enabling environment for women living with HIV/AIDS and LGBT community by engaging multiple stakeholders especially the government and the media and raise their gender sensitivity in DV issues. For example, carry out regular awareness raising training for media practitioners on how to cover DV related news stories in a gender sensitive way considering the rights and status of the marginalized groups | Implementing organizations | During the future project implementation phase |
| Sustainability | Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the DV law on a regular basis especially the DV implications on marginalized groups | Implementing organizations | Conduct the evaluation at a yearly basis |
| Knowledge generation | Create more exchange and interaction opportunities for | Implementing organizations | During the future project |

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| | NGOs working for marginalized groups such as LGBT, women living with HIV/AIDS, people with disability to enable learning and experience sharing | | implementation phase |
|--|---|--|----------------------|

13. Annex

Annex 1. Final Version of Terms of Reference (TOR) of the evaluation

Terms of Reference

Project Evaluation: “Promoting Justice for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence in China”

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Job Code Title: | National consultant |
| Type of | ConsultantContract Contract Contract |
| Location: | Beijing, China (with travel to project sites) |
| Duration of Contract: | 20 working days spread over 20 October 2017 – 15 January 2018 |
| Start Date: | 20 October, 2017 |
| Proposal/CV | Please see section VII. see section VII. |
| Application Deadline: | 8 October 2017 |

I. Background and Context

Domestic and gender-based violence are serious problems in Chinese society, impacting up to one-third of all Chinese families and at least half of all Chinese women. Government intervention efforts have primarily focused on children and married women. This approach overlooks the fact that a substantial portion of domestic violence (“DV”) survivors also belong to other vulnerable groups, including women with HIV/AIDS and lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (LBT) women. LBT and HIV/AIDS advocates report that the stigma and discrimination affecting these groups often impedes access to legal interventions and social services, making these populations particularly susceptible to long-term, unreported abuse. The prevalence of these forms of violence indicate that significant deficiencies exist within the current system that prevent survivors of violence from (a) empowering themselves to advocate for their rights to live a violence-free life, and (b) also prevent service providers and legal actors from being able to provide assistance and intervention, including in the form of fully informed legislation and policies. Both of these major challenges have been further highlighted when the first national Anti-Domestic Violence Law in China, which was passed during project implementation in March 2016, revealed that policymakers still lack a full understanding of the rights, needs, and interests of these vulnerable and marginalized groups.

To respond to these challenges, Equality Women’s Rights Organization (“Equality”) and several other Chinese grassroots NGOs applied for funding from the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund). Under this program, Equality and several other grassroots Chinese NGOs collaborated to empower survivors, engage policymakers, and train service providers to better address the needs of survivors of domestic and gender-based violence from minority groups. This program, entitled “Promoting Justice for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence in China,” was formally initiated in January 2016 and is scheduled to conclude in December 2017.

Program description:

The project sought to empower women and girl survivors of domestic and gender-based violence to be educated in and advocate for their rights, and gain access to sorely needed legal assistance and social services that will allow them to live violence-free lives.

In particular, this project focused on identifying and empowering women and girls from marginalized and vulnerable communities, such as LBT women, women with HIV/AIDS, and young women. To strengthen the mechanisms for assistance available this project also included a component to inform policymakers and government stakeholders about the rights, interest, and needs of these communities of survivors, to better inform the drafting and implementation of important new legislation on domestic violence and improve the implementation of preexisting policies. Finally, the program sought to train legal actors, government stakeholders, and direct service providers in best practices for intervention in cases of domestic and gender-based violence, especially multi-sectoral coordinated approaches to action.

Program Goal:

- Female survivors of domestic violence (DV), including Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender(LBT) women, women and girls impacted by HIV/AIDS, and young women, are empowered to advocate for their rights and engage in efforts to better inform DV laws and policies in select location in China by December 2017.

Program Outcomes:

1. Grassroots activist communities composed of female survivors of DV, including LBT women, women and girls impacted by HIV/AIDS, and young women, have increased capacity to perform sustainable acts of anti-DV advocacy and service coordination in select locations in China by December 2017.
2. Local government stakeholders have increased capacities to draft legislative and policy provisions that will enable better protection of women and girl survivors against DV in selected locations by December 2017.
3. Legal actors and service providers provide qualified consultation and services to women and girls survivors of DV by December 2017.

The expected outputs to be achieved during the two years of this program are as follows:

Outcome 1:

Output 1.1: Grassroots activist communities increase substantive knowledge of DV in select locations in China by the second quarter of the second year of 2017.

Output 1.2: Grassroots activists have improved knowledges of and skills in performing advocacy and responding to DV by December 2017.

Outcome 2:

Output 2.1: Local government and other stakeholders responsible for drafting and implementing DV-related policies are more informed about the needs and interests of DV survivors through project-generated research and policy recommendations.

Outcome 3:

Output 3.1: Direct service providers and legal actors, including lawyers and policymakers, have improved knowledge and skills to handle DV cases.

Output 3.2: Direct service providers and legal actors, including lawyers and policymakers, have established cooperation with grassroots groups and other community-based organizations in combating DV.

Program Strategies:

To achieve the identified outputs and outcomes, the program used strategies including adoption of a rights-based approach to advocacy; encouraging multi-sectoral collaboration; and empowering marginalized groups. Key activities included conducting legislative advocacy surrounding the Anti-DV Law and subsequent implementing

regulations; trainings to build the capacity of service providers, legal actors, and government stakeholders in the selected project sites; and community mobilization and public education campaigns to improve the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of community members towards the target direct beneficiaries. To respect, protect, and fulfill women's human rights provided under CEDAW, the program worked to raise women's awareness of their rights, to conduct advocacy activities targeting policy decision-makers and legislators, and to improve the abilities of service providers to deliver quality care to survivors.

The program's activities took place in several locations in China, including:

- Changsha, Hunan Province;
- Kunming, Yunnan Province;
- Chengdu, Sichuan Province;
- Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province; and
- Beijing Municipality.

II. Evaluation purpose

The overall purpose of this evaluation is to provide a solid assessment of the project's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability, defined as follows:

- **Relevance:** Extent to which the expected results are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, global priorities, UN Women's mandate, comparative advantage, and partners' and donors' policies.
- **Effectiveness:** Extent to which the project outputs/outcomes were achieved, including coordination, management and institutional structure of the project implementation.
- **Efficiency:** Measures of the project delivery (monitoring and indicators) and how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted to results.
- **Sustainability:** The probability of continued long-term benefits from the project results.
- **Impact:** Change/progress in lives of women and girls suffering violence and possible change/progress in mind set of different stakeholders throughout the project implementation in contributing to transformational change for gender equality and women's empowerment.

The evaluator will provide a series of recommendations and proposals for improving project design and management structure, as well as strategic approaches, in order to inform decisions concerning similar programs and projects in the future for Equality (as well as the UN Trust Fund and UN Women).

III. Evaluation objectives and scope

The scope of the evaluation is limited to the project implemented over the past two years (January 2016 – December 2017) and the total budget of USD \$99,700.

The evaluation will focus on program achievements at the outcome level, assess program impact against its original design, and identify key successes, lessons, and experiences arising during project implementation. The evaluation will also assess the management and coordination structure of the project and analyze its benefits and shortcomings against the achievements and impact of the project.

The final evaluation of the project is to be conducted externally by an independent national consultant, preferably located in Beijing. The evaluation will be conducted for 20 working days over October 2016 to February 2017.

The evaluator will conduct field research on the program impact and related developments in Beijing; Changsha, Hunan Province; and Chengdu, Sichuan Province.

The evaluation will take into consideration the impact of the program on the following beneficiary and stakeholder groups:

- Primary beneficiaries: women and girl survivors of domestic and gender violence; LBT women and girls; women and girls living with HIV/AIDS; and young women activists.
- Government stakeholders: Government officials, Women's Federation employees, and policymakers.
- Direct service providers: Individuals directly providing services to survivors of domestic and gender-based violence, and employees of civil society and other groups that facilitate the work of direct service providers.

Objectives of the Evaluation:

The overall objectives of the evaluation are to:

- a. To evaluate the entire project in terms of its effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, and impact, with a strong focus on assessing the results at the outcome and project goals.
- b. To generate key lessons and identify promising practices for learning.

IV. Evaluation Key Questions

The consultant should be guided but not limited to the scope of the evaluation questions listed below. The consultant should raise and address any other relevant issues that may emerge during the evaluation:

| Evaluation Criteria | Key Questions |
|---------------------|---|
| Relevance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs achieved and how? • To what extent did the project reach the targeted beneficiaries at the project goal and outcome levels? How many beneficiaries have been reached? • 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. • What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs? How? • To what extent was the project successful in advocating for legal or policy change? If it was not successful, explain why. • In case the project was successful in setting up new policies and/or laws, is the legal or policy change likely to be institutionalized and sustained? |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Effectiveness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent was the project strategy and activities implemented relevant in responding to the needs of women and girls? • To what extent do achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls? |
| Efficiency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the Project Document? |
| Impact | a) What are the unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project? |
| Sustainability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? |
| Knowledge Generation | <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> |

V. Methods and Processes

Methodology:

The evaluation will be based on gender and human rights principles, as defined in the UN Women Evaluation Policy. The evaluation will be conducted in accordance with UN Women evaluation guidelines and UNEG Norms, Standards, Ethical Guidelines, Code of Conduct for Evaluations and Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations in the UN System.

The evaluation will be a transparent and participatory process involving relevant stakeholders and partners at local levels. These are including but not limited to: Equality (NGO) staff, partners, community workers, and/or women who are survivors of domestic violence if appropriate as well as other stakeholder such as UN Women and UN Trust Fund.

The evaluation will examine all the relevant documents of the project, including the project document and the Results and Resources Framework, annual work plans, 6 monthly progress reports and any knowledge products produced in the framework of the project.

The evaluation methodology should be devised and recommended by the external evaluator in the Inception Report, following the desk review of related documents and discussions with stakeholders – but it is likely to employ mixed methods for data collection. The evaluation will have two levels of analysis and validation of information:

- *Level 1:* A desk review of information sources, such as, but not limited to: project documentation, work plans, roles and responsibilities, partnership agreements, progress reports, mission reports, technical products developed, data collected, and any important correspondence between key parties.
- *Level 2:* In-depth analysis of the project both by qualitative and quantitative data collection. This will involve visits to selected project sites in Beijing and

Changsha out of three provinces where the project has been implemented, and will employ a number of evaluation methods ranging from document reviews, interviews, focus group discussions, surveys, observations.

Evaluation process:

The evaluation will look at the progress made towards the results of the project and communicate lessons learned and any recommendations for future projects by Equality and partners. The entire process will take place over a period of October 2017 to Feb 2018, in which collection of field data should be completed over a period of 1 month from the start of data collection.

The evaluation should include the following steps:

Step 1: Desk review: Key documents, reports, policy papers

The evaluator will attend an inception meeting where orientation on project objectives will be offered, as well as on progress made. At this stage of the evaluation, the evaluator will have the chance to speak with NGO staff, as well as with selected stakeholder representatives. The evaluator will be given key project documentation for review. The inception meeting, desk review of key project documents (e.g. project documentation, contracts, agreements, progress reports, mission reports, etc.), and key stakeholder interviews to understand the scope of the evaluation - will be held to inform the drafting of the inception report. This stage of the process can be home-based.

Step 2: Inception report

The draft Inception Report should be submitted, with methodology and evaluation design, to Equality and its Evaluation Task Manager/Core Reference Group consists of UN Women, the UN Trust Fund and local stakeholders and partners, for review and comments. The Inception Report will then be finalized based on feedback received. The Inception Report should include final evaluation questions, identified stakeholders for interviews and discussions, and the methodology of the evaluation.

Step 3: Data collection (mixed-methods)

The evaluator will conduct interviews and meetings in Beijing NGO staff, partners and stakeholders (including UN Women) on how stakeholders view the project. Information and data from project staff at national and local levels, documentation, surveys (pre- and post-training survey) and stakeholder interviews and group discussions are used to determine plausibility of the project model, i.e. to the extent it is properly implemented, sufficiently developed, and activities appropriate, to reasonably predict that the project is contributing to the stated results, with a particular emphasis on output level results. This data collection will include both in-country, face-to-face and/or virtual (telephone, video conferencing) interviews.

The evaluator will conduct field visit to selected project provinces. A short and simple questionnaire should be complemented by focus group discussion at the field level to collect data facts and information from the implementing partners and beneficiaries for in-depth insights of the project effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. In the selected project sites, the evaluator will:

- Attend an initial briefing meeting with all local participating organizations and departments;
- Meet relevant local key partners;
- Visit project county/communities in the project provinces according to the detailed schedule and meet relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries; and
- Hold a debriefing meeting with local participating partners.

Step 4: Data analysis and synthesis

Collected data should be analyzed, and the Analysis Framework should be clearly explained in the report and also shared during the inception phase.

Step 5: Sharing of preliminary findings

The evaluator will share preliminary findings and recommendations with local stakeholders and partners at the end of the field visit. The evaluator will draft the report and present the initial report to a group with representatives from Equality and its Evaluation Task Manager/Core Reference Group consists of UN Women, the UN Trust Fund and key stakeholders.

Step 6: Report writing

The evaluator makes conclusions and recommendations. Conclusions and recommendations are drawn from the data. The evaluator is encouraged to guard against validity threats, such as personal bias.

Step 7: Sharing of draft report

The evaluator finalizes a draft report and share the draft report to stakeholders to validate information. The report structure should follow UNEG's evaluation report guidance. Equality and its Evaluation Task Manager/Core Reference Group consists of UN Women, the UN Trust Fund and local stakeholders and partners will review the report as part of quality assurance.

Step 8: Finalization of the Report

The evaluator will finalize the report. Recommendations will be drafted for Management Response.

Step 9: Dissemination of Report

Equality, together with UN Women will develop a dissemination and utilization plan following the finalization of the Evaluation Report.

Equality and its Evaluation Task Manager will be responsible for providing logistic support. Detailed itinerary will be developed in consultation with the consultant and UN Women.

Timeframe / Work plan: in the attachment.

The timeframe (tentative) for 20 working days for evaluator spread across the period of 20 October 2017 to 28 February 2018.

VI. Evaluation Ethics

Evaluator will be conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in both UNEG Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System and by the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation'. These documents will be attached to the contract. Evaluator is required to read the Norms and Standards and the guidelines and ensure a strict adherence to it, including

- Guarantee the safety of respondents and the research team.
- Apply protocols to ensure anonymity and confidentiality of respondents.
- Select and train the research team on ethical issues.
- Provide referrals to local services and sources of support for women that might ask for them.

- Ensure compliance with legal codes governing areas such as provisions to collect and report data, particularly permissions needed to interview or obtain information about children and youth.
- Store securely the collected information.

The evaluator must consult with the relevant documents as relevant prior to development and finalization of data collection methods and instruments. The key documents include (but not limited to the following):

- World Health Organization (2003). Putting Women First: Ethical and safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women.
www.who.int/gender/documents/violence/who_fch_gwh_01.1/en/index.html
- Jewkes, R., E. Dartnall and Y. Sikweyiya (2012). Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on the Perpetration of Sexual Violence. Sexual Violence Research Initiative. Pretoria, South Africa, Medical Research Council. Available from www.svri.org/Ethicalrecommendations.pdf
- Research violence against women: A practical guide for researchers and activists November 2005
http://www.path.org/publications/files/GBV_rvaw_complete.pdf
- World Health Organization (WHO), 'Ethical and safety recommendations for researching documenting and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies' 2007,
http://www.who.int/gender/documents/OMS_Ethics&Safety10Aug07.pdf

VII. Deliverables and timeline

The deliverables of the evaluator are as follows:

1. **Inception Report:** The inception report should follow the TOR provided by the UN Trust Fund and detail the evaluator's understanding of what is being evaluated and why, showing how each evaluation question will be answered by way of: proposed methods; proposed sources of data; and data collection procedures. The inception report should also include an evaluation matrix, proposed schedule of tasks, activities and deliverables.
2. **Preliminary Findings:** The evaluator shall share initial findings and recommendations with Equality and its Evaluation Task Manager/Core Reference Group consists of UN Women, the UN Trust Fund and local stakeholders and partners.
3. **Draft Reports:** Report structure should follow the UN Trust Fund guidance
4. **Review to validate data and provide feedback comments:** Equality and its Evaluation Task Manager/Core Reference Group consists of UN Women, the UN Trust Fund and local stakeholders and partners should make share for sharing draft report with local partners to validate data and provide feedback to the draft report at a timely manner.
5. **Final Report:** The final report will follow UN Trust Fund Guidance, and be submitted in soft copy in English.

Note: All process should be guided by UNEG's guidance on human rights and gender equality in evaluation: <http://uneval.org/document/detail/1616>

The timeline of the process

| | Deliverables | Items | No. of working days | Deliverable Deadline |
|---|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Inception Report | Inception meetings with Equality and UN Women, desk review and drafting inception report with evaluation methodology | 3 | 25-Oct |
| | | Review of inception report by Equality and UN Women | | 30 Oct |
| | | Finalization of inception report | 1 | 31-Oct |
| 2 | Draft Evaluation Report | Data collection: trip to Changsha and Beijing. Meetings with stakeholders in Beijing | 5 | 15 Nov |
| | | Prepare draft report and presentation of preliminary findings to Equality and UN Women | 5 | 28 Nov |
| | | Submit 1st draft report, which summarizes key findings and recommendations to Equality, EAW TF and UN Women | 3 | 30 Nov |
| 3 | Final Evaluation Report | Review 1st draft report by Equality and UN Women | | 8 Dec |
| | | Submit 2nd draft report | 1 | 13 Dec. |
| | | Review 2nd draft report by Equality, EAW TF and UN Women | | 29 Dec |
| | | Finalization and submission of final report in English | 2 | 10-Jan |

VIII. Management arrangement

The evaluator will work in close collaboration and consultation with UN Women China and project management structure as per the table below:

| Name of Group | Roles and Responsibilities | Actual Name of the staff responsible |
|----------------------|--|---|
| Evaluator | External evaluator to conduct an external evaluation based on the contractual agreement and the Terms of Reference, and under the day-to-day supervision of the Equality and its Evaluation Task Manager | |
| Evaluator Task | Someone from the grantee organization, | |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Manager | <p>such as project manager and/or M&E officer to manage the entire evaluation process under the overall guidance of the senior management, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead the development and finalization of the evaluation TOR in consultation with key stakeholders and the senior management; • Manage the recruitment of the external evaluator; • Lead the collection of the key documents and data to be share with the evaluators at the beginning of the inception stage; • Liaise and coordinate with the evaluator, the reference group, the commissioning organization and the advisory group throughout the process to ensure effective communication and collaboration; • Provide administrative and substantive technical support to the evaluator and work closely with the evaluator throughout the evaluation; • Lead the dissemination of the report and following up activities after finalization of the report | |
| Commissioning organization | Senior management of the organization who commissions the evaluation (grantee)-responsible for: 1) allocating adequate human and financial resources for the evaluation;2) guiding the evaluation manager; 3) preparing responses to the recommendations generated by the evaluator. | |
| Reference Group | Include primary and secondary beneficiaries, partners and stakeholders of the project who provide necessary information to the evaluator and to reviews the draft report for quality assurance | |
| Advisory Group | Must include a focal point from the UN Women Regional Office and the UN Trust Fund Portfolio Manager to review and comment on the draft TOR and the draft report for quality assurance and provide technical support if need. | |

Timeline of the entire evaluation process

| Stage of Evaluation | Items | Responsible | No. of working days | Deliverable Deadline |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| Preparation Stage | Prepare and finalize the TOR with key stakeholders | Commissioning and evaluation tasks manager | | 30-Sep |
| | Compiling key documents and existing data | | | 15-Oct |
| | Recruitment of external evaluators | | | 20-Oct |
| Inception Stage | Briefings of evaluators to orient the evaluators | Evaluation task manager | 0.5 | 23Oct |
| | Desk review of key documents | Evaluation Team | 0.5 | 24-Oct |
| | Finalizing the evaluation design and methods | Evaluation Team | 0.5 | 26 Oct |
| | Submit an inception report | Evaluation Team | 1 | 31 Oct |
| | Review Inception Report and provide feedback | Evaluation Task Managers, Reference Group and Advisory Group | | 30 Oct |
| | Submitting final version of inception report | Evaluation Team | 1.5 | 31 Oct |
| Data Collection and Analysis stage | | | | |
| | In-country technical mission for data collection (visits to the field, interview, questionnaires, etc.) | Evaluation Team | 5 | 15 Nov |
| Synthesis and reporting stage | Analysis and interpretation of findings and presentation of preliminary findings at Project workshop on 28 Nov. | Evaluation Team | 5 | 28 Nov |
| | Preparing a draft report | Evaluation Team | 3 | 30 Nov- |
| | Review of the draft report with key stakeholders for quality assurance | Evaluation Task Manager, Reference Group, Commissioning Organization Senior management, and Advisory Group | | 8-Dec |
| | Consolidate comments from all the groups and submit the consolidated comments to evaluation team | Evaluation Task Manager | | 11-Dec |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|--------|
| | Incorporating comments and revising the evaluation report | Evaluation Team | 3 | |
| | Submission of the final report | Evaluation Team | | 10 Jan |
| | Final review and approval of report | Evaluation Task Manager, Reference Group, Commissioning Organization Senior management, and Advisory Group | | 10-Jan |
| Dissemination and follow up | Publishing and distributing the final report | Commissioning organization led by evaluation manager | | 20-Jan |
| | Prepare management responses to the key recommendations of the report | Senior management of commissioning organization | | 30-Jan |
| | Organize learning events (to discuss key findings and recommendations, use the finding for planning of following year, etc) | Commissioning organization | | 1-Feb |

IX. Personnel / Qualifications

The evaluator should be one national consultant to conduct the evaluation process and produce deliverables. The team consultant will consult with the national expert on division of labor for specific tasks, but retain the overall responsibility for delivering expected deliverables and evaluation results with the support of the national expert.

An application for a national evaluator is highly desirable. Beijing-based applications will be prioritized. The evaluator team should clearly detail roles and responsibilities, and the number of days each member shall work. CV must be attached, with at least two references. Sample of previous work should be included, and they will be asked for during assessment of proposals. A cover letter confirming availability for the task and the daily consulting rate requested should be included in the application package.

Qualifications for a National evaluator serving as the evaluator:

- At minimum, a Master's Degree in social sciences, evaluation, development studies, gender studies, law studies, sociology, or political science;
- At least five years of experience in participating in project evaluations with gender-responsive evaluations;
- Experience with projects and/or evaluations on gender based violence, especially domestic violence;
- Excellent English and Chinese drafting and writing skills to produce and present concise and analytical reports and communicate clearly with evaluation stakeholders
- Excellent understanding and commitment to UN Women's mandate;
- Previous experience of working with the UN, with experience working in China is a distinct advantage;

- Display of integrity, by modelling the UN's values and ethical standards;
- Cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality, and age sensitivity and adaptability.

X. Budget

| M&E | Description of budget Items | Budget |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| | External M&E | |
| | Local consultant allowance | 2000 |
| | Transportation fee for the external evaluators(flight tickets) | 1500 |
| | Accommodation for the external evaluators | 480 |
| | Meal for external evaluator | 300 |
| | Transportation allowance for the local interviewees (survivors) | 300 |
| | Material printing | 60 |
| | Total | 4640 |

XI. Annex

1) Key stakeholders and partners to be consulted

Name Organization Contact Information

Guo Ruixiang UN WOMEN ruixiang.guo@unwomen.org
Wang Qing UN WOMEN qing.wang@unwomen.org
Yuan Wenli Women' s Network Against-Aids China yuanwenli2015@outlook.com
Li Furui Media Monitor for Women Network free19890623@gmail.com
Fang Pingping Common Language trim.tongyu@gmail.com

2) Documents to be consulted

- 1) Relevant national strategy documents
- 2) Strategic and other planning documents (e.g. Project documents and the Results and Resources Framework)
- 3) Baseline data of the project (i.e. results monitoring plan and baseline report)
- 4) Monitoring plans, indicators, and summary of the monitoring data
- 5) Progress and annual reports of the project
- 6) Reports from previous evaluation of the project and/or the organization)
- 7) Required structure for the inception report (see the 4.3 of UNTF Baseline and Evaluation Guide)

- 8) Required structure for the evaluation report (see the 4.4 of UNTF Baseline and Evaluation Guide)

Annex 2. Evaluation Matrix

| Evaluation Criteria | Evaluation Questions | Indicators | Data Source and Data Collection Methods |
|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Effectiveness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs achieved and how? To what extent did the project reach the targeted beneficiaries at the project goal and outcome levels? How many beneficiaries have been reached? 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 | <p>All indicators against project goal, outcomes and output listed in project document</p> <p>Indicators against project goals and outcomes listed in project document</p> <p>Indicators against project goals and outcomes listed in project document</p> | <p>Desk review of project reports, monitoring plan and project product</p> <p>Interview and focus group discussions with beneficiaries, stakeholders, project partners and implementation team</p> <p>Desk review of project progress reports, monitoring plan, pre and post training survey, follow up interview report with participants</p> <p>Interview and focus group discussions with beneficiaries</p> <p>Interview and focus group discussions with beneficiaries</p> <p>Desk review of progress reports, follow up interview with participants</p> |

| | | | |
|-----------|--|--|---|
| | <p>project? Why? What are the key changes in the lives of those women and/or girls? Please describe those changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs? How? • To what extent was the project successful in advocating for legal or policy change? If it was not successful, explain why. | <p>Number of factors identified by the stakeholders affecting the project positively/adversely</p> <p>Changed perspectives of stakeholders regarding the necessary legislative and policy changes in order to reflect the needs and interests of survivors of DV and their commitment to act.</p> <p>Number of resources created educating stakeholders on the needs and interests of survivors of domestic and gender-based violence.</p> | <p>Interview and focus group discussions with stakeholders, partners, and project implementation team</p> <p>Desk review of project reports, publications, media coverage</p> <p>Interview and focus group discussions with stakeholders, partners, and project implementation team</p> |
| Relevance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent was the project strategy and activities implemented relevant in responding to the needs of women and girls? | Indicators against project goals and outcomes listed in project document | Interview and focus group discussions with beneficiaries, stakeholders, partners, and project implementation team |

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent do achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls? | Number of approaches/activities expected by stakeholders having continued impact on beneficiaries in the future | Interview and focus group discussions with key stakeholders, partners, and project team |
| Efficiency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the Project Document? | Indicators against project goals and outcomes listed in project document | Interview with partners and project team |
| Impact | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project? | Number of approaches/activities described by stakeholders having impact beyond their expectation during the project lifecycle | Interview and focus group discussions with beneficiaries, stakeholders, project partners and implementation team |
| Sustainability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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? | Number of strategies/activities described by stakeholders to function beyond project lifecycle. | Interview and focus group discussions with beneficiaries, stakeholders, project partners and implementation team |
| Knowledge Generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key lessons learned that can be shared with other practitioners on Ending Violence against Women and Girls? Are there any promising practices? If yes, what are they and how can these promising practices be | <p>Number of approaches/activities described by stakeholders as particularly ineffective during the project lifecycle.</p> <p>Number of approaches/activities described by stakeholders as particularly effective during the project</p> | <p>Interview and focus group discussions with key stakeholders, partners, and project team</p> <p>Interview and focus group discussions with key stakeholders, partners, and project team</p> |

| | | | |
|--|---|------------|--|
| | replicated in other projects and/or in other countries that have similar interventions? | lifecycle. | |
|--|---|------------|--|

Annex 3 Final version of Results Monitoring Plan

| 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 Please provide actual baseline data per indicator | E. Timeline of baseline data collection For each indicator listed in column B, when was BASELINE data collected? Please specify month/year. | F. Endline Data Please provide actual endline data per indicator | G. Timeline of endline data collection For each indicator listed in column B, when was endline data collected? Please specify month/year. |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| Project Goal: Female survivors of domestic violence (DV), including Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender (LBT) women, women and girls impacted by HIV/AIDS, and young women, are empowered to advocate for their rights and engage in efforts to better inform DV laws and policies in select locations in China by December 2017. | Indicator 1: Types of changes in the quality of services made available to women and girl survivors of DV to assist them in accessing justice and/or responding to violence, including through the project helpline. | Pre- and post-event surveys and interviews of individuals trained through the program. | N/A | | Increased quality of service provided by hotline, lawyers, police, judges, doctors, social workers and women's federations | Dec 2017 |
| | Indicator 2: Number of government stakeholders in project locations | Pre- and post-event surveys of government and legal actors | N/A | | 10 | Dec 2017 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|-----|--|---|----------|
| | indicating intention to incorporate project research findings into laws, policies, or regulations governing DV to better protect women and girls. | trained through the program; analysis of new policies emerging in program locations, if any. | | | | |
| | Indicator 3: Number of women and girls trained in coordinating services to survivors of DV, training government and legal actors, and/or performing policy advocacy. | Interviews and surveys of program participants | N/A | | 226 | Dec 2017 |
| Outcome 1: Grassroots activist communities composed of female survivors of DV, including LBT women, women and girls impacted by HIV/AIDS, and young women, have increased capacity to perform sustainable acts of anti-DV advocacy and service coordination in select locations in China by December 2017. | Indicator 1: Number of action plans created to guide grassroots organizations' anti-DV advocacy initiatives. | Review of action plans created through the course of the project. | N/A | | 40 | Dec 2017 |
| | Indicator 2: Number of activities performed by grassroots activist communities beyond those supported by the project. | Interviews and surveys of project participants, including DV survivors who benefited from follow-on activities. | N/A | | 3 | Dec 2017 |
| | Indicator 3: Increased access to resources on domestic and gender-based violence developed through the program. | Analysis of resource distribution reports. | N/A | | Over 6,000 people accessed news reports regarding the Inaugural Anti-DV Law report published by Equality. | Dec 2017 |
| Outcome 2: Local government stakeholders have increased capacities to draft legislative and policy | Indicator 4: Changed perspectives of stakeholders regarding the necessary legislative and policy changes in order to reflect the | Follow-on interviews with stakeholders participating in program activities. | N/A | | 82 government officials and legal actors were informed of the project generated research findings and policy recommendations and indicated they would like to | Dec 2017 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----|--|--|----------|
| provisions that will enable better protection of women and girls survivors against DV in select locations by December 2017. | needs and interests of survivors of DV and their commitment to act. | | | | utilize them in their future work | |
| | Indicator 5: Number of resources created educating stakeholders on the needs and interests of survivors of domestic and gender-based violence. | Program-generated reports and other documents. | N/A | | 4 | Dec 2017 |
| Outcome 3: Legal actors and service providers provide quality consultations and services to women and girl survivors of DV in select locations by December 2017. | Indicator 6: Changed perspectives of DV survivors regarding the quality of services received through program activities, including the helpline. | Interviews and surveys with willing survivors receiving program support. | N/A | | 160 women survivors of DV have been provided with assistance through project helpline service. | Dec 2017 |
| | Indicator 7: Changed perspectives of targeted service providers regarding the possibility to translate into practice the knowledge on DV gained through project implementation | Follow-on interviews and surveys of project participants. | N/A | | 232 service providers including lawyers, police, judges, doctors, social workers and women's federations improved their knowledge and skills of responding to DV cases | Dec 2017 |

Annex 4 Beneficiary Data Sheet

| | The number of beneficiaries reached | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Beneficiary group | At the project goal level | At the outcome level |
| Female domestic workers | | |
| Femake migrant workers | | |
| Female political activists/human rights defenders | | |
| Female sex workers | | |
| Female refugees/internally displaced/asylum seekers | | |
| Indigenous women/from ethnic groups | | |
| Lesbian,bisexual,transgender | 115 | 120 |
| Women and girls in general | 86 | 95 |

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Women/girls with disabilities | | 5 | 5 |
| Women/girls living with HIV/AIDS | | 89 | 88 |
| Women/girls survivors of violence | | 149 | 206 |
| Women prisoners | | | |
| Others(specify) | | | |
| Primary Beneficiary Total | | 444 | 514 |
| | | | |
| Civil Society organizations(including NGOs) | Number of institution reached | NA | 15 |
| | Number of individual s reached | NA | |
| Community-based groups/members | Number of groups reached | NA | 3 |
| | Number of individual s reached | NA | |
| Educational professionals(i.e.teachers, educators) | | NA | 5 |
| Faith-based organizations | Number of institution reached | NA | |
| | Number of individual s reached | NA | |
| General public/community at lartge | | NA | |
| Government officials(i.e. decision makers, policy implementers) | | NA | 21 |
| Health professionals | | NA | |
| Journalists/media | | NA | 5 |
| Legal officers(i.e. lawyers, prosecutors, judges) | | NA | 153 |
| Men and/or boys | | NA | |
| Parliamentarians | | NA | |
| Private sector employers | | NA | |
| Social/welfare workers | | NA | 108 |
| Uniformed personnel(i.e. police, military, peace-keeping officers) | | NA | |
| Others(specify) | | NA | |
| Secondary Beneficiary Total | | NA | 310 |

Annex 5 Data Collection Instruments:

1) Focus group discussion (FGD)/interview with service providers:

- a) Target group: service providers including police, doctors, lawyers, social workers, hotline staff etc. who offer assistance to victims of domestic

violence(DV)/gender based violence(GBV) in project site of Beijing, Hunan, Yunnan and Guangdong

- b) Size of the FGDs: 5-8 people in one group
- c) The FGD will last around 1 hour
- d) Brief introduce the purpose of the interview and data collection by the evaluator/project partner before commencement of the discussion
- e) **Key guiding questions** (these brief guiding questions are flexible and can be adjusted according to real context)
 - How have you been engaged in this project and to what extent?
 - What is your general impression of the project activities that you are aware of/have attended?
 - How many training workshops have you participated in?
 - Do you still remember any of the training contents? If yes, can you list some of them?
 - How do you think of the training? Is it helpful in general? If yes, what part of the training do you feel most helpful/impressive? If not, why?
 - After the training, have you applied what you learnt about intervention in DV/GBV to your work? Is there anything you have done differently to the DV/GBV victims after participating in the training? If yes, what are they? (Need specific examples if possible)
 - After the training, have you dealt with DV/GBV cases? If yes, can you tell the details?
 - What Types of changes have you witnessed or experienced in the quality of services for women and girl survivors of DV in accessing justice and/or responding to violence?
 - Have you faced any challenges in engaging the project activities or utilizing what you learnt from this project in your daily work?
 - After the project completes, would you like to continue to utilize what you have gained from the training/influence other peer colleagues? How?
 - What support would you like to get to improve your service to the DV survivors in the future?
 - Do you have any suggestions and recommendations for improving the similar project in the future?
 - Anything else you would like to feedback?

2) Interview with direct beneficiaries

- a) Target group: *DV survivors, women living with HIV, LBT groups and youth activists in project site of Beijing, Yunnan, Hangzhou and Xi'an*
- b) The interview will last around 0.5-1 hour
- c) Brief introduce the purpose of the interview and data collection by the evaluator before commencement of the discussion. Protocol of confidentiality and anonymity will be emphasized before the interview
- d) **Key guiding questions** (these brief guiding questions are flexible and can be adjusted according to real context)

- What activities have you been engaged up to now and what do you think of them?
- Which part in the training have you found the most impressive/helpful? What particular skill have you got from the training?
- What have been the results of coming out of the training? If a workplan has been made, what initiatives has your group conducted up to now?
- Can you please share your perceptions about DV/GBV and particular challenges women in your group face in dealing with DV/GBV?
- To what extent do you think this project support you and your peers in combating DV and ease the barriers you face?
- Is there anything you have done differently after participating in this project? If yes, what were they? (Need specific examples)
- Is there any change you have noticed happening to you or your peers such as accessing to justice after participating in the project? If yes, what are they? How does that happen?
- Would you like to continue to utilize what you learnt from the project and advocate for prevention and effective intervention of DV after the project conclude? If yes, how?
- What support do you still need in the future?
- Do you have any suggestions and recommendations for improving this project in the future?
- Anything else you would like to feedback?

3) Interview with the government

- a) Target group: government officials who participated in the project activities in Beijing and Hunan
- b) The interview will last around 0.5-1 hour
- c) Brief introduce the purpose of the interview and data collection by the evaluator/project partner before commencement of the discussion

- d) **Key guiding questions** (these brief guiding questions are flexible and can be adjusted according to real context)
- How have you been engaged in the project and what is your general impression of the project?
 - If you have read the research and case study disseminated by the project, can you share the most impressive part you still remember? What did you learn from it?
 - Can you talk briefly about the implementation of the DV law at your local level? What progress made so far? Any challenges have you encountered in implementing the law? In your opinion what are the gaps between meeting the needs of DV victims and the existing services?
 - Do you feel the project has ever supported your work in some way? If yes, what are they? If not, why?
 - Have you done differently in your work after participating this project activities? If yes, how? If not yet, are you willing to make any effort to improve the status of women suffering from DV?
 - What support would you like to get in the future to combat DV and GBV?
 - Do you have any suggestions and recommendations for improving this project in the future? Anything else you would like to feedback?

4) Interview with project implementing partners

- a) Target group:
- Common Language
 - Media Monitor for Women Network
 - Women's Network against AIDS
 - Local partners in Hunan, Xi'an, Hangzhou, Yunnan and Shenzhen
- b) The interview will last around 0.5-1 hour
- c) **Key guiding questions** (these brief guiding questions are flexible and can be adjusted according to real context)
- What activities are your organization responsible for in this project?
 - What are the main progress you have made up to now in implementing the project activities? Are all activities on track now? Are you delayed in delivering some of the results?
 - Have you faced any challenges in organizing the project activities? If yes, what were they? What was your coping strategy to solve the problems? What are the remaining challenges?

- Are there any good experience you would like to share in terms of project implementation? How about lessons learnt?
- Do you think the project is managed in an effective way? How do you monitor the project implementation?
- Do you face any constrains in terms of implementing capacity? Do you get sufficient technical and management support from Equality? If not, what is your suggestion?
- Are there any risks identified during the past years which may hinder the project implementation? Any opportunities identified which may drive the project further to achieve its objectives?
- Any suggestions and recommendations for project management and implementation?

5) Reflection with project implementing team

The following guiding questions will be reflected and consulted with project implementing team in Equality and UN Women:

- What is the main success made so far from this project?
- What are the main lessons learnt?
- How appropriate was the original project design for achieving the results that were originally expected?
- How well has the monitoring plan contributed to the ongoing project implementation? Are the existing indicators SMART enough?
- To what extent do you think the project is being managed and implemented effectively? Any issues to flag?
- Are we facing capacity and resource constraints? Is there sufficient technical support provided to the project implementing staff and partners?
- Any threats/risks identified which may hinder the project smooth implementation and results achievement? Any opportunities captured which may support the project implementation?
- 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?
- 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 localities?

Annex 6 Lists of persons and institutions interviewed or consulted and sites visited

| Organization | Number of stakeholders | Methodology |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Equality | 2 (F) | Focus group discussion |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Common Language | 1(F) | Interview |
| Media Monitor for Women Network | 1(F) | Interview |
| Women's Network against AIDS | 1(F) | Interview |
| UN Women | 2(F) | Focus group discussion |
| Hunan Changsha Xinchun Service Centre | 3(F) | Focus group discussion |
| Xi'an Relax (LBT Women) | 1(F) | Interview |
| Yunnan Mingxin Social Service Centre | 1(F) | Interview |
| Shenzhen Weide Legal service center | 1(F) | Interview |
| Hotline staff | 1(F) | Interview |
| HIV positive women | 2 (F) | Interview |
| Lawyer | 1(F) | Focus group discussion |
| Changsha Women's Federation | 3 (1M 2 F) | Focus group discussion |
| Social worker | 2(F) | Focus group discussion |
| DV survivors | 3(F) | Interview |
| | | |

Annex 7 List of supporting documents reviewed

- Final project proposal
- Project progress report (July 2016, Jan 2017, July 2017)
- Policy proposal submitted by the project on women living with HIV and DV to the NPC in 2017
- Policy paper: Observation on the implementation of DV law and its recommendations
- Evaluation report on the one year implementation of DV law in China
- Project monitoring plan
- Pre- and post-survey analyses of changes in knowledge, attitude, and practices of program participants
- Follow up interviews with participants

Annex 8 CV of the External Evaluator

Yang HAO

Email: haoyang72@foxmail.com

Mobile: 13521398256

Professional Experience

Plan International Consultant

Beijing, China
Aug 2016-Jan 2017

- Reviewed the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan on promoting gender equality and girls empowerment
- Conducted the situational analysis and provided advice for drafting the new Country Strategic Plan
- Led the annual gender equality strategy review in areas of office and staff, programmes, partnership, advocacy, resource mobilization and communications
- Supported the 'Because I am A Girl' global advocacy campaign in China

Plan International Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Manager

Beijing, China
July 2015- June 2016

- Improved the implementation of monitoring and evaluation system by refining and developing guidelines, data collection, analysis and reporting tools and capacity building for staff
- Conducted the mid-term review of Country Strategic Plan and monitored the results through analysis of key indicators from country programs of child protection, early childhood care and development (ECCD) and child centered disaster risk reduction
- Led the internal and external evaluation initiatives including baseline, mid-term review and final evaluations and developed management responses for programmes on ECCD, maternal health, education and girls' empowerment, safe schools, community based child protection mechanism, child marriage etc.
- Led organizational level phase-in study and research and provided quality assurance to program level research initiatives

World Economic Forum Global Shaper

June 2015-Now

- Founding Curator of Guangzhou hub for the Global Shapers Community

Plan International Gender Equality Advisor

Beijing, China
June 2013-June 2015

- *Experienced in strategic planning, programming and advocacy for gender equality, girl's empowerment and child rights*
- *Being a member of Plan's Global Gender Equality Reference Group and provided input, guidance and technical expertise in institutionalizing gender equality and social inclusion across the organization globally*
- *Being a winner of 'Plan's Global Award of Most Promising New Comer in Asian Region', nominated by Plan China*

Gender equality and child rights programming in areas of Child Protection, Child Centered Disaster Risk Management, Early Childhood Care and Development and Youth Employment

- Provided technical guidance for programmes on preventing and tackling child marriage and school related gender based violence, marginalized girls' access to secondary education, life skill and vocational training, sexual and reproductive health,

safe schools, climate change and disaster response, gender assessment in ECCD in Indonesia and China etc.

Strategic Planning

- Led the organizational Gender Equality Assessment; developed Plan China's first Gender Equality Action Plan and monitored its progress quarterly
- Conducted annual gender strategy review and 'Because I am A girl' campaign annual review

Programme Development and Capacity Building:

- Developed Plan China's flagship programme of *Improving Education and Development for Adolescent Girls of Ethnic Minorities in Yunnan Province in China*
- Led in developing programme of *Empowerment for Adolescent Girls from Hui Muslim Ethnic Minority in Ningxia Autonomous Region in China*
- Designed and delivered the regular gender training workshops for programme and operational staff as well as partners at country and programme unit level
- Was certified as 'Plan Academy Global Facilitator' to deliver online courses for staff across the globe

Advocacy

- Led Plan's 'Because I am A Girl' Global Advocacy Campaign and Event on the International Day for the Girl Child for Plan China

Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) Gender and Capacity Building Advisor

Kathmandu, Nepal
Mar 2012-Mar 2013

Experienced in gender mainstreaming in education, health and livelihoods programmes

Strategic Planning:

- Developed VSO Nepal Strategic Plan of Gender Mainstreaming in Basic Education (2012-2015)
- Formulated VSO Nepal Gender Strategy (2012-2015)

Capacity Building:

- Designed and conducted gender training workshops and capacity building activities for VSO staff members, volunteers and partner organizations
- Designed and conducted gender training workshops for teachers, School Management Committees, and District Education Officials
- Co-organized the Young Professional Women's Empowerment Initiative, a monthly training workshop, to build capacity for Nepali female NGO workers
- Built capacity for a local NGO called Nepal Muslim Women Welfare Society on organizational management, strategic planning, and project development focused on Muslim Women's political and economic empowerment

Research and Programme Development:

- Conducted research on social inclusion and gender issues in education, health, livelihood, gender based violence, and women's political participation in Nepal
- Conducted gender assessment in VSO focus schools and District Education Offices and provided recommendations
- Developed programme of *Strengthening the Implementation of Laws and Policies on Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in Dailekh of Nepal*

- Developed and managed initiative of *Greater Women's Participation and Influence in Decision-Making Roles*, as a response to VSO Global Equality Campaign to advocate for greater representation and participation of Nepali women in local governance structures

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

Programme Coordinator

Nov 2009-Dec 2011

Consultant

Nov 2008-Oct 2009

- Managed and coordinated the UN Joint Programme of *Preventing and Responding to Domestic Violence in China through a Multi-sectoral Approach*
- Managed project of *Engaging Young Men through Social Media for the Prevention of Violence against Women*
- Organized 'Say NO to Violence against Women Internet Based Signature Campaign' and 'the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women Event'
- Managed HIV/AIDS portfolio: *Gender and HIV/AIDS Training for the Party Schools and Women's Federations; Research on the Gendered Impact of HIV/AIDS in China; The Operational Research on Spousal Transmission in China*
- Managed UN Joint Programme of *Protecting and Promoting the Rights of China's Young Migrants* in cooperation with other UN agencies and national partners
- Provided technical assistance for the All China Women's Federation in developing its proposal for the Fund for Gender Equality on the project of *Equal Political Participation for Chinese Women*

Ernst& Young

Guangzhou, China

Auditor with Assurance & Advisory Business Services (AABS) Department

Aug 2005- Dec 2006

- Was honored the highest grade in Engagement Performance Review (EPR) and the assessment of Annual Staff Development (ASD) (2005-2006)
- Participated in the Initial Public Offering (IPO) engagement of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) and the annual financial consultancy for the PICC Property and Casualty Company, the leading P&C insurance corporation in China

Education

The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)

London, UK

M.Sc. in Gender and the Media

Sep 2007- Dec 2008

Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

Guangzhou, China

B.A. in English for International Business Management

Sep 2001- June 2005

