FINAL EVALUATION REPORT
END OF PROJECT EVALUATION

Project title: Strengthening the protective environment for women and girls at risk or impacted by Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) in the context of COVID-19 in Al-Anbar (Ramadi, Khalidiyah Jazerra Al-Khalidiyah) and Nineveh Plain (Qaraqosh, Bartela, Kremlesh)

Project locations	Iraq, Al-Anbar governorate (Ramadi, Khalidiyah, Jazerra Al-Khalidiyah districts) and Nineveh Plain (Qaraqosh, Bartela, Kremlesh districts).
Project duration:	June 1, 2021, until November 30, 2024
Direct beneficiaries:	3600 women and girls (Female refugees/Internally displaced/asylum seekers)
Period of the project covered by the evaluation	June 2021 – November 2024
Date of the final evaluation report	February 2025
Name of the evaluators	Dilman Amo, Lead Consultant (dilman.hmed@gmail.com)
Name of the organization that commissioned the evaluation	Baghdad Women Association (BWA)

Project implemented by

Project funded by

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

IN	Inception Report
BWA	Baghdad Women Association
LNGO	Local Non-Governmental Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
TOR	Terms of Reference
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
KII	Key Informant Interview
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
ISIS	Islamic State in Iraq and Syria
EVAW/G	Ending Violence against Women and Girls
WRO	Women's Rights Organization

Acknowledgement

The support and assistance of the Bagdad Women Association (BWA) project team was crucial for the successful completion of this evaluation. Amongst others, they provided the research team with documents for the desk review, feedback and input on the inception report, quantitative and qualitative interviewing guides, assistance and support during fieldwork, and feedback and input on the analysis and reporting.

In specific, the research team would like to express its gratitude to the following BWA and united nation trust fund team members for their guidance and support throughout all phases of the evaluation:

- Mohanad M. Alwan – BWA's Chief Operating Officer
- Reem Sahib – BWA's MEAL Officer
- Michael Sameer Mikho – BWA's MEAL Officer
- Minji Kim – UN women's MEAL Advisor
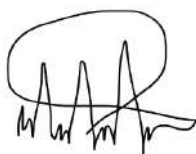
The evaluation team would further like to extend its gratitude to program participants, beneficiaries, community members and stakeholders in Ninawa plain and Anbar governorate for their active participation in interviews to achieve the data collection, in a short period of time and on short notice.

Research team Structure

The following individuals contributed to the evaluation design, data collection, analysis, and report writing for this evaluation:

- **Dilman Hameed Amo**
  Lead Consultant
- **Furat Khalaf**
  Data Analyst
- **Salah Hassan**
  Field Coordinator – Ninawa plain
- **Eng. Ahmed**
  Field Coordinator – Anbar governorate

As head of the evaluation team, I wish Bagdad Women Association and UN women a success in their continued work.

Dilman Hameed Amo
Lead Consultant
January 15, 2025

1. Executive Summary

Context

Women and girls in Iraq continue to face significant challenges, including gender-based violence (GBV), discrimination, and limited access to essential services. Deep-rooted patriarchal norms, coupled with political instability, economic insecurity, and inadequate institutional capacity, further exacerbate these issues. In response, the Baghdad Women Association (BWA) implemented a project aimed at strengthening the protective environment for women and girls at risk or impacted by violence against women and girls (VAWG). This project, funded by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, was carried out from June 1, 2021 to November 30, 2024 across Al Anbar (Ramadi, Khalidiyah Jazerra Al-Khalidiyah) and Nineveh Plain (Qaraqosh, Bartela, Kremlesh).

Project Overview

The project was designed to improve access to multi-sectoral GBV-related services for women and girls, particularly internally displaced persons (IDPs) and members of host communities. It focused on providing psychosocial support (PSS), legal assistance, livelihood support, awareness-raising on referral pathways, and gender equality interventions. Additionally, the initiative sought to enhance community awareness, empower women through vocational and business training, and challenge harmful gender norms and stereotypes. The project was delivered through a combination of direct services, awareness campaigns, and community engagement activities.

Purpose and Objectives of the Evaluation

This evaluation aimed to assess the project's impact, effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability, and contributions to knowledge generation. Specific objectives included:

- Determining the extent to which the project achieved its intended objectives in enhancing the protective environment for women and girls.
- Assessing the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the intervention.
- Evaluating the sustainability of project outcomes and potential long-term impact.
- Identifying gaps and lessons learned to inform future programming and policy efforts.
- Providing actionable recommendations for improving similar interventions in the future.

Intended Audience

The evaluation findings are intended for donors, policymakers, program designers, humanitarian actors, and women's rights organizations (WROs). Donors and policymakers can use the results to inform funding decisions and shape gender-sensitive policies, while program designers and implementing organizations can apply the insights to improve service delivery, coordination, and the effectiveness of future GBV prevention and response initiatives.

Methodology

The evaluation adopted a post-test only design without a comparison group, as baseline data was unavailable due to the absence of a structured data collection system at the project's inception. A mixed-methods approach was used, integrating quantitative and qualitative data sources to capture both broad statistical trends and in-depth narratives.

- Quantitative Data: Structured surveys were conducted with project beneficiaries, assessing the reach, effectiveness, and perceived impact of services.
- Qualitative Data: Key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with project staff, community leaders, and beneficiaries to explore challenges, successes, and sustainability factors in greater depth.

- Sampling Strategy: A systematic random sampling approach was used for surveys, while KIIs and FGDs targeted key stakeholders with relevant knowledge.

- Data Analysis: Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics to identify trends and measure service impact. Qualitative data underwent thematic analysis to identify recurring themes and insights related to GBV prevention, response, and community engagement.

- Limitations: The absence of baseline data restricted the ability to compare pre- and post-intervention outcomes. Additionally, given the sensitive nature of GBV-related topics, social desirability bias may have influenced responses, potentially affecting the accuracy of findings. To mitigate these challenges, several measures were implemented. First, confidentiality and anonymity were prioritized throughout the data collection process. Respondents were assured that their answers would remain anonymous, encouraging them to share honest and accurate feedback without fear of judgment or repercussions. Second, trained and experienced enumerators conducted the surveys and interviews. These facilitators were skilled in handling sensitive discussions and creating a safe and supportive environment for respondents. Third, triangulation of data sources was used to strengthen the reliability of findings. By integrating quantitative surveys, KIIs, and FGDs, the evaluation team was able to cross-check information and identify any discrepancies in self-reported data. This approach provided a more comprehensive and balanced understanding of the project's impact and lastly, ethical safeguards were strictly adhered to, ensuring that the evaluation followed the Do No Harm principle. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, and referral mechanisms were established for those who required support due to the sensitive nature of the discussions.

Key Findings and Conclusions

1) Relevance

The project was highly relevant to the needs of women and girls in the targeted communities, with 97% of respondents stating that the intervention addressed their needs "very well". The awareness-raising sessions and service provision effectively responded to the challenges of GBV, social stigma, and economic hardship, making a meaningful contribution to beneficiaries' lives.

2) Effectiveness

- Psychosocial Support (PSS): 99% of respondents reported that the PSS services positively impacted their well-being, with significant improvements in emotional stability, confidence, and the ability to handle challenges.

- Legal Services: 98% of beneficiaries felt that legal services met their needs, with strong demand for assistance in marriage registration, inheritance claims, and GBV-related legal support.

- Economic and Livelihood Support: 63% of beneficiaries stated that they were able to use the skills gained from vocational training. However, challenges such as limited job opportunities and financial constraints limit the full impact of the intervention.

- Awareness on Referral Services: 99% of respondents became aware of available GBV-related referral pathways, significantly improving access to services.

3) Efficiency

The project was cost-effective and well-coordinated, utilizing existing community structures and local partnerships to maximize outreach. However, delays in financial grant disbursement and limited resources for follow-up support were noted as areas for improvement.

4) Sustainability

While some project outcomes, such as knowledge on women's rights and access to referral services, are likely to be sustained, concerns remain regarding the long-term availability of legal and economic support for women in need. Institutionalizing referral pathways and strengthening local service providers were identified as critical next steps.

5) Impact

The project contributed to reducing stigma, increasing awareness of women's rights, and empowering survivors of violence. Many participants reported greater confidence in advocating for their rights and seeking legal and psychosocial support. Community attitudes toward violence against women and gender equality have begun to shift, though continued efforts are needed to ensure long-term societal change.

6) Knowledge Generation

The project generated valuable lessons on GBV prevention, response strategies, and community engagement. Beneficiaries gained knowledge on legal rights, self-protection, and economic independence, which can be leveraged in future interventions.

7) Gender Equality and Human Rights

The intervention promoted a gender-responsive and human rights-based approach, ensuring the dignity, privacy, and safety of women and girls. 100% of respondents felt safe participating in project activities, and the inclusion of women's rights education, legal aid, and livelihood support contributed to empowering women within their families and communities.

Key Recommendations

Strengthening Legal and Psychosocial Support Services:

- Expand access to legal aid, particularly for cases related to GBV, marriage registration, and inheritance claims.
- Ensure continuous psychosocial support beyond project timelines.

Enhance Economic Empowerment Initiatives:

- Provide follow-up mentorship and financial support for women who completed vocational training.
- Explore home-based business models to accommodate social and cultural constraints on women's employment.

Institutionalize Referral Pathways and Coordination Mechanisms

- Strengthen local partnerships with legal, social, and health service providers.
- Develop a formalized, community-led referral network to sustain access to GBV services.

Expand Awareness-Raising and Community Engagement

- Continue awareness campaigns targeting men, religious leaders, and policymakers to drive social change.
- Integrate gender-based violence education into school curriculums and community centers.

Improve Efficiency in Resource Allocation and Service Delivery

- Streamline financial grant distribution processes to avoid delays.
- Enhance monitoring and follow-up mechanisms to track long-term impact and beneficiary progress.

Ensure Sustainability Through Policy and Institutional Support

- o Advocate for long-term funding and government engagement to sustain legal and psychosocial services.
- o Integrate project learnings into national gender and protection strategies.

Conclusion

The evaluation findings highlight the strong relevance, effectiveness, and impact of the project in improving GBV response services, women's empowerment, and gender equality. The intervention provided critical support to survivors of violence, raising awareness and driving shifts in community perceptions of women's rights. However, sustainability remains a key concern, requiring further investment in local capacities, long-term funding, and policy engagement. Future programming should build on these successes while addressing identified challenges to ensure lasting change for women and girls in Iraq.

2. Background and context

The situation of Iraqi women was precarious before the COVID-19 pandemic. Years of armed violence, socio-economic and political instability have led to the deterioration in their rights, representation and well-being. The 2020 Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview estimated that 1.29M people were at risk of GBV. GBV unfolds within existing patriarchal social structures and practices undermining women's rights and promoting harmful gender norms. "Honor killings", child marriage, restrictions on women's mobility in the public space and low indicators of women labour participation and secondary school enrolment all prevent women from fully contributing to economic, social and political life.

Nevertheless, government services for women experiencing violence were limited and under resourced. Shelters were non-existent and the legal framework does not provide full protection for women to seek justice. Intimate and non-intimate partner violence (in the form of physical, sexual, psychological, emotional and economic violence) and violence to the girl/child (e.g. child and forced marriages) have persisted for years in Iraqi society.

The existing protracted crisis, deep-rooted gender inequality, harmful social norms and limited livelihood opportunities, in conjunction with COVID-19 socioeconomic consequences have increased GBV risks and incidents in Iraq. Loss of income, an uncertain future, stress from the confinement and social isolation has exacerbated tensions and violence at home, especially against women. GBV risks were worsened by the inability of survivors to leave their homes to seek safety and support due to movement restrictions and proximity with the perpetrator. Moreover, social norms and fear of GBV become obstacles for women and girls who may have COVID-19 to access quarantine or health facilities to receive care. In light of the economic strains, women and girls who are providers, such as female-headed households and those perceived to be affiliated to extremist groups, were at heightened risk as they resort to negative coping strategies (transactional sex) to feed their families.

To address the increased risks and incidences of GBV in the COVID-19 context, the project aimed to enhance the protective environment of displaced women and girls at risk or impacted by GBV in Al-Anbar and Nineveh Plain. In line with the GBV guiding principles, BWA and its partner, The Lutheran World Federation (LWF), managed approximately 3,600 GBV cases, providing individual counselling and psychosocial group activities and ensuring that they receive legal, medical or livelihood assistance.

Furthermore, BWA worked with local state and non-state actors to enhance referral mechanisms by integrating remote modalities enabling women to access essential GBV services where there is no or limited access. Safe spaces were established to expand coverage in areas with high GBV prevalence and no or limited services. Coordination with other actors continued to mainstream GBV risk mitigation strategies throughout COVID-19 response implementation.

The project sought to addresses the increased risks and incidences of violence against women and girls (VAWG) in Iraq in the COVID-19 context, supported by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, between June 1, 2021 until November 30, 2024. The project aimed to enhance the protective environment of 3,600 displaced women and girls at risk or impacted by violence against women and girls (VAWG) in Al-Anbar (Ramadi, Khalidiyah Jazerra, Al-Khalidiyah) and Nineveh Plain (Qaraqosh, Bartela, Kremlesh).

The project targeted women and girls including Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)' survivors of IDPs and host communities in urban areas, with reaching a small number of women in rural areas.

The project goal was to strengthen the protective environment in the context of COVID-19 with locally led protection services for displaced women and girls at risk or impacted by GBV in Al-Anbar and Nineveh Plain.

Furthermore; the social, political, demographic, and institutional contexts in the targeted project locations significantly shape the utility and accuracy of the project's evaluation:

- Social Context: Iraq's patriarchal norms, such as "honor killings" and child marriage, deeply influence women's experiences and considered to accurately assess changes brought by the project.

- Political Context: Political instability and weak state institutions limit services for women experiencing violence. The evaluation considered these factors to assess the project's success in collaborating with local actors and integrating GBV services.

- Demographic Context: The project targeted displaced women and girls in specific regions with unique challenges, including the rural-urban divide and the presence of IDPs. Evaluating the project's reach and impact required understanding of these demographic nuances.

- Institutional Context: The limited capacity of local institutions to provide comprehensive GBV services is a key factor. The evaluation considered how effectively the project navigated and strengthened local systems, especially under COVID-19 constraints.

2.1. Description of the project

Organization	Baghdad Women Association (BWA)
Project title	Strengthening the protective environment for women and girls at risk or impacted by Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWGS)' in the context of COVID-19 in Al-Anbar (Ramadi, Khalidiyah Jazerra Al-Khalidiyah) and Nineveh Plain (Qaraqosh, Bartela, Kremlesh)
Project duration:	June 1, 2021 - November 30, 2024
Budget and expenditure	1,000,000 USD
Geographical areas	Iraq, Al-Anbar governorate (Ramadi, Khalidiyah, Jazerra Al-Khalidiyah districts) and Nineveh Plain (Qaraqosh, Bartela, Kremlesh districts).

Specific forms of violence addressed by the project	Violence in the family: Intimate partner violence, physical violence, sexual violence, psychological and emotional violence, economic violence, non-partner violence, violence against the girl child, harmful practices, early/Child marriage and forced marriage.
Main objectives of the project	The project objective was to improve access for 3600 women and girls at risk or impacted by GBV to essential, safe and adequate multi-sectoral services to end VAW/G.
Direct beneficiaries:	Project primary beneficiaries: 3600 women and girls (Female refugees/Internally displaced/asylum seekers) Main characteristics of Primary Beneficiaries: Young women (20-24), Adult Women and Urban. Secondary Beneficiaries: 1,170 Members of civil society organizations (including NGOs): 60 Members of community-based groups/members: 60 Men and/or boys: 1,000 Community leaders: 50
Key implementing partners and stakeholders	UN Women, Baghdad Women Association and Lutheran World Federation

2.2. Strategy and Theory of Change/Results chain

The **theory of change** for this project was grounded in the belief that by strengthening local capacities and adapting existing GBV referral pathways with innovative ICT solutions, the project will create a more responsive and supportive environment for women and girls at risk or impacted by violence. By establishing an online referral system and increasing community awareness, survivors will have better access to critical services. As a result, more GBV cases will be effectively referred to appropriate providers for legal, medical, and psychosocial support. Additionally, creating safe spaces and providing economic and livelihood support will empower survivors, helping them to rebuild their lives.

Within each outcome for which BWA has provided assistance, a range of implementation methods were deployed within target communities. A breakdown of the services and resources offered with respect to each output is as follows:

Project Goal	Women and girls at risk or impacted by GBV have Improved access to essential, safe and adequate multi-sectoral services to end VAW/G		
Outcome 1	OC 1 Local women rights organizations and local state and non-state actors have jointly strengthened and adapted the GBV referral pathway by incorporating innovative ICT solutions to report and respond to protection issues such as VAW	Output 1.1	Online referral system established and available for survivors and service providers.
		Output 1.2	Increased awareness among community members on referral services
Outcome 2	GBV cases are referred to appropriate service providers for face to face or remote medical care, mental health and PSS support or police or legal/justice	Output 2.1	Women and girls survivors of GBV receive legal, PSS and case management services and referral to local state and non-state service providers.
Outcome 3	BWA-managed protection cases will benefit from PSS and financial services in safe spaces	Output 3.1	BWA safe spaces established for women to receive GBV case management and PSS services.
		Output 3.2	Women and girls survivors of SGBV access economic and livelihood support.
Outcome 4	BWA's project management, implementation and technical capacities are strengthened to effectively carry out project activities and achieve project outcome and objective	Output 4.1	BWA team's capacity is increased in project implementation and reporting

3. Purpose of the evaluation

The primary purpose of this evaluation was to assess the impact, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and relevance of the project in strengthening the protective environment for women and girls at risk or affected by Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). The evaluation provides evidence-based insights to determine how well the project met its intended outcomes, measuring progress against baseline data and assessing the effectiveness of intervention strategies.

Intended Users of the Evaluation Findings

The evaluation findings will be used by multiple stakeholders to inform decision-making, improve service delivery, and guide future programming:

- Baghdad Women Association (BWA): The evaluation will help BWA assess the success of its intervention strategies, refine programming, and enhance service delivery to better support women and girls. Lessons learned will be integrated into future projects to ensure a more effective response to VAWG.

- Donors and Funding Agencies (UN Trust Fund, etc.): The evaluation will provide donors with an evidence-based assessment of the project's impact, efficiency, and sustainability. These insights will guide future funding decisions, ensuring resources are allocated to high-impact interventions that effectively address gender-based violence.

- Government Institutions: The findings will inform policy recommendations for strengthening legal frameworks, improving coordination between service providers, and enhancing institutional responses to VAWG. This may lead to policy adjustments, improved referral pathways, and greater institutional commitment to gender-sensitive programming.

- Program Designers and Implementing Partners: Lessons from the evaluation will enable program designers and implementing partners to improve project design, enhance coordination, and replicate best practices in similar interventions. The findings will also inform us of capacity-building efforts for frontline service providers.

- Community-Based Organizations and Women's Rights Groups: Local organizations will use the findings to advocate for continued support, strengthen grassroots initiatives, and ensure community-based interventions are responsive to the needs of women and girls.

- Academic and Research Institutions: The evaluation will contribute to the broader knowledge base on effective interventions to address VAWG, providing valuable data for future research and advocacy efforts.

How the Findings Will Be Used

- Program Adjustments and Strategic Planning: The insights gained from the evaluation will be used to adjust programming, ensuring interventions are tailored to the evolving needs of beneficiaries and communities. This includes refining service delivery models, improving coordination mechanisms, and enhancing the effectiveness of psychosocial and legal support services.

- Evidence-Based Decision-Making: The evaluation will provide stakeholders with concrete data to inform evidence-based decision-making, ensuring future interventions are guided by best practices and lessons learned.

- Advocacy and Policy Influence: The results will be leveraged to advocate for policy reforms, increased funding, and stronger institutional frameworks to address VAWG. Findings will be

shared with policymakers, government institutions, and advocacy groups to drive systemic change.

- Strengthening Sustainability and Long-Term Impact: The evaluation will help identify strategies to sustain project outcomes beyond the implementation period, including capacity-building initiatives, partnerships with local institutions, and integration into national frameworks.

- Resource Mobilization and Funding Opportunities: By demonstrating the project's effectiveness and impact, the findings will support fundraising efforts and secure additional resources for scaling up interventions and expanding services to reach more women and girls.

4. Evaluation objectives and scope

4.1. Scope of evaluation

The evaluation covers the entire project period, from June 1, 2021, to November 30, 2024, and targeted all project locations: Al-Anbar governorate (Ramadi, Khalidiyah Jazerra Al-Khalidiyah districts) and Nineveh Plain (Qaraqosh, Bartela, Kremlesh districts).

The evaluation was designed to be comprehensive, employing a mix of quantitative surveys, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions to ensure robust data collection and analysis.

This evaluation included both primary and secondary beneficiaries, with a primary focus on the targeted women and girls while also considering secondary beneficiaries, such as their family members, where feasible. Additionally, the perspectives and experiences of women directly affected by the project were integral, ensuring their voices are central to the evaluation process.

Spanning the entire project duration, the evaluation assessed the project's performance against key criteria, including effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, knowledge generation, and impact. It also rigorously evaluated cross-cutting issues of gender equality and human rights, providing a thorough and informed basis for future decision-making and advocacy efforts.

4.2. Objectives of the evaluation

The evaluation objectives are centered on rigorously assessing the achievement of the project's goals and outcomes as detailed in the logframe. It critically evaluated the progress made in enhancing the rights and well-being of Iraqi women by analyzing key indicators related to project activities, outputs, outcomes, and overall impact. The specific evaluation objectives were the following:

- To evaluate the entire project period (June 2021 - November 2024), against the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, knowledge generation 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.

5. Evaluation questions and criteria

Table 3 Evaluation Questions and Criteria

Evaluation Criteria	Main Evaluation Question

Relevance	To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls? *In addressing this question, evaluation assessed the extent to which the project strategies and activities were relevant and appropriate to the needs of women and girls and whether the project was able to adjust to any changes in the context and needs of the primary beneficiaries during the project.*
Effectiveness	To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how? *In addressing this question, evaluation assessed the extent to which the project directly benefited the targeted beneficiaries. At project goal level this refers to primary beneficiaries (women and girls) an at outcome level, secondary beneficiaries (such as men and boys and broader community members). Furthermore, the evaluation addressed whether the project achieved results in accordance with the expected theory of change or not.*
Efficiency	To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented? *In addressing this question, the evaluation considered whether the activities were delivered on time and to budget and whether activities were designed to make best use of resources (e.g. were cost comparisons made between different intervention/activity types before decisions taken?). Moreover, we considered whether the project has been managed well to make best use of human and financial resources.*
Sustainability	To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends? *In addressing this question, evaluation assessed the likelihood for sustainability and unpacked what steps have been taken to institutionalize the project, build capacity of stakeholders or secure benefits for rights holders through accountability and oversight systems?*
Impact	To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)? *In addressing this question, evaluation team specifically identified any changes in the situation for women and girls in relation to specific forms of violence and look at both intended and unintended change for both women and girls targeted by the project.*
Knowledge generation	To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners? *In addressing this question, the evaluation made it clear that the knowledge generated is new, innovative, builds on evidence from other projects or has potential for replication or scale up in other projects or contexts.*

	Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights based, and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated throughout the project and to what extent.
Gender Equality and Human Rights	*In addressing this question, the evaluation incorporated an assessment of human rights and gender responsiveness throughout the evaluation questions above - and ensured the evaluation approach and methods of data collection were gender responsive (e.g. women and girls felt safe to share information).*

6. Evaluation Team

The evaluation conducted by a multidisciplinary team with expertise in gender studies, human rights, project evaluation, and data analysis. Each member brought unique skills to ensure a comprehensive and thorough assessment of the project's impact and effectiveness.

Lead Evaluator: Dilman Amo

- **Role and Responsibilities**: Dilman Amo served as the Lead Evaluator and focal person for this assignment, ensuring the delivery of all assignment deliverables to BWA. With over 12 years of experience in leading multi-sector needs assessments and evaluation consultancies across Iraq, he took the lead in developing data collection tools, conducting data analysis, and writing the evaluation report. Dilman ensured the quality and timeliness of all deliverables and managed the evaluation team, leveraging his extensive expertise in protection and gender-sensitive livelihood programs in fragile contexts.

Data Analyst: Furat Khalaf

- **Role and Responsibilities**: Furat Khalaf, a seasoned data analyst with a background in social sciences, was responsible for managing and analyzing quantitative data collected through surveys. She ensured that the data was accurately processed, statistically analyzed, and interpreted to inform the evaluation findings. Furat also assisted in the development of data collection tools.

Field Coordinators: Two people (one in Ninawa plains & one in Anbar governorate)

- **Role and Responsibilities**: with extensive experience in coordinating fieldwork for evaluations, managed the logistics of data collection in the Nineveh Plain and Anbar regions. They coordinated with local stakeholders, organized key informant interviews and focus groups, and ensured that the evaluation process was conducted smoothly and ethically on the ground.

Enumerators (Data Collectors)

- **Role and Responsibilities**: A team of trained enumerators were responsible for collecting data from the field, including conducting surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions with project beneficiaries and other stakeholders. They followed standardized data collection procedures to ensure accuracy and consistency in the data gathered. Enumerators worked closely with the Field Coordinator to ensure that data collection was conducted efficiently, ethically, and in accordance with the evaluation plan. They also were responsible for securely handling and submitting collected data for analysis.

7. Approach and Methodology

7.1. Proposed evaluation design

The evaluation was conducted using a **post-test only design** due to the absence of pre-test (baseline) data and the absence of a structured data collection system at the project's inception. While this approach limited direct comparisons over time, it allowed for a comprehensive assessment of the project's effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact by focusing on endline data collected from participants and key stakeholders.

To ensure a rigorous assessment, the evaluation adopted a **mixed-methods approach**, integrating both **quantitative** and **qualitative** data collection and analysis techniques. This methodological framework was chosen to capture both measurable project outcomes ("what changed") and deeper insights into the factors driving those changes ("how and why the changes occurred").

The **quantitative component** relied on structured surveys with project beneficiaries, assessing key indicators related to psychosocial support, economic empowerment, legal assistance, and awareness-raising interventions. This data provided numerical evidence on project achievements, satisfaction levels, and the extent of behavioral or attitudinal shifts among participants.

The **qualitative component** included 24 KIIs, 6 FGDs, and 13 open-ended surveys responses to explore the nuances of participant experiences, contextual challenges, and the broader social dynamics influencing project success. These qualitative methods were instrumental in identifying best practices, unintended impacts, and areas for future improvement.

Additionally, the evaluation followed a **participatory methodology**, engaging key stakeholders—including beneficiaries, project staff, local authorities, and community representatives—at various stages of the process. This ensured that the evaluation findings were contextually relevant, stakeholder-driven, and reflective of the lived realities of women and girls affected by violence.

The evaluation integrated **gender-responsive** and vulnerability-sensitive approaches throughout its design and implementation. Evaluation tools were developed with a Do No Harm lens, ensuring that questions and discussions were conducted in a safe, ethical, and trauma-informed manner. Data were disaggregated by gender, age, and vulnerability status, allowing for a nuanced analysis of how different groups experienced project interventions.

While the absence of baseline data posed limitations in directly measuring progress over time, the post-test design still provided valuable insights into the project's relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability. The findings generated through this approach will inform future programming, enhance evidence-based decision-making, and contribute to improving service delivery for women and girls affected by violence.

7.2. Data Sources

Data for this evaluation was sourced from a variety of stakeholders and project documents, including:

- Primary beneficiaries were women and girls directly impacted by the project.
- Secondary beneficiaries were family members and community stakeholders, where relevant.
- Project documents: Project proposals, logframes, baseline reports, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data, and success stories.

- Key stakeholders: Local government representatives, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community leaders in the Nineveh Plain and Anbar regions.

7.3. Proposed Data Collection Methods and Analysis

An effective set of data collection tools considered of the following three dimensions: the kind of benefaction received by the individuals from whom data is collected, the literacy and language skills of respondents, and their demographic information (gender, age, disability, etc.). The first of these criteria informed the design of tools (survey, interviews, and group discussions), in accordance with the indicators for whose assessment the respondent's answers support. The second of these criteria determines how tools were adjusted, either in their content or delivery, to enable respondents to contribute to data collection. These design adjustments affected the diction of questions asked or the language in which the tools were made available. Third, the respondent's demographic information not only allowed us to disaggregate data according to characteristics such as age and gender but further informed the method of a tool's delivery. Vulnerable individuals and those who faces discrimination in their community were empowered to contribute to data collection in a way which didn't compromise their safety or cause them to feel uncomfortable.

With these considerations in mind, the following tools were employed to inform the evaluation review of the assistance provided:

Quantitative Survey

- **Method**: A comprehensive survey using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) was conducted. The survey was administered via smartphones using KOBO Collect which was used by enumerators, which allowed for real-time data monitoring, logic checks, and validation.

- The CAPI methodology was an interviewing technique in which the respondent or interviewer used an electronic device (mobile phone) to answer the survey questions. This methodology allowed for logic checks, skip patterns, and validations during the interview, thus increasing the efficiency of the interview as well as the quality of data. Because data collected through the CAPI methodology uploaded daily, the Lead consultant was able to conduct quality control almost in real-time.

- In addition to the quantitative survey tool that was used with project beneficiaries, a separate quantitative tool was also used with participants of the capacity-building workshops. This tool, administered by field coordinators, aimed to assess their knowledge improvements and the feasibility of applying the information they gained during the project period.

- The questionnaires consisted of mostly close ended questions and direct observation questions which provided essential quantitative data related to project indicators and outcomes.

- Data was digitally collected by 10 enumerators (5 in Nineveh Plain and 5 in Anbar) both male and female (50/50) using smartphone (KOBO collect application). Only female enumerators conducted interviews with women and girls.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

- **Method**: FGDs were organized with male and female respondents at each project location. A semi-structured questionnaire guided the discussions, allowing participants to express divergent views and provide counterfactual data.

- **Target**: Each FGD included at least six participants, ensuring a diversity of perspectives.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

- **Method**: In-depth interviews were conducted with key informants, such as local leaders, Mukhtars, project staff and other stakeholders. These interviews were conducted primarily via phone calls due to time constraints as well as the wider geographical locations, with interview notes reviewed daily for quality control.
- **Target**: KIIs provided rich, contextual insights into the project's impact and challenges.

7.4. Data Compilation

The data were compiled electronically using smart phone and accordingly codified. Each code was unique and showed all the properties of collected data like name of instrument, type/gender/age/location of respondent, questions and answers, type of services received etc. Data cleaning and validation was done by the lead consultant.

7.5. Data Analysis:

- **Quantitative Data**: Collected data was analyzed using statistical methods (KOBO Toolbox and excel) to identify trends, correlations, and outcomes. The data was disaggregated by demographic variables to ensure comprehensive analysis.
- **Qualitative Data**: Thematic analysis was conducted on FGD and KII data to identify recurring themes, patterns, and insights using coding system through Word & Excel. The results were triangulated with the quantitative data to cross-verify findings and provide a holistic assessment of the project's impact. This approach enhanced the credibility of the findings and ensured that the interpretation of results was comprehensive and balanced.

7.6. Limitations to the evaluation methodology

The evaluation faced several limitations, including:

- Accessibility: Some beneficiaries, particularly in remote or conflict-affected areas, were difficult to reach, potentially limiting the breadth of data collection.
- Bias in responses: Social desirability bias or fear of repercussions influenced respondents' willingness to provide honest feedback, especially on sensitive topics such as gender-based violence (GBV).
- Resource constraints: Limited time and resources impact the depth of data collection, particularly for qualitative methods such as KIIs and FGDs.
- Recall issues: Some project activities were implemented over two years ago, which somehow affected participants' ability to accurately recall their experiences or contribute meaningfully to the evaluation.

7.7. Orientation Training for data collection team

A team of data collectors were hired and trained by lead consultant on all aspects of data collection, compilation and transmission. The training included but not limited to the following.

- Objectives of data collection and expected output.
- Understanding of data collection tools, indicators and timeline of data collection visits
- Use of tablets and smart phones for data collection and KOBO toolbox.
- Deadlines for data collection and providing verbatim were shared.
- Ethical considerations and code of conduct while collecting the data.

- Standard operating procedure (SOP) for data collection.
- Mock-up for data collection to assess the quality of questions, format of questionnaire, time to collect data, how to record responses etc.
- BWA abiding policies relating to confidentiality, data protection, and child safeguarding.

7.8. Ensuring Data Quality

In order to collect quality data, the data collection team used following approaches:

- All enumerators were trained on how to administer the questionnaires prior to data collection.
- Orientation was provided to all enumerators on the evaluation methodology.
- Quantitative data collected through mobile data collection mechanism using KoBo collect program to maintain data integrity and avoid unnecessary data entry which can result in errors.
- Data cleaning conducted to ensure correct and complete data prior to the analysis.
- Spot checks and supervision of the data collection and entry process was conducted by the lead consultant.

7.9. Proposed Sampling Method

Based on the relevant stakeholders and project beneficiaries listed in the Terms of Reference (ToR), as well as the evaluation criteria, a systematic random sampling approach was employed to ensure representation across different groups.

For the selection of respondents, the sample size was calculated to ensure a 90% confidence interval and a 10% margin of error. The total targeted beneficiaries for the project were 3,600 women and girls. The chosen sample size for the evaluation was 410 individuals, which constituted approximately 11.4% of the total beneficiary population.

This sample size was determined to provide a statistically significant and representative sample, considering factors such as balancing between activities and locations within the target area. The systematic random sampling technique ensured that each beneficiary has an equal chance of being selected, which helped in achieving unbiased and reliable results.

*Table 3: Sampling and Sample Size Breakdown (**Quantitative survey**):*

District	Project components	Proposed Sample size	Actual Sample size
Nineveh Plain			
Qaraqosh, Bartela and Kremlesh)	**Output 1.2:** Increased awareness among community members on referral services.	50 (25 F, 25 M) (17 in each location)	26 women & girls
	Output 2.1: Women and girls' survivors of GBV receive legal, PSS and case management services and referral to local state and nonstate service providers.	50 women & girls (17 in each location)	88 women & girls
	Output 3.1: BWA safe spaces established for women to receive GBV case management and PSS services.	50 women & girls (17 in each location)	68 (45 F, 23 M)
	Output 3.2: Women and girls' survivors of SGBV access economic and livelihood support.	50 women & girls (17 in each location)	60 women & girls
Nineveh Plain Sample Size		**200 women & girls**	**242 (219 F & 23 M)**
Anbar Governorate			

	Output 1.2: Increased awareness among community members on referral services.	50 (25 F, 25 M) 15 in each location	20 women & girls
Ramadi, Khalidiyah Jazerra and Al-Khalidiyah	Output 2.1: Women and girls' survivors of GBV receive legal, PSS and case management services and referral to local state and nonstate service providers.	50 women & girls (17 in each location)	35 women & girls
	Output 3.1: BWA safe spaces established for women to receive GBV case management and PSS services.	50 women & girls (17 in each location)	62 (35 F, 27 M)
	Output 3.2: Women and girls' survivors of SGBV access economic and livelihood support.	50 women & girls (17 in each location)	56 women & girls
Anbar Sample Size		**200 women & girls**	**173 (146 F & 27 M)**
Total Sample Size		**400 women & girls**	**415 (365 F & 50 M)**

*Table 4: Sampling and Sample Size Breakdown (**Key informant interviews**):*

Component	Key informant Individuals	# of interviews	Justification
Capacity building component	BWA team's capacity building component.	10 interviews	Understand the capacity building component provided by LWF and its impact on the project team.
Project approach	BWA Project Implementation team	5 interviews	Understand the challenges met throughout the project period, how project team overcome challenges and met the project objectives.
Capacity building participants	Capacity building component provided by LWF	5 interviews	To evaluate training effectiveness, identifying gaps, understanding impact, gathering feedback, measuring satisfaction, customizing future programs, and supporting future funding efforts.
Local Authorities	Local Authority representatives in each district	4 interviews	To understand their perspectives on project implementation, assessing collaboration effectiveness, gathering feedback for improvement, ensuring alignment with local needs and fostering stronger partnerships.
Grand Total		**24 interviews**	**N/A**

*Table 5: Focus Group Discussions (**FGDs**):*

Governorate	Proposed FGD Sample
Ninawa governorate	3 FGDs (each district; 1 FGD) (each FGD had 6-8 participants)
Anbar governorate	3 FGDs (each district; 1 FGD) (each FGD had 6-8 participants)
Grand total	**6 FGDs (in average; 42 individuals)**

8. Evaluation Ethics

The evaluation conducted in strict adherence to the UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation, ensuring that the process was ethical, respectful, and protective of all participants and evaluation team members. The following protocols were implemented:

Informed Consent:

- **Process**: Prior to participation, all respondents were provided with clear and comprehensive information about the evaluation's purpose, procedures, and potential impacts. This included details on how their data were used, confidentiality measures, and their right to withdraw at any time without consequence.
- **Documentation**: Verbal consents were obtained from all participants before data collection begins. Consent forms were available in the local languages and accessible formats to ensure understanding.

Confidentiality and Privacy:

- **Data Protection**: All data collected were handled with strict confidentiality. Personal identifiers were removed or anonymized in the reporting to prevent the identification of individuals.
- **Data Security**: Data were securely stored and only accessible to authorized personnel. Digital data were encrypted.

Safety and Security:

- **Participant Safety**: Measures were taken to ensure the safety and security of all participants. Interviews and focus groups were conducted in secure locations to protect participants from potential harm or retaliation.
- **Evaluator Safety**: The safety of the evaluation team was also be prioritized. The team received safety briefings and adhered to protocols for working in potentially sensitive or high-risk environments.

Ethical Conduct:

- **Respect and Sensitivity**: Evaluators approached all interactions with respect and cultural sensitivity. Special cares were taken to handle sensitive topics, such as gender-based violence, with the utmost discretion and empathy.
- **Voluntary Participation**: Participation was strictly voluntary. Participants were informed that they can choose not to answer any question or withdraw from the evaluation at any time without penalty.

9. Analysis and Findings

The evaluation uses OECD DAC guidelines and principles - relevance, effectiveness, and impact - to assess the performance of the project. Based on the findings, this report presents a set of recommendations and best practices to inform and guide the implementation of future projects.

Demographic information

The data analysis reveals the demographic distribution of surveyed respondents[1] across Al Anbar and Ninawa districts. In Al Anbar, female participation is particularly strong in Khalidiyah (19%), followed by Ramadi (10%) and Jazerra Al Khalidiyah (3%). Male representation, however, is lower across all locations, with Khalidiyah showing no recorded male participants. The data indicates that women

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[1] A total of 415 female and male respondents representing Ninawa and Al Anbar were selected using systematic random sampling approach. For further details, refer to Table 3 in Section 7.9.

were more engaged in the evaluation process in this governorate, which could be attributed to targeted outreach efforts, the nature of project activities, or local social dynamics that encourage female participation in these specific areas.

In Ninawa, female participation is also notably high, especially in Qaraqosh (28%) and Bartela (16%), suggesting strong engagement among women in these districts. Male participation remains lower, with 9% in Qaraqosh and 5% in Bartela. This trend aligns with the broader pattern observed in Al Anbar, where women were more involved in the evaluation process compared to men. The limited male engagement could reflect cultural or logistical barriers, or it might suggest that project activities primarily targeted women due to their increased vulnerability to gender-based violence and socio-economic challenges.

Overall, the findings indicate that women constituted the majority of surveyed participants, particularly in Khalidiyah, Qaraqosh, and Bartela, highlighting their active involvement in the project. In contrast, male participation was significantly lower across all districts, which may necessitate further investigation into the factors limiting their engagement. Additionally, the low participation rates in Jazerra Al Khalidiyah (6% male, 3% female) suggest that further efforts may be needed to enhance outreach and engagement in this area.
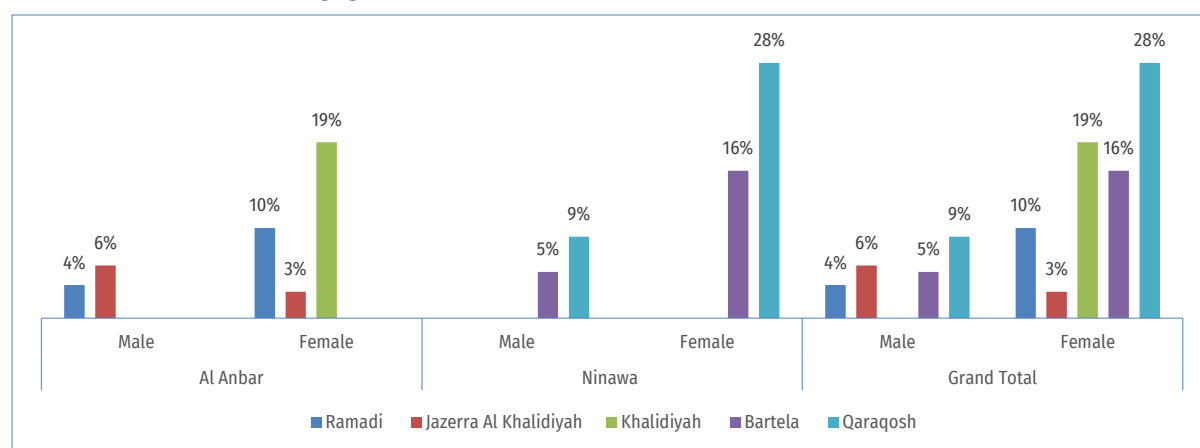

Figure 1: Gender distribution of survey respondents (n= 415 surveyed respondents)

The graph below illustrates the distribution of surveyed participants by marital status—divorced, married, single, and widowed—across Al Anbar and Ninawa, disaggregated by gender.

- In Al Anbar, the majority of male respondents (64%) are married, followed by 31% who are single and 5% who are divorced. Among female respondents, 41% are married, 29% are single, 15% are divorced, and 16% are widowed.

- In Ninawa, 59% of male respondents are married, while 38% are single and only 3% are divorced. Among female respondents, 51% are married, 13% are single, 24% are divorced, and 12% are widowed.

Overall, the data highlights that marriage is the most prevalent marital status across all groups, followed by single individuals. The divorced and widowed categories have lower representation, with a slightly higher proportion of widowed and divorced females compared to males in both governorates.
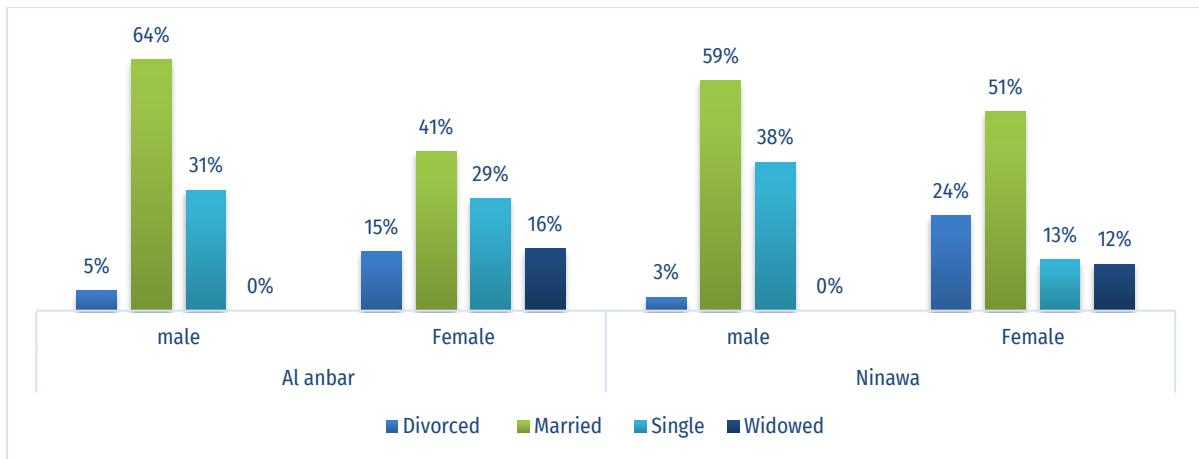
Figure 2: Marital status of survey respondents (n= 415)

In Al Anbar, males dominate the "under college graduate" category with 64%, while females represent only 16%. For "Primary school completed," females lead with 37% compared to 15% for males. In the "secondary school completed" category, females also show higher representation at 34%, while males account for 21%. "No primary schooling" is more prevalent among females at 12%, compared to 0% for males. The "Postgraduate" category shows minimal representation, with 0% for males and 2% for females.

In Ninawa, males again dominate the "under college graduate" category with 72%, while females represent only 13%. Conversely, females lead in the "primary school completed" category at 42%, compared to 3% for males. For "secondary school completed," females also have a higher representation of 39%, compared to 19% for males. The "no primary schooling" category shows higher representation for females at 6%, compared to 3% for males. The "Postgraduate" category remains minimal, with 2% for males and 0% for females.

While males dominate the "under college graduate" level in both Al Anbar and Ninawa, females have higher representation in "primary school completed" and "secondary school completed" categories. This indicates that females tend to be more represented in middle educational levels, whereas males are more likely to achieve higher educational levels.

Also, the data shows that the Host Community has significantly higher response rates (96%) compared to the IDP group, which has much lower rates (4%).
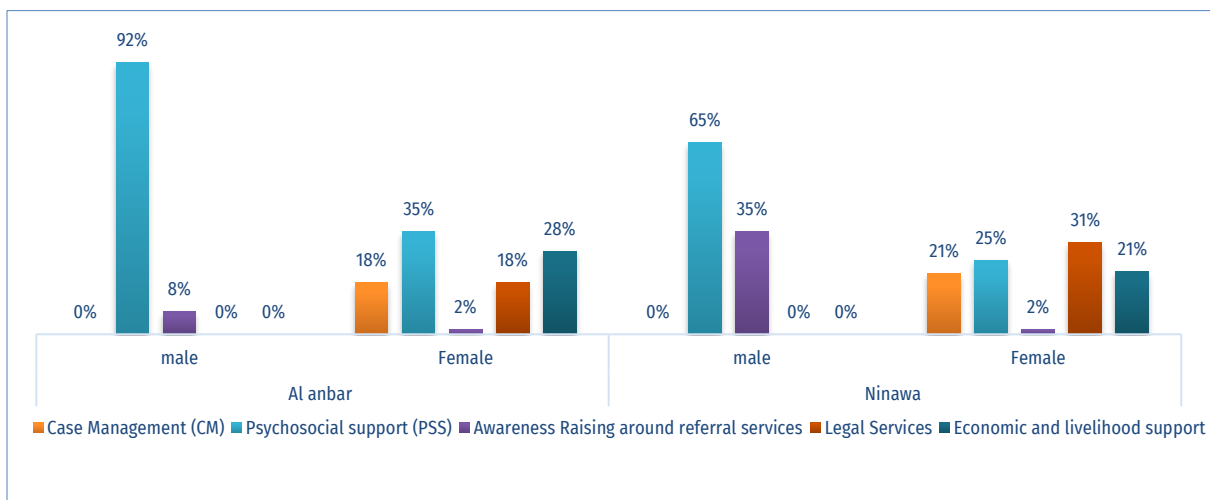

Figure 3: Types of services received by respondents (n= 415 surveyed respondents)

The evaluation data highlights regional and gender-based disparities in the receipt of services in Al Anbar and Ninawa. In Al Anbar, 18% of females received case management support, while in Ninawa, 21% of females accessed the same service. Psychosocial support (PSS) was more prevalent among males, with 92% of males in Al Anbar receiving support compared to 35% of females, while in Ninawa, 65% of males and 25% of females benefited from PSS. Awareness raising around referral services was generally low, with 8% of males in Al Anbar and 35% of males in Ninawa aware of referral options, while female participation remained minimal. Legal services were more accessed by females, with 18% in Al Anbar and 31% in Ninawa receiving support. Economic and livelihood support was also limited, with 28% of females in Al Anbar and 21% in Ninawa benefiting from these services. These findings reveal gender disparities in service access, underscoring the need for targeted efforts to enhance female participation in both regions.

Relevance

This section measures the extent to which the interventions were chosen according to local priorities and the most appropriate and relevant for the project. Specific attention will be given to the following evaluation question that was developed by the evaluation team:

	Evaluation Question 1	To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?

The relevance of the project was assessed by examining its alignment with local priorities and its ability to address the specific needs of women and girls in Al Anbar and Ninawa. This section evaluates the project's success in meeting these needs through quantitative survey data, qualitative feedback, FGDs, and key insights from key informant interviews (KIIs) with project team members and local authorities.

Community Needs and Appropriateness

The project's alignment with community needs was overwhelmingly positive. **97% of respondents across Al Anbar and Ninawa stated that the project met their community's needs "very well."** Among these, all male respondents (100%) and 91% of female respondents in Al Anbar, as well as 99% of female respondents in Ninawa, reported strong satisfaction. Only **1% of respondents** across both regions indicated that the project did not meet their needs, while 2% felt the project met their needs "somewhat."

Key Informant Interviews confirmed these findings, emphasizing the project's targeted approach. Vulnerable groups were prioritized based on clear criteria, including exposure to violence, socio-economic challenges, and the need for psychosocial or vocational support. Collaboration with local leaders and religious authorities played a critical role in identifying and engaging marginalized women and girls who required immediate intervention. These efforts ensured that interventions were tailored to the community's specific needs.

Despite these successes, gaps were noted in addressing material and financial needs. Some beneficiaries expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of financial aid and resources, such as sewing machines, which limited their ability to apply the skills acquired during training. For instance, one respondent mentioned that the awareness session they attended lasted only one day in 2021 and lacked follow-up support or practical resources.

### Perceptions of Fairness and Inclusivity

The transparency of the beneficiary selection process was another key indicator of the project's relevance. **96% of survey respondents agreed that the rules for selecting beneficiaries were clear and fair,** including 100% of male respondents and 93–95% of female respondents across both regions. A small minority (7%) in Ninawa expressed uncertainty about the fairness of the selection process, though no respondents disagreed.

Photo 1: beneficiary consultation process in Al-Anbar

KIIs reinforced the transparency of the selection process. Criteria such as age, education level, and vulnerability were consistently applied to ensure inclusivity. Additionally, the project reached underserved areas, such as remote villages where women and girls often face restrictions on participation. These efforts helped ensure equitable access to project activities.

However, some KIIs highlighted concerns about the perception of unequal resource distribution. While financial and material support was prioritized for the most vulnerable individuals, others felt excluded from these benefits, particularly in the context of business grants and vocational resources.
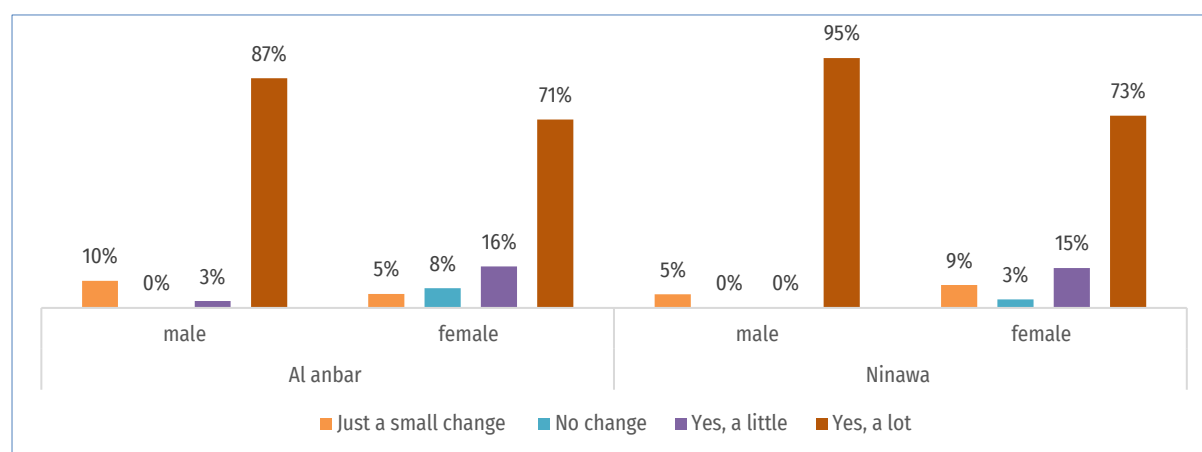
Figure 4: Impact of the project on the participants' lives (n= 415 surveyed respondents)

Changes in Participants' Lives

The project had a significant positive impact on participants' lives. **88% of respondents reported substantial changes,** with higher rates among male respondents (87% in Al Anbar and 95% in Ninawa) compared to females (71% in Al Anbar and 73% in Ninawa). Moderate changes were reported by 16% of female respondents in Al Anbar and 15% in Ninawa, while 10% of males in Al Anbar and 5% in Ninawa noted minimal improvements.

Respondents and key informants cited multiple areas of improvement:

- Personal Development: Participants gained skills in sewing, financial management, and project planning, enabling them to generate sustainable incomes.

- Emotional and Psychological Well-being: Psychosocial support sessions reduced stress, improved confidence, and fostered resilience among beneficiaries.

- Social and Legal Impact: Improved social networks, enhanced communication skills, and access to legal advice for issues such as custody and divorce were frequently mentioned.

KIIs added further nuance to these findings. For instance, women-only spaces encouraged beneficiaries to voice their concerns openly, leading to greater engagement and participation in community activities. Local authorities also noted a 20–30% increase in school attendance among girls as a direct outcome of the project's interventions.

Adaptability to Evolving Needs

The project demonstrated flexibility in responding to changing needs. Among the **27% of respondents who reported evolving needs, 75% felt the project adapted "very well"** to these changes, while 25% rated the adaptation as "somewhat well."

Key adaptations included:

- Separating sessions by gender to address cultural barriers, which encouraged more active participation by women and girls.

- Reallocating resources to meet emerging priorities, such as increased demand for healthcare and psychosocial support.

- Modifying awareness campaigns to reflect community-specific challenges, such as stigma associated with gender-based violence.

In Khalediyah, for example, the initial community resistance to project activities was mitigated through trust-building efforts and gender-segregated sessions, resulting in greater acceptance and engagement over time.

Quality and Suitability of Services

The quality of services provided by the project was highly rated. **90% of respondents described the services as "very suitable" for their needs,** while 10% considered them "somewhat suitable." Additionally, **87% of respondents rated the quality of services as "high,"** with no reports of poor quality.

KIIs emphasized the importance of culturally sensitive and tailored interventions. Vocational training, psychosocial support, and legal aid services were particularly well-received, with beneficiaries noting the professionalism and dedication of project staff. Community leaders highlighted that these services not only addressed immediate needs but also fostered long-term empowerment and resilience.
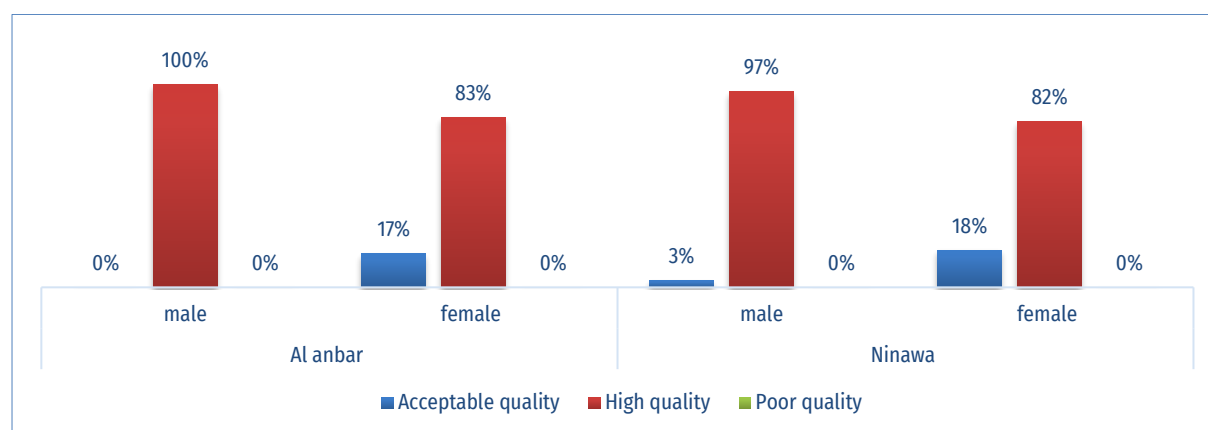

Figure 5: Quality of services received (n= 415 surveyed respondents)

Conclusion

The project demonstrated a high degree of relevance in addressing the needs of women and girls in Al Anbar and Ninawa. With **97% of respondents confirming that the project met community needs "very well,"** the interventions were clearly aligned with local priorities and effectively targeted vulnerable groups. The project's adaptability to evolving needs and its transparent selection process further underscored its relevance.

Nonetheless, gaps in financial and material support, as well as lower perceived benefits among female participants compared to males, highlight areas for improvement. Addressing these gaps in future programming will ensure even greater alignment with the evolving needs of women and girls, thereby sustaining the project's relevance and impact over time.

Effectiveness

This chapter measures the extent to which the project achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives and results, including any differential results across male and female beneficiaries. Specific attention will be given to the following evaluation questions that were developed by the evaluation team:

	Evaluation Question 2	To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how?

The project's effectiveness in delivering economic and livelihood support, legal services, psychosocial support (PSS), and awareness-raising activities was evident in several key areas.

Economic and Livelihood Support Services successfully engaged participants in designing business management sessions, with 99% of respondents confirming their input was considered. Skills training was partially relevant, with 63% of participants indicating sufficient job opportunities to use their new skills. However, 37% cited barriers such as societal restrictions, limited job availability, and financial constraints. Financial grants positively impacted 43% of participants, enabling small business establishments, though 57% saw no improvement due to systemic challenges, such as inadequate funding and limited market demand.

Legal Services were highly appreciated, with 99% of respondents confirming the relevance of advice to their specific needs, including topics like early marriage prevention and civil documentation. Despite this, delays and incomplete follow-up affected a small portion of participants, highlighting the need for improved case management and sustainable legal support.

Psychosocial Support (PSS) demonstrated significant positive outcomes, with 99% of respondents reporting improved well-being. Participants gained skills in emotional resilience, communication, and community engagement. Many emphasized the sessions' value in addressing societal pressures and fostering self-confidence.

Awareness-Raising Activities on referral services were highly effective, with 99% of respondents reporting increased knowledge and confidence in seeking services. All participants who accessed referral services expressed satisfaction, and no barriers to access were reported, showcasing the program's success in improving accessibility and awareness.

While the project achieved notable outcomes, gaps in financial and follow-up support, as well as tailored interventions, underline the need for future programming to address these systemic challenges comprehensively.

Case management services

The effectiveness of the project's case management services was assessed through comprehensive quantitative and qualitative analysis, including survey results, feedback from beneficiaries, and insights from Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). This section evaluates the extent to which these services contributed to achieving the intended project outcomes.

Access to Case Management Services

The project's case management services were widely accessed, with 99% of survey respondents across Al Anbar and Ninawa confirming they received assistance. This included 35 females in Al Anbar and 57 females in Ninawa. Only 1% of respondents in Ninawa reported not receiving case management services. KIIs highlighted that these services prioritized women and girls with urgent legal, psychological, and social needs, ensuring tailored and client-centered support.

Problem Resolution and Psychological Impact

Survey results show that 94% of respondents felt their problems were resolved in the way they hoped. Female respondents in Al Anbar reported a 97% satisfaction rate, while 91% of female respondents in Ninawa shared similar sentiments. However, 6% of respondents expressed dissatisfaction, citing issues such as incomplete documentation that hindered the resolution of legal matters. For these participants, legal consultations were provided, but the inability to complete required paperwork prevented further progress.

On the psychological front, 95% of respondents in both regions felt better after receiving case management services. In Al Anbar, 94% of female respondents reported improved emotional well-being, while 95% of females in Ninawa shared similar feedback. A small proportion (6% in Al Anbar and 3% in Ninawa) indicated that the services did not help them, primarily due to unresolved legal issues. Additionally, 2% of respondents in Ninawa were unsure about the impact of the services.

The services contributing to these improvements included:

- Legal consultations: Assistance with alimony, divorce processes, and other legal issues.
- Psychological support: Counseling sessions with social workers, individual therapy, and emotional support.
- Vocational training: Skill development through tailored programs like sewing and awareness workshops.
- Holistic assistance: An integrated approach addressing legal, psychological, and social needs simultaneously.

Referrals and Timeliness of Assistance

A significant proportion of respondents had their cases referred to other service providers. 69% of respondents in Al Anbar and 55% in Ninawa reported receiving referrals. Among those referred, 92% in Al Anbar and 94% in Ninawa felt the referral process happened quickly. However, delays were reported by 8% in Al Anbar and 3% in Ninawa. Despite these delays, 100% of respondents confirmed that BWA followed up on their referrals, ensuring continued support and effective coordination.

Regarding waiting times for assistance, the majority of respondents received help within 4 to 9 days. Specifically, 91% in Al Anbar and 79% in Ninawa reported receiving assistance within this timeframe, while 9% in Al Anbar and 19% in Ninawa experienced longer waiting periods of 10 days or more.
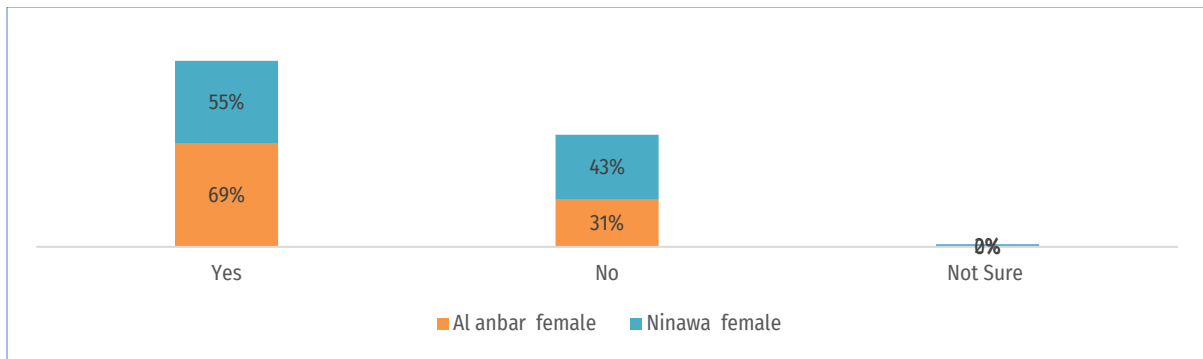
Figure 6: Surveyed respondents whose cases were referred to other service providers (n=93; only respondents whose cases were referred were eligible to answer this question, excluding those not referred)

Safety and Trust in Case Management Services

The project ensured a strong sense of safety and trust for beneficiaries accessing case management services. 99% of respondents reported feeling safe when receiving support, with only 1% expressing a neutral sentiment. Notably, no respondents indicated feeling unsafe. KIIs reinforced these findings, emphasizing that the creation of a welcoming and secure environment was a cornerstone of the project. For example, in Khalediyah, initial hesitation among women and girls due to cultural conservatism transformed into active engagement and trust in the center by the end of the project.

Emotional and Behavioral Changes Among Beneficiaries

The data highlights several key changes among participants after receiving support from BWA:

- 45% reported feeling less depressed.

- 28% noted increased self-confidence.

- 27% experienced better control over emotions.

- 11% reported improved communication with others.

- 6% experienced better sleep.

These findings underscore the project's significant impact on emotional well-being and mental health. Beneficiaries frequently attributed these improvements to the integrated support provided by BWA, including counseling, vocational training, and legal assistance.
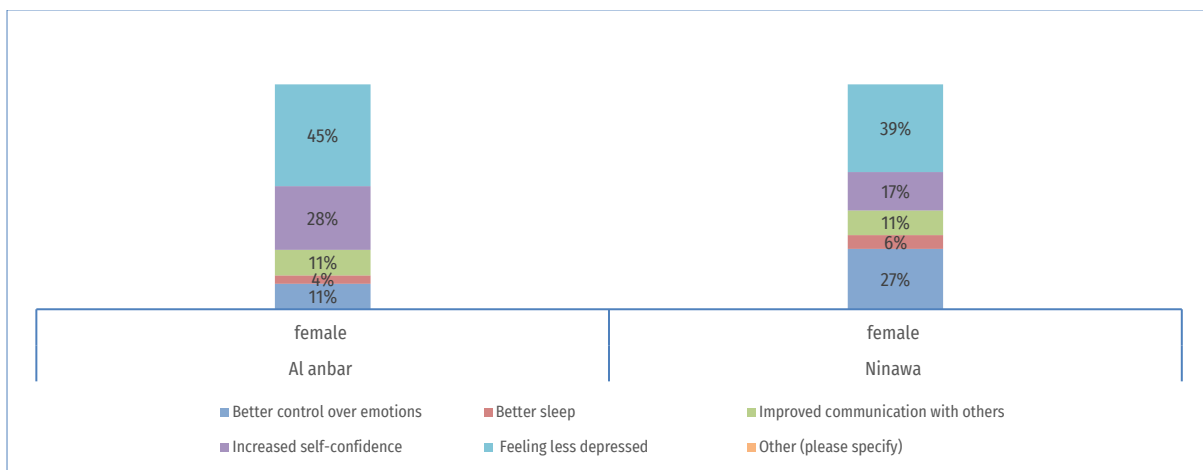

Figure 7: Change experienced by participants after receiving support from BWA. (n= 93 surveyed respondents)

Overall Satisfaction with Case Management Services

The quality of case management services was highly rated, with 95% of respondents expressing satisfaction. Additionally, 3% felt neutral about the services, while 2% expressed dissatisfaction. The dissatisfaction stemmed from instances where beneficiaries registered for services but did not receive follow-up contact. KIIs highlighted that even indirect benefits, such as the knowledge gained during visits to the center, contributed to long-term empowerment and awareness among beneficiaries.
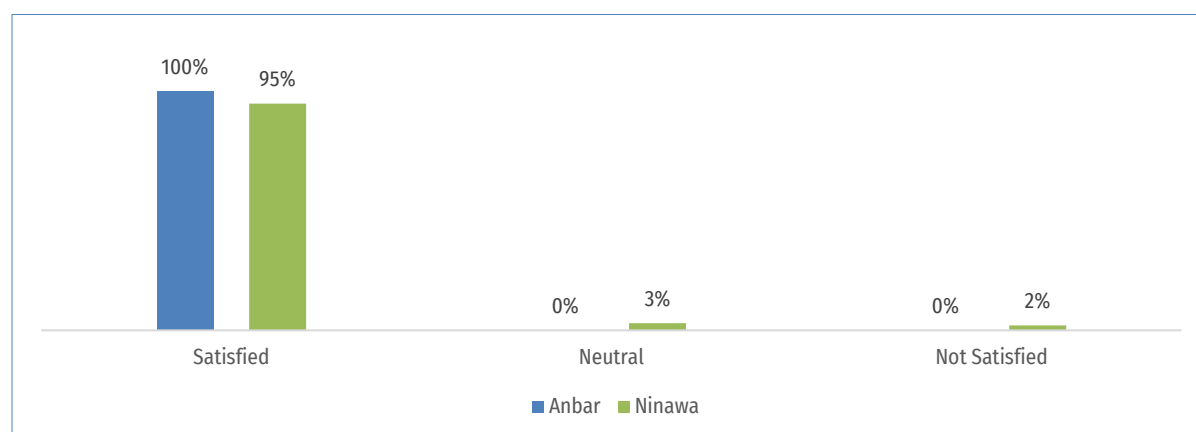

Bar chart showing satisfaction levels by region:
- Satisfied: Anbar 100%, Ninawa 95%
- Neutral: Anbar 0%, Ninawa 3%
- Not Satisfied: Anbar 0%, Ninawa 2%

Legend: ■ Anbar ■ Ninawa

Figure 8: Satisfaction with case management services provided by BWA to female beneficiaries (n= 93 female surveyed respondents)

Conclusion

The project's case management services were highly effective in addressing the immediate and long-term needs of women and girls in Al Anbar and Ninawa. With 99% of respondents accessing these services and 94% reporting successful problem resolution, the interventions clearly aligned with the project's goals. The integrated approach—combining legal aid, psychological support, and vocational training—was a critical factor in the project's success.

However, challenges such as delays in referrals and unresolved legal issues due to missing documentation highlight areas for improvement. Addressing these gaps in future programming will further enhance the effectiveness and reach of case management services, ensuring sustained positive outcomes for beneficiaries.

Psychosocial support (PSS) services

The data reveals overwhelming satisfaction with PSS services across both regions. In Ninawa, 100% of both male and female respondents were satisfied. In Al Anbar, 100% of male respondents and 99% of female respondents expressed satisfaction with the structured PSS sessions. The only minor concern was raised by 1% of female respondents in Al Anbar, who noted the timing of activities as inconvenient. No dissatisfaction related to the content, quality, or delivery of services was reported, highlighting the program's overall success in meeting participants' expectations.

Photo 2: PSS sessions in Al-Anbar

Positive Changes noted after PSS Sessions

The evaluation data indicates that 99% of respondents across both regions reported positive changes following their participation in PSS sessions. Key changes identified included:

- Improved ability to handle challenges and difficulties (23%): This was most prominent among females in Ninawa (36%).

- Increased skills and capabilities (18%): Participants reported feeling more confident in addressing personal and family challenges.

- Better confidence in community engagement (15%): Many respondents felt more comfortable participating in social and communal activities.

- Enhanced emotional resilience and communication (10%): Respondents reported better expression of feelings and improved relationships within their families and communities.

Behavioral changes were also observed, including reduced aggression, greater focus on self-improvement, and improved social engagement. KIIs and FGDs supported these findings, with participants frequently highlighting how PSS sessions helped them overcome emotional trauma, navigate family conflicts, and foster a stronger sense of self-worth. One participant noted, "The sessions taught me how to manage my emotions and build confidence, even in challenging situations."
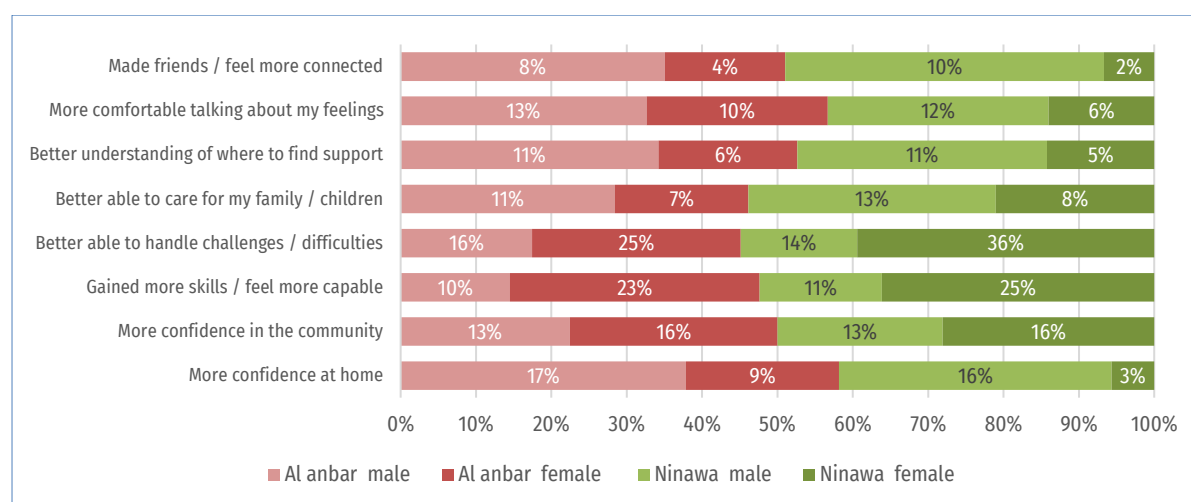

Figure 9: Positive changes observed after receiving PSS services. (n=215; based on responses from surveyed individuals who received psychosocial support services.)

Emotional Well-Being and Coping Strategies

The structured PSS services were instrumental in improving emotional well-being. 94% of respondents agreed that the sessions improved their emotional well-being, with only 6% in Al Anbar reporting no improvement due to external pressures and socio-economic challenges. KIIs revealed that the delivery methods, which included group discussions, one-on-one counseling, and awareness programs—were crucial in achieving these outcomes. Participants reported:

- Reduced depression and anxiety through consistent counseling and emotional support.

- Improved coping strategies to deal with stress and societal pressures.

- Greater self-esteem and confidence in managing personal and family responsibilities.

FGDs emphasized the role of community engagement in enhancing the impact of PSS sessions. Many participants mentioned that being part of a group with shared experiences made them feel less isolated and more empowered to face challenges.

Usefulness of PSS Session Topics

The topics covered in PSS sessions were widely regarded as relevant and beneficial. 100% of respondents in Al Anbar and Ninawa found the topics useful, with only 1% of female respondents in Al Anbar expressing a somewhat positive response. Key topics included:

1. Family Building and Parenting: Promoting constructive family dynamics and addressing the needs of adolescents.

2. Women's Rights and Empowerment: Raising awareness about gender equality, violence prevention, and societal pressures.

3. Mental Health and Emotional Well-Being: Teaching participants how to manage stress, build self-esteem, and seek help.

4. Practical Skills Development: Empowering women through vocational training and life skills.

KIIs highlighted that these topics were tailored to the specific needs of the community. For example, discussions on women's rights and mental health were particularly impactful in conservative areas where such issues are often stigmatized. One KII respondent stated, "The sessions broke barriers and gave women the courage to talk about issues they had never addressed before."

Suggestions for Improvement

When asked what could be improved about the sessions, participants recommended:

- Continuous training and awareness sessions to maintain long-term impact and address evolving community needs.

- Expanded professional and vocational training to enhance employability and economic independence.

- Community awareness programs focus on violence prevention, women's rights, and mental health.

- Additional legal and counseling services to address broader societal issues.

FGDs reinforced these suggestions, with many participants expressing a desire for sustained engagement and follow-up support to deepen the impact of the sessions.

Key Learnings from PSS Sessions

Participants shared several valuable lessons learned from PSS sessions:

- Emotional Resilience: Techniques for managing emotions, reducing stress, and building self-esteem.

- Social Engagement: Building connections within the community and fostering a sense of belonging.

- Empowerment: Gaining confidence to make decisions and take control of personal and familial responsibilities.

- Health Awareness: Understanding the importance of mental and physical health, including early detection of illnesses like breast cancer.

KIIs and FGDs highlighted how these learnings translated into actionable changes in participants' lives. For instance, many women reported improved communication with their families and a stronger ability to advocate for their rights within their communities.

Conclusion

The Psychosocial Support (PSS) services delivered through the project were highly effective in achieving the intended goals. With **99% of respondents expressing satisfaction** and reporting positive changes in their emotional well-being, the services clearly addressed the needs of women and girls in Al Anbar and Ninawa. Participants highlighted significant improvements in their confidence, resilience, and ability to handle challenges, underscoring the sessions' transformative impact.

KIIs and FGDs further validated these findings, emphasizing the importance of the program's tailored approach, community engagement, and focus on breaking cultural barriers. However, participants' suggestions for continuous training and expanded support indicate opportunities for further enhancing the program's impact. Addressing these recommendations in future programming will ensure sustained benefits for beneficiaries and their communities.

Awareness Raising around referral services

The data underscores the significant success of the awareness-raising activities in enhancing participants' knowledge of referral services:

- 99% of respondents across Al Anbar and Ninawa reported being "very aware" of referral services available to women and girls in their communities due to the project.

Key Informant Interviews and FGDs reinforced these findings. Participants highlighted that the awareness activities were crucial in filling information gaps and empowering women to access vital services. Many noted that prior to the project, knowledge about available services was limited or non-existent. The activities not only informed beneficiaries but also instilled confidence in using the services.

Ease of Accessing Referral Information

The project's awareness activities successfully simplified the process of accessing referral information:

- 100% of respondents across both regions found it "easy" to locate information about referral services after participating in the awareness activities.

- FGDs revealed that simplified communication methods, including face-to-face sessions and community outreach, played a key role in ensuring accessibility. Participants expressed appreciation for the clarity of information provided and the approachable nature of the project staff.

Utilization of Referral Services

The data reveals variation in the utilization of referral services among respondents:

- Among female respondents, 100% in Al Anbar and 80% in Ninawa reported using referral services due to the awareness activities.

- Male respondents had lower utilization rates, with 29% in Ninawa and none in Al Anbar reporting usage of referral services. This indicates potential gender-based differences in accessing or perceiving the need for these services.

KIIs shed light on this variation. It was noted that cultural norms and gender roles may have influenced male respondents' lower usage rates. Women, as the primary target group for the project, were more likely to access services due to tailored activities that directly addressed their needs.

Satisfaction with Referral Services

Satisfaction levels among those who accessed referral services were uniformly high:

- 100% of respondents who used the services expressed satisfaction, highlighting the quality and relevance of the support provided.

- FGDs emphasized that beneficiaries valued the respectful and professional treatment they received. Many participants shared that the services exceeded their expectations, particularly in providing legal and psychosocial support.

One KII participant noted, "The referral services were not just about directing beneficiaries to another organization. They ensured follow-up and addressed specific needs, making the process effective and impactful."
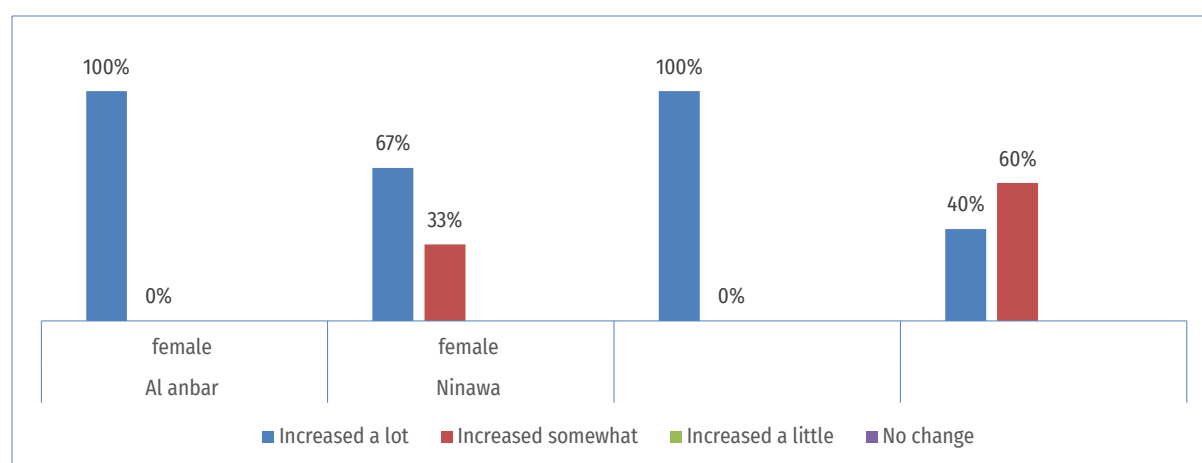

Figure 10: Changing knowledge of referral services (n= 89 surveyed respondents)

Confidence in Seeking Referral Services

All respondents expressed increased confidence in seeking referral services due to the awareness activities. Specifically:

- 100% of participants in both regions agreed that they felt more confident about accessing referral services.

- FGDs highlighted that the project's focus on creating a safe and supportive environment contributed to this confidence. Women, in particular, reported feeling empowered to seek help without fear of judgment or stigma.

Barriers to Accessing Referral Services

Notably, no respondents reported facing barriers or problems in accessing referral services after the awareness activities. KIIs and FGDs provided insights into how the project effectively addressed potential obstacles:

- The initial reliance on an online referral system was adjusted to a manual process after recognizing challenges faced by beneficiaries, such as limited literacy and lack of technological familiarity.

- This adaptation ensured that the referral system was accessible and culturally appropriate, particularly for women in rural and conservative areas.

One KII respondent highlighted, "Switching to a manual referral system was a turning point. It made the services more accessible and ensured that even the most marginalized women could benefit."

Key Insights from KIIs and FGDs

Key Informant Interviews and FGDs provided additional context to the quantitative findings:

1. Cultural Sensitivity: The project's approach was tailored to the cultural and social realities of the target communities. Awareness activities were conducted in a way that respected local norms while challenging harmful practices.

2. Building Trust: FGDs revealed that beneficiaries initially hesitated to engage with referral services due to mistrust or fear of stigma. Over time, the project's consistent and transparent approach-built trust, encouraging more women to seek help.

3. Comprehensive Support: KIIs emphasized the importance of integrating legal, psychosocial, and health services within the referral system. This holistic approach addressed multiple dimensions of beneficiaries' needs, enhancing the overall impact.

Conclusion

The awareness-raising activities around referral services were highly effective in achieving the project's goals. With **99% of respondents reporting increased awareness, 100% finding the information useful, and no reported barriers to accessing services**, the project successfully enhanced both knowledge and confidence in using referral services. High satisfaction rates among service users further validate the quality and relevance of the project's interventions.

Insights from KIIs and FGDs underscores the importance of cultural sensitivity, trust-building, and adaptability in designing and delivering awareness activities. The shift from an online to a manual referral system exemplifies the project's responsiveness to beneficiaries' needs. Future programs should build on these lessons to ensure even greater accessibility, inclusivity, and impact.

Legal Services

The evaluation highlights the notable impact of the legal services provided by the project on the lives of women and girls in Al Anbar and Ninawa. With overwhelmingly positive feedback from beneficiaries, the services addressed critical issues ranging from early marriage prevention to obtaining civil documentation. However, the findings also revealed areas for improvement, particularly regarding follow-up mechanisms and the sustainability of service delivery.

Awareness and Recall of Legal Topics

The evaluation data demonstrated varying levels of recall regarding the legal topics addressed by the project. In Al Anbar, 37% of respondents recalled receiving advice on early marriage prevention, followed by issuance of marriage certificates (27%) and obtaining civil documentation (23%). Similarly, in Ninawa, the most recalled topics were early marriage prevention (22%), compensation claims for crisis-affected households (21%), and issuance of marriage certificates (16%).

However, lower recall rates were noted for services such as lost personal ID issuance and information card renewal, with only 2–3% of respondents recalling these topics across both regions. Additional unprompted feedback from participants highlighted other critical legal services, including:

- Establishing paternity
- Proving the death of missing persons
- Issuing inheritance certificates
- Filing for death certificates.

This variation in recall underscores the importance of tailoring legal services to community needs and ensuring effective communication about all available services.

Relevance and Quality of Legal Services

The project demonstrated exceptional alignment with community needs, as evidenced by:

- 100% of respondents in Al Anbar and 97% in Ninawa confirmed they were consulted about their needs before receiving legal assistance.
- 98–100% of respondents expressed satisfaction with how their feedback was incorporated into the legal program design.

Respondents universally agreed that the legal advice they received was highly relevant to their specific circumstances, including issues related to family status, inheritance disputes, and early marriage prevention. Additionally, all participants agreed that the lawyers demonstrated sufficient legal knowledge and professionalism.

Impact of Legal Services on Beneficiaries

The legal services provided significant and measurable impacts on the lives of beneficiaries. Participants reported enhanced confidence in navigating legal systems, greater awareness of their rights, and improved ability to resolve complex family and social disputes. Key outcomes included:

1. Empowerment through documentation support: Assistance with obtaining marriage certificates, inheritance documents, and other vital records enabled women to exercise their rights and access opportunities otherwise unavailable.
2. Prevention of early marriage: The emphasis on addressing early marriage cases helped protect young girls from social and economic vulnerabilities.
3. Increased confidence and trust: Beneficiaries felt reassured and supported, noting the respectful and professional manner in which services were delivered.

Challenges and Gaps in Service Delivery

Despite its success, the project faced challenges that hindered the full realization of its potential:

- Delays in case resolution: A small number of respondents (13%) reported facing delays due to incomplete documentation or lack of follow-up. One notable case involved a beneficiary losing a lawsuit due to a failure to complete proof of lineage, despite evidence in her favor.
- Discontinuation of legal services: According to Key Informant Interviews, the program faced significant external threats, leading to the suspension of legal services in the third year. This

disruption, while unavoidable, highlighted the critical reliance of the community on these services and the need for sustainable mechanisms to ensure continuity.

Insights from Key Informant Interviews and FGDs

Key Informants and FGDs provided valuable context for the findings. They emphasized the importance of adapting service delivery to the cultural and technological realities of the community. For example:

- The transition from an online referral system to a manual one addressed barrier faced by illiterate women and ensured greater confidentiality.

- Stakeholders noted the high demand for legal services, which far exceeded initial expectations, and the negative impact of service discontinuation on the community.

- FGDs revealed that women particularly appreciated the focus on early marriage prevention and inheritance rights, as these directly impacted their social and economic stability.

Conclusion

The legal services provided by the project were instrumental in addressing key legal challenges faced by women and girls in Al Anbar and Ninawa. With 99% satisfaction rates and widespread recognition of their relevance, the services empowered beneficiaries to claim their rights and resolve critical legal issues. However, gaps in follow-up, delays in case resolution, and the discontinuation of services due to security risks underscore the need for enhanced sustainability and risk mitigation strategies. Future programming should prioritize continuous service delivery, improved follow-up mechanisms, and broader dissemination of available legal topics to ensure the program's long-term impact and accessibility.

Economic and livelihood support Services

The project demonstrated a participatory approach by engaging beneficiaries in the design of business management sessions. 97% of female respondents in Al Anbar and 98% in Ninawa confirmed they were asked for their input, with 93% in Al Anbar and 100% in Ninawa reporting that their feedback was considered. However, 7% in Al Anbar felt their suggestions were not integrated, citing unmet expectations such as the absence of job opportunities, capital for small businesses, and practical implementation of theoretical work ideas. These participants expressed frustration that sessions focused primarily on theory without tangible applications or direct outcomes.

Regarding the course duration, 95% of respondents in Al Anbar and 83% in Ninawa believed the course was appropriate length, while 5% in Al Anbar and 17% in Ninawa felt it was too short. Participants valued the structure, finding it sufficient for gaining knowledge and individual attention from instructors. However, some participants noted a desire for extended sessions or additional follow-up support, such as financial aid for starting small projects.

KIIs and FGDs revealed a recurring request for the inclusion of practical components, such as field visits, hands-on learning, and direct connections to employment opportunities. Participants emphasized the need for courses to be adapted to local labor market demands and tailored to specific challenges faced by women in the region.

Relevance of Skills Training to Job Needs

Feedback on the relevance of skills training provided by BWA varied. While 18% of respondents in Al Anbar and 20% in Ninawa reported that the training covered "all the skills" they required, a significant

portion, 43% in Al Anbar and 22% in Ninawa, stated it addressed "some relevant skills." Notably, 18% in Al Anbar and 23% in Ninawa felt it covered "very little" relevant content, and 9% and 13%, respectively, found it entirely irrelevant.

These findings suggest that while the training met some needs, it did not fully align with the specific skills required by the local job market. KIIs and FGDs further highlighted that the training lacked alignment with the realities of the labor market and participants' career aspirations, underscoring the importance of designing future courses to reflect market demands and local socio-economic contexts.

Job Opportunities and Barriers

While 63% of respondents in both Al Anbar and Ninawa believed there were sufficient job opportunities to utilize their newly acquired skills, 37% in both regions disagreed. Participants identified several barriers to employment:

- Limited job opportunities for women in both urban and rural areas.
- Societal and familial restrictions, particularly in conservative communities, preventing women from pursuing employment outside their homes.
- Mismatches between job requirements and the skills provided in the training.
- Financial constraints, such as the lack of capital to start small businesses or purchase essential materials.

FGDs and KIIs revealed that financial aid ranging from $1,000 to $1,500 enabled beneficiaries to establish or expand small businesses, including beauty salons, bakeries services, sewing shops, and livestock farming. While many recipients reported improved financial independence and self-sufficiency, others struggled with limited funding, unmet promises, and a lack of follow-up support. Participants consistently called for more comprehensive financial aid packages and long-term support to sustain their businesses and expand operations.

FGDs revealed that many women who sought to start businesses, such as livestock farming, beauty salons, or food services, faced difficulties in securing adequate funding or community support. Additionally, cultural norms and limited acceptance of women's employment in certain areas further restricted opportunities.

Participants also highlighted the potential for home-based businesses, such as sewing or food production, which align with cultural norms and allow women to work while managing household responsibilities. They emphasized the need for targeted interventions, including financial aid and mentoring, to overcome systemic barriers and foster economic empowerment.

Conclusion

The economic and livelihood support services provided by the project made meaningful strides in empowering women through skills training and financial grants. However, the mixed outcomes in business performance and employment opportunities highlight the need for enhanced alignment between program design, local market demands, and participant needs. Addressing systemic barriers such as cultural restrictions, financial constraints, and limited job opportunities will be crucial to ensuring sustainable economic empowerment for women in Al Anbar and Ninawa. Future programming should focus on integrating practical components, expanding financial aid packages,

and fostering community acceptance of women's employment to maximize the impact of these initiatives.

Efficiency

This section measures the extent to which the project was able to deliver or is likely to deliver results in an economical and timely way. Specific attention will be given to the following evaluation question that was developed by the evaluation team:

?	**Evaluation Question 3**	To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?

The project's efficiency in implementation, particularly in terms of resource utilization, cost-effectiveness, and timely delivery, was assessed based on desk review, quantitative data, KIIs and FGDs.

Of the 15 key stakeholders[2] interviewed with respect to the efficiency of resources (financial and otherwise) employed for this programming, none indicated that funds were wasted. This perspective was consistent across all program components. However, findings suggest that targeted additional support in certain dimensions of the programming delivered could enhance the impact of existing efforts, ultimately improving overall efficiency.

Timely and Resourceful Implementation

The majority of respondents from KIIs highlighted the project's adherence to planned timelines despite external challenges, including delays in financial disbursement and social constraints. For example, awareness-raising activities and psychosocial support sessions were delivered within the stipulated timeframe, ensuring beneficiaries could access the services when needed. However, delays were reported in specific components, such as financial grants and legal services, primarily due to external factors like bureaucratic hurdles and incomplete documentation from participants. These delays impacted beneficiaries' ability to act promptly on received support.

Cost-Effectiveness

KIIs indicated that the project effectively utilized limited resources to reach a wide range of beneficiaries, particularly marginalized women and girls. The decision to focus on local partnerships and use community-based staff minimized operational costs, enabling the allocation of resources directly to program activities, such as vocational training and legal aid. For instance, the project provided financial grants of $1,000–$1,500, which were instrumental in establishing or expanding small businesses. However, some KIIs noted that the available funding was insufficient to meet the demand for business support comprehensively. This indicates a need for better alignment of budget allocations with the scale of community needs.

Use of Local Expertise

The project's reliance on local staff and organizations was viewed as a critical factor in its efficiency. Local implementers' understanding of community dynamics and cultural nuances enhanced outreach and minimized costs associated with external consultations or trainings. Furthermore, the flexible

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[2] *Local Authority representatives, Mukhtars, direct beneficiaries and Project Implementation team in both Anbar and Ninawa governorates.*

approach to switching from online referral systems to manual systems—due to low digital literacy among participants—ensured services remained accessible and efficient.

Challenges in Efficiency

While the project was largely efficient, certain challenges affected its cost-effectiveness. KIIs revealed inefficiencies in follow-up mechanisms for legal and financial services, which sometimes required additional resources to resolve unresolved issues. Additionally, the suspension of legal services in the third year due to security concerns highlighted vulnerabilities in resource continuity. Beneficiaries also reported feeling the training and vocational programs lacked practical application, with 37% of participants identifying limited job opportunities as a barrier to utilizing their skills.

Innovations in Efficiency

The project showcased innovative practices, such as integrating multiple support services—economic, legal, and psychosocial—into a single program. This holistic model optimized resource use and maximized the impact on beneficiaries. By aligning activities with beneficiaries' needs, such as providing tailored psychosocial and vocational support, the project ensured cost-effective interventions with significant outcomes.

Conclusion

The project demonstrated substantial efficiency in delivering planned outputs and outcomes within the available budget and timeframe. Effective use of local resources, adaptive approaches, and targeted support contributed to its overall cost-effectiveness. However, gaps in follow-up processes, delays in financial disbursements, and limited funding to address broader community needs highlight areas for improvement. Strengthening monitoring mechanisms, diversifying funding sources, and addressing systemic inefficiencies will be critical for enhancing efficiency in future programming.

Sustainability

This section measures the extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way, particularly after the project ends:

?	**Evaluation Question 4**	To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?

The project's sustainability was assessed to determine the likelihood of maintaining achieved results, particularly the positive changes in the lives of women and girls, after the project's conclusion. The findings reveal that the project has achieved substantial progress in creating lasting positive changes in the lives of women and girls, particularly in psychosocial well-being, legal empowerment, economic independence, and service accessibility. However, the sustainability of these outcomes is contingent upon addressing systemic barriers such as limited financial resources, unresolved legal cases, and cultural restrictions. Strengthening institutional mechanisms, fostering community-based solutions, and expanding support for women's economic empowerment are essential to ensuring that the benefits of the project endure beyond its lifecycle. The project has laid a strong foundation, but sustained impact requires continued investment and strategic planning.

Psychosocial Support (PSS) Services

The psychosocial support services had a transformative impact on participants, with 99% of respondents across Al Anbar and Ninawa reporting that the sessions positively influenced their emotional and mental well-being. Respondents noted significant improvements, including increased self-confidence, reduced depression, improved communication skills, and enhanced resilience in managing challenges. One participant shared, *"The sessions helped me regain my confidence, communicate better with my family, and overcome the stress I used to feel daily."*

The sustainability of these outcomes is supported by the high retention of knowledge and skills gained during the sessions. Beneficiaries overwhelmingly (100% across both regions) found the topics covered to be highly useful, particularly in understanding mental health, managing emotions, and navigating family dynamics. Moreover, the creation of supportive networks within the community further strengthens the potential for long-term sustainability. Participants frequently mentioned how the sessions fostered connections, with one respondent highlighting, *"I met other women who shared similar struggles, and together, we've formed a support system even outside the sessions."*

However, challenges to sustainability include the lack of follow-up mechanisms to reinforce these gains. KIIs emphasized the need for ongoing counseling programs and refresher training to ensure continuous emotional and social support for beneficiaries. Additionally, limited community-level resources for mental health remain a barrier to sustaining the progress made.

Legal Services

The legal services provided by the project were instrumental in addressing critical issues, including early marriage prevention, obtaining civil documentation, and resolving family disputes. Nearly 99% of respondents felt the legal advice they received was relevant and effectively addressed their specific issues. For instance, a participant in Al Anbar shared, *"Without the project, I would not have been able to obtain my marriage certificate, which was essential for accessing other services."*

The sustainability of these services is bolstered by the significant increase in beneficiaries' legal awareness. Many participants gained critical knowledge about their rights and the processes to resolve legal matters, which equip them to handle future challenges independently. Additionally, the project's establishment of referral pathways to external legal service providers ensures that beneficiaries have access to continued support.

Despite these successes, some challenges remain. KIIs revealed that unresolved cases, particularly those requiring extensive documentation, may hinder the long-term impact of legal services. One participant noted, *"I sought legal help, but my case couldn't proceed due to missing documents. Without further support, I feel stuck."* Furthermore, the suspension of legal services in the third year due to security threats highlights the fragility of these services in volatile environments. Sustained legal aid mechanisms, supported by secure funding and robust infrastructure, are critical for ensuring long-term benefits.

Awareness Raising and Referral Services

The project's awareness-raising activities on referral services achieved notable success, with 99% of respondents across Al Anbar and Ninawa reporting increased knowledge and confidence in accessing these services. Participants credited the project for simplifying access to critical services, with one respondent stating, *"Before this project, I didn't even know these services existed. Now I feel confident seeking help when I need it."*

The sustainability of these outcomes lies in the increased self-reliance and confidence demonstrated by participants. Referral pathways established by the project continue to serve as vital links for accessing support. Additionally, the adaptability of the referral system, which transitioned from an online platform to a manual process to better accommodate beneficiaries' needs, ensures that the services remain accessible to those with limited digital literacy.

However, KIIs highlighted the dependence of beneficiaries on the project's mechanisms for referrals. Without institutionalized systems at the community level, there is a risk that participants may face difficulties in maintaining access to these services post-project. Future programming should focus on integrating referral services into local governance structures to enhance their long-term sustainability.

Economic and Livelihood Support

Economic and livelihood interventions showed strong potential for sustainability, particularly through vocational training and financial grants. A significant proportion of respondents (63%) across Al Anbar and Ninawa reported utilizing the skills gained from vocational training to improve their livelihoods. For instance, participants started businesses in food services, sewing, and livestock farming, with financial grants ranging from $1000 to $1500 playing a pivotal role in supporting these ventures. One participant shared, *"With the grant, I was able to open a small sewing shop, which now provides for my family."*

The sustainability of these outcomes is further reinforced by the ripple effect of skill-sharing within families and communities. All respondents (100%) reported teaching the skills they learned to others, indicating a multiplier effect that extends the benefits beyond direct beneficiaries. However, systemic barriers to sustainability persist. Only 43% of respondents received financial grants, and of those, a significant portion (56%) reported no measurable improvement in their business's financial performance due to insufficient market opportunities and limited resources. As one participant in Ninawa explained, *"I started a small shop, but the market here is so limited that it's hard to make a profit."*

KIIs underscored the importance of continued financial support and mentorship to help beneficiaries overcome these challenges. The lack of job opportunities tailored to women's circumstances, such as home-based businesses, remains a significant obstacle. To sustain the positive changes achieved, it is essential to address these systemic issues and expand community-level support for women's economic empowerment.

Impact

This section measures the extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects.

?	**Evaluation Question 5**	To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?

The project has significantly contributed to ending violence against women, promoting gender equality, and empowering women across Al Anbar and Ninawa. The psychosocial support services improved emotional well-being and resilience, the legal services strengthened women's ability to assert their rights, the economic initiatives enhanced financial independence, and the awareness-

raising activities empowered women to seek support and address GBV. However, systemic barriers such as cultural restrictions, limited financial resources, and insufficient community-level services pose challenges to sustaining these gains. Addressing these barriers and integrating project mechanisms into local systems will be crucial for ensuring the long-term impact of the project.

The project generated several unintended positive impacts, including increased male support for women's empowerment. FGDs revealed that men who observed the benefits of the project became more supportive of women's participation in training and decision-making. Various participants noted, *"My husband used to oppose me attending these sessions, but after seeing how much I've improved, he encourages me to continue."*

The project also fostered community-level transformations by creating networks of empowered women who advocate for gender equality. KIIs highlighted examples of participants taking leadership roles in their communities, organizing awareness campaigns, and mentoring other women. These ripple effects demonstrate the broader societal impact of the project.

Psychosocial Support (PSS) Services

The psychosocial support services have had a profound impact on women's emotional well-being and empowerment. Quantitative data indicates that 99% of participants reported positive changes in their well-being, including increased self-confidence (23%), reduced depression (42%), and improved ability to manage challenges (23%). A participant from Al Anbar shared during an FGD, *"Before attending these sessions, I felt isolated and helpless. Now, I feel stronger and more capable of handling problems in my life."*

These changes extended beyond individual empowerment to foster community-level transformations. Participants highlighted how the sessions increased their awareness of women's rights and created safe spaces for them to express their concerns and share experiences. One respondent noted, *"For the first time, I felt heard and supported by other women in my community."* Additionally, the sessions contributed to changing societal perceptions of mental health, reducing stigma and encouraging more women to seek help.

However, the sustainability of these gains is contingent upon continued access to mental health support. KIIs revealed that some women remain vulnerable to setbacks due to limited community-level mental health services. To amplify the impact, stakeholders emphasized the need for ongoing psychosocial interventions that address the root causes of gender-based violence (GBV).

Legal Services

The project's legal services were instrumental in addressing GBV and empowering women to assert their rights. The data reveals that 99% of respondents received relevant legal advice, with 29% recalling advice on preventing early marriage and 22% remembering assistance with marriage certificates. One beneficiary in Ninawa shared, *"Without this support, I wouldn't have been able to register my marriage or secure my children's rights."*

The legal services not only resolved individual cases but also contributed to broader awareness of women's rights. FGDs highlighted how the project educated women about legal processes, enabling them to navigate issues such as divorce, alimony, and inheritance. One participant stated, *"Now I know that I have legal options if I face violence or discrimination."*

Despite these successes, unresolved legal cases due to systemic barriers, such as missing documents and delays in court proceedings, limited the full realization of the project's impact. KIIs emphasized

the need for partnerships with local legal institutions to address these challenges and ensure sustained support for women facing GBV.

Awareness Raising and Referral Services

Awareness-raising activities played a critical role in reducing GBV and empowering women to seek support. Quantitative data indicates that 99% of participants became more aware of referral services, and 100% reported feeling confident in accessing these services. A participant shared, *"Before this project, I didn't know where to go for help if I faced violence. Now I feel confident seeking support."*

The referral pathways established by the project enabled timely and effective responses to GBV cases. FGDs revealed that women who accessed these services experienced tangible improvements in their safety and well-being. One participant explained, *"I used the referral system to report violence, and it led to immediate intervention that protected me and my children."*

However, the dependence on project-specific mechanisms poses a risk to sustainability. KIIs emphasized the need to integrate referral services into local governance systems to ensure continued access and impact. Additionally, addressing barriers such as cultural stigma and lack of trust in formal systems is essential for maximizing the long-term effectiveness of referral services.

Economic and Livelihood Support

The economic and livelihood interventions empowered women by enhancing their financial independence and skills. Quantitative findings show that 43% of respondents received financial grants, with 80% reporting significant improvements in their business operations. Beneficiaries utilized grants to start small businesses, such as sewing shops, food services, and livestock farming. One participant shared, *"The grant allowed me to open a small bakery, which now supports my family and gives me a sense of independence."*

The vocational training further amplified this impact by equipping women with marketable skills. While 63% of respondents believed there were job opportunities to use these skills, societal restrictions and limited market access remained barriers. FGDs highlighted the transformative effect of financial independence on participants' self-esteem and decision-making power within their families. A participant in Al Anbar stated, *"Now that I contribute to the household income, my opinions are respected more by my husband and in-laws."*

However, the limited availability of grants and lack of follow-up support restricted the scale of the impact. KIIs stressed the importance of addressing systemic barriers, such as cultural restrictions on women's employment and limited access to markets, to maximize the long-term benefits of economic empowerment initiatives.

Knowledge generation

This section measures the extent to what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G.

?	**Evaluation Question 6**	To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?

The project has made significant strides in generating knowledge and fostering cultural change in the EVAW/G field. By introducing innovative strategies, empowering women, and addressing harmful

social norms, it has laid the foundation for sustainable progress in gender equality. To build on these achievements, it is essential to scale awareness programs, expand access to legal and social support, and institutionalize promising practices. Sharing these lessons with other practitioners will strengthen efforts to combat violence against women and girls on a broader scale.

Introduction of New Strategies

The quantitative data indicates that 67% of respondents across Al Anbar and Ninawa confirmed the introduction of new strategies to reduce violence against women and girls. These strategies emphasized emergency reporting mechanisms, community outreach, and rights-based education. Many participants highlighted the effectiveness of these interventions in transforming community norms and empowering women to take action. One participant noted, *"The organization has made it known that anyone in the community can contact them for support, and they take action immediately."* Key strategies included emergency reporting mechanisms to notify authorities promptly, building networks that allowed women to learn from others outside their immediate environment, and raising awareness about legal rights and women's empowerment. Another participant emphasized, *"I now understand that staying silent isn't the solution; I have rights, and I will fight for them."*

Awareness Raising and Education

Awareness campaigns and education sessions were fundamental components of the project, with 68% of respondents affirming that these activities enhanced their understanding of how to prevent violence against women and girls. Participants reported gaining practical knowledge about women's legal and social rights, strategies to address violence, and how to access help in a safe and confidential manner. Many also emphasized the importance of these sessions in boosting their confidence and self-advocacy. One participant shared, *"These sessions gave us the confidence to speak up, report abuse, and stand up for ourselves."* Community-wide education initiatives were particularly effective in addressing harmful cultural practices like early marriage and domestic violence, fostering a gradual shift in attitudes towards gender equality.

Knowledge Transfer and Empowerment

The project has empowered women by providing them with the tools and resources needed to address violence and discrimination effectively. Participants reported learning how to report abuse, develop safety plans, and access available resources such as legal aid and shelters. Workshops played a pivotal role in equipping women with practical knowledge about self-defense, psychological well-being, and handling familial or community conflicts. One woman explained, *"I feel more confident and capable of taking control of my life because of the workshops."* The project also encouraged continuous participation in training sessions, which many participants found valuable in building confidence and resilience.

Promising Practices and Lessons Learned

Several promising practices emerged from the project, which could be shared with other practitioners working in the EVAW/G field. First, confidential reporting mechanisms were highly effective in encouraging victims to come forward and seek help. Women expressed trust in the secure and private channels established for reporting violence. Second, the integration of legal and social support ensured a holistic approach to addressing violence, providing beneficiaries with the resources needed to rebuild their lives. Third, the involvement of community leaders in awareness campaigns

enhanced the reach and acceptance of the project's messages, particularly in rural areas. Finally, the project demonstrated the importance of cultural sensitivity by adapting its programming to meet local needs, such as replacing digital referral systems with manual ones to accommodate illiterate beneficiaries.

Social Impact and Cultural Transformation

Beyond individual empowerment, the project has catalyzed broader social change. Respondents noted a noticeable increase in the reporting of abuse, a practice previously hindered by stigma. Educational campaigns and workshops have challenged harmful social norms, fostering greater understanding of gender equality and women's rights. Many participants observed a reduction in the community's tolerance for practices like early marriage and domestic violence. Additionally, the project's emphasis on supporting women and children has addressed critical gaps in financial aid, legal counseling, and empowerment programs, contributing to a safer and more equitable environment for vulnerable populations.

Gender Equality and Human Rights

This section measures the extent to which human rights based, and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated through-out the project and to what extent.

?	Evaluation Question 7	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

Respect for Women's Rights and Dignity: Participants overwhelmingly reported feeling that their rights and dignity were respected throughout the project. Key measures included fostering a supportive and inclusive environment, ensuring professionalism and kindness from staff, and creating safe spaces for communication. One respondent shared, *"The staff treated us with the utmost respect and listened to our concerns without judgment."* The project emphasized empowering women and girls by promoting gender equality and valuing their contributions.

Safety and Privacy: A significant majority of respondents (99%) felt safe and comfortable participating in project activities, with measures in place to prioritize privacy and security. Confidentiality was maintained during discussions, and sensitive issues were handled with discretion, which was especially appreciated by participants. One participant noted, *"The sessions provided us with a secure space where we could share our experiences without fear of stigma."* The project also ensured that meeting locations were accessible, well-prepared, and supported by transportation reimbursements, further contributing to participants' comfort and trust in the organization.

Challenging Harmful Gender Norms: The project actively worked to challenge harmful societal and cultural norms that contribute to violence against women and girls. Workshops and group discussions addressed topics like gender equality, domestic violence, and societal stereotypes. Many participants reported increased awareness of their rights and confidence in standing up against injustices. One female participant remarked, *"These workshops gave me the strength to challenge harmful traditions and fight for my rights."* Additionally, the inclusion of both men and women in these sessions helped foster a more collaborative and equitable approach to addressing gender-related issues.

Support Systems and Advocacy: The project provided critical legal and social support to women facing challenges, including divorce, domestic violence, and societal discrimination. Legal aid and

counseling services were frequently mentioned as vital components of the program, with one respondent stating, *"The lawyer and social worker helped me navigate my legal issues, and now I feel more secure in my decisions."* However, some respondents highlighted gaps in the consistency of these support systems, underscoring the need for sustained and accessible services.

Empowering Women and Cultural Shifts: By integrating education and awareness campaigns, the project contributed to a cultural shift in how communities perceive gender roles and violence against women. Many respondents noted increased confidence and independence among women, along with greater acceptance of women's empowerment in their communities. The project's emphasis on involving men in these discussions also encouraged broader societal change, creating a foundation for more inclusive and respectful relationships between genders.

Areas for Improvement: Despite its successes, the project faced challenges in addressing deeply ingrained societal norms and stigmas. Some participants expressed reluctance to openly discuss sensitive issues like domestic violence, highlighting the need for more private and supportive platforms. Additionally, while men's involvement in gender equality discussions was a positive step, targeted efforts are needed to further engage men as allies in this cause.

Conclusion: The project has made meaningful strides in promoting gender equality and respecting human rights through its inclusive and responsive approach. By creating safe spaces, challenging harmful norms, and providing essential support, the project has empowered women and girls to advocate for their rights and contribute to societal change. However, ongoing efforts to sustain these gains, including follow-up support, targeted outreach, and culturally sensitive interventions, will be critical to ensuring the long-term impact of these initiatives.

10. Conclusions

The project has made significant strides in improving the lives of women and girls, addressing violence, and promoting gender equality in Al Anbar and Ninawa. Its relevance, effectiveness, and impact were evident in the positive changes reported by participants and the broader community. While challenges such as resource constraints and societal norms persist, the project's achievements provide a strong basis for continued progress.

Relevance:

The project effectively addressed the pressing needs of women and girls in Al Anbar and Ninawa, particularly in the context of violence and gender inequality. Over 96% of the surveyed respondents reported that the interventions aligned closely with their needs and priorities, especially in providing legal support, psychosocial services, vocational training, and community awareness. The project demonstrated adaptability by responding to evolving needs and prioritizing vulnerable groups, including widows, orphans, and survivors of violence, which further underscored its relevance to the target communities.

Effectiveness:

The project successfully achieved its intended outcomes across multiple service areas. Psychosocial support services improved emotional well-being and resilience among participants, while legal services resolved critical issues related to civil documentation and inheritance rights. Business management training and financial grants supported women's economic empowerment, enabling some to start or expand small businesses. The strong results in capacity-building, awareness-raising activities, and community education created significant positive change in participants' knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding violence against women and girls. The results were strengthened

by the project's participatory approach, which actively engaged community members in the design and implementation of activities.

Efficiency

The project demonstrated efficient resource utilization and implementation, delivering high-quality services within the allocated budget. Participants noted the timeliness and accessibility of services, with logistical support such as transportation enabling greater participation. However, some challenges, including delays in financial grant distribution and limited diversity in vocational training, were identified as areas for improvement. Despite these challenges, the project's effective use of resources contributed to achieving its objectives cost-effectively.

Sustainability

The project has laid a strong foundation for sustaining its positive outcomes, particularly through the empowerment of women and girls, the strengthening of community support networks, and the promotion of gender-sensitive practices. Beneficiaries have gained essential skills, knowledge, and confidence to advocate for their rights and address violence. However, sustainability will require continued support, such as follow-up training, financial assistance, and advocacy to ensure that the progress achieved does not diminish after the project ends. Partnerships with local organizations and government agencies will be critical to embedding these changes into the broader social fabric.

Impact

The project has made a substantial contribution to ending violence against women, promoting gender equality, and empowering women and girls. Participants reported significant improvements in their lives, including greater emotional resilience, financial independence, and awareness of their rights. The project also contributed to a cultural shift in attitudes toward gender roles and violence, with increased community engagement and male participation in discussions on gender equality. Unintended positive impacts, such as fostering solidarity among women and strengthening community trust, further highlight the project's transformative potential.

Knowledge Generation

The project introduced innovative strategies and generated valuable knowledge in addressing violence against women and girls. Awareness campaigns, training sessions, and community outreach provided practical tools and approaches that can be replicated and scaled. Participants gained a deeper understanding of reporting mechanisms, legal processes, and self-protection strategies, which were shared widely within their communities. These emerging practices should be documented and shared with other practitioners to amplify their impact.

Gender Equality and Human Rights

The project incorporated a human rights-based and gender-responsive approach throughout its activities, ensuring the dignity, safety, and inclusion of women and girls. By challenging harmful gender norms, providing legal and psychosocial support, and engaging both women and men, the project fostered an environment of respect and empowerment. Participants felt safe, valued, and supported, which contributed to their ability to advocate for themselves and others. The project's efforts to promote equality and rights have paved the way for long-term societal change.

11. Recommendations

Based on the evaluation findings, the following recommendations are provided to enhance the impact, sustainability, and efficiency of future initiatives aimed at addressing violence against women

and girls (VAWG), promoting gender equality, and empowering women and girls. The recommendations are categorized under key themes, with actionable steps and rationales provided for each.

1. Strengthen Community Engagement and Awareness

Rationale: The project successfully raised awareness of women's rights and the importance of reporting violence, but cultural norms and societal barriers persist, requiring sustained efforts to drive behavior change.

Recommendations:

- Expand Awareness Campaigns: Conduct ongoing and targeted awareness campaigns in rural and underserved areas, focusing on the importance of gender equality and the consequences of violence against women. Engage local influencers, tribal leaders, and religious figures to amplify the message.

- Engage Men and Boys: Develop gender-sensitization programs for men and boys to address harmful stereotypes and encourage their participation in promoting gender equality. These sessions can focus on understanding women's rights and the benefits of equal participation.

- Leverage Peer Educators: Train community members, including women and youth, as peer educators to sustain awareness initiatives and create trusted channels for sharing knowledge within communities.

2. Enhance the Quality and Relevance of Services

Rationale: While beneficiaries appreciated the services provided, gaps in the relevance and accessibility of vocational training, legal support, and economic initiatives were noted.

Recommendations:

- Tailor Vocational Training Programs: Conduct needs assessments to design vocational training programs aligned with local market demands and participant interests. Include advanced and diversified skills training, such as digital literacy, to increase employability.
- Ensure Comprehensive Legal Support: Strengthen the legal aid component by providing follow-up mechanisms to resolve incomplete cases and ensuring support is tailored to individual circumstances, such as proving lineage or addressing inheritance issues.
- Integrate Counseling Services: Expand psychosocial support to include group therapy and long-term counseling options. Ensure services are accessible and culturally sensitive to address deep-seated trauma effectively.

3. Increase Financial and Economic Support

Rationale: Limited financial grants and barriers to utilizing vocational training skills hindered the economic empowerment of women.

Recommendations:

- Increase the Size and Scope of Financial Grants: Provide larger financial grants and ensure they are accompanied by capacity-building sessions on business development and financial management.

- Support Women Entrepreneurs: Facilitate linkages between women entrepreneurs and local markets, microfinance institutions, and government programs. Establish a mentorship program connecting successful women business owners with new entrepreneurs.
- Introduce Flexible Support Mechanisms: Offer flexible grant options, such as installment payments, to support ongoing needs and reduce financial strain.

4. Foster Sustainability Through Local Partnerships

Rationale: The sustainability of the project's achievements depends on strong partnerships and institutional ownership.

Recommendations:

- Engage Government Institutions: Collaborate with government agencies to institutionalize the project's activities, such as integrating VAWG awareness into educational curricula or strengthening legal frameworks to protect women's rights.

- Develop Exit Strategies: Create a clear exit strategy that includes transitioning responsibilities to local stakeholders, accompanied by capacity-building and phased support.

12. Annexes

12.1: Annex: Project logical framework Matrix

✓	Target is reached (100% or above)	✗	Target is not reached (0-50%)
○	Target is partially reached (50-99%)	?	Data not available to draw conclusion

	(INTERVENTION LOGIC DESCRIPTION)	INDICATORS	BASELINE VALUE	TARGET	ENDLINE STATUS	RESULT	DATA SOURCES
Project Goal	Women and Girls at risk or impacted by GBV have improved access to essential, safe and adequate multi sectorial services to end VAW/G	% of women/girls at risk or impacted by GBV reporting reduced GBV and an improved sense of safety and well-being at the end of the project resulting BWA legal, medical, PSS/recreational and economic support services.	**45%** of women and girl reported being at risk or impacted by GVB during Covid-19	80% 3,600 Women & Girls	**90%** of the surveyed women/girls at risk or impacted by GBV reported reduced GBV and an improved sense of safety and well-being at the end of the project.	**90%** ✓	Final Evaluation
Outcomes							
Outcome 1	Local women rights organizations and local state and non-state actors have jointly strengthened and adapted the GBV referral pathway by incorporating innovative ICT solutions to report and respond to protection issues such as VAW.	**Indicator 1.1:** % of local state and nonstate actors using innovative ICT solutions to report and respond to GBV cases.	**48%** of the service provided to GBV victims are average in quality	80% 120	**96% (38 out of 40 trained)** of state and non-state actors are engaged in the referral pathway mechanism using the traditional referral system and **99%** of the surveyed women/girls reported became aware of available GBV-related referral pathways, significantly improving access to services.	**96%** ✓	Final Evaluation
Outcome 2	GBV cases are referred to appropriate service providers for face to face or remote medical care, mental health and PSS support or police or legal/justice.	**Indicator 2.1:** % of GBV cases referred by BWA to supportive and competent local state and non-state service providers received specialized assistance.	**65%** of GBV cases reported they have access to active specialized referral services	80% 160	**201** beneficiaries were referred to specialized services and out of those, **83%** of GBV cases reported having access to active specialized referral services.	**83%** ✓	Final Evaluation

	(INTERVENTION LOGIC DESCRIPTION)	INDICATORS	BASELINE VALUE	TARGET	ENDLINE STATUS	RESULT	DATA SOURCES
Outcome 3	BWA-managed protection cases will benefit from PSS and financial services in safe spaces.	**Indicator 3.1:** % of women/girls accessing safe spaces benefit from financial or PSS support	**67%** of GBV prevention programs are available by the services providers	80% 1024	1,297 women and girls in Nineveh Plain and Anbar received psychological and social support services, as well as financial services. This included 591 women and girls during the first half of the year and 705 women and girls during the second half. The final evaluation finding shows that **89%** of women/girls who were having access to BWA's safe spaces benefited from either financial or PSS supports throughout the project.	**89%** ✔	Final Evaluation
Outcome 4	BWA's project management, implementation and technical capacities are strengthened to effectively carry out project activities and achieve project outcome and objective.	**Indicator 4.1:** % of BWA staff trained reporting positive increase in knowledge and skills	data were not available at baseline stage	80%	In total, 23 BWA staff members gained valuable knowledge and skills in project management, internal controls, PSS, financial, and business training. The final evaluation shows that **93%** of the surveyed participants expressed that they were satisfied with the quality of the training courses and reported positive increase in knowledge and skills against the baseline value (pre-test) of **55%**.	**93%** ✔	Final Evaluation
Outputs							
Output 1.1	Traditional referral way is available for survivors and service providers.	# of GBV referral pathway adapted	0	2	BWA strengthened and adapted referral pathways for violence against women in Anbar and Nineveh, engaging local state and non-state actors, especially women's rights organizations. These efforts raised awareness, fostered collaboration, and built community trust, encouraging women to report cases and seek the support they need.	**(2) 100%** ✔	Project Final report
Output 1.2	Increased awareness among community members on referral services	% of community members who reported increased gained knowledge on GBV reporting mechanism	N/A	100%	The final evaluation showed that **95%** of members who were attending community awareness sessions reported increased knowledge on available referral service and how to access them.	**95%** ○	Final Evaluation
Output 2.1	Local state and non-state providers develop competency on specialized services provision	Number of community leaders, local state and nonstate actors who have improved capacity to provide appropriate and specialized GBV response service to women and girls.	0	200	The final evaluation showed that 86% of cases referred benefited from the referral route and were provided with economic, professional, psychological and legal support (cases related to other violations)	**86%** ✔	Final Evaluation

	(INTERVENTION LOGIC DESCRIPTION)	INDICATORS	BASELINE VALUE	TARGET	ENDLINE STATUS	RESULT	DATA SOURCES
Output 3.1	BWA safe spaces established for women to receive GBV case management and PSS services.	% of women and girls aged from 18-65 who accessed activities and\or services indicating satisfaction with activities\ services.	N/A	1,200	91% of the 1,200 women and girls who received safe places for women from services provided (including project management training and PSS services by case management, social worker and lawyer as well) and expressed satisfaction.	91% ✓	Final Evaluation
		# Women, men, boys and girls who are relatives of victims or those affected by the Hamdaniyah tragedy and who received protection grants.	0	20	BWA implemented the distribution of 20 protection grants. This initiative provided targeted support families who were relatives of the victims or directly affected individuals. The approach ensured a compassionate, fair, and carefully managed aid distribution system, prioritizing the specific needs of the affected families.	100% ✓	Project Final report
Output 3.2	Participating women and girls have better access to financial opportunities and livelihood support	% of women and girls aged from 18-65 who accessed financial training and seed capital, indicating perceived increase confidence in making financial decisions.	0	80	80 women and girls were trained on seed capital and improved their financial and marketing skills in both locations	100% ✓	Project Final report
		# women/girls most at risk or most impacted by GBV who receive seed capital funding to operate their own business.	0	60	60 women and girls were provided with seed capital and start their own small business in both locations.	100% ✓	Project Final report
		# of men, women, girls, boys who participated in first aid awareness session.	0	20	A total of 20 participants took part in the first aid awareness session in the Nineveh Plain. The session aimed to equip the community with vital lifesaving skills, fostering resilience in the face of health emergencies.	100% ✓	Project Final report
Output 4.1	BWA team's capacity is increased in project implementation and reporting.	# of training workshops conducted for BWA staff	0	4	Overall, of 4 trainings provided, the final evaluation showed that 94% of the surveyed participants reported that the objective of each training was met.	100% ✓	Final Evaluation
		# BWA staff trained by LWF in project management, including capacity to monitor, evaluate, report and learn	0	15	BWA staff who participated in the technical support training, reported increased knowledge in the information provided.	100% ✓	Project Final report

Introduction

Baghdad Women Association[3]

Baghdad Women Association was officially registered in the Non-Governmental Organizations Department / the General Secretariat of the Iraqi Council of Ministers, registration number 1017090 for the year 2004, and it has been registered in the Non-Governmental Organizations Department of the Kurdistan Regional Government of Iraq under the number (1-2705) since 2018.

BWA vision is to combat all forms of Violence Against Women and Girls, while ensuring their legal protection, equality, respect and all human rights.

To limit and mitigate Violence Against Women and Girls by providing all required services for female survivors of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWGs)' and by calling to implement the appropriate laws, policies, and government programmes to support women, while aiming to increase the political involvement of women through the development of leadership skills through knowledge, growth, and capacity building.

Context and Project Background[4]

The situation of Iraqi women was precarious before the COVID-19 pandemic. Years of armed violence, socio-economic and political instability have led to the deterioration in their rights, representation and well-being. The 2020 Iraq Humanitarian Needs Overview estimated that 1.29M people are at risk of GBV. GBV unfolds within existing patriarchal social structures and practices undermining women's rights and promoting harmful gender norms. "Honor killings", child marriage, restrictions on women's mobility in the public space and low indicators of women labour participation and secondary school enrolment all prevent women from fully contributing to economic, social and political life.

Nevertheless, government services for women experiencing violence are limited and under resourced. Shelters are non-existent and the legal framework does not provide full protection for women to seek justice. Intimate and non-intimate partner violence (in the form of physical, sexual, psychological, emotional and economic violence) and violence to the girl/child (e.g. child and forced marriages) have persisted for years in Iraqi society.

The existing protracted crisis, deep-rooted gender inequality, harmful social norms and limited livelihood opportunities, in conjunction with COVID-19 socioeconomic consequences have increased GBV risks and incidents in Iraq. Loss of income, an uncertain future, stress from the confinement and social isolation has exacerbated tensions and violence at home, especially against women. GBV risks are worsened by the inability of survivors to leave their homes to seek safety and support due to movement restrictions and proximity with the perpetrator. Moreover, social norms and fear of GBV become obstacles for women and girls who may have COVID-19 to access quarantine or health facilities to receive care. In light of the economic strains, women and girls who are providers, such as female-headed households and those perceived to be affiliated to extremist groups, are at heightened risk as they resort to negative coping strategies (transactional sex) to feed their families.

To address the increased risks and incidences of GBV in the COVID-19 context, the project aimed to enhance the protective environment of displaced women and girls at risk or impacted by GBV in Al-

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[3] *Extracted from TOR*

[4] *Based on the project proposal with amendments as it suits*

Anbar and Nineveh Plain. In line with the GBV guiding principles, BWA and its partner, The Lutheran World Federation (LWF), managed approximately 3,600 GBV cases, providing individual counselling and psychosocial group activities and ensuring that they receive legal, medical or livelihood assistance.

Furthermore, BWA worked with local state and non-state actors to enhance referral mechanisms by integrating remote modalities enabling women to access essential GBV services where there is no or limited access. Safe spaces were established to expand coverage in areas with high GBV prevalence and no or limited services. Coordination with other actors continued to mainstream GBV risk mitigation strategies throughout COVID-19 response implementation.

The project sought to addresses the increased risks and incidences of **violence against women and girls (VAWG)** in Iraq in the COVID-19 context, supported by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, between June 1, 2021 until August 31, 2024. The project aims to enhance the protective environment of 3,600 displaced women and girls at risk or impacted by violence against women and girls (VAWG) in Al-Anbar (Ramadi, Khalidiyah Jazerra, Al-Khalidiyah) and Nineveh Plain (Qaraqosh, Bartela, Kremlesh).

The project targets women and girls including Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWGS)' survivors of IDPs and host communities in urban areas, with reaching a small number of women in rural areas.

The project goal is to strengthen the protective environment in the context of COVID-19 with locally led protection services for displaced women and girls at risk or impacted by GBV in Al-Anbar and Nineveh Plain.

Furthermore; the social, political, demographic, and institutional contexts in the targeted project locations significantly shape the utility and accuracy of the project's evaluation:

- Social Context: Iraq's patriarchal norms, such as "honor killings" and child marriage, deeply influence women's experiences and must be considered to accurately assess changes brought by the project.

- Political Context: Political instability and weak state institutions limit services for women experiencing violence. The evaluation will consider these factors to assess the project's success in collaborating with local actors and integrating GBV services.

- Demographic Context: The project targets displaced women and girls in specific regions with unique challenges, including the rural-urban divide and the presence of IDPs. Evaluating the project's reach and impact requires understanding these demographic nuances.

- Institutional Context: The limited capacity of local institutions to provide comprehensive GBV services is a key factor. The evaluation will consider how effectively the project navigated and strengthened local systems, especially under COVID-19 constraints.

Moreover, the project is divided into **four outcomes** and related activities to achieve the project goal:

Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Output indicators
Outcome 1: Local women rights organizations and local state and non-state actors have jointly strengthened and adapted the GBV referral pathway by incorporating innovative ICT solutions to report and respond to protection issues such as VAW.	**Output 1.1:** Online referral system established and available for survivors and service providers.	# of GBV referral pathway adapted. (Target: 2)
	Output 1.2: Increased awareness among community members on referral services.	# of community members attending community awareness sessions. (Target: 360)

Outcome 2: GBV cases are referred to appropriate service providers for face-to-face or remote medical care, mental health and PSS support or police or legal/justice.	**Output 2.1:** Women and girls' survivors of GBV receive legal, PSS and case management services and referral to local state and nonstate service providers.	# of GBV cases referred by BWA to supportive and competent local state and non-state service providers for specialized assistance. (Target: 600)
Outcome 3: BWA-managed protection cases will benefit from PSS and financial services in safe spaces.	**Output 3.1:** BWA safe spaces established for women to receive GBV case management and PSS services.	# of women/girls at risk or impacted by GBV accessing established safe spaces and benefits from PSS services. (Target: 3,600)
	Output 3.2: Women and girls' survivors of SGBV access economic and livelihood support.	# of women/girls most at risk or most impacted by GBV who receive seed capital and financially training. (Target: 240)
		# women/girls most at risk or most impacted by GBV who receive seed capital funding to operate their own business. (Target: 180)
Outcome 4: BWA's project management, implementation and technical capacities are strengthened to effectively carry out project activities and achieve project outcome and objective.	**Output 4.1:** BWA team's capacity is increased in project implementation and reporting.	# of training workshops conducted for BWA staff. (Target: 2)
		# of BWA staff trained by LWF in project management, including capacity to monitor, evaluate, report and learn. (Target: 15)

In December 2021, a baseline survey was conducted in the project locations by BWA. The baseline considered the project elements of the BWA (intended) intervention.

Findings from the baseline survey indicate that the most common type of GBV in Anbar is physical violence, followed by psychological and emotional violence. Economic violence ranks third, with verbal and sexual violence being the fourth and fifth most common types, respectively. In Nineveh, physical violence and psychological and emotional violence are equally prevalent. Economic violence comes next, followed by verbal and all of the other forms of violences.

The survey also revealed that the most vulnerable age group for GBV is 11-18, followed by 19-25, and then 26-30. This indicates that younger girls are perceived to be more at risk than adult women. Thus, the age groups most vulnerable to GBV range from 11-30 years old, primarily among displaced individuals and divorced women. According to respondents, IDPs and divorced women are the most at risk, followed by widows and families, who are particularly subjected to economic violence.
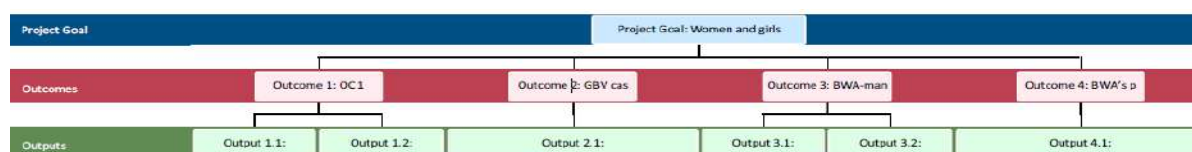
Description of the project

Organization	Baghdad Women Association (BWA)
Project title	Strengthening the protective environment for women and girls at risk or impacted by Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWGS)' in the context of COVID-19 in Al-Anbar (Ramadi, Khalidiyah Jazerra Al-Khalidiyah) and Nineveh Plain (Qaraqosh, Bartela, Kremlesh)
Project duration:	June 1, 2021 - August 31, 2024
Budget and expenditure	1,000,000 USD
Geographical areas	Iraq, Al-Anbar governorate (Ramadi, Khalidiyah, Jazerra Al-Khalidiyah districts) and Nineveh Plain (Qaraqosh, Bartela, Kremlesh districts).
Specific forms of violence addressed by the project	**Violence in the family:** Intimate partner violence, physical violence, sexual violence, psychological and emotional violence, economic violence, non-

	partner violence, violence against the girl child, harmful practices, early/Child marriage and forced marriage.
Main objectives of the project	The project objective is to improve access for 3600 women and girls at risk or impacted by GBV to essential, safe and adequate multi-sectoral services to end VAW/G.
Direct beneficiaries:	**Project primary beneficiaries**: 3600 women and girls (Female refugees/Internally displaced/asylum seekers) **Main characteristics of Primary Beneficiaries**: Young women (20-24), Adult Women and Urban. **Secondary Beneficiaries**: 1,170 Members of civil society organizations (including NGOs): 60 Members of community-based groups/members: 60 Men and/or boys: 1,000 Community leaders: 50
Key implementing partners and stakeholders	UN Women Baghdad Women Association Lutheran World Federation

Project interventions and implementation modalities

The **theory of change** for this project is grounded in the belief that by strengthening local capacities and adapting existing GBV referral pathways with innovative ICT solutions, the project will create a more responsive and supportive environment for women and girls at risk or impacted by violence. By establishing an online referral system and increasing community awareness, survivors will have better access to critical services. As a result, more GBV cases will be effectively referred to appropriate providers for legal, medical, and psychosocial support. Additionally, creating safe spaces and providing economic and livelihood support will empower survivors, helping them to rebuild their lives.

Within each outcome for which BWA has provided assistance, a range of implementation methods were deployed within target communities. A breakdown of the services and resources offered with respect to each output is as follows:

Project Goal	Women and girls at risk or impacted by GBV have improved access to essential, safe and adequate multi-sectoral services to end VAW/G		
Outcome 1	OC 1 Local women rights organizations and local state and non-state actors have jointly strengthened and adapted the GBV referral pathway by incorporating innovative ICT solutions to report and respond to protection issues such as VAW	Output 1.1	Online referral system established and available for survivors and service providers.
		Output 1.2	Increased awareness among community members on referral services
Outcome 2	GBV cases are referred to appropriate service providers for face to face or remote medical care, mental health and PSS support or police or legal/justice	Output 2.1	Women and girls survivors of GBV receive legal, PSS and case management services and referral to local state and non-state service providers.
Outcome 3	BWA-managed protection cases will benefit from PSS and financial services in safe spaces	Output 3.1	BWA safe spaces established for women to receive GBV case management and PSS services.
		Output 3.2	Women and girls survivors of SGBV access economic and livelihood support.
Outcome 4	BWA's project management, implementation and technical capacities are strengthened to effectively carry out project activities and achieve project outcome and objective	Output 4.1	BWA team's capacity is increased in project implementation and reporting

Purpose of the evaluation

The main purpose of the evaluation is to assess the effects or outcomes of the project. The evaluation will help Baghdad Women Association measure the intervention's effectiveness and efficiency to

reach the planned outcomes by comparing the baseline values with the endline situation. The study will also consider criteria such as coverage, appropriateness, coordination and implementation processes to evaluate the quality of the intervention.

The range of the below tools proposed for evaluation allow two dimensions of the programme's effectiveness to be assessed. First, from combination of the quantitative data collected from surveys with qualitative data from participants in key informant interviews, the evaluation approach aims to measure the extent to which the following outcomes were satisfied, with a broadly informed understanding of why there were such outcomes. Second, through supplementing the below questions with insights from implementing staff members, the approach complements the personal perspectives of individual beneficiaries with a comparative and contextualised view of the projects' effectiveness with respect to similar programming/ other beneficiaries.

As well as considering the informed opinions of staff regarding the likely consequences of the project components, the intended data collection approach will enable beneficiaries to comment on these impacts with respect to their community knowledge regarding the flexibility, interests, and needs of local community members. Tools have been designed to investigate both positive and negative impacts expected individually.

Evaluation objectives and scope

Scope of evaluation

The evaluation's scope is comprehensive, employing a mix of quantitative surveys, key informant interviews, and focus groups to ensure robust data collection and analysis.

This evaluation will include all project beneficiaries, focusing primarily on the targeted women and girls while also considering secondary beneficiaries, such as their family members, where feasible. Additionally, the perspectives and experiences of women directly affected by the project will be integral, ensuring their voices are central to the evaluation process.

Spanning the entire project duration, the evaluation will assess the project's performance against key criteria, including effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, knowledge generation, and impact. It will also rigorously evaluate cross-cutting issues of gender equality and human rights, providing a thorough and informed basis for future decision-making and advocacy efforts.

Timeframe: The evaluation aims to cover the entire project duration - June 1, 2021, to August 31, 2024.

Geographical Coverage: The evaluation will target all project locations: Al-Anbar governorate (Ramadi, Khalidiyah Jazerra Al-Khalidiyah districts) and Nineveh Plain (Qaraqosh, Bartela, Kremlesh districts).

Objectives of the evaluation

The evaluation objectives are centered on rigorously assessing the achievement of the project's goals and outcomes as detailed in the logframe. It will critically evaluate the progress made in enhancing the rights and well-being of Iraqi women by analyzing key indicators related to project activities, outputs, outcomes, and overall impact. The specific evaluation objectives are the following:

- To evaluate the entire project period (June 2021 - August 2024 including the no cost extension until end of October 2024), against the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, knowledge generation and impact criteria, as well as the cross-cutting gender equality and human rights criteria (defined below);

Evaluation questions and criteria

Table 3 Evaluation Questions and Criteria

Evaluation Criteria	Main Evaluation Question
Relevance	To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?
Effectiveness	To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how?
Efficiency	To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?
Sustainability	To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?
Impact	To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?
Knowledge generation	To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?
Gender Equality and Human Rights	Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights based and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated through-out the project and to what extent.

Evaluation Team

The evaluation will be conducted by a multidisciplinary team with expertise in gender studies, human rights, project evaluation, and data analysis. Each member brings unique skills to ensure a comprehensive and thorough assessment of the project's impact and effectiveness.

Lead Evaluator: Dilman Amo

- **Role and Responsibilities**: Dilman Amo will serve as the Lead Evaluator and focal person for this assignment, ensuring the delivery of all assignment deliverables to BWA. With over 12 years of experience in leading multi-sector needs assessments and evaluation consultancies across Iraq, he will take the lead in developing data collection tools, conducting data analysis, and writing the evaluation report. Dilman will ensure the quality and timeliness of all deliverables and manage the evaluation team, leveraging his extensive expertise in protection and gender-sensitive livelihood programs in fragile contexts.

Data Analyst: Furat Khalaf

- **Role and Responsibilities**: Furat Khalaf, a seasoned data analyst with a background in social sciences, will be responsible for managing and analyzing quantitative data collected through surveys. She will ensure that the data is accurately processed, statistically analyzed, and

interpreted to inform the evaluation findings. Furat will also assist in the development of data collection tools.

Field Coordinators: Two persons (one in Ninawa plains & one in Anbar governorate)

- **Role and Responsibilities**: with extensive experience in coordinating fieldwork for evaluations, will manage the logistics of data collection in the Nineveh Plain and Anbar regions. They will coordinate with local stakeholders, organize key informant interviews and focus groups, and ensure that the evaluation process is conducted smoothly and ethically on the ground.

Enumerators (Data Collectors)

- **Role and Responsibilities**: A team of trained enumerators will be responsible for collecting data from the field, including conducting surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions with project beneficiaries and other stakeholders. They will follow standardized data collection procedures to ensure accuracy and consistency in the data gathered. Enumerators will work closely with the Field Coordinator to ensure that data collection is conducted efficiently, ethically, and in accordance with the evaluation plan. They will also be responsible for securely handling and submitting collected data for analysis.

Approach and Methodology

Proposed evaluation design

The evaluation will adopt **a mixed methods approach**, integrating both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis techniques. This approach is ideal for capturing the full spectrum of outcomes, impacts, beliefs, and attitudes related to the project. The mixed methods design allows for the quantification of key indicators (the "what") and a deeper exploration of the underlying factors (the "how" and "why") through qualitative data. This robust design enhances the descriptive and explanatory power of the evaluation. Additionally, a participatory methodology will be employed to ensure the relevance, appropriateness, and ownership of the evaluation process by involving key stakeholders at each stage.

In addition to using a mixed methods approach, the evaluation also employs a participatory methodology. This approach takes into account the views and feedback of key stakeholders at each stage to ensure relevance, appropriateness and ownership of both the process and the findings of this evaluation. Equality and youth issues will be appropriately considered at all stages of the evaluation and relevant criteria may be discussed with the client at the initial stage. Tools will be designed to take into account gender and youth vulnerability, while adhering to the Do No Harm approach. Data will be analysed with gender and vulnerability in mind, disaggregating data by gender and vulnerability criteria where appropriate.

Data Sources

Data for this evaluation will be sourced from a variety of stakeholders and project documents, including:

- Primary Beneficiaries: Women and girls directly impacted by the project.
- Secondary Beneficiaries: Family members and community stakeholders, where relevant.
- Project Documents: Project proposals, logframes, baseline reports, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data, and success stories.

- Key Stakeholders: Local government representatives, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community leaders in the Nineveh Plain and Anbar regions.

Proposed Data Collection Methods and Analysis

An effective set of data collection tools must take into account of the following three dimensions: the kind of benefaction received by the individuals from whom data is collected, the literacy and language skills of respondents, and their demographic information (gender, age, disability, etc.). The first of these criteria informs the design of tools (survey, interviews, and group discussions), in accordance with the indicators for whose assessment the respondent's answers support. The second of these criteria determines how tools must be adjusted, either in their content or delivery, to enable respondents to contribute to data collection. These design adjustments may affect the diction of questions asked or the language in which the tools are made available. Third, the respondent's demographic information not only allows us to disaggregate data according to characteristics such as age and gender, but further informs the method of a tool's delivery. Vulnerable individuals and those who face discrimination in their community must be empowered to contribute to data collection in a way which does not compromise their safety or cause them to feel uncomfortable.

With these considerations in mind, the following tools will be employed to inform the evaluation review of the assistance provided:

Quantitative Survey:

- **Method**: A comprehensive survey using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) will be conducted. The survey will be administered via smartphones using KOBO Collect which will be used by enumerators, which allows for real-time data monitoring, logic checks, and validation.

- The CAPI methodology is an interviewing technique in which the respondent or interviewer uses an electronic device (mobile phone) to answer the survey questions. This methodology allows for logic checks, skip patterns, and validations during the interview, thus increasing the efficiency of the interview as well as the quality of data. Because data collected through the CAPI methodology can be uploaded daily, the Lead consultant will be able to conduct quality control almost in real-time.

- In addition to the quantitative survey tool (**Annex 1**) that will be used with project beneficiaries, a separate quantitative tool (**Annex 4**) will be used with participants of the capacity-building workshops. This tool, administered by field coordinators, aims to assess their knowledge improvements and the feasibility of applying the information they gained during the project period.

- **Target**: Data will be collected from project beneficiaries using structured questionnaires with closed-ended and direct observation questions. The data will be disaggregated by gender, age, and other vulnerability criteria.

- The questionnaires will consist of mostly close ended questions and direct observation questions which will provide essential quantitative data related to project indicators and outcomes.

- Data will be digitally collected by 10 enumerators (5 in Nineveh Plain and 5 in Anbar) both male and female (50/50) using smartphone (KOBO collect application). Ideally only female enumerators will conduct interviews with women and girls.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

- **Method**: FGDs will be organized with male and female respondents at each project location. A semi-structured questionnaire will guide the discussions, allowing participants to express divergent views and provide counterfactual data.
- **Target**: Each FGD will include at least six participants, ensuring a diversity of perspectives

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

- **Method**: In-depth interviews will be conducted with key informants, such as local leaders, Mukhtars, project staff, UN trust fund representatives and other stakeholders. These interviews will be conducted primarily via phone calls due to time constraints as well as the wider geographical locations, with interview notes reviewed daily for quality control.
- **Target**: KIIs will provide rich, contextual insights into the project's impact and challenges

Data Compilation

The data will be compiled electronically using smart phone and accordingly codified. Each code will be unique and will show all the properties of collected data like name of instrument, type/gender/age/location of respondent, questions and answers, type of services received etc. Data cleaning and validation will be done by the lead consultant.

Data Analysis:

- **Quantitative Data**: Collected data will be analyzed using statistical methods (KOBO Toolbox and excel) to identify trends, correlations, and outcomes. The data will be disaggregated by demographic variables to ensure comprehensive analysis.
- **Qualitative Data**: Thematic analysis will be conducted on FGD and KII data to identify recurring themes, patterns, and insights using coding system through word & excel. The results will be triangulated with quantitative findings to provide a holistic understanding of the project's impact.

Limitations to the evaluation methodology

The evaluation may face several limitations, including:

- Accessibility: Some beneficiaries, particularly in remote or conflict-affected areas, may be difficult to reach, potentially limiting the breadth of data collection.
  Mitigation Strategy: To address this, the evaluation team will utilize remote data collection methods, such as phone interviews, where feasible. Local partners and community facilitators will also be engaged to enhance access to hard-to-reach areas.
- Bias in Responses: Social desirability bias or fear of repercussions may influence respondents' willingness to provide honest feedback, especially on sensitive topics such as gender-based violence (GBV).

  Mitigation Strategy: The evaluation will ensure confidentiality and anonymity in data collection, and the use of trained, gender-sensitive enumerators will help build trust with respondents. Additionally, data will be triangulated across multiple sources to identify and mitigate biases

- Resource Constraints: Limited time and resources may impact the depth of data collection, particularly for qualitative methods such as KIIs and FGDs.

Mitigation Strategy: The evaluation team will prioritize key areas for in-depth analysis and focus on gathering high-quality, representative data. Efficient planning and the use of digital tools will help optimize available resources.

▪ Language and Literacy: Variations in literacy levels and language proficiency among respondents may necessitate adjustments in the design and delivery of data collection tools to ensure accurate data collection.

Mitigation Strategy: Data collection tools will be translated into local languages and adapted to be culturally and linguistically appropriate. Enumerators will receive training on how to communicate effectively with respondents of varying literacy levels.

▪ Recall Issues: Some project activities were implemented over two years ago, which may affect participants' ability to accurately recall their experiences or contribute meaningfully to the evaluation.

Mitigation Strategy: To mitigate recall issues, the evaluation will include prompts and visual aids during interviews to help participants recall past events. Where possible, project records and reports will be used to corroborate participants' recollections.

There will be three key phases to our execution of the evaluation methodology:

The consultant will develop the evaluation design, data collection methodology and analysis plan in consultation with BWA team. However, after finalizing the methodology, the consultant with his team will execute the evaluation by following a three-phased evaluation approach i.e. inception phase, field phase, reporting phase. Detail of each phase is as follows:

Inception Phase	Fieldwork Phase	Reporting Phase

Phase I: Design and Desk Review

The Inception Phase will require close collaboration with BWA team in order for the evaluation to be well planned and designed. The inception phase will involve a desk review based on all documents sent by the project. These include but are not limited to the project proposal, logframe, baseline report, PDM reports, MEAL database and project monitoring reports, their success rates and lessons learned from previous programs, and what areas of improvement were addressed. The consultant will also review the existing training material for the training program and assess whether or not it meets the needs of the partners and if it follows modern MEAL methods for a variety of topics.

Furthermore, the consultant will study the training feedback forms, to understand how the participants have evaluated the training and what comments they had as to improve future programs. consultant will also analyse the pre and post data, to measure the impact rate of the training and assess the training effectiveness.

A thorough, thematic analysis will be made of these documents, and will facilitate the development of a background bank of knowledge and understanding concerning the project context, the local context as well as the history of the project activities. This will be used to inform the data collection phase, and will be incorporated into the final report, which will focus on the evaluation questions as specified in the terms of reference.

Phase II: Fieldwork

The fieldwork will take place over a period of around 15 days and will comprise of information and data collection. Support will be sought from BWA team in terms of the recruitment of individual interview participants. Discussion with representation from BWA team will facilitate the development of an access strategy to the project participants and other relevant stakeholders and negotiation of any complexities associated with logistical arrangements. More specifically, it is anticipated that the data collection phase will include the following:

- Conducting survey questionnaire with the project beneficiaries.
- Semi-structured, individual interviews will be conducted with key informants.
- FGDs with project team and program participants.

All of the tools will be developed in English and Arabic languages. The Quantitative data will be collected through mobile data collection mechanism using KOBO collect mobile application to maintain data integrity and avoid unnecessary data entry which can result in errors. Spot check and supervision of the data collection and entry process will be conducted by the consultant.

Orientation Training for data collection team

A team of data collectors will be hired and trained by Smithson on all aspects of data collection, compilation and transmission. The training will include, but not limited to the following.

- Objectives of data collection and expected output.
- Understanding of data collection tools, indicators and timeline of data collection visits
- Use of tablets or smart phones for data collection and KOBO toolbox.
- Deadlines for data collection and providing verbatim will be shared.
- Ethical considerations and code of conduct while collecting the data.
- Standard operating procedure (SOP) for data collection.
- Mock-up for data collection to assess the quality of questions, format of questionnaire, time to collect data, how to record responses etc.
- BWA abiding policies relating to confidentiality, data protection, and child safeguarding.

Ensuring Data Quality

In order to collect quality data, the data collection team must use following approaches:

- All enumerators will be trained on how to administer the questionnaires prior to data collection.
- Orientation will be provided to all enumerators on the evaluation methodology.
- Quantitative data will be collected through mobile data collection mechanism using KoBo collect program to maintain data integrity and avoid unnecessary data entry which can result in errors.
- Data cleaning shall be conducted to ensure correct and complete data prior to the analysis.
- Spot checks and supervision of the data collection and entry process will be conducted by the lead consultant.

Proposed Sampling Method:

Based on the relevant stakeholders and project beneficiaries listed in the Terms of Reference, as well as the evaluation criteria, a systematic random sampling approach will be employed.

For the selection of respondents, the sample size is calculated to ensure a 90% confidence interval and a 10% margin of error. The total targeted beneficiaries for the project were 3,600 women and girls. The chosen sample size for the evaluation is 410 individuals, which constitutes approximately 11.4% of the total beneficiary population.

This sampling size was determined to provide a statistically significant and representative sample, considering factors such as balancing between activities and locations within the target area. The systematic random sampling technique ensures that each beneficiary has an equal chance of being selected, which helps in achieving unbiased and reliable results.

*Table 3: Sampling and Sample Size Breakdown (**Quantitative survey**):*

District	Project components	Proposed Sample
Nineveh Plain		
Qaraqosh, Bartela and Kremlesh)	**Output 1.2:** Increased awareness among community members on referral services.	50 (25 F, 25 M) (17 in each location)
	Output 2.1: Women and girls' survivors of GBV receive legal, PSS and case management services and referral to local state and nonstate service providers.	50 women & girls (17 in each location)
	Output 3.1: BWA safe spaces established for women to receive GBV case management and PSS services.	50 women & girls (17 in each location)
	Output 3.2: Women and girls' survivors of SGBV access economic and livelihood support.	50 women & girls (17 in each location)
	Nineveh Plain Sample Size	**200 women & girls**
Anbar Governorate		
Ramadi, Khalidiyah Jazerra and Al-Khalidiyah	**Output 1.2:** Increased awareness among community members on referral services.	50 (25 F, 25 M) 15 in each location
	Output 2.1: Women and girls' survivors of GBV receive legal, PSS and case management services and referral to local state and nonstate service providers.	50 women & girls (17 in each location)
	Output 3.1: BWA safe spaces established for women to receive GBV case management and PSS services.	50 women & girls (17 in each location)
	Output 3.2: Women and girls' survivors of SGBV access economic and livelihood support.	50 women & girls (17 in each location)
	Anbar Sample Size	**200 women & girls**
	Total Sample Size	**400 women & girls**

*Table 4: Sampling and Sample Size Breakdown (**Key informant interviews**):*

Component	Key informant Individuals	# of interviews	Justification
Capacity building component	BWA team's capacity building component.	10 interviews	Understand the capacity building component provided by LWF and its impact on the project team.

Project approach	BWA Project Implementation team	5 interviews	Understand the challenges met throughout the project period, how project team overcome challenges and met the project objectives.
Capacity building participants	Capacity building component provided by LWF	5 interviews	To evaluate training effectiveness, identifying gaps, understanding impact, gathering feedback, measuring satisfaction, customizing future programs, and supporting future funding efforts.
Donor representatives	The United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women representatives	2 interviews	To understand donor perspectives, assessing satisfaction with project outcomes, gathering feedback for improvement, ensuring accountability, strengthening relationships, aligning future initiatives with donor priorities, and supporting future funding efforts
Local Authorities	Local Authority representatives in each district	4 interviews	To understand their perspectives on project implementation, assessing collaboration effectiveness, gathering feedback for improvement, ensuring alignment with local needs and policies, fostering stronger partnerships, and enhancing the sustainability and impact of future initiatives
Grand Total		**26 interviews**	**N/A**

Table 5: Focus Group Discussions (**FGDs**):

Governorate	Proposed FGD Sample
Ninawa	3 FGDs (each district; 1 FGD) (each FGD will have 6-8 participants)
Anbar	3 FGDs (each district; 1 FGD) (each FGD will have 6-8 participants)
Grand total	**6 FGDs (in average; 42 individuals)**

Phase III: Preparation of the final report

During this phase, data will be validated, cleaned and compiled: Data cleaning will be conducted before writing the report to ensure correct and complete data prior to the analysis and also to:

- Monitor errors, keep a record and look at trends of where most errors are coming from, as this will make it a lot easier to identify and fix the incorrect or corrupt data.
- Standardize collecting data process.
- Validate accuracy and scrub for duplicate data.

It is important that analysis of the evaluation data is systematic and conscientious with attention paid to issues of credibility. In order to achieve the result. The principles of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC/OECD) will be followed to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, Coherence, sustainability, impact, Knowledge generation and Gender Equality and Human Rights of the project. The criteria identified in the evaluation TOR will be used as the main reference in

designing, conducting the evaluation and writing/structuring the final report. The consultant will identify any unintended impact of the project on the target groups and stakeholders.

Final report including conclusions and recommendations.

A comprehensive Final End of Project Evaluation Report will be written in English with practical recommendations based on the findings including lessons learnt and best practices sections as well. This report will be shared with BWA team and the UN Trust Fund for final review and comments and after incorporating the comments from the team the report will be finalized. See the outlines of the final in annexture section

Risk Assumptions and Mitigation

The consultant understands the need for the evaluation to be completed during the mentioned period in the TOR, then a close meeting with BWA team is required to ensure that the evaluation is completed on time. Table 5 below sets out an evaluation of the key risks, challenges and foreseen difficulties associated with data collection and delivery of the contextual analysis. It includes an evaluation of the likelihood of identified risks being realised, their potential impact and the mitigating steps we propose to put into place to ensure any risks are minimised.

Table 5: Risk Register

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Steps
Difficulties accessing participants for interviews	Medium	Medium	Consultant will work closely with BWA team to facilitate the setting up of individual interviews. The consultant will work closely with field staff to agree dates for the timely completion of individual interviews. The consultant will provide BWA with a weekly update of completed individual interviews and notify of any concerns where access to interviews is delayed.
Failure to achieve target interview sample.	Medium	Medium	The aim of using individual interviews and the benefit of taking part in the evaluation will be clearly articulated to participants. Interviews will be offered at a convenient time, date and location to them. Rapport/trust will be built with key contacts to ensure cooperation and timely completion of data collection. BWA team will be informed of any difficulties with scheduling.
Failure to conduct interviews in Anbar due to security issues	Medium	High	In the event where face to face interviews cannot be carried out, other mechanisms such as Skype/phone/ and or video conference will be used.
Insufficient data gathered through surveys questionnaires	High	High	In the event where participants are not receptive to survey questionnaires, the evaluation team will also be collecting and triangulating between data gathered through mix of qualitative methods to increase robustness of findings.

Rejection among participants to cooperate and contribute to the evaluation.	Medium	Medium	Participants will be approached at the earliest opportunity and briefed about the study, its aim and objectives and the value of their contribution. We will ensure that data collection does not interrupt participant's time too much by scheduling appointments at the individual's convenience.

Evaluation Ethics

The evaluation will be conducted in strict adherence to the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation,' ensuring that the process is ethical, respectful, and protective of all participants and evaluation team members. The following protocols will be implemented:

Informed Consent:

- **Process**: Prior to participation, all respondents will be provided with clear and comprehensive information about the evaluation's purpose, procedures, and potential impacts. This will include details on how their data will be used, confidentiality measures, and their right to withdraw at any time without consequence.

- **Documentation**: Verbal consent will be obtained from all participants before data collection begins. Consent forms will be available in the local languages and accessible formats to ensure understanding.

- **Additional Considerations**: If the project involves children (under 18 years old), the evaluator will consider additional risks and obtain parental or guardian consent before involving them in the evaluation (the parental consent form is in the annex section).

Confidentiality and Privacy:

- **Data Protection**: All data collected will be handled with strict confidentiality. Personal identifiers will be removed or anonymized in the reporting to prevent the identification of individuals.

- **Data Security**: Data will be securely stored and only accessible to authorized personnel. Digital data will be encrypted.

Safety and Security:

- **Participant Safety**: Measures will be taken to ensure the safety and security of all participants. Interviews and focus groups will be conducted in secure locations to protect participants from potential harm or retaliation.

- **Evaluator Safety**: The safety of the evaluation team will also be prioritized. The team will receive safety briefings and adhere to protocols for working in potentially sensitive or high-risk environments.

Ethical Conduct:

- **Respect and Sensitivity**: Evaluators will approach all interactions with respect and cultural sensitivity. Special care will be taken to handle sensitive topics, such as gender-based violence, with the utmost discretion and empathy.

- **Voluntary Participation**: Participation will be strictly voluntary. Participants will be informed that they can choose not to answer any question or withdraw from the evaluation at any time without penalty.

Referrals:

- **Referral Mechanisms**: Information on local support services will be provided to participants as needed, ensuring that they have access to necessary resources for their well-being.

Project Management Approach & Work Plan

The evaluation will proceed to the data collection upon approval of the Final Inception Report. A work plan and timeline are presented below:

Deliverables	Key tentative Dates
Inception report, including virtual inception meeting, desk review to better understand the background and context of the program and the evaluation and Inception Report including proposed approach, methodology, data collection tools and final report outline.	August 27, 2024
Translation & **digitalization** of data collection tools, hiring & training of enumerators, testing tools, other logistical preparations, etc.	November 3, 2024
Hiring enumerators and training: hire enumerators and train them on the evaluation methodology, objective, data collection instruments, etc.	November 17, 2024
Data collection: actual data collection on the ground.	From December 1 - December 15, 2024
Data Analysis and Management: analyze data and information collected. May include follow-up interviews where necessary.	December 16 – 31, 2024
Report Writing: Draft report for review, consideration, and feedback	January 15, 2025
Final Evaluation Report	February 14, 2025
Presentation: A PowerPoint presentation with key evaluation findings	February 15, 2025

The work-plan detailed above will include the following as deliverables:

Draft Evaluation Report	January 15, 2025
Evaluation Data	January 15, 2025
Final Evaluation Report	February 14, 2025

12.3: Annex: Beneficiary interview questionnaires tool.

Quantitative Survey Questionnaires

Thank you for agreeing to interview you today. My name is [Your Name], and I am an independent consultant commissioned by the Baghdad Women Association (BWA) to conduct an Endline Evaluation for the project you were involved in. This evaluation aims to gather information to measure the impact of the project that has been

implemented by BWA since December 2021, with a focus on enhancing the rights and well-being of Iraqi women and girls.

Your participation in this interview is completely voluntary, and you can leave the interview or refuse to answer any question you choose. Your answers to our questions will be kept private and will not be attributed specifically to you. We expect that the discussion will take approximately 15 minutes.

Do you feel safe and comfortable speaking to me here or would you like to speak elsewhere?

Informed consent was obtained from participants:		
Yes ☐ No ☐		
Questions	**Options**	**Type**
Demographic Information:		
Date of interview	[dd/mm/yyyy]	Automatically chosen
Name of Enumerator		Text
Governorate	☐ Ninawa ☐ Al-Anbar	Select One
District – Ninawa	☐ Qaraqosh ☐ Bartela ☐ Kremlesh	Select One
District – Anbar	☐ Ramadi ☐ Khalidiyah ☐ Jazerra Al-Khalidiyah	Select One
Gender of respondent	☐ Male ☐ Female	Select One
Age of respondent	☐ 15-19 ☐ 20-24 ☐ 25-34 ☐ 35-49 ☐ >=50	Select One
Marital status	☐ Married ☐ Widowed ☐ Divorced ☐ Single	Select One
Education Level	☐ No primary schooling ☐ Primary school completed ☐ Secondary school completed ☐ Under collage graduate ☐ Postgraduate	Select One
Respondent status	☐ IDP ☐ Host community	Select One
Project Services		
What services did you receive from the BWA project team?	☐ Case Management (CM) ☐ Psychosocial support (PSS) ☐ Awareness Raising around referral services ☐ Legal Services	Select Multiple

	☐ Economic and livelihood support	

Relevance:		
Did the project meet the needs of your community?	☐ Yes, very well ☐ Somewhat ☐ No, not really	Select One
If no, can you explain why?		Text
Were the rules for choosing who got support clear and fair?	☐ Agree ☐ Not sure ☐ Disagree	Select One
If you disagree, can you explain why?		Text
Did you notice any changes in your life because of the project?	☐ Yes, a lot ☐ Yes, a little ☐ Just a small change ☐ No change	Select One
If you noticed a lot or a little change, can you give examples?		Text
Did the project involve women and girls in making decisions?	☐ Agree ☐ Not sure ☐ Disagree	Select One
If you have any ideas on how the project could have better supported women and girls, please share		Text
Did the needs of women and girls change during the project?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
If yes, how well did the project adjust to these changes?	☐ Very well ☐ Somewhat well ☐ Not well ☐ Not applicable (no changes)	Select One
Were the services (activities you attended) you received important for you and your community?	☐ Very important ☐ Important ☐ Not important	Select One
Were the services (activities you attended) provided to you suitable for your needs?	☐ Very suitable ☐ Somewhat suitable ☐ Not suitable	Select One
Were the services (activities you attended) of good quality?	☐ High quality ☐ Acceptable quality ☐ Poor quality	Select One
If you think the quality was poor, can you explain why?		Text

Effectiveness:		
1) Case Management (CM) Services		
Did you receive help from BWA's case management services?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
Was your problem solved in the way you hoped?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One

If not, can you explain why?		Text
Did the case management service make you feel better?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure	Select One
If yes, how did it help you?		Text
If no, why do you think it didn't help?		Text
Was your case referred to another service provider?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure	Select One
If yes, did the referral happen quickly?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure	Select One
If no, why not?		Text
Did BWA check back with you about the referral?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure	Select One
How long did you wait to get help after contacting the project?	☐ 3 days or less ☐ 4 to 9 days ☐ 10 days or more	Select One
How safe did you feel when getting help from BWA's case management services?	☐ Safe ☐ Neutral ☐ Unsafe	Select One
If unsafe, why did you feel unsafe?	☐ Staff lacked skills ☐ Staff were unkind ☐ Negative reactions from BWA ☐ Negative reactions from family ☐ Negative reactions from the community ☐ Lack of privacy ☐ Lack of confidentiality ☐ General insecurity ☐ Other (please specify)	Select Multiple
What is the biggest change you noticed in yourself since getting help from BWA?	☐ Better control over emotions ☐ Better sleep ☐ Improved communication with others ☐ Increased self-confidence ☐ Feeling less depressed ☐ Other (please specify)	Select Multiple
Are you happy with the quality of case management services provided by the project team?	☐ Satisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ Dissatisfied	Select One
If dissatisfied, can you explain why?		Text
2) Psychosocial support (PSS) Services		
Are you satisfied with the structured Psychosocial support (PSS) provided to you?	☐ Satisfied ☐ Somehow satisfied ☐ Not satisfied	Select One
If not satisfied, why?	☐ Timing of activities was not convenient ☐ Activities not appropriate	Select Multiple

	☐ Poor follow up for case management ☐ Community centre was too far ☐ Community centre not accessible for elderly ☐ Community centre not accessible for people with disabilities ☐ Lack of gender segregated activities ☐ Lack of privacy ☐ Other	
If others, please elaborate		Text
Overall, did the PSS sessions have a positive effect on your well-being?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know	Select One
If yes, what positive changes did you notice?	☐ More confidence at home ☐ More confidence in the community ☐ Gained more skills / feel more capable ☐ Better able to handle challenges / difficulties ☐ Better able to care for my family / children ☐ Better understanding of where to find support ☐ More comfortable talking about my feelings ☐ Made friends / feel more connected ☐ Other	Select Multiple
If no, why didn't it help?		Text
Do you think the PSS sessions improved your emotional well-being?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
If no, why not?		Text
If yes, how did it help?		Text
Were the topics covered in the PSS sessions useful to you?	☐ Yes ☐ Somehow ☐ No	Select One
If no, why not?		Text
Did you feel that all the required preparation taken into consideration and available to conduct the sessions?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
If no, why?		Text
Were all the necessary preparations made for the sessions?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
If no, what was missing?		Text
Do you feel the PSS sessions were good enough to teach you all the skills you needed to feel better?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One

Can you share at least two things you learned from the PSS sessions?		Text
If you could change something about the sessions, what would it be and why?		Text
3) Awareness Raising around referral services		
How much do you know about referral services available to people, especially women and girls, in your community because of the project?	☐ Very aware ☐ Somewhat aware ☐ Slightly aware ☐ Not aware at all	Select One
How has your knowledge of referral services changed since the project started?	☐ Increased a lot ☐ Increased somewhat ☐ Increased a little ☐ No change	Select One
Did the awareness activities give you useful information about referral services?	☐ Yes, they were effective ☐ Somewhat effective ☐ Not effective	Select One
How easy is it for you to find information about referral services after the awareness activities?	☐ Easy ☐ Somewhat easy ☐ Not easy	Select One
Have you used any referral services because of the awareness activities?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
If yes, how satisfied were you with the services you received?	☐ Satisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ Dissatisfied	Select One
Do you feel more confident in seeking referral services because of the awareness activities?	☐ Agree ☐ Neutral ☐ Disagree	Select One
Did you face any problems or barriers in accessing referral services even after the awareness activities?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
If yes, what were the main problems or barriers?	☐ Lack of information ☐ Difficulty in accessing services ☐ Cultural or social barriers ☐ Financial constraints ☐ Other	Select Multiple
4) Legal Services		
(WITH PROMPTING) Do you remember being offered advice or information on any of these topics?	• Prevention of early marriage • Compensation claims for crisis affected households and procedures to reclaim properties • Obtaining civil documentations • Issuance of Marriage Certificate • Compensation Claim • Issuance of Lost Personal ID • Issuance of Information Card • Renewal of Iraqi ID • Issuance of Iraqi ID • Other	Select Multiple

Were you asked about the services you wanted before the assistance started?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
(if yes) Are you satisfied that the program included your feedback?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
(if no) Why not?		Text
Did you receive legal advice on all the issues you needed help with?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
(if no) What topics were not covered that you would have liked?		Text
Did you face any problems attending the legal advice sessions?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
(if yes) What problems did you face?		Text
Do you think the lawyer from BWA had enough legal knowledge to help you with your needs?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
(if not) Why not? Please provide as much detail as possible		Text
Was the legal advice you received relevant to your specific situation (like family status, etc.)?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
(if no) What more should have been included?		Text
5) Economic and livelihood support		
Were you asked for your input on the business management sessions before they started?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
(if yes) Do you think your input was considered?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
(if no) Why not?		Text
Based on your needs and interests, how would you describe the length of the course?	☐ Too short ☐ The right length of time ☐ Too long	Select One
Please explain your answer		Text
How well did the skills training provided by BWA match the skills needed for your job or the job you want?	☐ It wasn't relevant to my work ☐ It covered very little that's relevant ☐ It covered some relevant skills ☐ It covered most of the relevant skills ☐ It covered all the skills I need	Select One
Are there enough job opportunities for you to use the skills you learned in the vocational training?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One

(if no) What factors are preventing you from using these skills in a job?		Text
Have you been able to teach the vocational skills you learned to others?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
(if so) Who? How are they related to you?		Text
Did you receive a financial grant?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
If yes, How has the business management training improved your business operations?	☐ Significantly improved ☐ Moderately improved ☐ Slightly improved ☐ No improvement	Select One
To what extent have you used the financial grant for business purposes?	☐ Fully for business purposes ☐ Mostly for business purposes ☐ Partially for business purposes ☐ Not for business purposes	Select One
What business have you started with the financial support from BWA?		Text
How has receiving the business grant affected your business's financial performance?	☐ Significantly improved ☐ Moderately improved ☐ Slightly improved ☐ No improvement	Select One
Did you face any challenges in using the business grant effectively?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
If yes, what were the main challenges? (Check all that apply)	☐ Insufficient grant amount ☐ Lack of additional resources ☐ Market conditions ☐ Regulatory barriers ☐ Other	Select Multiple

Efficiency:

This section will rely on Desk review: program plans, (comparing initial program work plans in the proposal with implementation) program reports (narrative and financial) as well as the interviews with relevant project team.

Impact:

How has the project affected your sense of safety and security in your community?	☐ Much safer ☐ Somewhat safer ☐ A little safer ☐ No change	Select One
What changes have you noticed in your life because of the project, especially in getting support services?	☐ Big changes ☐ Some changes ☐ A few changes ☐ No changes	Select One
Can you provide examples:		Text
Do you feel more confident in dealing with violence against women and girls after being part of the project?	☐ Yes, definitely ☐ Somewhat ☐ No	Select One

Have you seen any unexpected results from the project that affect stopping violence against women and promoting gender equality?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
If yes, what were these unexpected results? (Check all that apply)	☐ Increased tension in the community ☐ Resistance to change ☐ Problems in personal relationships ☐ Other	Select Multiple
How much have these unexpected results affected you personally?	☐ A lot ☐ Some ☐ A little ☐ Not at all	Select One
Do you think the project has improved your ability to support others facing violence?	☐ Yes, I feel more capable ☐ Somewhat, but not much ☐ No, it hasn't helped	Select One
How has the project impacted your community's attitude toward violence against women and girls?	☐ Improved a lot ☐ Improved somewhat ☐ Improved a little ☐ No improvement	Select One
Have there been any positive changes in your community because of the project's activities?	☐ Yes, many positive changes ☐ Yes, a few positive changes ☐ No positive changes	Select One
If yes, can you provide examples		Text

Sustainability:

This section will rely on Desk review: program plans, (comparing initial program work plans in the proposal with implementation) as well as the interviews with relevant project team and stakeholders.

Knowledge generation

Did the project introduce any new strategies to help reduce violence against women and girls?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
If yes, how did these strategies affect you and others in your community?		Text
Have you learned any new ways to address violence against women and girls from participating in this project?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
If yes, can you share what you learned?		Text
Do you think the project's activities have helped you or others better understand how to effectively stop violence against women and girls?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
If yes, can you explain how?		Text
What do you think is the most important contribution of this project to stopping violence against women and girls?		Text

Gender Equality and Human Rights

How did the project make sure that the rights and dignity of women and girls were respected during its activities?		Text
Did you feel safe and comfortable participating in the project's activities?	☐ Yes	Select One

	☐ No	
If yes, what measures were in place to ensure your safety and privacy?		Text
Can you describe any instances where the project helped to challenge harmful gender norms or stereotypes that contribute to violence against women and girls?		Text
General comment		
Based on your observation during the interview, highlight any other comment not mentioned in the questionnaires	Specify	Text
End of Interview: Thank you for your giving us your precious time and contribution for this survey!		

12.4: Annex: Key Informant interview tool with project team.

BEFORE YOU START: INTRODUCTION

- This tool is meant to be used for key informants (Program Implementation team and the United Nations Trust Fund representatives).
- Only relevant questions based on the below sections will be asked to respondents based on their involvement in different program activities and coordination mechanism)
- Explain that we think this interview will take about 30 – 45 minutes.

Administration	
Question	
Date of interview:	
Location:	
Name of the person interviewed	
Gender of respondent:	(Male/Female)
Role of the person interviewed:	
Introduction	
Question	
Can you shortly describe the project you involved and what was your role? *[Prompt: What is the role of your organization in the project?]*	
Implementation approach	
Question	
How were the targeted groups identified and prioritized for intervention? What specific criteria or indicators were used in the selection process?	
What is your opinion about the overall BWA project implemented (case management, PSS, Business grants, legal support, referrals, etc.)? - Explain good practices - Explain bad practices	

Does the accessibility of aid and support by local communities during this project suggest that any changes should be made to future programming in the region?

Effectiveness
Question
Can you tell us about the specific ways in which the community members benefited from the project's activities and services?
Can you share any challenges or obstacles that the project encountered in reaching its goals, and how were these addressed?
From your perspective, how did the project contribute to achieving its overall goal of improving the protective environment for women and girls in your community?

Relevance
Question
Were there any changes in the needs or circumstances of women and girls during the project's implementation? If so, how did the project adapt to these changes to ensure continued relevance and effectiveness?
Can you identify any gaps or areas where the project could have better addressed the specific needs of women and girls? How might these be addressed in future programming or initiatives?
Were there any unforeseen changes or developments in the community that affected the relevance of the project's activities to the needs of women and girls? If so, how did the project respond to these challenges?

Coherence
Question
Can you provide examples of any collaborations or partnerships between this project and other organizations or initiatives working on similar issues? How have these collaborations strengthened the overall impact of efforts to combat violence against women and girls (VAWG)?
In your opinion, what steps could be taken to further enhance the compatibility and coordination between this project's strategies and those of other interventions addressing VAWG in your governorate?
Have there been any challenges or barriers to effective collaboration between this project and its implementing partners? If so, how were these challenges addressed, and what lessons were learned for future partnership efforts?

Efficiency
Question
From your perspective, were the project activities delivered within the allocated timeframes and budget constraints? Can you provide examples of any instances where the project encountered delays or exceeded budget expectations?

Were cost comparisons conducted between different intervention/activity types before decisions were made? If so, can you provide examples of how these comparisons influenced project planning and implementation?
In your opinion, were the project management processes effective in ensuring the optimal use of human and financial resources? Were there any notable instances of resource wastage or inefficiency that you observed during the project implementation?

Sustainability

Question
What measures have been put in place to ensure the continued effectiveness of project interventions and sustain positive changes in the lives of women and girls after the project concludes?
Can you identify any efforts made to institutionalize project activities or integrate them into existing systems or structures to ensure their long-term sustainability?
How has the project contributed to building the capacity of stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies, and civil society organizations, to continue addressing the needs of women and girls beyond the project duration?

Impact

Question
Can you provide examples of specific changes in your life resulting from the project's activities, particularly in terms of accessing support services and feeling empowered to address violence against women and girls?
In what ways do you feel the project has contributed to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in your household and community?
What lessons have you learned from participating in the project's efforts to address violence against women and promote gender equality, and how might these lessons inform future initiatives in similar contexts?

Knowledge generation

Question
Have you learned any new approaches or practices from participating in the project that you believe could be helpful for addressing violence against women and girls in other communities or contexts?
Can you share any innovative strategies or methods that the project has introduced to address violence against women and girls, and how have these approaches impacted you and others in the community?
Have you observed any promising practices or initiatives within the project that you believe could be scaled up or replicated in other projects or communities to address violence against women and girls?

Gender Equality and Human Rights

Question
How did the project ensure that the rights and dignity of women and girls were respected throughout its implementation?
Can you provide examples of how the project activities were inclusive and sensitive to the needs and experiences of women and girls in your community?

Were there any specific ways in which the project addressed gender inequalities or promoted gender equality within your community?

Final Remarks
Question
Is there anything else that you still would like to say?

12.5: Annex: Key Informant interview tool with stakeholders.

BEFORE YOU START: INTRODUCTION

- This tool is meant to be used for key informants (Local Authorities & community leaders).
- Only relevant questions based on the below sections will be asked to respondents based on their involvement in different program activities and coordination mechanism)
- Explain that we think this interview will take about 30 minutes.

SECTION 1: Administration	
Question	
Date of interview:	
Location:	
Name of the person interviewed	
Gender of respondent:	(Male/Female)
Role of the person interviewed:	
Introduction	
Question	
Hello, my name is...., and I am working with BWA. I would like to ask you a few questions related to the projects that have recently been implemented by BWA in the communities in which you work as well as on the services beneficiaries have received from BWA. Your feedback is important to us, because we think your understanding and knowledge is very important for us to understand what the beneficiary community's needs are, how the services responded to those needs, and what the long-term impacts of these programmes are. If you agree to speak with me, it's important to remember a few things. 1. Your participation is 100% voluntary. You don't have to talk to me if you don't want to. 2. If you agree to speak with me, you don't have to answer questions that make you uncomfortable. Just tell me if you want to skip a question, or end the interview entirely, and we can move on. 3. I am an independent person – I do not work for BWA or any of the other organizations involved in their projects, so anything you tell me will be kept anonymous; as such, you can be completely honest with me.	
Coordination and Implementation	
Question	
What were the major hurdles during the implementation of the project? • Security • Stability • Staff cooperation • Community cooperation	

- Other

What do you think about the satisfaction level of the community after the interventions of BWA with project services?
- Satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Dissatisfied

Why have you given this rating?

To what extent do you agree with this statement "response of Project staff was timely, appropriate and cost effective"?
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Agree
- Strongly agree

Why have you given this rating?

How were the target groups identified and prioritized in coordination? Have you been involved? Were the criteria clear and appropriate?

From your perspective, was the coordination between the project team and local authorities effective? Can you provide examples?

Did the project adapt to any changes in the local context during implementation?

Effectiveness and Impact

Question
Was selection for activity beneficiaries relevant and transparent? Why?
Were processes in-place to ensure appropriate targeting of activities with a focus on vulnerable groups and inclusion of minorities?
How do you think the project contributed to the well-being of women and girls in your community?
What challenges did you observe in the project's implementation, and how were these addressed through coordination?

Sustainability

Question
What steps were taken to ensure the sustainability of the project's outcomes, particularly in terms of continued support for women and girls?
Do you think the project's strategies will have a lasting impact on the community? What could be improved to ensure this?
What do you think were the perceptions of your beneficiaries regarding the project services provided by BWA?

Final Remarks

Question

Is there anything else that you still would like to say?

12.6: Annex: Capacity building training participants Survey tool

Capacity building training participants Survey Questionnaires

Thank you for agreeing to interview you today. My name is _____. I am/we are representing BWA for gathering information that will be used to measure impact of the project, which has been implemented by BWA since December 2021. We would like to have an interview with you to get your perspectives about the activities and services provided under this project that will evaluate the project impact and also help design better services for your community.

Your participation in this interview is completely voluntary, and you can leave the interview or refuse to answer any question as you choose. Your answers to our questions will be kept private and will not be attributed specifically to you. We expect that the discussion will take approximately 15 minutes.

Informed consent was obtained from participants:		
Yes ☐ No ☐		
Questions	**Options**	**Type**
Demographic Information:		
Date of interview	[dd/mm/yyyy]	Automatically chosen
Name of Enumerator		Text
Governorate	☐ Ninawa ☐ Al-Anbar	Select One
Gender of respondent	☐ Male ☐ Female	Select One
Age of respondent	☐ Below 18 ☐ Adult (18 -59) ☐ > 59	Select One
Education Level	☐ No schooling completed Illiterate ☐ Primary school completed ☐ High school completed ☐ University undergraduate ☐ University postgraduate	Select One
Respondent Position		Text
What training did you receive from LWF?	☐ PSS Training ☐ Internal Control Training ☐ Project Management Professional Training ☐ TOT Training	Select One
Performance evaluation		
Did the training support come at the right time for you?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
Please explain your answer:		Text

Were you provided with appropriate materials to carry out your activities?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ somewhat ☐ I don't know	Select One
How confident do you feel in working on the subject you attended after completing the training?	☐ Confident ☐ Neutral ☐ Not Very Confident ☐ Not Confident at All	Select One
How has your understanding of the training you attended improved as a result of the training?	☐ Significantly Improved ☐ Improved ☐ Stayed the Same ☐ Worsened	Select One
Has your knowledge improved in the past 12 months as a result of the training provided?	☐ Agree ☐ Somehow agree ☐ Disagree	Select One
If somehow or disagree, please explain why?		Text
If agree, what contributed to your knowledge improvement?		Text
How satisfied are you with the overall quality of the training sessions you attended?	☐ Satisfied ☐ Neutral ☐ Dissatisfied	Select One
If not satisfied, what was the reason:		Text
Was the duration of the training sufficient? Did it meet your needs?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
If no, what was the reason:		Text
Was timing of the training appropriate to you?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
If no, what was the reason:		Text
How often do you apply the skills and knowledge gained from the training in your current role?	☐ Very Often ☐ Often ☐ Sometimes ☐ Rarely ☐ Never	Select One
if never or rarely, what was the reason:		Text
How would you maintain or keep the learnings/skills/benefits that you gained?		Text
have you already used the acquired knowledge since the training?	☐ Yes ☐ No	Select One
If yes, how?		Text
If no, what is the reason:		Text
General comment		
Any additional comment or observation:		Text

Thank you very much for your help and time in attending the interview!

12.7: Annex: Focus Group Discussions (FGD) Guide

BEFORE YOU START: INTRODUCTION

- This tool is meant to be used in the focus group discussions with project beneficiaries in each district.
- Explain that we think this interview will take about 45 minutes.

Administration	
Question	
Date of interview:	
Location (Governorate/district):	
Name of the person interviewed	
Gender of respondents (_FGDs are either all male or all female_):	
How many participants are there?	

Introduction
Question
Hello, my name is…., and I am working with BWA. I would like to ask you a few questions related to the project that has recently been implemented by BWA in your community. If you agree to speak with me, it's important to remember a few things. 1. Your participation is completely voluntary. You don't have to talk to me if you don't want to. 2. If you agree to speak with me, you don't have to answer questions that make you uncomfortable. 3. I do not work for BWA, so anything you tell me will be kept anonymous.

FGD questions
Question
What types of activities did you receive from the project? (facilitators to help listing the activities)
How were you and other beneficiaries selected for the project?
Do you think the selection process was fair and appropriate? If not, why?
Did the project activities meet your needs? Can you share examples?
For those who received training (e.g., business management), how useful was it in your daily life?
Have you applied any of the skills learned from the training in your personal or professional life?
How has the project affected your life and the lives of others in your community?
Can you discuss any positive or negative experiences you had during the project?
What changes have you noticed in you & your community as a result of the project?

What challenges did you face during the project? How were these challenges addressed?
Do you feel more empowered to address issues of violence or inequality after participating in the project?
Were there any changes in your needs or circumstances during the project? How did the project adapt to these changes?
What do you think will happen after the project ends? Will the benefits and changes continue?
What could be done to ensure that the positive impacts of the project last in the future?
What have you learned from your participation in the project?
Are there any new skills or knowledge that you think will be useful in the future?
What aspects of the project do you think could be improved?

Final Remarks
Question
Is there anything else that you still would like to say?

12.8: Annex: List of key informant interviews to be consulted:

#	Organization	Key informant Individuals
1	BWA	Project Implementation team in Ninawa and Anbar
2	BWA	Capacity building participants provided by LWF
3	LWF	LWF representatives
4	UN trust fund	The United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women representatives
5	Government representatives	Local Authority representatives in project locations
6	Community leaders	Mukhtars in each project locations

12.9: Annex: Documents to be reviewed/consulted

#	List of documents
1	Project proposal
2	Project logframe
3	Interim & annual project reports
4	MEAL database and project monitoring reports
5	Financial Reports
6	Baseline report

12.10: Annex: Outlines of proposed structure for the final report

Assuming prompt feedback on behalf of stakeholders, the lead consultant will endeavour to address all concerns raised within a week of BWA receiving the Draft Final Report. Further documentation request may be required to enable the team to meet all analytic demands on the final report.

The Final Report will run to no more than 30 pages (excluding annexes), and its findings and recommendations will be disaggregated with respect to the Ninawa and Anbar governorates. A proposed outline for the report comprises:

Table of contents	*1 page*
Abbreviations	*1 page*
Acknowledgement	*1 page*

Executive summary:
  ▪ Introduction
  ▪ Study background and rationale
  ▪ Methodology
  ▪ Key findings
  ▪ Program recommendations
	2 pages

Section One:
  ▪ Description of project interventions
  ▪ Evaluation Objectives
  ▪ Methodology
  ▪ Evaluation limitations
	3-5 pages

Section Two: Evaluation (findings for components provided under scope of endline evaluation)	*10-12 pages*

Section Three:
  ▪ Project-specific conclusions
  ▪ Project strategy recommendations
	5 pages

Appendices
   ▪ List of evaluation instruments
   ▪ Sampling frames
   ▪ Inception report
   ▪ Evaluation row data
	15 pages

Findings in each section will be presented in the form of tables and graphs, for easy use, and appropriate consent will be obtained for any images included therein. Endline evaluation findings will draw on the results of all beneficiary surveys, KII/FGDs, and implementing partner KIIs conducted. These will be compared with national statistics, baseline evaluations (where possible). The Report's language will remain simple and easy to understand, without sacrificing depth of analysis and insight.

12.11: Annex: Informed Consent Document

Dear participants,

Greetings……My name is [Your Name], and I am an independent consultant commissioned by the Baghdad Women Association (BWA) to conduct an Endline Evaluation for the project titled "Strengthening the Protective Environment for Women and Girls at Risk or Impacted by Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWGs) in the Context of COVID-19 in Al-Anbar (Ramadi, Khalidiyah Jazerra Al-Khalidiyah) and Nineveh Plain (Qaraqosh, Bartela, Kremlesh)." This evaluation aims to gather information to measure the impact of the project that has been implemented by BWA since December 2021, with a focus on enhancing the rights and well-being of Iraqi women and girls.

We are inviting you to participate in this survey, which will take approximately 10-15 minutes of your time. Your participation is crucial in helping us critically evaluate the progress made through the project by analyzing key indicators related to activities, outputs, outcomes, and overall impact.

Your Participation:

- Participation in this evaluation is entirely voluntary. You are under no obligation to participate, and you may withdraw at any time without any consequences.

- If you choose to participate, you can stop at any point during the survey without facing any negative repercussions.

- Your responses will be kept strictly confidential, and all identifying information will remain anonymous.

- The information you provide will be used solely for the purposes of this evaluation and will not be shared outside of this context. All data will be securely destroyed upon the completion of the evaluation.

Ethical Considerations:

- Your safety, privacy, and well-being are our top priorities. We will ensure that all procedures align with ethical guidelines and best practices to protect your rights.

- Should you require any resources or referrals as a result of this evaluation, they will be provided to you.

- Informed consent is a vital part of this process. By agreeing to participate, you acknowledge that you have been informed about the purpose of the evaluation, the nature of your participation, and your rights as a participant.

If you have any questions or concerns about this evaluation, please feel free to contact me, Dilman Amo, at ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮ or via email at dilman.hmed@gmail.com.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Best Regards,

Dilman Amo

[Date]

12.12: Annex: Parental Consent Form

Dear Parent/Guardian,

Greetings…. My name is [Your Name], and I am an independent consultant commissioned by the Baghdad Women Association (BWA) to conduct an Endline Evaluation for the project titled "Strengthening the Protective Environment for Women and Girls at Risk or Impacted by Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) in the Context of COVID-19 in Al-Anbar (Ramadi, Khalidiyah Jazerra Al-Khalidiyah) and Nineveh Plain (Qaraqosh, Bartela, Kremlesh)." This evaluation aims to gather information to measure the impact of the project that has been implemented by BWA since December 2021, with a focus on enhancing the rights and well-being of Iraqi women and girls.

We are inviting your child to participate in this survey, which will take approximately 10-15 minutes of their time. Your child's participation is crucial in helping us critically evaluate the progress made through the project by analyzing key indicators related to activities, outputs, outcomes, and overall impact.

Your Child's Participation:

- Participation in this study is entirely voluntary. Your child is under no obligation to participate, and they may withdraw at any time without any consequences.
- If your child chooses to participate, they can stop at any point during the survey without facing any negative repercussions.
- Your child's responses will be kept strictly confidential, and all identifying information will remain anonymous.
- The information provided will be used solely for the purposes of this evaluation and will not be shared outside of this context. All data will be securely destroyed upon the completion of the evaluation.

Ethical Considerations:

- Your child's safety, privacy, and well-being are our top priorities. We will ensure that all procedures align with ethical guidelines and best practices to protect their rights.
- Should your child require any resources or referrals as a result of this evaluation, they will be provided.
- Informed consent is a vital part of this process. By agreeing to allow your child to participate, you acknowledge that you have been informed about the purpose of the evaluation, the nature of their participation, and their rights as a participant.

Consent: I have read and understood the information provided above. I voluntarily agree to allow my child to participate in this evaluation.

If you have any questions or concerns about this evaluation, please feel free to contact me, Dilman Amo, at ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮ or via email at dilman.hmed@gmail.com.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Best Regards,

Dilman Amo
[Date]

12.13: Annex: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Source and Data Collection Methods
Effectiveness	To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how?	▪ Percentage of project outcomes achieved according to set targets. ▪ Number and type of outputs delivered against planned outputs. ▪ Beneficiary satisfaction rate with the services provided. ▪ Number of beneficiaries who report improvements in their situation due to the project	**Annex 1:** Beneficiary Survey Questionnaires tool **Annex 2:** Key Informant Interviews tool
Relevance	To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?	▪ Percentage of beneficiaries who perceive the project outcomes as meeting their current needs. ▪ Degree of alignment between project goals and the current needs of women and girls in the target areas. ▪ Number of recommendations for adapting the project to better meet the women & girl's needs.	**Annex 1:** Beneficiary Survey Questionnaires tool **Annex 2:** Key Informant Interviews tool
Efficiency	To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?	▪ Percentage of project activities completed within the planned timeline. ▪ Cost per beneficiary reached compared to budgeted cost. ▪ Ratio of administrative costs to direct service delivery costs.	Desk review: program plans, (comparing initial program work plans in the proposal with implementation) program reports (narrative and financial)
Sustainability	To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?	▪ Percentage of project outcomes that continue to benefit beneficiaries six months after project completion. ▪ Number of beneficiaries who continue to apply knowledge/skills gained from the project. ▪ Number of partnerships or networks formed to sustain project results.	**Annex 1:** Beneficiary Survey Questionnaires tool **Annex 2:** Key Informant Interviews tool
Impact	To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's	▪ Percentage reduction in incidents of violence against women in the target areas.	**Annex 1:** Beneficiary Survey Questionnaires tool

	empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?	▪ Number of women reporting increased empowerment and decision-making power in their lives. ▪ Increase in community awareness and attitudes towards gender equality.	**Annex 2:** Key Informant Interviews tool
Knowledge generation	To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?	▪ Number of documented case studies, best practices, or lessons learned. ▪ Number of knowledge-sharing events or publications produced. ▪ Degree of integration of new practices into other projects or programs.	**Annex 1:** Beneficiary Survey Questionnaires tool **Annex 2:** Key Informant Interviews tool
Gender Equality and Human Rights	Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights based and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated throughout the project and to what extent.	▪ Percentage of project activities that incorporated gender-responsive and human rights-based approaches. ▪ Number of beneficiaries reporting that their rights were respected throughout the project. ▪ Number of project decisions influenced by gender and human rights considerations	Interviews with Project team and KIIs. Desk review of reports on risk /security or any incident during the project implementation