



Final Report

External Evaluation of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UNTF) project:

Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan

Awatef T.Rasheed, August 2019

Name of the project: Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan

Locations of the evaluation conducted: Iraq, Iraqi Kurdistan Region

Period of the project covered by the evaluation: March 1, 2017 until February 28, 2019.

Date of the final evaluation report: July 2019

Name and organization of the evaluator: Awatef T. Rasheed, Independent External Evaluator

Name of the organization that commissioned the evaluation: Asuda for Combating Violence against Women

“This evaluation report has been developed by an independent evaluator. The analysis presented in this report reflects the views of the authors and may not necessarily represent those of ASUDA, its partners or the UN Trust Fund”.

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➤ **List of acronyms and abbreviations**

GBV: Gender based Violence

IASC GBV Mainstreaming Guidelines

INGOs: International non-profit Organizations

KIIs: Key Informant Interviews

NGOs: Local/ National non-profit Organizations

SGBV: Sexual gender based Violence

The Project: Combating sexual and gender-based violence in refugee crises: Lessons from working with Syrian refugee women and girls in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq

ToR: Terms of Reference

UNTF: UN Trust Fund

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR: United Nations High Commission for Refugees

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Summary

This project, “Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan”, responds to the Syrian crisis, which erupted in March of 2011 as part of the Arab Spring. It is implemented by Asuda, in partnership with Ceasefire Center for Civilian Rights, and funded through a grant from the UN Trust Fund (UNTF). This project is implemented in Iraqi Kurdistan region including three governorates: Sulaimania, Erbil and Duhok within duration of two years (March 1, 2017 - February 28, 2019.). The project aimed at improving response and services provided to Syrian refugee women and girls survivors of GBV and SGBV. These survivors were/ are caught by the conflicts in Syria, exposed to the terrorist attacks on their towns and villages, and fled to Iraqi Kurdistan region.

This document presents the Final report for the External Evaluation of the project. It integrates an analysis of gender mechanisms, needs of survivors, and the effectiveness of the response to their needs. This Final Evaluation Report utilizes an initial desk review of background documents and a participatory consultation with Asuda Organization, relevant stakeholders/ service providers, and community at large as secondary beneficiaries, and Syrian refugee women survived GBV/ SGBV as primary beneficiaries of the project.

This report aims at producing and utilizing high quality evaluations to inform decision making within the implementing organization, ASUDA, as well as the donor, UNTF. This report evaluates the implementation of the project. It examines by what method this implementation has met the potentials of the project, generated and shared knowledge, and lessons learned.

The analysis is based on a review of the project’s results against the planned project goal, outcomes, outputs, and activities through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), a desk review of the documentation of the project’s context, project design quality, budget, and Theory of Change for the project; Likewise, the evaluation has reviewed other analysis and guidelines approved and utilized by the UN agencies and IASC operating at a humanitarian context.

The report assesses the project’s performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness, sustainability, and efficiency), and determines outcomes and impacts stemming from the project, including their sustainability. Therefore, the evaluation identifies lessons of operational relevance for future project formulation and implementation to mitigate GBV/SGBV within a humanitarian context.

By project end, 1084 Syrian women, 88 Stakeholders (men and women), and 126 Syrian men and boys have participated throughout the project’s activities, have had access to legal and psychological services, and participated in the awareness raising workshops. Evidently, the project provided adequate response to Syrian refugee women in terms of training on women’s roles and rights, psychological and legal services, improvement of Syrian refugee women’s well-being.

In addition, six female researchers drawn from local community are trained, monitored, and documented GBV and or/ SGBV, and two reports, including gender analysis and collected data, have been produced in partnership with the Ceasefire and disseminated to 500 UN

agencies, NGO and INGO, in addition to the online versions of the reports available for public.

This project has approved effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability in terms of the utilization of the Theory of Change, methodology, implementation, and monitoring.

Theory of Change, which utilizes the inclusion of community at large and stakeholder, in addition to the survivors, has approved reasonable success in services improvement, change of cultural attitudes towards SGBV and GBV, de-stigmatization of sexual violence, and improvement of refugee women's well-being. Hence, it is recommended that ASUDA makes benefit of this success to re-implement similar projects in comparable cultural and humanitarian contexts.

Findings of the evaluation, also, concluded that the community at large and stakeholders have improved their response and social attitudes towards the occurrences of GBV/ SGBV within the Syrian refugee communities. Stigma's impact, which was a significant barrier that hindered women's access to legal and psychological services, is reduced. This indicates that the gender sensitivity training and capacity building were effective, efficient, and have delivered a realistic understanding for the GBV/ SGBV based on gender analysis.

However, a small portion of male participants is still blaming women for the GBV/ SGBV incidents. They are also unable to determine who is responsible on the perpetuation of GBV/ SGBV. Thus, ASUDA is recommended to increase the gender training and capacity building for future projects. ASUDA is also recommended to utilize the *IASC GBV Mainstreaming Guidelines* to build capacities for the stakeholders and service providers so that they are able to work in harmony with the UN Clusters providing humanitarian response to GBV and SGBV survivors.

The allocated budget for this project was managed properly; however, if ASUDA received more funding for the multiple activities of this project, it could do more in terms of sustainability of the Legal and Psychological Clinic, capacity building workshops, utilizing the Clinic as a hub for women to do some economic empowerment training and social gatherings. This is a two –year project, served a large number of Syrian refugee women, changed the social attitude within a conservative culture, conflict context, and a determined violent atmosphere. The provided budget by the UNTF was not sufficient. Therefore, the UNTF is recommended to increase the funding for similar projects in response to the survivors of GBV and SGBV within a humanitarian context.

Although ASUDA has offices in the three governorates: Erbil, Sulaimania, and Dohuk, it did not consider the political environment in the KRI region. The political environment has its ups and downs. This was not totally helpful to manage the project in three governorates that have always potential political disagreement, which slowed down ASUDA's access to the camps, where the majority of Syrian women resided. For a future implementation of similar project, ASUDA is recommended to consider the political environment and its access to the camps by ensuring alternative mechanisms to have a better access to the refugee women.

The legal and psychological clinic, by project design, aimed at providing legal and psychological services. Women's attendance to this clinic, although helpful for recovery, it was not consistent, but limited, to seeking specific services. It could be expanded to include economic empowerment training, small business training, and socialization among women, especially survivors of the GBV and SGBV. The Center could be utilized as a Women's Hub, where they can meet and greet, receive vocational training, and establish small women's groups such as: A Book club, story-telling group, social meetings..etc; they would be more familiar with the place/ clinic and would be open to connect, socialize, speak out, and share experiences. Therefore, the UNTF and ASUDA are recommended to develop the project's design, activities, and budget and to create a women's space within the Clinic.

Context of the project

On the political level, the Syrian crisis was erupted in March of 2011 as part of the Arab Spring. Due to the violent crackdown of the government, the peaceful protests quickly escalated and armed opposition groups began fighting back. Divisions between secular and religious fighters, and between ethnic groups, continued to complicate the politics of the conflict. The conflict ended up with over 11 million Syrians on the run, including some 5.6 million who have been forced to seek safety in the neighboring countries, and 6.2 million are still internally displaced Persons (IDPs) inside Syria¹. The UN Women’s research paper: “Unpacking Gendered Realities in Displacement: The Status of Syrian Refugee Women in Iraq” indicates that 97% of Syrian refugees are Kurdish and 47% of the total number are women. The UNHCR’s Multi-Sector Needs Assessment III (MSNA III) found out that males and females represented roughly equal proportions of the population (51% and 49%, respectively)²³

Table # 1: Distribution of Syrian Refugees in Kurdistan (Erbil, Dohuk, and Sulaimania)

Governorate	Number of Syrian Refugees (men and women)	Women and Girls	Men
Erbil	128,505	49%	51%
Dohuk	88,447	49%	51%
Sulaimania	32,341	49%	51%

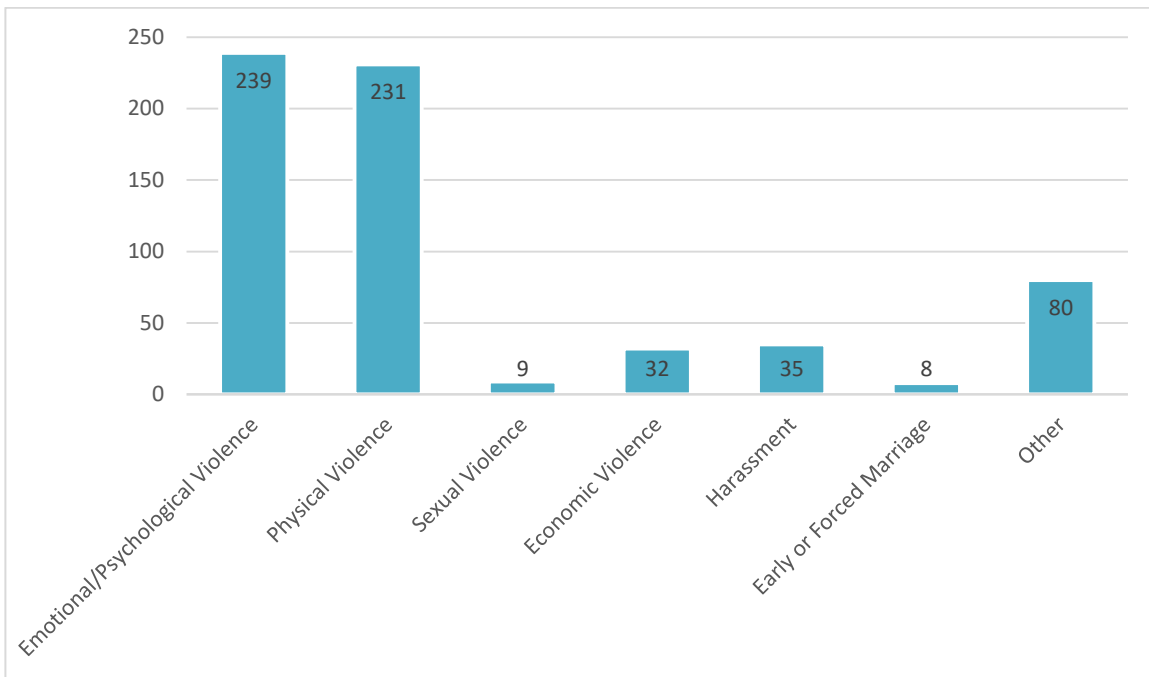
Syrian refugee women and girls living in Iraqi Kurdistan who are subject to many forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including early marriage, domestic violence, “honor”-based violence, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, and in some cases rape. However, social stigma, isolation, and lack of awareness of their rights prevent many women and girls from reporting such acts of violence and accessing the services and remedies they need. Insufficient monitoring, documentation and reporting of SGBV in turn precludes the ability of authorities and service providers to design appropriate policies and services to address these forms of violence, and renders violations against many refugees invisible.

The Ceasefire report indicated:⁴

The most common form of violence reported by women was emotional or psychological violence, followed by physical violence. Other forms of violence reported included sexual violence, economic violence, harassment, and early or forced marriage (Table 2). A large number of women reported experiencing multiple forms of violence. For example, physical violence was nearly always accompanied by emotional or psychological violence, and sometimes sexual violence.

The political environment and / or conflicts also played a vital role in the distribution of Syrian refugees' settlement within the divided ethnic communities: Kurdish, Arab, Sunna, Shia'a, Christian, and Shebek.

Table # 2: Breakdown of cases by type of violence



On the economic level, the Syrian refugees encountered economic scarcity, lack of work opportunities, and difficult access to livelihoods. Syrian refugees in KRI faced difficulties in economic integration due to the obstacles sanctioned their access to employment, small business, and documentation, which hindered their abilities to travel and work, access to housing, access to other services including health and education, and economic integration. From a study conducted by the Durable Solutions Platform, which is a joint initiative of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), concluded that:⁵

Across all assessed IASC indicators, access to income-generating opportunities has the highest gap between population groups. Less refugee households (59%) reported access compared to resident households (78%), though percentages are low for both groups. Surveys also found that less refugee households in Erbil city (45%) than Dahuk city (73%) reported having access. In FGDs, Syrian refugees reported being limited to working in low-skilled sectors; and having to accept lower wages and longer work hours. Some reported facing harassment at the workplace.⁶

The host communities also suffered the overflow of Syrian refugees, in addition to the Iraqi IDPs, to their areas. Women and children were specifically exposed to the human trafficking crimes, including sex and labour trafficking due to their severe economic conditions. The Durable Solutions Platform reported: [7](#)

Iraqi residents reported challenges in job competition due to the influx of Syrian refugees (and Iraqi IDPs).

Socially, the masculine culture and women's vulnerability in the Syrian context does not differ from that of the Iraqi culture. Women and girls are vulnerable to various cultural, social, and religious views and practices. In addition, the economic vulnerability of Syrian refugees exposed them to exploitation and stigmatization by their own refugee communities as well as to the hosting communities. Within the Syrian and Iraqi contexts, it is extremely challenging to report and document crimes of sexual violence. Survivors are unwilling to report or talk about their experiences due to stigmatization, discrimination, abandonment, and other cultural, social and religious pressures.[8](#) The International Community responding to SGBV and/ or GBV realized these pressures and the challenges hindering data collection on sexual violence. The UNWomen found out that:[9](#)

In KRI, underreporting of violence against women and girls, inefficient data collection and management, stigmatization of GBV survivors and inadequate service provision for survivors make it impossible to obtain precise information on the prevalence of GBV crimes.

Syrian refugee women are mixed nationalities: (Arabic and Kurdish) and mixed religions (Muslims, Christian, and Yezidi). Geographically, the project covers three governorates in Iraqi Kurdistan Region: Dohuk, Erbil, and Sulaimania.

It is well-known that refugee women and girls across the world are often prone to high rates of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and the situation of Syrian refugees in Iraqi Kurdistan is no exception to this phenomenon. Life in the refugee camps of the Kurdistan region presents many risks to women and girls, as cramped living quarters and limited hygiene facilities lead to inadequate privacy and opportunities for assault by male refugees and even service providers and authority figures.

Women and girls living in non-camp settings are also exposed to violence, due to perceptions among the host community that Syrian refugees are vulnerable and easy to exploit, which has manifested itself in harassment and sexual proposition of women¹⁰.

Within the family, traditional gender roles have been disrupted as a result of displacement, as men find themselves unable to provide for their families, while women sometimes have to take on new roles to generate additional income for the household. This creates humiliation and disempowerment for men, causing them to use violence as a means of reasserting power in the household. Overall, the economically disadvantaged position of Syrian refugees had

led to a rise in coping mechanisms such as early marriage and survival sex, with severe consequences for women and girls¹¹.

Although only small numbers of studies have been produced about the situation Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan, the information that exists reveals alarmingly high rates of violence. In a study published by UN Women in 2014 on SBV against Syrian refugees in Kurdistan, 45 % of women reported that violence in the home had increased after leaving Syria. In addition, 57% of Syrian women had directly experienced verbal sexual harassment since arriving in Iraqi Kurdistan region, while one in five women had been offered money for sexual services. Worryingly, 35% of women reported not being allowed to leave home due to the risk of aggression. An Assessment study carried out by ASUDA in 2015 in Sulaimania showed similar figures, with one in three Syrian women reporting being afraid to leave the home because of physical and verbal violence. In another study, Syrian women reported taxis, streets and public places as the locations they are most likely to be exposed to violence, while 64% were unaware of any legal assistance services available to support them in Kurdistan.

The scope of the project has been designed to be wide enough to encompass the various different types of violence faced by Syrian refugee women and girls. For example, the testimony form that was used in the monitoring and documentation activity allowed researchers to document multiple types of SGBV. However, other project activities may have a more specific focus, targeting one or more of the more common types of violence faced by Syrian refugee women and girls, such as early marriage, sexual harassment or intimate partner violence. Most of the project activities focused on responding to survivors, and survivors of SGBV were the main beneficiaries of the monitoring and documentation activities and the legal and psychosocial support center. However, the awareness workshops have more of a preventative focus and they targeted women and girls in general (not only survivors), while the project reports and advocacy activities included discussions of both prevention and responses.

There are other local, national, and international institutions and actors, such as UN agencies, who are involved in addressing this issue through the related clusters of GBV and / or SGBV and protection that provides psychosocial support to IDPs and refugees. However, due to limited human and financial resources, they cannot cover all areas. Some international and local NGOs such as DHRD, PDO and others, are also involved in the issue, but most of the focus is on IDPs, not refugees. This provides an opportunity for ASUDA to fill a needs' gap by targeting refugees, who have been neglected since the advance of ISIS in Iraq caused more attention to be directed to IDPs. Due to ASUDA's many years of experience, including a current project providing consoling and social support to survivor of GBV and especially SGBV, Asuda has shared experiences and best practices with other service providers to develop their services and prevent duplication or insufficient services.

Key challenges included addressing the problem of underreporting, gaining the confidence of women to use the available support services, working to break down harmful attitudes in the community and strengthening referral mechanisms among services' providers.

The project

This project, “Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan”, is a project implemented by Asuda, funded through a grant from the UN Trust Fund, in Iraqi Kurdistan region including three governorates: Sulaimania, Erbil and Duhok within a duration of two years (March 1, 2017 until February 28, 2019). “Asuda Organization for Combating Violence against Women” has implemented the project in partnership with Ceasefire Center for Civilian Rights within three governorates in Iraqi Kurdistan Region.

The project aimed at improving response and services provided to survivors of Gender-based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Gender based Violence (SGBV) against Syrian refugee women and girls living in Iraqi Kurdistan who are subject to many forms of sexual and gender-based violence. Forms of violence addressed by the project were: Intimate Partner Violence, physical violence, harmful practices, early/ child marriage, domestic violence, “honor”-based violence, sexual harassment and violence in public spaces, sexual exploitation, sexual and gender violence in refugee/ IDP camps, and in some cases rape.

The project is important on both temporary erupting crisis and strategic levels. As an emerging conflict on the political level and the resulting humanitarian crisis, the project was exceptionally important to provide rapid response to vulnerable women who survived GBV and/ or SGBV during and/ or post- conflict situations. On a strategic level, the project tested the potential solutions for reporting and responding to GBV and/ or SGBV survivors within specific political, social, and economic context. The project effectively responded to global conventions on the protection of survivors of GBV/ SGBV at conflict such as the UNSCR 1325¹² and IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery.¹³

As described in Table #3, the project targeted 1798 Beneficiaries: Syrian refugee women and girls as primary beneficiaries; men and boys at community at large and stakeholders/ service providers are secondary beneficiaries of the project. By the end of the implementation in February 28, 2019, a total number of 1289 persons benefited from the various activities of the project. In addition, 500 UN agencies, NGO and INGO have been provided by ASUDA with copies of two informative and comprehensive reports on SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls, with a focus on intervention strategies. The reports were produced throughout the two years of the project’s implementation. ¹⁴

Table # 3: Total numbers of primary beneficiaries (Syrian refugee women), and Secondary beneficiaries (Community at large including men and boys, and stakeholders)

Primary /Syrian Women and girls	Number of beneficiaries	Secondary Beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries	Knowledge sharing
female survivors reached	457	Syrian men and boys who	126	500 UN agencies, NGO and

through the project's monitoring and documentation activities		have participated within the workshops of engaging men and boys in combating violence against women.		INGO have been provided with a copy of the report produced at the first year of the project with. 239 hard copies have been disseminated and 161 soft copies have been sent out through email, and 100 copies through Ceasefire.
women have participated in the awareness raising workshops	544	Stakeholders (men and women) stakeholder have been participating within the round table events	88	
cases that made use of the services available (psychological and Legal consultation)	83			
Total Syrian women	1084	Total secondary beneficiaries	214	Total knowledge sharing = 500
Total beneficiaries including knowledge sharing: One thousand seven hundred ninety eight			1298+ 500= 1798	

Strategy and Theory of Change

Strategy and Theory of Change: This project aimed at an effective contribution to the Theory of Change that articulates a vision for gender equality and explains the relationship among gender equality, achieving empowerment, and securing women and girls' rights. It comprises a framework and a narrative, which map the pathways to bringing about change in refugee women and girls' understanding for their rights, community response, and stakeholders/ service providers understanding for women's rights, protection, and response. The pathways are around an integrative and holistic approach that includes survivors, communities, and stakeholders/ service providers to understand SGBV, protect women and girls, understand gender powers including the imbalance of powers, and respond to survivors. The integrative approach's assumption is that the social, economic, and political factors are connected and tangled in terms of impact and response. The project strategy towards the Theory of Change includes:

1. Monitoring and documenting SGBV,
2. Changing attitudes and social norms about SGBV, and
3. Increasing survivors' access to legal and psychosocial support services.

Project goal: Syrian refugee women and girls who have been subjected to sexual violence (SGBV) are better able to achieve redress and experience improved well-being by 2019.

The project includes three **outcomes**.

Outcome 1: By project end, evidence-based interventions are used to prevent and respond to SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls.

Outcome 2: Response of community at large (including men and boys) to SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls is improved.

Outcome 3: By the end of the project, Syrian refugee women and girls in Sulaimania, Erbil and Dohuk facing SGBV make use of support services.

The project includes five **outputs** organized in three components:

Component 1: Stakeholders and Service Providers:

Output 1.1: Researchers gain knowledge of the definition and types of SGBV, and monitoring and documentation techniques,

Output 1.2: Local stakeholders have better understanding about GBV and/or SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls and strategies for addressing and responding to it.

Component 2: Community at large:

Output 2.1: Community at large (including men and boys) have greater knowledge about SGBV and better understanding of their roles to prevent such violence.

Component 3: Syrian Refugee women:

Output 3.1: Syrian refugee women and girls have better knowledge of their rights and the services and remedies available to survivors of SGBV,

Output 3.2: Syrian refugee women and girls who have experienced SGBV have access to legal and psychosocial support services.

In line with the project outcomes and outputs, project **Key Activities** are organized in three components.

Component 1 includes Stakeholders and Service Providers:

Key Project Activity 1.1.1: Training a team of female researchers drawn from the local community in monitoring and documenting SGBV;

Key Project Activity 1.1.2: Ongoing monitoring and documentation of cases of SGBV against Syrian refugees by mobile researchers, using online reporting tool;

Key Project Activity 1.1.3: Production and dissemination of two reports on SGBV against Syrian refugees;

Key Project Activity 1.1.4: Targeted advocacy with camp administrations, service providers and local authorities through report launch/roundtable events on SGBV against Syrian refugees aiming to strengthen response mechanisms to SGBV.

Component 2: Community at large:

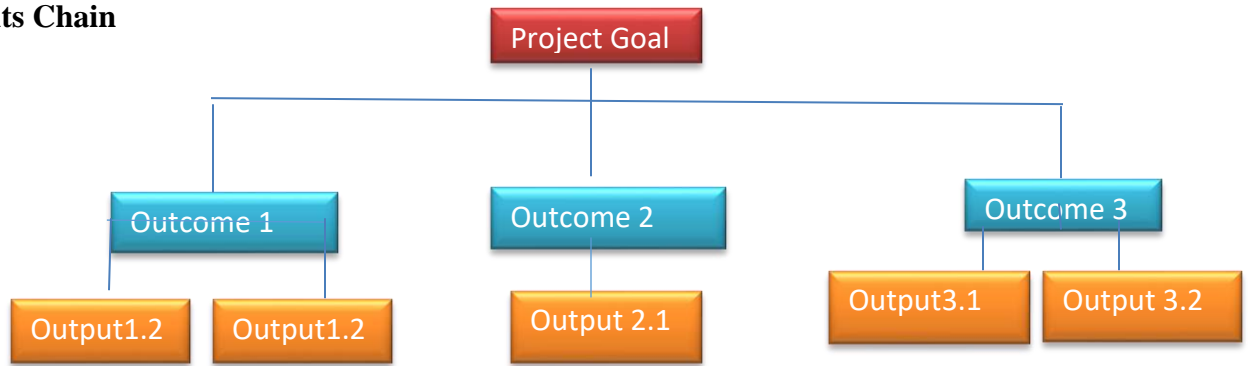
Key Project Activity 2.1.1: Awareness workshops for community (including men and boys) on preventing and responding to SGBV.

Component 3: Syrian Refugee women:

Key Project Activity 3.1.1: Awareness workshops for Syrian refugee women and girls on their rights and the services available to them in cases of SGBV;

Key Project Activity 3.2.1: Running a legal and psychosocial support center for Syrian refugee women and girls facing SGBV.

Results Chain



Project Goal	Out comes	Outputs	Activities
Syrian refugee women and girls in Sulaimaniah, Erbil and Duhok who have been subjected to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are better able to achieve, redress and experience improved well-being by 2019.	Outcome 1: By project end, evidence-based interventions are used to prevent and respond to SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls.	1.1.1: Researchers gain knowledge of the definition and types of SGBV, and monitoring and documentation techniques.	1.1.1: Training a team of female researchers drawn from the local community in monitoring and documenting SGBV
			1.1.2: Ongoing monitoring and documentation of cases of SGBV against Syrian refugees by mobile researchers, using online reporting tool
		1.1.2: Local stakeholders have better understanding about GBV and/or SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls and strategies for addressing and responding to it.	1.2.1: Production and dissemination of two reports on SGBV against Syrian refugees
			1.2.2: Targeted advocacy with camp administrations, service providers and local authorities through report launch/roundtable events on SGBV against Syrian refugees aiming to strengthen response mechanisms to SGBV
	Outcome 2: Response of community at large (including men and boys) to SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls is improved	2.1: Community at large (including men and boys) have greater knowledge about SGBV and better understanding of their roles to prevent such violence	Awareness workshops for community (including men and boys) on preventing and responding to SGBV

	Outcome 3: By the end of the project, Syrian refugee women and girls in Sulaimania, Erbil and Duhok facing SGBV make use of support services.	3.1: Syrian refugee women and girls have better knowledge of their rights and the services and remedies available to survivors of SGBV	3.1.1: Awareness workshops for Syrian refugee women and girls on their rights and the services available to them in cases of SGBV
		3.2: Syrian refugee women and girls who have experienced SGBV have access to legal and psychosocial support services	3.2.1: Running a legal and psychosocial support center for Syrian refugee women and girls facing SGBV

Key assumptions of the project

- Syrian refugee women and girls who have been subjected to sexual violence (SGBV) and gender based violence (GBV) are better able to achieve redress and experience improved well-being by 2019.
- Beneficiaries are knowledgeable about their rights and more comfortable reporting instances of SGB. Beneficiaries are better informed about the support services available to SGBV survivors and able to refer others to them.
- Beneficiaries who have experience SGBV are able to access legal and psychosocial support, leading to improvement in their well-being.
- Beneficiaries feel that cases of SGBV are taken seriously by the institutions, to which they are reported
- Actors in the community are working to prevent future violence.
- GBV and / or SGBV are institutionalized; they are caused by linking political, social, and economic factors;

Targeted beneficiaries and partners

Primary Beneficiaries:

As explained in Table #1, one thousand and eighty four (1084) Syrian refugee women and girls, including survivors of GBV and / or SGBV, were targeted by the project. They had fled the conflict in Syria, and sought after a safer place/ shelter in Iraqi Kurdistan region. The armed conflict in their areas enforced these women and girls to cross the borders between Syria and Iraq due to the risks on their lives, dignities, and rights. Although data is inaccurate, women are exposed to SGBV at conflict due to the imbalance of powers, where women are vulnerable socially and politically, while men are armed and driven by the notion of women as ‘sexual images’ and the superiority of men over women.

Secondary Beneficiaries: (Community at large)

Within a culture that holds women responsible on the honour of themselves, families, and communities, a survivor of SGBV is blamed for the crime perpetuated against her. The

integrative approach of engaging men and boys in the awareness-raising on issues of GBV and SGBV is tested through the project so that women and girls survivors find support from their own communities, which would better off their access to the provided psychological and legal services and eliminate the impact of stigmatization. Throughout the project, One hundred twenty six Syrian refugee men and boys participated in training on GBV and SGBV.

Table # 4: Numbers of Syrian men and boys engaged in the project’s activities

Numbers of Syrian men and boys engaged in the project’s activities		Activities
126	One hundred twenty six	Syrian men and boys who have participated within the workshops of engaging men and boys in combating violence against women.
126	One hundred twenty six	Total number of Secondary Beneficiaries / Community at large

Stakeholders/ Service Providers

Eighty-eight (88) stakeholders from various UN agencies, INGOs, local NGOs, Camp management, and teachers have participated in the project through round table discussions. Governmental partners are the DCVAW (Directorate of Combating Violence against women), the local authorities (Police and Asayesh Security) that refer cases to ASUDA, the government-run women’s shelters to which ASUDA also refers cases, the High Council for Women’s Affairs, and the local clinics at the Ministry of Health. The project also worked closely with Civil Society Groups, International agencies, and religious clerics

Implementing partners

Key Partners: “Asuda for combating violence against Women” has implemented this project in partnership with the “Ceasefire Center for Civilian Rights” under the UN Trust Fund Grant, started March 1, 2017 until February 28, 2019 and worked towards the achievement of the goal, outcomes and outputs of the project. According to the mutually signed contract, roles and responsibilities of Asuda and the CCCR are as follows:

Responsibilities of Asuda:

- Overall coordination of all work, quality review, and scheduling
- Lead role in training the team of researchers; supervising the monitoring and documentation of cases of SGBV; compiling two reports on SGBV and coordinating their launch and dissemination within Iraq; organizing awareness sessions for women/ girls and boys/ men, engaging in advocacy with camp administrations, service providers and local authorities; and running the legal and psychological support center;
- Serving as the main point of contact between the project and UN Trust Fund;
- Attending the Capacity building workshop organized by the UN Trust Fund and communicating the outcomes and lessons learned with the CCCR;

- Ensuring staff at both Asuda and CCCR are aware of UN Trust Fund rules and expectations and ensuring compliance with these as the project is implemented;
- Monitoring progress in terms of quality, schedule, budget and outcomes and impacts
- Submitting compiled narrative and financial reports to the UN Trust Fund;
- Monitoring and evaluation of programme, including commissioning the baseline study and final evaluation.

Responsibilities of the Ceasefire (CCCR):

The direct implementing partner with ASUDA on this project was the Ceasefire Centre for Civilian Rights, which worked together with ASUDA to carry out project activities. The Ceasefire Center’s Contribution to the project was mainly to:

1. Activity 1.2.1 (ongoing monitoring and documentation of cases of SGBV) and
2. Activity 1.2.2 (Production and dissemination of two reports on SGBV against Syrian refugee women.

For activity 1.2.1, the researchers used an online reporting tool that was developed by the Ceasefire Center between 2013- 2016 to facilitate civilian led monitoring in Iraq. The Ceasefire Center was responsible for the administration and maintenance of the online platform and provided training, coaching and technical support to the researchers in using the platform to document cases of SGBV.

For activity 1.2.2, while ASUDA produced the material for the reports, the Ceasefire Centre was coordinating editing, design, and publication of the report. The Ceasefire Centre also supported the aims of the intervention more broadly by increasing the visibility of the project outside of the Kurdistan region, disseminating the reports within its networks, and using its connections with governments, international agencies, and civil society groups to advocate for more attention to the issues raised by the project.

Budget and expenditure of the project

The implementing partner, ASUDA for Combating Violence against Women, received a grant of \$ 255,000 for the purposes of implementing the project.

It seems that ASUDA adhered to transparent and accurate budget allocations and expenditures to meet the financial terms agreed upon with the donor to cover all expenses for the proposed activities, outcomes, and outputs of the project. Please see Annexes #1 and #2.

The Evaluation:

Purpose of the evaluation

This document presents the Final Evaluation of the project “Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan”, implemented by local partner Asuda Organization for Combating Violence against Women in Iraqi Kurdistan Region and funded by the UNTF. This report integrates an analysis of gender mechanisms, needs of SGBV survivors, and the effectiveness of the response to their needs.

Asuda Organization for Combating Violence against Women will be able to take decisions, based on the findings of the evaluation, to improve mechanisms of response to GBV and/ or SGBV at a humanitarian context. Asuda also shares the findings with the International Community and local NGOs responding to SGBV and / or GBV at conflict, which could use this evaluation to improve mechanisms of protection and humanitarian response to mitigate GBV and / or SGBV at conflict.

The Context of the evaluation

The evaluation is conducted in three governorates in Kurdistan Region of Iraq for the reason that the majority of Kurdish/ Syrian refugee women sought a safe place in this region after fleeing the conflict in Syria.

A sample of each category of the beneficiaries and participants is selected to answer the questions that measure the effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and relevance to the goal and results of the project.

Two female data collection officers conducted the KIIs as follows: One conducted the interviews in Erbil and Sulaimania; the other female officer conducted the interviews in Dohuk. Both female officers have had previous experience in data collection, surveys and KIIs with GBV/ SGBV survivors within the refugee and IDP communities, specifically with women.

Before they started their work, the two female data collection officers were instructed by the Evaluator on how to conduct the interviews, keep confidentiality, and allow a democratic atmosphere for the beneficiaries to accept or refuse participation in the KIIs. Both female officers were provided with “Consent Forms” in Arabic and English, and asked to read them for the beneficiaries before they sign the Consent Forms and agree on the terms of the interview. The participants are offered the choice of stopping the Officers at any point they prefer not to answer, freedom of refusing or agreeing on the participation, and they were assured that the information would be confidential without exposure of their names and identities.

The officers called the beneficiaries, introduced themselves and their task as external evaluators for the project, and asked for permission for meetings. At the meetings, they officers read the consent forms’ terms, and asked if the beneficiary agrees on answering the questions of the KIIs.

All signed consent forms along with the written texts of the participants’ responses to the questions were emailed to the Evaluation manager. The original copies were handed in personally to the Evaluation Manager as well.

The evaluation also conducted a literature review for various documents of the project, UN resolutions and mechanisms to mitigate SGBV, and INGOs reports.

Scope of Evaluation

Timeframe: The evaluation including Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and revision of the relevant literature takes one month and a half (45 days). This includes two weeks of KIIs and a month to analyze data and produce the final report.

Geographical Coverage: The evaluation has covered three governorates: Erbil, Sulaimania, and Dohuk in Iraqi Kurdistan region.

Objectives of the Evaluation

1. To evaluate the entire project: This evaluation examined and assessed the implementation of the project for the duration of two years (February 2017 to February 28, 2019). This evaluation assessed the project's performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine outcomes and impacts stemming from the project, including their sustainability. Therefore, the evaluation identified lessons of operational relevance for future project formulation and implementation to mitigate GBV/SGBV within a humanitarian context.
2. To identify key lessons and promising or emerging good practices in the field of ending violence against women and girls, for learning purposes. It assesses whether there are any promising practices that can be shared with other practitioners

Key challenges and limits of the evaluation

While conducting the evaluation, a number of challenges and limits erupted the work done such as:

1. Access to participants in the project:

Access to reach some participants was not easy due to changing addresses and phone numbers. Conducting the interviews in three governorates required intensive efforts by the Data Collection Officers with the support of the Project Managers (Asuda) to connect with the participants and manage for safer places to conduct the interviews.

2. Duration of the project and evaluation time

The project's duration of two years is a bit long for some participants, especially men, to remember the information provided in the 1st year of the project. More than that, most of the men have jobs now and it was difficult to interview them during their work hours. The Data Collection officers had to work during the weekends so that they are able to meet with the men.

3. Ramadhan and religious events

Ramadhan, the holy month (May 6- June 6) and the following Eid (June 6 – June10), are usually very slow times for most of the aspects of life because people got hungry, thirsty and tired. It is difficult to interview people during these times due to their health conditions as they fast for almost 15 hours per day. Fasting men, who have also jobs, would not be able to respond to phone calls and women would be busy preparing food for each day's Iftar.

Therefore, it was hard to conduct the interviews, which required expansion for the time of delivery of the collected data.

Evaluation Team

External Evaluator, Awatef Rasheed, a local gender specialist and former Real-time Accountability Partnership Coordinator (RTAP)[15](#) on the mitigation of GBV/SGBV at conflict for the UNFPA.

Two data collection officers have interviewed selected beneficiaries and collected the data/survey responses. They are trained on data collection for SGBV/ GBV protection projects, speak Arabic and Kurdish, and reported to the Evaluation Researcher. These are:

1. Enas Ridha Al Nidawi: a researcher with experience at Syrian refugee camps, survivors and victims' support, women's empowerment, training, and teaching.
2. Carmel Aqeel Abdul-Wahid Al-Khasibi: TOT in Psycho-Social support for after crises victims 2014 from UNESCO.
3. Both data collection officers were instructed by Evaluator, Awatef Rasheed, and were fully informed of the objectives of the project and interviews' processes, safety and confidentiality procedures, questions to ask and delivery of responses.
4. The data collection officers submitted the responses in Arabic and/ or English to the evaluator, who included in the analysis.
5. Upon receipt of the responses from three governorates, the Evaluator, Awatef Rasheed wrote the Draft for the Final Report.
6. Enas Ridha conducted the interviews in Sulaimania and Erbil governorates;
7. Carmel conducted the interviews in Dohuk city.

Work plan of evaluation team: (Please see Annex # 4)

Evaluation Questions

Questions were planned for four categories of Primary, Secondary, Stakeholders, and donor perspective as follows:

Evaluation Criteria	Mandatory Evaluation Question
Effectiveness	1. To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how?
Relevance	2. To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?
Efficiency	3. To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?

Sustainability	4. To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?
Impact	5. To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women’s empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?
Knowledge generation	6. To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?
Gender Equality and Human Rights	Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights based and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated through-out the project and to what extent.

Evaluation criteria

This evaluation is outcome-based to explore the effectiveness, relevance, sustainability, and efficiency of the project “Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan”. The evaluation is based on a post- test (end line assessment) analysis for the collected data through Key Informants’ Interviews (KIIs). It is based on a mixed quantitative and qualitative methods’ analysis; these methods are utilized to test the progress in numbers of beneficiaries, both primary and secondary, who have been impacted, and made progress, in meeting the goal, outcomes, and outputs of the project within the: Syrian refugee women, Community at large, and stakeholders.

Hence, a sample of each category of the beneficiaries and participants is selected to answer the questions that measure the effectiveness and relevance to the objectives and goal of the project.

Evaluation Methodology

This evaluation is based on a mixed quantitative and qualitative methods’ analysis; these methods are utilized to test the progress in numbers of beneficiaries, both primary and secondary, who have been impacted, and made progress , in meeting the goal, outcomes, and outputs of the project within the: Syrian refugee women, Community at large, and stakeholders.

The evaluation has measured the responses of participants by numbers and the % of improvement in terms of:

- ✓ Increasing knowledge of SGBV and awareness of women’s rights;
- ✓ Improvement of women’s well-being after the delivery of legal and psychological services by the project;
- ✓ Improvement of the level of accountability of the service providers after receiving the training;

- ✓ Impact of the project's activities on the survivors of GBV among the Syrian refugee women;
- ✓ Sustainability of the project
- ✓ Relevance of the project to the context, GBV elimination, and provision of responses;
- ✓ Shared knowledge through the project
- ✓ Increasing knowledge of community at large of the occurrence of SGBV at conflict and changing perspectives about who to blame for these crimes;
- ✓ Increasing numbers of survivors approaching the legal and psychological center;
- ✓ Change of social attitude and stigmatization of survivors;
- ✓ Satisfaction of participants: Stakeholders, Syrian women, and community at large with the services provided throughout the project.

The evaluation was conducted in three governorates in Kurdistan Region of Iraq because the project was implemented in these governorates and because the majority of Kurdish/Syrian refugee women sought a safe place in this region after fleeing the conflict in Syria.

Data Sources:

1. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with 75 beneficiaries. Given the majority of interviews to the primary beneficiaries (Syrian refugee women and girls), the secondary beneficiaries including the Syrian community at large (men and boys) and stakeholders were also interviewed. In total within the three governorates, numbers of the interviewed samples are calculated as:
 - Primary beneficiaries: 45 women and girls
 - Community at large: 15 men and boys
 - Stakeholders: 15 (both men and women)
 - One staff of the donor organization
 - One Partner : Ceasefire
2. Desk review of the project documents, UN resolutions and documentation, INGOs reports.

Data collection methods and analysis

One-on-One Key Informant Interviews: This evaluation conducted seventy seven (77) Key Informant Interviews with Syrian refugee women, members of the community (men and boys), and stakeholders including 15 service providers, the donor, and partner in the implementation of the project. Twenty-five Key Informant Interviews were conducted in each of the three governorates: Erbil, Sulaimania, and Dohuk. Total number of beneficiaries is seventy- five (75), who are randomly selected. Reason for using a Random Technique in sampling the participants in this evaluation is that each member of the beneficiaries has an equal chance of being selected as subject. The entire process of sampling is done in a single step with each participant selected independently of the other beneficiaries.

Questions are printed out and the Data collection Officers wrote down the answers in either Arabic or English. The participants in the interviews are fully informed of the reasons for

the interviews, and they were asked whether they prefer to keep their identities as confidential. Every interview took around half an hour to answer.

The evaluation also reviewed project documents, gender and human rights documents, reports and research of the UN agencies and INGOs engaged in humanitarian response in Iraq, especially organizations providing response to SGBV and GBV.

Description of sampling

Geographical Coverage: The evaluation covered three governorates: Erbil, Sulaimania, and Dohuk in Iraqi Kurdistan region because the project was implemented in these three governorates where the beneficiaries reside.

Rationale for selection

The method of calculating the samples is: “Randomized response Questionnaire”.

Reasons for selecting this method to conduct a questionnaire are:

First: The topic of the project and its goal are “*sensitive*” due to the association of “sexual” violence, response to the survivors, and restrictions on the disclosure of sexual issues within a conservative Arab/ Kurdish culture.

Second: Out- of - camp refugees and lack of residence stability. The project targeted a *refugee population* residing out of the camps. These refugees change their residence addresses frequently depending on their financial capacities to pay property rentals. The evaluation team travelled to various areas to meet the refugees. Some of these refugees, both women and men, have changed their addresses and phone numbers.

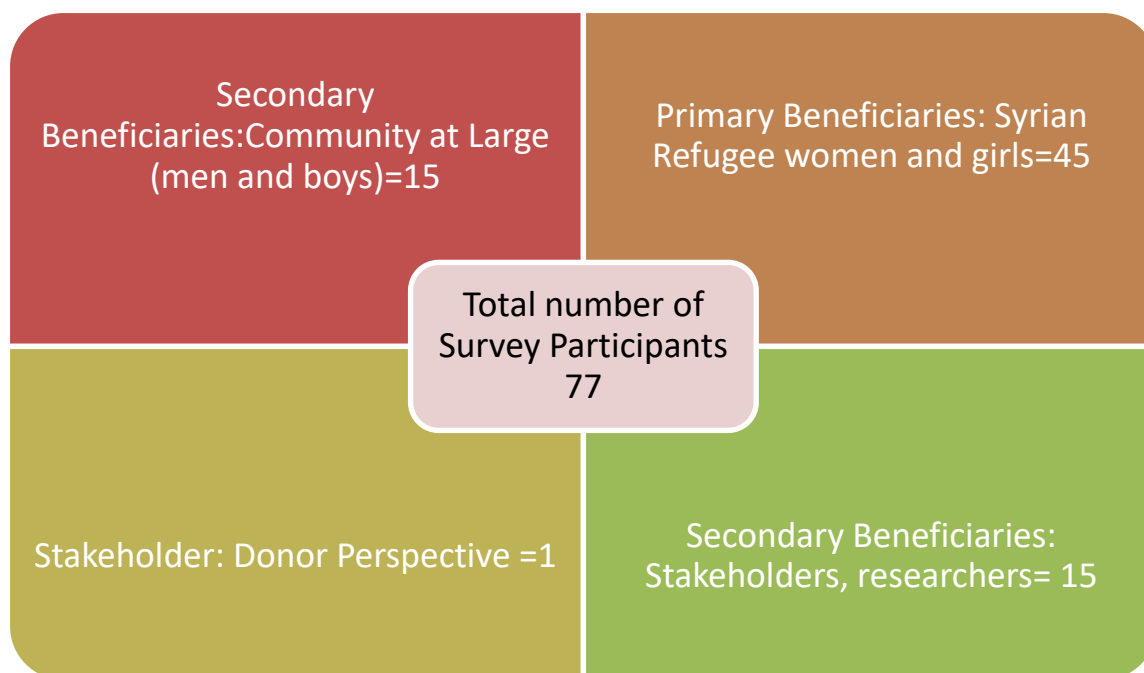
Women as **Primary Beneficiaries** are in larger numbers than the secondary beneficiaries: It is assumed that women received several services and they were engaged in more activities than men and stakeholders: # of the targeted women by the project in three governorates was 1084. Assuming that the all these women received equal services and participated in the activities equally, the selected samples are 45 with equal distribution of 15 women beneficiaries in each of the three governorates.

Similarly, knowing that both community at large and stakeholders (service providers) share roles and responsibilities as secondary beneficiaries, and that they received equal opportunities for capacity building and gender training, the selected numbers of community at large (Men and boys) and (Stakeholders) are equal: Targeted men by project were 126; they selected samples are 15 with equal distribution of the number 5 for each governorate.

The participating stakeholders/ service providers were 88 in total. The sample is also distributed equally on the governorates by 5 samples in each governorate.

The other two participants in the evaluation are: The donor’s staff as a stakeholder and the Partner in the implementation of the project, Ceasefire.

Women, as primary beneficiaries, remain at the core of the Project's goal, outcomes, and indicators of success:



Limitations to sample:

- ✓ Within the specific Middle Eastern culture, it is difficult for GBV and SGBV survivors to be open to disclose information and discuss these matters;
- ✓ Access to Refugee camps was hindered by security authorities
- ✓ Access to data by local and international organizations is limited as every data collection agency tries their best in keeping confidential information for their own use.

Safety and ethical considerations and protocols

The Evaluation team complied with the Code of Conduct for the Evaluation in the United Nations system precisely. The Evaluators are all university graduates, with strong background in working with GBV and SGBV within a humanitarian context. They participated in the implementation of surveys, provided training to other local NGOs, and wrote reports. They worked with refugee women and IDPs projects.

All members of the team were subject to inception training on how to approach the selected beneficiaries, how to read the consent forms to the participants in Arabic and sign the consent forms, how to communicate and how to respond to the Key Informants' inquiries, where to stop asking questions, how to organize the information, how to transfer the original documents, and how to secure a confidential and safe place to meet with them.

The Evaluation team is composed of three independent Iraqi women, who are not affiliated with any political agenda. They do not have any family connections that may give rise to a

potential conflict of interest. They handled the evaluation and the collected information, and conducted the analysis with impartiality.

The evaluation findings are based on gender analysis for the effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and relevance to the project's goal, outcomes, and results. The political, cultural, and economic impact on Syrian refugee women in Iraqi Kurdistan is also taken into consideration. The recommendations are also based on the findings and the multi-dimension impact on refugee women's lives with regards to GBV and SGBV. The project's management and design are also evaluated with impartiality. This includes the Theory of Change, effectiveness, efficiency, budget, and results.

The Data Collection Officers are accountable for the completion of the agreed evaluation deliverables within the timeframe and budget agreed upon. They signed contracts and complied with the Terms of References.

The Evaluators respected and protected the rights and welfare of human subjects and communities in accordance with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights conventions. They respected differences in culture, local customs, religious beliefs and practices, personal interaction, gender roles, disability, age and ethnicity, while conducting the evaluation for Syrian women, both Kurdish and Arabs, in three governorates in Iraqi Kurdistan. The Evaluators ensured that all participants (women, men, and stakeholders) were treated as autonomous agents, free to choose whether to participate in the evaluation.

The Evaluators were aware of, and complied with, legal codes (whether international or national) governing the process of interviewing the participants. They respected people's rights to provide information in confidence and made participants aware of the scope and limits of confidentiality, while ensuring that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source.

The Consent Form was prepared, translated into Arabic, and asserted the participant's full freedom to accept or reject participation in the KIIs. It was provided in Arabic and English, it was read by the Evaluators to the participants, made it clear to every participant, and gave them the chance to sign or reject signing and participation in the survey.

The Evaluators made phone calls, explained the reason for the call and the interview, assign a safe place to meet in, and gave the participants the opportunity to stop the Evaluators at any question they did not like to respond to.

The Evaluators signed contracts with the Evaluation Manger to keep confidentiality, not to use the information for any reason, hand in the hard copies and soft copies of the questionnaire to the Evaluation Manager, show respect to the participants, and chose places and people that the participants feel safe with.

The Data Collection Officers were instructed by the Evaluation Manager to be sensitive to information and data relevant to the SGBV. They are not allowed to question or discuss these issues with the beneficiaries.

The consent forms and filled out questionnaires were emailed to the Evaluation Officers directly after signing their employment contracts. The contracts gave a great weight to the confidentiality in collecting the information and sharing it with only the Evaluation Manager.

Data Collection Officer/ Enas: Collected the responses of the questionnaire and directly put it in English, emailed the responses along with the signed questionnaires to the Evaluation Manager. Later on, she handed in the hard copies of both to the Evaluation Manager.

Data Collection Officer/ Carmal: Collected the information and sent it in Arabic along with the consent forms by email. Later on, she handed in the hard copies to the Evaluation Manager.

The Evaluation Manager/ Awatef: Conducted two Skype interviews with the donor staff and the partner in the implementation of the project (Ceasefire).

The Evaluation manager saved all questionnaire copies and consent forms in soft copies and shared the file on Google Drive with the management of Asuda. The hard copies will be handed in to Asuda management as soon as this final report is approved and there is no more need for the information gathered.

Findings and Conclusion

Although hindered by few obstacles, the project has been successfully implemented in three governorates in Iraqi Kurdistan region: Erbil, Sulaimaniya, and Dohuk.

Theory of Change, and inclusion of all actors engaged in the daily lives of refugee women, is a success since combating violence against women cannot be achieved by excluding the other actors who can support, provide services, and maintain a secure atmosphere for refugee women, where their needs are not met and their potentials are hindered by lack of services, protection, and support.

1084 Syrian women participated throughout the project's activities, have had access to legal and psychological services, and participated in the awareness raising workshops. As the society is an integrated unit of women and men, men must understand the issue of gender-based violence, support, and protect the survivors to overcome the social stigma. The project included 126 men and boys in training workshops and round table discussion. In addition, stakeholders and service providers deal directly with the survivors of GBV and /or SGBV.

Bringing 88 stakeholders to the project, providing them with training and round table discussions increased their awareness and responsiveness to the survivors and enhanced their efforts to improve the services to help and protect the survivors.

Within a cultural context that grants superiority to men over women due to their gender, it would be a tough task to change the discriminatory social rules and attitudes towards more gender just and equitable society, and to provide responsive support to SGBV and GBV survivors. Although trained on GBV and SGBV, 9 men out of 15 (66.6%) still think that the reason for women's exposure to GBV and SGBV is women themselves and the victims to be blamed for either dress, social behavior, and challenging the men in the family. Even the 10 men, out of 15 participants, who blamed "men" for the GBV and SGBV, they blame them for not being able to show enough "manhood" to enforce social rules and/ or to protect the women in the family.

Responses of men show that the project was effective somehow because there is obvious advancement in men's perspective around gender equality and the services that should be provided to the survivors. For instance, a male respondent indicated:

" when I treat my wife in a good way she will also be good to me and we will be happy and there will be no problems in the family".

More positive responses show that the project was successful in changing social attitude towards gender equality and the services provided to the GBV survivors. Another man in Dohuk indicated that he benefited from Asuda training on GBV:

Definitely I benefitted because there is always something new to learn whenever we are part of a learning session or process even if on a minor scale. Thus, I learnt new information about abuse and what is the meaning of violence."

Same male respondent said about gender equality:

Equality is a good thing, if we can accomplish it"

and for the question of whom to blame for GBV, he said:

Sometimes it might be a man or a woman. There is also the society that might encourage violence against women because they give the right to men to beat women and treat them badly.

Another refugee man in Sualimania, said:

Generally, it is men who play a central role in violence, so it is mostly the man's fault. Men are not supposed to treat women violently, but to communicate in a better and calmer way with women. The project helped in having a positive impact by making men learn how to treat women. So women are having a better life since men are treating them well.

Another male respondent from Dohuk indicated that:

The major reason for violence against women is the economic status of the family.”

Another male’s response about why women’s access to legal and psychological support is hindered was:”

The main reason is fear. Mostly the fear from husband or the father, or the fear from people and society about what they will say about her and maybe see her as a bad woman.

This response shows that the project was able to change men’s social attitude and opinions around GBV.

However, some men’s opinions are still not fully translated into actions; reason for that is, probably, the limited training period and shortage of an elaborated training package for men within a Middle Eastern culture. A limited time and simple curriculum will never be enough to change their opinions, which depict the cultural boldness against women as “tempting” images for violence against them.

A Syrian man in Dohuk responded to the question about what would hinder a woman’s access to seek legal and psychological support if she was exposed to GBV and SGBV by saying:”

The most important thing for her is to hide and shut up so that she would not be divorced”!

Same man responded to the question on what he thinks of gender equality:

I apply gender equality at home because the woman is supposed to provide full time services to the man; therefore, I love her and show my respect to her publically”.

Another man indicated:”

The man is tired and pressurized. Sometimes the pressure is caused by the woman. Therefore, the problem and solution is all about the woman in her house and she is the reason for violence at home.”

A refugee man in Sulaimania, indicated:

The project and training changed about 50% of my perspective related to GBV and SGBV. They are important for women, but they must be continuous, not once in a while or like once in a month. The services provided by the project will help these women to be stronger and ask for their rights and stop violence if it ever happens. Equality between women and men is a good thing, but many reasons stop it from happening. There is society and traditions that restrict not only women, but also men from this equality and to be free. Society is the reason for violence against women because of the way it imposes traditions and morals in raising children, both women and men. So if there is violence, it is in the family, but definitely the society is controlling how the family endorses violence by men towards women.

Same hypothesis is applied on women, although with a smaller percentage of negative responses. Out of 45 female participants, 18 women (40%) think that the reason for GBV and SGBV is women themselves for bad behavior, improper dress, disobeying their men, and bad housewives.

A female respondent from Erbil said that:

The training on GBV taught her how to talk and deal with her husbands and how a man should treat his wife

This means that the project was effective to make a change in women's lives, perspectives, and understanding. She gained, in addition to knowledge, the inner power and learned how to address the problems. She also said that:"

[GBV] depends on the situation. Sometimes it is father's fault or her husband if she is married. Sometimes it is the people who talk badly about a woman and this makes her abused by her family or husband; the society is unfair and they always talk badly about everyone."

Which indicates that she developed gender analysis, has a sense of how maleness dominates the gender relations within her community.

A Refugee woman in Sulaimania said:

I surely changed in understanding what violence means which is not only physical violence and beating women, it can also mean verbal abuse too. I am stronger now. Men are the ones who are abusing women and they are enforcing them to stay at home and not allow them to work or continue their education

Another Syrian woman in Erbil said that the training "

The training was very good because before these trainings I couldn't talk to my husband to allow me to go out and visit neighbors and relatives, but now I can because I know my right and I am strong."

She also said that

The training is important because it enabled women to have more trust in themselves and their lives. These trainings help women to go out of their house and learn by experience from other women.

However, this woman said that"

If the woman is good to her husband then he would not beat her, but if she does not treat him well or does not listen to him then he would beat her and it is her fault. Women must listen to their husbands and treat them well."

A refugee woman in Duhok said that:

My husband has passed away and I was living in isolation. I was unable to talk to people. After I received training in this project, I gained inner power and I am able to speak out and demand my human rights. I am now volunteering for the Qandil, a local NGO, and I am happy that I am able to go out from my home to do something reasonable and to communicate with the others. I am busy with other people's problems; so, I forgot about my own problems. Gender equality is very important. I loved my husband and we were sharing responsibility. Men and Women are equally responsible for the GBV. It might be because of women and it might be because of men.

A refugee female in Sulaimaniya said:

Yes. I have gained inner power now. Women is exposed to violence and we now know that we did not know much about violence and its types. I am stronger because I know how to defend myself now. Not all the time but I know how at least. Sometimes women say or do things that make men beat them or say bad words. Yet still, men are not supposed to beat women for whatever reason, but they do. It is mostly men who are violent to women, so I blame men.

Another refugee woman in Dohuk indicated:

I have gained lots of inner power through the training of the project. Especially the management of the project kept confidentiality and provided referrals. This offered me the power to speak about my rights as a human being. My well-being is improved now and I started knowing what I want. I am able to take decisions and I know now what I want to do and how to do it. The reason for GBV is the men. I have received training and I benefited from them. We need to continue the training because if the woman is not powerful, she will be lost. I improved a lot after taking the training.

Another refugee woman said:

We have learned a lot. Before, we were disadvantaged and vulnerable. Now, we have developed; so we do not accept the injustice. We have freedom now.

When women and men, participants of this survey, were asked about what they think of gender equality, equal percentage (93.33%) for both, responded that they agree with gender equality; yet it is not easily reached due to the social attitude, gender differences, and gender roles. Most of the refugee women indicated that they gained inner power and they are able to speak out demanding their human rights. However, women's responses indicated that they like to have gender equality and they were dreaming of it, although impossible at they think.

One refugee woman in Dohuk indicated:

My perspective has been changed by the project. I am more convinced now with women's freedom especially with the education and marriage issues. I am applying these perspectives on my daughters now.

Including 88 stakeholders and service providers in the training and round table discussions indicated that the project met its targets in terms of inclusion, raising awareness and inspiring the participants to expand their scope and quality of their services. However, the responses indicated that their participation was limited and it should be expanded.

The project is effective from the point of view of majority of stakeholders who participated in the survey. One respondent said that”

The project is certainly sustainable because they were trained and benefited from this training. They received training on the Legal Guidance, not only for women but also for men. The project provided training for women and men. I learned a lot from the project and women were very happy with it. I learned from Asuda and passed my knowledge to the women beneficiaries of the project. We hope that this organization [Asuda] comes back to Dohuk to continue its services because they were positive, and there are many women who need these services”.

Although most of the respondents indicated they reported cases of GBV (12 out of 15), few of them provided the numbers of cases per year. One service provider indicated that she reported 15-20 cases of women survivors of GBV annually, and the increase of women seeking legal and psychological support was 20%.

Another service provider suggested:

This project has contributed immensely in providing legal and psychological services. Women are more courageous in demanding their human rights now. Violence exist everywhere; the reason for increasing violence now is the psychological, political, and economic pressures that impact the refugees' lives. They need more support. I suggest that the training is coordinated among all organizations working in the field so that they are able to provide adequate psychological and legal support and cases of violence. For instance, a special radio program in Barha Media to raise awareness about specific issues (GBV).

Another stakeholders/ service provider noted:

There is a great increase in women approaching us seeking help and support. The increase in numbers is almost 50% . Many women informed us of the improvement of their well-being. I don't know the numbers though. They informed us of how their psychological health is improved.

A service provider in Sulaimania indicated:

I believe that training is good and there must be following up for the trainees to see how do they develop and use the training information in their daily work. We had 6 cases of psychosocial aspect and one legal. During my engagement with the project, I noticed more and more women approaching us for help, even if through just talking to us because they needed someone to listen to their problems. The project will definitely be sustained but it depends on the individuals. Yet, it is important not to stop helping these women because it will make them vulnerable and they need continuous support. The support must go on and the training to make them stronger. project contributed a lot to end GBV and how to protect women from violence and that they can be stronger in asking for their rights. They all got

knowledge about violence and this was important for their daily life and comfort in life and in their families. The information and knowledge produced in this project is important and people can make use of it, especially from the experience of the women worked within the project and how they interacted with Syrian refugees and handled different cases.

More than that, for the question:” Since you started your engagement with this project, have you collected and uploaded cases of violence on Ceasefire online reporting tool?” 13 out of 15 said they did not collect and upload information to Ceasefire; meaning, it is either their work is irrelevant to upload cases or they have an accountability issue. Hence, the service providers need to receive more Capacity Building to improve skills and to take the GBV issue seriously. The suggested Capacity Building should be, for instance, an innovative method that could be tailored and implemented to enhance more creativity, not only temporary for similar projects within humanitarian context, but also to maintain the services for other survivors in the area at the post-conflict situation.

The project also provided training for six female researchers who monitored and documented the GBV and or/ SGBV within the community of Syrian refugees. So, the project met its target and a great investment in female-run service providing. These researchers are able to contribute to the improvement of the response to GBV and SGBV survivors at any time from now on.

The project met its target by providing psychological and legal consultation. 83 cases made use of these services within the two year implementation of the project and 44 out 45 Syrian refugee women participants in the evaluation indicated they gained inner power and able to speak out in defense of their rights as a human being.

The legal officer for the project in Dohuk stated that:

I uploaded 33 GBV cases to Ceasefire and I was writing regular reports to the project manager on weekly bases. Within 6 months, I wrote 24 reports. The number of GBV cases approaching our services increased by 60% due to the increase in trust in our services. I have reported 10 GBV cases to the project manager. Many refugee women informed us of the improvement of their psychological health and well-being because we were helping them a lot. I have received 5 training sessions and they were really great. However, we had gone through difficulties of inadequate salaries and transportation payments. I provided legal support to 33 cases. There were more refugees in need for the services; yet, the time of the project was limited. The project is sustainable and could continue forever. The project has contributed to end the violence against women because the targeted women did not know about their rights and roles. They did not anything about GBV. However, the project provided them with knowledge and empowerment. The project also contributed to establish a trustful relationship with us. Women increasingly were seeking our assistance with their personal issues.

The project management at Asuda, in partnership with Ceasefire, produced and disseminated two reports: (1) “Broken Lives: Violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq.” in March 2018 and (2) “Combating sexual and gender-based violence in refugee crises: Lessons from working with Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq” in February 2019.

Response analysis against Evaluation Criteria by numbers

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Response analysis
Effectiveness	To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how?	<p>The intended project goal, outcomes, and outputs were very effective. The majority of responses, 39 out of 45 respondents which is 86.67%, have noticed a positive change in the legal and psychological response to survivors of Syrian GBV survivors.</p> <p>In terms of inner power, interpreted by women’s developed capacities to advocate their rights, the results of the questionnaire showed that the majority of women, 44 out of 45 Syrian refugee women (97.78%), gained inner power and able to speak out in defense of their rights as human beings.</p> <p>Similarly, the project and services generated out of it were very effective. The majority of respondents, 44 Syrian women out of 45 respondents (97.78%), think that this project and services generated out of it are important to their well-being, and those of other survivors. As for the improvement of accountability of service providers, which is very essential to the measurement of the project’s effectiveness, the majority of respondents, 43 Syrian refugee women out of 45 respondents (95.56%), indicated that the project has definitely contributed to the improvement of accountability of service providers as a result of this project.</p> <p>Keeping in mind the obstacles hindering access of GBV survivors to services, a large number of survivors, 83 GBV and / or SGBV Cases, have made use of the services available (psychological and Legal consultation).</p> <p>As primary targeted beneficiaries, women’s participation in awareness raising and knowledge sharing is very important to measure the effectiveness of the project. The results showed that 544 Syrian refugee women have participated in the awareness raising workshops.</p> <p>Based on these results, the project’s goal, outcomes, and results are very effective.</p>
Relevance	To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?	<p>The project goal, outcomes, and outputs are relevant to the need of women and girls. The high numbers of responses show that the project resulted in capacity building for stakeholders, training them on the adequate response to GBV survivors, practically responded to them through report writing, referrals, and knowledge sharing. A</p>

		<p>promising number, 10 out of 15 respondent stakeholders (66.67%), indicated that they produced and disseminated reports on GBV/ SGBV. As for the report writing, 12 out of 15 respondent stakeholders (80.00%) indicated that they reported to the project about cases of violence against Syrian refugee women</p> <p>As for the practical provision of adequate legal and psychological services, the majority of stakeholders 13 out of 15 (86.67%), indicated that they provided Legal and psychosocial services to Syrian women and girls.</p> <p>The Syrian refugee women received training that is sustainable and it is an essential part of their life skills and a foundation for their future advocacy for their human rights, and for those of their daughters and other women in their communities. The majority of respondents, 42 Syrian refugee women (93.33%), indicated they have received training on women’s roles and rights through this project</p> <p>Not only that, the Theory of Change, and engaging community at large (men and boys), has been approved as a successful result. The majority of Syrian men and boys, 11 out of 15 (73.33%), respondents have indicated that they received training on women’s roles and rights through this project.</p> <p>A refugee in Erbil asserted:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>It [the project] changed my understanding about violence because I thought violence against women is only physical, but I know now it has many types</i></p> <p>Hence, the project goal, outcomes, and outputs are relevant to the future of the community, and is a successful project that should be utilized as a role model for other projects at a similar context in terms of culture, war / conflict, and steps to eliminate violence against women.</p>
Efficiency	To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?	<p>The implementing partner, ASUDA for Combating Violence against Women, managed the project in three governorates efficiently, although it encountered some difficulties in the remote management of the project such as the attitude of security authorities prohibiting access to the refugee camps and residences. The Asuda management had to benefit from personal connections so that they were able to facilitate its access to the refugees.</p> <p>A stakeholder indicated:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The remote management could be better if the offices in three governorates provided a better assistance.</i></p> <p>The ASUDA also showed compliance with its reporting, timelines of activities, monitoring and evaluation, and</p>

		<p>communication with the donor, implementing partner, beneficiaries, and stakeholders.</p> <p>All the activities of the project were implemented successfully within the limits of the allocated budget.</p> <p>ASUDA received a grant of \$ 255,000 for the purposes of implementing the project. It seems that ASUDA adhered to transparent and accurate budget allocations and expenditures to meet the financial terms agreed upon with the donor to cover all expenses for the proposed activities, outcomes, and outputs of the project.</p> <p>There is under expenditure of an amount of US \$ 21,792.25 due to the following reasons as explained in the Asuda’s rationale within its final financial report. The allocated budget was a bit tight. However, the implemented activities, the outputs, and the goal were cost –effective and successful.</p>
<p>Sustainability</p>	<p>To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?</p>	<p>The achieved results will certainly be sustained after this project.</p> <p>The majority of Syrian refugee women, 44 out of 45 (97.78%), indicated that this project and services generated out of it are important to your well-being, and those of other survivors. A refugee women in Erbil asserted:”</p> <p><i>There was change for us as women after attending these trainings since it was about how to stop violence and this is something we need in our daily life.</i></p> <p>43 Syrian women out of 45 (95.56%) indicated that the accountability of service providers and stakeholders have improved as a result of this project</p> <p>A refugee female in Sulaimania indicated:</p> <p><i>There is definitely positive change. These services provide women with help when they need because they get scared if they are alone, but if there is someone helping them like lawyers and teaching them about how to be strong it will make them feel better.</i></p> <p>When Syrian refugee women were asked about the accountability of service providers, 12 Syrian men out of 15 participants (80.00%) have indicated that the accountability of service providers and stakeholders have improved as a result of this project.</p> <p>A refugee female in Sulaimania asserted:</p> <p><i>Definitely. I have noticed this one this trainer called Alla, in a GBV training and another training. I have noticed that she is using more tools to explain issues to</i></p>

		<p>women and give more examples. Her approach to how to deal with women also changed and her performance in providing help to us is improving.</p> <p>The majority of stakeholders engaged in the evaluation, 14 out of 15 respondents (93.33%), indicated that the achieved results, especially the positive changes in the lives of women and girls will be sustained after this project ends.</p> <p>A psychological and social counselor (stakeholder) indicated:</p> <p><i>The project had a positive impact in implementing awareness among clients, and within whole families from a broader perspective. The project has proved it has a vital role in decreasing GBV/SGBV recurrence against women. It also had an influence in empowering women psychologically and mentally.</i></p>
<p>Impact</p>	<p>To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women’s empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?</p>	<p>The project has effectively contributed to the ending violence against women, gender equality, and women’s empowerment.</p> <p>10 respondents out of 15 Syrian refugee men (66.67%) indicated that they gained more information and understanding, and they are able to speak out in defense of women’s rights within their community and /or family.</p> <p>A refugee female indicated:</p> <p><i>[The project] changed me and benefited us as women who are not educated since violence is more among the non-educated as compared to the educated, like myself</i></p> <p>A refugee female in Erbil indicated:</p> <p><i>[The project] helps women in general. For example in the past I used to be beaten and called names, but now after these trainings I learnt ways to talk against it and stop this abuse.</i></p> <p>15 male respondents out of 15 (100%) have indicated that that the well-being of women in their families and/or communities is improved by the training and services you received through this project;</p> <p>A refugee male in Sulaimania, indicated:</p> <p><i>We were not exposed to civil society so through these trainings were are better informed about the way to treat women in a better way</i></p> <p>12 Stakeholders out of 15 (80.00%) indicated that they have noticed an increase in the numbers of Syrian refugee survivors reporting improvement in their well-being</p> <p>A male service provider in Sulaimania asserted:</p> <p><i>Surely it [the project] contributed, and surely it</i></p>

		<p><i>lessened the number of women exposed to violence. The way to make this more affective is through not just to target women, but men and this we did in one of our projects and women's feedback to us is that their husbands are a bit changed after these awareness to them</i></p>
Knowledge generation	<p>To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?</p>	<p>Previously, data collection on GBV and SGBV was a difficult area to manage. This was the obstacle that most of the INGOs and NGOs encountered to enable their projects providing adequate support to the survivors of GBV and SGBV. Through this project, Asuda was able to reach as many cases as it could, produce data, qualitative and quantitative analysis. Asuda produced and disseminated two reports on SGBV against Syrian refugees to 500 INGOs, stakeholders and other actors in the humanitarian community in Kurdistan region.</p> <p>A stakeholder noted:</p> <p><i>Although the number of cases covered by the data collection was a bit lower than planned due to both internal and external factors, the activity was nonetheless implemented at a satisfactory and useful level and led to the successful publication of two informative reports which provided much needed data and insight into the scope of the problem.</i></p> <p>Theory of Change: This project is a new initiative that utilizes an integrative approach by engaging women, community at large, and stakeholders in ending violence against women. Mostly, previous projects focused on women's engagement in all activities of the projects. This project has put together all of the actors in the "recovery" and "response" to violence against women.</p> <p>A Syrian refugee woman in Dohuk indicated:</p> <p><i>I have learned the lessons from ASUDA and disseminated my knowledge to other women throughout my work as a volunteer. I wish that ASUDA comes back with similar services because they were very positive. There are too many women who need these services.</i></p>
Gender Equality and Human Rights	<p>Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights based and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated throughout the project and to what extent.</p>	<p>1084 Syrian refugee women have benefited from various activities of the project including, but not limited to: Legal and Psychological services, awareness raising workshops on gender equality and women's rights vs. GBV and SGBV against women, women's empowerment through access to services and knowledge.</p> <p>A female refugee in Dohuk indicated:</p> <p><i>I received information on my human rights. My perspective has been changed and I know now that a woman does not deserve violence. A</i></p>

		<p><i>woman has rights.</i></p> <p>126 Syrian men have been engaged in awareness raising workshop to combat violence against women, changing perspective on gender equality and women’s rights within a discriminatory cultural context.</p> <p>A refugee man in Erbil asserted:</p> <p><i>If one member of the family receives any training then the whole family living with him/her will benefit from it. So when I received the training my family benefitted also because I changed. I like my family to be better educated and live in a good way</i></p> <p>88 Stakeholders were engaged in project’s training workshops and activities, including reporting about SGBV and GBV cases.</p> <p>15 Stakeholders out of 15 (100%) indicated that the project has contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women’s empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)</p> <p>A stakeholder in Dohuk asserted:</p> <p><i>We did not have a proper expertise before; yet, we have gained knowledge through the training and practice in this project. We noticed that there were women who were prohibited from going out of their homes for an unidentified reason. When we investigated the reasons, we found out that their families feared the sexual harassment; therefore, we started training on the Sexual Harassment. We also provided proper lighting to the areas where women go out. These procedures were successful.</i></p> <p>11 men out of 15 respondents (73.33%) indicated that the training they received through the project has changed their perspectives about GBV and/ or SGBV.</p>
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Analysis for the Qualitative questions: (Syrian women & men)16

These questions explore perspectives of both females and males respondents on gender equality and the roots of GBV/ SGBV within a humanitarian context, the impact of gender awareness training on the participants, and the impact of the integrative approach, Theory of Change, on changing social attitudes and views around gender powers and the proposed approach to end violence against women. Simply, these two questions explore the extent of success in changing opinions and social behaviours to combat violence against women. Within a cultural context, where men are perceived to be superior to women, females are expected to be submissive, inferior to men, obedient to dress codes and social behavior, and they are granted less power than men. On the other hand, men are the decision-makers within their households and community, and they have full control over the socio-economic status with regards to both: Roles and Responsibilities.

Both women and men, participants of the project, have received training on Gender Awareness. Hence, these two questions attempt to find out how the training has influenced their opinions on gender mechanisms, balance of gender powers, and understanding towards ending SGBV and GBV.

1. Q8. What do you think of gender equality?

Out of 15 males participated in the survey in three governorates (Erbil, Dohuk, and Sulaimaniyah), 14 male participants ((93.33%) indicated they are pro-gender equality and justice. This is a positive sign of the change in males' perception of gender equality.

A Syrian refugee man, in Sulaimania said:

[Equality] is good if my wife can be equal to me and work to help me, but make sure to keep her reputation and dignity.

At the same time, 42 female participants ((93.33%) indicated that they like gender equality and they believe in it; however, it is not accessible due to the social norms, roles, and responsibilities.

A female Syrian refugee in Dohuk said:

At the beginning there was not gender equality. After taking the gender training, the situation is improved greatly. We still need these training courses.

2. Q9. Whose fault if a woman or a girl is exposed to GBV and / or SGBV?

As for the violence perpetuation against women, the participants are still struggling to identify the actual actor to be blamed for it.

A female in Dohuk indicated:

Of course men are to be blamed. He always has the power and authority. The woman is always the victim in addition to the psychological pressure she goes through. We wish that these training courses continue because, without these trainings, our situation would be very bad.

Interesting enough, 18 women out of 45 (40.00%) indicated that women, sometimes plus society and men, are to be blamed for GBV/ SGBV against women. At the same time, 9 men out of 15 (40.00%) have blamed women and society more than men.

A Syrian refugee man in Erbil asserted:

It is the society because they allow men to be violent to women and beat them

Similarly, another male Syrian refugee in Erbil indicated that:

Sometimes it is the family, and sometimes it is people and the society that allow women to be treated violently

A female refugee said:

Sometimes it is father's fault or her husband if she is married. Sometimes it is the people who talk badly about a woman and this makes her abused by her family or husband; the society is unfair and they always talk badly about everyone.

Some women think that the women are to be blamed for the violence perpetuated against them. For instance,

Another female refugee noted:

If the woman is good to her husband then he would not beat her, but if she does not treat him well or does not listen to him then he would beat her and it is her fault. Women must listen to their husbands and treat them well.

A female refugee in Sulaimania, said:

Sometimes it is the man and sometimes women. Sometimes it is through the way that women are dressing because the society does not allow it they are to be blamed. Sometimes women assault men and then men end up being violent to her. A woman can protect herself from the man and from violence. She must be careful in her words and the way she dresses and respect her status as a women in the society she lives in.

In both cases, where either men or women are blamed, the society, and its traditional setting, is another factor supporting violence against women.

It is also interesting that 4 women out of 45 brought up the “Economic status and poverty” as a major reason for violence against women.

Men did not even mention the poverty or the economic status of the family. This is an indication of the embedded perception of “men as the breadwinners” for the family and, psychologically, it’s shame on them to mention it because it indicates their weakness and lack of playing their “sole and actual” role in the family. This is cultural, not only in the Syrian communities, but also in all Arab communities. The Arab men’s mentality assumes that he is the core of power within the family, both as a breadwinner (economic power) and protection (maleness). This is not new news. In Islam, men are superior to women and responsible on bringing food to the table. Under the refugee status, the balance of powers has been changed. Women have to go out for work in traditionally unaccepted careers such as begging, selling water in the intersections of the streets, and may be exposure to sex trafficking. In Quran: Al Nisa’a 34:

Men are the protectors and maintainers of women, because Allah has given the one more (strength) than the other, and because they support them from their means. Therefore the righteous women are devoutly obedient, and guard in (the husband's) absence what Allah would have them guard. As to those women on whose part ye fear disloyalty and ill-conduct, admonish them (first), (Next), refuse to share their beds, (And last) beat them (lightly); but if they return to obedience, seek not against them Means (of annoyance): For Allah is Most High, great (above you all).¹⁷

Four women out of 45 participants indicated that the government (i.e political) helps in perpetuating violence against women because of: (1) one woman mentioned the inadequate laws that protect women. (2) Two women participants mentioned the “War” as the reason for GBV and SGBV. And (3) one woman talked about the impact of social media on changing the social norms and provoking violence against women.

A female refugee in Sulaimania thinks that the war has increased violence against women because their status was better than it is now as refugees. Their economic status was better and they did not have to work. As they live under poverty line as refugees now, they have to work and go to places where they are exposed violence. She stated:

I believe it is the war. Women in Syria were better because they did not have to work as they had money. But now these women working in some places might cause these women to be exposed to violence

Another refugee female in Erbil said,

It is the fault of the government because men abuse women, but there is nothing to stop them when they are bad to women. There are laws, but women are still afraid of their husbands and there is no one who can stop those men.

This refugee female has a perspective. Though, she was not able to put it under the right category. Her statement shows that she was thinking “the supporting legal system/ institutions” to eliminate Violence against women and protect them.

Most important is that, all those who indicated that either men or women are responsible for GBV and SGBV, associated them with the society and family by using the notion of “Protection” rather than “perpetuation of violence”.

A refugee female stated:

It is the fault of the family because they must change and protect her. They must defend their daughter and not allow her to be abused

Another refugee female asserted:

I think it is the fault of the traditions and morality that make women under the control of the men. It is the tradition and the morals that make women suffer.

The shift from the reality of “men” as violence perpetrators to “society or traditions” would actually protect men, would not hold them accountable, and maintain violence against women.

Women are mostly blamed due to their: dress code, disappointing behavior in serving their husbands/ male members of the family, and disobedience. Males are blamed for disrespecting women and inconsiderate attitude towards women’s efforts and time dedicated to serve their families. In both cases, women’s families and society are blamed for not providing enough protection to women or for not raising them up appropriately so that they know their roles based on the cultural perception.

A refugee female noted:

Sometimes it is the father or the mother, other times it is the husband, and sometimes it is the fault of the woman herself because she does not listen to her family or her husband

Another female noted:

It is the fault of the woman because she does not listen to the man, but if the woman listens to her husband or her father or brother then the man is wrong to treat her bad

Table # 5: Analysis for the Qualitative Questions (Syrian women and men)

Q8. What do you think of gender equality?				
	Pro Gender Equality	% Pro equality	Equality is not applicable	% not applicable
Women	42	93.33%	3	6.66%
Men	14	93.33%	1	6.66%
Q9. Whose fault if a woman or a girl is exposed to GBV and / or SGBV?				
Reason	Women's responses	% of reasons for women	Men's responses	% of reasons for men
Women	18	40.00%	9	60%
Men	18	40.00%	10	66.66%
Society	12	26.66%	7	46.66%
Women's family	11	24.44%	2	13.33%
Law/ Government/ War	4	8.88%	0	0.00%
Economic Status/ Poverty	4	8.88%	0	0.00%
Social Media	1	2.22%	0	0.00%

Summary Donor and Implementing Partner's Perspective:

In addition to 75 primary and secondary beneficiaries, the evaluation team interviewed a UNTF staff member to reflect on the project's implementation from a donor perspective and the implementing partner, Ceasefire. The participants indicated that:

It was a successful project and implementation. The project goal, outcomes and outputs were all clearly achieved as a result of the successful implementation of all project activities. Although the number of cases covered by the data collection was a bit lower than planned due to both internal and external factors, the activity was nonetheless implemented at a satisfactory and useful level and led to the successful publication of two informative reports which provided much needed data and insight into the scope of the problem.

Asuda could do better; yet, it is satisfying to some extent. The remote management could be better if the offices in three governorates provided a better assistance. Also, it would be better if the access to camps was considered at earlier stages of the project. Numbers of beneficiaries were reduced due to the challenging access to

camps. As an organization working in a special setting, the organization should be aware of how to approach camps, beneficiaries and stakeholders and they should have a better strategy for implementation. Logistically, the project's implementation was challenging.

Asuda was able to convene the stakeholders, engage them in the project's activities and discussions, and they produced reports, which are disseminated to stakeholders and other humanitarian actors in the area.

The results of the project will be very relevant in terms of informing the focus and design of future programming. The project also sought to make a contribution towards changing community attitudes towards SGBV, including the attitudes of men and boys. Since cultural attitudes that excuse violence are usually widespread and engrained and take a long time to break down, the outcomes of the project this area will continue to be relevant as beneficiaries involved in the project pass on their knowledge to those around them.

The design could be improved a little bit. The implementation could be improved too. The implementing partner was responsive and sent its due reports and updated information. Though, they decreased the numbers of beneficiaries because of the situation there.

There is an opportunity for the project to be implemented again in the conflict context. The project reflected on positive changes by including community at large and stakeholders in the project. It is a success story and there is an opportunity for the reports to be disseminated to the stakeholder to implement similar projects by other organizations in a similar context. We have the two reports for that. They can use these reports for other similar projects at a similar context. The data they produced to inform the stakeholders and other actors and humanitarian workers is valuable.

It would have been nice to have a document done by them to identify and talk about the challenges. So that when other actors try they would learn from them.

The project was implemented with a very tight budget relative to the scale and scope of planned activities. Both partners were diligent in remaining within the budget. Most activities were very cost effective – for example, the awareness-raising workshops were delivered at a very low cost by taking advantage of available facilities. The project fits under the donor's stated goal of responding to the refugee crisis in the Middle East. It delivered much needed programming at a time when very few other organizations were focusing on the Syrian refugee population in the Kurdistan region of Iraq.

Many of the activities have a clear and sustainable impact. As an example, dissemination of knowledge and best practices was a core part of the project design. The two reports published under the project have been widely distributed and are also available online, and can be consulted by stakeholders at any time. Another aspect of the project's sustainability was its focus on awareness-raising and

changing cultural attitudes. These activities change not only the direct participant's attitudes, but also influence their interactions with others, including family and friends. Already during the project, we heard examples of participants in the workshops going home and sharing the information they learned with their family members. Thus, the positive changes delivered by the project are slowly disseminated to a wider circle over time.

Conclusions

Although hindered by few obstacles, the project has been successfully implemented in three governorates in Iraqi Kurdistan region: Erbil, Sulaimania, and Dohuk.

The intended project goal, outcomes, and outputs were effective. The majority of respondents have noticed a positive change in the legal and psychological response to survivors of Syrian GBV. Female participants understood that they have gained inner power, understanding of their rights, and are able now to advocate their rights and reject violence against them. They are able to speak out in defense of their rights as human beings.

The services generated from the project were effective and attracted more women to report GBV/SGBV cases. Female respondents indicated that these services are vital to the GBV survivors' well-being. Likewise, the accountability of the service providers have been increased and improved. The project's outputs indicated improvement of women's wellbeing; beneficiaries of the project are refugee women who are caught by conflict, cultural persecution of women, and imbalanced political, social and economic powers. The integrative approach and theory of change has contributed to increase the effectiveness of the project and led to the improvement of their well-being.

Keeping in mind the obstacles hindering the GBV survivors' access to services, 83 survivors have made use of the services available (Psychological and Legal consultation). In addition, refugee women gained knowledge on their rights; men are trained on participatory mechanisms along with women and service providers to end violence against women and the associated stigma. Theory of Change, and inclusion of all actors engaged in the daily lives of refugee women, is a success as violence against women cannot be ended by excluding the other actors who support, provide services, and maintain a secure atmosphere for GBV survivors, whose needs are not met and their potentials are hindered by lack of services, protection, and support.

The project goal, outcomes, and outputs are relevant to the needs of GBV women survivors. The high numbers of positive responses show that the project resulted in capacity building for stakeholders and improved their report writing, referrals, and providing psychological and legal support to the survivors. Since the political environment is not promising on the short run, the project will remain as relevant and needed to provide these services to GBV survivors.

Although various organizations and UN agencies provide support to refugee women, data collection, and adequate services are still not satisfactory in Iraqi Kurdistan region, especially

for the Syrian refugee women in addition to many IDP women who are not able to return to their destroyed cities and villages in Mosul, Anbar, and SalahAldeen. This project is relevant, not only at this time, but will be always relevant, especially within areas that encounter wars and internal conflict within a social context where gender powers are imbalanced, women are inferior to men, and their economic vulnerability is two folded, as women and as refugees. Hence, this project is relevant to Syrian refugee women, Kurdish local women, and IDP women within the political instability and conflict environment. Moreover, engagement of the community at large to address the social attitude and perception about the SGBV and GBV survivors, and the pursued change to de-stigmatize the SGBV survivors, is an added advantage of this project. As a result, this project will be always relevant to other women and communities, not only within a humanitarian context, but also within development programming. Hence, the project goal, outcomes, and outputs are relevant to the future of the community, and is a successful project that should be utilized as a role model for other projects at a similar context in terms of culture, war / conflict, and steps to eliminate violence against women.

The implementing partner, ASUDA for Combating Violence against Women, managed the project in three governorates efficiently, although it encountered some difficulties in the remote management of the project such as the attitude of security authorities prohibiting the team from accessing the refugee camps and residences. The Asuda management had to benefit from personal connections so that they were able to facilitate its access to the refugees. Therefore, the remote management could be improved through SWAT analysis. At earlier stages, ASUDA could strengthen its offices in the three governorates through Capacity building, networking, and obtaining official agreements to allow ASUDA teams to have access to the refugee camps and service providers in the region. These agreements should be gained and signed by the higher level security authorities so that the security officers of the camps are not able to deny Asuda teams' access to the Syrian refugee women within the camps. Although ASUDA management could utilize their personal networks to have access to the 1084 Syrian refugee women in the project, which is still good, the official agreements are required in advance.

The ASUDA also showed compliance with its reporting, timelines of activities, monitoring and evaluation, and communication with the donor, implementing partner, beneficiaries, and stakeholders. All the activities of the project were implemented successfully within the limits of the allocated budget.

As for the financial management, ASUDA adhered to transparent and accurate budget allocations and expenditures to meet the financial terms agreed upon with the donor to cover all expenses for the proposed activities, outcomes, and outputs of the project.

The achieved results will certainly be sustained after this project. This project and services generated out of it are important to the GBV survivors' well-being as well as those of other survivors. The level of service providers' accountability has been improved through the project's activities. The change on the community and services' levels is positive due to the project's activities. The change in refugee women's lives and well-being was positive and promising. Although it was not an easy task, some men have changed their attitude towards women, gender equality, and GBV.

Within this cultural context, it would be a tough task to change the discriminatory social rules and attitudes towards more gender just and equitable society, and to provide responsive support to SGBV and GBV survivors. Therefore, men's opinions are still not fully translated into actions and the service providers need to receive more Capacity Building. The ISAC has developed a tool to mainstream GBV in the humanitarian response that integrate all services to refugees and IDPs caught by wars and conflicts. This tool is very important to all humanitarian actors providing response and support to the GBV and SGBV survivors. The Capacity Building workshops need to consider this toolkit, designed for the UN Clusters, for the Capacity building of local service providers. However, this is connected to the budget provided for intensive Awareness raising workshops and Capacity Building for service providers.

In addition, 88 stakeholders and service providers received training and attended round-table discussions around the services provided to the Syrian refugee women including, but are not limited to, survivors of GBV and SGBV. The project also provided training for six female researchers who monitored and documented the GBV and or/ SGBV within the community of Syrian refugees. Therefore, the project is effective and sustainable. Both the gained knowledge and experiences would be utilized to provide support to other survivors of the GBV within the Syrian refugee communities as well as within the Kurdish communities.

The project has effectively contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality, and women's empowerment. Syrian refugee women who are engaged in the project have gained self – confidence, inner power, and are able to speak out in defense of women's rights within their communities. Syrian refugee women's well –being has been improved via training, capacity building, and the improved psychological and legal support. Service providers also gained more knowledge on the GBV and SGBV, psychological and legal support, report writing, and referrals.

The project management at Asuda, in partnership with Ceasefire, produced two reports: (1) "Broken Lives: Violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq." in March 2018 and (2) "Combating sexual and gender-based violence in refugee crises: Lessons from working with Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq" in February 2019. These two informative reports have been disseminated to 500 UN agencies, NGO and INGOs, and they are available online for public including much needed data and gender analysis for the issue.

Theory of Change: This project is a new initiative that utilizes an integrative approach by engaging women, community at large, and stakeholders in ending violence against women. Mostly, previous projects focused on women's engagement in all activities of the projects. This project has put together all of the actors in the "recovery" and "response" to violence against women.

Activities of the project included: Legal and Psychological services, awareness raising workshops on gender equality and women's rights vs. GBV and SGBV against women, women's empowerment through access to services and knowledge. Women have developed feminist perspectives by seeking gender equality, along with strong rejection to GBV and SGBV. The cultural definition of women's rights is misleading in terms of "accepting" the

GBV as a normal “thing” to happen to any woman. They learned through this project that the GBV is not accepted, is not normal, and it is an abuse to their rights as human beings. They are able to advocate for their human rights and stand up for themselves as well as for their daughters and other women within their communities.

Male participants in the project also developed an understanding for the human rights of the women and girls within their families and communities.

Likewise, the service providers have gained knowledge on how to address the human rights of refugee women exposed to the GBV.

Concluding, the project is effective, efficient, and sustainable. It is not only important, but also it is urgently needed to respond to the humanitarian needs of more refugee women and girls surviving the GBV and SGBV, challenging the cultural attitude, and improving the well-being of women in this politically instable area, which puts women’s rights and lives at risk.

• **Key recommendations**

➤ **“Theory of Change”**

It is recommended that the utilized Theory of Change for this project is frequently re-utilized for comparable projects in the future. Engaging the community at large and service providers through the activities of the project will be very helpful in changing the social attitude towards the de-stigmatization of GBV and SGBV, building on a social understanding for women’s rights as human rights, and providing women with the required inner power to enable them stand up for their rights.

➤ **Capacity Building: (Service providers, Local implementing partner, and local NGOs):**

- *Improvement of quality and quantity of services:*

It is recommended that more service providers are engaged within the refugee camps, especially security personnel. It is also recommended that the camps’ management, government staff, and local NGOs are engaged in similar projects to improve the humanitarian response in terms of quality and quantity.

- *Delivery of more intensive Capacity Building:*

It is recommended that more intensive Capacity Building for the staff of Asuda in remote areas and service providers who directly provide services to the survivors. Asuda could utilize the training packages of the IASC on GBV mainstreaming Guidelines at a humanitarian context

- *Partnership building:*

It is recommended that Asuda connects with the UN Clusters providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees and IDPs including, but are not limited to: GBV sub-cluster, Child Protection, Protection, WASH, psychological and social counseling, information data management, Shelter and NFI, Education, etc.

- *What Kind of Capacity Building?*

The Capacity Building for stakeholders and service providers should take into consideration some important issues such as: Accountability, data collection methods, protection mechanisms, referrals pathway, maintenance of confidential reports and records of cases, physical health and care, and psychological and social counseling. Service providers are not usually trained by their directorates and departments on GBV and SGBV. Although with uniforms, such as the Policemen, and medical staff, the Capacity Building on GBV and SGBV is a rare area of training by their departments, especially in the Middle East. This type of Capacity Building is connected to the availability of budget provided for intensive Awareness raising workshops and Capacity Building on GBV and SGBV specifically for stakeholders and service providers.

- **Networking on GBV and SGBV on a local level**

Since Asuda has had a successful experience in addressing the GBV and SGBV within the Syrian refugee communities, it is recommended that Asuda operates as an umbrella for more smaller local NGOs for the purpose of “ Learning by Experience”, to build their capacities and increase the positive impact of the project. If this network is considered for a future funding, these smaller NGOs need to receive smaller funding for their organizations’ sustainability and movement.

- **The Political Environment**

It is recommended that the political environment is taken in consideration since it hinders the access of the local partners, and even the international agencies, to the refugee camps, especially to women. The three governorates in Kurdistan are run by the two major Kurdish parties. Sometimes, the relationships between the two parties would not be going well and the security measurements are a bit restricted

Officially, Asuda is advised to obtain the official permissions to have access to the refugee camps in advance..

- **Economic Empowerment**

Evidently, Syrian refugee women expressed concerns over their economic status. The poverty and the need to meet the family’s basics of survival force women to go out seeking the support of the local communities, which expose them to SGBV and GBV. In addition, many of these women do not have the required skills to work.

Therefore, it is strongly recommended that the next project includes an activity with a title “ Economic Empowerment” including training these women on simple business administration, ideas for small businesses, and simple financial management.

- **The legal and psychological Clinic**

The legal and psychological clinic could be utilized as a hub for refugee women by creating opportunities/ initiatives aiming at enhancement of refugee women’s access to the clinic such as economic empowerment/ training, vocational training, and groups of women getting together for various goals such as: Book club, story-telling group, social meetings..etc; they

would be more familiar with the place/ clinic and would be open to connect, socialize, speak out, and share experiences

➤ **Community at large: (Refugee men and boys)**

It is recommended that the Awareness Raising workshops for men are increased and improved, both in quality and quantity; The change of social attitude requires that more men are engaged in the training and discussions. It is also recommended that the Awareness Raising material/ curriculum on GBV/ SGBV is tailored so that it becomes suitable to the cultural and conflict context where the project is implemented.

➤ **Budget**

Although Asuda showed transparent and adequate financial management, the allocated budget was a bit limited. It is recommended that the budget is increased for the future so that:

1. A local NGOs' network is built,
2. More Capacity Building is offered to the service providers as well as the staff of Asuda in the other two governorates: Erbil and Dohuk.
3. The activities could be increased depending on the increase in the budget to develop the legal and psychological clinic and improve its services so that it becomes a women's center/hub.
4. Asuda would be able to provide economic empowerment training and seed funding for small projects so that these women gain more economic power, decrease GBV against them, and improve their well-being along with their families.

Findings by numbers:

1084 Syrian women participated throughout the project's activities, have access to legal and psychological services, and participated in the awareness raising workshops as follows:

- 42 Syrian refugee women indicated they have received training on women's roles and rights through this project
- 83 cases that made use of the services available (psychological and Legal consultation)
- 44 out of 45 Syrian refugee women participants in the evaluation indicated they gained inner power and able to speak out in defense of your rights as a human being
- 44 Syrian women out of 45 respondents in the evaluation think that this project and services generated out of it are important to their well-being, and those of other survivors
- 39 out of 45 respondents have noticed a positive change in the legal and psychological response to survivors of Syrian GBV and / or SGBV survivors
- 43 Syrian refugee women out of 45 respondents indicated that the accountability of service providers and stakeholders have improved as a result of this project.
- 457 female survivors reached through the project's monitoring and documentation activities
- 544 women have participated in the awareness raising workshops

Outcome 1: By project end, evidence-based interventions are used to prevent and respond to SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls..

Findings:

- Six female researchers drawn from local community are trained, monitored, and documented GBV and or/ SGBV.
- Two reports have been produced and disseminated. 500 UN agencies, NGO and INGO have been provided with a copy of the report produced at the first year of the project with. 239 hard copies have been disseminated and 161 soft copies have been sent out through email, and 100 copies through Ceasefire
- 43 Syrian women out of 45 indicated that the accountability of service providers and stakeholders have improved as a result of this project
- 88 Stakeholders (men and women) stakeholder have been participating within the round table event
- 12 Stakeholders out of 15 indicated that they have noticed an increase in the numbers of Syrian refugee survivors reporting improvement in their well-being
- 12 out of 15 respondent stakeholders indicated that they reported to the project about cases of violence against Syrian refugee women
- 13 out of 15 stakeholders indicated that they provided Legal and psychosocial services to Syrian women and girls.

Outcome 2: Response of community at large (including men and boys) to SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls is improved

Findings:

- 126 Syrian men and boys who have participated in the Awareness Raising workshops for community (including men and boys) on preventing, and responding to, the SGBV;

- 10 respondents out of 15 Syrian refugee men indicated that they gained more information and understanding, and they are able to speak out in defense of women’s rights within their community and /or family
- 15 male respondents out of 15 (100%) have indicated that that the well-being of women in their families and/or communities is improved by the training and services women received through this project.

Outcome 3: By the end of the project, Syrian refugee women and girls in Sulaimania, Erbil and Duhok facing SGBV make use of support services

Findings:

- 39 out of 45 respondents have noticed a positive change in the legal and psychological response to survivors of Syrian GBV and / or SGBV survivors
- 44 out 45 Syrian refugee women gained inner power and able to speak out in defense of their rights as a human beings;
- 83 GBV and / or SGBV Cases that made use of the services available (psychological and Legal consultation) provided by the project;
- 44 Syrian women out of 45 respondents think that this project and services generated out of it are important to their well-being, and those of other survivors;
- 42 Syrian refugee women out of 45 indicated that they received training on women’s roles and rights through this project and the training changed their perspectives with regards to GBV and/ or SGBV;
- 36 Syrian refugee women out of 45 indicated that they have noticed a positive change in the legal and psychological response to survivors of Syrian GBV and / or SGBV survivors;
- 44 Syrian refugee women out of 45 indicated that their well-being is improved by the training and services they received through this project;
- 83 GBV and / or SGBV Cases that made use of the services available (psychological and Legal consultation) provided by the project

Survey Syrian Refugee Women/ Total number of participants 45

	Questions	Yes	No	Not sure	% Yes	% No	% Not sure
1	Have you received training on women’s roles and rights through this project? How this training changed your perspectives with regards to GBV and/ or SGBV?	42	3		93.33%	6.67%	0.00%
2	Do you feel you gained more inner power and you are able to speak out in defense of your rights as a human being?	44	1		97.78%	2.22%	0.00%
3	Since this project started, have you noticed a positive change in the legal and psychological response to survivors of Syrian GBV and / or SGBV survivors? How is that?	39	6		86.67%	13.33%	0.00%

4	Have the men and boys in your family and /or your community received training on the roles and rights of women through this project? Have you noticed any changes in their perspectives with regards to survivors of GBV and / or SGB?	15	27	5	33.33%	60.00%	11.11%
5	Do you think that your well-being is improved by the training and services you received through this project?	44	1		97.78%	2.22%	0.00%
6	Do you think that this project and services generated out of it are important to your well-being, and those of other survivors? Why?	44	1		97.78%	2.22%	0.00%
7	Do you think the accountability of service providers and stakeholders have improved as a result of this project? Explain please	43	2		95.56%	4.44%	0.00%

Survey Syrian Refugee Men/ Total number of participants 15

	Questions	Yes	No	% Yes	% No
1	Have you received training on women's roles and rights through this project? How this training changed your perspectives about GBV and/ or SGBV?	11	4	73.33%	26.67%
2	Do you feel you gained more information and understanding, and you are able to speak out in defense of women's rights within your community and /or family?	10	5	66.67%	33.33%
3	Since this project started, have you noticed a positive change in the legal and psychological response to survivors of Syrian GBV and / or SGBV? How is that?	9	6	60.00%	40.00%
4	Do you think that the well-being of women in your family and/or community is improved by the training and services you received through this project?	15	0	100.00%	0.00%
5	Do you think that this project and services generated out of it are important to women's well-being, especially GBV/SGBV survivors? Why?	14	1	93.33%	6.67%
6	Do you think the accountability of service providers and stakeholders have improved as a result of this project? Explain please	12	3	80.00%	20.00%

Survey Syrian Refugee Stakeholders/ Total number of participants 15

	Questions	Yes	No	% Yes	% No
1	Since you started your engagement with this project, have you collected and uploaded cases of violence on Ceasefire online reporting tool? If yes, How many cases?	2	13	13.33%	86.67%
2	Since you started engagement with this project, have you produced and disseminated reports on GBV/ SGBV? If yes, how many reports per year?	10	5	66.67%	33.33%
3	Since you started your engagement with this project, have you seen more Syrian refugee women approaching you and seeking your services? How do you describe the increase in numbers?	10	5	66.67%	33.33%
4	Do you report to the project about cases of violence against Syrian refugee women? If yes, how many per year?	12	3	80.00%	20.00%
5	Since you started your engagement with this project, have you noticed an increase in the numbers of Syrian refugee survivors reporting improvement in their well-being? If yes, how many and how?	12	3	80.00%	20.00%
6	Have you received training and/ comprehensive information about SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan? If yes, how is this project suited to your priorities and policies? If No, what are the changes that you would like to see so that the project becomes more effective?	13	2	86.67%	13.33%
7	Have you provided Legal and psychosocial services to Syrian women and girls? How many cases have you responded to since the beginning of this project? Did you see increased numbers of survivors approaching your services?	13	2	86.67%	13.33%
8	To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?	14	1	93.33%	6.67%
9	To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?	15	0	100.00%	0.00%
10	To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?	15	0	100.00%	0.00%

ANNEXES

Annex # 1 : Summary of the Budget over a duration of two years

Responsible parties / Implementing agencies	Budget Category	Year 1		Year 2		Project total			
		Total budget (USD)	Total Expenditure (USD)	Total budget (USD)	Total Expenditure (USD)	Project Total Budget (USD)	Project Total Expenditure (USD)	Balance (USD)	Delivery Rate (%)
ASUDA for Combating Violence against Women	Project Activities	43,093.00	24,516.82	93,583.18	83,981.63	118,100.00	108,498.45	9,601.55	91.87 %
	M&E/Audit/Management	35,600.00	28,508.62	53,241.38	52,130.99	81,750.00	80,639.61	1,110.39	98.64 %
	Subtotal for Asuda	78,693.00	53,025.44	146,824.56	136,112.62	199,850.00	189,138.06	10,711.94	94.64 %
The Ceasefire Centre for Civilian Rights	Project Activities	9,100.00	3,625.52	14,574.48	13,407.94	18,200.00	17,033.46	1,166.54	93.59 %
	M&E/Audit/Management	9,100.00	9,007.20	9,192.80	8,815.95	18,200.00	17,823.15	376.85	97.93 %
	Subtotal for The Ceasefire Centre for Civilian Rights	18,200.00	12,632.72	23,767.28	22,223.89	36,400.00	34,856.61	1,543.39	95.76 %
UN Women	Project Activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
	M&E/Audit/Management	18,750.00	803.15	17,946.85	8,409.93	18,750.00	9,213.08	9,536.92	49.14 %
	Subtotal for UN Women	18,750.00	803.15	17,946.85	8,409.93	18,750.00	9,213.08	9,536.92	49.14 %
Total		115,643.00	66,461.31	188,538.69	166,746.44	255,000.00	233,207.75	21,792.25	91.45 %

Annex #2: Under and Over Expenditure

There is under expenditure of an amount of US \$ 21,792.25 due to the following reasons as explained in the Asuda's rationale within its final financial report as follows:

Area of under or over spending	Activity	Under /over spending	Rationale
M&E/Audit/Management	1.1.2: Ongoing monitoring and documentation of cases of SGBV against Syrian refugees by mobile researchers, using online reporting tool	Under Spending	1. The enumerators started working in the second half year of the first year if the project. 2. The Ceasefire maintenance fee was charged from the day the enumerators start using the system
	1.2.1: Production and dissemination of two reports on SGBV against Syrian refugees	Over-spending	As per agreement with UNTF focal point and Ceasefire it was agreed to spend more on the type setting and research for the production of the second report. It has been agreed with UNTF not to do printing and distribution of hard copies for the second report for Ceasefire. Instead, it has been invested more into the content of the report and online dissemination has taken place
Outcome 2	Activity 2.1.1: Awareness workshops for community (including men and boys) on preventing and responding to SGBV	Under Spending	Some expenses were estimated higher than the actual costs
Outcome 3	Activity 3.1.1: Awareness workshops for Syrian refugee women and girls on their rights and the services available to them in cases of SGBV	Under Spending	1. Some expenses were estimated higher than the actual costs. 2. As in form of kind donation, the activities that were conducted within the camp setting there was no need to pay venue rental.
	Activity 3.2.1: Running a legal and psychosocial support center for Syrian refugee women and girls facing SGBV	Under Spending	1. This activity was postponed at was effective from July, 2018. The consultants start working from July 1st. Excepts the psychologist from Erbil, she started from July 15th. 2. Just one case has been represented at the court. However, there expenses for the FGD's and the Psychiatric have been charged on court fee. 3. The visibility material was estimated higher than the actual costs.
M&E			The final external evaluator has not been paid yet, as the inception report is not approved by UNTF. It has been agreed once the inception report has been approved first installment will be paid to the consultant. The second installment is when the draft report has been approved and upon approval of last version of the report the final installment will be paid to the consultant.
Audit			As it has been discussed with the focal point from UNTF, it is explained that an auditor firm will be assigned from UNTF to audit the project. Also an under-spent on this part
Exchange rate			The Finance department applied the UN Operational Rates of Exchange at http://treasury.un.org/operationalrates/OperationalRates.aspx , for all the expenses made with Iraqi Dinars. An amount of 72.05 USD has been gained from the difference of the local exchange rate and the UN Operational Rated of Exchange, the actual/local rate may differs time to time. Details have

			been provided in the Template for Supporting Documents.
Salaries			<p>1. Most of the consultants received their salaries through the bank. Only the four consultants, two enumerators and the two counselors from Duhok were not receiving their monthly payment through the bank. The reason for this, the bank that has been used by Asuda does not operate in Duhok. And as Asuda also have consultants from the Syrian nationality, the bank does make it too complicated for the Syrians to open a bank account. These two counselors from Erbil and Sulaimania receiving their monthly payment in cash.</p> <p>2. Finance staff has been on unpaid leave half of November and December</p>

Annex # 3: Distribution of stakeholders by governorate as follows:

Governorate		Stakeholders
Dohuk		Nawroz Center at Domiz 2
		NRC
		Harikar organization
		Camp Manager Domiz 2
		Camp Manager Domiz 1
		Community Leader at Domiz 1
Sulaimania		Health Care Center
		Qandil
		P.D.O
		UNAMI
		CDO
		UNFPA
		Health Care Center
		WOLA
		DCVAW
		Jiyan Foundation
		UNHCR
		Wchan
		K.CH
Erbil		Qandil
		War Child Canada
		HCWA/ KRG
		D.CV.AW
		BCF
		Teachers
		WRO
		IRCS
		Bishkoreen
		DRC
		Imam
		Camp managers
		DORCAS
	IMC	
88	Eighty eight	Stakeholders (men and women) have been participating within the round table events

Annex # 4: Workplan for External Evaluation Team

Workplan for External Evaluator - Asuda		
Deliverables	Timeline	Who
Submission of the Inception Report	March 7 th , 2019	Awatef Rasheed
Re-submission of the Inception Report	April 5 th , 2019	Awatef Rasheed
Participate in online training for the research procedures.	April 27, 2019	Enas and Carmel
Conduct Key Informant Interviews; collect answers for survey forms; collect signatures for consent forms, print and email responses of 25-30 participants in the project in Sulaimaniya	May 6- 16, 2019	Enas Ridha
Conduct Key Informant Interviews; collect answers for survey forms; collect signatures for consent forms, print and email responses of 25-30 participants in the project in Erbil	April 16 th - April 22 nd	Enas Ridha
Answer questions	May 25, 2019	Enas Ridha
Completed Key Informant Interviews; collect answers for survey forms; collect signatures for consent forms, print and email responses of 25 participants in the project in Dohuk	May 6, 2019	Carmel Aqeel
Deliver written and typed responses of the participants along with the signed Consent Forms./ Dohuk	May 8, 2019	Carmel Aqeel
Answer questions	May 15, 2019	Carmel Aqeel
Submission of 1st Draft of the Final Report	May 29 th	Awatef Rasheed
Revisions and communication on the Final Report	June 20 th	Awatef Rasheed and Asuda
Submission of the Final Report	August 4 th	Awatef Rasheed

Annex # 5: EVALUATION MATRIX

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Source and Data Collection Methods
Effectiveness	To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how?	# Syrian women and girls have access to legal and psychological services	Key Informant Interviews; Documents revision
Relevance	To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?	# of produced analysis and dissemination of two reports on SGBV against Syrian refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Informant Interviews • Documents revision
Efficiency	To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?	Compliance of the Project's financial management with the terms of the donor, met the goals of the project, and covered all assigned activities within a duration of two years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents revision
Sustainability	To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?	# of primary and secondary beneficiaries indicated that the results of the project are sustainable after the project ends.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Informant Interviews
Impact	To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?	# of Syrian refugee women and girls, Community at large (including men and boys), and stakeholders have better knowledge of SGBV and women's rights, and the services and remedies available to survivors of SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Informant Interviews . • Documents revision (statistics, testimonies, and reports
Knowledge generation	To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?	# of produced reports and dissemination of two reports on SGBV against Syrian refugees	Documents revision (statistics, testimonies, and reports
Gender Equality and Human Rights	Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights based and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated through-out the project and to what extent.	# of Syrian refugee women and girls have better knowledge of their rights and the services and remedies available to survivors of SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Informant Interviews

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

Erbil		
	Gender	Category
1	Male	Community at large
2	Male	Community at large
3	Male	Community at large
4	Male	Community at large
5	Male	Community at large
6	Female	Directorate of Combating Violence Against Women (DCVAW)
7	Female	Researcher
8	Female	High Council of Women's Affairs (HCWA/KRG)
9	Female	Barzani Charity Foundation (BCF)
10	Female	Teacher
11	Female	Primary
12	Female	Primary
13	Female	Primary
14	Female	Primary
15	Female	Primary
16	Female	Primary
17	Female	Primary
18	Female	Primary
19	Female	Primary
20	Female	Primary
21	Female	Primary
22	Female	Primary
23	Female	Primary
24	Female	Primary
25	Female	Primary
Suli		
1	Female	Primary
2	Female	Primary
3	Female	Primary
4	Female	Primary
5	Female	Primary
6	Female	Primary
7	Female	Primary
8	Female	Primary
9	Female	Primary
10	Female	Primary
11	Female	Primary
12	Female	Primary
13	Female	Primary

14	Female	Primary
15	Female	Primary
16	Male	Community at large
17	Male	Community at large
18	Male	Community at large
19	Male	Community at large
20	Male	Community at large
21	Female	Lawyer
22	Male	Wchan Organization for Human Rights Violations
23	Female	Researcher
24	Female	People's Development Organization(PDO)-Sulaymaniyah
25	Female	Researcher
Dohuk		
1	Male	Community at large
2	Male	Community at large
3	Male	Community at large
4	Male	Community at large
5	Male	Community at large
6	Female	Primary
7	Female	Primary
8	Female	Primary
9	Female	Primary
10	Female	Primary
11	Female	Primary
12	Female	Primary
13	Female	Primary
14	Female	Primary
15	Female	Primary
16	Female	Primary
17	Female	Primary
18	Female	Primary
19	Female	Primary
20	Female	Primary
21	Female	Community leaders Harikar
22	Female	Community leaders Barzane organization
23	Female	Community leadr Harikar
24	Male	Community leader domez 2 camp manager
25	Female	Community leader previous leagal assisstence in Asoda

Annex # 7: ToR Evaluation

Name of the Organization:	Asuda Organization for Combating Violence against Women		
Project Title :	Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan		
Job ID/Title:	Final Evaluation Consultant		
Type of Contract:	Individual National or International Consultant/Organization		
Post Type and Level:	Consultant (Evaluator)		
Duty Station:	Asuda Main Office in Sulaimania and Field visit to Stakeholders, Camps and Districs in Sulaimania, Erbil and Duhok		
Duration of Initial Contract:	months period From January 2, 2018 until April 15, 2019		
Background:			
<p>ASUDA Organization for Combating Violence against Women was founded in 2000 and registered in 2001 with the Ministry of Humanitarian Assistance and Cooperation in Sulaimaniyah, Iraqi Kurdistan. ASUDA is dedicated to combating violence against women through an institutional and systematic approach to enhance the status of women regardless of differences in ethnic grouping and religious background. ASUDA’s strategy underscores a multifaceted approach to addressing violence against women through protection, awareness, research, capacity building, and empowerment.</p> <p>Syrian refugee women and girls living in Iraqi Kurdistan who are subject to many forms of sexual and gender-based violence, including early marriage, domestic violence, “honor”-based violence, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, and in some cases rape. However, social stigma, isolation, and lack of awareness of their rights prevent many women and girls from reporting such acts of violence and accessing the services and remedies they need. Insufficient monitoring, documentation and reporting of SGBV in turn precludes the ability of authorities and service providers to design appropriate policies and services to address these forms of violence, and renders violations against many refugees invisible. The goal of the project is “Syrian refugee women and girls in Sulaimania, Erbil and Duhok who have been subjected to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are better able to achieve, redress and experience improved wellbeing by 2019.”.</p> <p>This project is implemented by Asuda under UN Trust Fund Grant, started March 1, 2017 until February 28, 2019 and worked towards the achievement of the goal, outcome and output of the project. The result chain of the project is as followed:</p>			
Project Goal	Syrian refugee women and girls in Sulaimania, Erbil and Duhok who have been subjected to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are better able to achieve, redress and experience improved wellbeing by 2019.		
Outcome 1	By project end, evidence-based interventions are used to prevent and respond to SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls.	Output 1.1	Researchers gain knowledge of the definition and types of SGBV, and monitoring and documentation techniques.
		Output 1.2	Local stakeholders have better understanding about GBV and/or SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls and strategies for addressing and responding to it

Outcome 2	Response of community at large (including men and boys) to SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls is improved	Output 2.1	Community at large (including men and boys) have greater knowledge about SGBV and better understanding of their roles to prevent such violence
Outcome 3	By the end of the project, Syrian refugee women and girls in Sulaimania, Erbil and Duhok facing SGBV make use of support services.	Output 3.1	Syrian refugee women and girls have better knowledge of their rights and the services and remedies available to survivors of SGBV.
		Output 3.2	Syrian refugee women and girls who have experienced SGBV have access to legal and psychosocial support services.

This project seeks to improve the response mechanisms to SGBV, and prevent future SGBV, against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan. By the end of the project, it is expected that three main outcomes will have been achieved:

- Better monitoring information about SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls is made available and used to inform interventions;
- Local stakeholders and the community at large have a greater awareness of SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls and are more willing to respond to it effectively; and
- Syrian refugee women and girls facing SGBV enjoy improved access to support services.

To achieve this goal, the project employs the three core strategies of monitoring and documenting SGBV, changing attitudes and social norms about SGBV, and increasing survivors' access to support services. Some of the main project activities include:

- Training a team of researchers drawn from the local community to undertake monitoring and documentation of cases of SGBV;
- Production and dissemination of two reports on SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls, with launch events for stakeholders;
- Awareness workshops for Syrian refugee women and girls as well as men and boys
- Targeted advocacy with camp administrations, service providers and local authorities aiming to strengthen response mechanisms to SGBV
- A legal and psychosocial support service center for survivors of SGBV.

The primary beneficiaries of the project are approximately 1500 Syrian refugee women and girls, and the secondary beneficiaries will be approximately 500 men and boys, civil society representatives, government officials, and religious leaders. The project will be implemented in the three governorates of Iraqi Kurdistan (Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah) over a two-year period beginning March 2017. The total anticipated cost of the project is \$250,000.

The project has three months ahead before its ending. The project has been implemented in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq; Sulaimania, Erbil and Duhok inside camp settings and outside camp setting. Multiple types of violence have been addressed and documented of the primary beneficiaries who have been subjected to violence. The specific forms of violence that has been addressed are Emotional/Psychological, Physical, Economic, Sexual, Harassment and Early Marriage. A team of researchers drawn from the local community undertook monitoring and documentation of cases of SGBV. Comprehensive information has been produced about GBV and/or SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls and strategies for addressing it.

In the first year of the project a report has been produced and shared with relevant stakeholders, such as government entities, civil society organizations, International NGO's, Health Care Centers. This was followed by a round table

event in Suliamania and Erbil with several representatives from Duhok, advocating on the matter of Syrian Refugee women and girls and how to improve the services available to them. Also, community at large have been informed about the current situation of the Syrian refugee women and girls and how to respond to it. Men and boys from the Syrian community have been engaged in workshop session on combating violence against women. Also, Syrian refugee women and girls are trained on their rights and the services and remedies available to survivors of SGBV. Addition to that, a greater number of Syrian refugee women and girls who have experienced SGBV make use of legal and psychosocial support services.

Summary of Duties and Responsibilities

By 30 April 2019 a Final Evaluation needs to be produced and delivered of the project and it needs to be carried out by an external consultant.

Mandatory evaluation objectives:

1. To evaluate the entire project (two years from start to end date), against the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and impact criteria, as well as the cross-cutting gender equality and human rights criteria (defined below);
2. To identify key lessons and promising or emerging good practices in the field of ending violence against women and girls, for learning purposes (this is defined under the knowledge generation criteria below).

At each key stage of the evaluation key stakeholders, such as government entities, civil society organizations, International NGO's, Health Care Centers, especially the ones that are working closely with Syrian refugee, should be involved and approached. However, Asuda and Ceasefire, as partner in the implementation of the project, will be working closely with the evaluator. The final report will be shared with UN Trust Fund and Asuda, upon consent it can also be publish with the relevant stakeholders. The evaluation will be used in the field of ending violence against women and girls with focus on the Syrian refugee women and girls. Asuda as implementing partner with UNTF will use this report for its future project implementation. Relevant stakeholder can use the report as a tool/reference within their organization. The evaluation process can be also used to provide tools for measuring the impact of such project.

Proposed and Mandatory evaluation questions:

Evaluation Criteria	Mandatory Evaluation Question
<p>Effectiveness <i>A measure of the extent to which a project attains its objectives / results (as set out in the project document and results framework) in accordance with the theory of change.</i></p>	<p>7. To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how? <i>In addressing this question please assess the extent to which the project directly benefited the targeted beneficiaries. At project goal level this refers to primary beneficiaries (women and girls) an at outcome level, secondary beneficiaries (such as men and boys). Please include a table on the number of beneficiaries reached as an annex. If the project was focused on policy or legislation change, please assess the extent to which the project was successful in advocating for that change and whether this is likely to positively benefit women and girls. In all cases please address whether the project achieved results in accordance with the expected theory of change or not.</i></p>
<p>Relevance <i>The extent to which the project is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group and the context.</i></p>	<p>8. To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls? <i>In addressing this question please assess the extent to which the project strategies and activities were relevant and appropriate to the needs of women and girls and whether the project was able to adjust to any changes in the context and needs of the primary beneficiaries during the project.</i></p>
<p>Efficiency <i>Measures the outputs - qualitative and quantitative - in relation to the inputs. It is an economic term which refers to whether the project was</i></p>	<p>9. To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented? <i>In addressing this question, you may wish to consider whether the activities were delivered on time and to budget and whether activities were designed to make best use of resources (e.g. were cost comparisons made between different intervention/activity types before decisions taken?). Also consider whether the project has been managed well to make best use of human and financial resources.</i></p>

<i>delivered cost effectively.</i>	
Sustainability <i>Sustainability is concerned with measuring whether the benefits of a project are likely to continue after the project/funding ends.</i>	10. To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends? <i>In addressing this question, you may need to assess the likelihood for sustainability (given that the evaluation is conducted at the end of the project when longer-term sustainability cannot yet be assessed). For example, what steps have been taken to institutionalize the project, build capacity of stakeholders or secure benefits for rights holders through accountability and oversight systems?</i>
Impact <i>Assesses the changes that can be attributed to a particular project relating specifically to higher-level impact (both intended and unintended).</i>	11. To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)? <i>In addressing this question, you may have to repeat some evidence and analysis from question one on effectiveness, however this question should specifically identify any changes in the situation for women and girls in relation to specific forms of violence and look at both intended and unintended change for both women and girls targeted by the project and those not (if feasible).</i>
Knowledge generation <i>Assesses whether there are any promising practices that can be shared with other practitioners.</i>	12. To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners? <i>In addressing this question, it must be clear that the knowledge generated is new, innovative, builds on evidence from other projects or has potential for replication or scale up in other projects or contexts. It should not include generic lessons or knowledge that has already been frequently documented in this context.</i>
Gender Equality and Human Rights	Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights based and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated through-out the project and to what extent. <i>Practically this could mean: incorporating an assessment of human rights and gender responsiveness throughout the evaluation questions above - if not obvious; ensuring the evaluation approach and methods of data collection are gender responsive (e.g. women and girls must feel safe to share information); specify that the evaluation data must be disaggregated by sex and other social criteria of importance to the project's subject.</i>

Proposed Design

Inception phase: By 15 February 2019

1. Desk review of background documentation of the project provided by Asuda for the project period to develop the evaluation methodology, including, Results Framework, progress and annual reports for the project period, Baseline Study, ongoing data collected during the project, report that has been produced and shared with stakeholder and ongoing monitor and evaluation of the report.

1.1 Design of the evaluation and the methodology: to include proposed evaluation design, proposed and draft data collection methods and analysis tools, proposed sample and sampling design, limitations of the methodology and how these will be addressed. The design and approach to the evaluation should be participatory and therefore involve key stakeholders. Data collection methods could include: questionnaires/surveys, key informant interviews and focus group discussion to be completed with stakeholders, beneficiaries, and implementation partners

1.2. Draft the inception report setting out the proposed questions and criteria, the evaluation design and methodology including a description of the stakeholders who will be interviewed and surveyed and the rationale for selection. This should include a more detailed workplan, timeline and deliverables for the data collection and analysis stage of the process as well

as any limitations and constraints to set expectations for the evaluation.

Data collection, analysis and drafting phase: by 31 March 2019

2. Data collection and analysis: complete the data collection as proposed in the inception report including any surveys, interviews, discussions and document reviews. This is likely to include at least one visit to stakeholder and beneficiaries in Sulaimania, Erbil and Duhok for group discussions and interviews.

2.1. Synthesis and draft reporting: produce the first draft of the Evaluation Report that addresses all the agreed evaluation questions in the format agreed at the inception phase. It must provide evidence, analysis, conclusions and recommendations, including - where necessary - annexed summaries of the evidence gathered, tables and graphics to illustrate the findings.

Final reporting phase: by 30 April 2019

3. Consultation and feedback: the draft report should be presented to the Asuda and UN Trust Fund and for reviewing and discussion to inform the final report. The evaluator should collect feedback on the draft in a systematic manner to improve the final report. You may be required to present the report to Asuda Organization as well as UN Trust Fund, which might join the presentation remotely.

3.1. Final draft: based on the feedback provided on the draft report, finalize the final Evaluation Report that must cover the agreed evaluation questions in the format agreed at the inception phase. It must provide evidence, analysis, conclusions and recommendations, including - where necessary - annexed summaries of the evidence gathered, tables and graphics to illustrate the findings. You may be required to present the report to Asuda Organization as well as UN Trust Fund, which might join the presentation remotely.

Expectations and Deliveries

Expected from the Evaluator (Payment will be in three installments for each delivery over a period of four months)

1. Inception report: by 15 February 2019, line out an inception report that indicate on what, how and when the evaluator will complete the Final Evaluation: this should be based on an initial desk review of background documents and a participatory consultation with Asuda Organization and relevant stakeholders. The inception report must include the Final Evaluation questions, evaluation criteria with definitions, the evaluation design and methodology on how to collecting and more detail about the time and deliverables.

2. Draft the Final Evaluation Report: by 31 March 2019, draft of the evaluation that covers all the questions as agreed on in the format as indicated in the inception phase. It must provide evidence, analysis, conclusions and recommendations, including - where necessary - annexed summaries of the evidence gathered, tables and graphics to illustrate the findings. This should be presented to the Asuda and UN Trust Fund (UNTF may join the meeting virtually) for fact-checking and discussion to inform the final report. The evaluator should collect feedback on the draft in a systematic manner to improve the final report.

3. Final Evaluation Report: by 30 April 2019, based on the feedback provided on the draft report, finalize the final Evaluation report that must cover the agreed evaluation questions in the format agreed at the inception phase. It must provide evidence, analysis, conclusions and recommendations, including - where necessary - annexed summaries of the evidence gathered, tables and graphics to illustrate the findings. This should be presented to Asuda organization and UN Trust Fund.

Inputs and Timing

Asuda Organization will provide the consultant with access to all the documentation required, key contacts and introductions to partners and stakeholders (and will introduce the consultant when required to key stakeholders). Travel, accommodation and allowances for field research should be cover by the consultant within the agreed installments. For each deliverable, it should be submitted to Asuda Organization and UN Trust Fund on the exact time as per agreement.

Evaluation Ethics

- The evaluation must be conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation'. The evaluator must put in place specific safeguards and protocols to protect the safety (both physical and psychological) of respondents and those collecting the data as well as to prevent harm. This must ensure the rights of the individual are protected and participation in the evaluation does not result in further violation of their rights. **The evaluator/s must have a plan in place to:**

- Protect the rights of respondents, including privacy and confidentiality;
- Elaborate on how informed consent will be obtained and to ensure that the names of individuals consulted during data collection will not be made public;
- If the project involves children (under 18 years old) the evaluator must consider additional risks and need for parental consent;
- The evaluator must be trained and skilled in collecting sensitive information and specifically data relating to violence against women and select any members of the evaluation team on these issues.
- Data collection tools must be designed in a way that is culturally appropriate and does not create distress for respondents;
- Data collection visits should be organized at the appropriate time and place to minimize risk to respondents;
- The interviewer or data collector must be able to provide information on how individuals in situations of risk can seek support (referrals to organizations that can provide counseling support, for example)

Resources:

- WHO, “Ethical and safety recommendations for intervention research on violence against women “, (2016)
- WHO, “Ethical and safely recommendations for researching, documenting and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies” (2007)
- WHO/PATH, “Researching violence against women: a practical guide for researchers and activists”, (2005)
- UNICEF’s “Child and youth participation guide” (various resources)
- UNEG guidance document, “Integrating human rights and gender equality in evaluations”, (2011) Chapter 3

Timeline of the entire evaluation process

Stage of Evaluation	Key Task	Responsible	Number of working days	Timeframe
Preparation stage	Prepare and finalize the TOR	Asuda Organization and UN Trust Fund	15 days	Until 30 December 2019
	Compiling key documents and existing data		5 days	
	Recruitment of external evaluator(s)	Asuda Organization	10 days	Until February 5, 2019
Inception stage	Briefings Of evaluators to orient the evaluators	Asuda Organization	1 day	Until February 16, 2019
	Desk review of key documents	Evaluation Team	2 days	
	Finalizing the evaluation design and methods	Evaluation Team	2 days	
	Preparing an inception report	Evaluation Team	3 days	

	Review Inception Report and provide feedback	Asuda Organization and UN Trust Fund	2 days	
	Submitting final version of inception report	Evaluation Team	1 day	
Data collection and analysis stage	Desk research	Evaluation Team	4 days	Until March 31, 2019
	In-country technical mission for data collection (visits to the field, interviews, questionnaires, etc.)	Evaluation Team	20 days	
Synthesis and reporting stage	Analysis and interpretation of findings	Evaluation Team	5 days	
	Preparing a draft report	Evaluation Team	15 days	
	Review of the draft report with key stakeholders for quality assurance	Asuda Organization and UN Trust Fund	8 days	Until April 10, 2019
	Consolidate comments from all the groups and submit the consolidated comments to evaluation team	Evaluation Team and Asuda Organization	2 days	
	Incorporating comments and revising the evaluation report	Evaluation Team	10 days	Until April 21, 2019
	Submission of the final report	Evaluation Team	1 day	
	Final review and approval of report	Asuda Organization and UN Trust Fund	9 days	Until April 30, 2019
Dissemination and follow-up	Publishing and distributing the final report	UN Trust Fund, Evaluation Team and Asuda Organization	5 days	May 2019

Competencies and Experience

The evaluator shall make sure that they are hiring relevant efficient staff to conduct the evaluation process by indicating their roles and responsibilities. further, the evaluator shall meet the following competencies:

- Evaluation experience at least 5 years in conducting external evaluations, with mixed-methods evaluation skills and having flexibility in using non-traditional and innovative evaluation methods
- Expertise in gender and human-rights based approaches to evaluation and issues of violence against women and girls.
- Having experience working in conflict-affected regions, refugees, humanitarian situation.

- Experience and background on human rights-based approach to programming and gender equality rights and specifically on issues related to EVAW would be advantage.
- Experience in evaluating and/or assessing large complex programs involving multiple stakeholders experience in collecting and analyzing quantitative and qualitative data and in designing and conceptualizing programs/projects especially the theory of change.
- Experience in working with multi-stakeholders and Asuda Organization is essential including experience working with I/NGO, Syrian Community and government officials.
- In-depth knowledge of gender equality and women's empowerment
- A strong commitment to delivering timely and high-quality results, i.e. credible evaluation and its report that can be used
- A strong team leadership and management track record, as well as interpersonal and communication skills to help ensure that the evaluation is understood and used. Experience in participatory approach is an asset. Facilitation skills and ability to manage diversity of views in different cultural contexts.
- Ability to produce well written reports demonstrating analytical ability and communication skill.
- Ability to ensure that a high-quality product is delivered on a timely basis.
- Fluency in English, Arabic and Kurdish.

Qualifications:

Education

- At least a master's degree; PhD preferred, in any social science, preferably including gender, evaluation or social research;

Budget

The total budget for this evaluation is will be discussed, **to be paid on an installment basis – for each of the 3 deliverables as described before - over a over the Evaluation period.**

Annex # 8: List of supporting documents reviewed

1. Asuda Annual Report, One year of the Project (March 1, 2017- March 31,2018)
2. Asuda Draft Report, February 2019
3. Asuda Final Long Evaluation ToR for the project;
4. Asuda Final Report (May 12, 2019)
5. Asuda Progress Report for the period (March 1, 2017 – September 30, 2017)
6. Asuda Progress Report for the period (March 1, 2018 – September 30,2018)
7. Asuda proposal for the “ Syrian Refugee women *Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan*
8. Ceasefire and Asdua (Feb.2019) Combating sexual and gender-based violence in refugee crises: Lessons from working with Syrian refugees in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (Arabic & English)
9. Inter-agency Standing Committee (August 28, 2016) IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action;
<https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/gender-and-humanitarian-action/documents-public/guidelines-integrating-gender-based-violence>
10. Inter-agency Standing Committee (June 24, 2016) Real-Time Accountability Partnership on Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies
<https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/focal-points/documents-public/real-time-accountability-partnership-gender-based-violence-emergencies>
11. Mercy Corps (2019) Quick facts: What do you need to know about the Crisis in Syria:
<https://www.mercycorps.org/articles/iraq-jordan-lebanon-syria-turkey/quick-facts-what-you-need-know-about-syria-crisis>
12. Multi-Sector Needs Assessment III (MSNA III) (2017) Syrian Refugees in Host Communities of Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I):
<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/65462>
13. PowerPoint Presentation: Evaluation Management (How to manage the final project external evaluation); UNTF Online Training; August, 2018
14. Quraan – Surat Al Nisaa 34
الرِّجَالُ قَوَّامُونَ عَلَى النِّسَاءِ بِمَا فَضَّلَ اللَّهُ بَعْضَهُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ وَبِمَا أَنْفَقُوا مِنْ أَمْوَالِهِمْ ۚ فَالصَّالِحَاتُ قَانِتَاتٌ حَافِظَاتٌ لِّلْغَيْبِ بِمَا حَفِظَ اللَّهُ ۗ وَاللَّاتِي تَخَافُونَ نُشُوزَهُنَّ فَعِظُوهُنَّ وَاهْجُرُوهُنَّ فِي الْمَضَاجِعِ وَاصْرَبُوهُنَّ ۚ فَإِن أَطَعْتِكُمْ فَلَا تَجْرَأْنَ عَلَيْهِنَّ سَبِيلًا ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا كَبِيرًا
15. The Durable Solutions Platform (January 2019) Far from Home: Future Prospects for Syrian Refugees in Iraq: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/dsp-impact_initiatives_far_from_home_-_future_prospects_for_syrian_refugees_in_iraq_january_2019.pdf
16. UN Trust Fund Evaluation Guidelines: Annexes, Tools, and Templates; September 2018, Version 1;
17. UN Women’s Evaluation Handbook (2015): How to Manage Gender-responsive Evaluation; <https://genderevaluation.unwomen.org/en/evaluation-handbook>
18. UNHCR (February, 2019); Operational Portal: Refugee Situations;
<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/5>

19. United Nations Security Council (October 31, 2000) Resolution 1325: Women, Peace and Security ; <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/720/18/PDF/N0072018.pdf?OpenElement>
20. UNTF (2016)UN Trust Fund's Strategy 2015-2020; <http://untf.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/09/un-trust-fund-strategic-plan-2015-2020>
21. UNTF Strategy (2015-2020) to Eliminate Violence against Women: <http://www.unwomen.org/www2.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/trust%20funds/untrustfundevaw/untf%20strategic%20plan%202015%202020%20designed.pdf?v=1&d=20160329T155828>
22. UNTF: Results and Resources;
23. UNWomen (2014) We Just Keep Silent: Gender based Violence Amongst Syrian Refugees in Kurdistan Region of Iraq: <http://uniraq.org/images/documents/We%20Just%20Keep%20Silent%20final%20English.pdf>
24. World Health Organization(WHO); (2017)Mental health and psychosocial support for conflict-related sexual violence: 10 myths; https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/75177/WHO_RHR_HRP_12.17_eng.pdf;jsessionid=E83820C1BF64B13D6A85EBCEAD878D34?sequence=1

Annex # 9

Evaluation Questionnaire- Primary Beneficiaries- Syrian Women & girls

External Evaluation of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UNTF) project:
Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan

to measure the improvement of women's response to project's goal and outcomes, improvement of their access to services, understanding of their rights, increase in self – confidence, and empowerment to stand up for their rights

QUESTIONS

- Q1. Have you received training on women's roles and rights through this project? How this training changed your perspectives with regards to GBV and/ or SGBV?
- Q2. Do you feel you gained more inner power and you are able to speak out in defense of your rights as a human being?
- Q3. Since this project started, have you noticed a positive change in the legal and psychological response to survivors of Syrian GBV and / or SGBV survivors? How is that?
- Q4. Have the men and boys in your family and /or your community received training on the roles and rights of women through this project? Have you noticed any changes in their perspectives with regards to survivors of GBV and / or SGB?
- Q5. Do you think that your well-being is improved by the training and services you received through this project?
- Q6. Do you think that this project and services generated out of it are important to your well-being, and those of other survivors? Why?
- Q7. Do you think the accountability of service providers and stakeholders have improved as a result of this project? Explain please.
- Q8. What do you think of gender equality?
- Q9. Whose fault if a woman or a girl is exposed to GBV and / or SGBV?

Annex # 10:

Evaluation Questionnaire- Secondary - Syrian Men and Boys

External Evaluation of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UNTF) project:
Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan

To measure the effectiveness of the project on the community at large (men and boys), improve in their understanding for SGBV occurrences within a humanitarian context as well as within an atmosphere where gender powers are imbalanced, the change in their cultural views blaming women for rape and sexual violence, and willingness to provide support to the victims living within their communities

QUESTIONS

- Q1. Have you received training on women's roles and rights through this project? How this training changed your perspectives about GBV and/ or SGBV?
- Q2. Do you feel you gained more information and understanding, and you are able to speak out in defense of women's rights within your community and /or family?
- Q3. Since this project started, have you noticed a positive change in the legal and psychological response to survivors of Syrian GBV and / or SGBV? How is that?
- Q4. Do you think that the well-being of women in your family and/or community is improved by the training and services you received through this project?
- Q5. Do you think that this project and services generated out of it are important to women's well-being, especially GBV/SGBV survivors? Why?
- Q6. Do you think the accountability of service providers and stakeholders have improved as a result of this project? Explain please.
- Q7. In your opinion, what would be the factors that hinder the GBV/ SGBV survivors from seeking help for legal and psychological support?
- Q8. What do you think of gender equality?
- Q9. Whose fault if a woman or a girl is exposed to GBV and / or SGBV?

Annex # 11:

Evaluation Questionnaire - Stakeholders & Researchers

External Evaluation of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UNTF) project:
Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan

To measure the increase in stakeholders understanding of SGBV occurrences within a humanitarian context, gender analysis, response to SGBV and accountability in providing the response, the validity of project's goal, outcomes, and activities in line with project's goal and outcomes

Questions:

Q1. Since you started your engagement with this project, have you collected and uploaded cases of violence on Ceasefire online reporting tool? If yes, How many cases?

Q2. Since you started engagement with this project, have you produced and disseminated reports on GBV/ SGBV? If yes, how many reports per year?

Q3. Since you started your engagement with this project, have you seen more Syrian refugee women approaching you and seeking your services? How do you describe the increase in numbers?

Q4. Do you report to the project about cases of violence against Syrian refugee women? If yes, how many per year?

Q5. Since you started your engagement with this project, have you noticed an increase in the numbers of Syrian refugee survivors reporting improvement in their well-being? If yes, how many and how?

Q6. Have you received training and/ comprehensive information about SGBV against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan? If yes, how is this project suited to your priorities and policies? If No, what are the changes that you would like to see so that the project becomes more effective?

Q7. Have you provided Legal and psychosocial services to Syrian women and girls? How many cases have you responded to since the beginning of this project? Did you see increased numbers of survivors approaching your services?

Q8. To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?

Q9. To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?

Q10. To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?

Annex # 12:

Evaluation Questionnaire- Secondary – Stakeholder/ Donor Perspective

External Evaluation of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UNTF) project:
Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan

From a stakeholder/ donor perspective, the following questions explore the effectiveness of the project, its satisfactory results, and the adherence of the implementing partner to project design to meet the potentials of the project. Questions, also, examine the donor's satisfaction with the knowledge derived out of the project for the purposes of knowledge sharing with the humanitarian community so that it is utilized as a role model for future projects in response to SGBV/ GBV at conflict.

Questions:

1. As a stakeholder, were the goal, outcomes, outputs and activities of this project satisfactory in terms of design and implementation?
2. To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs achieved and how?
3. Did you receive regular and adequate reports from the implementing partner on the progress, challenges, and plans?
4. To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?
5. To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?
6. Were the conducted activities substantial to donors' intended goals, outcomes, and outputs?
7. Having known about the implemented activities, do you think that this project is sustainable?
8. To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls, be sustained after this project ends?
9. Do you think that the legal and psychological support center for Syrian refugee women and girls facing SGBV was adequately supplied with legal and psychological services? Did it meet the needs of Syrian refugee survivors?

10. As a stakeholder, have you noticed a positive change in Syrian women and community perspectives towards a better understanding of gender balance powers, SGBV changing patterns of thinking for survivors, stakeholders, and community at large , and lessening the social stigma associated with the SGBV ? To what extent?

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

12. As a stakeholder, do you think that this project has invested in, and incorporated, human rights and gender responsive approaches throughout the project goal, outcomes, outputs, and activities? How? And to what extent?

Evaluation Questionnaire- Secondary – Stakeholder/ Partner

External Evaluation of the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UNTF) project:
Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan

From a stakeholder/ partner, the following questions explore the effectiveness of the project, its satisfactory results, and the adherence of the implementing partner to project design to meet the potentials of the project. Questions, also, examine the partner's satisfaction with the knowledge derived out of the project for the purposes of knowledge sharing with the humanitarian community so that it is utilized as a role model for future projects in response to SGBV/ GBV at conflict.

Questions:

1. As a stakeholder/ partner, were the goal, outcomes, outputs and activities of this project satisfactory in terms of design and implementation?
2. To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs achieved and how?
3. Did you receive regular and adequate reports from the implementing partner on the progress, challenges, and plans?
4. To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?
5. To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?
6. Were the conducted activities substantial to donors' intended goals, outcomes, and outputs?
7. Having known about the implemented activities, do you think that this project is sustainable?
8. To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls, be sustained after this project ends?
9. Do you think that the legal and psychological support center for Syrian refugee women and girls facing SGBV was adequately supplied with legal and psychological services? Did it meet the needs of Syrian refugee survivors?

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR EVALUATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

1. The conduct of evaluators in the UN system should be beyond reproach at all times. Any deficiency in their professional conduct may undermine the integrity of the evaluation, and more broadly evaluation in the UN or the UN itself, and raise doubts about the quality and validity of their evaluation work.

2. The UNEG¹ Code of Conduct applies to all evaluation staff and consultants in the UN system. The principles behind the Code of Conduct are fully consistent with the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service by which all UN staff are bound. UN staff are also subject to any UNEG member specific staff rules and procedures for the procurement of services.

3. The provisions of the UNEG Code of Conduct apply to all stages of the evaluation process from the conception to the completion of an evaluation and the release and use of the evaluation results.

4. To promote trust and confidence in evaluation in the UN, all UN staff engaged in evaluation and evaluation consultants working for the United Nations system are required to commit themselves in writing to the Code of Conduct for Evaluation² (see Annexes 1 and 2), specifically to the following obligations:

Independence

5. Evaluators shall ensure that independence of judgment is maintained and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.

Impartiality

6. Evaluators shall operate in an impartial and unbiased manner and give a balanced presentation of strengths and weaknesses of the policy, program, project or organizational unit being evaluated.

Conflict of Interest

7. Evaluators are required to disclose in writing any past experience, of themselves or their immediate family, which may give rise to a potential conflict of interest, and to deal honestly in resolving any conflict of interest which may arise. Before undertaking evaluation work within the UN system, each evaluator will complete a declaration of interest form.

Honesty and Integrity

8. Evaluators shall show honesty and integrity in their own behaviour, negotiating honestly the evaluation costs, tasks, limitations, scope of results likely to be obtained, while accurately presenting their procedures, data and findings and highlighting any limitations or uncertainties of interpretation within the evaluation.

Competence

9. Evaluators shall accurately represent their level of skills and knowledge and work only within the limits of their professional training and abilities in evaluation, declining assignments for which they do not have the skills and experience to complete successfully.

Accountability

10. Evaluators are accountable for the completion of the agreed evaluation deliverables within the timeframe and budget agreed, while operating in a cost effective manner.

Obligations to participants

11. Evaluators shall respect and protect the rights and welfare of human subjects and communities, in accordance with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights conventions. Evaluators shall respect differences in culture, local customs, religious beliefs and practices, personal interaction, gender roles, disability, age and ethnicity, while using evaluation instruments appropriate to the cultural setting. Evaluators shall ensure prospective participants are treated as autonomous agents, free to choose whether to participate in the evaluation, while ensuring that the relatively powerless are represented. Evaluators shall make themselves aware of and comply with legal codes (whether international or national) governing, for example, interviewing children and young people.

Confidentiality

12. Evaluators shall respect people's right to provide information in confidence and make participants aware of the scope and limits of confidentiality, while ensuring that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source.

- The Consent Form is prepared and asserted the participant's full freedom to accept or reject participation in the KIIs.
- The Consent Form is provided in Arabic and English, it is read by the Data Collection Officers, made it clear to every participant, and gave them the chance to sign or reject signing and participation in the survey.
- The Data Collection Officers made phone calls, explained the reason for the call and the interview, assign a safe place to meet in, and gave them the opportunity to stop the officers at any question they do not like to respond to.
- The Data Collection Officers signed contracts with the Evaluator to keep confidentiality, not to use the information for any reason, hand in the hard copies and soft copies of the survey to the evaluator, show respect to the participants, and choose places and people that the participants feel safe with.
- The Data Collection Officers were instructed to be sensitive to information and data relevant to the SGBV. They are not allowed to question or discuss these issues with the beneficiaries.

Annex # 15:

Consent Form to Participate in an External Evaluation

The UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UNTF) project:
Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan

Awatef T.Rasheed, May 2019

Project Title: Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan

Principal Evaluator: Awatef Rasheed, M. A Sociology and Gender Studies, St. Mary's University, Canada

Description and Purpose of this Evaluation: The purpose of this evaluation is to examine the impact, outcomes, and outputs of the project on Syrian women, their empowerment and awareness of their rights and services provided to support them. The evaluation will also explore the development of capacities of the stakeholders, researchers, service providers, and community at large enabling them to respond to the GBV/SGBV survivors. This evaluation and analysis will contribute to the growing body of knowledge of effective official and community support to help sexual violence survivors in finding assisting services, and obtaining equal opportunities on all levels. This evaluation will ultimately inform the UNTF, UN agencies, INGOs, local NGOs, stakeholders, policy makers, and survivors.

What you will be asked to do: The survey will take approximately 30-40 minutes to complete. You will be asked about what services were offered and/or which services you used after the GBV/SGBV. You will also be asked about the activities of the project and the changes resulting after your engagement in the project. Participation is anonymous; you will not be asked to provide your name.

Risks and Discomforts: The Evaluator anticipates that your participation in this evaluation presents minimal risk or discomfort. If you experience discomfort during the survey, the evaluator suggests for you take a break, skip any questions, and/or stop participation in the evaluation.

Benefits: You may benefit from the awareness that you have contributed to the knowledge regarding the impact of GBV/SGBV on survivors' lives and their access to equal opportunities. This information may assist the UN agencies, stakeholders, survivors' rights advocates, and policy makers in improving services for refugee women and girls survivors of SGBV/ GBV. At a minimum this evaluation will raise awareness about the experiences of refugee survivors. If you would like a copy of the findings we will send you that information, simply send an email to awatefrasheed3@gmail.com

Privacy/Confidentiality/Data Security: Participation in this evaluation is anonymous. You will not be required to provide your name or any identifying information. All data will be locked in a file cabinet in the organization's office. Only the evaluator will have access to the data. The

evaluator will present the findings to the Asuda organization and it might be shared later with the humanitarian community.

Voluntary Participation: Participation is voluntary and you have the right to withdraw your consent or discontinue participation at any time without penalty.

CONSENT

I have read and I understand the provided information and have had the opportunity to ask questions. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time, without giving a reason and without cost. I voluntarily agree to take part in this evaluation.

Participant's signature _____ Date _____

Evaluator's signature _____ Date _____

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- 1 Mercy Corps (2019) Quick facts: What do you need to know about the Crisis in Syria: <https://www.mercycorps.org/articles/iraq-jordan-lebanon-syria-turkey/quick-facts-what-you-need-know-about-syria-crisis>
- 2 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment III (MSNA III) (2017) Syrian Refugees in Host Communities of Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I): <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/65462>
- 3 Note: *Please see Table #1: Distribution of Syrian Refugees in Kurdistan (Erbil, Dohuk, and Sulaimania)*
- 4 Ceasefire Center (February 2019) **Combating sexual and gender-based violence in refugee crises:** Lessons from working with Syrian refugee women and girls in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq
- 5 The Durable Solutions Platform (January 2019) Far from Home: Future Prospects for Syrian Refugees in Iraq: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/dsp-impact_initiatives_far_from_home_-_future_prospects_for_syrian_refugees_in_iraq_january_2019.pdf
- 6 Durable Solutions Platform (January, 2019) FAR FROM HOME Future Prospects for Syrian Refugees in Iraq
- 7 The Durable Solutions Platform (January 2019) Far from Home: Future Prospects for Syrian Refugees in Iraq: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/dsp-impact_initiatives_far_from_home_-_future_prospects_for_syrian_refugees_in_iraq_january_2019.pdf
- 8 World Health Organization(WHO); (2017)Mental health and psychosocial support for conflict-related sexual violence: 10 myths; https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/75177/WHO_RHR_HRP_12.17_eng.pdf;jsessionid=E83820C1BF64B13D6A85EBCEAD878D34?sequence=1
- 9 UNWomen (2014) We Just Keep Silent: Gender based Violence Amongst Syrian Refugees in Kurdistan Region of Iraq: <http://uniraq.org/images/documents/We%20Just%20Keep%20Silent%20final%20English.pdf>
- 10 Asuda proposal for the “ Syrian Refugee women *Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan*
- 11 Asuda proposal for the “ Syrian Refugee women *Improving the response mechanisms to sexual and gender-based violence against Syrian refugee women and girls in Iraqi Kurdistan*
- 12 United Nations Security Council (October 31, 2000) Resolution 1325: Women, Peace and Security ; <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/720/18/PDF/N0072018.pdf?OpenElement>
- 13 Inter-agency Standing Committee (August 28, 2016) IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action; <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/gender-and-humanitarian-action/documents-public/guidelines-integrating-gender-based-violence>
- 14 Note: Please see Table # 3 Total numbers of primary beneficiaries (Syrian refugee women), and Secondary beneficiaries (Community at large including men and boys, and stakeholders)
- 15 Inter-agency Standing Committee (June 24, 2016) Real-Time Accountability Partnership on Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies; <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/focal-points/documents-public/real-time-accountability-partnership-gender-based-violence-emergencies>
- 16 Note : Please see Table # 5: Analysis of quantitative questions for women and men
- 17 الرِّجَالُ قَوَّامُونَ عَلَى النِّسَاءِ بِمَا فَضَّلَ اللَّهُ بَعْضَهُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ وَبِمَا أَنْفَقُوا مِنْ أَمْوَالِهِمْ ۚ فَالصَّالِحَاتُ قَانِتَاتٌ حَافِظَاتٌ لِّلْغَيْبِ بِمَا حَفِظَ اللَّهُ ۗ وَاللَّاتِي تَخَافُونَ نُشُوزَهُنَّ فَعِظُوهُنَّ وَاهْجُرُوهُنَّ فِي الْمَضَاجِعِ وَاصْرَبُوهُنَّ ۚ فَإِنِ أَطَعْتَكُمْ فَلَا تَبْغُوا عَلَيْهِنَّ سَبِيلًا ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا كَبِيرًا