

External Evaluation Drivers of Change Project - Pakistan Final Report



شرکت گاہ
Shirkat Gah
Women's Resource Centre



Final External Evaluation Report

Shirkat Gah–Women’s Resource Centre’s Drivers of Change Project in Pakistan

Funded by United Nations Trust Fund

Location of the Evaluation: Pakistan

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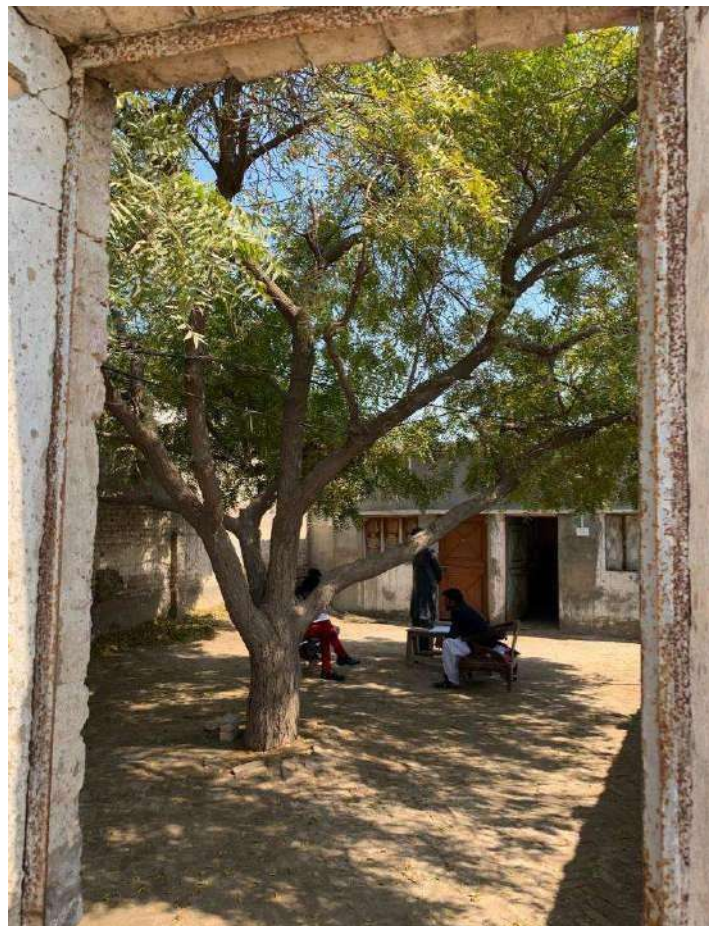
List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASN(s)	Area-Support Network(s)
CAG(s)	Community Action Group(s)
CBO(s)	Community-Based Organization(s)
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DB(s)	Duty-Bearer(s)
DoC	Drivers of Change
EAM	Early-Age Marriage
FGDs	Focus group discussions
FMT	Financial Management Training
GBV	Gender-based violence
ID/s	National Identification Card(s)
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KII(s)	Key Informant Interview(s)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
OECD	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSL	Personal Status Laws
RH	Reproductive Health
SAP(s)	Social Action Plan(s)
SG	Shirkat Gah – Women’s Resource Centre
ToT	Training-of-Trainers
UNTF	United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women
VAWG	Violence against women and girls
VFFs	Violence Free Families

Executive summary

Introduction

The “Drivers of Change Project” (DoC Project) was a three-year project funded by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women and Girls (UNTF) and implemented by Shirkat Gah – Women’s Resource Centre (SG), a Pakistan-based non-governmental organization, from March 01, 2017 to February 29, 2020. Executed in 40 villages across 4 districts in four different provinces of Pakistan, the project aimed at shifting attitudes in the communities regarding violence against women and girls (VAWG) and to create a community-led, enabling environment for referral, redressal and prevention of VAWG. At the same time, the project also sought to enable the women in these villages to become economically empowered to allow them a greater role in the household decision-making process. The project envisaged a total of 43,500 primary beneficiaries, comprising mostly of women from poor households in rural areas of Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP); Hyderabad, Sindh; Jaffarabad, Balochistan; and Vehari, Punjab. The project also sought to affect 25, 338 secondary beneficiaries, including men, boys, government duty bearers (DBs) and legal and other practitioners.



Field Activity, Hyderabad

Purpose and Scope of the Evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation is to assess the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, coherence sustainability, and impact as detailed under the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/ Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) revised criteria for evaluation and highlight successes and challenges of the DoC Project. Moreover, two additional aspects of the evaluation include the project's contribution to knowledge generation and its adherence to gender equality and human rights. Relevant findings, lessons learnt, best practices and recommendations generated from this evaluation will be shared with key stakeholders of the project and will be used by SG (the implementing organization), UNTF (the donor) and other relevant stakeholders to guide and inform design and implementation of future projects.

This evaluation has been conducted by Musawi Private Limited (Musawi) – an independent Pakistan-based organization comprising legal, policy and monitoring and evaluation specialists. The organization has a multidisciplinary research mandate, with extensive experience in conducting socio-legal research and designing and evaluating interventions to address GBV/VAWG.

Methodology & Data Sources

A mixed-methods approach was used to conduct this evaluation; both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods were employed to obtain in-depth data from the field. Secondary data from annual progress reports, surveys and case studies documented by the implementing partner were also used to triangulate findings from the field. This allowed for a robust evaluation design, which included a diverse group of relevant beneficiaries, stakeholders and implementing staff, thereby generating reliable findings, best practices and recommendations.

Data sources for the evaluation include desk/literature review, one-on-one interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs). A total of 220 Community Action Group (CAG) members, male and female, were included in the evaluation (145 were surveyed using a closed-ended questionnaire while 75 were a part of the FGDs). Similarly, 59 members of the Area Support Networks (ASNs), male and female, were included in the evaluation through FGDs; ASNs included a large representation of government DBs as well. Moreover, 37 female beneficiaries, who received Financial Management Training (FMT) participated in the FGDs conducted separately while 5 loan recipients under the project were interviewed individually. In addition to these, 41 female and 32 male beneficiaries of the VFF campaigns were a part of the evaluation through the FGDs and 16 survivors of VAWG were interviewed individually as part of the evaluation. Finally, six one-on-one interviews were conducted with the district and focal

persons as well as three interviews with the management of the SG team to include their perspective in the evaluation as well.

The primary data collection activities were undertaken from January 22 to February 14, 2020 in 3 sample villages from each project district.

Key Findings

The key findings from the evaluation for the stated project objectives are as follows:

Overall Project Goal: Women and girls in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, are better able to prevent and respond to VAWG in their families and communities, by February 2020.

While it is recognized that the process of social change is a slow one and requires considerable amount of time for behavioral changes to take root, the results from the evaluation suggest that the project has allowed women and girls in the project sites to take a significant step forward. As one female member of the CAG from Hyderabad noted:

“Women have now understood that women have lives of their own and can take control over their decisions as well. We have learnt how to engage in conversations with others, we feel more confident and we can even travel in trains and rickshaws on our own. Previously a male member of the family would always accompany us. We have now understood that there is no difference between a man and a woman. We are all equal.” [CAG FGD Vehari]

All respondents felt that the project activities were able to create more awareness regarding different forms of VAWG and the redressal mechanisms available for survivors. Many survivors also noted feeling safer and more confident in reporting violations because of the support of the focal person and other community women, coupled with the knowledge that an institution was backing them. Results from the CAG survey reveal that 81% of the female respondents felt that women and girls in their communities were more aware of their legal rights. Similarly, when asked about the personal impact on them as CAG members, 93% of all female respondents and 87% of male respondents stated that there was a positive change in their thinking regarding VAWG.

The project also succeeded in creating a community-based support network for women and girls, which comprised of CAG members and the ASN. As per the survey, CAG members reported that they had played an active role in building the community's knowledge on VAWG and assisting in access to various legal services. Overall, 70% of CAG members responded that they assisted

women in learning about their rights in the marriage certificate, 62% assisted in documentation of women and girls while more than 50% of them had assisted survivors of violence.

Outcome 1: Women, girls and men in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat are strengthened with knowledge about VAWG related laws and policies and know-how to access these and redressal mechanisms/institutions by February 2020.

All outputs under this project outcome and the anticipated project activities therein were successfully completed. As a result of various project activities under this outcome, women, girls and men in all four project districts were found to have greater knowledge about VAWG related laws and better access to redressal services.

A majority of respondents reported that they had no knowledge of laws and rights of women and girls prior to the trainings under this project. As a result, the participants felt that gaining knowledge on the existence of laws that criminalize early-age marriage (EAM), forced marriage and rights of women in the *nikkanama* were essential tools for taking preventative measures and ensuring compliance with existing laws. Although a majority of them did not recall in detail various aspects of the laws that were covered in the trainings, several participants reported that generally knowing that laws against VAWG existed was valuable for their self-confidence. The findings also show that in each district, there were some members of CAG who assumed leadership roles within their communities; they were able to guide others and pass on relevant legal and procedural knowledge. This provided both men and women with a greater understanding of the rights of women and girls and the individual as well as societal attitudes that undermine them. The results also suggest that establishment of local networks for knowledge dissemination remains the most effective way to spread such awareness, as it enabled access to information and interaction on a routine basis.

Women and girls, who participated in the evaluation process, were also more aware of the issue of EAM with 67.1% identifying them as the most prevalent form of VAWG in their areas. Not only women, but men also demonstrated knowledge about risks as well as legal injunctions that prevented EAM. The respondents highlighted a number of instances where they were able to intervene and prevent EAM in their surroundings through community-based interventions as well as threats of legal action. A significant number of respondents also reported to have increased access to legal advice, thereby allowing them to provide support to victims of VAWG in their communities, which was previously difficult. In this regard, the formation of CAGs and ASNs were the major source of knowledge and relief for most of the respondents.

Outcome 2: Communities in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, are empowered and better able to advocate against gender-based violence by February 2020.

The results from the evaluation suggest that CAGs enjoyed local ownership and support from the communities. Approximately 78% of the total CAG respondents claimed to have provided their community with awareness on the rights of women and girls. A number of project activities, including the leadership trainings, awareness sessions and Social Action Plans (SAPs) were all cited by respondents as important tools for advocacy and awareness related to VAWG. The respondents recounted several instances of organizing and participating in birth registrations and ID card drives, community outreach sessions, tree plantation drives, theatres on VAWG as well as using sports (football and carrom board tournaments) as a tool to advocate against VAWG in their respective areas. All these reflect a strengthening of community engagement on VAWG. CAG members also actively took part in the Violence Free Family (VFF) campaign with SG; a total of 3157 households made pledges to make their households violence free. The campaign had a positive impact on the attitudes of the households towards VAWG, as several female respondents from the VFF FGDs narrated how they gained more freedom and accessibility to project activities once their families were brought onboard via the VFF campaign. For example, one young female CAG member shared her experience of actively participating in CAG activities under the project as a result of her brother and father signing on to the VFF campaign.

Furthermore, CAG members, over the course of the project became the first point of contact for victims or families in case of a conflict or issue. The reason for the success of the CAG model can be attributed to the fact that these groups included women and men from the local communities, thereby providing a sense of support to the victims from those around them. A majority of participants shared stories of survivors who reached out to a CAG member and then were connected to the focal person and/or ASN members for further assistance. The evaluation notes that the formation of this informal network of community leaders has enabled women and girls to react and speak up about VAWG. This finding is corroborated by all FGDs as well as survivor interviews.

Outcome 3: At the household level, women in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat have greater autonomy in household decision making, by February 2020.

All planned activities under this output were achieved except the formation of women core groups and steering committees to run women bazaars; this activity was reported as cancelled in internal project documents due to feedback received from local partners. A majority of women, who received the Financial Management Training, stated that they had not attended a similar training before. Some of the key skills highlighted as particularly insightful for a majority

of women included: ways to save money and make smarter investment decisions, how to record and manage expenses as part of book-keeping and how to do marketing for the business amongst others.

A number of bazaars were successfully set up under the project in all districts and a number of women set up stalls and a greater number of women attended these. While a number of women are successfully running their businesses, a majority of women in all districts, who also set up stalls in the women bazaars, stated that they would not be able to organize the female bazaars without the support of the implementing partner.

In addition, some women were facilitated in obtaining interest-free loans under the project in collaboration with Akhuwat¹ in Vehari. During interviews with recipients of the loans, it was noted that the provision of loans increased their livelihood options. All women interviewed stated that they were made aware of the loans through SG's local focal person, who provided guidance and support in applying for and obtaining the loan; several women felt that they would not have been able to get the loan without SG. Moreover, a majority of women who received loans through the DoC Project stated that they felt empowered through the process and were now independently able to continue to take out further loans, manage their interactions successfully with the loaning entity, and continue their businesses in the future without SG support.

Conclusions

The following key conclusions can be drawn from the evaluation of the DoC Project:

Relevance: The project design reflected careful consideration of local context and values. Project activities including women and men, were implemented based on feedback from focal persons and with respect for local cultural norms in all districts. The project activities were able to address highly relevant issues of VAWG present in all project sites. The intertwined nature of women rights and VAWG ensures that the project results will remain relevant even in the future, as project beneficiaries will continue to pass on their experiences and change in thinking to other members of the community.

Effectiveness: The project has contributed to an individual behavioral change among women, girls, men and boys who were exposed to various project activities and that in turn, has strengthened the knowledge of these stakeholders on VAWG and built localized networks for effective prevention and redressal. The quantitative and qualitative findings both clearly point

¹ For more information, see <https://akhuwat.org.pk/>

towards a trend within participants to disseminate the knowledge gained during the project to other family/community members as well.

Efficiency: The overall project management and implementation was efficient and cost-effective; all project activities were carried out within budgeted limits. In some cases, additional activities were undertaken, including pro-bono legal aid for victims, for which SG and community members mobilized their own resources. The financial reporting and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) were mostly in line with the stipulations and standards set by UN Women. However, they could have been improved through introduction of more streamlined data collection tools and M&E design for the entire project, especially baselines for all activities.

Impact: This project has significantly contributed to empowering women in poor households and communities, through increased knowledge and awareness of rights, better access to essential services and public spaces, leadership skills and exposure to economic and financial management skills. Additionally, project activities have also increased awareness and understanding of GBV and VAWG at the individual level. While this does not conclusively mean that communities are better at responding to VAWG, there has been some improvement through group mobilization in these communities on VAWG. Moreover, survivors of violence and women in general have developed the ability to reach out to focal persons, ASN members and other community women to talk about and address GBV related instances.

Coherence: The evaluation team finds significant initiative on the part of the project implementation team to ensure internal coherence. The project design relied on prior knowledge and experiences of SG along with input from focal persons to ensure that the project was targeting the correct interventions and groups in each district. The project was also significantly coherent externally, through engagement with local community-based organizations (CBOs) and strengthening pre-existing relationships with non-governmental organizations in some of the project sites. However, this could perhaps be improved even further in future projects, where working with local CBOs could be embedded in project design.

Sustainability: The knowledge generation and creation of local networks are aspects of the project that would largely be sustainable even after the project ends. Similarly, the trainings and skills imparted to project beneficiaries would continue to help them in the future. However, there are some aspects of the project, which may not be completely sustainable after the end of the project. For example, it was noted that there exists a general hesitancy, even among most CAG members, to approach government officials or DBs directly in case of a conflict. Consequently, there is a heavy reliance on the local SG focal person. While the focal person, being a member of the same community, will still be able to help them, their capacity to do so

without institutional

and financial support might be limited. Similarly, it was noted that for the changes to be adopted at the level of the community, more continuity of the project interventions was required, with the existing project duration deemed too short to affect long-term societal change.

Knowledge generation: This project has identified promising practices to help fight VAWG at a community level in Pakistan with one of the most significant insights being the importance of including men as relevant agents of change and support in such interventions in Pakistan. The evaluation points towards the importance of including non-traditional actors such as men from the same households/villages as well as DBs, which can result in significant gains for reducing VAWG at the household as well as community level. Moreover, the activities implemented under this project have the potential of being replicated in other parts of the country as well. The project sites selected include a variety of target groups and villages, rural and urban, remote and accessible, with sensitive locations as well. The positive response from participants on project activities such as the Community Theater, Women Bazaars and VFF Campaign advocate for the potential to scale up and replicate such activities in other areas and at a national level.

Gender equality and Human Rights: The project design and implementation took into account different ethnic groups; religious minorities, youth and adults to ensure a diverse group of participants were targeted throughout the project. However, perhaps effective inclusion of differently-abled and sexual minorities such as the transgender community was found to be missing in the project design and implementation. Although not a direct focus of this particular project, future project designs can perhaps target more diverse gender groups as well as enable effective inclusion of differently-abled individuals in project design and implementation.

Key Recommendations

Some of the key recommendations of the evaluation are as follows:

1. There should be a mechanism in place to ensure that future implementing partners of UNTF are able to continue some level of engagement with the DoC Project sites, to ensure continuity.
2. Proper baselines and needs assessments should be carried out during the inception phase to provide a clearer yardstick for measuring the nature and extent of change among beneficiaries.
3. Consistent trainings and refreshers should take place to ensure that beneficiaries are able to achieve the learning outcomes of the project.
4. There needs to be a more direct engagement between DBs and the community during the

project to ensure long term sustainability of such interventions.

5. Projects that intend to provide assistance to victims of VAWG should include provision of psychological counseling, free legal aid, and other support for various stakeholders, especially survivors. This includes trainings for the field staff and assistance for both survivors and field personnel at mid-and end project stages.
6. Projects aiming to bring about attitudinal and behavioral changes should have a minimum duration of 5 years. A longer project implementation period would allow communities to take ownership and act as local leaders for VAWG, as it would help them to initiate independent actions after a period of support and hand holding by the implementing organization. It would also be easier to assess behavioural and attitudinal change across a longer time-frame.
7. Synergies should be developed with local academia, such as subject-specific departments at government and private universities and/or PHD students doing subject matter research, to encourage greater research on VAWG in the project areas and on the efficacy of different types of interventions in reducing VAWG.
8. Existing advocacy and training materials developed during various project activities should be consolidated and shared on an open source platform to be used by other stakeholders, including CSOs, local CBOs, individual members of the community, youth etc.
9. Project design and implementation activities should make concerted efforts to not only include religious and ethnic minorities within project activities but also sexual minorities such as members of the transgender community. In addition, project design and implementation should be cognizant of the needs of the differently-abled and special consideration for the same should be made.



Area Support Network, Jaffarabad

Background & Context of the Project

Any given project/intervention operates within a context, comprising critical social, economic, political, geographic and demographic factors, which affect the design, implementation, impact and sustainability of the project. The section below aims to situate the Drivers of Change (DoC) Project within the national context of Pakistan

National Context: Violence against Women and Girls in Pakistan

As per the most recent Population and Housing Census of 2017², women constitute 48.76% of the total population of Pakistan yet violence against women and girls (VAWG) is systemic and pervasive within the country. Pakistan has consistently ranked amongst the unsafe countries for women; as per the findings of a survey carried out by Thomson Reuters Foundation, which collects data on sexual and non-sexual violence against women, as well as gender discrimination and lack of equity in economic resources, Pakistan ranked as the 6th most dangerous country in 2018.³ In December of 2019, Pakistan was ranked at 151 out of 153 by the World Economic Forum on the Global Gender Gap Index.⁴

The systemic nature of VAWG in Pakistan is fueled by patriarchal norms that remain deeply entrenched in structures of the family, the community and the State and are reflected in attitudes and practices of various government and private stakeholders. This results in structural, systemic and interpersonal VAWG, which among other factors, remains inextricably linked to women's lack of economic and political empowerment in the society. Unequal power relations in the family and public spheres, legitimized by culture and tradition, undermine women's agency to claim fundamental rights, including education, health, dignity, freedom from violence, access to information, resources and opportunities – including livelihood options.⁵

Women's ability to resist and overturn VAWG is also hampered by multiple factors: deeply ingrained patriarchal norms and imposed gender roles propel men to maintain rigid control over girls and women using oppressive means, including violence, which are 'naturalized' as acceptable means to exercise and sustain their authority. Moreover, women and girls are socialized – within the family as well as the larger community – to perceive violence as a

² Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. Available at <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/provisional-summary-results-6th-population-and-housing-census-2017-0>

³ Rutgers WPF, 'Domestic Violence Against Women: Prevalence and Men's Perception in PGRN Districts of Pakistan', August 2013, <http://www.rutgerswfpak.org/content/pdfs/reports/DV-report.pdf>

⁴ World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2020, available at http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2020.pdf

⁵ Abdul Hadi, 'Patriarchy and Gender-Based Violence in Pakistan' Available at https://www.researchgate.net/publication/318536680_Patriarchy_and_Gender-Based_Violence_in_Pakistan

customary norm that women are predestined to bear and endure. The Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) (2017-18) found that 34 percent of women ever-married had experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence and 56 percent who had experienced domestic violence had not sought any help or talked to anyone about resisting or stopping the violence. For a majority of women, the cycle of violence becomes self-perpetuating.⁶

There have been developments at the national level both in legislation and creation of response mechanisms, such as an increase in government and private shelters, helplines, including legal and psycho-medical services, laws criminalizing domestic violence⁷ and abusive customary practices, laws increasing the minimum age of marriage to 18 years⁸, and laws declaring some informal dispute resolution forums illegal, etc.⁹ However, only a few women are able to access the above in practice due to a range of personal and practical barriers, including lack of knowledge about their legal rights and existing government and private support services available to them. The ability to act is further undercut by limits to women's access beyond family circles and inability to make decisions within the family and without the approval of senior members of the family, usually male; this is exacerbated by large numbers of child marriages that also take place in Pakistan and increase both vulnerability to and the occurrence of VAWG.

Traditionally and still to a large extent, spousal violence is seen as a private affair and not a subject of state intervention – this perception is further embedded in rural areas such as villages, where people live in close-knit communities.¹⁰ Research finds that only 12% of survivors share traumas with non-family members. Women acting to escape abusive situations run high risks of being ostracized by family and community, and, are left without monetary support: 43% of women who leave their homes return, citing children's welfare, familial pressure and inability to sustain themselves financially as reasons (Rutgers WPF). The social context includes various attitudinal

⁶ As noted in HRCP's, State of Human Rights in 2019, 2020 available at http://hrcp-web.org/hrcpweb/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/REPORT_State-of-Human-Rights-in-2019-20190503.pdf; Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) (2017-18) available at <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR354/FR354.pdf>

⁷ Sindh enacted the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act 2013 which criminalizes domestic violence. Balochistan passed a similar Act in 2014 with more limited application, relying in most part on offences covered within the Pakistan Penal Code 1860. Punjab also passed the Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act in 2016 however the law does not criminalize domestic violence but makes it a civil infraction. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa still has no law on domestic violence.

⁸ Under the **Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929** the minimum legal age of marriage is 16 years for girls and 18 years for boys. However, at the provincial level, the Sindh Assembly unanimously adopted the [Sindh Child Marriage Restraint Act](#) in 2014, increasing the minimum age of marriage to 18 years and making child marriage a punishable offence. While several attempts have been made to propose a nationwide bill to increase the minimum age of marriage for girls to 18 as well, this has not been successful till date.

⁹ National Policy on Ending Violence Against Women. Available at <http://www.mohr.gov.pk/uploads/reports/NATIONALPOLICY%20on%20violence%20agaisnt%20women.pdf>

¹⁰ Changing Cultural and Social Norms that Support Violence. World Health Organization. Available at: https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/norms.pdf

barriers, which not only perpetrate violence but also prevent women's access to effective protection and accountability for violations of their rights.¹¹

Women cannot access supportive measures to protect themselves and their daughters from VAWG without knowledge about rights, information on how to access private and state-provided safeguards/mechanisms, support networks to facilitate access, and independent financial resources increasing resilience of women. Overcoming these obstacles is necessary to empower women, strengthen options independent of the family, and reduce family VAWG. For instance, women's empowerment was gauged by the Demographic and Health Survey 2012-2013, using two indices: women's participation in household decision-making and attitudes towards wife-beating, the later quantifying which of six pre-determined wife-beating scenarios women believed to be justified.¹² The significance of women's economic empowerment was highlighted, as results showed that women's decision-making varied proportionally with their having an income, type of employment and earnings relative to spouses.¹³ Employed women earning in cash participated in all three decisions followed by working women not earning cash; unemployed women had least decision-making powers.¹⁴ Assessing women's own attitude towards wife-beating revealed that women's perception of domestic violence and its justification varied inversely with the extent of their decision-making powers; 45% of women who partook in all decisions at home rejected all reasons for wife-beating; 27% rejected five of the six scenarios as justified.¹⁵

Shirtgat Gah – Women's Resource Centre (SG)

SG is a women-led organization in Pakistan, comprising 70 experienced professionals working from four provincial and several satellite offices across Pakistan. Founded in 1975, SG has a rich history of working at national and provincial level on issues of discrimination and VAWG. The DoC Project interventions are intended to complement existing efforts to reduce violence by employing a multi-dimensional and multi-stakeholder approach to empowering women and girls within Pakistan's existing national context.

¹¹ Crime or Custom? Violence Against Women in Pakistan. Human Rights Watch. Available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/45d314242.html>

¹² Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2012-13, National Institute of Population Studies Islamabad, Pakistan. Available at: https://www.nips.org.pk/abstract_files/PDHS%20Final%20Report%20as%20of%20Jan%2022-2014.pdf

¹³ *Ibid*

¹⁴ *Ibid*

¹⁵ *Ibid*

Description of the project

The DoC Project, implemented by SG over a 3-year period (01/03/2017 till 29/02/2020), aimed to reduce VAWG in Pakistan. The project addressed different forms of violence through its community-based interventions; these include intimate partner physical and sexual violence, non-partner physical and sexual violence, violence against the girl child, early age/child marriage (EAM), forced marriage, and 'honour' crimes.

The overarching goal of the DoC Project is sustainable community-driven prevention and redressal for VAWG and improved access for women and girls to responsive DBs and essential, safe and adequate multi-sectoral services. The project interventions were designed to achieve the following objectives:

- Shifting attitudes in the community by increasing awareness of the consequences of VAWG and the existing legal support in these areas.
- Community women and men strengthen to take action to prevent and address VAWG through Community Action Groups (CAGs), pledges for Violence-Free Families (VFF), and individual cases using project-created referral pathways.
- Women are able to access income generation opportunities and gain more control over their livelihood, subsequently leading to further decision-making and autonomy in the household.

Project Beneficiaries and Location

The DoC Project targeted 43,500 women and girls, as primary beneficiaries of the project interventions and 25,338 men and boys, and district government and private DBs, as secondary beneficiaries. The DBs engaged with under the project included media personnel, teachers, local govt. councillors and officers, lady health workers, lawyers, health officials, police dept., doctors, health officials, social welfare officers, marriage registrars, NADRA officials, etc.

The project targeted women and girls belonging to lower income groups, including ethnic and religious minorities, mostly from rural areas, as the main beneficiaries of project interventions. Through this, the project intended to highlight and mainstream the interests, views and problems that women and girls face as marginalized segments of the society, keeping in view added layers of vulnerability.

The DoC Project was implemented in one district (each) across four provinces of Pakistan: (i) Hyderabad, Sindh, ii) Jaffarabad, Balochistan, iii) Swat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and iv) Vehari,

Punjab. In each district, 10 villages were selected for the implementation of project interventions and activities. The widespread and intertwined nature of VAWG in Pakistan made it challenging to identify specific sites for projects on VAWG; SG selected sites using existing and available data on prevalence of VAWG in the area and SG's prior presence and capacity in the particular area.

Project Goal, Outputs, Outcomes and Key Activities

The overall goal of the DoC Project is to enable women and girls in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, to better prevent and respond to VAWG in their families and communities, by February 2020. The DoC Project had three outcomes and seven outputs:

Outcome 1: Women, girls and men in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat are strengthened with knowledge about VAWG related laws and policies and know-how to access these and redressal mechanisms/institutions by February 2020.

- **Output 1:** Communities in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat strengthened with information & know-how around preventative measures and redressal mechanisms/institutions and 330 DBs gender-sensitized by February 2020.
- **Output 2:** Communities in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, acquire requisite knowledge and know how to better prevent and address EAM by February 2020.
- **Output 3:** Increased opportunities in Vehari, Hyderabad and Jaffarabad for women to obtain advice on VAWG related health and legal matters by February 2020.

Outcome 2: Communities in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, are empowered and better able to advocate against gender-based violence by February 2020.

- **Output 1:** Community members in Swat, Jaffarabad, Hyderabad and Vehari initiate individual and collective actions to prevent VAWG, by project end by February 2020.
- **Output 2:** By project end, at least 3000 families in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, have publicly pledged of being violence-free by February 2020.
- **Output 3:** Project strengthened community members take measures to address, prevent or provide remedies in cases of VAWG for specific women and girls.

Outcome 3: At the household level, women in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat have greater autonomy in household decision making, by February 2020.

- **Output 1:** Women in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad and Vehari run women-led bazaars & acquire financial, organizational and management skills and necessary linkages to run women's bazaars by February 2020.
- **Output 2:** Project-created entrepreneurial opportunities expand livelihood opportunities for women in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat by February 2020.

The main project activities to achieve the above outcomes and outputs include the following:

- Rolling out of various Training-of-Trainers (ToTs) for Personal Status Laws (PSL), EAM and Reproductive Health (RH) and awareness sessions on VAWG, laws on violence and know-how for accessing existing redressal mechanisms
- Trainings on gender sensitization and orientation and refreshers on VAWG for DBs; ToT and roll out of trainings on Community Leadership and Communication for community members; Training on Financial and Organizational Management Skills for women
- Formation of and networking meetings of CAGs and ASNs
- Exposure visits and engagements of community members with key institutions dealing with VAWG and policy dialogues on charter of demands
- Supporting community-level creation and execution of SAPs, facilitation of individual cases of VAWG reported
- Conducting VFF Campaigns and Award Ceremonies for VFF households
- Conducting birth registration drives
- Setting up Women bazaars
- Facilitating applications and securing of interest-free loans

Project Strategy and Theory of Change (or results chain) of the Project

The DoC Project design and implementation recognized women and girls, men and boys and the community it aimed to engage with, as key actors in their own development. Through a process of personal transformation, the project sought to affect change in the broader community. The strategies and methodology adopted under the DoC Project intended to build knowledge of women and girls and of men and boys within the community about women's rights and enabling men to become supporters of women on issues of VAWG. The awareness sessions on VAWG and intensive trainings on leadership aimed to enable each individual to identify inequalities resulting from patriarchal mind-sets and realize their own role in the perpetuation of VAWG, which sustains gender inequality and justifies violence. Furthermore, communication and lobbying skills were intended to enable women to stand up for their rights, bargain their positions within family and community for economic and political participation.

The project also aimed to facilitate direct engagement between the community members and the government DBs. A three-pronged approach was utilized, (i) awareness raising and skills training, (ii) exposure visits to key state institutions and (iii) district level policy dialogues. Awareness sessions were conducted on PSL and citizenship documentation with both community women and men. Trainings for the community focused on enhancing lobbying skills and a gender sensitization training was conducted with the local government DB's. Interactive exposure visits to local police and other government offices took place with the intention to facilitate direct

engagement between the community members and government DBs and decrease their hesitation to access these offices. Meetings were organized to promote networking between communities of different villages on a district level. Policy dialogues took place, which have been claimed to provide a space for the communities to interact with government DBs and enable a conversation on accountability for any gaps in services for women and girls.

In order to encourage women's participation in public spaces, the project aimed to provide them with a greater stronghold over economic opportunities (through provision of loans and financial management skills) and access to physical spaces (through planned activities such as setting up of women bazaars), to enable women to directly build networks, expand their livelihood options and acquire a degree of self-sufficiency.

The DoC Project aimed to employ a participatory approach, taking into consideration the recommendations put forward by the community in conceptualizing, planning and implementing the project. In project design, the community was encouraged to conduct their own appraisals and setting of indicators; they devised social action plans (SAPs) on issues that they faced as a community to address VAWG and concerns of safety of women and girls involved in the project.

Key Partners

SG staff implemented the DoC Project with one female and male focal person in each district. The focal persons in each district managed implementation of project activities in the area and coordination with the Area Support Networks (ASNs) and female and male CAGs in the locality.

Budget & Expenditure

The overall project budget was \$554,385, with SG contributing \$54,385 and UNTF \$500,000. The budget was allocated across three years for activities, trainings, personnel, monitoring and evaluation, audit, administrative costs, etc. The budget was disaggregated by year and outcomes for project activities for a total of \$95,014 for Year 1, \$75,679 for Year 2, \$90,574 for Year 3 and \$5,000 as applicant contribution.

Purpose of the evaluation: Objective and Scope

The evaluation covers all project districts (Vehari, Hyderabad, Jaffarabad & Swat) and the entire project duration i.e. from March 2017 – February 2020 along with the targeted primary and secondary beneficiaries and the SG project team. The objective of the evaluation is to assess the impact of the DoC Project in strengthening women and girls to better prevent and respond to VAWG in their families and communities. In particular the objectives include:

- **To evaluate the DoC project (which concluded in February 2020)** against the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, coherence and impact criteria, as well as the cross-cutting gender equality and human rights criteria.
- **To identify key successes, lessons and promising or emerging best practices** in the field of ending VAWG and girls, to feed into future interventions to address GBV/VAWG.

Relevant findings, lessons learnt, best practices and recommendations of the evaluation will be shared with key stakeholders of the project, including SG and UNTF to inform on-going and future project design and implementation and project beneficiaries (direct and indirect) to show how positive change is possible in their families and communities.

The project will generate lessons relevant nationally as well as specifically to the districts, where the project was being implemented. This learning will feed into SG's strategic plan for work in Pakistan. Moreover, for policy level needs identified in the evaluation, SG will lobby with national policy makers and legislatures. Moreover, project lessons, particularly successful modalities piloted in the project such as the VFF Campaign and women led bazaars, will be used to mobilize further funds for similar interventions.

More details pertaining to the scope of the evaluation, including list of relevant stakeholders can be found in Annex 1.

Evaluation Team

A three-member senior team from Musawi Private Limited (Musawi) was responsible for all data collection, analysis and drafting of the final report of this evaluation. Musawi is an independent organization with a broad and multidisciplinary research mandate, comprising legal, policy and monitoring and evaluation specialists. Conducting socio-legal research, designing and evaluating interventions to address VAWG, are core areas of the organizational portfolio.

Fatima Yasmin Bokhari (Team Lead) had the overall responsibility for the management and conduct of the assignment including quality assurance and oversight regarding the evaluation process and deliverables. She conducted both FGDs and one-on-one Interviews with the female respondents in all districts.

Hamza Ijaz provided support to the team in all matters related to conceptualization and design the evaluation methodology. He conducted data collection and field activities with male respondents during the evaluation.

Sevim Saadat provided the team with expert advice on VAWG at all stages of the project. She conducted both FGDs and one-on-one Interviews with the female respondents in all four districts.

The senior team was assisted by a field team, comprising one male and one female (and in some cases two female) enumerator(s) from each district, to allow for language and context related insights during the course of data collection – except for Vehari, where Musawi's associates provided such assistance. The enumerators did **not** participate in any of the data collection activities and only provided support in interpretation, note taking, and on local context to the senior team.

Throughout the evaluation, only female members of the evaluation team interacted with female participants (and male members engaged with male participants) to ensure ease of interaction and comfort for the participants. Only one FGD (for the ASN) in each district comprised of both female and male participants; one male and one female member of the evaluation team conducted this joint discussion.

More details on the evaluation team can be found in Annex 4.

Evaluation Questions

Key questions were formulated in each evaluation category. Annex 3 contains the full set of evaluation questions.

Evaluation Methodology

This section provides the methodology for the evaluation, which is based on a review of project documents and discussions with the UNTF and SG team.

Theoretical Framework

OECD/DAC Network on Development Evaluation:

The external evaluation assessed the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability and coherence of the project as per the revised Evaluation Criteria developed by OECD/DAC Network on Development Evaluation in December 2019¹⁶. The evaluation uses adapted definitions of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability, as approved by the OECD/DAC Network (see Annex 2). The evaluation also added a new criterion for assessment, 'Coherence', to 'better capture linkages, systems thinking, partnership dynamics, and complexity.'¹⁷ In addition to the aforementioned DAC criteria, two additional criteria, 'Knowledge Generation' and 'Gender & Human Rights' Responsiveness, were also evaluated.

The OECD/DAC criterion is universally accepted for bringing consistency and a degree of standardization to the evaluation practice, making the evaluation report and findings more useful for both local and international stakeholders. The revised criteria has further simplified the definitions and reflects flexibility in use in light of changing contexts and needs, particularly pertaining to issues of gender equality and especially relevant to the present evaluation; the revised definitions of relevance and effectiveness encourage a more in-depth analysis of equity issues.

Theory of Change for Tackling Violence Against Women & Girls':

SG aimed to employ a three-pronged approach to reducing VAWG. These included i) awareness raising and skills trainings for women as well as men in each community; ii) exposure visits and direct engagement with government DBs; and iii) district level policy dialogues. Moreover, the

¹⁶ OECD/DAC Network "Better Criteria for Better Evaluation: Revised Evaluation Criteria Definitions and Principles for Use", (2019) <http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/revised-evaluation-criteria-dec-2019.pdf>

¹⁷ OECD/DAC Network "Better Criteria for Better Evaluation: Revised Evaluation Criteria Definitions and Principles for Use", (2019) <http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/revised-evaluation-criteria-dec-2019.pdf>

project aimed to increase economic independence of women in the intervention districts, thereby increasing their decision-making roles and, subsequently, reducing violence against them.

In addition to the project's Theory of Change, this evaluation relied on the '*Theory of Change for Tackling Violence Against Women & Girls*' developed by Action Aid, ¹⁸ which provided the relevant principles and guidelines for the evaluation framework. These include:

- Context: Interventions, in order to succeed, must be rooted in a rigorous analysis of the factors that affect VAWG, including setting, forms of violence and the population targeted. This, in the case of this evaluation, meant identifying local context across and specific to each project district.
- Backlash: Interventions would lead to some backlash and resistance, and it might result in an inability to achieve short-term goals. However, the important element is how this resistance is managed during the course of intervention. Working in areas where VAWG is an accepted cultural norm, it is only logical that SG would have faced some resistance and opposition. This may have impeded the ability to achieve certain goals and also led to revisions in the approach, based on specific considerations in each district. It is important to consider if any anticipated backlash materialized during the implementation of the project and what steps were taken to deal with that.
- Role of the State: The State has the primary responsibility to curb VAWG and interventions must build synergies with relevant government stakeholders. This entailed a review of the networks and synergies built between the government stakeholders, CAGs and ASNs in the DoC Project.
- Multi-sectoral approach: Interventions that operate at multiple levels and across sectors are more successfully able to address the multi-faceted factors that contribute to VAWG. It was therefore, important to assess whether the DoC Project aimed to address these multiple challenges or not.
- Social Change: Reduction in VAWG would only occur through a change in social norms at all levels. The DoC Project aimed to change the attitudes and behavior of the women, girls, and men, boys by increasing awareness and developing leadership. It was, therefore, important to observe if these effectively affected social change.
- Role of Women's Rights Organizations: Rights-based organizations and local movements are best suited to create and sustain change and reduction in VAWG. While SG, as a women's rights organization, itself is well suited to carry out the DoC Project, it is also important to assess if the project allowed for synergies with other rights-based

¹⁸ Moosa, Zohra. A Theory of Change for Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls. Action Aid, 2012. ²⁴

organizations operating in the intervention areas. Similarly, whether DoC contributed to building of community-level movements that can take leadership on issue of VAWG is also of interest to the evaluation.

- **Empowerment:** Sustainable change can occur as a result of empowerment of the women, allowing them an active role in decision-making and accountability. In this regard, empowerment of women serves as both a means and an end in itself.

The above principles provide a theoretical guideline on the strategies adopted by successful interventions to affect meaningful change with regards to VAWG. These principles, along with the DAC criteria and the UNTF guidelines, informed the key lines of inquiry adopted in the evaluation.

Description of the Overall Evaluation Design

Methodology:

As per the project documents, the following direct beneficiaries of the project were identified:

Stakeholder/Beneficiaries	Village or District Level	Number	Total
Community Action Groups	Village	15 Men & 15 Women	1200
Area Support Networks	District	16 in Swat 32 in Hyderabad 31 in Jaffarabad 45 in Vehari	124
Leadership Trainings Participants	Village	Same as the CAG & ASN	1300+

Recipients of Financial Management Training/Set up Stalls in Bazaars	District	--	117
Facilitated to Obtain Loans	District	21 in Vehari 1 in Hyderabad	22
Duty Bearers LG Official, Marriage Registrar, MLO, Lawyers, Police, Media	District	--	223
Violence Free Family Campaign	District	753 in Swat 958 in Hyderabad 750 in Jaffarabad 696 in Vehari	3157
Survivors of VAWG Facilitated under the Project	District	5 in Swat 6 in Hyderabad 5 in Jaffarabad 16 in Vehari	32
Project Implementation Team	--	--	14

Selection of Sample Villages:

Three villages from each district were selected for the evaluation and therefore, total of 12 villages comprise as the sample for the evaluation. Purposive sampling was adopted, in consultation with the SG team, to finalize the sample villages. The criterion adopted reflected primarily on the availability of the requisite number of respondents for each project intervention.

In some cases, survivors of violence were interviewed from other villages as well. The table below provides the breakdown of the selected villages:

District	Sample Villages
Swat	Guligram Tindodag Shagai
Hyderabad	Allah Rakhiyo Solangi Mola Dino Mir Bahar Saeed Khan Gopang Azad Nagar (Survivors of Violence) Morio Mir Bahar (CAG FGD)
Jaffarabad	Hijwani Colony Zaraat Colony Meer Muhammad Buldi
Vehari	Yaqoobabad 251-EB 58-KB 483-EB (Survivor and CAG FGD)

The detailed sampling and methodological approach for each stakeholder is provided in the following sub-sections:

Community Action Groups (CAG):

The total population of the CAG members in the four districts was 1200. However, in the 12 villages included in the sample, the total sample CAG population was 360. This was still a sufficiently large number of respondents. Therefore, a combination of quantitative surveys and qualitative discussions was used to triangulate the findings and to maximize the validity and generalizability of the results. This also enabled the evaluation team to maximize outreach to CAG members, as respondents for surveys and participants for FGDs were unique respondents.

The following sample was collected from the field for the CAGs:

Activity	Total Sample Population	Sample Proposed	Sample Obtained
CAG Survey	360	144	145
CAG FGDs	360	40-50*	75

The survey sample provides a 90% confidence level with a 5% margin of error,¹⁹ thereby providing a representative sample of the sample population. This entails that the results obtained from the survey would accurately depict the responses of the sample population in 90% of the cases, if replicated, with an expected deviation of responses in the range of $\pm 5\%$.

As per the original design, 6 male and 6 female CAG members were to be surveyed in each village to reflect the gender parity within the composition of CAGs. However, in Swat, 17 instead of 18 respondents were surveyed. On the other hand, 19 women were surveyed in both Jaffarabad and Hyderabad, leading to a total survey sample of 145.

Moreover, FGDs comprising 6-8 CAG members from each district were planned for both male and female members. However, in both Jaffarabad and Hyderabad, the number of CAG members who showed for the FGD comprised 11 male and 10 female members respectively. Overall, 75 CAG members were a part of the FGDs.

Area Support Networks (ASN):

There were 124 ASN members in the four districts, as per the documents provided by SG. These included some CAG members, local DBs and active individuals of the community. Therefore, there was some overlap between members of ASNs and CAGs, which was reflected in the participants of the ASN FGDs. Efforts were made to ensure that ASN groups remained unique and, resultantly, the overlap was minimum. Due to the relatively small population, an in-depth qualitative approach was adopted to get a deeper understanding of the role and impact of the ASNs, with semi structured FGDs conducted in each district.

* The FGD respondents were separate from the survey respondents.

¹⁹ Sample size was calculated using the standard statistical formula based on the sample population size, margin of error and z-score (which in turn was calculated using the desired confidence level). For more detailed understanding of these terms, refer to Babbie, Ear, 2014. The Basics of Social Research. 6th edition.

Activity	Total Sample Population	Sample Proposed	Sample Obtained
ASN FGDs	124	2 FGDs (1 each for male & female) per district 10-12 participants	15 members in Swat 15 members in Hyderabad 17 members in Jaffarabad 12 members in Vehari

After discussion with the SG field staff, it was decided that a combined FGD comprising both male and female ASN members would be more appropriate as a) female ASN members were comfortable to sit and discuss issues in the presence of male counterparts and b) a combined FGD would allow for a richer discourse, where ASN members from both genders would be able to reflect on their respective experiences. Subsequently, a total of 59 male and female ASN members (approximately 48% of the total sample population) took part in the evaluation process.

Recipients of Leadership Training:

Leadership training was provided to members of the CAGs and ASNs, and the topic was duly covered in the data collection tools mentioned above.

Recipients of Financial Management Trainings (FMT) / Who Set Up Stalls in the Bazaar:

As per internal project documents, a total of 117 females were provided financial management trainings. Furthermore, these women were also facilitated in setting up stalls in the women-bazaars organized by SG. In order to obtain more in-depth understanding of the quality of FMTs, the experience of running stalls at the bazaars and their role in providing increased decision-making roles to women at community and household levels, FGDs were conducted in all four districts with trainees.

Activity	Total Sample Population	Sample Proposed	Sample obtained
FMTs/Stalls in Bazaar FGDs	117	8-10 participants per FGD in each district	10 in Swat 10 in Hyderabad 08 in Jaffarabad 09 in Vehari

Semi-structured FGDs were preferred for the FMTs as they allowed for deeper inquiry into the factors that were effective or became a challenge for trainees and, therefore, provided better insights into the evaluation criteria.

Facilitated to Obtain Loans after Trainings:

A total of 22 recipients were facilitated in obtaining loans from Akhuwat Foundation. However, 21 out of the 22 recipients belonged to Vehari. In-depth one-on-one, semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted with the loanees to understand the significance of this particular intervention against project outcomes as per the evaluation criteria.

Activity	Total Sample Population	Sample Proposed	Sample Obtained
Facilitated to obtain Loans	22	3-5 one-on-one interviews in Vehari	05 in Vehari

Violence Free Family Campaign (VFF):

The VFF campaign resulted in more than 3000 pledges from households in all four districts; SG has conducted a quantitative verification and assessment survey in this regard. In order to supplement results from the same, qualitative focus groups were conducted to triangulate the findings of the VFF Verification Survey. FGDs were considered as better suited to provide detailed information on attitudinal and behavioural changes as a result of the VFF campaigns.

Activity	Total Sample Population	Sample Proposed	Sample Obtained
VFF Campaign	3157	2 FGDs (1 each for male & female) 10-12 participants	11 Female & 04 male Swat 10 Female and 08 male Hyderabad 09 Female and 10 male Jaffarabad 11 female and 10 male in Vehari

In Swat, the FGD for male VFF participants had to be relocated due to security concerns; the security agencies approached the focal person and demanded that field activities be stopped in Tindodag, the village where the VFF FGD was scheduled. Consequently, the VFF was moved to a different location but most of the participants were unable to attend it.

The focal persons in all districts further highlighted that, since male VFF participants were not directly involved in any activities apart from the VFF pledges, it was difficult to track them and ensure their participation in evaluation activities. The focal persons also invited CAG members from other villages, who had made pledges under the VFF campaign, to the VFF FGDs. In Vehari, for example, all participants of the VFF were also members of CAGs.

Survivors of VAWG Facilitated under the Project:

As per the data made available, a total of 239 survivors of violence (236 women and 3 boys) were facilitated directly by the project through CAGs and ASNs. In order to maintain confidentiality of the victims and to ensure privacy, one-on-one interviews were conducted with survivors in each district. This allowed for a more in-depth understanding of the challenges faced by survivors and the role of the DoC Project in offering them requisite support.

Activity	Total Sample Population	Sample Proposed	Sample Obtained
Survivors of VAWG Facilitated under the Project	239	3-5 in each district	03 in Swat 04 in Hyderabad 04 in Jaffarabad 05 in Vehari

The proposed target was achieved in all four districts. It is, however, important to note that a number of survivors were also CAG members, and in some cases CAG leaders. As a result, there was a disparity in the level of awareness and knowledge demonstrated by some survivors as compared to others.

Project Implementation Team:

The progress and annual reports submitted by SG already provide information on the results achieved and the challenges faced by the implementation team during the project. Detailed one-on-one interviews with key project personnel were conducted to obtain a deeper understanding of the processes and the approach adopted by the SG team. The following members of the implementation team were selected for interviews as part of the evaluation:

Stakeholder	Total Sample Population	Sample Proposed	Sample Obtained
Project Implementation Team	14	Project Coordinator Project Manager/M&E officer 2 Area Coordinators 2 Female Focal Persons 2 Male Focal Persons	Project Coordinator Project Manager/M&E Officer SG M&E representative 02 Area Coordinators 4 Female Focal Persons

The field visits revealed that the male focal persons in each district were mainly entrusted with the task of coordinating and liaising with male members of the community and did not, otherwise have much input in project design and strategy. Consequently, instead of interviewing 2 male and 2 female focal persons across 4 districts, all four female focal persons of the DoC Project were interviewed for the purpose of the evaluation.

Analysis of the Collected Data

The qualitative data gathered through the above combination of methods was analyzed using narrative analysis. A socio-cultural approach to narrative analysis entails an analysis of the different terms through which research participants develop a narrative around certain constructs. In this case, the evaluation team explored the way its communication manifested in stakeholders' narrations of their experiences since the introduction of the DoC Project.

More specifically, the data was analyzed through the principles laid down in the theory of change, including (but not limited to) the local context, feeling of empowerment, backlash by the community, perception of social change, role of the state etc. By comparing the key themes emerging from the evaluation data against stated project aims, the evaluation team mapped how various stakeholders including women, men, communities, and DBs after the DoC Project embody notions of greater awareness and effectiveness. Using transcriptions of evaluation interviews and FGDs, iterative themes regarding project impact were identified to respond to the evaluation criteria and questions.

The quantitative data was collected through surveys from CAG members and secondary data provided by SG regarding the VFF campaign. This data was disaggregated by gender to understand the perceptions and experiences of the male and female members. Cross-tabs, descriptive statistics, and visual charts were used to analyze and report the quantitative data.

Moreover, the analysis of the collected data was disaggregated (where possible) at the district level as well to provide contextual analysis of what worked in each context.

Limitations & Challenges

Given the three-year project timeline, recall bias was expected from participants. The data collection relied on the participants' willingness and honesty in providing information about themselves and the community around them. It was not possible to independently verify the accuracy of statements and inputs provided by participants in relation to the prevalence of VAWG. In order to mitigate this, the evaluation interviewed various stakeholders from the same village on similar topics to get a multitude of experiences.

Moreover, in the absence of baselines for most of the stakeholders, it was difficult to construct a clear timeline for a change process and a heavy reliance was placed on the ability of the respondents to recall their level of knowledge and awareness at the time of project initiation. For example, there was no baseline for the levels of understanding, awareness and engagement of CAG members in relation to VAWG; no baseline data for beliefs and behaviour of VFF households; baseline knowledge levels of FMT participants; or baseline numbers for official data on cases/complaints of VAWG in the selected villages or districts. The evaluation team remains cognizant of the particular challenges of reaching out to communities and individuals during the inception phase of a GBV/VAWG community-based project, given the sensitivity of the subject and other practical challenges of access. However, due to a lack of a proper baseline of all interventions of the DoC Project, it was difficult to measure the exact extent of the change in knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) of various stakeholders. In order to overcome this limitation, both qualitative and quantitative evaluation tools relied on self-reported pre and post levels of KAP. The evaluation team also noted the possibility that several individuals may forget or find it difficult to recall the activities they participated in.

Attitudinal, behavioural and cultural change is a long-term process and requires considerably more time to take root as well as to be analysed. However, the project evaluation was conducted while some of the project activities were still underway. This, along with short duration of the evaluation assignment, made it difficult for aforementioned changes to be measured in detail. The number of proposed villages for the evaluation was originally set to five in each district. However, this had to be revised in order to balance both the considerations of quality and quantity and a revised village sample of three per district was chosen. This change allowed for more detailed examination of the three selected villages, thereby providing more support to the prospective findings, even though it reduced the generalizability of the produced results. Moreover, the methodology employed a purposive selection of sample villages to ensure a fair and representative sample for each of the aforementioned stakeholders. While due consideration was given to diversifying the sample, time constraints lead to a selection of villages that hosted a majority of the stakeholders only. It is, therefore, possible that the generalizability of the findings is limited in this regard as well, as not all villages may be as diverse, active or accessible due to distances between different villages within a district etc., as the ones included in the evaluation.

In addition, some of the project sites, including Swat and Jaffarabad, are situated in sensitive geographical areas with security being a major risk. This significantly hampered the access of the evaluation team in the field (in Jaffarabad, all project participants from the selected villages were invited to one central location, rather than visiting the villages physically) as well as smooth

completion of evaluation activities, for example scrutiny by the security agencies in Swat affected the completion of certain evaluation activities.

The evaluation also noted that in a number of cases, there was a turnover in project implementation staff, both in the districts (such as the male focal persons) as well as in the managerial team. Those individuals could not be reached and therefore their personal experiences and insights in terms of the challenges faced and contextualization of the project design were lost. In order to mitigate these, reliance on project reports and recollection of the staff part of the project since its inception, has been made to capture documented challenges and achievements in the evaluation.

Safety and Ethical Considerations

The evaluation strictly followed safeguards and protocols outlined in the UNEG *'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation'* to protect the safety (both physical and psychological) of respondents and those collecting the data. In addition to this, the World Health Organization's, *'Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women'* and the UN Women Evaluation Handbook: *'How to manage gender responsive evaluation'* were reviewed by the evaluation team to ensure necessary compliance of ethical and safety standards.

The evaluation ensured the following:

- All data gathered under the evaluation is private, accessible only to the evaluators, and has been anonymized for the evaluation report. The sensitive nature of issues pertaining to VAWG necessitates confidentiality to ensure protection of participants' part of the evaluation activities.
- Written and verbal consent was obtained from all participants to be a part of the evaluation activities, including specific permission for audio/visual recordings and photographs. Participants were apprised about their rights, information on the purpose of the evaluation, intended use of the evaluation findings and disclosure of data, in both written and verbal form in the local languages, to allow them to decide whether they wanted to be part of the evaluation. The consent form for this evaluation is attached in Annex 5.
- All enumerators and field staff underwent prior training to ensure sensitization to ethical considerations and best practices with regards to data collection and were held to a strict code of conduct. Moreover, the field team for this evaluation comprised enumerators belonging from the local district to ensure continued access to local knowledge and insights during the course of the evaluation.

- The evaluation design and implementation considered the universal rights of dignity, diversity and privacy of all relevant stakeholders. The evaluators recognized that the project covered distinct provinces, diverse participants (women, men and female children from varying backgrounds) and ensured respect for differences in stakeholder ethnicities, culture, religious and other beliefs, age and other relevant aspects, especially added vulnerability as applicable in the case of survivors of VAWG and differently-abled participants etc. All data collection tools were finalized after preliminary consultations with the project implementation team to ensure sensitivity to cultural and local considerations.
- The evaluation relied on a participatory approach that was both voluntary and fair, ensuring that all project stakeholders, especially the marginalized, are provided opportunities to be represented and heard in the evaluation. Due regard was paid to local context to ensure ease and comfort of especially female participants in sharing their experiences. For example, a majority of women (and men), particularly in the project areas, were not comfortable communicating or speaking with (or in the presence of) members of the opposite gender (with the exception of the ASNs). This is backed by religious and socio-cultural norms that promote the segregation of women and men, particularly in remote areas of Pakistan. Therefore, the female and male FGDs took place separately and only included members of the same gender as evaluators and/or enumerators as well. Moreover, complete privacy was ensured for one-on-one interviews, especially with survivors of VAWG, to ensure that they were not uncomfortable speaking in the presence of others or where they may be overheard by others.

Findings and Analysis per Evaluation Question

Evaluation Criteria: Effectiveness	
Evaluation Question 1	To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs achieved and how?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	<p>Primary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGDs with ASNs, CAGs, VFFs, etc. • Interviews with project beneficiaries (survivors) • One-on-one interviews with focal persons in each district <p>Secondary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Project reports • Training materials on law and policies • End line Research evaluation report • Activity reports on exposure visits

The project goal, outcomes and results were largely achieved as per the evaluation team. All activities under the project framework were completed successfully with some minor adjustments.

Overall Project Goal: Women and girls in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, are better able to prevent and respond to VAWG in their families and communities, by February 2020.

The overall project goal was primarily achieved by building knowledge and capacity of women and girls under the project. The evaluation team found that a change at an individual level, especially in women and girls (and also men and boys in the community to an extent), was the primary success of the project interventions that contributed to better prevention and response to VAWG.

Through various project activities, including trainings and awareness-sessions, exposure visits and participation in multi-stakeholder meetings, women and girls were provided with essential knowledge, awareness and understanding of issues relevant to VAWG, including relevant laws and redressal services available to them. Women were motivated through capacity building sessions to reflect on issues of inequality and patriarchy and encouraged to become change agents personally and through their personal transformation within their households and communities. In addition to providing knowledge on VAWG, women were taught leadership and communication skills, financial management and organizational skills and provided with greater economic opportunities for financial independence. Project activities, such as the setting up of women-bazaars in all districts, provided tangible exposure to women to reclaim public spaces, access greater financial capacity, gain confidence and enhance their decision-making power at

the household level as well as expand their practical understanding of the many roles' women could have outside the household.

The project also provided essential support to women and girls by including men and boys of their community in various activities of the project. Moreover, the VFF campaign enabled involvement of the community at a much wider level to build local capacity on awareness, prevention, and accountability for VAWG. Finally, the project developed linkages of female and male members of the community with relevant DBs as well as private service providers, such as lawyers, NGOs, etc.

In order to assess whether the overall goal of the project was achieved, the evaluators relied on insights regarding the **perception** and understanding of women, girls, men, boys, DBs and other stakeholders within the family and the community:

- On awareness of different forms of VAWG, existing laws and redressal mechanisms
- On the perception of various respondents regarding changes in their attitude, behaviour and their ability to access/provide support and redressal services
- On the perceptions of various respondents on the willingness of the family and the community to provide support on VAWG

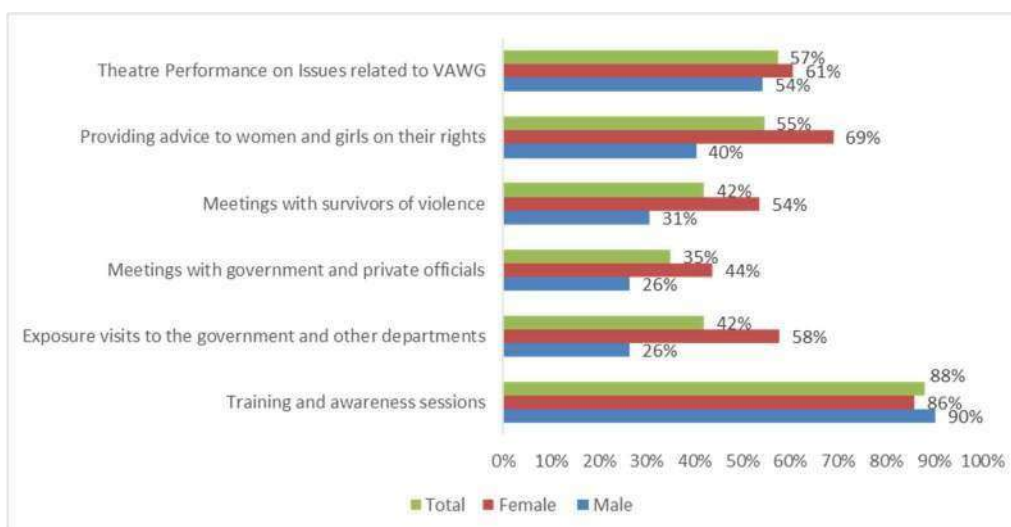
Overall, the data gathered by the evaluation team shows a positive change in the KAP of women/girls and other members of the community on different forms of VAWG and redressal mechanisms.

CAG - Quantitative Assessment

Quantitative data gathered through CAG surveys of female and male CAG members of each district lends support to the achievement of the above goal.

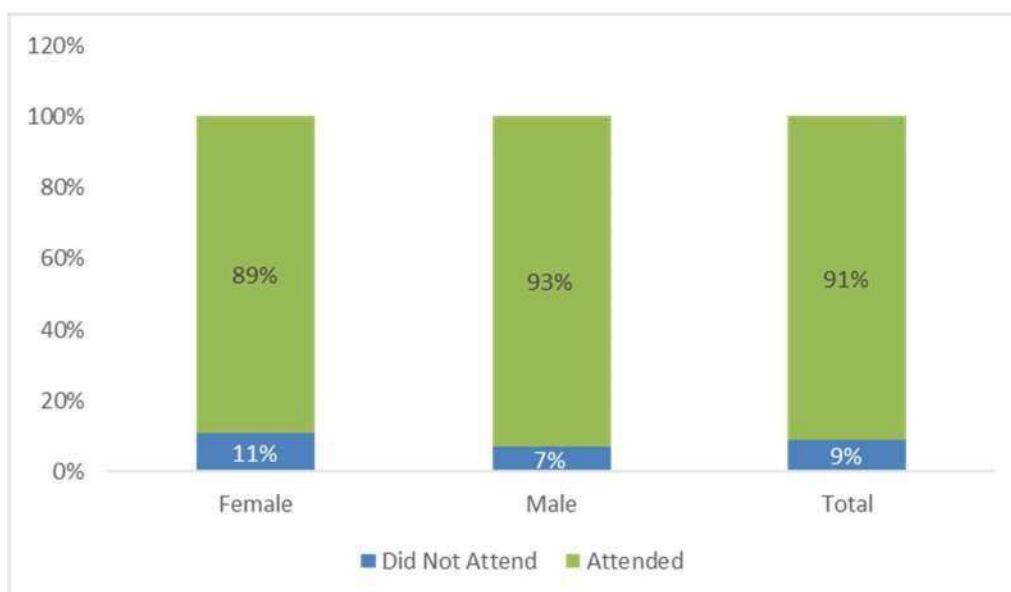
A significant majority of respondents recalled attending various capacity-building and awareness-raising sessions and activities of the project, including specific trainings on leadership and communication skills and thematic areas, such as on EAM, RH etc., throughout the duration of the project. (See figure 1 – 3 below)

Figure 1: Activities respondents were part of as CAG members



Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

Figure 2: Awareness sessions attended during the Project duration



Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

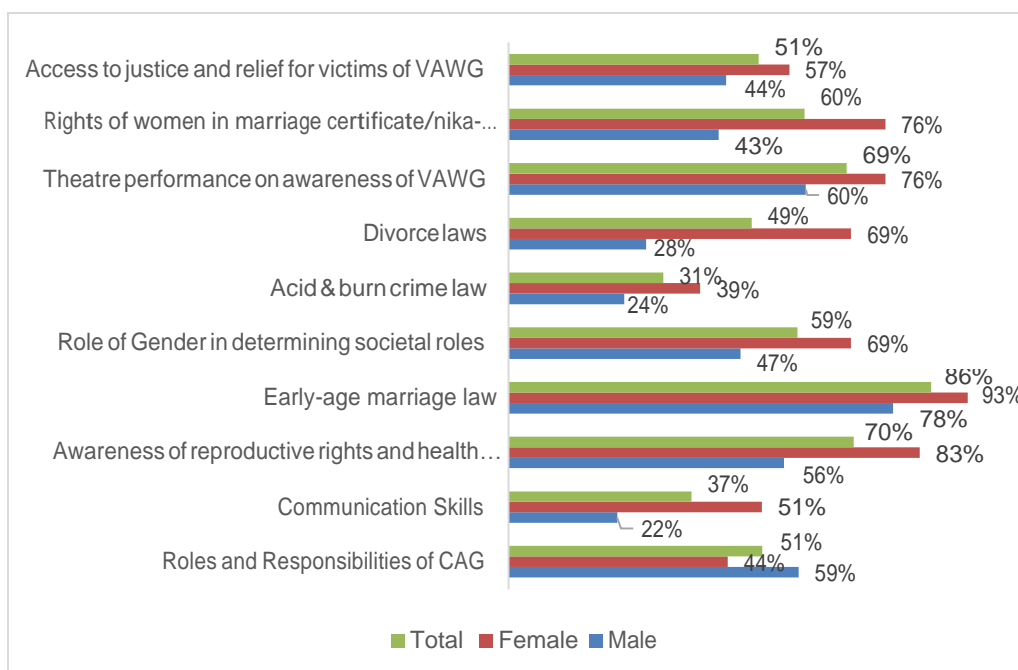
Figure 3: Respondents' recollection on specific thematic and other skills-based trainings/sessions received during the Project duration:

Figure 3(a): Received trainings on leadership, communications skills etc.



Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

Figure 3(b): Received thematic trainings under the Project

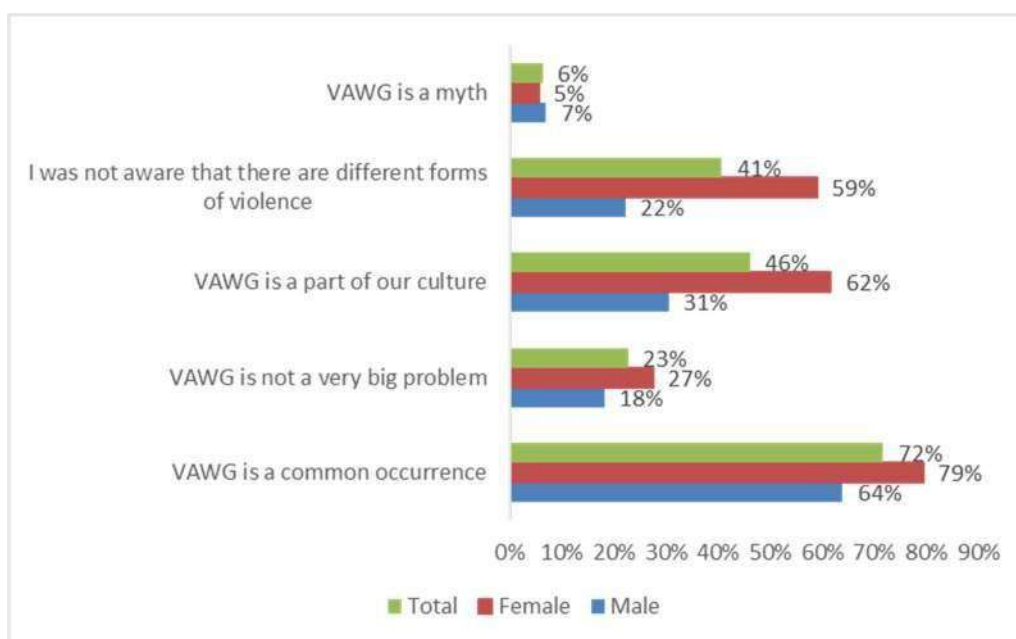


Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

Respondents noted that there was an increase in their knowledge and understanding of VAWG and redressal services as a result of project activities, as can be seen in Figure 4 – 6.

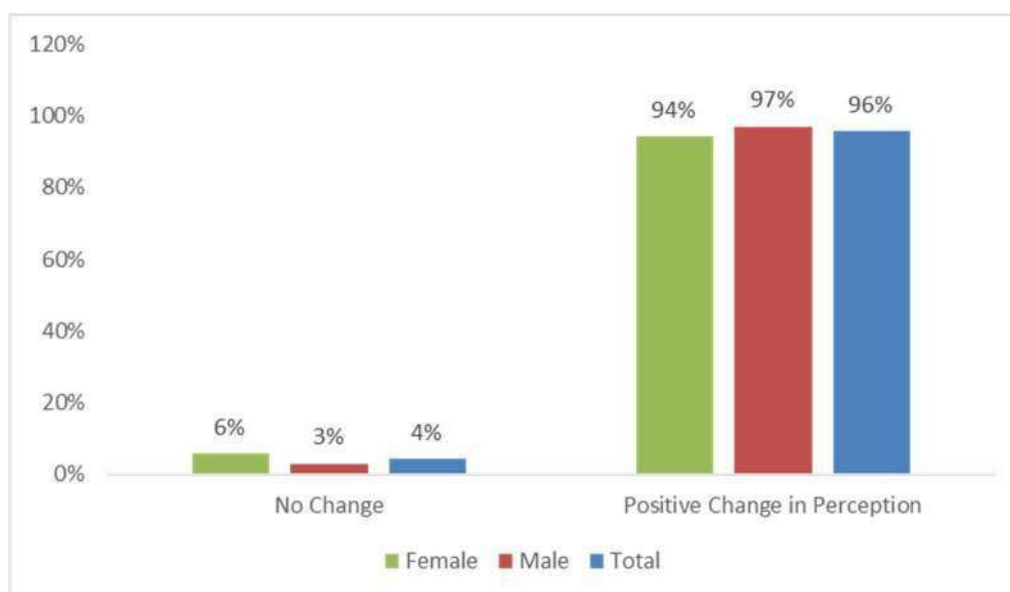
A majority of female CAG members stated that they were not aware of different types and forms of VAWG prior to the project activities. Although a majority of women recognized VAWG as a common occurrence in their community, they felt that it was a part of their local culture. However, as a result of participating in various activities under the project, 97% of female (and 94% of male) respondents noted that their perceptions had changed. When asked about the personal impact on them as CAG members, 93% of all female respondents and 87% of male respondents stated that there was a positive change in their thinking regarding VAWG. Other impacts noted include: increased awareness on types and forms of violence, including psychological violence, economic violence and EAM, etc.; increased knowledge about their legal rights; protections and services available to them; increased self-confidence and a feeling of empowerment; as well as increased motivation and knowledge to reduce VAWG and help other women and girls in their community.

Figure 4: Perception of VAWG before the Project



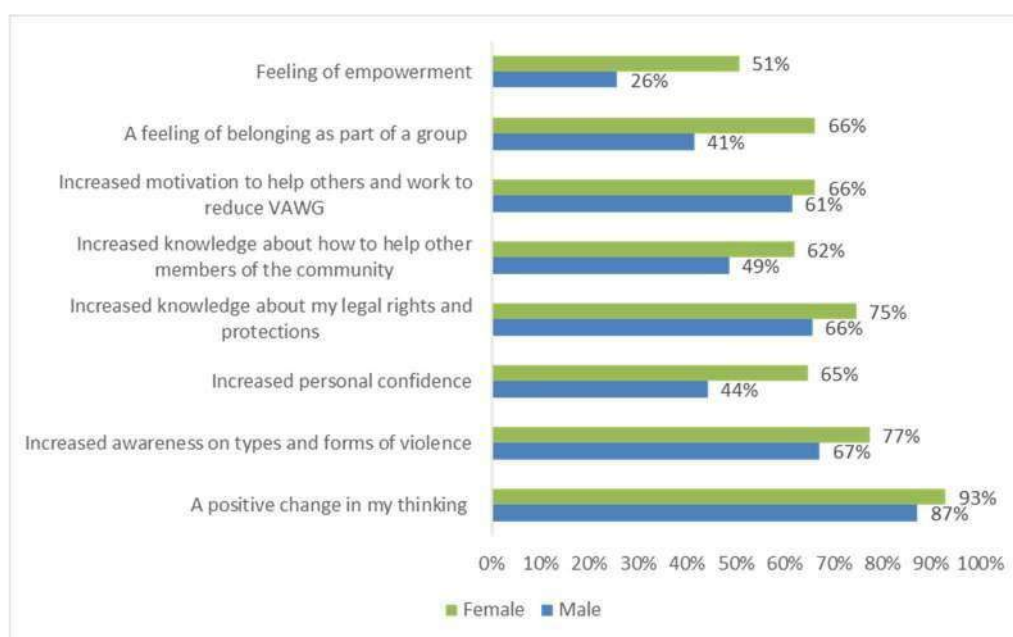
Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

Figure 5: Change in perceptions regarding VAWG after the Project



Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

Figure 6: Personal impact of the Project on CAG members



Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

Figure 7: Perception of respondents on the types of VAWG most prevalent in their community



Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

The evaluation assessed community level impact through perceptions of the respondents on the same. The project design envisaged creating impact at the individual level, which would in turn also contribute to change at the community level. In order to evaluate changes at the community level, the evaluation asked female and male members of CAGs to provide input on whether they actively shared their knowledge with other members of their community, particularly women and girls, and what other types of assistance they provided in their communities. Moreover, respondents were asked to reflect on what they felt were the broader results achieved through their work in the community during the project (see Figure 10 below).

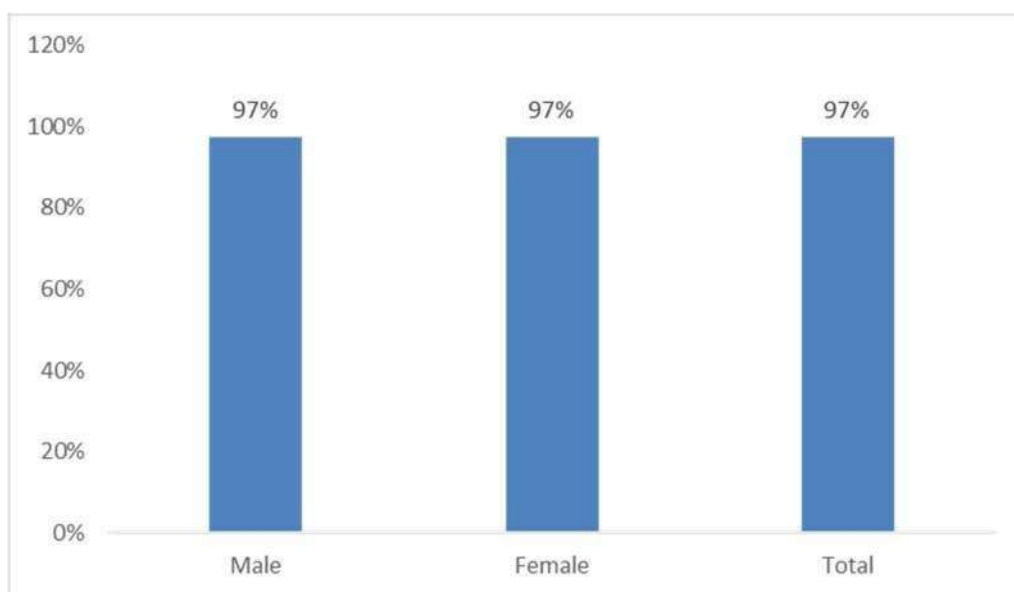
The evaluation findings show that CAG members understood community outreach and awareness-raising as their major responsibilities. Almost all of the respondents stated that they had shared the knowledge gained with other members of their community. Overall, 70% of CAG members felt that they assisted women in learning about their rights in the marriage certificate, 78% spread awareness on women and girls' rights amongst male members in the community, 62% assisted in documentation of women and girls while over a half of them had assisted survivors of violence.

Moreover, respondents reflected that the following broader objectives had been achieved in the community as a result of DoC project activities and the role of CAGs: 81% of the female

respondents felt that women and girls in the community are now more aware of their legal rights while 88% of female respondents reflected that men in their community (outside of CAGs) are more aware of VAWG than before. Only 52% of male respondents reflected that men in the community are more aware of VAWG. Moreover, an equal number of both men and women felt that there was a reduction in violence in their community.

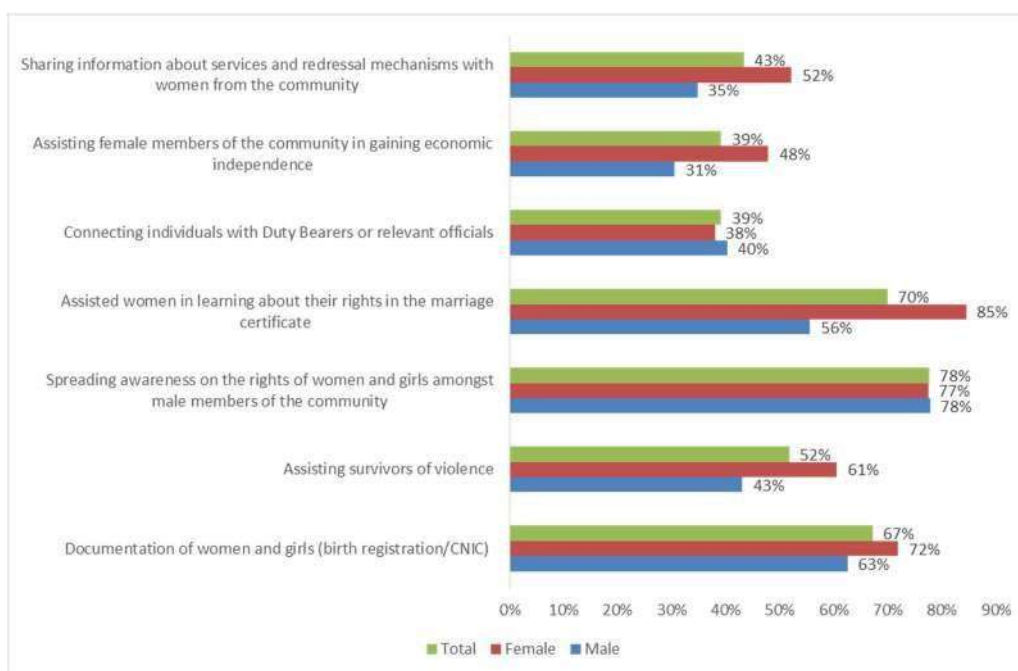
The evaluation team did not have the data to objectively corroborate a reduction in violence at the community level, as data on prevalence and instances of GBV pre and post the project was not collected due to budgetary and design constraints. However, it is noted that the perception itself of a majority of women that their communities (and men in them) better understand issues of VAWG is a positive aspect of the project interventions, as it reveals a feeling of empowerment and sense of safety that women now feel. Similarly, whether or not a reduction of violence is factually present to the same extent in the community as perceived, this perception of women and girls remains valuable in its own right as it also reflects a greater sense of confidence and security within female participants, who were exposed to different project activities. Finally, personal experiences of several women, especially survivors of VAWG, in overcoming previously violent circumstances through support from the DoC Project, serve as successes of the project in bringing about meaningful change at the individual level.

Figure 8: CAGs passing knowledge to others in the community



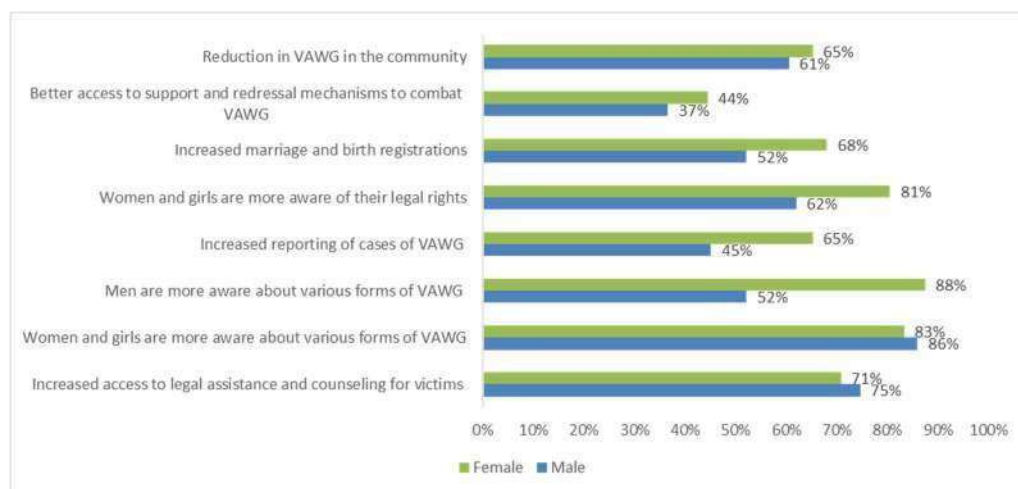
Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

Figure 9: Types of assistance provided by CAGs in the community



Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

Figure 10: CAG member perceptions on the achievements of the broader project objectives in the community



Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

CAG - Qualitative Assessment

Qualitative evaluation activities involved a detailed discussion on what constituted VAWG for the respondents, how they assessed greater awareness within themselves and especially in other community members and how they identified that VAWG had reduced in their communities.

FGDs with CAG members corroborate the quantitative findings; overall members perceive that the project has enabled a change in their thinking and attitude at a personal level, and has also enabled similar changes in members of the broader community.

A majority of participants, both male and female, stated that they were more aware of different types of VAWG, laws relevant to VAWG, and redressal services available in their respective areas. Several female members shared their experience of better understanding VAWG and the types of support available to women through exposure visits to courts, women departments, police stations and meeting with lawyers, individual DBs and other private actors available to support action against VAWG. Women recalled learning about filing of an FIR and how to ensure the *nikkahnama* is properly filled from other female CAG members in their communities. While recognizing that challenges for survivors still exist, a majority of men and women believed that the situation had improved for survivors (as compared to before) and that more women were now speaking against and reporting instances of VAWG. A male CAG member from Hyderabad stated during the FGD:

“Women have started to stand up against their husbands when they are violent. This is something we would not see before.” [CAG FGD Hyderabad]



Community Action Groups, Hyderabad

During the FGDs and interviews, participants reflected on the various initiatives they had been involved in that built awareness and support at the family level. These include: being part of the door-to-door VFF campaign, in which they sought pledges from male members of various households in the community to eliminate violence from their households; conducting awareness and supporting individuals with birth registration and ID card drives; and personalised

mediations in family disputes and instances of domestic violence in the locality by CAG leaders. Moreover, respondents noted that localized actions at the community level, that contributed to prevention of violence and lent support to action against it, included theatres depicting VFF families – which many felt had a great impact, as it both celebrated the lack of violence in families, and showed men (and women), who perpetrate violence in families, in a negative light. A majority of respondents felt that the theatre enabled women and men of their community to become aware of VAWG in the family and realize that it is wrong. One male CAG member also reflected on the personal impact of participating in the theatre stating:

“We created awareness about violence and its punishment for people through theatre activities. Initially, I was very shy to come and act in front of people. These activities not only created a change amongst people but also shaped our personalities as well. It instilled in me the confidence to participate more and more in these activities and engage with other people and debate on important matters. Theatre activities should definitely be conducted even in the future” [Male CAG FGD Hyderabad]

In Jaffarabad, young girls felt that the theater was a new opportunity that allowed them to advocate for their own future, one young female CAG member who acted in the play noted that:

“I was in the theater with my friends, we were the family where violence took place, but my friend was the one who was part of the VFF family, that is what we all wanted to be, we have never seen a theatre like this before where we can talk about what we want and how we want the family to be.” [CAG FGD Jaffarabad]

Interviews with survivors were conducted as part of the evaluation to assess their perception on the quality of support they received and their personal awareness and confidence to report/take action against violence. All survivors interviewed stated that they received essential support under the project. This included informal advice and guidance from women in their community, especially CAG members, on how to deal with their situation and what avenues of redress were available; survivors being accompanied by female CAG leaders and the project focal person to meet with lawyers, to courts and to other support services; and also being connected to governmental and non-governmental stakeholders and support systems. Many survivors felt that support was



Community Action Group Member, Vehari

more accessible. They felt safer and more confident in reporting violence because they knew that the focal person, other community women, and an institution was backing them at every step. Some survivors interviewed were CAGs members themselves, while other survivors were women connected to CAG members, who then helped them with the support of the focal person. The evaluation team noted that all survivors were satisfied with the quality of support they received. Some also reported that they felt better equipped to help other women in similar circumstances.

The evaluation findings from FGDs with women, who had received financial management training and those who had set up stalls in the women-bazaars established under the project, reveal that a majority of women felt that there was a strong relationship between violence, poverty and the financial dependence of women on men in the household. This was corroborated by reflections of female recipients of interest-free loans under the project, who set up small businesses for themselves, and became earning members of their families. A majority of women reported increased decision-making power at the household level due to their ability to provide for themselves and their children. For example, several women, who initially could not get permission to step out of the house to set up stalls at the women bazaars, were able to get support for the same after demonstrating their earning capacity through the bazaars. Moreover, women reported greater confidence and stated that they now felt more comfortable outside the home and also in interacting with men than before. Several women felt that gaining financial independence, greater confidence and access to public spaces enabled better prevention against and an enhanced ability to address VAWG.

Outcome 1: Women, girls and men in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat are strengthened with knowledge about VAWG related laws and policies and know-how to access these and redressal mechanisms/institutions by February 2020.

All outputs under this project outcome and anticipated project activities were successfully completed. As a result of various project activities under this outcome, women, girls and men in all four project districts have greater knowledge about VAWG related laws and have better access to redressal services.

Output 1.1: Communities in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat strengthened with information and know-how around preventative measures and redressal mechanisms/institutions and 330 DBs were gender-sensitized by February 2020.

Project activities under this output included trainings on laws and legal rights, including legal rights of women with regards to divorce, rights under the marriage and also rights against various forms of VAWG including EAM, forced marriages and honour crimes. A majority of respondents

reported that they had no prior knowledge on laws and rights of women and girls prior to the trainings under this project.

A majority of participants in the FGDs were able to identify and recall laws that protect women and girls. The participants felt that gaining knowledge on the existence of laws, such as with regards to marriage, divorce, legal identity and also of laws that criminalize certain forms of VAWG, such as EAMs, forced marriages etc., were essential tools for taking preventative measures and ensuring compliance with existing laws.

The evaluation team noted that post trainings several respondents, both female and male, had gained a general sense of the rights of women under the law. However, a majority of them did not recall in detail various aspects of the law that were covered in the trainings. A greater number of women still relied on the knowledge of the active members of the community and the focal person to understand their legal rights and remedies. This concern has also been reflected in internal evaluation notes. The external evaluation attributes this to the general difficulty in retaining legal information in the absence of sufficient refreshers, lacking in the DoC project.

Similarly, a majority of women and girls interviewed, who were part of the exposure visits under the project, were aware of police, courts, women protection centres and other avenues for redress. However, a significant portion of these women felt that they could not approach these forums on their own and continued to rely on the support of active members of their community and the focal person under the project, to coordinate with government and private service providers.

Nevertheless, the evaluation team noted that the presence of active members/community leaders in each district, who could both use the law and access remedies for themselves and others, is a major success of the project. For example, a young girl in Jaffarabad even knew the total number of columns in the marriage contract and also essential safeguards for women filling these out. Several CAG members also passed on knowledge they had gained on laws, legal rights and remedies to other members of their community and had also accompanied women and girls to access government and private support services. Moreover, various initiatives under the VFF campaign, including theatres, also enabled greater dissemination of legal and other messages relevant to VAWG in the community. This was corroborated by quantitative and qualitative feedback given by various respondents.

Moreover, the evaluation team noted that several cases of VAWG within the community were resolved using legal avenues as a result of the collaboration of CAG, ASNs and the focal person; several of these examples were mentioned during FDGs and are also recorded in project

documents. The creation of ASNs under the project allowed lawyers, police officers and government officials to work together to act as support systems for the community. The evaluation team noted that several lawyers, who were part of ASNs in each district, provided free legal advice and representation to various individuals in the community. The evaluation team noted instances of support shared during ASN FGDs and corroborated by CAG members and survivors, who had taken legal action. However, while ASNs were created to establish direct linkages of the community to DBs and formal redressal mechanisms, the evaluation findings show that in a majority of cases, it was the focal person who connected the community to ASNs and provided consistent coordination and other support.

The findings suggest that while the increased legal knowledge and information of existing formal redressal systems was necessary for all beneficiaries of the project, especially women and girls, the project outcome and outputs perhaps did not fully consider the slow pace learning that takes place when educating individuals about laws and formal redressal mechanisms. Moreover, it is also pointed out that establishing greater linkages of the community with DBs also requires more frequent and in-depth interaction.

Output 1.2: Communities in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, acquire the requisite knowledge and know how to better prevent and address EAM by February 2020.

All activities under this output were completed. This includes ToTs for rolling out essential knowledge on PSL, (RH) and EAM in the communities. The trainings were of a high quality and respondents across all districts found them extremely useful in increasing knowledge and know-how to prevent EAM, which a majority of respondents felt was the most prevalent form of violence in their communities (67.1% of CAG members felt EAM was the most prevalent form of violence).

Participants displayed understanding and knowledge of the health risks, including increased susceptibility to violence, as associated with EAM. Moreover, ASN members reflected on the importance of gender-sensitivity in DBs and community members to ensure effective prevention of issues like EAM.

A majority of women and girls stated that they were better able to assist other families, where EAMs are still taking place, as a result of knowledge gained from the project. For example, in Jaffarabad a young CAG member shared that she was able to assist her friend, who was being pulled out of school and forced into an EAM. A male CAG member in Swat refused to marry in what would have been an EAM. It is pertinent to note, that while a number of participants said they were aware of laws and the formal procedure for reporting EAM, many of them felt that

community-based solutions and mediation were the go-to preventative measures for EAM and other issues of VAWG. Nevertheless, in several cases, the threat of legal repercussions, with the support of ASNs and local authorities, was used to build pressure to stop EAMs in the communities. These findings are corroborated by the end-line research evaluation report as well.

Output 1.3: Increased opportunities in Vehari, Hyderabad and Jaffarabad for women to obtain advice on VAWG related health and legal matters by February 2020.

All planned activities under this output were completed successfully; this included health and legal booths and open mics for women and girls. Health and legal booths were present in each women bazaar across all four districts.

The evaluation team relied on FGDs and interviews with various participants from each district to understand the increase in opportunities for women to obtain advice on VAWG related health and legal matters.

A significant number of women and girls noted that their access to obtain legal advice on VAWG issues had increased during this project. However, very few participants referred to the legal booths as a means of increasing that access. One participant from Vehari, noted hesitation in approaching the legal booths at the women bazaar because she did not want others to know that she was seeking legal advice. The public setting of the legal booths at the bazaar made them less appealing to some participants. The health booths, however, were successful in providing health related advice to women.

Many participants attributed the increased opportunity to obtain legal and health advice to the formation of CAGs and ASNs. The CAGs became the first point of contact for women and girls who were seeking advice on VAWG related legal or health matters. Participants noted that where the CAGs could not assist further, they would still help connect individuals to ASN members. The ASNs in all project sites included representatives from healthcare departments and lawyers, making it easier for women to access advice on matters related to VAWG.

In Hyderabad and Vehari, the ASN members went beyond the demands of the project and extended services and assistance to women in their personal capacity and via personal funds, which reflects their ownership of the cause. For example, in Vehari, a survivor of violence noted the ASN members as the mobilizing force in her case. This was corroborated by discussions with ASN members and the focal person, who shared details of how personal resources and efforts were used to ensure timely treatment for her as well as adequate legal representation in her case. The involvement of ASNs to such a large extent has reinforced a feeling of increased

opportunity to obtain advice on legal and health matters in women, especially in Vehari and Hyderabad. Similarly, in Jaffarabad, the focal person greatly assisted a woman of her community, who could not access essential health services after her daughter had been shot by aerial firing. The focal person also reported that she used her contacts both within the ASN and outside to assist in this case.

In addition to the above, women friendly spaces like open mic nights provided an opportunity for women to informally obtain advice from others in their community as a starting point. This opportunity was unique as a significant number of participants reported that women and girls were not able to interact or share their problems with one another prior to this project.

Overall women noted both formal and informal advice and assistance was made available to them under this project.

Outcome 2: Communities in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, are empowered and better able to advocate against gender-based violence by February 2020.

Communities in all project districts were empowered and equipped to better address GBV through the formation of CAGs at the village level, comprising female and male members who took individual and collective actions against GBV in their communities. During the project, CAGs were involved in specialized skills trainings and awareness activities to develop their capacity to advocate against GBV. Several CAG members used these skills to carry out localized awareness raising on VAWG, build community level support for prevention and redressal of VAWG, and encourage greater reporting of instances of VAWG. Moreover, CAGs were also empowered through the support of ASNs, which led to more effective advocacy against instances of GBV in the community.

Output 2.1: Community members in Swat Jaffarabad, Hyderabad and Vehari initiate individual and collective actions to prevent VAWG, by project end by February 2020.

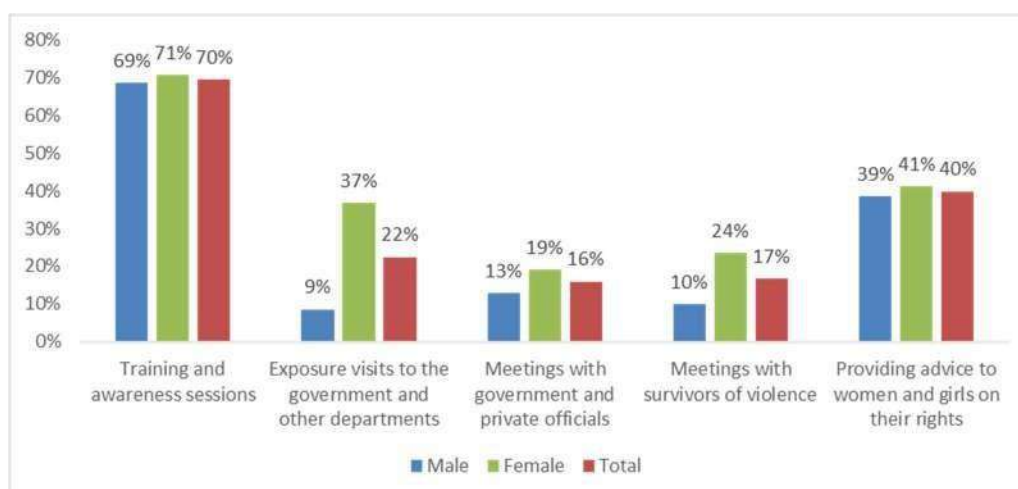
All planned and a number of unplanned activities were implemented under this output. This included formation of CAGs and ASNs, exposure visits, leadership trainings and creation and execution of SAPs in all four districts.

The formation of CAGs and ASNs strengthened individual community members and DBs to initiate individual and collective action to prevent VAWG. A majority of CAG survey respondents, 59.6% suggested that they were selected by the focal person and 36.9% claimed to have volunteered to become CAG members. The individuals selected were chosen based on the focal

person's understanding of who would be best suited to initiate actions in each community. A total of 94.1 % of the respondents felt that they understood the role and responsibility of being a CAG member and over 95% felt that the main purpose of CAGs was to increase awareness regarding VAWG in communities. This was supported by the fact that all CAG members surveyed had provided some form of assistance to women & girls under this project (See Figure 9 above), with the most common form of assistance being awareness on the rights of women and girls, provided by over 77.6 % of respondents.

With respect to quality of the trainings, participants felt that the community leadership and negotiation trainings were an integral component in strengthening their self-confidence and thereby equipping them to act against VAWG. This sentiment was confirmed by 70% of CAG survey participants, who found the trainings and awareness sessions as the most useful activity.

Figure 11: Most useful activity for CAGs



Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

In addition to this, both the quantitative and qualitative findings reveal that participants greatly benefited from various exposure trips, such as: visiting local markets, visiting an urban city, visiting government departments, courts, police stations, etc. The survey respondents confirmed this with 77% acknowledging some form of an exposure trip. The evaluation team was able to disaggregate recollections of respondents on the type of exposure visits during the FGDs. For instance, respondents from the Swat CAG FGD could not recall visiting any police stations, while CAG FGDs in other districts included members recalling visits to their local police stations. In Swat, the evaluation team was informed that it remains inappropriate culturally for women to visit the police station. However, the focal person also shared that a CAG leader, who could not attend the FGD due to the recent death of her husband, had visited police stations and accompanied other women there too. The evaluation team noted that a discrepancy in reflections of

individuals' part of the same group may also be due to limitations of memory and recollection as well as due to the sample of the evaluation, which may exclude certain individuals, experiences and reflect others; it was noted that only a select number of CAG members were part of the exposure trips under the project.

The evaluation further reveals that, while, respondents in Vehari, Jaffarabad and Hyderabad confirmed that they had visited the police station and other government departments, a similar hesitation to approach the police was noted in these districts as well.

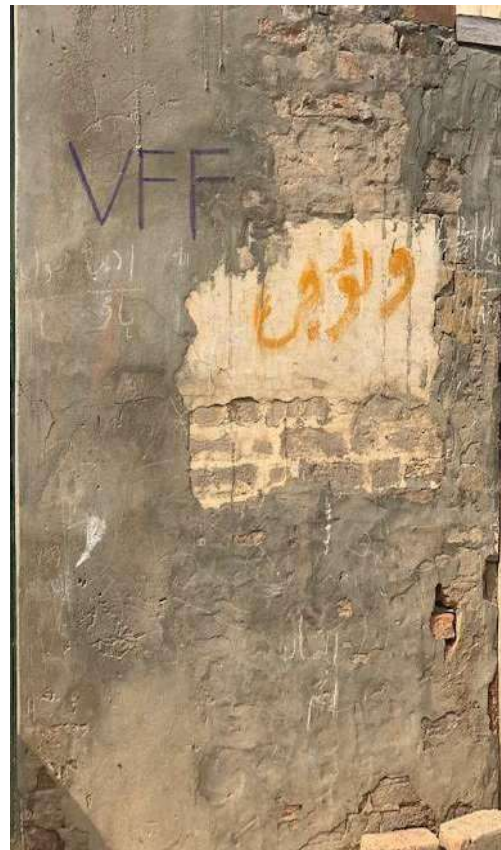
The broader results of SAPs were achieved in all districts. However, very few CAGs related to this terminology of the project. Nevertheless, several CAG members were able to share information on the various activities under the SAPs. For instance, some women reported community action on creating awareness for EAM, the importance of documentation, gender roles and so on. These activities were not always formal or organized as explained by the female participants. For example, in Swat, CAG members would go around different villages and meet women and girls to create awareness on various health and VAWG issues. This activity was designed to include households in mountainous terrains since all women were not able to come down for the SG sessions. Similarly, while the male CAG members in Hyderabad and Vehari were not able to recall any SAP related activities, the groups in Swat and Jaffarabad shared several examples of SAPs, ranging from sports competitions such as carrom board and football matches to tree plantation, theatre activities and birth registrations drives.

Output 2.2: By project end, at least 3000 families in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, have publicly pledged of being violence-free by February 2020.

This output was achieved and all related activities such as the VFF campaigns, award ceremonies and media campaigns of award ceremonies were completed. The number of VFF pledges surpassed the project target as reported by SG in the year three project report. These figures are from internal project documents and no further corroboration is present on the number of families that publicly pledged to become violence free. However, the evaluation team did engage with VFF members through FGDs in each district.

The qualitative findings from the FGD confirm that VFF families were promoted throughout the duration of the project and that individuals, as well as the community at large, were aware of VFF families. A majority of the participants noted the benefit of the VFF being a public campaign and more than 50 % of the participants reflected on the benefit of being part of a VFF household. Participants felt that they had more freedom and accessibility to project activities once their families were also brought onboard via the VFF campaign.

The intertwined nature of VFF members and CAGs made it possible to corroborate VFF activities through the CAG FGD as well. The evaluation team met several participants who stated that violence was never a part of their lifestyle even prior to the VGG campaign, while others reflected on the change in their understanding of VAWG within the family as a result of the VFF. For example, male members in the VFF FGD in both Jaffarabad and Hyderabad noted that they were previously not aware of rights in the Nikahnama or laws against EAM. Similarly, during the female VFF FGD in Vehari, one participant mentioned the positive shift in the attitude of her brother after becoming part of the VFF. The brother was previously abusive and prevented his sister from leaving the house to attend project meetings. It was stated that being part of the VFF, however, enabled him to understand that his previous behavior amounted to VAWG and was wrong. Similarly, some female members of FGDs in all districts reported an increase in their ability to step out of the house with the support of their male family members, as a result of the VFF.



Violence Free Family Household, Vehari

Output 2.3: Project strengthened community members take measures to address, prevent or provide remedies in cases of VAWG for specific women and girls

The creation of CAGs strengthened community members to address, prevent and provide remedies in cases of VAWG. The community viewed CAG members as the first point of contact when dealing with issues of VAWG and CAG members across the districts also internalized their role of assisting the broader community with respect to VAWG. The CAG members also reported increased self-confidence, which they attributed to the trainings and sessions they received under this project.

A majority of participants shared stories of survivors, who reached out to CAG members and then were connected to the focal person and/or ASN members for further assistance. The evaluation team noted that the formation of this informal network of community leaders has enabled

women and girls to react and speak up about VAWG. This finding is corroborated by all FGDs as well as survivor interviews.

Various examples of community members taking specific action to address, prevent and provide remedies for VAWG were shared in the FGDs across all four districts. For example, in Swat, one of the female CAG members also worked with the healthcare department and held small sessions for women and girls on the importance of healthcare and sanitation. This particular member also went door-to-door in her community to inform women about healthcare since all women were not able to leave their homes in these areas. Other examples of individual action included: a female CAG member in Vehari showing up at various weddings to ensure that the *nikkahnama* is filled properly and the rights of the girl are not compromised; a group of young girls in Jaffarabad reporting EAM to older CAG members in an effort to stop the EAM; CAG members providing assistance to community members for birth registration etc.

Outcome 3: At the household level, women in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat have greater autonomy in household decision making, by February 2020.

A majority of women who received the FMT, who set up stalls at the women bazaars and those who were running small home-based or other businesses organized under the project, reported an increase in their earning skills and capacity. A majority of women reported that their ability to earn their own money also enabled them to have greater autonomy in household decision-making.

Output 3.1: Women in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad and Vehari run women-led bazaars & acquire financial, organizational and management skills and necessary linkages to run women's bazaars by February 2020.

All planned activities under this output were achieved except the formation of women core groups and steering committees to run women bazaars; this activity was reported as cancelled in internal project documents due to feedback from local partners.

During FGDs in all district, a significant majority of women who had received the FMT training, reported that they were engaged in a business that generated an income for them. It was reported that these trainings were immensely useful for both women who set up their business after receiving it and others who were able to expand and better run their existing businesses through the learning outcomes of the training. A significant majority of the women stated that they had not attended a similar training before. Some of the key skills highlighted as particularly insightful for a majority of women included: ways to save money and make smarter investment

decisions, to record and manage expenses as part of book-keeping and to market their business effectively amongst others. Several women shared their experience of using the learning outcomes of the training in their business, for instance, an owner of a small home-based shop in Hyderabad stated that she was able to mitigate her losses and understand her cash flow better after the training because she started to record all her expenses on a daily basis. In Swat, a woman selling beauty-products shared that she incorporated various skills from the FMT to save money, which led her to have more money to reinvest in her business; she has gradually expanded her work, buying more products with the money she saves. A majority of women had tangible experiences to share on how they have used what they learnt and the evaluation team noted this training as a great success in all districts.

Moreover, several women shared reflections on the benefits of exposures to wholesale markets and building of linkages with markets. For example, a woman with a small clothing business in Vehari stated that she prefers to buy fabric in bulk at a better price from the wholesale market, that she gained access to through a visit under the project; this has enabled her to save more money with a lower cost of production. Another woman shared that she visited the main market in Multan for the first time with the focal person but now she's able to go there herself and buy whatever she needs for her business. She also reported that these visits enabled women like her to get more confidence by being in places traditionally occupied by men. Some women also reflected on the links they had developed to sell their products; this was particularly noted in Hyderabad and Jaffarabad, where women prepared traditional embroidery and handicrafts from their homes to be delivered to private buyers or sent to existing shops at the markets in nearby urban centers.

A number of women bazaars were successfully set up under the project in all districts and a number of women set up stalls and a greater number of women attended these. While several women are successfully running their businesses, a majority of women in all districts, who set up stalls in the women bazaars, stated that they would not be able to organize the female bazaars without the support of SG. The evaluation attributed this to various logistical, financial and other constraints, as reflected by the respondents. Only in Vehari, women have been able to continue with setting up stalls but these are in established weekly public markets, comprising both male and female vendors. The evaluation team noted that several women gained essential experience of how to manage and run a stall during the women-bazaars, which contributed positively to their current confidence and capacity to run their stalls amidst male vendors.

Output 3.2: Project-created entrepreneurial opportunities expand livelihood opportunities for women in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat by February 2020.

Through setting up of women-bazaars in all districts, women were provided with the opportunity to expand their livelihood options during the project. Several women, who set up stalls in these bazaars, reported that they were able to earn money for themselves and their families. Although individual differences were noted, for example in Hyderabad where women were not able to make as much profit with clothing stalls, the focal person shared that this was because the prices were set higher than the competitive prices set in the main markets in Hyderabad. However, all stalls with food were completely sold out in all districts. Despite these variations, in general, a majority of women found the bazaars beneficial and would like for these to take place routinely so they can have sustainable livelihood options as well as a safe space to do their business (and also shop themselves).

In addition, a number of women were facilitated in obtaining interest-free loans under the project in collaboration with Akhuwat in Vehari. The evaluation conducted interviews with loan recipients in Vehari only. It was noted by all recipients in Vehari that the provision of loans increased their livelihood options. All women interviewed stated that they were made aware of the loans through SG's local focal person and provided guidance and support in applying for and obtaining the loan; several women felt that they would not have been able to get a loan without SG. All women interviewed were successfully running their businesses of varying types and sizes, and reflected that they were able to pay the installments without any difficulty. Several women used the loans to expand their businesses while others used the loan to set up a business and an income for themselves. The evaluation team noted that through the opportunity to start and expand a business (through loans), several women are learning and practicing essential entrepreneurial skills, including financial management, increased confidence in stepping out of their homes and interacting with buyers/vendors etc, that cumulatively have the impact of expanding their overall ability and options for livelihood.

Conclusions: SG sufficiently contributed to the achievement of the overall goal of the project. All planned activities were completed with some minor adjustments, responding to needs and circumstances in the field. A majority of stakeholders involved in various evaluation activities found the project activities useful and effective in contributing to a change in their KAP in relation to VAWG, resulting in increased sensitization to instances of VAWG and increased willingness and capacity to address the same.

Evaluation Criteria: Effectiveness	
Evaluation Question 2	To what extent has this project positively changed the thinking, behaviour, and decision making of the women and/or girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project? How and Why? What are the key changes in the lived realities experienced by women and/or girls engaged in the project?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	Primary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGDs with ASNs, CAGs, VFFs, etc. • Interviews with project beneficiaries (survivors) Secondary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Project report, activity reports and progress reports

The evaluation findings show a change in thinking at the individual and community level in all four districts, with a majority of participants noting that their perceptions as well as the perception of their communities on VAWG changed. This change in perception was noted in both quantitative findings and qualitative findings (FGDs with CAGs, VFFs, FMT participants and interviews with the focal persons) in all four districts.

Prior to the project, a majority of women and girls felt violence was a part of their culture; a majority was not aware of the numerous forms of violence and felt that physical violence in the household was a part of routine life for women. The lack of knowledge on the general rights of women also led to normalization of violence for many women.

This perception changed after women and girls were exposed to trainings and campaigns under the project. Women and girls now feel they better understand that violence is a problem and that there are mechanisms and legal safeguards against VAWG. This change in thinking enables women and girls to react differently and change their lived realities as well. For example, one of the female participants in Vehari noted:

“Previously, we only knew about physical violence. Now we know that violence has many forms. Psychological violence – such as ridiculing wives, marrying another woman and fulfilling her needs only, causing jealousy is prevalent but we were unaware of it. Not providing for wives and daughters is another form of violence. Physical violence may be easy to cure but psychological violence is not. I have also been a victim of it but I never understood it is violence.” [VFF FGD Vehari]

This positive change in thinking and behavior at the individual level was reflected in various forms: increased self-confidence and ability to speak up; enhanced understanding and knowledge of pro-women laws and redressal mechanisms and how to access them; increased role in decision-making in the household; assistance to other women in the community in *nikkahnama* and birth registration documentation etc.

Women and girls across all districts reported increased self-confidence and personal skills. In all CAG FGDs, approximately 50% of participants claimed that prior to this project they had barely ever left the house or interacted properly with other individuals, including women from their own communities. A female participant from Vehari shared her experience under this project:

“When I first attended the meeting, we thought change cannot come this way but ever since we have attended the meetings, we feel we have changed a lot. I, for instance, would not get permission [to go out] from my family. They were very strict. My brothers, my parents and my paternal uncles would say a lot of things when I left to attend these meetings. They would taunt that I attend these meetings alone. It was difficult as a young girl. But I feel very confident now. My family also does not stop me anymore. They have also changed.” [VFF FGD Vehari]

The increased self-confidence was noted not only by the participants themselves but also by all of the focal persons. The focal persons shared how the first time the participants sat together most of them were not able to formulate one sentence out of fear, since these women had remained in social isolation throughout their lives. Throughout the FGDs the evaluation team noted several anecdotes of changes in behavior of female participants. For instance, a participant from Vehari stated:

“When my brother got into college, my father was very excited. I asked him why he was not happy to send me to school, why would he feel pressurized by people who would say that daughters should not be sent to school. After all, I also wanted to be a support for my parents. I also wanted to make my future. Through these meetings, I have realized that whatever people say, I will make my mark and I will prove myself.” [CAG FGD Vehari]

Moreover, participants from all districts noted the leadership training as a significant contributor in empowering them and increasing their understanding about the role of women and men in the household and in the community. One participant shared an example she learned during the training, which compared a woman to a mobile phone: as the day goes on if the phone is not charged the battery will drain and so will the energy of a woman, who does not have time to step back and do things for her own sake. The participant felt this example allowed her to really

understand how it was necessary to do things for herself and take out time even if it was to come to meetings because these activities allowed her to recharge herself.

Conclusions: The project has positively changed the thinking and perception of women in response to VAWG. Project beneficiaries have not only changed their individual thinking but are also empowered to stand against violence in their communities.

Evaluation Criteria: Effectiveness	
Evaluation Question 3	To what extent has this project positively changed the thinking & behaviour of the men and/or boys in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	Primary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAG survey • FGDs with ASNs, CAGs, VFFs, etc. Secondary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Project report, activity reports and progress reports

The evaluation findings (both quantitative and qualitative tools) suggest that the thinking and behaviour of the men and boys, who were included in different project activities, changed positively. They demonstrated sufficient awareness and understanding of different forms of VAWG and various laws that offer protection to women in this regard. As shown in Fig. 6, 87% of the male CAG survey respondents believed that a positive change in their thinking regarding VAWG had taken place. Similarly, 67% reported to have greater awareness about different forms of violence suffered by women and girls in their respective communities, while 66% stated that they were more aware about the legal rights and protections offered to women and girls by the Constitution and other legal structures. Moreover, 61% felt that the project had motivated them to work on VAWG related issues and reduce its prevalence in their respective communities.



Community Action Group Member, Swat

The male participants in all FGDs reiterated these themes as well; male members shared instances of how the project activities enabled a change in their attitudes at a personal level and also enabled them to act against VAWG in their communities. For example, a male CAG member

from Swat shared how the project allowed him to change his thinking and also influence his family to prevent an EAM, in which he was to be the groom:

“There is a trend in our community that when boys turn 17-18, they are married to very young girls, who are 12-14 years old. I was going to get married at a very early age to a young bride. Through these meetings, I understood the negative impacts of early age marriages and asked my parents to wait and convince the girl’s parents to wait for 6-7 years as well so we both are of the right age when we get married.” [CAG FGD Swat]

Similarly, a male CAG member in Hyderabad stated that:

“When marriages take place in our villages and the groom and the bride have to sign the nikaahnama, we have made it very clear that we will intervene if we get to know that the form is not filled completely. We were informed of a case where a girl had married of her choice. The villagers decided that the boy should be sent to some other village but the girl should be punished. But we informed different organizations who came to assist. There were journalists. The Subedar was also there. The villagers then felt some pressure and this way we were able to assist the girl.” [CAG FGD Hyderabad]

Several members also shared examples of a change in thinking and engagement on women’s rights at the community level, as one participant in the male CAG FGD in Vehari stated:

“People have realized that protection of women’s rights is not a religious issue and whether these rights should be given or not is more of a societal issue.” [CAG FGD Vehari]

During the FGD discussions, male members of the community demonstrated greater awareness of the punitive measures provided by the law for VAWG and attributed this to the DoC Project’s awareness-raising activities on legal rights. This included knowledge about laws against EAMs, domestic violence, forced marriages etc. *Nikkah* registrars, some of who were ASN members and others who were part of CAGs, also suggested that male participants were more aware of the legal rights of women within the *nikahnama*/marriage after becoming a part of the project, and recognized the need to get legal identity and registration documents for birth, marriage, divorce etc.

Several members also reported that they had actively worked to ensure that women’s rights are ensured in their communities. A *nikkah* registrar and member of the ASN FGD in Hyderabad shared that:

“I got to know that I will go to jail for solemnizing an early-age marriage and since then I’ve told all the other Nikkah registrars to be careful to check the age of the bride during a marriage registration process.” [ASN FGD Hyderabad]



Area Support Network, Hyderabad

Subsequently, it was reported, that there was also a greater recognition of the right of girls to acquire education and for women to be able to work and be economically empowered. A number of VFF and CAG members noted how, post project, they had encouraged their daughters/sisters to seek education or get jobs and participate in the women-bazaars, something that was hitherto unimaginable. A male member of the VFF FGD in Hyderabad shared that:

“I learnt through the project that preventing girls from going to school is violence.” [VFF FGD Hyderabad]

Another male CAG member from Vehari shared:

“Not providing for girls’ education is one of the major forms of violence. There are very few schools for girls in our locality – maybe one or two. No one has ever heard of a High School. There are schools in Vehari²⁰, which is 30-40 km away, or there are schools in Burewala, which is a central area. But girls in remote areas are unable to get any education. They are responsible to take sheep and goats for grazing. They become victims of harassment and they are unable to take a stand against it or highlight it.” [CAG FGD Vehari]

While CAGs included both older and younger men, it was noted that the younger men were more actively engaged with project messages and activities. Some of the younger members also

²⁰ Vehari is both a district and a city. This quote refers to the city.

reflected on the challenges they faced in doing their work in the community. A young male CAG member from Swat stated:

“Sometimes people do not take us seriously because we are young. We face the greatest resistance by elders in the community, who tell us that we are kids and we do not know anything.” [CAG FGD Swat]

Another CAG member reflected:

“One of the challenges that we face is that people feel that we are interfering in their private lives. They question us when we stop them from beating their wives. The male members of the community tell us that they are their wives and so we should not have a problem with them beating them. This is where we step back because we do not want any quarrels.” [CAG FGD Swat]

The evaluation team noted experiences of several respondents that reflected on the above challenge: balancing concerns of breach of privacy with regards to interfering in another family's matters and speaking against violence perpetrated in private settings as empowered members of the community. Recognizing the entrenched nature of patriarchy, a male CAG member from Vehari noted that:

“Women are scared to demand property rights thinking that their brothers and fathers will get angry. But if they do not, their husbands will get angry. They have nowhere to go and this, in itself, is a very huge burden on them.” [CAG FGD Vehari]

In some districts, CAG members also talked about how they used other activities, such as sports, to raise awareness about VAWG and spread the message to a larger audience, where previously they would have felt embarrassed to talk about it in public.

Conclusions: While it is difficult to measure the extent of change in men and boys (as it is unclear what their attitude and behavior was prior to the project), it is safe to say that those exposed to various project activities demonstrate a positive change in attitude and thinking towards issues of VAWG and show a greater resolve to act as support systems for women in gaining better knowledge and accessing redressal mechanisms related to VAWG.

Evaluation Criteria: Effectiveness	
Evaluation Question 4	To what extent was the project successful in gender sensitizing and linking duty bearers with women and girls to address violence against women and girls in the district?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	Primary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAG survey • FGDs with ASNs and CAGs Secondary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Project report, activity reports and progress reports • Y1 Swat ToT on VAWG Laws and Y1 VAWG Module • Y1 Training Modules & Theatre Script

The various trainings and awareness sessions under the DoC Project included gender-sensitization components specifically for DBs. The project documents and training materials provide evidence for this, which is corroborated by the evaluation team's own assessment of levels of awareness of DBs through the FGDs. In addition to this, gender sensitization of DBs is reflected through the attitudes of DBs towards survivors and women from the community and also from the increased linkages between survivors and DBs under this project.

The evaluation team was able to assess the attitudes of ASNs and DBs towards each other and especially the attitudes of male members towards female ones, through the ASN FGDs in each district. It is pertinent to note, that both male and female participants in the ASNs were aware of the roles and rights of women and were able to respectfully share space with each other in this discussion. For example, one of the eldest male members of the Swat ASN FGD responded to the assertion of a young female ASN member during the evaluation, noting that prior to this project he could not have imagined a young woman speaking out in front of him, but he now understood that women have rights just like men. Moreover, the focal person in Swat shared how at the beginning of the project she had expressed concerns to SG about the lack of sensitization of police and lawyers in the area and therefore, gender-sensitization components were integrated in the project activities, resulting in more open and sensitive attitudes of DBs. The focal person in Swat reaffirmed that the new thinking of DBs was a positive change and had played an instrumental role in supporting project activities.



Area Support Network, Swat

An integral part of evaluating gender-sensitization of DBs and other participants was to assess whether project activities effectively allowed engagement of ASNs with members of the communities, especially women. The focal persons in all districts expressed great reliance on the ASNs, and attached DBs, for assistance throughout the project. The evaluation findings also show that ASNs provided opportunities for dialogue, including multi-stakeholder and multi-perspective conversations on various issues, amongst different DBs to ensure better understanding, cooperation and working on issues of VAWG. For example, in Usta Mohammad, the ASN brought the feudal family representative in the area to sit with individuals they would not normally sit with. Similarly, in Hyderabad, ASNs enabled *nikkah* registrars, police, lawyers and CBOs to sit together to discuss issues of VAWG facing the relevant communities. The focal persons noted the generous attitudes of DBs and highlighted the significance of these linkages in assisting survivors of violence. For example, the focal person in Jaffarabad noted that certain DBs would make extra concessions to ensure that issues of violence reported by the focal person were taken up. The unity between focal persons and the DBs was a key strength of the project in fighting VAWGs in all districts.



Area Support Network, Jaffarabad

The evaluation team further gauged the gender-responsiveness of DBs and ASNs from survivor interviews and FGDs. The qualitative findings reveal that more direct engagement and links between DBs and women/girls was needed throughout the project. A majority of participants noted that women and girls, who required help, would rely on active CAG members or the focal person for assistance. In cases where DBs or ASN members were involved, the survivors interviewed did not directly interact with these members and their point of contact remained the focal person. However, over 60% of females surveyed felt that they frequently interacted with ASNs during this project. The discrepancy in the quantitative and qualitative findings could be a result of recall bias and, as mentioned earlier, a result of participants being unable to identify with project terminology like ASN. Furthermore, the need for increased interaction between ASNs and CAGs was also stressed upon in the ASN FGDs in all districts, but especially in Swat and Hyderabad. While a majority of women and girls were not directly connected to DBs or ASNs, the evaluation team did not find instances to support that this hampered the increased access to support and redress for survivors of VAWG provided by the DoC.

Conclusions: The project was successful in linking women to DBs and other relevant stakeholders such as lawyers, journalists, police, healthcare providers, etc, mostly through the focal person. The inclusion of gender-sensitization trainings for various stakeholders was essential in preparing these individuals to become more aware of their own gender-biases and of the systemic violence that women face in their communities; this understanding enabled DBs and other private actors to provide better assistance to women and girls on violence issues.

Evaluation Criteria: Effectiveness	
Evaluation Question 5	To what extent did the capacity building sessions increase/enhance participant's knowledge and understanding of gender, their legal rights and services available for them in their districts? Did the trained participants pass on the knowledge they gained with the families and in their community?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	Primary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAG survey • FGDs with ASNs and CAGs Secondary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Project report, activity reports and progress reports • Training materials for ToTs • End line Research Evaluation Report

The capacity building initiatives under the project were directed primarily at building capacity of female and male members of CAGs and then relying on trained members to further disseminate the knowledge gained by them to the broader community.

A majority of respondents, who attended the capacity building sessions, reported an increase in their knowledge and understanding of gender and legal rights and services available to them in the district. The CAG members, who were part of the FGDs, corroborated this finding as well, where members reflected that the empowerment of CAGs is what enabled assistance and support to survivors of violence in the broader community. The respondents specifically noted the usefulness of the trainings in understanding the social constructs around sex and gender as well as how to undertake effective advocacy around issues of VAWG. The evaluation team also noted that a significant majority of the female CAGs expressed difficulty in remembering the laws and related processes. The participants were aware of whether rights existed or not but they felt they needed more frequent trainings/sessions to better understand and retain information about relevant laws and how to access them. This was corroborated by the findings of the end line research evaluation report, which notes that participants were not conceptually clear about PSL trainings and would need refresher courses in the future.

The most common form of assistance provided by both female and male CAGs to community members was sharing of information and knowledge on the rights of women and girls (see Figure 9). Almost all survey respondents, were positive that they had shared the knowledge gained with other members from the community. When probed about how this information would be useful in the future, a majority of the participants responded that they would be able to assist other

community and family members by continuing to share knowledge learned on rights and laws through the project (see Figure 8).

Several members of female and male CAGs reflected on their experiences of sharing information on VAWG. One participant, from the CAG FGD in Jaffarabad, stated that learning about legal rights enabled her to assist a woman, who was shot, in reporting a case to the police in Larkana. While she did not necessarily know what the law was, she was aware that women had rights and that the police were required to assist them in all matters just like men. Another young participant shared her knowledge and understanding of EAM with a school friend, and subsequently her friend's uncle, who was forcing his niece to drop out of school and get married. While the young CAG member eventually succeeded in convincing the uncle to hold off the marriage of his niece, the young participant told the evaluation team that she faced several difficulties in convincing a senior family member against an EAM and was consistently concerned about potential consequences that may arise out of her interference in, what is traditionally believed to be, a private family matter. Thankfully her fears did not materialize.

Moreover, male CAG members also recalled instances where they were able to share information gained through the awareness raising sessions of the project. One participant from the Vehari FGD said that he and other CAG members would meet with community members regularly to discuss different women rights. Another member shared information on the right to inherit for girls in Islam with an old man, who later called all of his children and told them that his daughters must get the rightful share of inheritance.

While individual CAG members have taken initiative throughout the duration of the project to pass on knowledge learned, they have often faced negative consequences for this, such as backlash from the community and their own family, accusations of interfering in familial matters, etc. Both female and male participants from the CAG FGDs in all districts reported different instances of the consequences they faced as a result of sharing information and/or providing assistance to women and girls in their community on VAWG. One female member from the Jaffarabad CAG FGD noted threats from men in her house for going out for meetings and awareness sessions, she said:

“Our men say you think now you know a lot because you go to these groups and meetings, you think you know better than us, you should be careful.” [CAG FDG Jaffarabad]

In other cases, where CAG members helped victims of VAWG, they received life threats as well; the annual reports submitted by SG record risks to the security of the team as well as CAG members in Vehari, when a religious leader was involved in a case. Similarly, one village had to

be dropped in Sindh completely (and replaced by another) as some villagers took exception to the views of the trainers. Moreover, in Swat, a local village cleric threatened two female CAG members. He made an announcement using the mosque loudspeaker in which he warned other households in the community to not let these women in their homes because they were spreading dangerous messages regarding women's rights. A young CAG member in Vehari reported that she faced both verbal and physical abuse from her family members for participating in project activities and sharing what she had been learning.

While negative consequences proved problematic for some CAG members, others were able to use these as indicators to adjust their strategy for community engagement. For instance, male CAG members felt that sharing knowledge on education rights for girls was a less sensitive topic, as male members were more likely to see a benefit to education i.e. more household income etc.

Conclusions: All individuals that participated in the evaluation expressed an increase in knowledge of relevant laws and policies on VAWG and on the rights of women and girls as well. The quantitative and qualitative findings both clearly point towards a trend to disseminate the knowledge gained during the project to other family/community members as well.

Evaluation Criteria: Effectiveness	
Evaluation Question 6	To what extent did the Violence Free Family Campaign address community needs? Did the community participate and take ownership of the campaign? Did the desired behaviour change in the community after the campaign?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	Primary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/endline data for VFF • FGDs with VFFs and CAGs Secondary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Project report, activity reports and progress reports • VFF verification report

Findings in this section are based on the self-assessment of participants from the VFF FGDs and the results of the VFF baseline/end line reports. The evaluation team assessed levels of ownership and motivation of VFF members and their perceptions on violence prior to and post this particular campaign.

The participants, who took part in the VFF FGDs, had internalized the VFF campaign and felt that it was something they had developed to strengthen their own community. During field visits

various VFF members showed the evaluation team the painted VFF signs outside their homes.

Both men and women felt that the VFF campaign was effective and directly targeted community needs. VFFs provided an avenue for changing both the perception and behaviour of individuals and families across the districts. The positive perception and behaviour of families under the VFF campaign is evident from the findings of the project implementation team in the VFF verification report as well. The results of the campaign are especially noteworthy in relation to increased documentation of birth & national identification cards (ID/s) of girls and women as well as access to education for girls belonging to VFF households. A total of 79% of families reported that they register birth of girls and 99% reported that women in their families have national identity cards.²¹ Moreover, 91% of households reported that they facilitated women and girls in obtaining education.²² The evaluation team notes that it is difficult to deduce from the internal VFF verification data whether and to what extent there was a change in KAP of the households that took part in the VFF campaign, as no data on the prior KAP of these households exists to support the deduction. Notwithstanding, qualitative data collected during the evaluation suggests that the VFF campaign positively affected the perception, knowledge and behaviour of members of the VFF households.

Several respondents shared that branding certain households as violence free and celebrating them to set a positive example in the community was the first public commitment in these communities to prevent and address issues of VAWG at a household level. Many participants reflected that this was also symbolically useful; it enabled male members in each household to publicly oppose VAWG at the household level and show themselves as role models to the larger community. Several respondents, especially male, also recollected with fondness being given awards for being VFF households; the award ceremony was a public event that provided recognition to men, who were against VAWG, allowing them to stand apart from other men in the community. Several men and women shared that they felt a sense of pride in the fact that their households were without violence. This sense of pride was



Violence Free Family, Vehari

²¹ Data Source: VFF Verification Report, SG

²² Data Source: VFF Verification Report, SG

enhanced by the media coverage of the award ceremony, which led to men with awards acquiring a local celebrity status. This also motivated these men to speak against violence and bring awareness to other men in their communities. It also promoted healthy competition between different households headed by men, which also had a positive impact on other men and households in the community joining the cause.

The evaluation team found that two types of families were part of the VFF campaign: (i) families that were self-perceived as violence free prior to this campaign and (ii) families where violence did take place prior to this campaign. Families that were already violence free were strengthened during this campaign, as they were rewarded and promoted as the ideal household. In addition to this, several female participants from the FGD discussed changes in perception of violence and also the role of women at the individual and family level. Prior to this campaign, many participants felt that women had a defined role in society, which consisted of remaining hidden and within the home. Many female participants narrated problems faced in leaving the house and attending the first VFF information session. Common problems at the family and community level included: being blamed for promoting 'western agendas', being disrespectful to the cultural/traditional role of women, wasting time with the wrong kind of company, etc. The VFF campaign effectively changed these perceptions at the family and individual level. Many participants stated that their family members also attended meetings and seminars with them, this also contributed to a positive change in the family.

This positive change is more difficult to assess at the community level, as women still feel they receive backlash from the community for being part of the VFF campaign. However, female participants in the FGDs shared that localized actions at the community level, such as theatres depicting VFF families, contributed to the prevention of violence and lent support to action against it. A majority of participants felt the theatre had a great impact as it both celebrated the lack of violence in families, and highlighted those who perpetrate violence in the families. One male CAG member also reflected on the personal impact of participating in the theatre:

"We created awareness about violence and its punishment for people through theatre activities. Initially, I was very shy to come and act in front of people. These activities not only created a change amongst people but also shaped our personalities as well. It instilled in me the confidence to participate more and more in these activities and engage with other people and debate on important matters. Theatre activities should definitely be conducted even in the future." [CAG FGD Hyderabad]

In Swat, where a separate theatre took place for women and men, one male CAG member, who acted in the play, noted that:

“People would make fun of us when we played the role of girls in theatre performances. We would feel embarrassed ourselves. Now everyone comes to support our plays. We are not ashamed to play these roles anymore.” [CAG FGD Swat]

The evaluation team was able to gather data on families, where violence did take place prior to the campaign, primarily through the male FGDs. Male respondents in all districts took ownership of the campaign and spoke openly about their achievements in the VFF campaign. They also found it easier to share details about personal changes in their behaviour that led them to become violence free households. Male VFF members in Vehari and Hyderabad specifically pointed out that they were guilty of committing domestic violence in the past without realising it to be a problem, but had now become more aware of it as a result of their involvement in the DoC Project. A male CAG member from the Hyderabad FGD also shared that prior to the project:

“I used to beat my wife but now I have stopped. I still get angry and pass rude comments but I’m learning to control myself and will stop this as well.” [CAG FGD Hyderabad]

Similarly, two male members from the FGD in Hyderabad shared that, prior to the project, they did not think that asking their female children to do the household chores or shouting at them, was also a form of violence. The reduction in verbal insults and maltreatment of women and girls in the household is corroborated by the findings of the VFF verification report, with 71% of households reporting the positive practice of fewer or no verbal insults at home and 80% of households reporting that physical beatings were not present or had decreased.

Some male participants also recounted examples demonstrating changes in their perceptions and practices on gender roles. For example, one VFF member in Vehari stated that his involvement with the project had motivated him to start cooking and now he regularly shares the household chores with his mother and particularly helps in cooking.

Conclusions: The VFF campaign was successful in (i) recognizing and rewarding violence free households, (ii) mobilizing communities to support violence free households and (iii) changing the perception on VAWG in the community.

Evaluation Criteria: Effectiveness	
Evaluation Question 7	Was the project able to provide skills, linkages and platforms that increased women's livelihood options in their communities? Assess impact of financial management training, obtaining of interest free loans and bazaars set up during the course of the project? Did an increase in livelihood translate to increased decision-making in the home?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	Primary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAG survey • FGDs with FMTs participants • Interviews with focal person • Interviews of loan recipients Secondary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Project report, activity reports and progress report • Training materials for FMTs • VFF Verification Report

The project was successful in providing skills and building linkages and platforms that increased women's livelihood options in their communities in all districts to varying degrees.

The main project interventions geared towards achieving the above objective included: i) the FMT, which took place in each district; ii) the setting up of women-bazaars in each district, where women set up stalls (the number of bazaars held in each district differed); and iii) facilitating provision of interest free loans to women (only women in Vehari were able to get interest free loans). In addition to these primary activities, women were also connected to wholesale vendors, to existing markets and taken on exposure visits to main markets existing in each of the district's urban centers, and in some cases in the neighboring cities as well.

The evaluation team assessed the impact of these activities through FGDs with women, who participated in them, from each district along with an interview of the focal person in each district to corroborate the experiences of women as well. In Vehari, the evaluation team individually interviewed loan recipients to assess impact.

(i) Financial Management Training:

A significant majority of women targeted by the project interventions did not have prior experience of receiving any training on financial management. This naturally led to differing levels of impact based on individual experience and prior understanding of finances. The greatest

impact was observed in participants that either had some existing business or assisted the family in the same. Similarly, women with some inherent skills (such as traditional embroidery, beautician, etc.) that they had been thinking of transforming into a business prior to the training also benefitted. For example, a participant from the Jaffarabad FGD shared her learnings from the training as follows:

“I have a small handicrafts business; people order something and I make it at home. I didn’t know how to set the price for my handicrafts or how to use the money I made from my sales to help my business grow. After the training, I have learned this skill and now I am careful in buying only what I need and at a cheaper price so I can make more profit.” [FMT FGD Jaffarabad]

A participant from the Hyderabad FGD, who owned a clothing boutique prior to the DoC Project, felt that the training was immensely useful in helping her identify how to avoid overspending and track her expenditure. She also shared that the training enabled her to assist and strengthen other women from her community in need of similar advice.

Moreover, a significant majority of the women felt that increased skills and financial capacity contributed to an increase in their confidence and decision-making power at the household level. One female participant from the FMT FGD in Hyderabad stated:

“Ever since we have started earning, we are getting a lot of respect at home. Previously our husbands would come home angry and if we asked for any money, they would get angrier. They would break dishes and tear clothes in frustration. Now they ask us themselves if we want anything or not. Even our mothers-in-law have started respecting us.” [FMT FGD Hyderabad]



Participants from the Financial Management Training, Hyderabad

Female participants in other districts expressed this change in perception as well. However, it is pertinent to mention that an increase in household decision-making was present in different ways for various respondents, and included for example, the ability to discuss or speak up about existing household expenses with their husbands; the confidence to share their perspective on how the income should be used, for e.g. which school their daughters will go to and whether or not they will study further in colleges etc. While a majority of respondents during the evaluation activities reported that they are now more confident taking up issues relating to household decision-making, the VFF verification report by SG confirms that this change was more difficult to achieve in reality. According to the report, overall, 43% of households always gave control over finances/income to women and 20% of households sometimes gave control to women over their finances/income. While these numbers are significantly lower in comparison to the other positive changes reported, they remain significant in depicting some increase in household decision making. Moreover, some women felt that their status as providers enhanced their ability to make decisions without backlash or resistance. This is a significant change from the perspective of the participants, as household finances were unilateral conversations prior to this project.

Participants in all FGDs noted that the impact of the FMT would have been amplified if loans were given to all participants enabling them to run small businesses.

(ii) Women Bazaars:

The evaluation team noted that women bazaars were amongst the most popular activities amongst female participants in all FGDs. A majority of women, who participated in the bazaar, also reported that there was an increase in their livelihood options compared to prior to the project interventions. While setting up stalls in a bazaar might not be a sustainable livelihood option in all districts (due to structural and societal challenges in setting up these bazaars outside of this project), its significance cannot be ignored. The experience of preparing for and setting up a stall, interacting with customers to sell various items, provided essential exposure and confidence to women that they can use in other spheres of their lives. One of the participants of the VFF FGD in Vehari shared her experience:

“Us women – only women - set up the Jaamni Bazaar. There was a lot of crowd. We set up stalls for lassi, saag, makai ki roti, samosay, clothes, toys. Till date people give examples of our work and now no one can say that only men can do such tasks.” [VFF FGD Vehari]

In addition, the bazaar provided women with access to income and the ability to purchase items without fear of the husband/family members and also without the fear of harassment, as it was an all-female bazaar. Several women reported that an increase in their income due to the bazaars

also contributed to positive changes in the attitudes of their family members. Several participants from the FMT FGDs exhibited a new sense of pride as they shared their experiences:

“Now the men in our house say let me invest in your work and we can make a profit, because they know we will bring money. They are giving us space to work and even take our side over issues in the house sometimes.” [FMT FGD Vehari]

“Initially I was questioned at home about why I want to set up a stall at the bazaar and the family was not in favour but once I started earning, my mother-in-law’s attitude towards me changed. Later my mother-in-law also set up stalls in the bazaars.” [FMT FGD Jaffarabad]

“Previously we used to make our traditional products at home and the men didn’t allow us to go out. Since the bazaar experience, our men let us go out and also drop us to places where we need to go.” [FMT FGD Jaffarabad]

A majority of participants wanted more opportunities like the women bazaars. One participant from the training stated:

“We want the women bazaar to happen every week, like the Sunday bazaar. This will really help us in earning some money to spend ourselves so that we don’t have to ask our husbands. When we have our own money, we don’t have fights with them over this” [FMT FGD Hyderabad]

iii) Loan Recipients:

Under the project, a total of 22 (21 in Vehari and 1 in Hyderabad) women were provided with interest-free loans, to increase their livelihood options. Interviews with all loan recipients’ part of the evaluation revealed that they had benefited immensely from these loans, both in terms of increased income opportunities and increased skills, including confidence.

The loans enabled women to set up small businesses, generating an income for themselves and their families. For example, a female loan recipient in Vehari noted that:

“Prior to the project, I was a housewife and did not have much awareness. I was based in Lahore, where I learnt parlor related skills but after my marriage, I had to move to Burewala. I had the skills, but I could see no way to translate that into anything else. I learnt about the DoC Project and got to know about the loan. Through this loan, I have set up a parlor, which supports my family and myself. I now have a say on where the money goes. I also learnt about

rights of women and various forms of violence and train other women for free; I think financial independence is essential for all women.”

During the evaluation team’s visit to the parlor for the above interview, the team met at least two other survivors of violence, who were present at the parlor as trainees. One of the trainees also shared that:

“Male members of my family would get angry at me for dressing up and using make-up, but I have now realized that it is my right to look beautiful.”

Another loan recipient was able to get a loan to invest in her husband’s painting business, which helped sustain her family, especially after he got sick. The recipient shared:

“Prior to the loans, I was living in complete poverty. Since the loans, my lifestyle has improved – my family has food and my husband’s health is better. There was never violence in my family but my personal behavior has still changed towards my daughter because of the DoC Project. Ever since I have started going out of my home to get loans, to work, or interact with other women and men, I give a lot more freedom to my children, especially girls. I trust them to go out and work as well. I feel proud of myself as I can provide for my family and my family in turn feels proud because we are self-sufficient and don’t have to ask or beg others for our necessities.”

Several other loan recipients also noted increased confidence as a result of the process of getting a loan; managing installments; interacting with male private officials who were responsible for inspections and collection of installments; running a business etc. In addition, several women felt motivated by their hard work and ability to increase their living standard. Due to personal achievements, they also felt better prepared to face negative comments from unsupportive members of the family and community. One recipient reflected:

“I felt great having earned myself. I faced some resistance as well and had to hear taunts and comments from my brother and relatives. They do not like that I go out of the house to sell clothes, buy things for my business and interact with men. They say all sorts of different things about that. But I don’t listen to them because it’s not like they support me financially.”

Another recipient also shared how she overcame her fears:

“I used to be afraid of stepping out of the house. I had apprehensions on what would happen or how things would turn out. Now I feel brave and more confident about everything I do. I focus on myself. I don’t belong to a family with violence but after I started working with the help of a

loan, my decision-making at home has increased – previously I used to be hesitant to speak, now I am not. I feel confident to speak up in front of men and other members of the family and community.”

All loan recipients mentioned that they have shared their knowledge on how to obtain loans and run a business with other women in their families and communities. Similarly, all loan recipients expressed the need for greater access to loans for other women in the community and that this would benefit women greatly in fighting violence. It was also noted that several of the loan recipients formed a small community of their own; a recipient from Vehari noted:

“Anything that any woman wants to do, she needs money for that. I am connected to a few other women, who have also received the loan and we all go together to the market to buy clothing and other items to sell.”

Conclusions: Overall, the project activities have strengthened knowledge of financial management and increased business opportunities for beneficiaries in all project sites. It is difficult to fully assess the impact of FMTs alone, without concrete implementation strategies for trainees. The bazaars provide some evidence that the training was beneficial as trainees were able to apply their training to practice. There is also some evidence of increased decision-making in the household but this is not necessarily only linked to an increase in livelihood. The increase in decision-making is largely linked to a change in the perception that women can and should participate in this discussion; the evaluation team notes that an increased financial capacity has contributed as one crucial factor to this change – both in the perception of women regarding their own role and the perception of their family members regarding the role of women within the household and outside of it.

Evaluation Criteria: Coherence	
Evaluation Question 1	To what extent did the project remain internally and externally coherent? Does the project exploit synergies and interlinkages with existing projects carried out by SG and complementarity and harmonization with interventions implemented by other actors?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	Primary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews senior project team and with focal person • Interviews of loan recipients • CAG survey • FGDs with project beneficiaries (ASN, CAGs, VFFs, FMTs, etc.) Secondary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Project report, activity reports and progress reports • Training materials for ToTs, FMTs and other project activities

The evaluation assesses coherence by looking at the extent to which the DoC Project interventions develop synergies and interlinkages with SG's other projects/interventions or with external governmental and non-government initiatives/entities to avoid duplicity and add value through coordination, complementarity and harmonization.

- **Internal Coherence: Project design and management related coherence**

Through conversations with the senior project team and focal persons in field, the evaluation team noted that SG had incorporated their prior knowledge of the field and of what works from other interventions into the DoC Project design and implementation. It was stated that several best practices were incorporated in the project design. For example, working with Marriage Registrars, who are also clerics, to build their capacity and knowledge on VAWG, (especially in the context of EAM) was a best practice learnt from another project intervention. Similarly, exposure visits to various governmental departments for women was another best practice that SG felt worked well to build capacity of women and enhance the connection of the community with essential governmental services and DBs.

A senior project member at SG noted that the DoC Project sites included several remote villages that had been engaged on such issues for the first time. In this regard, the interventions did not lead to duplication of effort in the field. It was also reported that not enough actors existed in the selected project sites to work on issues of women's rights. This finding was also corroborated through FGDs and interviews with women in all districts; a majority of women and girls (as well as men and boys) had interacted in such activities and engaged on such issues for the first time.

However, some villages and individuals had been part of previous SG activities as well. While this means some duplication took place, it was also noted that such continuity in efforts to raise awareness and empower specific groups over larger periods of time (and through multiple projects) resulted in more in-depth knowledge and stronger commitment among these individuals.

Another way in which SG attempted internal coherence was by including some prior connections in the districts in some DoC Project activities. This included, for example purple leaders, which is a network of women community leaders SG worked with prior to the DoC Project. The evaluation team met with one purple leader, who was part of the ASN in Jaffarabad. The senior project team anticipated that these women leaders, sharing their reflections on various issues, would serve as role models to several women and girls involved in the DoC Project activities.

Similarly, some private stakeholders, who were part of the ASNs in Swat and Vehari, had previously been part of SG's network in the district. The evaluation team noted that including some of these members in the project activities was useful to furthering the project goals and enabled the SG to build upon their existing knowledge-base within the area.

Moreover, three of the focal persons had previously worked with SG on women rights issues in the district, although a majority of the project sites selected for the DoC Project were new and the primary beneficiaries also predominantly consisted of women and girls (as well as men and boys) that SG had not previously engaged with under a prior project. However, in some cases, the evaluation team noted an overlap of participants. For example, during FGDs in Jaffarabad, some respondents stated that they had been engaged with the project for over 3 years and in some cases even 6 years. The evaluation team noted, through the interview with the focal persons, that several respondents in each district were not able to fully distinguish between SG, UNTF and their prior interaction with the focal persons of the project. In the case of Jaffarabad, the focal person was known by most of the women part of the DoC project, as she lived in the area and also used to have her own small salon and clothing business.

- **External Coherence: Governmental and Non-Governmental Initiatives/Entities**

It's pertinent to mention that several areas targeted by the DoC Project were remote and did not have pre-existing interventions, projects and actors relevant to VAWG operating therein; this was noted as a natural and inevitable limitation in developing synergies and local collaborations.

The senior project team shared that SG always conducts an initial mapping of the area in which it intends to work, with a view to explore possible collaboration and synergies with existing

government and private programs/organizations/entities working there. In particular, it was stated that SG especially sought to find government and private schemes that can be beneficial to women and girls in the community to build linkages of women to these services. This was stated as something that SG had been doing on its own for a while.

The SG team shared how the same process of mapping was carried out ahead of (and during) the DoC Project as well. The evaluation team noted that several selected areas for this project had previously not been involved in similar or related government and non-governmental initiatives due to remoteness. Hence, it was not always possible to develop collaborations. Nevertheless, in districts where possible, SG developed essential links with local CBOs and involved them in various project activities. The evaluation team corroborated this during conversations with representatives of CBOs in various districts; the best example of engagement with local CBOs was noted in Hyderabad, although there were individual CBO members in other districts as well. Moreover, interviews with focal persons also revealed that each of them had made an effort to join existing broader CSO networks in the community.

In addition, during the project conceptualization, SG had already started exploring a relationship with Akhuwat, a non-governmental not-for-profit organization, which also provides interest-free loans across Pakistan. The interest free loans were intended by SG to supplement the FMT trainings and provide an opportunity for women and girls to translate the learning outcomes into practice, through setting up of small businesses using loans as seed funding. The senior project team stated that this was a mutually beneficial relationship between the two organizations; Akhuwat was seeking female entrepreneurs to ensure equity of distribution in their loans and SG wanted to facilitate project beneficiaries with initial funding as well as link these women to a well-established institution for future support. The collaboration with Akhuwat was noted in the evaluation as a great example of using existing entities to support project interventions, goals and beneficiaries. Interviews with loan-recipients in District Vehari revealed that women found this service extremely valuable for their economic and overall empowerment. For other districts, it was reported to the evaluation team that due to some technical limitations, (the villages in other districts were too remote to qualify for loan programs as per Akhuwat's internal protocols) the loan could only be sanctioned in Vehari and to only one recipient in Hyderabad.

The evaluation team notes the creation of ASNs as an attempt to ensure external coherence of the project as well. In each district, the ASN consisted of relevant government DBs and private service providers of that district. This network enabled the various activities under the DoC Project to become part of a larger district level initiative. The evaluation findings show several instances of collaboration between ASN DBs and CAGs to address instances of VAWG. For example, in Hyderabad, police representatives, part of the ASN, were able to identify and stop

cases of EAM and domestic violence with the help of CAGs. Similarly, in all other districts, ASNs played a crucial role in resolving several cases of VAWG. During ASN FGDs, several members stated that this multi-stakeholder collaboration better facilitated them in doing their existing work.

The evaluation team found that, although SG had facilitated interaction of project beneficiaries with various government and private stakeholders in the ASNs, several respondents during the evaluation were not able to distinguish ASNs from SG. The evaluation attributes this to the fact that the community primarily interacted with ASNs through the SG focal person; ASN DBs were, hence, perceived as an extension of SG's support in a way. The evaluation findings show that developing a strong relationship between the community and government DBs requires constant and more in-depth interactions over a longer period of time.

Conclusion: The DoC Project was significantly coherent both internally and externally. The evaluation team finds significant initiative on the part of the project implementation team to exploit synergies and interlinkages with existing projects and organizations in the field.

Evaluation Criteria: Impact	
Evaluation Question 1	To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	Primary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAG survey • FGDs with project beneficiaries (ASN, CAGs, VFFs, FMTs, etc.) • Interviews with focal person • Interviews of loan recipients Secondary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Project report, activity reports and progress reports • Training materials for ToTs, FMTs and other project activities

It is pertinent to note that this evaluation was conducted while the DoC Project was still being implemented. Hence, it is not possible to fully measure impact; often a holistic assessment of impact requires a certain time to have passed after project completion. Moreover, this impact assessment is contextualised, keeping in view the short duration of the DoC Project and the fact that a significant majority of intended project beneficiaries were exposed to and involved in such activities for the very first time.

Nevertheless, the present evaluation is able to identify significant areas of impact relevant to ending VAWG, gender equality and/or women empowerment.

The evaluation team assesses impact in two ways broadly: (i) impact at the individual/personal level and (ii) impact at the community level. In the absence of a proper baseline for most of the project interventions, the evaluation relies on self-reported instances of changes in attitudes and behaviour, based exclusively on reflections of the respondents' during the qualitative (FGDs and One-on-One interviews) and quantitative activities (CAG Survey).

The following are assessed as impacts measured by perception of individuals:

Intended impact – Individual level:

- The project led to positive changes in individual attitudes and behaviour that reflect greater awareness, knowledge and willingness to prevent & respond to VAWG. This includes: increased confidence to speak up, to step out of the home, to participate in household discussions, etc.
- The project enabled, through its activities and interventions, increased availability of information on rights of women and awareness on VAWG and redressal mechanisms. Training materials developed and shared under the project; awareness-raising activities

conducted, including formal trainings as well as informal sessions; and SAPs developed and implemented by the community corroborate this finding.

- There has been an increase in reporting of violence and accessing of essential legal and other services by women and girls. Although there is no data available on the number of reported cases of VAWG in the community prior to the DoC Project, one-on-one interviews with a number of survivors in each district show that the project facilitated and supported them in reporting VAWG and in taking legal and other action against violations through the support networks established under the DoC Project. Several survivors were provided with legal and other advice from CAG members and connected to SG's focal person in the area (who then connected them to DBs part of ASNs for further help). Several survivors were able to gain knowledge and assistance from beneficiaries of the DoC Project and also through public activities organized under the project such as theatres, VFF and other such campaigns.
- There has been a reduction in VAWG in the targeted individuals and communities. This relies on the perceptions of respondents involved in the evaluation activities and internal findings of the VFF campaign – which show that people in thousands of households have been encouraged to react to and respond to VAWG to ensure VFFs and by extension violence free communities.

Intended impact – Community Level:

- Changes in community perception, behaviour and practices reflect greater awareness, knowledge and willingness to prevent & respond to VAWG. CAGs have actively taken up issues of VAWG in several communities. These groups work on eliminating and reducing various types of violence. For instance, individuals have strengthened larger groups within the community to support ending of EAM.
- Increased availability of information and awareness on VAWG and redressal mechanisms at the community level was achieved through the strengthening of individuals from within the community. The involvement of multiple groups of individuals from the community provided absorption of new information on VAWG and strengthened awareness for the same.
- Increased instances of reporting and redressal of VAWG by women and girls reflect changes in lived realities of survivors and also community level change. For example, the DoC Project provided, through ASNs and on ground focal person, increased access for communities to available services such as the police, lawyers and healthcare providers.
- Perceptions of project beneficiaries support that there has been a reduction in GBV in their communities. A majority of survivors and other female participants under this project reported their belief that the community was a safer place now that CAGs, ASNs

and VFFs were established as support systems for women and girls. All of these groups individually and collectively worked to reduce GBV in each community.

Positive Externalities:

- Creation of small off-shoot groups of women. For example, a group of women in Vehari were getting training on self- defence and also set up a secret whatsapp group for neighbourhood level information sharing on instances of VAWG.
- Creation of safe spaces for women and girls. For example, a loan recipient was able to set up a salon, as a result of the project activities, which in turn has become a safe space for women to come and discuss issues of VAWG.
- Benefits to a larger group of women and girls, including survivors of violence in villages outside the primary project sites of the DoC Project.
- Mobilization of women and girls to seek rights and services unrelated to issues of violence through grass root action. For example, several community women, led by a CAG leader, came together to seek access to water tanks on a mountain in Swat.

Conclusions: The evaluation findings show significant change in the perception and attitudes of both individual and the community towards VAWG. The DoC Project has contributed most significantly to women empowerment in poor households and communities. The empowerment of women acts as a stepping-stone to ending VAWG in these communities.

Evaluation Criteria: Impact	
Evaluation Question 2	Are women and girls more aware of their rights? Are they aware of and have better access to available services?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	<p>Primary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAG survey • FGDs with project beneficiaries • Interviews with focal person • Interviews of loan recipients <p>Secondary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Project report, activity reports and progress reports

Several project activities increased awareness of women and girls on their rights. These included trainings, exposure visits, campaigns, theatres, open mics and several local actions undertaken as SAPs during the project duration, that women were part of. SAPs were both a manifestation of increased knowledge and awareness of women and also a means to make more women and girls in the community aware of VAWG, their rights and services accessible to them.

Levels of awareness were assessed by reflections of the respondents through both quantitative and qualitative evaluation tools. A significant majority of the female participants of the evaluation activities reported that the project has been instrumental in sensitizing them to issues of VAWG and increasing their awareness on the rights of women and girls. It was noted that a majority of women demonstrated that they knew which rights they had and recalled the various trainings and awareness sessions they had been part of. Several women used a right-based language, which reflected their understanding; a number of women spoke of the right to be free from violence, the right to speak up, the right to step out of the house, the right to equal education and food, the right to health, as well as the right to financial opportunities – to work and learn skills that would enable economic empowerment of women. A female member of CAG reflected that:

“At the time of our first meeting, my daughter’s in-laws had sent her back to me. Her mother-in-law and sister-in-law would not allow her to wash her clothes in their washing machine. Once when she washed her clothes in the same machine, they told her that her clothes would make their machine dirty as well. She was silenced. They would not give her milk – if they did, they would add water to it. She struggled a lot. I discussed my problem with [focal person] Baji after the meeting. She told me to face them. Her husband came to take her back. We did not send

her. He threatened me to kill her. He also wanted to divorce her. I fought for her rights. I fought so she could get respect in that house. I stood up so that they would provide for her. Now she is happy there.” [CAG FGD Vehari]



Community Action Group Survey Respondents, Vehari

The participants of the female CAG FGD in Vehari noted that prior to exposure visits under this project, they were unaware of the procedure of filing a complaint. One participant shared how she did not know that the police had to listen to her and file her complaint. After the exposure visit to the police station, she learnt that the police could not ask her for extra money and that they have to listen to her if she wants to file a complaint.

The VFF FGD participants in Vehari also shared that their perception of violence changed drastically during the project:

“Before the project, violence was something that you did not do anything about. You did not take the matter to anyone. Now we are all more confident and active. We know we can report cases to the police, which we did not think this was possible before.” [VFF FGD Vehari]

A majority of women also felt that they now possessed increased knowledge on the available services for various violations pertaining to VAWG, leading to an increase in their access to these services compared to before. For instance, one female member from the Jaffarabad CAG FGD shared her experience of learning about the courts in her area:

“We went to the police station and the session court and we learned that women could go to the Session Court. This was the first time we went to the court – we did not even know that courts existed over here previously.” [CAG FGD Jaffarabad]

Moreover, interviews with various survivors under the evaluation also lend support to the finding that more women feel that they can report issues of VAWG and access formal and informal support services. Several survivors reported that previously, they were not familiar with their legal/other rights or remedies available to them under the law in their area. For example, one of the survivors interviewed in Hyderabad, shared that she was able to speak up against her EAM because of her increased understanding on women rights and legal sanctions for EAMs.

However, as stated above, it is pertinent to note that while individuals have gained a general understanding of their rights and in some cases awareness of government and private resources, in practice, a majority of them, including survivors, rely primarily on the focal person and CAG leaders in their community to access these remedies or any of these support services.

The evaluation team notes that the perception of increased access within a majority of women can be attributed to a great extent to the presence of an on-ground focal person and some active

CAG members in each area that support other women (with the help of SG's focal person). Moreover, increased knowledge and self-awareness on issues of VAWG as well as laws and support services to address it, contributes positively to a sense of access within women than before the project, where they had no information and also no one to reach out to within their community.

Conclusions: Women and girls are definitely more aware of their rights and have a better understanding of what laws protect these rights. Campaigns under this project have been extremely successful in increasing awareness for available services and knowledge on the rights of women and girls in Pakistan.

Evaluation Criteria: Impact	
Evaluation Question 3	Are communities more aware of GBV and better responding to VAWG in their communities?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	<p>Primary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAG survey • FGDs with project beneficiaries • Interviews with focal person • Interviews of survivors <p>Secondary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Project report, activity reports and progress reports

The project anticipated that community change would be affected by a personal change in individual members of the community. It was presumed that increased awareness regarding GBV in a greater number of individual members of the community would translate into a change at the household level and thereafter at the community level. The evaluation assesses community change through this lens and also through the perception of individuals regarding the support or resistance they received from other members of their community in manifesting, sharing or acting upon their increased awareness of the rights of women and girls in relation to VAWG.

The FGDs corroborate the quantitative findings (see Figure 5 above) that communities have become more aware of VAWG through various project activities. In particular, the formation of CAGs has helped developed space for understanding and responding to VAWG at the community level. The formation of CAGs empowers a group within each community to respond and react to VAWG. The domino effect of change takes place based on the fact that the agents of change are

from within the community. Apart from CAG members, several members of the community pledged to become VFF households while others supported a theatre on VAWG. All of these activities directly targeted the broader community by engaging people from within the community itself.

In addition to this, activities pertaining to economic empowerment of women, such as the bazaars and interest-free loans, were premised on the link between economic dependence of women and VAWG; these activities affected a larger pool of people (attendees of the bazaar) and involved various stakeholders of the larger community in the project activities.

Moreover, the inclusion of multiple stakeholders from the community, especially men, in project activities affected broader level of change in the community. The role and influence of men, as traditionally more linked to communities with greater presence in public spaces, enabled a faster pace for communal change. The broader change in community is also backed by the increased interest and knowledge of ASNs and DBs in the general activities and incidence of violence in these communities. This watchdog system has perhaps supported both awareness and response of communities towards VAWG.

Conclusions: The project activities have increased awareness on GBV and VAWG at the community level. This increase is attributed to positive changes achieved at the individual and family level. Moreover, the role of ASNs in supporting victims of VAWG has assisted communities in more effectively responding to VAWG, as community members can now connect survivors to existing support networks, with the help of ASN DBs.



Community Action Groups, Swat

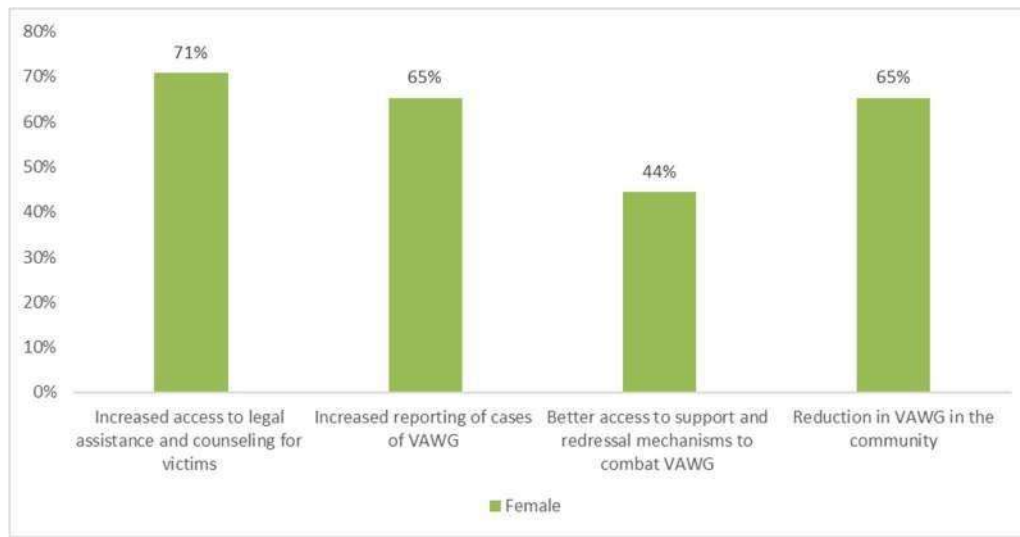
Evaluation Criteria: Impact	
Evaluation Question 4	To what extent are survivors of GBV (Women and girls) reporting cases and accessing redressal mechanisms (both formal and informal)?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	<p>Primary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAG survey • FGDs with CAGs and ASNs • Interviews with focal person and project implementation team • Interviews with survivors <p>Secondary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Project report, activity reports and progress reports • Case studies

The evaluation team does not have access to the total population of survivors reporting cases and accessing redressal mechanisms prior to the DoC Project so it is difficult to measure actual increase. The increase in reporting of cases is based on the perception of survivors and other stakeholders' part of the evaluation activities on reporting, access to redressal services as well as quality of assistance received (as per needs of the individual survivor). This is corroborated by project documents from the implementation team that record experiences of survivors throughout the DoC Project.

The evaluation team met with three to five survivors in each district to gauge the change, if any in access to redressal mechanisms and reporting of GBV. The survivors were picked by the focal person but consisted of diverse backgrounds and types of offences, in Swat: inheritance related, physical/sexual violence, maintenance and early-age marriage; in Hyderabad: divorce, domestic violence, sexual violence, return of dowry and abuse from first marriage; in Jaffarabad: feudal marriage, domestic violence and second marriage without permission, withholding of child, aerial firing leading to injury and monetary problems; and in Vehari: domestic violence, divorce, sexual violence (marital and non-marital contexts), and familial conflict.

A majority of survivors interviewed in all project districts felt that women and girls had increased access to justice through networks and support systems developed under the DoC Project. This perception was also true for CAG members, who participated in the evaluation survey and the FGDs as well.

Figure 12: CAGs perception of change in VAWG



Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

It is pertinent to note that reporting violence is not limited to the formal system but also includes the informal networks, such as mediation within communities. Women and girls are increasingly reporting instances of violence to CAGs and other women in their communities. This change in behaviour of women is attributed to the DoC Project. Prior to the project, women did not share household or violence problems with anyone. One of the participants from the female CAG group stated:

“We would not talk to our neighbour, even though she was a woman. We did not know we could talk to other women about what was happening to us, but now we meet even outside these meetings and other people from the community come to share their problems with us as well”. [CAG FGD Hyderabad]

It is pertinent to note the significance and impact of informal networks for reporting VAWG. The presence of informal, familiar and friendly networks amongst community women, enable the creation of safe spaces for survivors to report violence. For example, one of the survivors interviewed had been physically abused by her husband and verbally abused by his family throughout her marriage. She reached out to a woman from her community, who was also a CAG member, and through this connection she was able to find assistance from the focal person and other relevant stakeholders. The survivor successfully secured a divorce with the help of SG. In her interview, she expressed her discomfort with reaching out to a third-party and how she may never have reached out to anyone outside of her community, if the internal network of CAG members was not available.

Moreover, numerous CAG members in all districts shared personal stories of providing assistance to survivors through informal redressal mechanisms. At the informal level the preferred option for many survivors is mediation between families; this is also the most culturally accepted form of redressal as well. The informal redressal mechanisms also act as a buffer to protect women and girls who are at risk of violence. For example, a participant in the Swat FGD spoke about how the focal person was able to help protect the participant from an EAM by mediating with her parents and explaining the legal consequences of going through with the marriage. Several other participants in all districts shared instances where the informal mediation between CAG members/focal persons and different family members was essential in protecting women and girls from future violence as well.

Access to redressal mechanisms and reporting of violence in the formal system is more difficult to fully assess, as there are no baseline figures for the evaluation team to rely upon. SG's internal documents record several cases, where a formal complaint was filed to the police and referrals made to lawyers. However, the evaluation team could only corroborate this through the individual experiences of the survivors interviewed as part of the evaluation and views of other project stakeholders (CAGs, ASNs, focal persons etc) who shared their experiences of assisting survivors through use of formal means. It is plausible that during this project more cases have been (i) reported and (ii) addressed by the formal justice system. This is primarily because the activities of the project built-in access to redressal mechanisms through joint networks of SG and ASN members. The survivors interviewed all note the same chain of command for reporting violence and accessing redressal mechanisms: survivors reach out to a CAG member in the community, who connects them to the focal person; the focal person then either directly or through the assistance of ASN and DBs helps report the violence to provide some form of redress. This mechanism relies strongly on the existence of networks that were developed for the DoC Project.

Notwithstanding the above, overall redressal mechanisms are still viewed as largely inaccessible by project beneficiaries, the focal persons and the implementation team as well. The focal

persons and the implementation team noted a great need for free legal aid and other support for survivors of VAWG under this project, that were not allocated for.

Conclusions: The increased awareness of women rights and creation of informal support networks for women in various communities has led to an increase in reporting of incidents of VAWG within the community.

Evaluation Criteria: Impact	
Evaluation Question 5	What are the key contributing factors affecting the achievement and/or non-achievement of the intended outcomes?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	<p>Primary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAG survey • FGDs with project beneficiaries • Interviews with focal person and project implementation team • Interviews with survivors <p>Secondary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Project report, activity reports and progress reports

The findings suggest that a majority of intended outcomes under the DoC Project were achieved. The evaluation team identified the following factors as essential to achieving the intended outcomes:

- Creation of CAGs: Localized action at the village level through the formation of CAGs affected change at the individual and immediate community level. By including people familiar and known to the immediate community, the project achieved part of the outcome through the design itself. This also facilitated awareness-raising in several locations, as access was easier for individuals' part of the same community due to prior neighbourhood connectivity. This was witnessed particularly in Swat (as well as some villages in Hyderabad), where the communities were much more connected. In certain areas, like Vehari, there were initial challenges of access at the community level due to animosity and hostility within the same community. It was reported that there had been a positive change in this regard after individuals were put in the same group (CAG) and interacted frequently at meetings and various other project activities.
- Inclusion of male participants: Involving men, especially those of the same

families, contributed to impact at the household level, for example in building familial support to

take action against violence – both in prevention and reporting of instances of VAWG. Other impacts include increased access to permissions for female members of the family to join and participate in various project activities and male family members escorting female members to these, and thereby facilitating travel and access in multiple ways.

- Creation of ASNs: Creation of an ASN in each district facilitated the project activities, as well as in individual survivors, accessing support and redressal services.

The following factors contributed to the non-achievement of the original intended outcomes under this project:

- Project duration: All stakeholders believed that a longer duration for the project would have increased the impact of DoC Project. While change at the individual and household level is still achievable over a three-year period to some extent, community level changes will require in-depth and lengthy interventions in the future.
- Geographical limitation for loan recipients: The project had envisaged more loan recipients initially; this was not possible due to a technical limitation, which forms part of the SOPs for Akhuwat. Only women who were within a 3 km radius from the Akhuwat centres were eligible for loans. This significantly affected the outreach of the loan component of the project. Female participants in all districts stated that their training and skills would have been tested with the provision of a loan and through setting up their own business.

Evaluation Criteria: Efficiency	
Evaluation Question 1	To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	Primary Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with the Implementation Team Secondary Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Progress Reports • M&E Report by SG

In order to assess efficiency, the evaluation team assessed the quality of monitoring and reporting mechanisms in place for the achievement of project goals and activities; the quality of coordination between project personnel and managerial support; the timeline of the activities and perspectives of project staff and field partners on efficiency of the coordination system. The evaluation team did not conduct a detailed assessment of the project costs or extensively review protocols on internal financial management and accounts; reliance was made on project documents for this information.

- Cost effectiveness: All of the project activities were completed within the stipulated budget. In fact, a number of additional activities were completed by the project participants, which were not covered by the project costs. These include provision of legal aid but also other associated costs, including travel to hospitals, police stations and courts for survivors. ASN members in all districts, narrated examples of how they mobilized their personal funds to help out victims of violence. Similarly, in cases where pro-bono legal aid was not available, SG provided additional resources from their own funds to mobilize legal services for the victims.
- Cost per capita: In terms of the way the project beneficiaries have been mentioned in SG's annual progress reports, it is difficult to ascertain the impact and value for money for all beneficiaries. For example, the participants of the Bazaars, estimated by SG to be around 45,000, are not necessarily sensitized about GBV or its different forms. While an argument can be made that their participation was against the established norms and resulted in some awareness about provision of economic opportunities to women, there insufficient data to back this claim. Cost per capita, whether with or without these participants, would likely lead to a misleading estimate and is therefore, not included in this evaluation.

Internal monitoring & evaluation protocols: While the project has efficient reporting protocols in place, the data collection and monitoring regime could have been improved to a large extent. There is an absence of strong baselines for most of the project activities, including on awareness of CAG members, state of violence in VFF households, business development skills of FMT participants etc. The lack of proper baselines makes it impossible to conduct an objective assessment of the level of change that has occurred. For example, the preliminary results from the VFF verification suggest that in Vehari, 100% of the respondents fulfilled their pledges on birth registration. However, it is not possible to ascertain whether these households already believed in getting births registered prior to the pledge or not. No such information was collected at the time of the pledge, making it difficult for the evaluation to attribute these changes completely to the VFF campaign and related activities. SG's VFF verification report finds that households that did not initially pledge to register births also subsequently registered births, which reflects a positive change. While this is plausible, the evaluation team is also not able to corroborate this, as there is no verifiable data collected on why these households initially refused to pledge to register births.

Nevertheless, it is recognized by the evaluation team that conducting baselines to determine the attitudinal and behavioural changes of community-based stakeholders requires considerable time and resources; with the large number of activities and participants of the DoC project, it is difficult to conduct in-depth baselines and mid-term reviews within a three-year project. The SG team did make efforts to compensate for this by conducting the PRA and internal mid-project M&E reports. the baselines. However, the PRA, while useful in understanding the views of participants, cannot be a substitute for stakeholder specific baselines. Future project designs should allocate sufficient resources for the collection of relevant data across regular intervals, which can serve as benchmarks for the project goals (such as reduction in violence, increase in reporting, increased knowledge of financial management skills etc.) and provide further credence to the positive impact of the project.

- Timeline of activities: While most of the project activities were completed during the stipulated timeline, some activities were delayed or moved to the next quarter. However, in all these cases, SG presented a valid reason for the same and the through interactions with field staff and local beneficiaries, the evaluation team was further able to ascertain the challenges and obstacles reported by SG. The security and surveillance situation in most of these areas made completion of these activities in the given timeline to be a major challenge; in this context, it is especially laudable that the project team was able to implement all of the committed project activities.

Moreover, while the female focal person in each district remained with the project throughout the duration, there was noticeable turnover reported in the male focal persons as well as some of the key managerial staff. None of these, however, were reported to have affected the project timelines in an adverse manner.

- Financial Reporting: SG undertook detailed financial management reporting with clear demarcation of how much the interventions cost and from which budget line. Detailed audit accounts are also available for the project. Conversations with the project team also revealed that due to the DoC project, significant improvements had been made in the internal financial management systems employed by SG as well.

Conclusion: The overall project management and implementation was efficient and cost- effective. However, it could have been improved through introduction of more stringent data collection tools and M&E design.

Evaluation Criteria: Relevance	
Evaluation Question 1, 2	To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls? Were project strategies and activities relevant and appropriate to the needs of women and girls?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	Primary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAG survey • FGDs with project beneficiaries • Interviews with focal person and project implementation team • Interviews with survivors Secondary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Project report, activity reports and progress reports

The main results of the project include increased knowledge about VAWG related laws/policies, such as EAM, etc.; increased access, knowledge and know-how on redressal mechanisms; strengthened and sensitized DB's and leaders in the community to address VAWG; families that have pledged to become violence free; increased financial independence and decision-making power of women.

The evaluation considers that all the results are relevant to the needs of women and girls and will continue to be relevant in the future. This finding relies on the perception of participants, the focal persons, and also on the general context of VAWG in Pakistan. The evaluation team notes that the project activities were designed and implemented to ensure that they catered to the needs of women and girls in the specific community. The project beneficiaries felt that the project activities reflected their issues and equipped them to better react and solve instances of VAWG.

The evaluation team noted that a majority of female participants in the FGDs and interviews felt that the results of the DoC Project would remain relevant in the future for women and girls. The relevance is expressed from the perspective of individual growth and understanding of violence. For example, women who are older felt it was essential to know and understand VAWG in order to react or prevent it. Historically, the participants have not been able to react so this experience also helps them change the narrative in their community.

On the other hand, some participants also reported that the lack of concrete changes in the thinking and behaviour of men left a gap in the continuing relevance of the project results for the future. Moreover, it was also noted that the achieved results have led to increased confidence

and change in thinking at the individual level however, the inability to develop more concrete results at the community and policy level may hinder the relevance of these gains in the future.

Conclusion: The project activities were able to address relevant issues of VAWG present in all project sites. Project results remain relevant for the future, as women and girls will continue to pass on the new experiences and change in thinking on VAWG.

Evaluation Criteria: Relevance	
Evaluation Question 3, 4	To what extent was the project design cognizant and respectful to local context and values? How was the same incorporated into the project design and what were the challenges and rewards of the approach adopted? Was the project able to adjust to any changes in context and needs of the primary beneficiaries during the project?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	Primary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAG survey • FGDs with project beneficiaries • Interviews with focal person and project implementation team • Interviews with survivors Secondary sources: Annual Project report, activity reports and progress reports

In order to assess the extent to which the project design was respectful to the local context, the evaluation team relied on project documents, one-on-one interviews with project implementation team and insights from field visits. Input was sought specifically on perceptions of various stakeholders on whether they felt the project activities were sensitive to their local context.

The project implementation in each district relied on two focal persons (one female and one male) in each of the project sites, who were both local residents of the district and had prior experience of working with the communities therein. The female focal persons eventually took the lead in each of the districts due to difficulties in retaining the same male focal person throughout the project duration. During interviews with the senior project team, the evaluation team was told that specific advice on local context and values was sought from the focal person in each project site and incorporated into project conceptualization and design, including in thinking of various activities.

The evaluation team also notes that the decision to select a strong local focal person as part of project design provided an early input of local knowledge and context specific insights into the project design. Moreover, project implementation and completion of project activities in each of the project sites depended primarily on the focal person, ensuring that local input, perceptions and reactions to various activities were duly noted, communicated to the senior project team, and addressed during the completion of various activities. One example of a change in project activity to cater to local context is that while in Hyderabad, Jaffarabad and Vehari theatres took place in front of a joint male and female audience, in Swat due to the local context, the theatres took place separately for men and women.

Interviews with the focal persons in each of the project sites revealed that the female focal persons had deep insight of the communities and individuals they were working with - which in many sites comprised of diverse groups and individuals across religious, ethnic and other lines. One of the female focal persons (Hyderabad) was also head of a local CBO and had been working for several years with vulnerable communities in the area. Other focal persons had also longstanding prior experience of working in the district.

The evaluation team noted that the focal person provided insights to the senior project team on the selection of villages as well as participants in project activities both women and men. In some cases, unplanned project activities were also inspired by the local culture. One example of this is the '*mach kacheri*' organized for women of the community; '*mach kacheri*' is traditionally a celebration of men only for the arrival of winter in Sindh and Balochistan. Women organizing and participating in the '*Mach Kacheri*' is a strong example of women claiming a tradition attributed to men and reclaiming parts of their local culture. Similarly, the evaluation team was informed that the script for the local theatres on VFFs included contributions from members of the local community, who in some cases contributed with their own dialogues as well.

The focal persons were also responsible for communicating with all stakeholders in the field; all focal persons could converse easily in the local language and dialects and were aware of local sensitivities relevant to communication and engagement strategies with different stakeholders. The evaluation team noted, during visits to each of the project sites, that the focal person was seen as 'one of us' as opposed to an outsider by the target beneficiaries of the project and had built a relationship of trust with relevant stakeholders. The evaluation team notes that participants in FDGs in all districts reported that they felt comfortable with the focal person and found them to be both respectful and supportive of their needs.

The focal persons also reported that they had managed to build a strong relationship with community members throughout the duration of the project; the evaluation team noted that the

focal person's prior familiarity with the local context, language and custom enabled this to be possible in the short duration of the project. This is reflected as a positive aspect of the project design and implementation approach, which also contributed to a sense of local ownership of the various project activities.

Other aspects of the project design that were cognizant of local context include:

- The creation of CAGs at a village level to enable members to further disseminate key learning outcomes in their own community. Creating a network of 15 men and 15 women from the same village and building their capacity on a ToT modelled to a more localized awareness-raising approach. Although the ToT has limitations in the absence of constant trainings and refreshers, the benefit was still that members of the community had both greater access to others in their community and greater ability to relate with context specific problems of members of the same community. In some cases, CAG members were not welcome in certain households of their community but a majority of women felt that there was a gradual positive change from year to year. The inclusion of men in CAGs also provided an element of local support to women in their community.
- The deliberate attempt to include male and female members of the same household in CAGs. Many women reported that this facilitated ease of travel and participation for women members in CAG meetings, as the local context requires women to get permission from and also be escorted by male family members. Moreover, involving men of the same household neutralized the feeling that women were being taught something in trainings and meetings that went against the values of men—who traditionally constitute the local context and values prevalent in the immediate community.

Notwithstanding the above, there were also challenges that were reported to the evaluation team. Certain men took a lot longer to come on board and initially prevented women of their family from attending activities. They believed that the project activities were against the cultural context. Several women reported facing resistance initially, which gradually lessened, as their families became more aware or when they themselves became more confident to speak up for their rights.

It was also noted that all respondents remained knew of certain members of the community, who still retained traditional notions of the role of women and were not supportive of various project activities. However, the evaluation team remains aware that a full-scale behavioural and attitudinal change is not possible, even at a village level, especially in the time frame of the project. Moreover, as several project areas targeted by the project were remote and included for the first time in such project activities, a longer duration would be necessary for changes in KAP.

All individuals, who participated in the DoC Project, stated that they did not perceive the project activities as contrary to their local culture or values. In some cases, it was also reported that the local context was used as a pretext to deny women access to fundamental rights and continue VAWG, such as through early age marriages and honour crimes. SG's senior team also reiterated that it was always difficult to balance cultural sensitivity and sharing of new ideas in the context of women's rights, especially when communities used local context and values to continue abusive practices with impunity. In general, the evaluation team felt that the project was able to maintain that balance and was sensitive to the local context in both project design and implementation.

Conclusions: The project design was carefully drafted with reference to local context and values. While some initiatives like including men and women in activities were present, these were implemented with respect for local culture and norms.

Evaluation Criteria: Relevance	
Evaluation Question 5	Is there a general feeling of ownership and local identity of the programme in the intervention areas?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	Primary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAG survey • FGDs with project beneficiaries • Interviews with focal person and project implementation team • Interviews with survivors Secondary sources: Annual Project report, activity reports and progress reports

While both the project design and implementation of activities have generally contributed to a feeling of ownership within the community, the evaluation team noted that sufficient local ownership and leadership from the community requires a longer time-frame to actualize than the duration of the project.

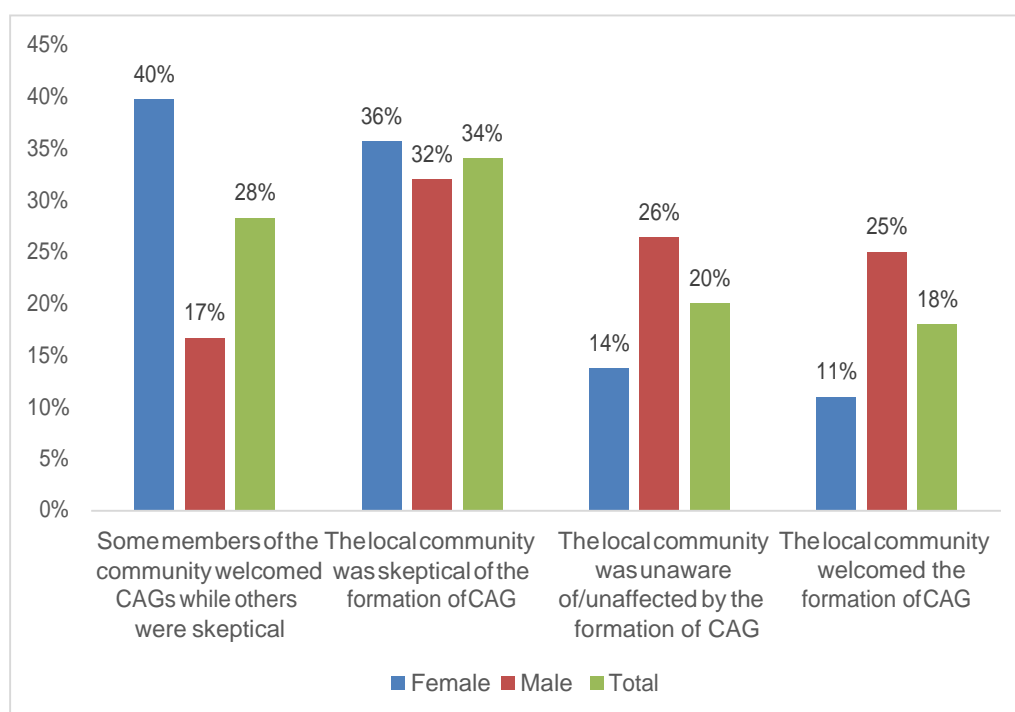
Notwithstanding, the evaluation team was able to identify examples of ownership. For instance, there were several community leaders from CAGs across all districts, who felt a strong sense of ownership, worked with the support from their local community and were identified by the community as locals working for local needs. Similarly, throughout the project duration, CAGs have contributed to various SAPs in their communities, including collective action against VAWG, awareness campaigns on various issues, including issues of hygiene and health, cooking competitions for men, lobby initiatives on access to water in their areas etc. SAPs in different districts reflected local initiative and priorities of the community. The evaluation team noted

during FGDs with CAGs that, while several female respondents (in particular) were not familiar with the term SAP, they did collaborate and initiate various local actions in their communities.

On perceptions of the local community on CAGs, the evaluation found through CAG surveys that initially the community was skeptical of the formation of CAGs and/or unaware of it (see Figure 13 below). However, a majority of respondents subsequently reported that this perception changed for the better over time; approximately 60% of all respondents felt that the community now understands the importance of CAGs and relies on it for advice and support (see Figure 14 below). Moreover, as discussed earlier, more than half of all respondents perceived that CAGs had become part of the local community and context. This feeling of ownership was also apparent in the FGDs, where participants shared their perceptions of change in the community:

“There is a tradition of corner meetings (Baithaks) in our villages. When we started working, men stopped being a part of those corner meetings, as people would discuss us. Now they proudly attend those meetings and give positive feedback about our achievements that are discussed in those meetings. This has been a very positive change in our community.” [FMT FGD Vehari]

Figure 13: Initial community perceptions on CAGs

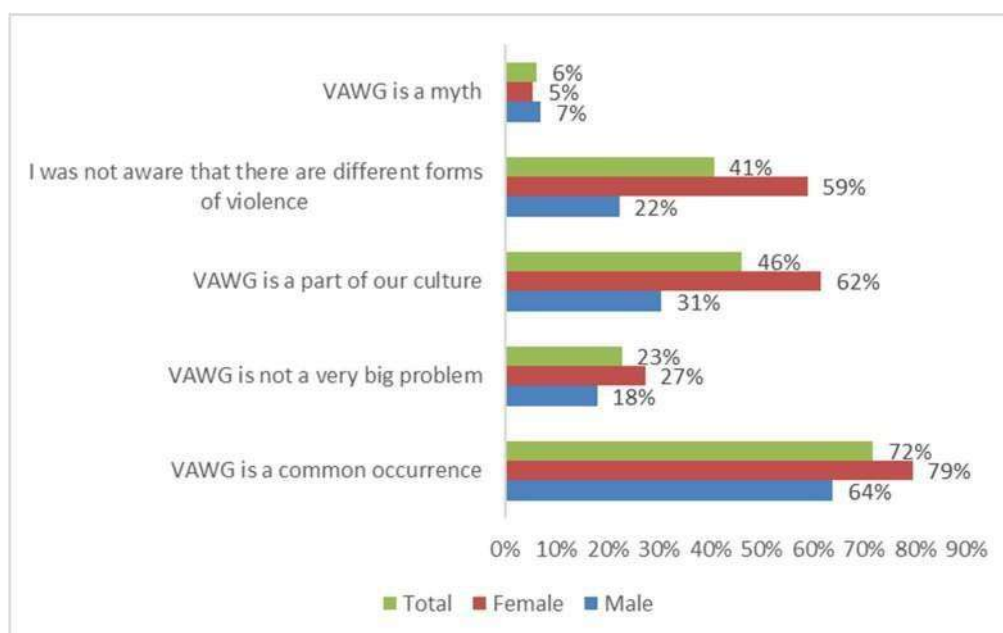


Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

While the evaluation team noted instances demonstrating local ownership, it was observed that a more concerted effort with a long-term focus is necessary to ensure a feeling of ownership and

local identity across all stakeholders. It is also recognized that communities are not homogenous and consist of diverse groups. Some members more readily perceived the project as reflecting their needs and local priorities, while with other actors, a more in-depth and customized approach may need to be adopted to inculcate the same sentiment.

Figure 14: Community perceptions on CAGs after 3 years



Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

Conclusions: Some DoC Project interventions promoted local ownership and individuals from various FGDs have reflected upon the same. The evaluation findings show that both the local identity of the project and ownership of its activities by the community would have been strengthened by a longer duration for project implementation.

Evaluation Criteria: Sustainability	
Evaluation Question 1	To what extent will the achieved results be sustained, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level) after the project end?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	<p>Primary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGDs with ASNs, CAGs, VFFs, etc. • Interviews with project beneficiaries (survivors) • One-on-one interviews with focal persons in each district <p>Secondary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Project reports & activity reports

The evaluation team assessed sustainability of the achieved results on three levels:

- Change in individual attitude/perception towards VAWG

The evaluation findings show that the change at the individual level for all participants will be sustainable after the project ends. This change includes knowledge and perception of VAWG, understanding the different types of violence, understanding the rights of women and speaking up against and reacting to such violations with more confidence. One participant from the female CAG FGD in Vehari stated:

“Women have now understood that they have lives of their own and can take control of their decisions as well. We have learnt how to engage in conversations with others, we feel more confident and we can even travel in trains and rickshaws on our own. Previously, we were always accompanied by a male member of the family. We have now understood that there is no difference between a man and a woman. We are all equal.” [CAG FGD Vehari]

The change at the individual level appears to be internalized by a majority of participants and they expressed that they would not forget what they learnt or go back to their previous thinking because:

“Now we know about women rights” and “now we understand that we don’t need to be scared. We have rights, just like men do.” [VFF FGD Jaffarabad]



Members of the Violence Free Family Campaign, Jaffarabad

One factor that was noted as having the potential to influence the sustainability of the above change is the attitude of male counterparts – which it was believed had not been sufficiently targeted by project activities. While some women and girls reported that they had support from male family members during this project, it is also unclear whether this support would persist after the end of this project. Many women and girls, as well as men and boys, noted that future projects should include more activities and awareness sessions for men in order to help sustain the positive change, as:

“Changing the attitudes of men is the biggest challenge. It is easier to change the way women think but it is not easy to change the way men think. Societies will only change if men change.”

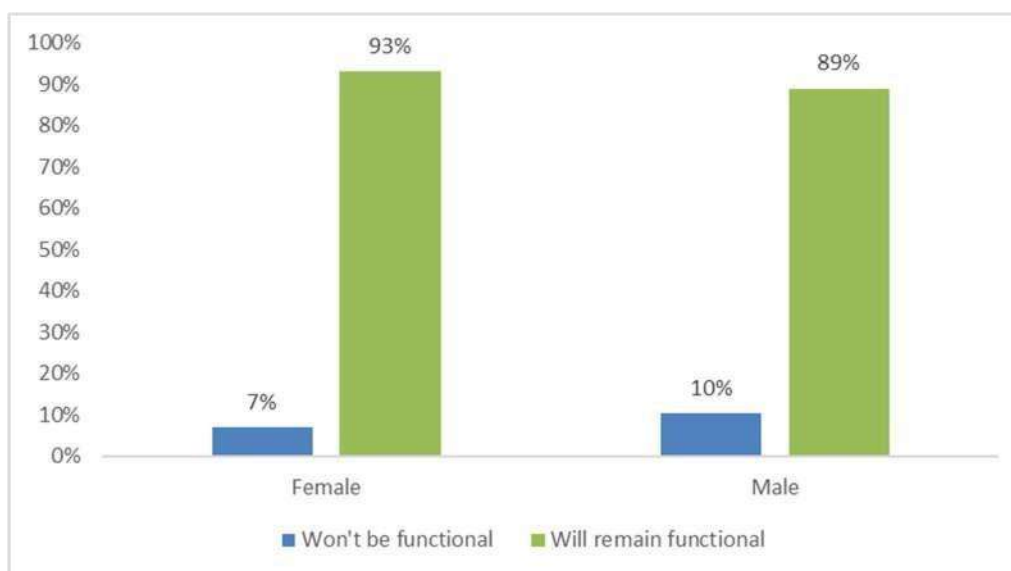
[Male CAG FGD Vehari]

- Change in practices within the family

The evaluation findings reveal that a change in practices within the family and/or household have the potential of being self-sustainable after the project ends. The VFF campaign led to more than 3,000 households changing practices of treatment of girls and boys in the household. External factors, such as the marriage of girls from VFF households may affect the positive change, as was seen in some cases narrated by the focal persons during their interviews. For example, active

CAG members and VFF members were married in the last year of the project and the girls ceased to be part of any project activities since the marriage. The evaluation team cannot assess whether this necessarily impacts the suitability of the project results or not. The rule of thumb being that the change in attitude and perception of women and girls would still sustain at the individual level, even in this scenario and through them within the household context in some way.

Figure 15: Functionality of CAGs after the Project end



Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

- Change in perceptions/behaviour at the community level

The evaluation findings suggest that a change in the perception and behaviour at the community level may not be sustainable after the end of the project. One of the main reasons for this is the short duration of the project, that did not provide enough time to entrench groups/networks created by the project as well as project messages, into the community fabric. While 93% of female and 89% of male respondents believed that CAGs would remain functional after the project, these results did not align with the qualitative findings. Women and girls felt it would be difficult to meet as frequently and arrange CAGs without the backing of SG. However, some participants in Hyderabad and Swat felt that they could rely on each other to carry on some form of group. For example, one of the VFFs in Swat offered their house for this purpose even after the project end date; the owners stated, with pride, that their house had acquired the status of a community house during the course of project activities, where women of the community could safely gather to discuss various issues. This is a noteworthy change as prior to the project, women from different households were unable to gather and meet in one house. Self-motivated

individuals and groups will be able to continue to share knowledge learned on pro-women laws, women rights and assist women survivors, as and when possible.

Conclusions: The project results and change in perception and behaviour at the individual and family level is expected to sustain post project end. Whereas, the change in behaviour or perception at the community level may not be sustainable, due to the short duration of the project activities. The evaluation findings conclude that change at the individual level is the most sustainable change achieved by the DoC project.

Evaluation Criteria: Sustainability	
Evaluation Question 2	Are achievements in protection and behaviour change likely to sustain after funding ends; what plans do stakeholders have to continue their work after the project ends?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	Primary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-on-one interviews with focal persons in each district • FGDs with ASNs Secondary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project yearly reports

To assess the sustainability of change in protection and behaviour towards VAWG, the evaluation team relied primarily on FGDs with project beneficiaries i.e. ASNs and also interviews with focal persons. To corroborate the FGD findings, the evaluation team relied on the project documents, which provide the number of cases resolved with the assistance of various ASN members across the districts.

A number of survivors of VAWG received protection and assistance from various stakeholders under the DoC project. Assistance differs from case-to-case and has included monetary support, legal assistance, healthcare support etc. In all FGDs with ASN members, the evaluation team noted individual motivation amongst the members to continue to support female survivors. It is difficult to assess whether protection for survivors will continue after this project. However, the fact that ASNs have provided consistent assistance throughout the last three years and often using personal resources is a positive sign, enabling hope for continuity. For example, in Vehari different ASN members supported travel costs for survivors, who needed to get access to essential services.

Similar trends were observed in Hyderabad where ASN members took personal initiatives to cover expenses and push forward the needs for different survivors under this project. The interviews with the focal person also reaffirm this belief that protection for survivors will continue to exist even after the project ends. Finally, it is also pertinent to mention that sustainability in assistance, in the case of government DB, is also affected by changes in tenure and routine transfers of relevant DBs to other locations.

Conclusion: The change in behaviour and protection towards survivors of VAWG under this project may be sustained to the extent that individual ASN members are likely continue to act and assist survivors after the project ends. However, a conclusive assessment on the sustainability of behavioural changes cannot be made with the available data.

Evaluation Criteria: Sustainability	
Evaluation Question 3	What services are available to support beneficiaries after the project ends?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	<p>Primary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-on-one interviews with focal persons in each district • One-on-one interview with project implementation team • FGDs with ASNs, CAGs, VFFs, etc. • Interviews with project beneficiaries (survivors) <p>Secondary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project yearly reports • Monitoring & evaluation report

The evaluation team has not been briefed on any formal plans to support beneficiaries after the project ends. However, as a result of the project activities implemented in each of the project sites, different informal networks, groups and collaborations have emerged that can provide some support to beneficiaries after the project ends.

In Vehari, one of the CAG members, who also received an interest free loan under the project, established a beauty salon where she has been teaching several women of her community for free. The salon has now become a safe space for women to convene and meet in to discuss important issues concerning them and organize against VAWG in their community. The evaluation team noted that several women working and visiting the salon had also been engaged in various project activities. One staff member was a survivor of VAWG, who wanted to learn new skills to reorganize her life. It was further reported during the interview with the owner of the salon that other women customers were also able to learn from other women, who had been part of project activities, during their visits to the salon. It was also pointed out that the salon has enabled them to informally keep track of the weddings happening in the area as everyone came there for make-up. She added that this has provided them an opportunity to identify any early age marriages in the area. Finally, it was reported that after an initial loan which was facilitated by SG under the project, she was able to get a subsequent loan on her own and thinks that soon she will not need to, as the

“the salon is running smoothly and will become self-sustaining shortly to continue to serve women in the community”. [Loan recipient interview, Vehari]

Another group of young women in Vehari have made a WhatsApp group to discuss issues of VAWG in their immediate neighbourhood. During an FGD discussion, one of the members stated that the group enables women to discreetly and safely communicate with other women in the community and also mobilize, as required. She shared an incident of witnessing a public beating of a woman by her drugged husband on the street and stated that she was able to quickly mobilize a few of her friends to help through the group. Similarly, she said that the women in the WhatsApp group collect information on instances of VAWG, such as girls not going to school and EAMs, to communicate to the project focal person and other older women in the community to help.

In Swat, the evaluation team noted that a group of active CAG members had decided to form an informal group to continue their work and partnership after the project ends. This group also had permission to hold meetings in one of the community leader's house (which is also a VFF household). Moreover, in all districts, the evaluation team met with at least a few women, including survivors of VAWG, who assumed a leadership role within their communities during the project duration and are likely to retain that. These women already informally, and without any resources, support women in their communities through individual actions and confirmed that they would continue to do so. Examples of existing support provided included: providing advice and mediation to women and men; connecting to relevant stakeholders; accompanying women to government and other offices/departments; intervening to stop violence in households within the community by building pressure; reporting to relevant authorities' instances of VAWG,



Community Action Group Survey Respondent, Vehari

including EAM etc. The evaluation team observed that these women derived a certain strength

from the knowledge that there was a project and an organization (SG) behind them; several women during the FGDs and interviews shared that they felt braver with an institutional backing and that the stakeholders they engaged with perceived them as stronger due to the same. The evaluation team noted this as a potential factor to affect existing women leaders in the community after project ends. However, the focal persons remain in the community and to this extent, the perception of having support and backing will remain intact.

Moreover, the focal persons in all districts are deeply embedded in the community and hold various informal activities. For example, in Swat, the focal person routinely organizes various study circles on issues of women's rights. The female focal person in Hyderabad has her own CBO, which will continue to work on broader themes intersecting with the project outcomes. The evaluation team also noted that due to the deep personal relationship established by each focal person with members of her community, particularly women and girls, they will continue to provide some support to the community informally through continued knowledge sharing and supporting survivors of VAWG. All focal persons demonstrated a deep commitment to issues of women's rights and stated they will continue to informally support members of their community in whichever way they can – although it is recognized that it will not be possible at the same scale due to resource limitations.

Conclusions: The evaluation team identified some stakeholders in each district, who will continue to work after the project ends. The continuation of work largely depends on internal motivation and drive of various stakeholders. A majority of ASN members have expressed interest to remain in touch with the community leaders and provide assistance, where possible.

Evaluation Criteria: Sustainability	
Evaluation Question 4	Did the women engaged in the project make sustained connections/networks/friendships with other women, men & ASN members that will provide support in the future?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	<p>Primary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGDs with ASNs, CAGs, VFFs • One-on-one interviews with survivors • One-on-one interviews with focal persons in each district • One-on-one interview with project team • CAG Surveys <p>Secondary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project documents (yearly project reports)

The project has been extremely successful in connecting women and girls to other individuals such as (i) the focal person, (ii) ASN members and (iii) other women and girls from their community. Based on the field visits and discussions with participants, the evaluation team assessed the nature of these connections.

Women and girls in all four districts expressed strong relationships with the focal persons. In a majority of cases the focal person was connected to these individuals for the first time under this project. The relationships developed under this project were built on mutual understanding and trust. The focal person provided access to opportunities for women and girls, which has led to a strong reliance on the focal person for assistance in all matters. Women in Jaffarabad especially felt they had access and support to report VAWG for the first time because of their connection to the focal person.

Apart from the focal person as the main support system, women and girls have also developed a safety net within their communities. This network of community-based women did not exist prior to the DoC Project. The evaluation notes that project activities provided several opportunities for women to meet and to share their experiences through events, trainings, and other joint activities. This contributed to the development of strong connections amongst women of the

community for the first time. Female members of CAGs and other informal groups, such as women who received loans or women who set up stalls or received the FMT, were able to further connect and bond on specific thematic areas relevant to their lives.

Women in Swat were especially vocal about finding support amongst their own community members. Many women felt a renewed sense of strength from simply knowing other women would be willing to meet them and share issues. In all districts, women and girls expressed their intention to continue to meet and rely on one another in the future. For instance, in Hyderabad, women from the Azad Nagar, belonging to religious minorities, felt they had developed connection with women from Muslim communities, which they did not previously have. Women in different villages now felt their support system included women from neighbouring communities as well. While there were concerns about the distance between the villages in Hyderabad, women still felt satisfaction in knowing there were others, who understood their problems. The evaluation noted that this sense of strengthened security and support for women is a positive change that will be sustained after the project as well.

The relationship between ASN members and women engaged in the project differed across the districts. All ASN members that were part of the evaluation appeared to be approachable and expressed a desire to be engaged in future support. However, the ASN members in Vehari and Hyderabad were the most connected to their community members. For example, in Vehari, ASN members have gone beyond the project scope to assist individuals in various legal and healthcare matters. The ASN, as a group, may not be sustainable but individual members are likely to continue to support women and girls after this project as well.

Conclusions: The project has created several connections and networks for women from all four districts. All project sites displayed great unity within community women and the focal person, as well as some ASN members. These networks provide an avenue for support, continued growth, and alleviation of VAWG in the project sites.

Evaluation Criteria: Sustainability	
Evaluation Question 5	Did women and girls obtain basic documentation i.e. birth certificates, ID cards and registered Nikah Nama's that will allow them to access basic rights and services?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	<p>Primary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGDs with CAGs and VFFs in all four districts • Survey for CAGs • One-on-one interviews with focal persons in each district • One-on-one interview with project team <p>Secondary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project yearly reports • End line VFF • VFF Campaign Report • VFF Verification Report

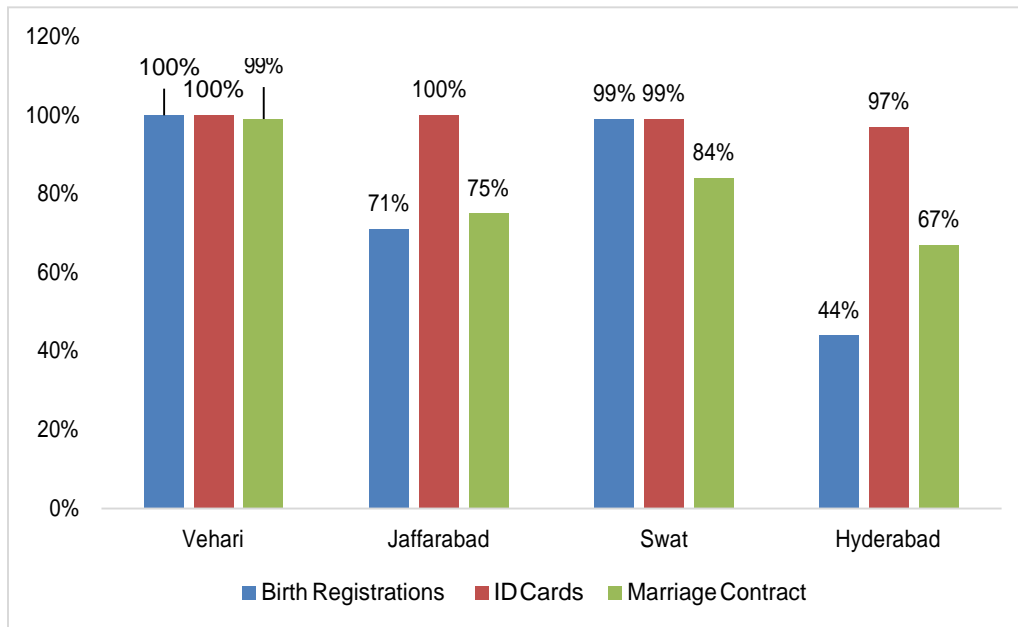
The findings in this section rely on interviews conducted by the evaluation team and the project documents provided by SG. Based on responses from the FGDs, a greater number of women and girls have been able to obtain basic documentation such as birth certificates, ID cards and nikahnama registrations.

According to the VFF Verification Report, the project implementation team noted a strong desire to increase documentation at the time of pledging to the campaign (see Figure 16 below). The report shows that, at the end of the project, approximately 79% of families reported that they registered births of girls and 99% reported that women in their families had ID cards. The project implementation team further notes that the change in behaviour in Vehari is noteworthy as only 21% of pledgers were willing to promise birth registrations and 39% were willing to promise provision of identification cards for women and girls in their families.



Members of the Violence Free Family Campaign, Vehari

Figure 16: Data on documentation obtained by VFFs under the Project



Source: VFF verification report, SG

These findings are consistent with those gained through FGDs conducted by the evaluation team. Women in all districts remarked on the importance of and success in obtaining such documentation. It was also noted that some CAG members, who assisted other women to get documentation, did not have the same themselves. Women and girls, who have obtained basic documentation under this project will be able to benefit from increased access to basic rights and services, even after the project ends. It is crucial to have identification documents, especially for women to safeguard themselves against violence and ill treatment.

Conclusion: Women and girls across the four project sites have gained documentation such as ID card, registered *nikkahnamas* and birth registration forms. This increased documentation of women and girls will translate into sustainable access to basic rights and services.

Evaluation Criteria: Sustainability	
Evaluation Question 6	To what extent will women engaged in the project be able to sustain the small business they have either set-up or strengthened using the skills and platforms provided by the project after project end.
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	<p>Primary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGDs with recipients of FMT and women who set up stalls at women bazaars • One-on-one interviews with recipients of Akhuwat loans in Vehari • One-on-one interviews with focal persons in each district • One-on-one interview with the project team <p>Secondary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project yearly reports

The evaluation team noted that a majority of women, who had set-up their businesses or strengthened them using project support, would be able to sustain these businesses independently.

In Vehari, several women, who had been facilitated under the project to obtain interest free loans, have managed to successfully repay their instalments and take out additional loans without SG's support. All women reported that they would not need the project or SG to continue to take additional loans in the future as well; they have managed to establish a direct relationship with Akhuwat, the entity that provides these loans, and stated that every subsequent loan after a good payment history increased the loan amount. Some women interviewed also felt that their businesses were now strong enough to sustain themselves. For example, a female entrepreneur from Vehari stated that in the third year her business was becoming self-sufficient and hence she will not need to take out an additional loan in the future. None of the interviewees part the evaluation reported concerns regarding sustainability of their business after the project ends.

During the FGDs on FMTs, participants shared more generic concerns that could affect businesses in their district, such as rising prices of various commodities and decreasing resources and purchasing power of buyers, but these factors were not relevant to the project interventions. Moreover, in Vehari, some of the women who set up stalls at the women-bazaar are now routinely setting up stalls in the well-established local weekly bazaar alongside male vendors. These bazaars will remain functional and the female vendors reported that they would continue to sell various seasonal products there throughout the year.

In other districts, women were not able to get interest-free loans (except one case in Hyderabad) due to limitations of Akhuwat operating in those areas. While several women could not fully explore their full potential and livelihood options in these areas as result of this, the women who were running businesses prior to the project continued to do so despite the loans. Several women noted that they had increased skills as result of attending FMT and were now better at managing their businesses. They stated that they would continue to use those skills and best practices in their businesses.

The evaluation team noted that one of the means of income was the women-bazaars set up by the DoC Project. Several women reported making a lot of profit during that time, which enabled them to sustain themselves for sometime afterwards. The evaluation finds that there is no concrete plan to continue such bazaars or find a permanent place for these women to set up stalls as of yet. Hence this source of income is not likely to sustain after the project ends. It was reported that there are some on-going conversations with the local administration on setting up the bazaars but nothing has materialized yet. A majority of women felt that they would not be able to organize or manage such bazaars without the support of an institution, such as SG. The absence of these bazaars does reduce avenues for women in these districts however notwithstanding, a majority of women continues to make their products and sell them to other markets or to private customers.

Evaluation Criteria: Knowledge Generation	
Evaluation Question 1	To what extent has the project generated new knowledge, identified promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners? What are the key lessons learned that can be shared on VAW/G?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	<p>Primary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAG Survey findings • FGDs with project beneficiaries • One-on-one interviews with focal persons in each district • One-on-one interview with the project team <p>Secondary sources:</p> <p>Annual project reports including activity reports on FMT workshops, VFF campaign and awareness-raising seminars on VAWG.</p>

The evaluation team noted that the project has generated new knowledge and identified promising practices relevant to VAWG in the following areas:

- The project provides useful insights on the impact and value of involving several members of the same family in positively changing attitudes, knowledge and practices pertaining to VAWG. Several project activities such as CAGs and VFF involve women, girls and men of the same family.
- The project provides valuable insights on the benefits of involving men, as participants and beneficiaries, in projects on GBV and VAWG. The project generates new knowledge on the role of men as change agents in the household and in the community. The project highlights the role of men as support systems for women speaking against VAWG and accessing redressal services.
- The project's use of the VFF campaign at a village level provides new knowledge on the emerging practice of designating individual families within the community as positive precedents/role models. Subsequently celebrating and awarding these households to elevate their status in the community provides lessons on how positive reinforcement of good behavior can be used to raise awareness on sensitive issues. It also contributes to understanding what motivates individuals, especially men, who are traditionally associated with violence, to have greater ownership in the fight against VAWG and seek change in their households and communities at their own initiative.
- The project provides unique insights on the value of incorporating therapeutic and cathartic aspects/experiences to various VAWG project activities, especially for women and girls. This includes use of visual art and other mediums, such as theatres, open mics,

singing and dancing events etc. The evaluation team noted that these activities had a positive impact on beneficiaries in associating with the project as a whole and finding additional value of the same at a personal level. It was also noted that women and girls more easily remembered their participation in activities, which they found enjoyable; they also exhibited greater retention of information shared through these activities.

- The project provides useful knowledge on the relationship between economic independence/empowerment of women and VAWG. The project provides context specific insights on the role of financial independence in bringing about positive attitudinal changes at a personal level in women and girls and their family members, together contributing to increased decision-making of women at the household level.
- The project provides insights on the value of including survivors in GBV projects. The evaluation team noted that the provision of essential support to survivors during the project led to their reintegration back into the society. This is integral in demystifying survivors of violence in these communities and breaking social taboos on the issue of VAWG as well. The survivors, who were provided assistance under this project, also created more space for other survivors to step up and speak about their concerns.
- The project findings add to the value of establishing localized networks (such as CAGs) and safe spaces for women and girls, especially survivors (such as in the form of community VFF households, shops/salons of CAG members working with the help of interest free loans) to prevent, reduce and take action against instances of VAWG.
- Project provides insights into the benefits of establishing connections between different DBs within ASNs and establishing linkages of ASNs with community representatives. This could have been enhanced further to effect greater change, especially for survivors of VAWG.
- The project suggests, through lessons learnt, the need to have a deeper study of legal needs, arising as a result of increased awareness of women and girls on VAWG, and to ensure project allocations reflect support for legal services.

Conclusions: Lessons learned and practices identified from the DoC Project will prove useful for future work in the field of VAWG. The inclusion of men as a target group in strengthening communities to respond to VAWG is especially important for future projects in Pakistan.

Evaluation Criteria: Knowledge Generation	
Evaluation Question 2	What is the projects' potential for scaling up or replicating in other parts of the country or at the national level?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	Primary sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-on-one interviews with focal persons in each district • One-on-one interview with project team

In assessing the projects' potential for scaling up/replication in other parts of the country, the evaluation team relied on discussions with the project team, the focal person and project beneficiaries on how these activities could benefit other areas, communities and also be successfully implemented in other parts of the country. The evaluation team noted that most of the project activities have the potential to be replicated and would be useful in other parts of the country; these include setting up of localized CAGs at the village level to build awareness and indigenous capacity to fight against VAWG; awareness campaigns such as the VFF, amongst others. The following three interventions are noted as particularly useful for scaling up:

- The evaluation team noted that the **success of the VAWG theatre in all four districts** reveals the possibility for scaling up this activity at the national level. Although a large number of community members were without formal education and of varying socio-economic backgrounds, the theatre was a sensitive, non-intrusive and engaging mechanism of bringing issues of VAWG to the public domain for a diverse group of stakeholders.
- Similarly, the **women bazaars were successful in all districts**, with some districts finding it easier to organize these given the social context than others, lending support for replication in other parts of the country. The evaluation team noted some scaling up with respect to this activity already, as Vehari and Jaffarabad now have regular women bazaars in which some of the project beneficiaries routinely set up stalls. This development evidences the potential for replication nationwide, if supported by government

stakeholders, and could strengthen economic empowerment of women at a much-needed larger scale.

- **The VFF Campaign was an innovative approach to sensitizing individuals and the community at large on issues of VAWG at the household level.** The campaign included several activities that had the effect of involving men in the fight against VAWG and creating safe households for women and girls. This campaign has the potential for replication in other parts of the country.

The positive change in thinking of women and girls as well as men and boys was also noted by all focal persons as a reason to expand and replicate these activities in other villages and neighbouring areas. The selection of 10 villages was viewed as insufficient for broader change. Moreover, the focal persons shared that demand for activities like the women bazaars and theatres had built-up during the implementation of this project. There is, therefore, a case for similar projects in other villages and districts as well. The focal person in all districts stated that, since women and community members have had an initial experience of being part of these project activities, the groundwork has been done for such activities to take place much more easily in the future.

Conclusions: The project activities, particularly the women bazaar, theatre on VAWG and the VFF campaign have the potential for scaling up at the national level. These interventions have attracted large segments of communities across four districts and could ultimately push to broader change for VAWG issues in Pakistan.

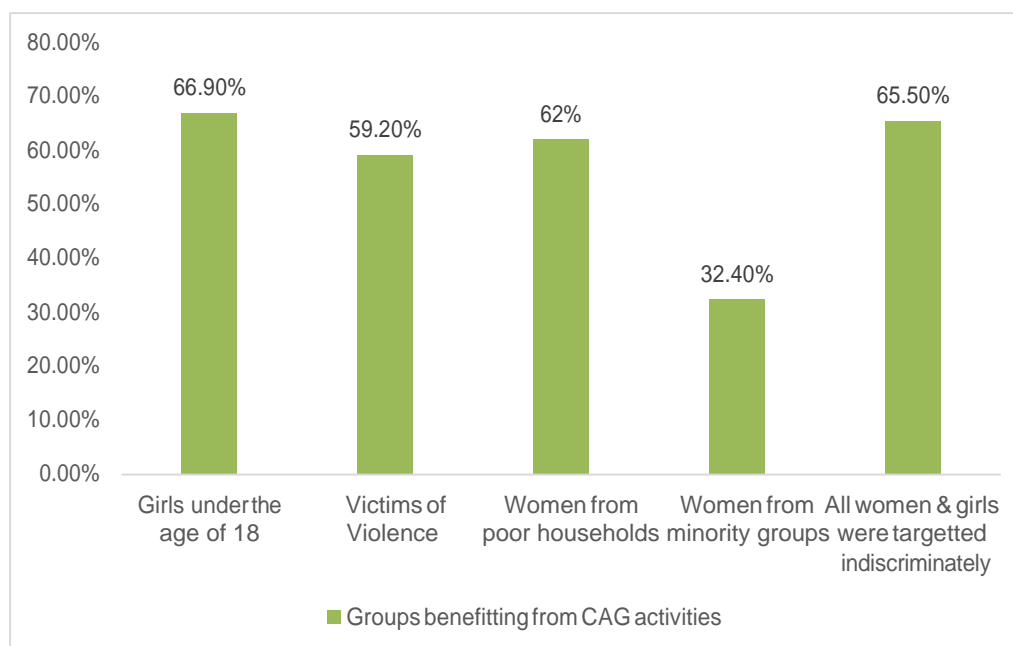
Evaluation Criteria: Gender Equality & Human Rights	
Evaluation Question 1 & 2	How responsive has the project implementation been to gender and human rights issues emerging during the course of the project? To what extent did the intervention target the poor and vulnerable sub-groups within the target population?
Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above	<p>Primary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-on-one interview with project implementation team • One-on-one interviews with focal persons in each district • CAG survey • FGDs with project beneficiaries <p>Secondary sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training materials for PSL ToT, awareness sessions on women rights and FMT for women and girls • Project yearly reports; project documents

The project design and implementation were responsive to gender and human rights. This is reflected in the selection of villages and districts; inclusion of ethnic and religious minorities in activities; representation of lower and middle-class households; inclusion of different age groups and profiles of participants. All project activities implemented were inclusive and FGDs with participants corroborated the inclusivity of the project as a whole. Even activities with specific target groups such as '*the women bazaars*', which were only open to women and girls, were inclusive and representative of the selected villages. All ASNs supported gender diversity with female representatives.

Design and implementation of trainings and awareness-raising sessions were mindful of marginalization of women, stereotypes on different types of violence, discrimination, etc. Specific sessions on eliminating differential treatment of boys and girls in the household were aimed at creating and promoting equality. Women found these sessions extremely useful. They also expressed the need for more informative sessions on eliminating prejudices and biases against women. Several participants requested future sessions on the role of women in the home to help men and family members gain knowledge of common forms of discrimination against women in the household context. Moreover, specific project activities geared towards economically empowering women highlighted additional aspects of discrimination that women faced due to their financial dependence on men. Women were sensitized to the importance of their fundamental right to work, earn and use their money, their right to access public spaces and to have a greater say in making decisions at the household level.

The evaluation team noted that various targeted beneficiaries belonged to poor households, in many cases, extremely poor, and also included individuals from religious, tribe and caste-based minorities. The project also included individuals, who had suffered long periods of violence in project activities; the survivors under the project had suffered varying degrees of violence, including extremely serious cases. In addition, female participants included a number of widows and single earning parents.

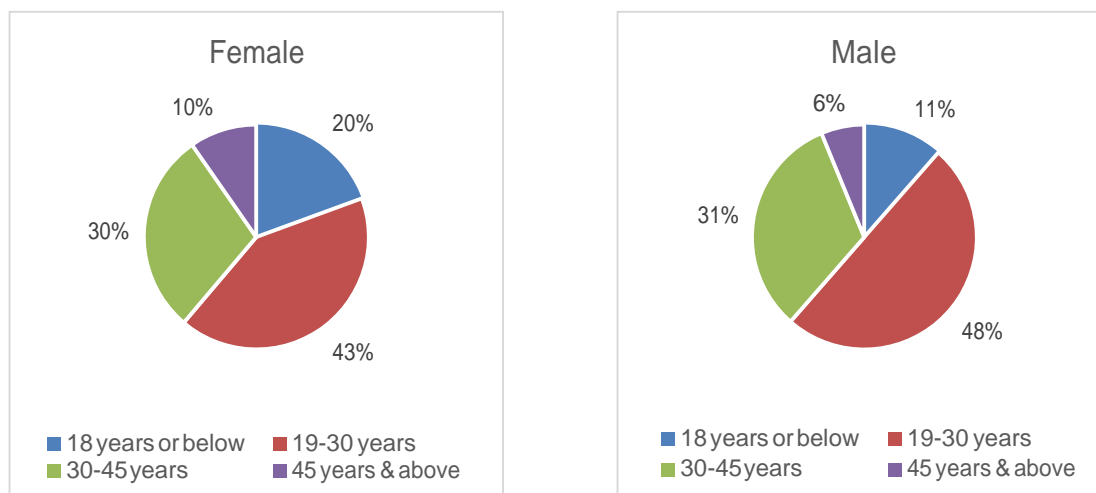
Figure 17: Groups benefiting from CAG activities



Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

The project also targeted beneficiaries residing in remote villages and communities. This made project activities more difficult to implement because individuals had to travel long distances to attend events and were not able to afford travel costs. However, at the same time, this included representation of individuals for the first time in any such project. The evaluation team also witnessed individuals coming from remote areas to participate in the evaluation activities. The evaluation also notes that the project included a representative number of older women, middle-aged and younger women and girls in most activities. All male activities had members of varying age groups as well.

Figure 18: Breakdown based on age of CAG survey respondents

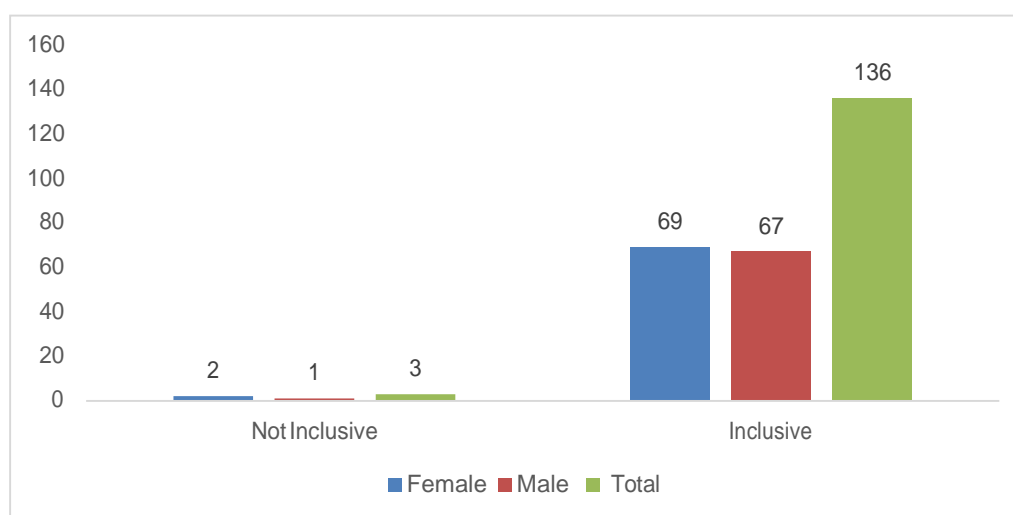


Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

These findings are corroborated by interviews with senior project team and focal person. A deliberate attempt had been made to engage with religious and other minorities with varying success in the different districts and villages under project. The evaluation team met with members of a religious minority only in Hyderabad, where an entire community of Hindus from Azad Nagar were engaged by the project activities. The male focal person for the project at the time of the evaluation was also a Hindu. Moreover, the ASN in Hyderabad also comprised a female CBO representative, belonging to the Hindu community. The evaluation team interacted with her during the ASN FGD. She stated that the SG field staff and other ASN members made her feel included and an equally valuable member of the ASN. She noted that the project activities had been invaluable in bringing voices of her community to the forefront.

The female focal person in Hyderabad reported that she faced some initial difficulty as certain Muslim participants refused to sit with non-muslim participants during activities, and also refused to eat from the same dish as them. However, gradually and with repeated interactions in meetings, she reported that things improved to a large extent. She reflected that it was useful for women of diverse identities to come together and discuss issues of VAWG, as patriarchy affected these women in a similar way. She felt that joint discussions enabled a sense of unity to develop amongst women across religious/ethnic lines.

Figure 19: Inclusivity of program activities



Source: CAG Survey by Musawi

In other districts, the evaluation team did not meet with any religious minorities. During all FGDs and interviews with focal persons, it was probed whether members of other religions were included in the project activities. In Swat, no respondents in the FGDs recalled interacting with members of another religion. Several respondents testified to the presence of poor women and women from different tribes, including vulnerable sub-groups. In Vehari, the focal person mentioned that members of the Christian community were amongst the targeted beneficiaries, however they were not inhabitants of the villages selected under the evaluation. In Jaffarabad, the evaluation team also could not meet any member of a religious minority but respondents also included women from diverse backgrounds, including women from extremely poor households.

The evaluation team noted that differently-abled persons and transgenders were not part any of the project activities, as neither project documents nor evaluation data collection tools revealed their specific involvement. The evaluation team recommends that in future project designs differently-abled persons and transgender persons should be actively engaged in project activities to ensure inclusivity at all levels. The evaluation team also did not come across any information to suggest a deliberate exclusion of certain groups (including the two mentioned above) in the project activities.

Conclusions: The project design and implementation include efforts to be gender-sensitive, inclusive and supportive of different communities and participants. The participants and focal persons all reaffirm that the project and all activities were open to a wide range of individuals from diverse backgrounds and vulnerable populations. However, while there does not exist any

exclusion by design, there could have been greater effort to include transgender and differently abled population in the project activities.

Conclusions

Evaluation Criteria	Conclusions
Overall	<p>The project activities were largely successful in achieving the overall goal of the project that <i>‘Women and girls in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, are better able to prevent and respond to VAWG in their families and communities, by February 2020.’</i> A majority of project planned activities empowered women and girls with essential knowledge and skills, linked them to networks of government and private support and avenues to gain economic independence, enabling women and girls to prevent and respond to VAWG in their households and communities. The evaluation notes credible accounts of personal change in KAP of a majority of respondents as a result of their participation in project activities. The project enabled women and girls to become change agents in their families and communities.</p> <p>The evaluation also notes tangible instances of change in the lived realities of women as a result of empowerment gained through the project. A number of women sought active redress against VAWG by resorting to legal action, with the support of networks created under the project. A number of women gained economic independence and greater decision-making power within the household due to provision of interest-free loans and financial management trainings. Several women felt more confident in accessing fundamental rights to work, education, health, mobility, and to live with dignity as a result of various awareness-raising sessions, which also included skills-based components. The evaluation found the project’s participatory and contextualized approach, especially involving men, boys, DBs and all majority stakeholders at the community level to build support for women and girls against VAWG, highly successful in contributing to the overall project goal. All planned activities were completed and measured as relevant, useful for a majority of stakeholders in bringing about material change in KAP on issues of VAWG, and inclusive of diverse groups of women, especially those belonging from poor households.</p> <p>Consistent effort to support women’s empowerment and freedom from violence at both an individual and community level is necessary to sustain and build upon the successes of the existing project interventions.</p>

Effectiveness	<p>SG sufficiently contributed to the effective achievement of the overall goal and all subsequent outcomes of the project. All planned activities were completed with some minor adjustments, responding to needs and circumstances in the field. As a result of various project activities, women, girls, men and boys in the community reflected on positive individual changes in their person and in their surroundings. The project led to increased sensitization to instances of VAWG and developed capacity of individuals within the community to access redressal mechanisms and accountability for VAWG.</p> <p>Overall, the project activities have strengthened knowledge of all stakeholders on relevant laws and policies on VAWG, financial management and business opportunities for beneficiaries in all project sites, and built essential linkages between individuals within a community and with public and private service providers. The VFF campaign was successful in recognizing and rewarding violence free households. It mobilized communities to support these model households' and change their perceptions on VAWG at the household and the community level.</p> <p>The quantitative and qualitative findings clearly point towards a trend within participants to disseminate the knowledge they gained during the project to other family/community members as well.</p>
Coherence	<p>The evaluation team finds significant initiative on the part of the project implementation team to ensure internal coherence. The project design relied on prior knowledge and experience along with input from focal persons to ensure that the project was targeting the correct interventions and groups in each district.</p> <p>The project was also coherent externally, through engagement with local CBOs and governmental non-governmental organizations in some project sites. The project also ensured engagement with government DBs in all districts, through ASNs.</p> <p>The project design included several remote villages that had previously not been part of any such initiatives. This led to a natural and foreseeable limitation for external coherence, as collaborations or synergies could not be built due to absence of local actors and entities in these areas.</p>

Impact	<p>This project has significantly contributed to empowering women in poor households and communities, through increased knowledge and awareness of rights, better access to essential services and exposure to economic activity and financial management skills.</p> <p>The empowerment of women acts as a stepping-stone to ending violence against women in these communities. Additionally, project activities have definitely led to increased awareness and understanding of GBV and VAWG at the individual level. While this does not conclusively mean that communities are better at responding to VAWG, there has been some improvement through group mobilization in these communities on VAWG. Moreover, survivors of violence and women in general feel more comfortable reaching out to focal persons, ASN members and other community women to talk about and address GBV related instances. The DoC Project has also led to an increase in women accessing informal redressal mechanisms within the household and community to combat VAWG.</p>
Efficiency	<p>The overall project management and implementation was efficient and cost-effective. However, it could have been improved through introduction of more streamlined data collection tools and M&E design for the entire project, especially baselines for all activities.</p>
Relevance	<p>The project design was drafted with careful consideration of local context, values and needs of the community. All project activities, were implemented based on feedback from focal persons and with respect for local cultural norms in all districts. The project activities were able to address highly relevant issues of VAWG present in all project sites. Project results will remain relevant in the future, as project beneficiaries continue to share their experiences and change in thinking with other members of the community.</p>
Sustainability	<p>The project results are largely sustainable at the individual level and household level; however, community level change may be less likely to persist after the end of this project. Moreover, individual stakeholders from the ASN, focal persons and</p>

	<p>participants in each district will continue to work after the project ends, pointing to some sustainability in access to assistance for survivors. A more conclusive assessment on sustainability of behavioural changes cannot be made with the available data.</p> <p>Positive change in the thinking and perception of VAWG and behaviour of women/girls is supported at the individual level and is also reinforced through support from other women and girls in the community. The networks and safe spaces for women and girls that developed as a result of the project activities allow for sustainability of support after the project ends. Additionally, women and girls from all project sites that have gained documentation such as ID cards, registered <i>nikkahnamas</i> and birth registration forms will continue to have access to basic rights and services after the end of this project.</p> <p>Similarly, the positive change in thinking and behaviour at the household level is expected to persist post the project. The integration of all family members in the VFF campaign solidifies a network of individuals and households to continue this positive change. However, factors such as marriage or change in hierarchy of the household could affect the continuation of the positive change.</p> <p>Male participants, who were part of project activities, have also had a positive change in thinking, perception and behaviour. However, the male community targeted under the project is relatively small in comparison to the female participants. This could affect the sustainability of the individual level change for male participants under this project. This is also likely to affect women, who require support from male counter-parts in exercising fundamental freedoms.</p> <p>At the community level, it is difficult to ascertain whether the positive change will be retained. The DoC project duration was too short to affect sustainable changes in the KAP of the community. While some positive change at the community level is noted (primarily attributed to active members of DoC), a larger segment of the community in each project site still retains traditional practices and thinking with respect to VAWG. Communal changes require a more long-term engagement with communities, especially on sensitive issues such as VAWG.</p>

Knowledge Generation	<p>This project has identified promising practices to help fight violence against women at a community level in Pakistan. The most significant insight is the importance of including men as relevant agents of change in interventions for VAWG in Pakistan. This particular finding challenges traditional interventions on VAWG, which relied only on engaging with women. This project points towards the importance of including non-traditional actors such as men from the same households, the same village and government and private DBs etc. such as the police, marriage registrars etc. in initiatives to deal with VAWG.</p> <p>The lessons learned from this project could inform future interventions in VAWG in Pakistan. Moreover, the activities implemented under this project have the potential of being replicated in other parts of the country as well. The project sites selected include a variety of target groups and villages, rural and urban, remote and accessible, with sensitive locations as well. The positive response from participants and the success of activities like community theaters, women bazaars and VFF campaign advocate for replication/scaling up of such activities.</p>
Gender Equality and Human Rights	<p>The project has been successful in targeting issues relevant to fundamental rights of women, in particular to support the fight against VAWG. On inclusivity, the project design and implementation ensured diversity in participants, including people from different socio-economic and ethno-religious backgrounds. In addition, marginalized sub-groups (widows, single-parents etc) and individuals with variable ages were also included in the project activities.</p>

Recommendations

Evaluation Criteria	Recommendations	Relevant Stakeholders (Recommendation made to whom)	Suggested timeline (if relevant)
Overall	<p>The project has, by and large, generated a positive impact on the targeted communities. There is a need for continued and more in-depth engagement in other areas within the same district and other districts of the country as well.</p> <p>Moreover, there should be a mechanism in place to ensure that future projects enable some form of engagement with the existing intervention districts to ensure continuity and building of synergies with the existing beneficiaries.</p>	UNTF	Future Projects and Activities in Pakistan
Effectiveness	<p>On project design and strategy:</p> <p>Proper baseline and needs-assessment should be conducted during the inception phase. This would enable a clearer understanding of when, how and to what extent change occurred. The project currently relies on a PRA as a baseline to understand different issues of violence and existing perceptions of the community; the tool offers limited generalizability in comparison to a more comprehensive baseline.</p>	UNTF SG	All future Activities

	<p>Project design and implementation should strive for more in-depth engagement with target groups. The evaluation found that more in-depth engagement with a smaller group of people led to greater impact and better results. For example, CAG members, who had exposure visits, and who also received the FMT training and loans, had a more holistic understanding of GBV and redressal services and self-confidence than individuals, who had been part of only one project intervention.</p>	<p>UNTF SG</p>	<p>All future Activities</p>
	<p>Consistent trainings and refreshers should take place to ensure follow up with individuals and communities on learning outcomes of various trainings and awareness sessions. The evaluation findings pointed out that only one FMT and one Leadership training was insufficient for a majority of project beneficiaries.</p>	<p>SG UNTF</p>	<p>All future Projects</p>
	<p>There should be more direct engagement between 'DBs and the community. The evaluation findings show that while the ASN's were connected and involved in various issues through the project focal person, overall, there was insufficient coordination between ASNs and CAG members. The project design should allocate greater time for such engagement, enabling better coordination in future projects.</p>	<p>SG</p>	<p>N/A</p>

	<p>Projects that aim for a wider social change with regards to VAWG and intend for a larger involvement of male members in project activities, should include stronger engagement with the male project personnel – especially during the project design and implementation stage. The female focal person did the bulk of the work in the community under the project. There was extremely limited involvement of the male personnel in design and implementation strategies.</p>	UNTF SG	All Future Projects and Activities
	<p>Projects that intend to provide assistance to victims of VAWG must also include provision of psychological counselling and other support for various stakeholders, especially survivors. This includes trainings for the field staff and assistance for both the survivors and field personnel at mid-and end project stages, as well as provision of free legal aid for survivors.</p> <p>The evaluation notes that it is not possible for projects to rely solely on existing pro bono services given a lack of such services and actors in the field, especially in remote areas. Hence, it is recommended to allocate some funds during project conceptualization towards legal costs for serious cases in all VAWG projects. This is necessary to ensure survivors are able to effectively use the law and access legal remedies through the court etc.</p>	UNTF SG	All Future Projects and Activities

	The evaluation recommends developing paralegal networks and using paralegals to demystify the law and provide legal advice in simple terms, creating greater understanding of legal rights within communities. A lot of cases of VAWG require basic legal advice and support, which do not necessarily need to be provided by a lawyer; a community-based paralegal approach can result in much more sustainable outcomes.	UNTF SG	All Future Projects and Activities
Relevance	There is a need for continued follow-up/research throughout the project cycle to assess any changing needs of the communities to ensure that the project goals and activities remain relevant to the local context.	UNTF SG	All Future Projects and Activities
	The VFF campaign should continue to raise awareness at the household level on issues of VAWG. It is recommended to supplement the existing VFF campaign, which relies primarily on door-to-door pledges, with more substantive engagement with the families, especially male members. This can be done through organizing more meetings, awareness-sessions, and joint discussions on issues.	UNTF SG	2 years after initial project ends
Efficiency	It is recommended that proper baseline and external mid-term review should be included in all projects. This would enable a more detailed and systematic assessment of the impact of the project, making it easier to trace when the change took place. Sufficient resources and time	UNTF SG	All Future Projects and Activities

	needs to be allocated for these activities, keeping in view specific challenges posed by projects pertaining to VAWG.		
Sustainability	Project duration should be a minimum of five years. Both respondents at the community level and senior management at SG felt that more time would have amplified project gains and fully prepared community members to take local ownership and act as local leaders for VAWG. It would also be easier to assess behavioural and attitudinal change across a longer time-frame from an impact assessment perspective.	UNTF	All Future Projects and Activities
	Implementing partners should work through or closely with local CBOs and assist in creating formal structures at the local levels, if and when they do not exist. The evaluation team noted that some of the CAG members were participants of local CBOs and organizations, for instance in Hyderabad and Vehari. While in other districts, such as Swat and Jaffarabad, CAG members did not include members of CBOs. The evaluation suggests that building the capacity of local organizations/CBOs or supporting new ones, where they do not exist, could ensure sustainability of the project impact in the long run.	UNTF SG	All Future Projects and Activities

	<p>The evaluation identified that in the particular context of GBV cases, there is a need for legal support. Most members of the community targeted by project activities were poor and could not afford these essential services. It is recommended to envisage such a need during project conceptualization to create relevant pro-bono legal networks as well as develop synergies with local actors and services (where applicable) to ensure sustainability of legal support for GBV cases.</p>	UNTF SG	All Future Projects and Activities
Coherence	<p>The evaluation recommends mapping of similar programs and identifying potential partners already working in the field ahead of the project to discuss ways of collaborating or involving members within project implementation activities.</p> <p>Future engagements on GBV should include some beneficiaries (such as community leaders, DBs, men etc) from this project to strengthen and build upon the positive change and learning developed under this project.</p>	UNTF SG	All Future Projects and Activities
Impact	<p>There should be continuous follow up to assess the impact of project activities after the end of the project cycle. It is recommended to particularly monitor CAG members and VFF households to assess the continuity of broader impact of these interventions.</p>	UNTF SG	Annually for 2 years after completion of the project

	There should be greater interaction amongst the four project sites to better disseminate the learning outcomes, best practices and knowledge generated by project activities. The evaluation team noted that respondents in each district were eager to learn of the experiences of other districts. For example, CAG members in Swat, Hyderabad and Jaffarabad expressly stated during FGDs that cross district meetings for CAG members should be arranged to share learnings from other districts.	UNTF SG	All Future Projects and Activities
Knowledge Generation	The project implementation team should record and consolidate, as knowledge materials, the various challenges faced in the field by the implementing partner and project beneficiaries and the corresponding mitigating strategies employed. These should serve as baseline for risks in the field for future projects.	SG	Within 3 months after completion of project Activities
	Synergies should be developed with local academia, such as subject-specific departments at government and private universities and/or PHD students doing subject matter research, to gain a better understanding of the situation of VAWG and to study the impact of project interventions in a systematic manner.	UNTF SG	Within 6 months of completion of project activities

	Existing advocacy and other training materials developed during various project activities should be consolidated and shared on an open source platform to be used by other stakeholders, including CSOs, local CBOs, individual members of the community, youth etc.	UNTF SG	Within 3 months after completion of project Activities
Gender Equality and Human Rights	<p>Specific gender-sensitization sessions/trainings should be introduced for male participants. While the project included components of gender-sensitization and gender-equality, there is a need to increase the scope of the intervention and also specifically target male members. Male participants at the community level should be engaged in sessions that help develop sensitization to women and girl issues.</p> <p>Project design and implementation activities should make concerted efforts to not only include religious and ethnic minorities within project activities but also sexual minorities such as members of the transgender community. In addition, project design and implementation should be cognizant of the needs of the differently-abled. Some amount of funds should be reserved during project conceptualization and implementation to ensure equal opportunity and access to participate for differently-abled persons.</p>	UNTF SG	All Future Projects and Activities
Others(if any)			

Annexes

A.1 Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the DoC Project External Evaluation

1. Background and Context

1.1 Description of the project that is being evaluated.

- a) **Name of the project:** Drivers of Change
Implementing Organization: Shirkat Gah Women's Resource Centre (SG)
- b) **Project duration:** 3 years
Project start date: 1/03/2017
Project end date: 29/02/2020
- c) **Current project implementation status with the timeframe to complete the project**
Implementation is on-going; project plans to conclude by February 2020.
- d) **Description of the specific forms of violence addressed by the project**
The different forms of violence that are addressed by this project includes intimate partner physical and sexual violence, non-partner physical and sexual violence, violence against the girl child, early/child marriage, forced marriage, and 'honour' crimes.
- e) **Main objectives of the project**
The overall project goal is sustainable community-driven prevention and redressal for violence against women and girls combined with improved access for women and girls to responsive duty-bearers and essential, safe and adequate multi-sectoral services.
There are three main objectives of this project:
 - (1) Shifting attitudes in the community by increasing awareness of the consequences of VAWG and the existing legal support in these areas.
 - (2) Community women and men strengthen to take action to prevent and address VAWG through Community Action Groups (CAGs), pledge for Violence-Free Families (VFF), and individual cases using project-created referral pathways.
 - (3) Women able to access income generation opportunities and gain more control over their livelihood, subsequently leading to further decision-making and autonomy in the household.
- f) **Description of targeted primary and secondary beneficiaries**

Primary beneficiaries	Women and girls in the communities in Swat, Vehari, Jaffarabad, Hyderabad
Secondary beneficiaries	(1) Men and boys (2) District duty bearers (Media personnel, teachers, local govt. councillors and officers, lady health workers, lawyers, health officials, police dept., doctors, health officials, social welfare officers, marriage registrars, NADRA officials)

1.2 Strategy and theory of change (or results chain) of the project with the brief description of project goal, outcomes, outputs and key project activities.

The overall project goal is sustainable community-driven prevention and redressal for violence against women and girls combined with improved access for women and girls to responsive duty-bearers and essential, safe and adequate multi-sectoral services. The project recognizes women, men and community it aims to engage with, as key actors in their own development.

The strategies and methodology adopted aimed to build knowledge of women and community men about women's rights and the role of men as their supporters. Aiming to build their capacity through awareness sessions on VAWG and intensive trainings on leadership will enable each individual to identify inequalities resulting from patriarchal mindsets and realize their own role in the perpetuation of VAWG which sustains gender inequality and justifies violence. Furthermore, communication and lobbying skills will enable women to stand up for their rights, bargain their positions within family and community for economic and political participation.

The project facilitated direct engagement between the community members and the government duty bearers. A three-pronged approach is being utilized, (i) Awareness raising and skills training, (ii) Exposure visits to key state institutions and (iii) District level policy dialogues. Awareness session were conducted on Personal Status Laws and citizenship documentation with both community women and men. The skills training for the community were on lobbying, and a gender sensitivity training with the local government duty bearers was conducted. Interactive exposure visits to local police and other government offices took place to ensure direct engagement between the community members and government duty bearers and facilitated learning about the processes to follow which aimed to decrease their hesitation to access these offices. Meetings were organized to promote networking between communities of different villages on a district level. Policy dialogues provided a space for the communities to interact with government duty bearers and hold them accountable for any gaps in services for women and girls.

In order to encourage women's participation in public spaces the project provided them with a greater stronghold over economic opportunities, physical spaces such as women bazaars were set up, enabling them to directly build networks, expand their livelihood options and acquire self-sufficiency.

The project's primary beneficiaries were women and girls belonging to lower income groups, including ethnic and religious minorities, mostly from rural areas. The project aimed to highlight and mainstream the interests, views and problems that women and girls face as marginalized segments of the society. The participatory approach employed by the project has taken into consideration the recommendations put forward by the community in conceptualizing, planning and implementing the project. Throughout the project, community was encouraged to conduct their own appraisals and setting indicators. They devised social action plans on issues that they face as a community to address VAWG and concerns of safety of women and girls involved in the project.

Project Goal:	Women and girls in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, are better able to prevent and respond to VAWG in their families and communities, by February 2020.
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Outcome 1: Women, girls and men in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat are strengthened with knowledge about VAWG related laws and policies and know-how to access these and redressal mechanisms/institutions by February 2020.	Output 1.1: Communities in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat strengthened with information & know-how around preventative measures and redressal mechanisms/institutions and 330 DBs gender-sensitized by February 2020.	Activity 1.1.1: ToTs for and rolling out of awareness sessions on VAWG, laws on violence and know-how for accessing existing redressal mechanisms
		Activity 1.1.2: 12 interactive theatre performances
		Activity 1.1.3: Mass Media Campaigns
		Activity 1.1.4: IEC Development for awareness campaigns
		Activity 1.1.5: Gender sensitization and orientation and refreshers on VAWG for duty bearers
	Output 1.2: Communities in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, acquire requisite knowledge and know how to better prevent and address EAM by February 2020.	Activity 1.2.1: ToTs for and rolling out of PSL, EAM and RH
	Output 1.3: Increased opportunities in Vehari, Hyderabad and Jaffarabad for women to obtain advice on VAWG related health and legal matters by February 2020.	Activity 1.3.1: Health and Legal booths and open mic spaces run for women
Outcome 2: Communities in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, are empowered and better able to advocate against gender-based violence by February 2020.	Output 2.1: Community members in Swat, Jaffarabad, Hyderabad and Vehari initiate individual and collective actions to prevent VAWG, by project end by February 2020.	Activity 2.1.1: ToT and roll out of 40 trainings on Community Leadership and Negotiation
		Activity 2.1.2: Formation of and networking

		meetings of CAGs and ASNs
		Activity 2.1.3: Exposure visits and engagements with key institutions dealing with VAWG and policy dialogues on charter of demands
		Activity 2.1.4: Creation and execution of SAPs, facilitation of individual cases reported
	Output 2.2: By project end, at least 3000 families in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, have publicly pledged of being violence-free by February 2020.	Activity 2.2.1: VFF Campaigns and Award Ceremonies
		Activity 2.2.2: Video Documentation of VFF
	Output 2.3: Project strengthened community members take measures to address, prevent or provide remedies in cases of VAWG for specific women and girls	Activity 2.3.1: Birth registration drive
Outcome 3: At the household level, women in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat have greater autonomy in household decision making, by February 2020.	Output 3.1: Women in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad and Vehari run women-led bazaars & acquire financial, organizational and management skills and necessary linkages to run women's bazaars by February 2020.	Activity 3.1.1: Scoping surveys, visits to local and wholesale markets and meeting duty bearers
		Activity 3.1.2: Training on financial and Organizational Management Skills
		Activity 3.1.3: Women Core Groups and Steering Committees formed to run bazaars
		Activity 3.1.4: Women bazaars held

	Output 3.2: Project-created entrepreneurial opportunities expand livelihood opportunities for women in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat by February 2020.	Activity 3.2.1: Facilitating applications and securing interest-free loans Activity 3.2.2: Video Documentation of women's new entrepreneurship
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1.3 The geographic context, such as the region, country and landscape, and the geographical coverage of this project.

Country of implementation: Pakistan

Project Districts: Hyderabad, Vehari, Swat and Jaffarabad

Project Villages: 10 villages from each site were selected

District Vehari	District Swat	District Hyderabad ²³	District Jafferabad
259/EB	Tindodag (rural)	Ali Bux Khaskheli, UC Khuda ki Basti (Jamshoro)	Palal muhala
251/EB	Meer Buldi Village (rural)	Saeed Khan Gopang, UC Khuda Ki Basti (Jamshoro)	Tonia Muhala
483/EB	Panjigram (rural)	Allah Rakhayo Solangi, UC Bahram	Hajwani (Haq Baho) colony
58/KB	Malook abad (rural)	Mola Dino Mir Bahar, UC Bahram	Wandh colony
BASTI AMEER WALI	Shagi (rural)	Morio Mir Bahar, UC Bahram	Zarat colony
152/EB	Guligram	Khawaja Colony Latifabad # 08 (New)	Mekan (Shaheed Murad) colony
154/EB	Shokat dara	Village Wan Ki Wassi, UC Masso Burgari (New)	Mir buldi Village
511/EB	Qambar	Village Yousif Holio UC Bahram	Bangulzi Muhala
YAQOOB ABAD	Mian baba	Village Tando Hyder UC Tando Hyder (New)	Civil colony
MUJAHID COLONY	Gokdara	Village Azad Nagar UC Tando Hyder	Hazoor Bux Village

²³ Certain villages were dropped in Hyderabad and new villages were added. Two villages were also found to be in district Jamshoro, though originally thought to be in Hyderabad as they are on the border of the two districts.

1.4 Total resources allocated for the intervention:

Inputs required by grantee:

Intervention Cost	Amount Funded by UN Trust Fund (USD)
Activity Cost covered by UNTF	327,500
Human Resource and Management Cost	155,000
External Audit Cost to UN Women	17,500
SG own contribution	54,385
Total Cost	554,385

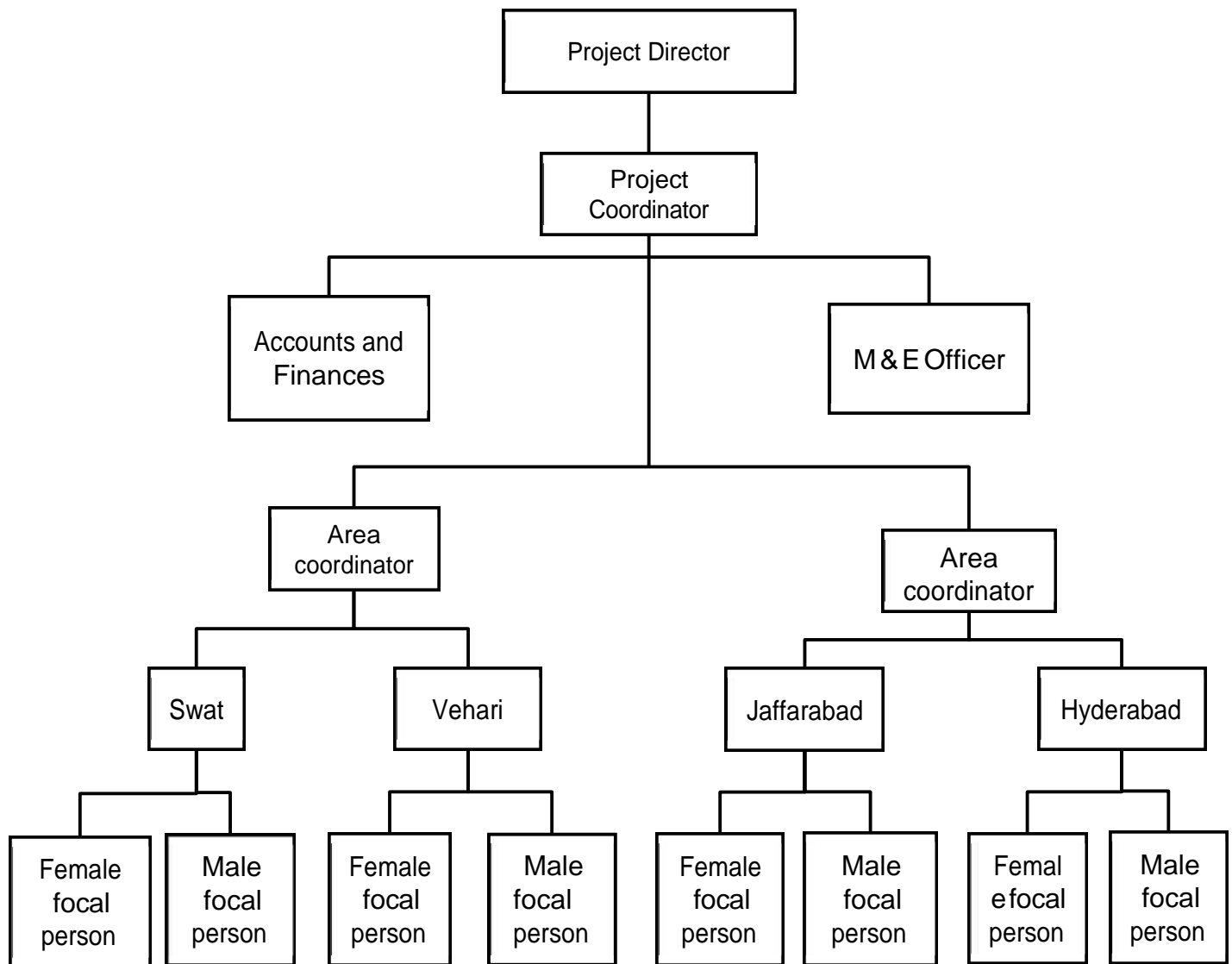
1.5 Key partners involved in the project, including the implementing partners and other key stakeholders

Shirkat Gah- Women's Resource Centre (SG) is the implementer of the Drivers of Change project funded by UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women and Girls. The project was implemented by SG office staff and a female and male person in each district. The focal persons in each district manage their areas Area Support Networks (ASNs) and female and male CAGs from the 10 villages are part of this network as spokespersons of their communities.

Key stakeholders of the project include:

- (1) Project Implementing team
- (2) Women and girls:
 - Members of Community Action Groups and Area Support Networks
 - Received Capacity building on leadership and PSL
 - Part of awareness campaigns esp. the Violence Free Family Campaign
 - Women and girls survivors of violence facilitated in the project
 - Received Financial Management Training
 - Were facilitated to obtain loans
 - Set-up stalls in the Bazaars as well as those who accessed the bazaar as a space
- (3) Men and boys
 - Members of the Community Action Groups and Area Support Networks
 - Received Capacity building on leadership and PSL
 - Part of awareness campaigns esp. the Violence Free Family Campaign
- (4) Duty Bearers
 - Members of Area Support Network
 - Received gender sensitization trainings
 - Part of the exposure visits and those that have conducted awareness sessions in the field
 - Duty bearers here include local government officials, marriage registrars, health officials including medico legal officers, lawyers, police and media personnel

Project Implementing Team (SG office staff and focal persons)



Community Action Groups (CAGs)

There are 40 Community Action Groups, one in each of the villages selected for the project. Each village has a female and male CAG with around 15 members in each group from 10 villages in each district. CAGs are linked to elected and executive duty bearers as well as private service providers such as the UC secretary, the police, marriage registrars and health practitioners who ensure a timely and adequate response at the UC and district level. CAGs are also linked to multi-stakeholder

district ASNs. The CAG members were given initial capacity building training on leadership and personal status laws (PSL). To be more inclusive, women who were not initially part of capacity building were added to the CAG if they showed initiative and were part of addressing cases of VAWG in their communities.

Area Support Networks (ASNs)

ASNs are officials in the communities that are in key positions to be making changes to benefit women. These networks are composed of public- private-sector service providers including medico-legal units, local lawyers, Union Council Secretary and marriage registrars, the government shelter homes of the Social Welfare Department and those belonging to the private sector, along with local police stations and media personnel, all of whom will facilitate state responses at the district level. Furthermore, active members of CAGs are also part of the ASN to ensure coherence and communication between the groups.

2. Purpose of the evaluation

2.1 Why the evaluation needs to be done

The Drivers of Change project is concluding in February 2020 and the purpose of the evaluation will be to assess the effectiveness, impact, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, and to identify key successes and lessons learnt of the project to feed into future interventions by SG to address GBV.

2.2 How the evaluation results will be used, by whom and when.

Relevant findings, lessons learnt, best practices and recommendations generated from this evaluation will be shared with key stakeholders of the project and will be used by SG (the implementing organization), UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (the donor) and other relevant stakeholders to guide and inform future projects design and implementation. The purpose of the evaluation is both to highlight the potential successes of the project but also to reflect on the challenges faced by the project during implementation. Project successes will also be shared with engaged beneficiaries to show how positive change is possible in their families and communities. Project lessons, particularly successful modalities piloted in the project such as the Violence Free Family Campaign and women led bazaars will be used to mobilize further funds for similar interventions.

2.3 What decisions will be taken after the evaluation is completed

The evaluation will be completed after project completion so the lessons learnt will be used to inform ongoing and future projects and strategies of the project. The project will generate lessons nationally as well as specific to the districts where the project was being run. The learning will feed into SG's strategic plan and if policy level needs are identified SG will lobby at various forums with national policy makers and legislatures.

3 Evaluation objectives and scope

3.1 Scope of Evaluation:

- **Timeframe:**
This evaluation will cover the project duration March 2017- February 2020.
- **Geographical Coverage:** All project sites: Vehari, Hyderabad, Jafferabad & Swat

- Target groups to be covered: This evaluation needs to cover the target primary and secondary beneficiaries as well as broader stakeholders.
- Key stakeholders:
 - Project implementing team,
 - Women and girls engaged in project interventions and activities
 - Received capacity building Leadership, PSL, FMT
 - Part of awareness campaign through awareness sessions, open-mics, theatres, VFF campaigns, exposure visits to key state institutions, charters of demand & policy dialogues
 - Women who received interest free loans, started own business and set up stalls in the bazaars
 - Men and boys
 - Received capacity building
 - Part of awareness campaign through awareness sessions, theatres & door to door VFF campaigns
 - Male and Female CAGs
 - Area Support Network
 - District duty bearers (Media personnel, teachers, local govt counsellors and officers, lady health workers, lawyers, health officials, police dept, doctors, health officials, social welfare officers, marriage registrars, NADRA officials) who were gender sensitized through the project.

3.2 Objectives of Evaluation: What are the main objectives that this evaluation must achieve?

To evaluate the impact of the Drivers of Change project in strengthening women and girls to better prevent and respond to VAWG in their families and communities. In particular:

- **To evaluate the entire project** (March 2017- February 2020), against the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and impact criteria, as well as the cross-cutting gender equality and human rights criteria (*defined below*);
- **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*).

4 Evaluation Questions

Evaluation Criteria	Mandatory Evaluation Question
Effectiveness <i>A measure of the extent to which a project attains its objectives / results (as set out in the project document and results</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how? 2. To what extent has this project positively changed the thinking, behaviour, and decision making of the women and/or girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project? Why? What are the key changes in the lived realities experienced by women and/or girls engaged in the project?

<i>framework) in accordance with the theory of change.</i>	<p>3. To what extent has this project positively changed the thinking & behaviour of the men and/or boys in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project?</p> <p>4. To what extent was the project successful in gender sensitizing and linking duty bearers with women and girls to address violence against women and girls in the district?</p> <p>5. To what extent did the capacity building sessions increase/enhance participant's knowledge and understanding of gender, their legal rights and services available for them in their districts? Did the trained participants pass on the knowledge they gained with the families and in their community?</p> <p>6. To what extent did the Violence Free Family Campaign address community needs? Did the community participate and take ownership of the campaign? Did the desired behaviour change in the community happen after the campaign?</p> <p>7. Was the project able to provide skills, linkages and platforms that increased women's livelihood options in their communities? Assess impact of financial management training, obtaining of interest free loans and bazaars set up during the course of the project? Did an increase in livelihood translate to increased decision-making in the home?</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>8. To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls? Were project strategies and activities relevant and appropriate to the needs of women and girls? Was the project able to adjust to any changes in context and needs of the primary beneficiaries during the project?</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 delivered cost effectively.</i>	<p>9. To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented? The evaluator will consider if activities were implemented on time, fidelity of implementation to planning (incl. budget) and whether activities were designed to make the best use of financial and human resources.</p>
Sustainability <i>Sustainability is concerned with measuring whether the benefits of a project are likely to continue after the project/funding ends.</i>	<p>10. To what extent will the achieved results be sustained, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level) after project end? Are achievements in protection and behaviour change likely to sustain after funding ends; what plans do stakeholders have to continue their work after the project ends; what services are available to support beneficiaries after the project ends?</p> <p>11. Did the women engaged in the project make sustained connections/networks/ friendships with other women, men & ASN members that will provide support in the future.</p> <p>12. Did women and girls obtain basic documentation i.e. birth certificates, ID cards and registered Nikha Nama's that allow them to access basic rights and services?</p> <p>13. To what extent will women engaged in the project be able to sustain the small business they have either set-up or strengthened using the skills and platforms provided by the project after project end.</p>
Impact <i>Assesses the changes that can be attributed to a particular project</i>	<p>14. 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>

<i>relating specifically to higher-level impact (both intended and unintended).</i>	<p>15. Are women and girls more aware of their rights? Are they aware of and have better access to available services?</p> <p>16. Are communities more aware of GBV and better responding to VAWG in their communities</p> <p>17. To what extent are survivors of GBV (Women and girls) reporting cases and accessing redressal mechanisms (both formal and informal)</p>
<p>Knowledge generation Assesses whether there are any promising practices that can be shared with other practitioners.</p>	<p>18. To what extent has the project generated new knowledge, identified promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners? Identify the project's potential for replication or scale up.</p>
<p>Gender Equality and Human Rights</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Key Questions: How responsive has the project implementation been gender and human rights issues emerging during the course of the project?</p> <p>Note: Evaluator must incorporate an assessment of human rights and gender responsiveness throughout the evaluation questions above; 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.</p>

5 Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation approach, process and methods should be tailored according to the evaluation objectives and characteristics of key stakeholders. Besides focusing on project outcomes and impact, it is also important to identify examples of good practices and give recommendations for the improvement of implemented activities. The evaluation approach and methods must be informed by feminist theory and approaches, be gender responsive, collect sex disaggregated data and must be tailored according to context and cultural sensitivities. The evaluator(s) should propose the evaluation design and methodology in their proposal. The evaluation process should include the following phases: developing evaluation design, primary and secondary data collection plan and method, field focus group discussions and interviews of key stakeholders the evaluation team will be expected to visit all four sites and visit at least 5 of the villages in each site. Evaluation methods should include: - (1) content analysis of the collected data, documents and literature (including data collected during the process of project implementation, such as Violence Free Family Verification results, Endline PRA report on communities' understanding of Violence Against Women, M&E reports, reports of follow-up meetings, progress and annual reports); (2)-field visits, focus groups and interviews with different groups of beneficiaries and stakeholders; & (3) case studies illustrating examples of good practice.

6 Evaluation Ethics

The evaluator/s 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 in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation'. 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/s must consider additional risks and need for parental consent;
- ☐ The evaluator/s must be trained 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 counselling support, for example)

Resources:

- [WHO, "Ethical and safety recommendations for intervention research on violence against women", \(2016\)](#)
- [WHO, "Ethical and safety 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](#)

** a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.*

7 Key deliverables of evaluators and timeframe

No.	Deliverable	Deadlines of Submission to UN Trust Fund M&E Team	Deadline
1	Evaluation Inception Report	This report should be submitted by the evaluator within 2-4 weeks of starting the assessment . The inception report needs to meet the minimum requirements and structure specified in this guideline for UN Trust Fund's review and approval.	By 27th of December 2019

2	Draft Evaluation Report	In accordance with the timeline agreed with the evaluator hired by the grantee, however it is recommended that the report is submitted between 2 to 4 weeks before the final evaluation is due . The Draft Report needs to meet the minimum requirements and structure specified in this guideline for UN Trust Fund's review and approval.	By 13th of March 2020
3	Final Evaluation Report	No later than 2 months after the project end date . The Final Report needs to meet the minimum requirements and structure specified in this guideline for UN Trust Fund's review and approval.	By 16th April 2020

8 Evaluation team composition and required competencies

8.1 Evaluation Team Composition and Roles and Responsibilities

The Evaluation team will be consisting of a lead evaluator with a team of at least 2-3 people assisting in data collection and analysis. Lead Evaluator will be responsible for undertaking the evaluation from start to finish and for managing the evaluation team under the supervision of evaluation task manager from the SG team for the data collection and analysis, as well as report drafting and finalization in English.

8.2 Required Competencies

Lead Evaluator

- Evaluation experience at least 6 years in conducting external evaluations, with mixed-methods evaluation skills and having flexibility in using non-traditional and innovative evaluation methods²⁴
- Expertise in gender and human-rights based approaches to evaluation and issues of violence against women and girls
- Experience with program design and theory of change, gender-responsive evaluation, participatory approaches and stakeholder engagement
- Specific evaluation experiences in the areas of ending violence against women and girls and ability to bring together a small team for the purpose of assisting with the evaluation.
- Experience in collecting and analysing quantitative and qualitative data as well as data visualization
- 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 for designing other projects.
- 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.
- Good communication skills and ability to communicate with various stakeholders and to express concisely and clearly ideas and concepts

²⁴ Number of years of experience can be flexible in cases where the pool of qualified national consultants is limited. Commissioning organizations may consider applications/proposals from recent graduates and young and emerging evaluators with core competencies in EVAW, research and evaluation.

- Regional/Country experience and knowledge: in-depth knowledge of Pakistan is required as well as sensitivity to the cultural differences between the provinces.
- Language proficiency: fluency in English and Urdu is mandatory; the field collection team will need to have a good command of local languages e.g. Pashto, Sindhi and Punjabi

9 Management Arrangement of the evaluation

SG will set up an Evaluation Management and stakeholder reference group to facilitate the External Evaluation team headed by the Lead Evaluator. The responsibilities for each defined below

Evaluation Management Group

Responsible for overseeing evaluation management, make key decisions and assure the deliverables are met by the consultant/evaluator

Executive Director: Farida Shaheed

Provides overall guidance for the external evaluation

Evaluation Task Manager: Shehrazade Piracha

Role of Evaluation Task manager:

The evaluation task manager in the grantee organization is responsible for managing:

- The evaluation consultant or team to ensure the key deliverables are produced to the standards expected: namely the inception report, draft and final evaluation report.
- Maintain regular, clear and open lines of communication with the evaluation consultant(s).
- Provide comments and quality assurance of deliverables, organizing relevant background information for the consultants, briefing the evaluators on the project and the purpose of the evaluation, facilitating connections with stakeholders, providing logistical support to the evaluators, etc.
- Issues can arise during the management of the evaluation for which the UN Trust Fund can provide advice.
- Evaluation Task manager works with the Executive Director, Project Director and Project Coordinator

Evaluation Stakeholder group

The Evaluation Stakeholder group is the entire project staff, selected beneficiaries members of the ASN and CAGs from each district and the UNTF Portfolio manager.

Group to:

- Act as a source of knowledge for the evaluation
- Assist in the collection of pertinent information and documentation
- Provide input on external evaluation ToRs, inception report and draft evaluation report
- Participate in the validation meeting of the final evaluation report
- Play a key role in disseminating the findings of the evaluation and in implementation of management response

External Evaluation Team

The team will be conducting the evaluation to assess the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, impact, and knowledge generation of the project. It will be responsible for undertaking the evaluation from start to finish including data collection and its analysis as well as report drafting and finalization in English. SG task manager will coordinate and supervise the evaluation team.

10 Timeline of the entire evaluation process

Stage of Evaluation	Key Task	Responsible	Number of working days required ²⁵	Timeframe
Inception stage	Briefings of evaluators to orient the evaluators	Evaluation Task Manager	10 working days	First week By the 20th of Dec 2019
	Desk review of key documents	Evaluator/s		First week By the 20th of Dec 2019
	Finalizing the evaluation design and methods	Evaluator/s		Second week By the 27th of Dec 2019
	Submit draft Inception report	Evaluator/s		Second week By the 29th of Dec 2019
	Review Inception Report and provide feedback	Evaluation Task Manager, Stakeholder Group and UNTF	5 working days	By the 3rd of Jan 2020
	Incorporating comments and revising the inception report	Evaluator/s	2 working days	By 7th Jan 2020
	Submitting final version of inception report	Evaluator/s		
	Final field plan	Evaluator/s		By 8th Jan 2020
	Review final Inception Report and approve	Evaluation Task Manager, Stakeholder Group and UNTF	5 working days	By 14th Jan 2020
Data collection and analysis stage	Field research planning	Evaluation Task Manager, Stakeholder Group and UNTF	5 working days	By 21st Jan 2020
	In-country technical mission for data collection (visits to the field, interviews, questionnaires, etc.)	Evaluator/s	Over 3 weeks (depending on travel)	Jan 22nd to Feb 12th 2020 Sharing back meeting around the 18th
Synthesis and reporting stage	Analysis and interpretation of findings	Evaluator/s	4 weeks	By the 13th of March 2020

	Preparing a first draft report	Evaluator/s		
	Review of the draft report with key stakeholders for quality assurance. (Validation Meeting)	Evaluation Task Manager, Stakeholder Group and UNTF	10 working days	By the 27th of March 2020
	Consolidate comments from all the groups and submit the consolidated comments to evaluation team	Evaluation Task Manger		
	Incorporating comments and preparing second draft evaluation report	Evaluation Team	5 working days	By the 3rd of April 2020
	Final review and approval of report	Evaluation Task Manager, Stakeholder Group and UNTF	5 working days	By the 10th of April 2020
	Final edits and submission of the final report	Evaluator/s	4 working days	By the 16th of April 2020

11 Budget ²⁶

1. Personnel	Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost	Total Cost
Team Lead	Working Days	40	20,000	800,000
Senior Researcher 1	Working Days	28	17,500	490,000
Senior Researcher 2	Working Days	28	17,500	490,000
Research Associate	Working Days	20	5,000	100,000
Field Staff (2 per District)	Working Days	30	5,000	150,000
Subtotal 1				2,030,000
2. Operating Costs	Days*People			
Travel Costs	Days	16*2	10,000	320,000
Lodging Costs		16*2	10,000	320,000
Subtotal 2				640,000

Total

2,670,000

12 Annexes

- List of key stakeholders/institutions to be consulted
 - ☐ This annex can also suggest project sites to be visited
- Documents to be consulted
 - ☐ Relevant national strategy documents
 - ☐ The project document and theory of change (proposal)
 - ☐ The Results and Resources Framework
 - ☐ Baseline Report
 - ☐ Any data collection tools, monitoring plans, indicators and collected data
 - ☐ Progress and annual reports of the project
 - ☐ Reports from previous evaluations of the project and/or the organization, if any.]
- Structure for the inception report
- Required structure before the final report

A.2 Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Question	Indicator	Data Source & Tools
Effectiveness	Q1. To what extent were the intended project goals, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how?	All Outcome Indicators All Output Indicators	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; baseline and end-line surveys (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q2. To what extent has this project positively changed the thinking, behaviour, and decision making of the women and/or girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project? Why?	All Outcome Indicators All Output Indicators	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q3. What are the key changes in the lived realities experienced by women and/or girls engaged in the project?	All Outcome Indicators All Output Indicators	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;

	Q4. To what extent has this project positively changed the thinking & behaviour of the men and/or boys in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project?	Outcome Indicators 1-2 Output Indicators 1.1-1.2 2.1-2.3	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q5. To what extent was the project successful in gender sensitizing and linking duty bearers with women and girls to address violence against women and girls in the district?	Outcome Indicators 1-2 Output Indicators 1.3, 2.1, 2.3	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q6. To what extent did the capacity building sessions increase/enhance participant's knowledge and understanding of gender, their legal rights and services available for them in their districts? Did the trained participants pass on the knowledge they gained with the families and in their community?	Outcome Indicators 1-2 Output Indicators 1.1-1.2 2.1-2.3	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q7. To what extent did the Violence Free Family Campaign address community needs? Did the community participate and take ownership of the campaign? Did the desired behaviour change in the community after the campaign?	Outcome Indicator 2 Output Indicator 2.2	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; (by SG), VFF Verification Survey, focus groups and interviews

			Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q8. Was the project able to provide skills, linkages and platforms that increased women's livelihood options in their communities? Assess impact of financial management training, obtaining of interest free loans and bazaars set up during the course of the project? Did an increase in livelihood translate to increased decision-making in the home?	Outcome Indicator 3 Output Indicators 3.1-3.2	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; (by SG), focus groups and interviews Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
Relevance	Q9. To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls? Were project strategies and activities relevant and appropriate to the needs of women and girls?	All Outcome Indicators All Output Indicators	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; baseline and end-line surveys (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q10. To what extent was the project design cognizant and respectful to local context and values? How was the same incorporated into the project design and what were the challenges and rewards of the approach adopted?	All Outcome Indicators All Output Indicators	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; baseline and end-line surveys (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;

	Q11. Is there a general feeling of ownership and local identity of the programme in the intervention areas?	All Outcome Indicators All Output Indicators	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; baseline and end-line surveys (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
Efficiency	Q12. To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?	All Outcome Indicators All Output Indicators	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; and interviews Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews with project team;
Coherence	Q13. To what extent did the project remain internally and externally coherent? Does the project exploit synergies and interlinkages with existing projects carried out by SG and complementarity and harmonization with interventions implemented by other actors?	--	Data Sources: Project documents; and interviews Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews with project team;
Impact	Q14. To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's	All Outcome Indicators All Output Indicators	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports;

	empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?		baseline and end-line surveys (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q15. Are women and girls more aware of their rights? Are they aware of and have better access to available services?	Outcome Indicators 1-2 Output Indicators 1.1-1.3 2.1-2.3	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q16. Are communities more aware of GBV and better responding to VAWG in their communities?	Outcome Indicators 1-2 Output Indicators 1.1-1.3 2.1-2.3	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q17. To what extent are survivors of GBV (Women and girls) reporting cases and accessing redressal mechanisms (both formal and informal)?	Outcome Indicators 1-2 Output Indicators 1.3, 2.3	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation;

			interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q18. What are the key contributing factors affecting the achievement and/or non-achievement of the intended outcomes?	All Outcome Indicators All Output Indicators	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; baseline and end-line surveys (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
Sustainability	Q19. To what extent will the achieved results be sustained, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level) after the project end?	All Outcome Indicators All Output Indicators	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; baseline and end-line surveys (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q20. Are achievements in protection and behaviour change likely to sustain after funding ends; what plans do stakeholders have to continue their work after the project ends?	Outcome Indicators 1-2 Output Indicators 1.1-1.3 2.1-2.3	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;

	Q21. What services are available to support beneficiaries after the project ends?	Outcome Indicators 1-2 Output Indicators 1.3, 2.3	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q22. Did the women engaged in the project make sustained connections/networks/friendships with other women, men & ASN members that will provide support in the future?	All Outcome Indicators All Output Indicators	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; baseline and end-line surveys (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q23. Did women and girls obtain basic documentation i.e. birth certificates, ID cards and registered Nikah Nama's that will allow them to access basic rights and services?	Outcome Indicator 2 Output Indicator 2.3	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q24. To what extent will women engaged in the project be able to sustain the small business they have either set-up or strengthened using the skills and platforms provided by the project after project end.	Outcome Indicator 3 Output Indicators 3.1-3.2	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; focus groups and interviews

			Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
Knowledge Generation	Q25. To what extent has the project generated knowledge with respect to VAW/G?	All Outcome Indicators All Output Indicators	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; baseline and end-line surveys (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
	Q26. What are the key lessons learned that can be shared on VAW/G?	All Outcome Indicators All Output Indicators	Data Sources: Project documents; Annual and Progress Reports; baseline and end-line surveys (by SG), focus groups and interviews/surveys Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews and FGDs with relevant stakeholders;
Human Rights & Gender Responsiveness	Q27. How responsive has the project implementation been to gender and human rights issues emerging during the course of the project?	All Outcome Indicators All Output Indicators	Data Sources: Project documents; and interviews Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews with project team

	Q28. To what extent did the intervention target the poor and vulnerable sub-groups within the target population?	All Outcome Indicators All Output Indicators	Data Sources: Project documents; and interviews Data Collection Methods: Analysis of documentation; interviews with project team
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A.3 Evaluation Questions as per OECD/DAC criterion

<u>Effectiveness</u>	<u>Questions</u>
<p><u>Definition:</u> 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. (as provided in the TOR)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent were the intended project goals, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how? 2. To what extent has this project positively changed the thinking, behaviour, and decision making of the women and/or girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project? How and Why? 3. What are the key changes in the lived realities experienced by women and/or girls engaged in the project? 4. To what extent has this project positively changed the thinking & behaviour of the men and/or boys in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project? 5. To what extent was the project successful in gender sensitizing and linking duty bearers with women and girls to address violence against women and girls in the district? 6. To what extent did the capacity building sessions increase/enhance participant's knowledge and understanding of gender, their legal rights and services available for them in their districts? Did the trained participants pass on the knowledge they gained with the families and in their community? 7. To what extent did the Violence Free Family Campaign address community needs? Did the community participate and take ownership of the campaign? Did the desired behaviour change in the community after the campaign? 8. Was the project able to provide skills, linkages and platforms that increased women's livelihood options in their communities? Assess impact of financial management training, obtaining of interest free loans and bazaars set up during the course of the project? Did an increase in livelihood translate to increased decision-making in the home?

<p><u>Note:</u> Based on the new and revised criteria proposed by OECD/DAC, effectiveness is revised as ‘the extent to which the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives, and its results, including any differential results across groups, project sites and time. By looking at differential results – distribution of results across different groups – it is intended that the evaluation also explore issues of equity and results for groups that have been marginalized, beyond the intended objectives of the project. Moreover, by looking at differential results in time, it is intended that the evaluation remains cognizant that the process of change is not linear and seeks to explore, where possible, when in time a particular change may have occurred. Finally, when drawing conclusions about overall effectiveness, the notion of relative importance will inform the significance of the achieved/not achieved/expected objectives and results of the project/intervention.</p>	
<p><u>Relevance</u></p> <p><u>Definition:</u> The extent to which the project is suited to the priorities and policies of the</p>	<p><u>Questions</u></p>

<p>target group and the context (as provided in the TOR)</p> <p><u>Note:</u> As per the new and revised criteria proposed by OECD/DAC, relevance is “the extent to which the intervention objectives and design respond to beneficiaries’ global, country, and partner/institution needs, policies, and priorities and continue to do so if circumstances change.” The revised criteria enables relevance to assess whether objectives and design of interventions are sensitive to contextual conditions, whether the intervention is designed to address relevant priorities/needs based on context, risk analysis etc and adds the term beneficiaries (defined as the individuals, groups, organizations, whether targeted or not, that benefit directly or indirectly, from the development interventions) to signify the role of affected people in deciding what is urgent/important or a need.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls? 2. Were project strategies and activities relevant and appropriate to the needs of women and girls? 3. Was the project able to adjust to any changes in context and needs of the primary beneficiaries during the project? 4. To what extent was the project design cognizant and respectful to local context and values? How was the same incorporated into the project design and what were the challenges and rewards of the approach adopted? <p><u>Narrative:</u> Based on the new and revised criteria proposed by OECD/DAC, an analysis of the design is included in the relevance to add a deeper layer of understanding. The review of the project documents highlights instances where the local context resulted in security concerns for the project staff. The local context, therefore, merits deeper introspection in terms of how it was embedded in the design of the project.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Is there a general feeling of ownership and local identity of the programme in the intervention areas? <p><u>Narrative:</u> It is important to understand if the project, during its 3-year period, was able to build significant local ownership, thereby becoming relevant to the local context and being accepted as a part of the established practices in the area.</p>
<p><u>Efficiency</u></p> <p><u>Definition:</u> Measures the outputs - qualitative and quantitative - in relation to the inputs. It is an economic term which refers to whether the project was delivered cost</p>	<p><u>Questions</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?

<p><i>effectively (as provided in the TOR).</i></p> <p><u>Note:</u> The revised criteria for efficiency assesses the most cost-effective way in comparison to feasible alternatives in the context – which allows for a cost-benefit analysis comparing the value of the intervention with pertinent counterfactuals. Moreover, timely delivery also includes a time-frame reasonably adjusted to the demands of the evolving context.</p>	
<p><u>Coherence</u></p> <p><u>Definition:</u> “The compatibility of the intervention with other interventions in a country, sector or institution” (as defined by the revised DAC/OECD criteria)</p> <p><u>Note:</u> This is a new criterion and was added with the view to understand the role of an intervention within a particular system, emphasize the importance of synergies and trade-offs and cross-government coordination and prevent duplication. Coherence includes both internal and external coherence. Internal coherence looks at synergies and interlinkages between the intervention subject to evaluation and other interventions carried out by the</p>	<p><u>Question</u></p> <p>1. To what extent did the project remain internally and externally coherent? Does the project exploit synergies and interlinkages with existing projects carried out by SG and complementarity and harmonization with interventions implemented by other actors?</p> <p><u>Narrative:</u> The revised DAC/OECD criteria posits coherence as an independent criterion for evaluation that looks at the role of the intervention in the broader system, where lack of coherence can result in duplicity of efforts and undermine the overall progress.</p>

<p>same institution/government, as well as consistency of the intervention with the relevant international norms and standards, as applicable to the institution. External coherence assesses consistency of an intervention with other actors interventions in the same context with a view to assess value added by the intervention to others through coordination, complementarity and harmonization.</p>	
<p><u>Impact</u></p> <p><u>Definition:</u> <i>Assesses the changes that can be attributed to a particular project relating specifically to higher-level impact (both intended and unintended), as defined in the TOR.</i></p> <p><u>Note:</u> The revised criteria explain impact as “the extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects.” This criterion, distinct from effectiveness which seeks more attributable results, looks at more transformative, longer term or broader effects of an intervention. The addition of higher-level is to reflect the importance of transformative change as a global priority within the 2030 Agenda. In addition, it</p>	<p><u>Questions</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women’s empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)? 2. Are women and girls more aware of their rights? Are they aware of and have better access to available services? 3. Are communities more aware of GBV and better responding to VAWG in their communities? 4. To what extent are survivors of GBV (Women and girls) reporting cases and accessing redressal mechanisms (both formal and informal)? 5. What are the key contributing factors affecting the achievement and/or non-achievement of the intended outcomes? <p><u>Narrative:</u> While it is important to document the achievement of outcomes or lack thereof, it is equally important to identify the factors that led to these outcomes. Only through these can important lessons be learnt regarding program design and implementation strategies.</p>

<p>is intended to identify 'indirect, secondary and potential consequences of an intervention... by examining holistic and enduring changes in systems or norms, potential effects on people's well-being, human rights, gender equality and the environment'.</p>	
<p><u>Sustainability</u></p> <p>D e f i n i t i o n: Concerned with measuring whether the benefits of a project are likely to continue after the project/funding ends (as provided in the TOR)</p> <p>Note: a sustainability assessment recognizes that there are various dimensions to sustainability including financial, economic, social, environmental as well as institutional capacities of the systems needed to sustain net benefits (taking into account on-going costs related to the intervention) of the intervention over time.</p>	<p><u>Questions</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent will the achieved results be sustained, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level) after the project end? 2. Are achievements in protection and behaviour change likely to sustain after funding ends; what plans do stakeholders have to continue their work after the project ends? 3. What services are available to support beneficiaries after the project ends? 4. Did the women engaged in the project make sustained connections/networks/friendships with other women, men & ASN members that will provide support in the future? 5. Did women and girls obtain basic documentation i.e. birth certificates, ID cards and registered Nikah Nama's that will allow them to access basic rights and services? 6. To what extent will women engaged in the project be able to sustain the small business they have either set-up or strengthened using the skills and platforms provided by the project after project end.
<p><u>Knowledge Generation</u></p> <p>Definition: Assesses whether there are any promising practices that can be shared with other practitioners (as provided in the TOR)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent has the project generated new knowledge, identified promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. What is the project's potential for scaling up or replicating in other parts of the country or at the national level? 3. What are the key lessons learned that can be shared on VAW/G?
<u>Gender Equality & Human Rights</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How responsive has the project implementation been to gender and human rights issues emerging during the course of the project? 2. To what extent did the intervention target the poor and vulnerable sub-groups within the target population?

A.4. Additional Details of External Evaluation Team

Senior Evaluation Team:

Name	Area of Expertise	Role in the Project	Experience (Years)
Fatima Yasmin Bokhari	GBV & Human Rights	Team Lead	7+
Rana Hamza Ijaz	Research & Evaluation	M&E Expert	7+
Sevim Saadat	GBV & Human Rights	Sector Expert	5+

Field Support Staff

Name	Area	Qualification	Role in the Project	Languages
Shaukat Ali	Swat	PhD Candidate	Male Enumerator/translator	English Urdu Pashto
Asma	Swat	MSc	Female Enumerator/translator	English Urdu Pashto
Azad Ali Soomro	Hyderabad	BCS	Enumerator/translator	English Urdu Sindhi
Qurat ul Ain	Hyderabad	Intermediate	Enumerator/translator	English Urdu Sindhi
Irfana	Jaffarabad	Intermediate	Enumerator/translator	English Urdu Sindhi
Seema	Jaffarabad	Intermediate	Enumerator/translator	English Urdu Sindhi
Waqar Hassan	Jaffarabad	M.Phil	Enumerator/translator	English Urdu Sindhi
Seher Aftab (Musawi Associate)	Vehari	LLB	Enumerator/translator	English Urdu Punjabi
Fatimah Waseem (Musawi Associate)	Vehari	BA	Enumerator/translator	English Urdu Punjabi
Ali Hanfeyah Bokhari (Musawi Associate)	Vehari	LLB	Enumerator/translator	English Urdu Punjabi

A.5. Additional methodology-related documentation

A.5.1. Consent Form

Interview/FGD Consent Form /را 9 نامہ

Respondent's Name: _____ نام

Role in the Project: _____ ہر اچھٹ م 9 کردار

District: _____ ضلع

Village: _____ وادی

Please Read and tick the following boxes. /برا 3 مہ 9 3 درج ذیل کو پڑھکر نشان لگائیں 9

1

I confirm that I have been informed about the aim of the Evaluation Study and have had the opportunity to ask questions.

1- م جھ۔ اس رپورٹ 3 مقصد 3 وار م ہر بنا اگیا /م جھ۔ سوال پوچھ م 1 موع ہر نر لیم کز اگیا 9 ☐

2

I agree to take part in the Study/interview.

2- م ہر اس م گوی م ہر حصہ لی م 3 ل م را 9 ہوں۔ ☐

3

I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time, without giving any reason.

3- م جھ۔ علم م کہ م ہر اس م گوی م ہر مکت رضا ارہ م اور م ہر ک ب ووت، بنا کو ل وچہ نر لیم ک م، اس 3 ال 9 و س کنا ☐

4

I agree to the interview being audio recorded. I know that the information I give is confidential and available only to the research team.

م ہر اجازت دینا/دے 9 ہوں کہ یہ ان یو ووز ارٹکر لیا جا 3- م جھ۔ علم م کہ نر لیم ک گ 9 م علومات رلدار لہ م اور پ ف اس ☐

5

I agree to the use of anonymised quotes in the Evaluation Report and/or the Project related publications and/or reports.

م ہر اجازت دینا/دے 9 ہوں کہ م یو نام ظا 9 م یو اس رپورٹ م ہر م یو نر لیم کرہ م علومات شامل کر 3 جا 3 م

6

I agree to the being photographed/video recorded for the Evaluation Report and/or the Project related publications and/or reports

م ہر اجازت دینا/دے 9 ہوں کہ م یو یو 9 اور وڈیو بنا ل جا س ک م اور 9 رپورٹ م ہر اس عمل ل جا س ک م ☐

Respondent's Signature /جواب دیندہ 3 دسخط

Signature

Date: /تاریخ

Interviewer's /ان یو ولی م و 3 دسخط

Date: /تاریخ

A.5.2. Guidelines for Enumerators, Interviewers and Moderators

Enumerators, who assisted the evaluation, were given a briefing session explaining their role, responsibility and the ethical guidelines that were to be complied with during the course of the evaluation. The briefing session was led by the senior evaluation team and took place on site, ahead of data collection exercise.

Enumerators were given the survey and other questionnaires to get acquainted with in advance. They were able to ask the senior team questions regarding conceptual clarity on the individual questions; this was particularly relevant to cases where the enumerators were supporting the senior team with translation – which was anticipated as their primary role in these sites. A discussion on conceptual clarity with the enumerators/field team was supplemented by a briefing session on how to conduct the questions in light of specific ethical protocols as well as guidelines to ensure gender-sensitivity.

The session included the following areas: Brief overview of project purpose and scope of evaluation and overview on existing international standards and guidelines on ethical considerations for researching violence against women. The session relied on experiences of senior evaluation team in the field and was supplemented by various excerpts from existing guides on researching violence and engaging with victims for researchers and interviewers.²⁷ The guidelines were contextualized to the specific evaluation stakeholders to be engaged with as well as the local context. The session also covered guidelines on a general code of conduct including guidelines on role (how to introduce yourself, explain the objectives of the study, and request the respondent's consent to be interviewed. Procedural aspects: Note the respondent's name, position, and job title; describe his or her duties; and enter the institution's name and location and the date of the interview.), on confidentiality and privacy, safety of participants, body language and tone. Mock interview exercises were conducted to ensure that enumerators/field staff could replicate the learning outcomes mentioned above.

Guidelines for Interviewer/Moderators

Welcome & Overview:

- Welcome the interviewee by introducing yourself and apprising the interviewee regarding the purpose of your visit. Use the following as an introductory note:

²⁷ Chapter 2, Ethical Considerations for Researching Violence Against Women - <https://www.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2017/violence-against-women-2017-03ws-researching-vawg-practical-guidance-researchers-WHO2005.pdf>; OHCHR, Manual on Human Rights Monitoring: Chapter 11: Interviewing at <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Chapter11-MHRM.pdf>; 'Successfully Investigating Sexual Assault Against Victims With Disabilities' at <https://www.evawintl.org/Library/DocumentLibraryHandler.ashx?id=76>; Additional guides: Domestic Violence Interview Guide (Form and Instructions) at <https://www.ncsc.org/~media/Files/PDF/Services%20and%20Experts/Areas%20of%20expertise/Children%20Families/Domestic-Violence-Interview-Guide-12232014.ashx>;

“Assalamo alaikum. My name is _____, I am representing an organization named Musawi, which has been tasked with evaluating the DoC Project implemented by SG for reducing VAWG in your communities.”

- Briefly explain the project to allow participants to recall
- Request the interviewee to briefly introduce herself/himself.

Consent & Confidentiality:

- Let the interviewee know that he/she is:
 - I. Free to choose not to participate in the interview
 - II. Free to leave at any time without any pressure
- Inform that the discussion and resulting data would remain confidential and will be reported anonymously unless explicit permission is sought to use names. Make sure you explain confidentiality to the interviewee and if the interviewee is a minor please ensure consent from a parent/legal guardian is present before continuing with the interview.
- Also inform the participant that the data collected will be shared only with the UNTF and SG.
- Seek verbal consent for their participation and also for recording the discussion.

Safety and comfort

- **Safety**: Ask all participants if there any risks associated to them for being part of this discussion or for any responses they may give.
- **Comfort**: State and acknowledge that some of the topics discussed may be personal and difficult to talk about. Remind participants that they are not obligated to answer any question or talk about anything they are not comfortable with but provide support and reiterate that many women have found it useful to have the opportunity to talk.
- **Reiterate** to all participants that they could end the interview at any time or skip any question they did not want to answer.
- **Make special note of any differently-abled participants and other vulnerable individuals**
- **Make special note of survivors of violence**: Please take precaution when interviewing survivors of violence. Survivors may suffer from PTSD and may have difficulty in clearly stating facts and information even if it is about the reporting of the violence and not the actual violence itself.

Purpose and Scope of Evaluation

- Reiterate the scope of the project:

- I. Women, girls and men in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat are strengthened with knowledge about VAWG related laws and policies and know-how to access these and redressal mechanisms/institutions by February 2020.
 - II. Communities in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, are empowered and better able to advocate against gender-based violence by February 2020.
 - III. At the household level, women in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat have greater autonomy in household decision making, by February 2020.
- Briefly Explain the following terms in simplified form and fully explain the purpose of the questions: Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability, Coherence, Impact, Knowledge Generation, Gender Equality & Human Rights
 - Clarify anything that might be unclear in the interview
 - Emphasize that participants should not hesitate to ask for the questions to be repeated or explained in more detail.
 - Retain a calm, neutral and a supportive tone throughout the questioning.
 - Try as much as possible not to interrupt the participant response.

A.6 Data Collection Tools:

A.6.1. CAG – Quantitative Survey

Purpose and Profile

The purpose of this questionnaire is to look at the perception of the members of the Community Action Groups regarding their experience as a CAG member, the perception of the community, perceived changes regarding change in behaviors and practices and the sustainability of the CAGS post project completion. The survey would be administered to 6 male and 6 female CAG members from each of the selected villages (approx. 40% of the total CAG population in each village)

	Demographic information	
1.	Name نام	
2.	District ضلع	
3.	Village وں	
4.	Union Council قونسل کوئٹہ	
5.	City شہر	
6.	Gender1 جنس	Male مرد Female عورت Transgender: دائر:
7.	Age عمر	
8.	What is the highest level of education you have received? ت علیم	
9.	Employment Status ہلاشہ	Student طالب علم Employed ملازمت ہلاشہ Self Employed ذات روڈار Unemployed 3 روڈار Other دائر:

10.	Employment Sector ملازمت شعبہ	Government حکومتی Business Private NGO Other	اروہار پرلینٹ این سی او دنگر
11.	Household income ماہانہ آمدنی	None 0 - 20,000 20,000 – 40,000 50,000 and above	صفر صفر 3 ۰۰۰،۰۰۲ 3 ۰۰۰،۰۰۲ ۰۰۰،۰۰۴ 3 ۰۰۰،۰۰۵ زائد
	Introduction - formation, role and responsibilities and impact of the work of CAGs	This section includes CAG members' perceptions regarding the duration of their engagement, process of how the CAGs were formed, and an understanding of their role and responsibilities as CAG members. This section also includes questions to gauge member insights on how the family and community perceived the CAG and its members.	
12.	Are you a member of the Community Action Group of the Drivers of Change Project? کیا آپ %مکتبہ 3 پراجیکٹ ڈرائیورز آف چینج 3 ممبرن سی ایشن گروپ 3 م.م. سی؟	Yes No	ہاں نہیں
13.	Since how long have you been a member of the CAG? م.م. سی کی کتنا عرصہ ہو گیا؟ آپ کو CAG	Less than a year One year Two years Three Years Other	سال 3 ایک سال دو سال تین سال دنگر
14.	How did you become a CAG member? What was the process?	I volunteered to become a member I was selected to become a member by SG 3	م.م. سی میں 3 لیا گیا 3 م.م. سی %مکتبہ 3 م.م. سی

	<p>م ج ه. علاق 3 لوگوں</p> <p>م ی بن 'م' اط 3 قہء</p> <p>CAG 'ارکزا' تھا؟</p>	<p>I was nominated by members of the community</p> <p>3 نام زد کیا</p> <p>Other</p> <p>دائر</p>
15.	<p>Initially, how did your family respond to you becoming a CAG member?</p> <p>ابتداء م ہ آپ 3</p> <p>گھر والوں 'آپ 3</p> <p>م ی بن 'م' پر کیا</p> <p>رد عمل تھا؟</p>	<p>My family supported my participation in CAGs</p> <p>م ی ہ ہر س اہ دزا</p> <p>My family had no opinion on my participation in CAGs</p> <p>گھر والوں (اس م م کو</p> <p>را 3 نہ</p> <p>My family discouraged my participation in CAG</p> <p>گھر والوں 3 م ی گروپ م ہ شمولیت (م خالفت</p>
16.	<p>Has the perception of your family regarding your involvement as a CAG member changed over time?</p> <p>کڑاؤیت 3</p> <p>س اہ</p> <p>آپ (شمولیت م</p> <p>ہ آپ 3</p> <p>س</p> <p>گھر والوں (را 3</p> <p>نہ دال سو؟</p> <p>Please select all that apply</p> <p>{م م معلقہ</p> <p>جواوات پر شان</p> <p>{ل س ا ہ</p>	<p>The perception remains the same</p> <p>نہ دال نہ ہ سو</p> <p>My family supports my involvement in CAG</p> <p>م ی گھر و لا اب م ی گروپ (اروائوں م ہ % مکت پر حوصلہ انزا کی کر 3 ہ</p> <p>My family remains uncomfortable with my involvement in CAG</p> <p>م ی گھر و لا اب م ی گروپ م ہ شمولیت 3 خوش نہ ہ ہ</p> <p>My family understands the importance of the work CAGs do.</p> <p>م ی گھر و لا گروپ (م کو م ج ہ م ہ</p>
17.	<p>Initially how did your local community respond to the formation of CAGs in your area?</p> <p>ہ م ہ آپ CAG</p> <p>3 علاق 3 لوگوں</p> <p>آش کیا ہر کیا</p> <p>رد عمل تھا؟</p>	<p>The local community welcomed the formation of CAG</p> <p>علاق 3 لوگوں 3 ان (آش کیا 'ا' خ م قدم کیا</p> <p>The local community was unaware of/unaffected by the formation of CAG</p> <p>علاق 3 لوگان گروہوں (آش کیا 3 آسہ نہ ہ</p> <p>The local community was skeptical of the formation of CAG</p> <p>علاق 3 لوگوں کو م ان گروہوں 3 س م ہ حفظات نہ</p> <p>Some members of the community welcomed CAGs while others were skeptical</p> <p>علاق 3 لوگوں 'ا' رد عمل م لا جلا نہ</p>

		Theatre Performance on Issues related to VAWG Theatre on VAWG
22.	Which of the following activities did you find most useful? آپ کو جن درجہ ذیل مہم 3 کون سی مہم 3 سب سے زیادہ آرام دہ معلوم ہو گی؟	Training and awareness sessions تربیت اور آگاہی سیشن Exposure visits to the government and other departments حکومت اور دیگر محکمہ 3 مہم 3 معلوم ہونے والے دورے Meetings with government and private officials حکومت اور نجی ملازمین کے ساتھ ملاقاتیں Meetings with survivors of violence آتشزدہ 3 بچہ 3 والوں 3 ملاقاتیں Providing advice to women and girls on their rights خواتین اور لڑکیوں کو ان کے حقوق 3 متعلقہ مشورہ 3 فراہم کرنا
23.	As a CAG member, what sort of assistance have you provided to members of the community till now? میں (y) کی حیثیت سے 3 آپ اب تک علاقہ 3 لوگوں کو کس طرح 3 مدد کر رہے ہیں؟ Please select all that apply {میں تمام متعلقہ چیزوں پر نشان لگائیں}	Documentation of women and girls (birth registration/CNIC) خواتین اور لڑکیوں (پیدائش اور شناختی کارڈ) کے رجسٹریشن Assisting survivors of violence آتشزدہ 3 مدد کرنا Connecting individuals with Duty Bearers or relevant officials علاقہ 3 افراد 3 متعلقہ عہدیداران 3 رابطہ قائم کرنا Spreading awareness on the rights of women and girls amongst male members of the community علاقہ 3 مردوں میں خواتین اور لڑکیوں کے حقوق 3 بار 3 بار آگاہی پھیلانا Assisting female members of the community in gaining economic independence خواتین کے لیے معاشی آزادی 3 حاصل کرنے میں مدد کرنا Sharing information about services and redressal mechanisms with women from the community {خواتین کو آتشزدہ 3 متعلقہ اذیت 3 طے کرنے اور متعلقہ سہولیات 3 فراہم کرنے کے بارے میں معلومات 3 فراہم کرنا Assisted women in learning about their rights in the marriage certificate نہایت زامہ میں خواتین کو ان کے حقوق 3 بار 3 بار جاننے میں مدد کرنا Other دیگر
24.	As CAG Members, did you effectively pass on your knowledge gained during the course of the project to other members of your community? کتاب 3 اب 3 علاقہ 3 دیگر افراد کو پروجیکٹ 3 دوران حاصل کردہ علم 3	Yes ہاں No نہیں

	کیو مؤثر طرز 39 منقول کیا؟		
25.	Did CAGs interact frequently with ASNs? کیا آپ 3 گروپ 3 م. y. ان ایڈا س پورٹ زلاٹورک 3 آسٹریل 3 مل 3 ھ۔؟	Yes ہاں No نہیں	
26.	Did CAGs develop synergies with other projects and actors (outside of DoC) to combat VAWG in the area? کیا آپ 3 طور اس گروپ 3 م. y. اپ 3 3 خوک 3 اور 3 3 چوں کر آشد 3 3 خلاف، ام کر 3 و 3 دیگر پروجیکٹس 3 ی 3 اری 3 اداروں/این 3 3 س 3 آ 3 3	Yes ہاں No نہیں	
27.	Are you aware of any other projects or actors in your area (outside of DoC) who are also working to reduce VAWG? کیا آپ اپ 3 علاقہ 3 خوک 3 اور 3 چوں کر آشد 3 3 خلاف، ام کر 3 و 3 دیگر پروجیکٹس 3 ی 3 اری اداروں 3 واقف 3	Yes ہاں No نہیں	
28.	Which of the following	Girls under the age of 18 م 3 عمر 3 لڑکیاں	3 سال 3^

	benefited from CAG activities? ہیچ چیز ذیل میں نہیں اس ڈی او سی پراجیکٹ، اہداف کون انفرادی ہے؟ Please select all that apply {تمام متعلقہ جو اوقات پر مشان لسانہ ہے}	Victims of Violence آشدہ 3 متاثرین Women from poor households گھریلوں (خواتین) Women from minority groups و (خواتین) All women and girls were targeted indiscriminately خواتین اور لڑکیوں کو بلا تفریق شامل کیا گیا ہے	خواتین اور بچوں 3 خلاف غائب اولیوں 3 متعلق رکھنے
29.	Do you think CAGs have been inclusive to the needs of poor and minority groups during their activities? کیا آپ کو CAG نے میں 3 دوران غائب اور ولیدہ گروپوں وزارت کو مد نظر رکھے ہیں؟	Yes ہاں No نہیں	
30.	Before this project how did you perceive VAWG? اس پراجیکٹ 3 آپ خواتین اور بچوں 3 خلاف آشدہ کو کس نظر 3 دیکھ رہے ہیں؟	VAWG is a common occurrence مردہ واقعہ VAWG is a myth خواتین اور بچوں 3 خلاف آشدہ میں ہی حقیقت نہیں ہے VAWG is not a very big problem خواتین اور بچوں 3 خلاف آشدہ کو بہت بڑا مسئلہ نہیں ہے VAWG is a part of our culture خواتین اور بچوں 3 خلاف آشدہ میں ہماری ثقافت کا ایک حصہ ہے I was not aware that there are different forms of violence میں کو علم نہ تھا کہ آشدہ (مختلف قسم کے خواتین اور بچوں 3 خلاف آشدہ) میں	خواتین اور بچوں 3 خلاف آشدہ روز خواتین اور بچوں 3 خلاف آشدہ خواتین اور بچوں 3 خلاف آشدہ کو خواتین اور بچوں 3 خلاف آشدہ میں ہماری ثقافت کا ایک حصہ ہے خواتین اور بچوں 3 خلاف آشدہ میں
31.	Do you feel this perception has changed over time? آپ 3 خیال میں آپ (بہ راۓ وقت 3 ساکھ تبدیل ہو گیا ہے؟	Yes ہاں No نہیں	
32.	In your opinion, which types of violence are	Physical violence فیزیکی آشدہ	جسما

36.	As a member of CAG, did you	Yes ہاں
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	<p>receive any training on leadership, communication skills, gender-sensitization, etc.?</p> <p>کینگ 3 مم (y) حیثیت 3، کزا آپ کوشات چیت م مہارت خولہ 3 % مم م کردارہ اورلس 3 معلق امور پر نڈنگ/نڈلات دی گ نڈ؟</p>	<p>No نہ</p>
37.	<p>Did you attend any awareness raising sessions throughout the project?</p> <p>اکیا آپ 3 ہور پروجیکٹ 3 دور کس سیشن/بلٹھک % مم مکت؟</p>	<p>Yes ہاں</p> <p>No نہ</p>
38.	<p>If yes, how often were these sessions conducted?</p> <p>اگر ہاں، تو یہ سیشن کت 3 سلسل منعقد ک 3 گ 3؟</p>	<p>Every month ہر مہینہ</p> <p>Every three months ہر 3 ماہ</p> <p>Once a year سال م 3 ایک</p> <p>Twice a year سال م 3 دو</p> <p>At the start of every year ہر سال 3 آغاز پر</p> <p>Other (what you consider sufficient) دیگر :</p>
39.	<p>What sessions did you attend under this project?</p> <p>پروجیکٹ م 3 کس سیشن آپ % مم مکت؟</p> <p>Please select all that apply</p>	<p>Roles and Responsibilities of CAG کینگ اکردار اور ذمہ داراں</p> <p>Communication Skills مہارت</p> <p>Awareness of reproductive rights and health laws for women and girls اور لڑکیوں 3 ل 3 نولندی حقوق اور صحت 3 حقوق 'م عمری مہ شادی' Early-age marriage law قانون</p> <p>Role of Gender in determining societal roles % مم م کردار 3 ناع 3 م 3 جیس 1 کردار</p>

	<p>{نم ام من علقه جواوات پریشان لسانہ}</p>	<p>Acid & burn crime law 33 جلا 33 ج ریم 3 خلاف قانون</p> <p>Divorce laws 3 طلاق</p> <p>Theatre performance on awareness of VAWG</p> <p>اور لڑکیوں 3 خلاف آشد 3 آس اع 3 ل 3 من عقد نہی</p> <p>Rights of women in marriage certificate/nikah-nama 3 حق</p> <p>Access to justice and relief for victims of VAWG</p> <p>اور لڑکیوں 3 خلاف آشد 3 مائت 3 ل 3 انصاف نک رسا 3</p> <p>Other دیگر</p>
40.	<p>Do you feel these sessions were useful/helpful to you as a CAG member?</p> <p>آپ 3 خال م 3 طور کاک م م. 3 سلاشن آپ 3 ل 3 ناپده مند نه؟</p>	<p>Yes ہاں</p> <p>No نہ 3</p>
41.	<p>Did you find the frequency of these sessions to be adequate?</p> <p>آپ 3 خال م 3 من عقد ل 3 ج 3 ان ولاسلاشن (ععداد ا 3 3 3</p>	<p>Yes ہاں</p> <p>No نہ 3</p>
42.	<p>Based on your previous experience in this kind of volunteering activity, how often should you receive training?</p> <p>آپ 3 را 3 م 3 اس ط 3 ح 3 موضوعات ہر آپ کوک 3 3 3 3 چا 3 3</p>	<p>Every three months 3 3 3 ماہ</p> <p>Twice a year 3 3 دو سال</p> <p>At the start of every year 3 3 آغاز</p> <p>Other دیگر</p>
43.	<p>Do you think there are other topics that</p>	<p>Yes ہاں</p> <p>No نہ 3</p>

	<p>should have been covered in the trainings/session?</p> <p>کیا آپ کو لگتا ہے کہ اور بہتر موضوعات پر جن 'نقذات' / سلاشن م ہوا احاطہ کرنا چاہیے؟</p>	
	<p>Sustainability</p>	<p>This section includes questions regarding the sustainability of CAGs post the completion of the DoC Project</p>
44.	<p>Will CAGSs remain functional after the end of the project?</p> <p>کیا آپ 3 خزاں م ہوا اس پراجیکٹ 3 اختتام 3 بعد بہرہ 'م ہونے' انکشن گروپ فعال رہے گی؟</p>	<p>Yes ہاں</p> <p>No نہیں</p>
45.	<p>Please indicate which of the following will be a challenge for sustainability of CAGs upon completion of this project</p> <p>3 وجہ ذیل م ہوا 3 کون سی مشاٹ ہونے گی؟</p> <p>انکشن گروپ کو سامنا کرنا پڑے گا؟</p> <p>(choose multiple options if applicable)</p> <p>{نہام مناعلقہ جواوات' انخواب ک3اں}</p>	<p>Low motivation of CAG Members دلچسپی م ہوا 9</p> <p>Lack of administrative support معاونت' نقذان</p> <p>Lack of financial resources م\$ و سائل' نقذان</p> <p>Lack of knowledge support in the form of trainings and capacity building provided by SG م\$ و سائل' نقذات اور نقذات' نقذان</p> <p>Difficulty in maintaining a network with the government duty bearers عہددارن 3 ساٹھ رواط قائم رکھ م ہوا دشواری</p> <p>گروپ مم. (ان)</p> <p>انطای عمور</p> <p>م\$ و سائل' نقذان</p> <p>م\$ و سائل' نقذات اور نقذات' نقذان</p> <p>عہددارن 3 ساٹھ رواط قائم رکھ م ہوا دشواری</p>

46.	<p>Please indicate recommendations you have to ensure sustainability of the CAG after the project ends.</p> <p>ول 3 مهڙا ڇي، مٿي ڇا اڻڪشن ڪروپ ڪو نعال رڪھ 3 ل ڇا اڻ ڇي، ڇا ڇا ڇا</p>	

A.6.2. Focus Group Discussion for Community Action Groups (CAGs)

Purpose

To identify the increase in knowledge and understanding of women rights in each community under this project and to assess whether this led to more availability and accessibility of services for survivors of VAWG. To assess any changes in perception and behaviour of men and women towards VAWG.

Profile of Participants

The CAG focus group discussion will include 8-10 female members of CAGs and 8-10 male members of CAGs set up under the DoC Project. CAG members will be selected from the sample villages within each district, but will be different from the ones selected for the surveys, in order to allow for greater representation within the selected sample.

There will be two separate discussions: 1 with female members and 1 with male members.

Introduction

1. Please tell us about Community Action Groups (CAGs) in your area. What is the purpose, of the CAG in your district? How did you become a member?
2. What is your role/function as a member of the CAG? How does the group work in your area?
3. Do you feel the training you have received has helped you in fulfilling this role? Is there anything else that you think would have been useful in strengthening your role?
4. What is the situation regarding VAWG in your area? What are the key factors that affect VAWG in your area?

Broader Questions

1. In your opinion, how has your understanding/perception of VAWG changed/developed based on your experience as a member of the CAG, in this project? (Probe: what is violence, awareness of rights of women, what type of violence issues have you dealt with, any changes in your personal life/attitude towards women/girls at home, etc.) probe would be: if yes then how, why, when, etc.
2. How has becoming a member of CAG made you better equipped to assist and support survivors of VAWG in your community? (Probe: what sort of assistance have you provided, have you helped increase documentation for women, connected to ASN or Duty bearers, aware of service providers like women protection cell/police/marriage registrar, social action plan, etc.)
3. Have you been involved in the preparation and execution of any Social Action Plans (SAPs)? What were these SAPs? What was your role in developing and implementing these SAPs? What was your experience? (Probe: perceived preparedness, understanding of SAPs, successful examples of working together and community ownership of issues, and make note of any challenges and recommendations)
4. In your opinion, what types of trainings/sessions have been most useful for you as a member of the CAG? (Probe: awareness-raising sessions, communication skills, sessions on legal rights of women and availability of services, etc.)
5. What problems/challenges have you encountered during the project as a member of the CAG? (Probe resistance from family, community as well as other challenges)
6. What changes have you seen as a CAG member in the attitude, behavior and perception of your community towards the CAGs? (Probe: Has there been a change in the way your family and

community thinks about CAGs? Are CAGs seen as accessible and responsive? What sort of individuals reach out to CAGs, what about ethnic/religious minorities, are CAG members sensitive to women/girl survivors, are CAGs seen as friends of the community, etc.)

7. What changes have you seen as a CAG member in the thinking and behavior of the community on VAWG? Probe change of thinking and attitude in your family, community (including survivors of violence from your community) and also personal change in your thinking on issues of VAWG? (Probe: willingness to report violence, understanding of basic rights, etc.)
8. In your opinion, what has been the most significant change for the women, girls, and other members of your community as a result of this project?
9. Do you have any recommendations on how CAGs can be improved in the future? Probe: how community involvement can be improved, what can be done to improve your existing work and efforts, lessons learnt, how to overcome challenges faced, new ideas and suggestions etc.
10. In your opinion, have the CAGs been adequately connected with other actors (government officials/offices, community, NGOs, etc.) in the area to ensure sustainability in the future?
11. Is there anything that we have missed in the discussion that you would like to share with us or expand upon?

A.6.3. Focus Group Discussion for Area-Support Networks (ASN)

Purpose:

- To identify the change in perception, understanding and behaviour of ASN/Duty Bearers and the community around them towards VAWG and to what extent the DoC Project contributes to strengthening linkages between the individuals and the relevant state and non-state actors in prevention and protection for women from violence.
- To Identify lessons learned for future activities and to what extent the project was able to develop sustainable activities.

Profile of Participants

This combined discussion will comprise 10-12 male and female members of ASNs including Duty Bearers. The discussion will necessarily have at least 50% representation of women members and include 4-5 duty bearers.

Introduction

1. Can you briefly tell us about yourself? (Probe: name, position, duration of employment, type of work, etc.)
2. What is the situation regarding VAWG in your area? What are the key factors that affect VAWG in your area?
3. What is your understanding of VAWG? What is your role as a member of the ASN under this project? How did you become a member of the ASN? Please describe the purpose of the ASN as well.

Broader Questions:

1. Are you familiar with the Drivers of Change project? Can you please describe your role and experience under this project? How has the project prioritized increasing knowledge and understanding on VAWG in your work/area? (Probe: linkages with CAGs, Victims referral, awareness sessions)
2. In your opinion, has your involvement in the project changed your thinking and understanding of VAWG? (Probe: change in attitude towards wife/children, understanding of different types of violence, change in understanding of cultural practices that are against women, etc.)
3. Do you feel trainings/sessions have had an impact in sensitizing ASN/Duty Bearers to VAWG and reducing the gap between the state officials and citizens in your area? (Probe: increase in reporting/referral of issues, increased trust in state institutions, response of state institutions, etc.)
4. In your opinion, how have you contributed to reducing/ending VAWG under this project? (Probe: change in attitude/behavior with family, awareness-raising of women rights in the work or community, assisting/facilitating survivors of violence, etc.)
5. Do you believe that there is a broader change in terms of reduction in VAWG?
6. Have you faced any challenges in your work during the project? (Probe: backlash/resistance from the family, community, discomfort/unfamiliarity with particular issues, lack of cooperation of individuals or other networks/individuals due to informal nature of CAGs, etc.)
7. How did you cope with these and what are some of the lessons learnt for the future? (Probe experience and seek insights and recommendations on how these networks can be strengthened and supported etc.)?

8. In your opinion, what has been the most significant change for the women, girls, and other members of your community as a result of this project?
9. How will the ASN remain functional after the project ends?
10. Is there anything that we have missed in the discussion that you would like to share with us or expand upon?

A.6.4. Focus Group Discussion for participants of Financial Management Training/Set up Stalls for women-bazaars

Purpose:

- To identify the attitudinal changes towards traditional gender roles in the household and to what extent women are more confident about their participation in household decision-making.
- To identify successes and challenges of the project activities related to economic empowerment of women and whether the activities led to an overall shift in reducing VAWG. Obtain recommendations for future engagement in financial empowerment of women.
- To identify whether sustainable structures were set up under the project activities.

Profile of Participants

This activity requires 8-10 female members who received the Financial Management Training and set up stalls at the women bazaars.

Introduction

1. Please share details about any experience that you had in financial management prior to the training organized by Shirkat Gah. Were you operating a business prior to the training? Were you part of a business or working part time prior to the training?
2. Why did you want to attend the financial management training organized by Shirkat Gah? What specific skills or tools were you hoping to gain from this training?

Broader Questions:

1. In your opinion, is economic violence and lack of financial independence a relevant issue for you and other women in your area?
2. Do you feel the financial management training was useful for you? (Probe: adequacy of trainings, successful aspects of the training, increased confidence in expense management, financial independence and role in decision-making, better prepared for running a business, assisted in obtaining loans, etc.)
3. Do you believe that the FMTs have contributed to more economic empowerment of women? Does it also lead to a greater role in decision making at household level? Have you had any opportunities to share your new knowledge / skills with other women and men from your community? (Please detail any specific examples, results, etc)
4. How useful do you feel the women-bazaar has been for you and the women in your area? Has it contributed to more economic empowerment of women? Has it led to a greater role in decision-making at household level? Have you had any opportunities to share your any knowledge / skills with other women and men from your community? (Please detail any specific examples, results, etc)
5. How has the behaviour of others (men, family and community members) changed towards you before and after these activities? (Probe: any backlash, positive change in behaviour, increased role in decision-making, etc.)
6. Do you think the community will be able to set up the bazaar without the support of Shirkat Gah in the future? (Probe: were community members involved in the set-up of the women bazaar, is the concept accepted in the community, was there any resentment/backlash towards the activity, are there other networks/Duty Bearers involved to help in the future?)

7. In your opinion, what has been the most significant change for the women, girls, and other members of your community as a result of this project?
8. What would you suggest as some of the key lessons learnt for future projects to be more effective?
9. Is there anything that we have missed in the discussion that you would like to share with us or expand upon?

A.6.5. Focus Group Discussion for participants from the Violence Free Family (VFF) Campaign

Purpose:

To assess whether there has been a change in beliefs, attitudes and practices of the local community regarding VAWG and impact of various elements of VFF campaign and their relevance to the local context. Also, to examine if the VFF resulted in changes at the household level as well as a collective change at the community level.

Profile of Participants

This discussion will include 10-12 males who have pledged to VFF and taken part in various activities under VFF and 10-12 Women who were part of the open mic night, theatre and other activities part of the VFF – also include women part of the same household who pledged to VFF.

Introduction

1. Please describe your role as part of the Violence Free Family Campaign? (Probe: what activities were you part of?, pledge to VFF, why did you join, etc.)
2. What is the perception of violence in your area/community? What do you think are the common factors that cause or contribute to VAW/G?
3. Would you say VAWG was an important issue in your household/area prior to this project?

Broader Questions:

1. How do you think has the VFF Campaign changed your perception of VAWG and gender roles in the your community? (Probe: awareness of different forms of violence, role of women in households, importance of birth and identity registration etc.)
2. What was the response of the community in general to the VFF campaign and its different activities? How was your participation in the campaign perceived?
3. Has there been a change in the way the community perceives VAWG? Which activities made a strong impact?
4. Has the VFF campaign resulted in a change in your thinking, attitude and perception at an individual level? (Probe: increased birth, early age marriages, forced marriage and ID registration, reduction in different types of VAWG, Increased reporting of VAWG etc. increase in girls' enrollment in schools)
5. Has there been a change in thinking, attitude and perception of your family and the community on VAWG? (Probe: increased birth, early age marriages, forced marriage and ID registration, reduction in different types of VAWG, Increased reporting of VAWG etc. increase in girls' enrollment in schools)
6. Has a reduction in VAWG taken place in your area? Why do you think has this reduction taken place?
7. Which of the VFF campaign activities do you think would continue even after the end of the project?
8. What are the challenges that still remain? How will VFF pledge holders contribute to solving them post project completion? And what lessons can be learnt for new projects in the future?
9. Is there anything that we have missed in the discussion that you would like to share with us or expand upon?

A.6.6. Interview of participants who received loans (only for Vehari)

Purpose:

To assess the role of the training and support in generating business opportunities for women and the subsequent impact of the loans on economic empowerment of women, its role in improving their status in the household, both decision-making and reduction in VAWG.

Profile of Participants: The interviewees will be 3-5 women, from district Vehari, who received loans from Akhuwat under the DoC Project.

Introduction

1. Please describe your experience if any in relation to financial management/ running a business prior to the project.

Broader Questions:

1. What is your opinion on the loan facilitation activity under the Drivers of Change project? How was this activity relevant to women in your area?
2. Did you receive any loan? Who told you about it?
3. Can you describe the process to obtain a loan under the project and how useful was it for your business? (Probe: challenges faced in the process, socio-cultural challenges, etc.) Are you able to repay the installments?
4. Did the facilitation of your loan under this project change your perception of your role in the household? (Probe: gender roles in the home, financial independence, etc.)
5. Did the facilitation of your loan under this project change the attitude and behavior of other members of your household towards you and to what extent, if any, did this affect your role in decision-making? (Probe: increased respect within the household, backlash for stepping out of the traditional role, pressure to hand over loan money for household expense, better treatment for contributing to the finances, etc.)
6. How do you feel the community in your area received this activity of loan facilitation? (Probe: design of the activity, consideration of cultural norms, etc.)
7. How you will continue your business after this project ends and do you feel you have made strong networks with local partners to facilitate future loans?
8. Do you have any suggestions for future activities that can support economic empowerment of women in your area? Please share any best practices or lessons learned from your experience in this project.
9. Is there anything that we have missed in the discussion that you would like to share with us or expand upon?

A.6.7. Interview of VAWG Survivors Facilitated by the DoC Project

Purpose

SG project documents claimed anticipated results of various project interventions to include:

- The effective implementation of laws at the community level and objective access to support and redressal services; and
- A change in the perception of the community at a personal level regarding the efficacy of the services available i.e. the individuals should feel assured of the effectiveness, more encouraged, empowered etc.

Interviews with survivors intend to capture the types and quality of service received and also gages the perceptions and sentiments of the survivors on the type and quality of support received.

Profile

The interviewees will be 3-5 female survivors of violence – ideally from diverse categories of violence, for e.g. Divorce, early age marriage and domestic violence (to be finalized with focal person subject to availability of survivors in each district)

Introduction:

1. If you feel comfortable, can you please briefly tell us about yourself and your family?
2. How did you come across/ hear about the Drivers of Change Project? What role did this project play in providing support and assistance to you? (Probe perception of support received as well as services availed to include attitudinal aspects. Sub questions will include: what sort of services did you get, were you referred, were you looking for assistance, did someone come to you, etc.?)
3. In your opinion, what type of support/services were you looking for?
4. Did you face any challenges in accessing the services under the DoC Project and also prior to this project? (Probe: common challenges for survivors, specific challenges in your case, include personal challenges as well as those created by family, community etc.)
5. Has your situation changed since you have received services/assistance/support under the project? (Probe both personal changes in the form of attitudes, feelings such as fear of reporting, confidence etc. and also other changes in environment such as improved security, backlash from community, no more violence, change in attitude of other household members including men of the house etc.?)
6. Do you think support like the ones you received would be useful to other women and girls in your area as well? Please provide any recommendations for how the assistance could have been better catered to you, your area/community/culture.

A.6.8. Interviews with the Implementation Team

Broader Questions:

(These will be customized to specific project personnel)

1. Please tell us about your role and involvement in the DoC Project. (Probe: specific activities, responsibilities, etc.)
2. Do you think the design and implementation of the DoC was sensitive to the needs, culture and context of the target community? (Probe: suggestions, lessons learned, etc.)
3. Do you think the project has positively changed the thinking, behavior and role of women and girls primarily and other beneficiaries in all project areas? (Probe: impact and differential results in different districts, change in perception, change in behavior, increased knowledge, seek input on different types of intended and unintended beneficiaries of the project, etc.)
4. In your opinion, has the project increased knowledge and understanding of issues related to VAWG and associated redressal mechanisms?
5. Do you feel that the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?
6. In your opinion, was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented? (Probe: financial challenges, administrative challenges, lessons learned, etc.)
7. Are you aware of other programs in the target areas that address VAWG as well? If yes, did you build any networks with those programs under this project? (Probe awareness both during project conceptualization and implementation, nature of partnerships, lessons learnt, challenges etc.)
8. In your opinion, has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?
9. Do you feel that the achieved results be sustained, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level) after the project ends?
10. In your opinion, what has been the most significant change for the women, girls, and other members of your community as a result of this project?
11. Are achievements in protection and behaviour change likely to sustain after funding ends; what plans do stakeholders have to continue their work after the project ends?
12. In your opinion, has the project generated new knowledge, identified promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?

A.7. List of documents consulted

Project Documents:

- Donor Reports (including yearly reports, annual reports, progress reports, monitoring reports, activity reports)
- Case Studies from Field
- Training Modules and Theatrical Scripts
- IEC Materials
- End line VFF Draft Report, VFF Verification Report
- Violence Free Family Pledge Campaign Report

Evaluation Guidelines:

- WHO, “Ethical and safety recommendations for researching, documenting and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies” (2007)
- UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation (2008)
- WHO/PATH, “Researching violence against women: a practical guide for researchers and activists”, (2005)
- WHO, “Ethical and safety recommendations for intervention research on violence against women “ (2016)
- UNEG guidance document, “Integrating human rights and gender equality in evaluations”, (2011)
- OECD/DAC Network “Better Criteria for Better Evaluation: Revised Evaluation Criteria Definitions and Principles for Use” (2019)

Past Evaluations of UNTF-funded Projects:

- UNTF, “External Evaluation of the Project: Enhancing a community-based multisectoral response to gender-based violence in Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin, Karenni Refugee Camps” (December, 2015)
- UNTF, “Independent Evaluation: SAHAS (Courage) for Justice” (August, 2018)
- UNTF, “External Evaluation of the Project: Stop Violence Against Women and Girls in Samburu, Marsabit and Isiolo Counties in Northern Kenya” (December, 2018)
- UNTF, “External Evaluation of the Project: Enhancing Responses to Violence Against Women and Girls in Cambodia” (January, 2019)
- UNTF, “External Evaluation of the Project: No Tolerance for Gender-Based Violence” (February, 2019)

A.8. Beneficiary Data Sheet

Outcome/Indicator	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
1.1 Communities in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat strengthened with information & know-how around preventative measures and redressal mechanisms/institutions and 330 DBs gender sensitised by February 2020.				
1.1.1. At least 1,200 community members acquire the requisite knowledge and know-how to better prevent and address VAWG	1320	6170	0	7490
1.1.2 At least 3,600 women and men (of which 67% are women) become aware of VAWG issues and their implications	1573	0	3229	4802
At least 330 duty bearers and service providers including elected councilors, (of which one-third are women) are gender sensitized	114	110	109	333
1.2 Communities in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, acquire requisite knowledge and know how to better prevent and address EAM by February 2020.				
1.2.1 1200 community members (of which 50% are women) made aware of legal and health consequences of EAM	1200	0	0	1200
1.3: Increased opportunities in Vehari, Hyderabad and Jaffarabad for women to obtain advice on VAWG related health and legal matters by February 2020.				
1.3.1. By project-end, expert run legal and health booths in 15 bazaaars in 3 districts	0	9	18	27
1.3.2. Births of 4000 girls and 2000 boys registered with authorities February 2020	1500	4310	1829	7639
2.1 Community members in Swat, Jaffarabad, Hyderabad and Vehari initiate individual and collective actions to prevent VAWG, by project end by February 2020.				
2.1.1. In every site at least 50% of project-strengthened women and men use new knowledge and linkages to address, prevent or provide remedies in cases of VAWG	10	680	88	778
2.1.2 At least 1200 women and men acquire skills to carry out SWOT analysis, formulate and execute SAPs	1200	0	0	1200
2.1.3 At least 40 SAPs collectively carried out by project strengthened women and men	40	80	16	136

2.2: By project end, at least 3000 families in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat, have publicly pledged of being violence-free by February 2020.				
2.2.1 Campaigns for VFF in project sites, include door to door visits by project participants and audio-visual materials	1000	1558	712	3270
2.2.2 At least 1000 families verified as violence- free, are publicly recognized and celebrated	0	0	1000	1000
2.3: Project strengthened community members take measures to address, prevent or provide remedies in cases of VAWG for specific women and girls				
2.3.1 In every site at least 50% of project-strengthened women and men use new knowledge and linkages to address, prevent or provide remedies in cases of VAWG	Same as 2.1			
2.3.2 By Project end, communities register the births of at least 4000 girls and 2000 boys as one means of guarding against EAM	Same as 1.3.2			
3.1: Women in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad and Vehari run women-led bazaars & acquire financial, organizational and management skills and necessary linkages to run women’s bazaars by February 2020.				
3.1.1 At least 120 women able to either produce or procure marketable items for the bazaars	0	83	204	287
3.1.2 At least 40% of 100 women organizing bazaars engage with DBs for requisite permission, security arrangements etc for bazars	0	17	0	17
3.2: Project-created entrepreneurial opportunities expand livelihood opportunities for women in Jaffarabad, Hyderabad, Vehari and Swat by February 2020.				
3.2.1 At least 50% of women utilize financial and organizational support to strengthen their business enterprises	0	89	101	190