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NASEEJ

**Connecting voices and action
to end violence against women and
girls in the MENA region**

Final Evaluation Report





EVALUATION REPORT

June 2023



NASEEJ

**Connecting voices and action
to end violence against women and girls in the MENA region**

Reference number: HUM/2018/400-606



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ARCO Action Research for CO-development

ARCO is a Research Centre created in 2008 and located at PIN S.c.r.l. *Servizi didattici e scientifici per l'Università di Firenze*. The centre's experts have knowledge and proficiency in social impact assessment, impact evaluation, inclusive development. ARCO researchers are organized in five strategic unit: Impact Evaluation, Local Development, Inclusive development, Social Economy and Sustainable Food Commodities, which work in close synergy to offer research, qualified consulting and training services.

ARCO's **mission** is to offer scientific and strategic support to organizations engaged in projects with positive social impact. Our research centre has a decade of experience in the field of monitoring, final and impact evaluation in projects and programmes of international cooperation, strengthened through both rigorous research and training, and the implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems, as well as all related steps, from data collection to the analysis of the implications.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------|--|
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| GBV | Gender-based violence |
| GDRSC | Gender Development Research and Studies Center |
| IHL | International humanitarian law |
| KII | Key Informant Interview |
| MENA | Middle East North Africa |
| OGB | Oxfam GB |
| OI | Oxfam International |
| OIT | Oxfam Italia |
| ONL | Oxfam Novib |
| SGBV | Sexual and gender-based violence |
| VAW | Violence Against Women |
| VAWG | Violence Against Women and Girls |
| WRO | Women Rights Organization |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NASEEJ Connecting voices and action to end violence against women and girls in the MENA region

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>FOCUS</p> | <p>REFERENCE NUMBER</p> | <p>HUM/2018/400-606</p> |
| <p>Gender-based violence (GBV) is any harmful act perpetrated against a person based on an individual's sex or gender identity. It includes physical, sexual, economic or psychological abuse, threats, coercion, and denial of resources or access to services, whether occurring in public or private life. Moreover, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in conflict and fragile settings not only violates women's and girls' human rights, but also limits progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by hindering women and girls' outcomes in health, education, and participation in public life, as well as negatively affecting peace, stability and economic prosperity.</p> <p>Against this backdrop, Naseej aims to contribute to more gender-equitable societies in which women and girls live free from violence across all spheres of life. The project pursued the following intermediary outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity Strengthening of WROs and CSOs to deliver prevention, response and advocacy on ending SGBV (OUTCOME 1), - Awareness on SGBV with men and women, boys and girls (OUTCOME 2), - Lobbying and advocacy to influence national and international policy and decision-makers on SGBV and legislation and international humanitarian law (IHL) obligations (OUTCOME 3). | <p>START DATE</p> | <p>03.2019</p> |
| | <p>END DATE</p> | <p>02.2023</p> |
| | <p>LEADER AND PARTNERS</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leader: Oxfam Italia, - Co-applicant: Oxfam GB, - Affiliated entity: Oxfam Novib and the Oxfam International MENA Regional Platform, - Co-applicants: Gender Development Research and Studies Center - GDRSC-IWS, - Associated partners: KAFA, MenEngage Alliance. |
| <p>EVALUATION FRAMEWORK</p> <p>The evaluation returns a comprehensive analysis of the project achievements with the aim of accountability and learning, by addressing the OECD DAC criteria (2019) of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact (qualitative). The evaluation methodology combines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of OECD DAC criteria (2019), by applying a gender and inclusive lens; • Literature review, secondary data analysis and desk analysis of data collected throughout the project, relevant documentation and reports, as well as of the monitoring reports and data; • Use of qualitative and participatory tools to include the key stakeholders and partners in the evaluation activities; • Assessment of outputs and outcomes indicators, • Mapping the stakeholders and local networks. <p>The evaluation was primarily driven by the <i>Participatory feminist research approach</i> and the <i>Evaluating Human Development</i> approach. More, the evaluation framework was built on the following pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The "do not harm" principle, alignment with the international human rights standards and consistently with the "Human right-based approach", ○ An ethical approach to all research and data collection activities; ○ The application of a gender lens and intersectional lens to the evaluation design; ○ The prevention of secondary victimization of project beneficiaries. | <p>COUNTRIES</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yemen: North and the South specifically in Lahj, Aden and Taiz, • Iraq: retaken governorates of Diyala and Anbar), • Occupied Palestinian Territory: West Bank, in particular, Area C, East Jerusalem, Gaza Strip |
| | <p>arco EVALUATOR</p> <p>EVALUATION TOOLS</p> | <p>ARCO Action Research for CO-Development di PIN S.c.r.l. Servizi Didattici e Scientifici per l'Università di Firenze</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desk Analysis: project documents, subgranting scheme and documents, learning paper, narrative reports, interim reports, research reports, etc. N=774 questionnaires endline data (collected by Oxfam) N=20 questionnaires to WROs (collected by Oxfam) - n. 18 KII with project leader and partners - n. 7 In-depth interviews with subgrantees - n. 4 KII with stakeholders from the world of work - n. 6 FGD with 20 WROs and CBOs subgrantees - n.1 Policy lab observed in Italy - n.8 Case stories with beneficiaries |

EVALUATION FINDINGS:

RELEVANCE *Is the intervention doing the right things?*

RELEVANCE TO THE CONTEXT AND ADAPTABILITY TO CIRCUMSTANCES Implementing a **gender transformative project in three vulnerable countries** in conflict by strengthening the local WROs and CSOs is **highly relevant** in order to address the root causes of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and promote more equitable societies. Though decreased in Naseej endline data, the percentage of **women reporting to have been subjected to any forms of violence remains very high and alarming** (especially verbal and physical abuse), **thus suggesting that it is necessary to continue working on the topic in a multi-agency and multi-actor perspective**, as initiated by Naseej. The **feminist approach** driving all project actions, allowed to build a country-ownership, and to design actions appropriate to address the countries' needs.

RELEVANCE TO BENEFICIARIES' AND PARTNER INSTITUTION'S NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND POLICIES In Naseej there are multiple level of beneficiaries, due to the sub-granting nature of the intervention: **each category of beneficiaries has specific needs that Naseej was able to address and tackle**. More, the target areas are characterised by **multiple and interrelated needs and priorities due to the ongoing conflicts and occupation**. The project indeed addressed the multifaceted nature of these contexts, their complexities and needs.

INCLUSIVENESS AND INTERSECTIONALITY In the design of the actions, based on their own **experiences and expertise** the subgrantees included **some elements to account for the intersectionality**, thus allowing to tackle SGBV from different perspectives (e.g., disability, rural and remote areas, returnees and migrants, youth, illiterate women).

COHERENCE *How well does the intervention fit?*

ALIGNMENT WITH INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL POLITIES AND TREATIES At the international level, Naseej appears **aligned with the most important conventions and agreements** on SGBV (e.g., CEDAW, Istanbul Convention, EU Gender Action Plan GAP III 2020-2025). Despite the three countries ratified the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the **national legal frameworks still lack concrete measures** to guarantee a life free from violence for women and girls. Therefore, there is a **high need to work on the national legal system** so to effectively promote gender equality and contrast SGBV: in this context, Naseej challenged these legal systems and this was indeed pursued by the project (outcome 3). Perhaps a **greater involvement of the EU delegations at the country level** might have led to more structural results. Indeed, the ambitious goal of changing norms, attitudes and legal frameworks cannot be achieved by a single project, rather, it is more likely to be the result of **multifactorial efforts**.

EXTERNAL COHERENCE AND PARTNERSHIP COHERENCE Naseej is **highly coherent with other initiatives** realised in the three countries to prevent and contrast SGBV by other I/NGOs. Even more **coherent** was the work realised by Naseej **with the local organizations**. This, in turn, resulted in a high **partnership coherence**.

INTERNAL PROGRAMME COHERENCE Naseej is **highly consistent with Oxfam regional strategy** on Gender Justice, and its Theory of change was coherent and structured in such a way as to deliver project results, as well as in line with the literature on SGBV. Indeed, Naseej applied a **feminist approach** to the project design.

EFFECTIVENESS *Is the intervention achieving its objectives?*

ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES INDICATORS Naseej managed to carry out a **diversity of actions** and to reach **high numbers of direct and indirect beneficiaries**. The indicators were constantly assessed by **the internal monitoring** work.

iOC: Indicators were **all achieved**, as per endline data analysis, all partners in the three countries confirmed that women and girls increased their trust in WROs capacity to tackle SGBV.

iOC1: Naseej strengthened WROs and CBOs **thematic capacities** on SGVB. However, all of them reported that they would have appreciated receiving additional and more in-depth trainings, especially to train young operators.

iOC2: **Social norms transformation** is a **long process** to build: not surprisingly, WROs referred that people believe that violence is a private issue that should not be brought outside the family to avoid scandals.

iOC3: Lobbying activities to influence the policy change on SGBV appeared to be the most challenging outcome to reach, due to the social and political contexts of the three countries.

INCLUSIVENESS AND INTERSECTIONALITY The intervention targeted both men and women, however, the endline survey showed that **greater results were experienced by women**. Being Naseej a **gender transformative project** with a focus on women GBV survivors, this result is in line with the project focus and objectives.

EFFICIENCY *How well are resources being used?*

GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION Naseej was characterized by a **complex governance** structure. All Oxfam countries offices and subgrantees underlined the **high quality of the coordination and management**, however staff turnover represented a challenge. Overall, the relations among **Oxfam country offices and subgrantees**, and among the **country sub-grantees** were **well developed, effective and consolidated**. **Multi-country network** among subgrantees could have been strengthened more: WROs reported they would have appreciated the **possibility to have more exchanges**, to be part of an animated platform and to move “a step forward” together. However, the contextual challenges limited the possibility to organise more in-person meetings during Naseej implementation (Covid.19, country situations and conflicts).

COMPOSITION OF THE PARTNERSHIP The partnership comprises 8 different actors and 20 sub-grantees having the **necessary expertise** to implement the project activities. The regranting mechanism represented a very positive **opportunity for all Naseej partners**. Nonetheless, the application of standards and procedures in the selection of sub-grantees so to comply with EU standards required the adoption of **numerous bureaucratic tools that were perceived as demanding** by both sub-grantees and Oxfam country offices.

COST-EFFECTIVENESS USE OF RESOURCES AND INTERSECTIONALITY In general, **human resources** appeared to be **adequate** for the implementation of the project activities. The **coordination among Oxfam OIT and the country offices** allowed to find **shared solutions and effectively overcome all the criticalities**. On the **financial resources**, the evaluation activities confirmed that overall resources were **properly allocated**. Half of the project resources were devoted to the re-granting, and the evaluation activities confirmed that **Naseej managed to reach the most vulnerable areas, communities, women and girls**.

IMPACT *What difference does the intervention make?*

STRUCTURAL AND TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGES AND NASEEJ CONTRIBUTION Carrying out gender transformative actions in conflict areas characterised by patriarchal societies and strong traditional gender roles is complex and requires **long-term actions and combined multi-actor efforts**. Naseej **contributed** to i) strengthen the support services for women GBV survivors, ii) promote, guarantee and contribute to create the conditions for women to access to those services, iii) raise awareness to create a culture that does not accept GBV, iv) influence laws and institutions to improve safety from SGBV, v) actively involve tribal, religious and community leaders to effectively change practices on SGBV in the communities. Nonetheless, the percentage of women reporting in the Endline survey to be victims of different forms of violence **remains very high and alarming**, thus suggesting that it is necessary to continue working on the topic in a multi-agency and multi-actor perspective, as initiated by Naseej.

LONG-TERM, INTENDED AND UNINTENDED, POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE CHANGES The evaluation activities returned numerous **hints on long-term changes** triggered by Naseej on Oxfam, subgrantees, local communities and beneficiaries, among which the capacity to reach the most vulnerable beneficiaries in rural areas, to support to structuring the less formalized sub-grantees, to create new in-country and inter-countries networks and connections.

SUSTAINABILITY *Will the benefits last?*

DURABILITY OF RESULTS Naseej intervention applied an **approach oriented to the sustainability** of the results, with the subgrantees having a high level of ownership of the actions, methodologies and results triggered by their actions. As a consequence, Naseej's generated long-term results that are likely to continue after the end of the project itself in the three countries of implementation, among the others: i) capacity strengthening of small and low-formalized WROs and CBOs, ii) research reports, studies and tangible outputs on SGBV, iii) piloting new and innovative methodologies, iii) producing knowledge and collecting evidence on SGBV, iv) involvement of the most remote areas of the countries, v) strengthening of support services on SGBV for women, vi) creation of territorial networks, learnings on the sub-granting schemes and methodology.

KEY DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABILITY Naseej was planned to take into account the **sustainability of the actions**, incorporating several **measures to ensure its long-term viability**. Economic/financial, technical, institutional/political, social/cultural measures were undertaken during the project implementation, as an example: *Economic* - possibility to attract funds, partners well rooted in the countries, application to new call for proposals, *Institutional* – output and manuals, engagement of community, religious leaders, police officers and representatives of institutions, *Technical* – Capacity strengthening, capitalization and learnings, networking, etc.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gender-based violence (GBV) is any harmful act perpetrated against a person based on an individual's sex or gender identity. It includes physical, sexual, economic or psychological abuse, threats, coercion, and denial of resources or access to services, whether occurring in public or private life. GBV is both the cause and the result of unequal power relations between women and men that lead to women's subordinate status in the public and private spheres which contributes to making violence against women acceptable. The Istanbul Convention recognizes violence against women as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women. Worldwide, GBV is vastly underreported due to fears of stigma or retaliation, limited availability of trusted service providers, impunity for perpetrators, and lack of awareness (War Child Canada, 2020). Rates of GBV are frequently higher in fragile countries especially in those areas that are affected by conflict, natural disasters, and other crises (Arciprete and Terenzi, 2022) due to increased economic vulnerability, mental stress, and exacerbated gender inequalities.

Moreover, **sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in conflict and fragile settings** not only violates women's and girls' human rights, but also limits progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by hindering women and girls' outcomes in health, education, and participation in public life, as well as negatively affecting peace, stability and economic prosperity.

Within this situation, Naseej project targets the 3 fragile and conflict-affected countries of **Yemen** (North and the South specifically in Sana'a, Lahj, Aden and Taiz), **Iraq** (retaken governorates of Diyala and Anbar), and the **Occupied Palestinian Territory** (OPT – West Bank, in particular, Area C, East Jerusalem, Gaza Strip). Main project goal is to **contribute to more gender-equitable societies in which women and girls live free from violence across all spheres of life**. The project is co-funded the European Commission, and run between March 2019 – February 2023.

To prove the effectiveness of the project actions in reaching the foreseen goals, Oxfam appointed the research centre [ARCO of PIN S.c.r.l.](#) (from now on "ARCO") to realize a thorough project evaluation, by assessing the OECD-DAC criteria and determining the project's potential impact on the main target group. Moreover, ARCO realises the project Endline data analysis (see [Endline Report](#)).

This document summarises the main evaluation findings and is structured as follows: Section 2 briefly describes the project, Section 3 introduces the evaluation framework (scope and objectives, methodology, tools and limitations), Section 4 summarises the evaluation findings by OECD-DAC criteria, and case stories, Section 5 details the best practices and lessons learned, while Section 6 reports the learnings and recommendations, the Strengths and Weaknesses.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Naseej is a four-year multi-country EU funded project, implemented in Yemen, Iraq and Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT), which runs between March 2019 and February 2023. Naseej project applies a **feminist approach**, where changes must take place at **multiple levels**: individual (capacities, sense of agency, agency), community (micro-transformative), systemic and organisational (macro-transformative). Moreover, it applies a **multi-country** approach, so to increase effectiveness, impact and efficiency in the long-run, while deeply engaging local organizations. This whole structure contributes to reinforce an Enabling Ecosystem for SGBV prevention and response in the target areas.

Project target areas are:

- Iraq: Governorates of Diyala and Anbar,
- Yemen: Aden, Taiz, Laj,
- Occupied Palestinian Territory: West Bank/Area C, East Jerusalem, Gaza Strip.

The general objective of Naseej is to contribute to **more gender-equitable societies in which women and girls live free from violence across all spheres of life**. More specifically, the project pursues the following intermediary outcomes:

1. Capacity Strengthening of WROs and CSOs to deliver prevention, response and advocacy on ending SGBV (OUTCOME 1),
2. Awareness on SGBV with men and women, boys and girls (OUTCOME 2),
3. Lobbying and advocacy to influence national and international policy and decision-makers on SGBV and legislation and international humanitarian law (IHL) obligations (OUTCOME 3).

Coherently, given the strategic importance of the role played by WROs and CSOs in effectively prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in conflicts, the project applied a grant scheme providing sub-grants to 20 WROs and CSOs in terms of financial and technical support as well as capacity-strengthening with the final aim to:

- strengthening support and referral services and reporting system for women and girls SGBV survivors;
- transforming the social norms that perpetuate SGBV;
- strengthening development and implementation of national SGBV legislation.

Therefore, Naseej provided WROs and CSOs with funds to prevent and respond to SGBV as well as with technical, organizational and institutional capacity strengthening. The project **Results' Chain** is reported in [Annex 1](#).

Project **beneficiaries** are thus represented by WROs and CSOs in Iraq, Yemen and OPT, men and boys, social leaders, influencers, policy and decision makers, women and girls vulnerable to SGBV and/or SGBV survivors.

NASEEJ LEADER AND PARTNERS

- Leader: Oxfam Italia,
- Co-applicant: Oxfam GB,
- Affiliated entity: Oxfam Novib and the Oxfam International MENA Regional Platform,
- Co-applicants: Gender Development Research and Studies Center - GDRSC- IWS,
- Associated partners: KAFA, MenEngage Alliance.

3 EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

3.1 Evaluation Scope and Objectives

The final project evaluation focuses on the three implementation countries (OPT, Yemen and Iraq) and takes into consideration the whole project implementation period, from March 2019 to February 2023. The study returns a comprehensive analysis of the project achievements with the aim of accountability and learning, by addressing the OECD DAC criteria (2019) of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact (qualitative).

In particular, the evaluation aims at stimulating:

1. **Understanding and reflecting** on the whole project design, planning and delivery, main achievements (outputs and outcomes), assess the implementation methodology, identify the pathways of changes and the factors influencing positively and negatively the project, the strengths and weaknesses (internal factors), threats and opportunities (external factors), best practices and lessons learned on the three levels:
 - a. **Community engagement (i0c2)**: how the project approach challenged power dynamics, social norms, structural SGBV.
 - b. **Service strengthening (i0c1)**: how Naseej affected prevention and response services for women Gender-Based Violence survivors, contrast SGBV, exchanges of practices, quality of the services delivered by the 20 WROs and CSOs strengthened.
 - c. **Policy change (i0c3)**: how lobby and advocacy and campaigns affected the institutions.
2. **Learning**, the methodology has been designed to stimulate reflection and learning among partners and stakeholders. At the same time, in line with the project's approach, it promoted learning on **intersectionality** (ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, social class, etc.), how WROs are contributing to prevent and contrast SGBV, to structural changes and social norms redefinition. Moreover, the process aimed at generating useful evidence-based recommendations to improve future programmes and evidence-based approach to prevent and respond to GBV in conflict settings. Finally, the evaluation assessed the durability of the outcomes and measures to foster the sustainability of the intervention.
3. **Empowerment**
In line with the project's approach, the active involvement of WROs, CSOs and stakeholders throughout the evaluation activities will contribute to their empowerment.

3.2 Evaluation approach and methodology

The approach and methodology were built coherently with the ToR requirements and to address the **evaluation questions** (see [Annex 2](#)), so to define the progress and challenges, understand the main achievements of the programme against the planning (*summative evaluation*), and unveiling the process behind the pathways of changes and providing a learning opportunity (*formative evaluation*).

The proposed **methodology** combines the following elements:

- **Literature review, secondary data analysis and desk analysis** of data collected throughout the project, relevant documentation and reports, as well as monitoring reports and data.
- Use of mixed methods, **quantitative and qualitative** to obtain robust evaluation results by triangulating the information coming from different sources (e.g., baseline and end-line surveys, key informant interviews (KII) focus group discussions (FGD), case studies, questionnaires).
- Assessment of the **OECD DAC criteria** (OECD DAC, 2019): criteria provide a roadmap to thoroughly analyse the project in terms of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, (potential) impact, efficiency and sustainability of the intervention. In the assessment of the criteria, the evaluator applied a **gender and inclusive lens**.
- Assessment of **outputs and outcomes indicators** as presented in the programme Log frame by combining Baseline and End-line data and qualitative information.
- **Mapping the stakeholders and local networks** so to determine the degree of development and collaborations.

The evaluation applies the following **approaches**:

- **Participatory feminist research approach** in tools' design and administration; participatory definition of gender, inclusion, intersectionality and empowerment has been the first operational step of the evaluation, **people-centred** focus, **inclusive** and **intersectional** evaluation design (gender, ethnicity, age, disability). Participation of relevant stakeholders was ensured at all stages of evaluation (from evaluation design to data collection tools creation and administration, and outcomes validation).
- **Evaluating Human Development** approach, based on Amartya Sen's capability approach, EHD uses a set of multidimensional indicators related to the Sustainable Human Development paradigm (Biggeri and Ferrannini, 2014) co-defined in a participatory way by involving evaluators, partners, men and women targeted by the intervention.

3.3 Evaluation Tools

To operationalize the evaluation methodology, ARCO developed and applied different tools, synthetically reported in the table below (see [Annex 3](#) for the detailed table). The activities realised in each country are similar, however adapted to the local contexts, so to take into consideration the countries' specificities.

Table 1: Data collection tools

| EVALUATION TOOLS |
|---|
| 18 Key informant interviews with project partners, management units, institutional stakeholders <i>Conducted online via web-platform in Yemen and Iraq, in person in OPT</i> |
| 7 in-depth interviews with subgrantees <i>Conducted online via web-platform in Yemen and Iraq, in person in OPT</i> |
| 6 FGD with 20 WROs and CBOs sub-grantees <i>Conducted online via web-platform in Yemen and Iraq, in person in OPT</i> |
| 6 Case stories with beneficiaries <i>Conducted online via web-platform in Yemen and Iraq, in person in OPT</i> |
| Desk analysis, primary and secondary data analysis: |
| - project documents, subgranting scheme and documents, learning paper, narrative reports, interim reports, research reports, etc. |
| - N=774 endline data (collected by Oxfam) (see Annex 4 for sample composition) |
| - N=20 questionnaires to WROs (collected by Oxfam) |

The evaluation activities were realised between April 17th and June 6th 2023 in Yemen and Iraq through the use of web-conferencing platforms, while the evaluation activities in OPT were realized during the **field visit** of ARCO's local researchers held between 15-20 May 2023 (see [Annex 5](#)).

3.4 Limitations and mitigation strategies

The main limitations and risks the evaluation could face are represented by:

- **Limited involvement of the main beneficiaries and stakeholders** in the participatory evaluation activities. However, in order to ensure the representativeness of the sample, the evaluator applied a **purposive sampling technique**¹. In particular, this technique is aimed at involving in data collection activities individuals or groups of individuals who are well informed about the project and are endowed with all the most relevant characteristics which ensured a satisfying level of representativeness with respect to the whole population. In addition, the information collected throughout the external evaluation was **triangulated** with the primary data collected throughout the project.
- Difficulty to **involve the representatives of institutions** in the evaluation activities. However, the interviews to other stakeholders included questions investigating also the institutions' experiences from others points of view, and the information collected was triangulated to gain a comprehensive narrative.
- Difficulty to reach the final **women and men project beneficiaries** and involve them in the case stories (particularly in Yemen where only 1 case study was conducted): the contacts of final beneficiaries should have been facilitated by the local sub-grantees that in some cases were not really responsive or faced difficulties in gaining the cooperation of final beneficiaries to be interviewed. To mitigate the limited involvement of the final beneficiaries, in-depth interviews to sub-grantees were added to ask them to share their experiences.

¹ For a detailed description of the purposive sampling technique, see for example Campbell, S., Greenwood, M., Prior, S., Shearer, T., Walkem, K., Young, S., & Walker, K. (2020). Purposive sampling: complex or simple? Research case examples. *Journal of Research in Nursing*, 25(8), 652-661.

4 EVALUATION FINDINGS

The findings of the evaluation are reported, according to the OECD-DAC criteria (2019) of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. Furthermore, the stories collected are presented in the final part of the section.

4.1 OECD DAC CRITERIA ANALYSIS

4.1.1 Relevance

Is the intervention doing the right things? The extent to which the intervention objectives and design respond to beneficiaries', global, country, and partner/institution needs, policies, and priorities, and continue to do so if circumstances change.

Relevance to the contexts and adaptability to circumstances

The increase in **violence against women (VAW)** following **conflicts and catastrophic events** is a phenomenon demonstrated in the literature (Krause, 2015; Lauve-Moon & Ferreira, 2016; Schumacher et al., 2010). In fact, several studies show the increase in domestic violence as certain triggers worsen, which include: e.g., increased economic poverty and unemployment, increased uncertainty about the future, exposure to violence, increased family conflicts. In general, during conflicts or the aftermath of an event (such as the Covid-19 pandemic) all inequalities are exacerbated, including gender inequalities. As pointed out by the World Health Organization (WHO), the increased risk of women suffering violence is due to the general **reduced capacity of social and protection services**, stress, increased economic hardship and decreased access to services. All these factors intersecting in contexts characterized by pervasive patriarchal system, social norms, traditions and religious beliefs. As a consequence, realising a **gender transformative project** in three vulnerable countries in conflict (Yemen, Iraq and OPT), by strengthening the local WROs and CSOs is highly relevant in order to address the **root causes** of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and promote more equitable societies, as highlighted by all the stakeholders participating in the evaluation activities.

“ Why in 3 different contexts? I was really interested in seeing the common points, where the struggles, implementation modalities and projects were similar, still keeping the differences ”
Oxfam MENA Regional Platform

Yemen, Iraq and OPT have **specificities and context differences** at the socio-economic and political level. Nonetheless, the three countries experience **similarities** in the conflicts situations pervasive patriarchal system, social norms, traditions and religious beliefs. As confirmed by the baseline survey, respondents reported that **women and girls are highly subjected to any forms of violence²** in their communities³. In particular: 49% of reporting in OPT, 33% in Yemen and 22% in Iraq. Even though in the endline this percentage decreased by 3%, as shown in the figure below, the percentage of women reporting to have been **subjected to any forms of violence remains very high and alarming** (especially verbal and physical abuse), thus suggesting that it is necessary to **continue working on the topic in a multi-agency and multi-actor perspective**, as initiated by Naseej (see [Impact](#) and [Endline Report](#)).

Naseej project was developed on the basis of **previous actions and studies** carried out both at the regional (Middle East and North Africa, MENA) and country level by Oxfam, on women, peace and security, women's transformative leadership, women's access to justice, engaging men and boys to end VAW, conflicts and SGBV. Hence, the intervention applied a **common methodology of intervention** while keeping **flexibility** in the declination of the activities at the ground level. What it is more, the **feminist approach** driving all project actions, allowed to build a country-ownership, and to design actions appropriate to address the countries' needs. As a result, Naseej appeared to be **highly relevant to address the contexts' needs** in each area of intervention. Furthermore, it **kept its relevance over time**, also during the Covid-19, when domestic violence rate increased everywhere (EIGE, 2021).

² Forms of violence include: Sexual assault (Physically or verbally), Physical assault (Hitting, slapping, burning), Forced marriage, Denial of access to and control over resources and opportunities (education, work, health services, and savings), Denial of inheritance, Denial of the right to own property (private / joint ownership), Electronic extortion.

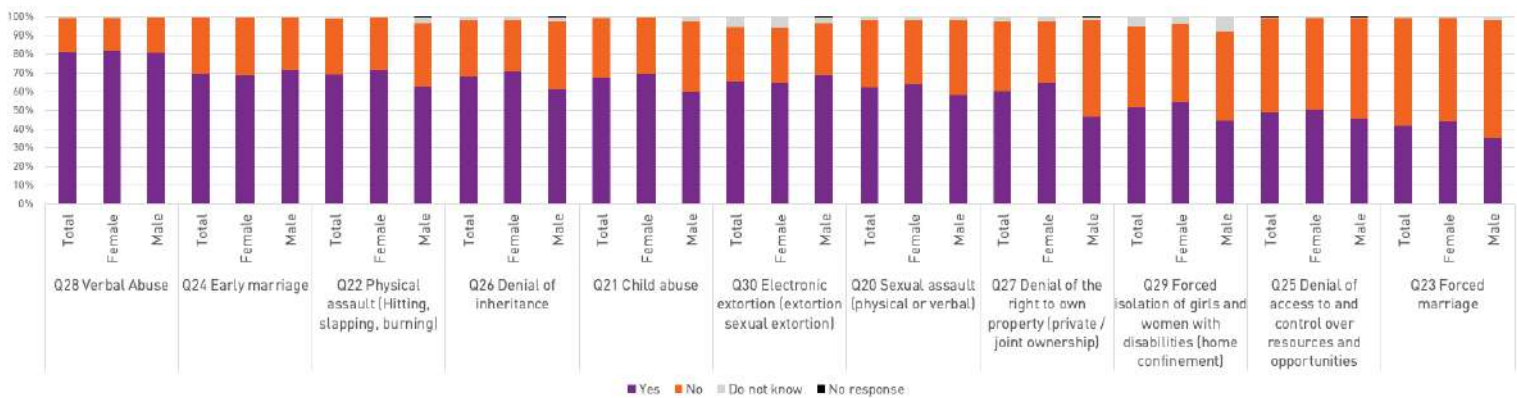
³ The question was asked in general and not related to the personal experience, so to overcome the underreporting.

Figure 1: Forms of violence mostly reported by Endline survey respondents

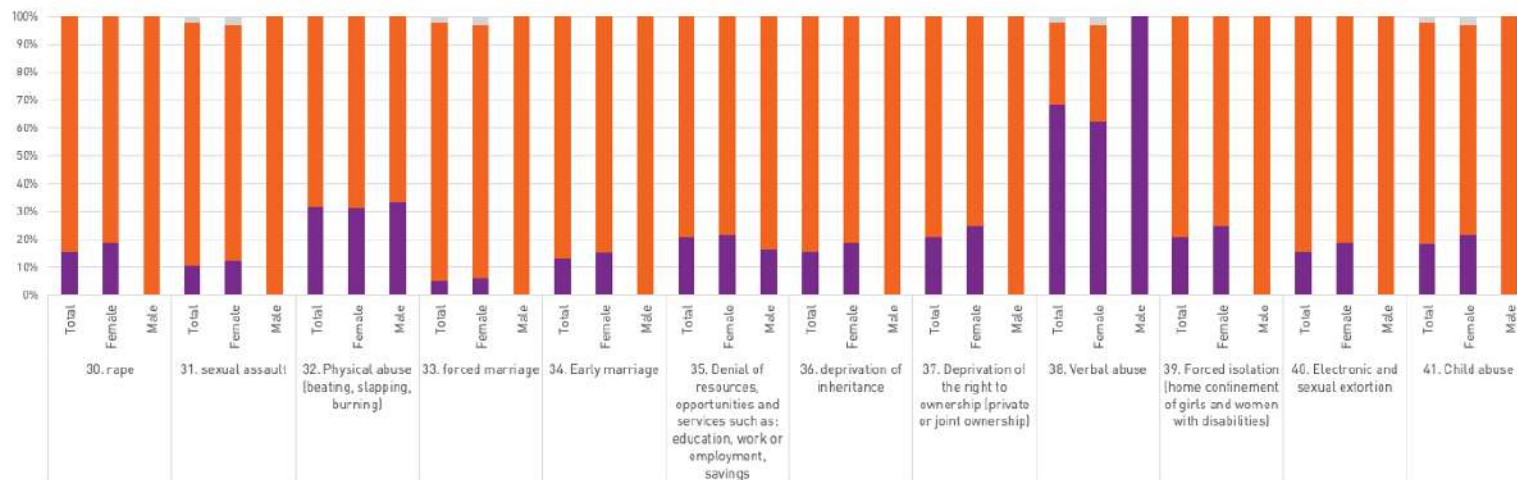
IRAQ, N=774, Are women and girls in your community subjected to any of the following forms of violence?



OPT, N=632, Are women and girls in your community subjected to any of the following forms of violence?



YEMEN, N=38, Have you ever been subjected to violence from family or relative? If the answer is yes, what kind of violence have you been subjected to?



Source: Authors' elaboration of the Endline data

Relevance to beneficiaries' and partner institution's needs, priorities and policies

In Naseej there are **multiple level of beneficiaries**, due to the sub-granting nature of the intervention. The following table summarises the beneficiaries per output and provides a qualitative assessment of the relevance of activities. Each category of beneficiaries has specific needs that Naseej was able to **address and tackle**, as confirmed by all beneficiaries included in the evaluation activities.

| OUTPUT | BENEFICIARIES | QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF NASEEJ RELEVANCE TO TACKLE NEEDS |
|--------|--|---|
| Op.1.1 | Local organizations (WROs and CBOs) | Partners often lack economic and human resources to effectively address women GBV survivors' needs |
| | Operators and staff trained | Capacities are always needed to be strengthened, (especially on MEAL, technical and admin) |
| Op.1.2 | Women and girls GBV survivors | Possibility to receive better services and to have points of reference: data show a high prevalence of SGBV |
| | WROs alliances, organizations in the referral system | Possibility to connect with other organizations so to realise effective referrals |
| Op.2.1 | Community (men, women, boys and girls) | Very relevant, though latent and not perceived as a need neither expressed nor understood by the final project beneficiaries themselves. Inclusion of community and religious leaders to work on positive masculinity |
| Op.3.1 | Civil society, academy and institutions | Very relevant so to have references for future works |
| Op.3.2 | WROs multi-country network | Very relevant and to be strengthened so to share possible solutions to common problems |

Naseej operated in contexts where there are **multiple and interrelated needs and priorities** due to the ongoing conflicts and occupation. For this reason, the interviews with the partners highlighted the difficulty of **addressing the issue of domestic and gender-based violence without addressing the**

“ Violence is connected to poverty and other problems, so we cannot talk about SGBV without providing also safety, food, and other basic need

Iraq former Project Manager ”

issues of conflicts and occupation. These are indeed strongly interrelated and the contexts' violence contribute to feed the domestic violence, as proved by the literature and confirmed by the local partners and the comparative research study⁴. In addition, the widespread acceptance of violence, the private (in-house) dimension of this phenomenon, together with the gender stereotypes and with the religious beliefs contribute to maintaining the status quo as confirmed by the Endline day (see [Endline Report](#)).

Nonetheless, the main challenges relate to the following:

- **tackling of the “S” part:** broadly speaking, sexual violence was among the forms of violence that Naseej expected to address. Openly speak of sexuality is not possible in the three countries, as confirmed by all the stakeholders interviewed during the final evaluation activities. However, Naseej already accounted for this difficulty, and tackled the *sexual violence* in an indirect way with the women and girls.
- **unstable or lack of governments** that depowered the lobbying and advocacy actions. This holds true especially in OPT, where the lack of a Parliament impacted the possibility to change the national laws, and in Iraq where the government deprioritised the gender issues.

⁴ AlRifai A., Abu Hwaij Assurance & Consulting Services (2022) *Dismantling patriarchy and structural oppression in war and conflict: Gender-Based Violence in Iraq, occupied Palestinian territory and Yemen.*

Inclusiveness and intersectionality

In the design of the actions, the subgrantees included some elements to account for the intersectionality of the beneficiaries. Each partner selected its target audience based on their own experiences and expertise, thus allowing to tackle SGBV from different perspectives.

In particular, based on the textual analysis of the subgranting summary documents, examples of activities realised with the different groups are:

- > **Disability**: activities especially targeting Women with Disability (WwD) include the awareness raising and helpline realised by Qadar in OPT (see the [Case story 2](#)).
- > **Rural and remote areas**: activities in the most remote and difficult areas of the countries: in OPT Al-Ataa operated in the Bedouin communities, Al-Hub in Iraq on community mobilization, Anbar (Fallujah, Heet, Obaidi and Romanah)
- > **Returnees and migrants**: delivery of health awareness and dignity kits realised by IOWAF in Iraq.
- > **Youth**: activities specifically target youth (in OPT: Bait Byout, Al-Ataa and REFORM, in Yemen: YPSO, in Iraq: IOWAF). Early marriage is a common practice in the three countries: as an example, endline data show that 25% of girls get married before 17 years old in Iraq and in OPT (against 9% of boys in Iraq and 3% in OPT); moreover, during the interview with a local WROs in OPT, Benet Al Reef, the operators reported that after the awareness raising activities realised in the winter camp with girls, numerous girls promised for early marriage, decided to not get married below 18 years old.
- > **Illiterate women**: activities for women who cannot read and write, realised especially in Yemen by YPS through the realisation of flyers and documents.

4.1.2 Coherence

How well does the intervention fit? *The compatibility of the intervention with other interventions in a country, sector or institution*

Alignment with international and national polities and treaties

At the international level, Naseej appears aligned with the most important conventions and agreements on SGBV. In particular:

- CEDAW
- Istanbul Convention
- EU Gender Action Plan GAP III (2020-2025).

Indeed, Naseej is highly coherent with the EU Action to prevent and respond to SGBV, including in its strategies the most relevant aspects, as shown in the table below:

Table 2: EU Gender Action Plan III (2020-2025)

| EU Action GAP III | NASEEJ FOCUS |
|--|--|
| Increasing protection – by supporting legislation criminalising all forms of gender-based violence and capacity building of law enforcement institutions, in line with international legal and policy frameworks | HIGH lobby and advocacy |
| Promoting prevention – by challenging harmful gender norms, working with all relevant stakeholders to ensure a victim-centred approach and measures that end recidivism by perpetrators, also engaging men and boys, traditional and religious leaders | HIGH community awareness and engagement of community - religious leaders - social influencers |
| Contributing to increasing prosecution of perpetrators including those involved in human trafficking by strengthening a victim-centred approach by the law-enforcement bodies | Not considered |
| Increasing protection of survivors also by supporting access to life-saving social and justice services with a survivor-centred approach, particularly in fragile and conflict/post-conflict settings or when survivors face intersecting discriminations | HIGH strengthening support services offered by WROs |
| Supporting access to psycho-social support services and participation in economic and social life of victims of gender-based violence and victims of trafficking in human beings | MEDIUM strengthening support services offered by WROs, law focus on economic empowerment |
| Strengthening women’s rights organisations and social movements as well as civil society organisations (CSOs) working on the intersectional dimension of gender-based violence and of conflict-related sexual violence. | MEDIUM Focus on WwD in OPT, focus on returnees in Iraq |

Source: EU GAP III and Naseej project documents

Despite the three countries ratified the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), **the national legal frameworks still lack concrete measures** to guarantee a life free from violence for women and girls. In particular:

> In **Iraq** the Law No. 188 of 1959, commonly known as the Personal Status Law, regulates the overall marriage institution (contracting, effects of the union and the eventual divorce); it is applicable to the Muslim population and usually applied by Sharia courts. The Personal Status Law grants the husband the right to unilateral divorce by ‘pronouncing three repudiations.’ The woman can suffer economic violence as she can be stripped of her financial rights if she is found ‘guilty’ for the divorce. Criminal Code allows the husband to ‘punish his wife’, decriminalises ‘honour killings’, allows female genital mutilation, and prohibits abortion. Furthermore, if a woman wants to divorce outside the set of reasons stipulated by the law, she can only proceed by forgoing her financial rights. Referral system is mainly implemented through community-led initiatives organised and managed by I/NGOs. (Baseline study Iraq Naseej, 2021)

> In **OPT**, two “National strategies” to combat violence against women were developed for the years (2011 – 2019), and (2017 – 2022). The latter focuses on identifying or creating departments in governmental institutes in different sectors that work on implementing gender equality policies. The National Referral System (NRS), established in 2013, provides rules and procedural regulations to support GBV survivors and health, social, and legal workers who deal with them. Family protection law was drafted in 2005, and has been recently discussed during the Cabinet of Ministers meeting (Baseline study OPT Naseej, 2021). “The Palestinian Family

Protection Law was submitted for ratification in November 2020 after much collaboration between advocates, attorneys and governmental officials, as well as community and international organizations. The draft bill addresses a myriad of social issues affecting vulnerable populations in the OPT, including the legal age for marriage, gender inequality in inheritance, divorce, gender-based violence and domestic violence. However, feedback arose that the draft law was not in accordance with Palestinian culture and Islamic Law. This criticism led to two years of inactivity and the law is still pending” (<https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-023-15276-9>).

> In **Yemen**, there is no domestic violence law. “Marital rape is not specifically criminalized. The Personal Status Code obliges a woman to obey her husband. The courts interpret this to mean that a woman cannot refuse her husband’s request for intercourse” (UNDP, UN Women, ENFPA and ESCWA, 2018). Referral system is mainly implemented through community-led initiatives organised and managed by NGOs.

Table 3: Items on gender equality and/or protection from GBV in Iraq, OPT and Yemen

| LAW | ITEM | IRAQ | OPT | YEMEN | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|-----|-------|--|
| CONSTITUTION | Constitution refers to gender equality or non-discrimination | | | | |
| CEDAW | CEDAW ratified without reservations | | | | |
| PENAL CODE | Domestic violence legislation exists (stand-alone) | | | | |
| | Rape is criminalized (except marital rape) | | | | |
| | Marital rape is criminalized | | | | |
| | Law does not allow mitigating circumstances for femicide | | | | |
| | Law does not include exoneration if offender marries his victim | | | | |
| | Abortion is legal or not criminalized in the case of rape | | | | |
| | Sexual harassment is criminalized | | | | |
| | Adultery is not criminalized | | | | |
| | Comprehensive provisions (punitive, protective and preventive) on human trafficking | | | | |
| | Laws on FGM/C (if known to be practiced) | | | | |
| | Sex work is not criminalized | | | | |
| | Consensual same-sex sexual conduct is not criminalized | | | | |
| | PERSONAL STATUS / FAMILY LAW | Minimum age of marriage at 18 (with no exception for marriage below 16) | | | |
| | | Equal rights in marriage and divorce | | | |
| Equal rights to inheritance | | | | | |

Source: extract of UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women and ESCWA. Retrieved from https://arabstates.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Chart.19.Eng_10.pdf

- YES: law provides for gender equality and/or protection from GBV
- PARTLY: Some gender justice aspects
- NO: The law does not provide for gender equality and/or protection from GBV
- No available data or inadequate information

The table shows that there is a high need to work on the national system so to effectively promote gender equality and contrast SGBV: in this context, **Naseej challenged these legal systems** and put effort in realising lobbying and advocacy actions aiming at modifying the national laws. Nonetheless, policy pressure is challenging especially in these countries with unstable governments and where traditional and religious beliefs and norms regulate social relations and all aspects of life.

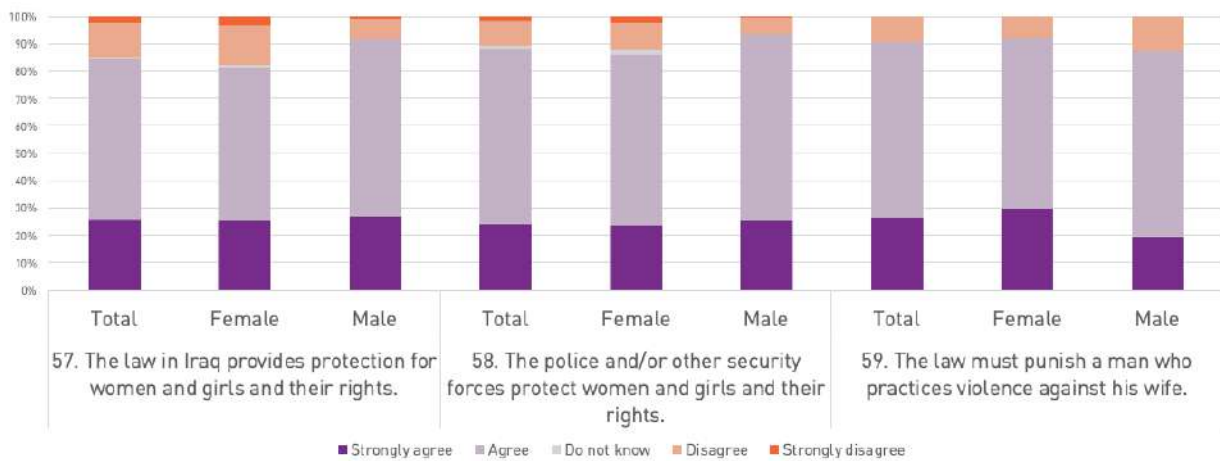
In this complex context, the effort of Oxfam and local WROs was **fundamental however could not lead to significant changes**. Indeed, as shown in the Figure below, **respondents involved in the endline survey** conducted in 2023 report that:

- Yemen: 89% of respondents think the project contributed to the security/police institutions in dealing seriously with the issue of violence against women and girls;
- OPT: 58% of respondents disclose that the law in Palestine provides protection for women and girls and their rights;
- Iraq: 81% of respondents think that law in Iraq provides protection for women and girls and their rights.

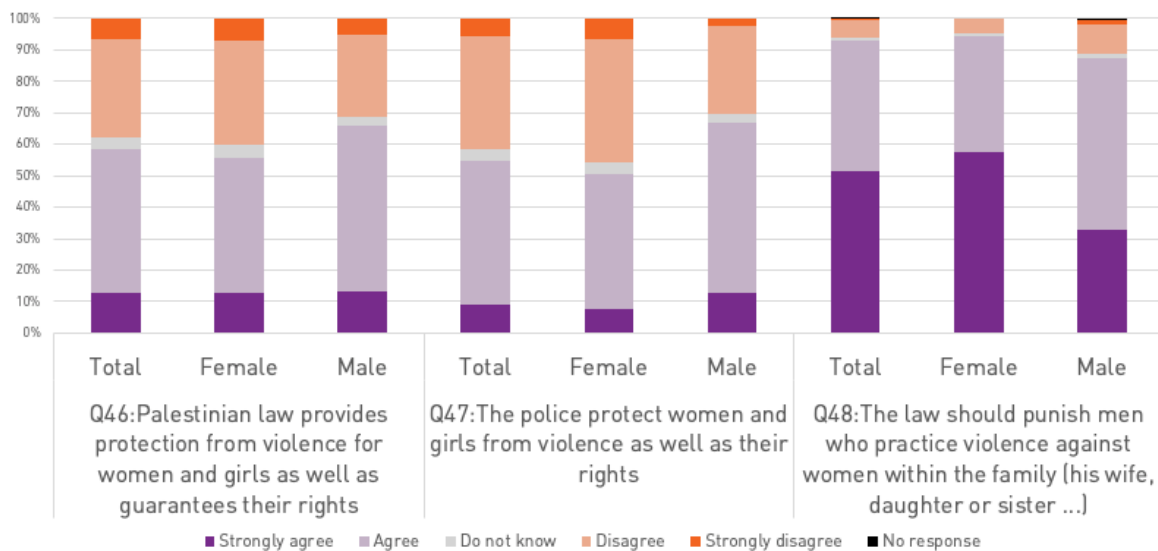
Perhaps a **greater involvement of the EU delegations at the country level** might have led to more structural results: indeed, changing norms, attitudes and consequently the legal frameworks is a consequence of **multifactorial effort**.

Figure 2: Perception of the legal protection system reported in the Endline survey

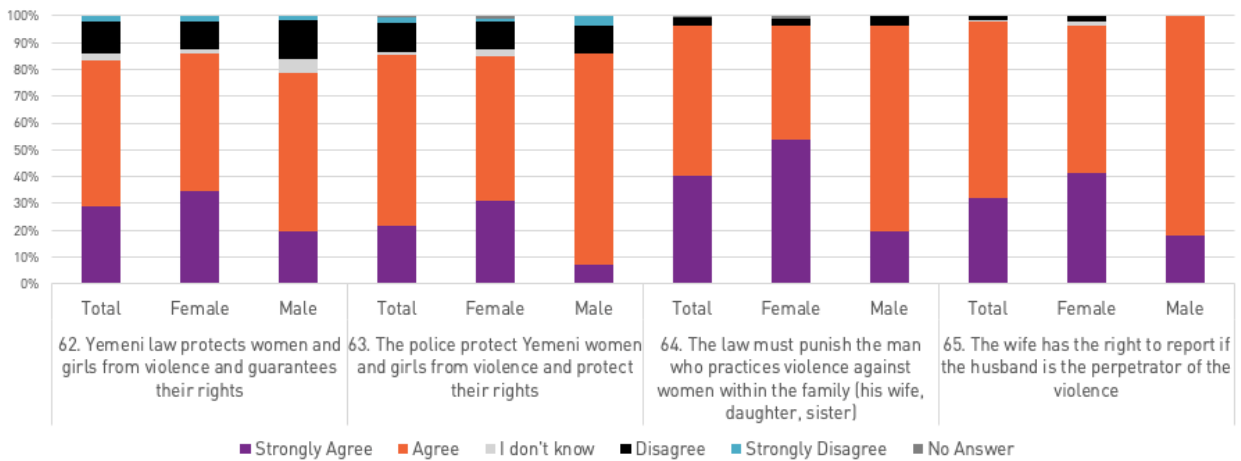
IRAQ, N=774, To what extent do you agree with the following statements



OPT, N=632, To what extent do you agree with the following statements



YEMEN, N=143, To what extent do you agree with the following statements



Source: Authors' elaboration on the Endline data

Naseej is **highly coherent** with other initiatives realised in the three countries to prevent and contrast SGBV by other **international governmental and non-governmental organizations**, however they were not directly included in the project activities.

Even more coherent was the work realised by Naseej with the **local organizations**: indeed the sub-granting scheme allowed to strengthen the local WROs and CBOs while allowing them to continue offering the services and activities they were already delivering in their areas in a more professional and structured way, creating a network and connecting organizations, improving the referrals among different organizations, and promoting exchanges and learnings at the national level but also at the regional level (see [Effectiveness](#) and [Impact](#)).

This, in turn, resulted in a **high partnership coherence**: indeed, the partners were selected according to criteria specified in the Sub-granting scheme aiming to guarantee the inclusion of genuine and feminist organizations, even in the most marginalised and vulnerable areas, with a low level of formalization.

In addition, a high level of **flexibility** allowed partners to select the actions they would have realised in such a way to be coherent with the general Naseej project and streams of actions, while maintaining a high level of internal coherence with their activities too.

Internal programme coherence

Naseej is highly consistent with Oxfam regional strategy on Gender Justice, and its Theory of change appeared to be **coherent and structured** in such a way as to deliver project results, as well as in line with the literature on SGBV. Indeed, Naseej applied a **feminist approach** to the project design, thus contributing to:

- Empower the women and Women's organizations (**potential and primary empowerment**) → *through the Awareness raising with local communities and the Improved services to women GBV survivors*
- Determine changes at the **micro level** (power shifts at the family level) → *through the Awareness raising with local communities*
- Influence the structural and **political macro level** (challenging the patriarchal systems) → *through lobbying and advocacy.*

The evaluation activities showed that a higher focus could have been put on the **economic empowerment as a way out of the violence**: indeed, in line with Adams *et al.* 2012, the case of FUAD in Iraq providing credits to start small business activities and HAWA in Iraq providing sewing machines to women GBV survivors confirmed that having an income is a way to guarantee the first step out of violence.

“ My challenge is always how should I live independently without the help of anyone: by providing a sewing machine Hawa organization helped me throughout.

Woman GBV survivor, Iraq ”

4.1.3 Effectiveness

Is the intervention achieving its objectives? *The extent to which the intervention achieved its objectives and its results, including any differential results across groups*

Achievement of outputs and outcomes indicators

The analysis of the effectiveness of the intervention was guided by the assessment of the degree of achievement of specific objectives and expected results, measured through indicators and related targets. The monitoring system included **outputs and outcomes indicators** for each objective identified, thus returning a comprehensive picture of the project achievements. These indicators were constantly assessed by the internal monitoring work carried out by each Oxfam country office and coordinated by Naseej Regional Program Management Team. In addition, all subgrantees were trained and capacitated to implement a proper monitoring system, thus resulting in a partners capacity strengthening as well as comprehensive and quality data collected.

The following tables summarise the indicators achievements by objectives and outcomes, while [Annex 6](#) includes the full list of indicators as per Logical Framework.

iOC – Specific Objective

| SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE | INDICATORS | BASELINE | TARGET | FINAL VALUE | % ACHIEVEMENT |
|--|--|----------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Oc. To support women's rights civil society organisations (WROs) in the target countries to effectively prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) during conflict | % improvement in women and girls perception on WROs' capacity to address SGBV | 53% | 30% increase | 82% (54% increase) | 100% |
| | Increase in the level of satisfaction on quality of SGBV services of WROs among women and girls SGBV survivors | 82% | 30% | 89% (8% increase) | 100% |
| | Increase in the level of satisfaction on accessibility of SGBV services of WROs among women and girls SGBV survivors | 75% | 30% | 89% (19% increase) | 100% |

Indicators of the specific objectives were all achieved, as per endline data analysis. In addition, from the evaluation all partners in the three countries confirmed that women and girls **increased their trust in WROs capacity** to tackle SGBV: the numbers of women accessing the services increased, and numerous questions on women's rights were addressed to WROs (particularly in Yemen).

WROs reported that women are **more satisfied with the services** offered, though especially in Yemen the WROs feel that it would be necessary to add economic empowerment activities. Finally, the accessibility of services increased in the three countries, especially in the most rural areas in Iraq, in Yemen and in OPT where the digitalization of some services contributed to bring services closer to women. Nonetheless, it is fundamental to **keep working to increase accessibility and access to anti-violence services**, perhaps strengthening the local presence of such services, for example including them into the health services or testing mobile health clinics (as suggested by Benet Al Reef organization in OPT).

iOC1: Intermediate Outcome 1

| OUTCOME | INDICATORS | BASELINE | TARGET | FINAL VALUE | % ACHIEVEMENT |
|---|---|----------|--------|-------------|---------------|
| iOc1. Partner WROs show improved organizational capacity to function more independently and effectively to deliver prevention, response, and advocacy programmes/initiatives on ending SGBV | % of targeted WROs who display improved thematic and organisational capacities to deliver effective SGBV services | 0 (2018) | 80% | 100% (2023) | 100% |
| | % of targeted WROs who report improved capacity to provide appropriate and timely SGBV services | 0 (2018) | 80% | 100% (2023) | 100% |
| | % of targeted WROs who report suitability of capacity building activities provided by the project | 0 (2018) | 80% | 100% (2023) | 100% |

WROs and CBOs **capacity strengthening** is among the main outcomes triggered by Naseej: partners involved in the FGD confirmed that Naseej allowed to connect organizations with Oxfam and among them (both in-country and inter-countries), improve thematic and organizational capacities, increase the skills and competences of operators and staff thus resulting in better quality of services delivered, improve the MEAL skills and have a large database at their disposal. All partners confirmed to have **increased the thematic capacities on SGVB** thanks to the trainings received. However, all of them reported that they would have appreciated to receive **additional and more in-depth trainings**, especially to train young operators.

Finally, the networking activities and referral system implemented, together with the connections created with police officers and other institutions in Yemen and Iraq, and the creation of new digital tools such as the helpline in OPT allowed to provide timely responses and interventions to address SGVB cases.

iOC2: Intermediate Outcome 2

| OUTCOME | INDICATORS | BASELINE | TARGET | FINAL VALUE | % ACHIEVEMENT |
|--|---|----------|--------|-------------|---------------|
| iOc2. SGBV is less socially acceptable in targeted communities, including among men and boys | % of targeted community members who support the existence and work of SGBV services (disaggregated by sex and age) | 72% | 80% | 83% | 100% |
| | Increase in the number of people among the targeted population who believe that VAWG cannot be justified (disaggregated by sex and age) | 25% | 30% | 29% | 97% |

Social norms transformation is a long process to build: indeed, WROs referred that people believe that violence is a private issue that should not be brought outside the family to avoid scandals. Nonetheless the endline data show a positive trend, triggered by the project activities: indeed, survey respondents selected among the participants to Naseej activities showed a more positive attitude towards SGBV services and reported less acceptance of VAWG: however, with this respect, it is worth noting that gender differences persist. As a matter of fact, the endline data disaggregation per gender shows that men are more likely to justify violence especially if the wife goes out without permission, if the wife raises her voice or screams, if the wife neglects her children (see [Endline report](#)).

iOC3: Intermediate Outcome 3

| OUTCOME | INDICATORS | BASELINE | TARGET | FINAL VALUE | % ACHIEVEMENT |
|---|--|----------|--------|-------------|---------------|
| iOc3. Oxfam and WRO partners more effectively influence national and international policy and decision makers on SGBV policy and legislation and international humanitarian law (IHL) obligations | Number of references to and mentions of knowledge products generated by the programme in regional/national policy documents, response plans and strategies | 0 (2018) | 3 | 0 | 0% |
| | % of targeted WROs who display enhances skills in influencing decision/policy-makers on SGBV | 0 (2018) | 70% | 100% | 100% |

10 out of 20 WROs realised policy change actions: lobbying activities to influence the policy change on SGBV appeared to be the **most challenging** outcome to reach, due to the social and political contexts of the three countries. Nevertheless, the Iraqi WROs interviewed reported having more skills and materials they can use to effectively lobby on laws to prevent and contrast SGBV, and they managed to connect with policy-makers and present amendments. On the contrary, in OPT, the lack of a Parliament depowered the lobby actions. However, WROs focused on traditional and religious systems, so to find spaces of influence.

In general, in the lobby actions, a greater involvement of the EU delegations at the country level might have led to more structural results (see [Coherence](#)).

Finally, Naseej managed to realise a diversity of actions and to reach **high numbers** of direct and indirect beneficiaries in the three countries:

Table 4: Direct and indirect number of Naseej beneficiaries

| DIRECT AND INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES | TOTAL | WOMEN | MEN |
|--|-----------|---------|--------|
| N. of direct people benefited from the project activities | 39,103 | 25,517 | 13,586 |
| N. of indirect people reached through the project activities | 2,065,946 | // | // |
| N. of Awareness Raising sessions | 1,446 | // | // |
| N. of people engaged Awareness raising- <i>offline</i> | 32,361 | 24,128 | 8,233 |
| N. of people reached through Awareness raising- <i>online</i> | 1,710,936 | 870,000 | // |
| N. of Women GBV survivors supported through the project | 12,591 | 12,591 | 0 |
| N. of identified social and political influencers in communities engaged in local and national dialogues and advocacy on preventing SGBV | 324 | // | // |

Source: Oxfam internal monitoring

Inclusiveness and intersectionality (differential results among groups)

The intervention targeted both men and women, however, the endline survey showed that greater results were experienced by women (see [Endline report](#)). This happened both in terms of support received, but also social norms transformation (as showed in the previous paragraph). Being Naseej a gender transformative project with a focus on women GBV survivors, this result is in line with the project's focus and objectives.

As a result, the evaluation findings confirmed that Naseej contributed to promote more gender-equitable societies in the three countries of intervention (see [Impact](#)).

4.1.4 Efficiency

How well are resources being used? *The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way.*

Governance and coordination

The project has numerous actors at the different levels playing different roles:

Table 5: Partners' roles and responsibilities

| ORGANIZATION | ROLE | MAIN RESPONSIBILITIES |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Oxfam Italy | Lead Applicant | Coordinating the actions and actors, responsible of the implementation, reporting, monitoring and donor compliance. |
| Oxfam GB | Co-applicant | Technical support on EAWG programming and social norms change and providing the means (i.e., HR, logistics, finance and other legal matters, legal registration) for the Oxfam Country Offices in Iraq and Yemen |
| Oxfam Novib | Affiliated entity | Providing means and services of HR, logistics, finance and legal registration in OPT and at the regional level (Oxfam in MENA) |
| Oxfam MENA Regional Platform | Technical advisor | Advisory support, facilitating the link between CSO networks and alliances, and leading on regional advocacy initiatives, validation of research outcomes and dissemination of results |
| Oxfam OPT, Yemen and Iraq | Country offices | Implementation at the country level and working with partners authorities and stakeholders to support and oversee sub-grantees |
| GDRSC at Sana'a University in Yemen | Centre on gender equality | Conducting research on SGBV and VAW SGBV and promote comparative exchanges with other countries and actors |
| 20 WROs and CBOs | Sub-grantees | Direct beneficiaries as well as implementers and key players within the Action |

Subsequently Naseej was characterized by a complex governance structure (see [Annex 7](#)) and synthesised in the "Governance structure" document. Main aim is to ensure a democratic decision-making process at all levels. Delving into the evaluation findings, all Oxfam countries offices and subgrantees highlighted the **high quality of the coordination and management**, and the **positive power dynamics within the multi-country partnership**. Oxfam Italy held regular **bilateral meetings** with the Country Offices and provided a **tailored support** based on the particular needs expressed (e.g., from revising sub-granting budgets, to support in the granting scheme, to operational advices): this mechanism was particularly appreciated by the three country offices, as reported during the evaluation activities by all stakeholders. Even though the different affiliation in OPT and Yemen-Iraq added some complexities to the management, these were smoothly managed and did not cause significant changes to the project. However, a general main challenge reported by all subgrantees includes the **staff turn-over within Oxfam management unit** at the international and country level, which caused some delays and posed coordination difficulties. In particular, in the following table there are insights per country:

Table 6: Efficiency qualitative assessment per country

| COUNTRY | QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF EFFICIENCY |
|---------|---|
| IRAQ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oxfam Iraq and sub-grantees: coordination was effective, however quite complex with some organizations. Sub-grantees appreciated the support received from the country office in the activity implementation, the flexibility and the professionalism. Sub-grantees reported that working under the Oxfam umbrella increased their confidence in dealing with SGBV. - Iraqi sub-grantees: collaboration was pretty well developed in some cases, with mutual referrals and collaboration, whereas in other cases the collaboration could be further developed. Moreover, the sub-grantees had different levels of expertise on project management, resulting in different timings in the realization of the activities. - Multi-country sub-grantees: Oxfam Iraq reported that the possibility to share practices among countries brought a value added to the Iraqi partners, especially in terms of feminist approach and gender empowerment practices applied in MENA countries and encouraging Women rights movement |
| YEMEN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oxfam Yemen and sub-grantees: monthly meetings were held between Oxfam Yemen and the subgrantees, and quarterly reports. However local partners reported that the meetings were not enough to realise a common understanding on the project. The communication among Oxfam Yemen team was not really effective, resulting in difficulties in communicating also with the sub-grantees. - Yemeni sub-grantees: The coordination among sub-grantees was good and allowed to implement complementary actions in different locations (avoiding duplications) collaboration among partners could have been fostered by increasing the sharing of practices. Numerous delays in payments (due also to the country local conditions) delayed the realization of project activities. - Multi-country sub-grantees: the two global meetings realised represented important moments for sharing experiences, and a WhatsApp group was created to gather together the representatives of WROs. However, in order to increase the network effectiveness there should be clear collective objectives set-up for WROs. |
| OPT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oxfam OPT and sub-grantees: the relation was really good and subgrantees felt supported by Oxfam staff. However, subgrantees reported that the high staff turn-over affected the management and the project implementations. - OPT sub-grantees: the connections among partners operating in different sectors and locations allowed to have a wide audience of partners to realise referrals and common actions. - Multi-country sub-grantees: the collaboration happened mainly at the coordination level and to a less extent at the operative level. During the Erbil and Amman meetings, partners from OPT exchanged their experiences with Iraqi and Yemeni partners on the occupation, conflicts and SGBV, thus gaining knowledge and practices. |

Composition of the partnership

The partnership comprises **8 different actors** and 20 sub-grantees, as summarized in the above table. In general, the actors involved in the evaluation activities highlighted the **completeness of the expertise of the partners**. However, the lack of the Birzeit University that decided to exit the partnership⁵ required to select external consultants to carry out research and comparative studies, thus potentially affecting the quality of the research outputs.

A key implementing role was played by the **20 selected sub-grantees** selected to realise actions to strengthen services to women GBV survivors (stream 1), to engage community (stream 2) and to realise policy change (stream 3) (see table below)⁶. The sub-granting selection complied with procedures detailed in the sub-granting manual, criteria, application packages: these tools were developed *ad hoc* for Naseej project and ensured the efficiency and quality of the process.

The regranting mechanism represented a **very positive opportunity for all Naseej partners**: on the one side, it allowed to include in the partnership small organizations that would not have the chance to access EU fundings otherwise, to connect these small WROs and CBOs to Oxfam, to reach remote and rural areas not accessible otherwise to Oxfam thus reaching the most vulnerable beneficiaries, to support to structuring the less formalized sub-grantees, to create new in-country and inter-countries networks and connections.

Nonetheless, the application of standards and procedures in the selection of sub-grantees so to comply with EU standards required the adoption of **numerous bureaucratic tools that were perceived as demanding** by both sub-grantees and Oxfam country offices. With this respect, it would be recommendable to ease the selection process and to reduce the bureaucratic burden, especially in conflict areas as for Naseej and in countries where it is not possible to openly tackle gender equality (i.e., Yemen).

Naseej considered a broad range of organisations as potential targets/partners, prioritizing WROs, but addressing also to organizations not specifically working on SGBV. Nonetheless, the project represented for them an opportunity to develop capacities on these topics.

DEEPENING THE SUBGRANTING MECHANISM

The design of sub-granting scheme was realised by capitalising Oxfam Italy experience gained in the years in previous projects: as a result, complete procedures and toolkits were developed and made **accessible** and comprehensible by translating everything in Arabic. Regranting procedures were designed in different ways so to take into account the countries context specificities. Procedures and requirements for application were simplified as much as possible so to allow the application of small organizations. Therefore, the design of the sub-granting mechanism allowed to include small organizations operating in remote and vulnerable areas, thus reaching beneficiaries otherwise difficult to target. This in line with Oxfam strategy to create **networking and alliances with local organizations** so to promote horizontality in the exchanges.

Re-granting mechanism is a **time-consuming procedure** for country-offices, thus **requiring devoted human resources** to follow up on the different phases of manuals co-design, call launch process, verifying the eligibility of organisations, reviewing the applications, work planning, coordinating with the selection committees, training the evaluation committees, realising the pre-contract assessment (based on Oxfam procedures to create partnerships, Oxfam carried out an assessment both of the partner's implementation capacities and whether the partner is capable of carrying out the actions, risks of terrorism, fraud, financial risk, etc.), formalizing the contracts with the awarded sub-grantees, budget checks and following up with them, etc.

Even though simplified, the regranting **procedures were perceived as onerous** by both the country offices and the WROs applying: indeed, to guarantee the compliance with EU requirements, thorough and comprehensive assessments were necessary. This resulted in putting more effort and time in the preparation phase.

⁵ This decision was taken after the issuance of the General conditions applicable to European Union-financed grant contracts for external actions, Article 1.5 bis. (EU restrictive measures) and Article 12.2/d. Consolidated list of persons, groups and entities subject to EU financial sanctions, and EU Sanctions Map.

⁶ For the list of activities carried out by sub-grantees, please refer to Oxfam project documents.

Table 7: Sub-grantees in the countries and actions implemented

| COUNTRY | ORGANIZATION | STREAM 1 Service strengthened | STREAM 2 Community engagement | STREAM 3 Policy change |
|---------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| YEMEN | 1 Wogood for Human Security (WHS) | | | |
| | 2 Yemen Peace School organization (YPSO) | | | |
| | 3 Yemen Women Union (YWU) | | | |
| OPT | 4 Al-Ataa Charitable Society | | | |
| | 5 Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling | | | |
| | 6 SAWA Organization – All Together Today and Tomorrow | | | |
| | 7 BAIT BYOUT: The Palestinian LARP Organization | | | |
| | 8 Witness Center For Citizen Rights And Social Development (SHAHID) | | | |
| | 9 Center For Women's Legal Research And Consulting (CWLRC) | | | |
| | 10 REFORM - The Palestinian Association for Empowerment and Local Development | | | |
| | 11 QADER | | | |
| IRAQ | 12 Al Hub Wa Al Salam Iraqi Organization ILP | | | |
| | 13 Bent Al-Rafedain Organization (Brob) | | | |
| | 14 Baghdad Women Association Group (BWA) | | | |
| | 15 Bustan Association for Children & Adults Protection & Education & Awareness Of Mines & War Remnant Danger | | | |
| | 16 Foundation Of United for Relief And Sustainable Development (FUAD) | | | |
| | 17 Hawa Organization for Relief and Development (H.O.R.D) | | | |
| | 18 Iraqi Institution for Development (IID) | | | |
| | 19 Iraqi Organization for Women and Future (IOWAF) | | | |
| | 20 Widows Training and Development Center (WTDC) | | | |

Source: Authors. elaboration of project documents

Cost-effectiveness use of resources and intersectionality

In general, **human resources** appeared to be adequate to the realization of the project activities. Nonetheless, challenging points were reported to be experienced in:

- o Staff turnover
- o Baseline and endline data collection with a limited amount of financial and human resources,
- o Sub-granting scheme follow up that did not include Oxfam country office figures
- o MEAL follow up with sub-grantees that required much more efforts than initially planned

An additional challenge was added by **delays** in the activities' implementation due to the complexities of the countries' contexts, the Covid-19 emergency and the set-up and implementation of the granting mechanism, which was new to all Oxfam country offices.

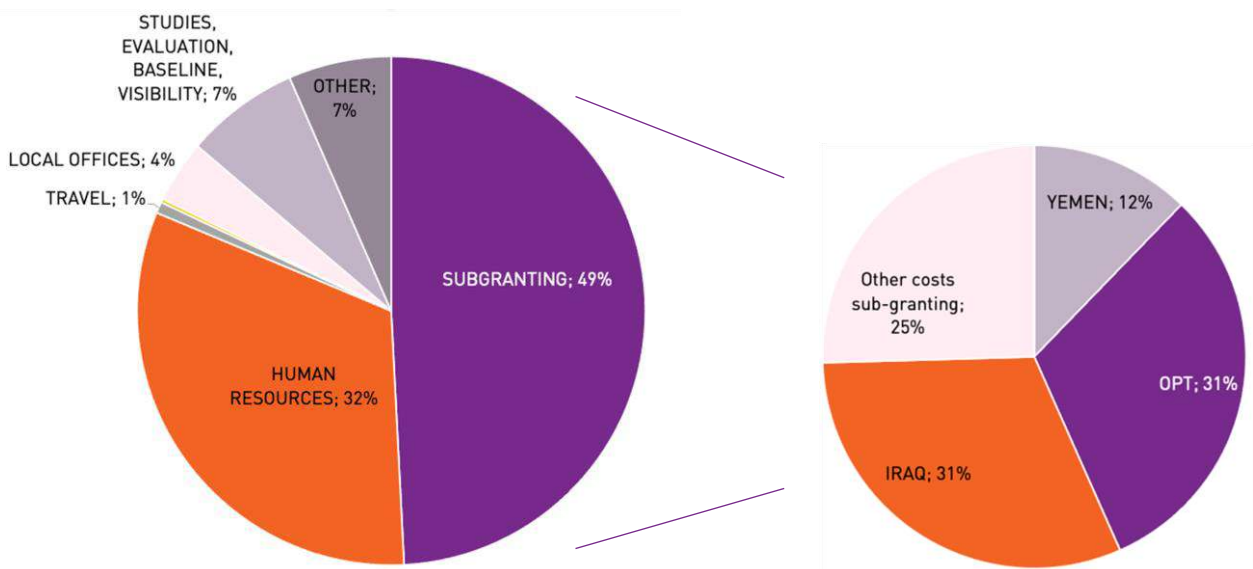
Nonetheless, the coordination among Oxfam OIT and the country offices allowed to find shared solutions and **effectively overcome all the criticalities**.

On the **financial resources**, the evaluation activities confirmed that overall resources were properly allocated. Overall, the project budget was proportionally distributed among the countries on the basis of the activities they were expected to realise and the cooperation among country offices in the management of resources was smooth.

Reaching the most vulnerable among the target population is usually more expensive and requires more effort. Nonetheless, **half of the project resources were devoted to the re-granting**, and the evaluation activities confirmed that **Naseej managed to reach the most vulnerable areas, communities and women and girls**: this is due to the regranting system and to the selection of WROs and CBOs that are operating in those remote and most difficult areas (es. Gaza in OPT and Anbar and Diyala in Iraq), characterized by limited numbers of organizations, limited access of international NGOs to the ground activities and by a widespread communitarian suspicious attitude towards the not-local organizations. Therefore, including in the partnerships organizations well-rooted and well known in the areas allowed to target Bedouin communities in Gaza (OPT), women GBV survivors living in isolated villages around Hebron (OPT), tribes and returnees' women in Diyala and Anbar (Iraq), illiterate women in Yemen.

Consequently, Naseej started to **challenge the gender inequalities and power dynamics** of the contexts, and to do it by including the most vulnerable target groups.

Figure 3: Overall distribution of resources and sub-granting distribution among countries



* OTHER includes taxes, indirect costs, in-kind contribution, etc.

**OTHER COSTS SUB-GRANTING includes the capacity strengthening and coaching, the staff and sub-granting specialist.

Note: total cost = 6.646.471€, Total sub-granting = 3.269.410 €

Source: Authors' elaboration on the basis of the budget (Annex B) and sub-granting approved

However, point that were reported as critical are:

- Delays in the disbursement of the tranches of payment (due both to EU procedures and to the countries complexities),
- Limited budget for the data collection and MEAL activities
- Limited time to implement the sub-granting activities.

4.1.5 Impact

What difference does the intervention make?

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

NOTE: The term “impact” refers to the **long-term and potentially transformative effects of the intervention**. We thus aim at investigating the broader and secondary consequences on the project in a timeframe that is longer than one considered while dealing with the OECD-DAC criteria of **Effectiveness**. However, it should be noticed that **four years represent a too short period to properly detect the actual presence of long-term secondary effects**. For this reason, this paragraph summarises the main potential changes triggered that may generate effects in the long run.

Structural and transformative changes and Naseej contribution

Realising gender transformative actions in conflict areas, characterised by patriarchal societies and strong traditional gender roles is complex and **requires long-term actions and combined multi-actor efforts**.

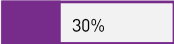

Hereafter we report an analysis of Naseej contribution to reach the foreseen long-term results. Though Naseej played a key role, it is important to stress that **other external factors** influenced the (non)-achievement of the results: for example, i) all the sub-grantees were already operating in their target areas. With this respect, Naseej increased the effectiveness of their actions, as confirmed by subgrantees interviewed, however, these organizations have ongoing and/or past collaborations with local and international NGOs; ii) unstable and mutable political and economic context; iii) other interventions carried out by other institutions and organizations, (iv) Covid-19 pandemic.

Nonetheless, the evaluation activities confirmed that Naseej **contributed** to:

- strengthen the support services for women GBV survivors (for example, creating helplines for WwD, increasing the legal-psychological-social support to women),
- promote, guarantee and contribute to create the conditions for women to access to those services,
- raise awareness to create a culture that does not accept GBV (for example, advocating for increasing shelters accessibility and effectiveness),
- influence laws and institutions (formal and informal) to improve safety from SGBV (for example, by training police officers and involving religious and Bedouin leaders in women’s protection): as a result, in the endline data the 73% of women report to feel to live in a safer a more secure environment,
- active involvement of tribal, religious and community leaders to effectively change practices on SGBV in the communities,

Extensive results on social norms changes and GBV and VAW perception can be found in Figure 1 (**Relevance**) and in the **Endline report**.

Figure 4: Overall Objective - achievement of indicators

| OVERALL OBJECTIVE | INDICATORS | BASELINE | TARGET | FINAL VALUE | % ACHIEVEMENT |
|---|--|----------|--------------|---------------------|--|
| To contribute to more gender-equitable societies in Iraq, Yemen, and the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) in which women and girls live free from violence across all spheres of life | Reduced prevalence of girls and women who have experienced physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months | 34% | 10% decrease | 31% (3% decrease) * |  30% |
| | % of women and girls who report improved safety and security from SGBV | 37% | 70% | 73% |  100% |

Source: analysis of endline data from Oxfam OPT

* **Note:** Endline value is 21% in Iraq, 59% in OPT and 14% in Yemen. However, the questions in Yemen were posed in a different way than in the other countries: “Have you ever been exposed to violence? if yes what form of violence?” and “Have you or any of your female family members been exposed to any form of violence during the past 12 months?”, with the forms of VAW routed by a YES answer to the questions. Instead in OPT and Iraq the question was directly investigating the occurrence of forms of VAW: “Has a relative or neighbour of yours experienced any form of VAW in the last 12 months?” As a result, the Yemeni data might underreport the persistence of violence.

Nonetheless, the percentage of women reporting in the Endline survey to have been **subjected to any forms of violence⁷ remains very high and alarming**, thus suggesting that it is necessary to **continue working on the topic in a multi-agency and multi-actor perspective, as initiated by Naseej**.

During the evaluation activities, stakeholders pointed out the following common constraints to more equitable societies:

- Necessity to challenge the common acceptance of violence at the community level due to the ongoing conflicts in Yemen and Iraq and occupation in OPT: indeed, in OPT beneficiaries reported the difficulty to tackle gender-based-violence without mentioning the violence of the occupation. In addition, violence against civilian men at times of wars is worth to address to better tackle SGBV (Linos, 2009),
- Necessity to realise long-term gender transformative activities to change the social norms and the perception of GBV that contrasted with the limited time available for sub-grantees actions,
- Necessity to work in a deeper way on positive masculinity to contrast SGBV (Pérez Martínez et al., 2023)
- Difficulties to reach and change the policy level, due to the lack of an effective government in OPT and Yemen, and to the resistance to social changes in Iraq.

Long-term, intended and unintended, positive and negative changes

The evaluation activities returned numerous hints on long-term changes triggered by Naseej on the main stakeholders and beneficiaries. We summarise hereafter the main information reported by the stakeholders and beneficiaries:

| STAKEHOLDERS | QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF LONG-TERM CHANGES |
|---------------------|--|
| OXFAM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of network with new partners (well-rooted and well-known in their territories) that Oxfam never worked before: this poses the basis for future collaborations. - Oxfam country offices through the activities carried out on-ground by WROs and CBOs had the chance to test and learn about new methodologies and tools (i.e., photovan, winter camp, etc.). - Oxfam country offices experienced for the first time the sub-granting scheme: manuals produced can be used in future. Furthermore, the internal learning exercise promoted by Oxfam Italy will bring added value to all partnership on this mechanism. |
| SUBGRANTEES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Connection with Oxfam country offices and at the international level. - Organization and management capacity strengthening. - Piloting of new services, methodologies, activities. - Including MEAL activities within the organizations. - Partners got in the feminist and gender empowerment practices of other countries: it fostered the exchange of knowledge and encouraged women rights movement in the MENA region. |
| FINAL BENEFICIARIES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved support systems on SGBV, referral system and accessibility to GBV survivors' services. - Creation of awareness that started challenging the household roles (micro-transformative level) - Creation of awareness that posed the basis for macro-transformative changes (policy change). |

Numerous other results are durable and likely to continue in the future, at the end of the intervention – see [Sustainability](#) for a complete discussion.

⁷ Sexual assault (Physically or verbally), Physical assault (Hitting, slapping, burning, etc.), Forced marriage, Denial of access to and control over resources and opportunities (education, work, health services, and savings), Denial of inheritance, Denial of the right to own property (private / joint ownership), Electronic extortion (extortion sexual extortion).

4.1.6 Sustainability

Will the benefits last? *The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue or are likely to continue.*

Durability of results

Naseej intervention applied an **approach oriented to the sustainability of the results**, with the subgrantees having a high level of **ownership** of the actions, methodologies and results triggered by their actions. As a consequence, Naseej’s generated **long-term results** that are likely to continue after the end of the project itself in the three countries of implementation.

In general, durable results experienced in the three countries are:

- the involvement and capacity strengthening of small and low-formalized WROs and CBOs,
- production of numerous research reports, studies and tangible outputs on SGBV that both Oxfam and the local partners can use in the future,
- piloting new and innovative methodologies of community engagement (i.e., awareness raising with photo van, etc.),
- producing knowledge and collecting evidence on SGBV to inform future intervention and attract additional funds,
- involvement of the most remote areas of the countries by supporting local organizations already active and trusted at the local level,
- strengthening of support services on SGBV for women and experimentation of methodologies (i.e., helplines, app, etc.)
- creation of territorial networks at the country level and at the regional level, with exchanges of practices and methodologies,
- learnings on the sub-granting schemes and methodology.

In addition, the desk analysis triangulated with the qualitative data collected through the interviews to highlighted other country-specific durable results, reported below:

| COUNTRY | STREAM | COUNTRY ASSESSMENT - DURABILITY OF RESULTS |
|---------|----------|---|
| IRAQ | OVERALL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity strengthening of small WROs and CBOs and possibility for the smallest and informal ones to formalize their structure - Creation of a local network of capacitated WROs and CBOs working on SGBV for Oxfam Iraq, that allows Oxfam to stand on the topic. - Possibility to scale-up the territorial networks and to replicate innovative actions piloted throughout Naseej. - Testing the sub-granting manuals and scheme for the first time in Iraq |
| | STREAM 1 | 6 / 9 organizations worked on service delivery → improved and increased the number and types of services on SGBV for women that will last also after the end of Naseej: e.g., psychological and legal support, reproductive health, paper research, map of services in the area, defence mechanism against SGBV, economic empowerment of women, technical training of women, Safe space centres, informative sessions, training to service providers, referral system |
| | STREAM 2 | 6 / 9 organizations worked on community engagement → experimentation and piloting of innovative methodologies to engage communities in social norms transformation: e.g., community mobilisers, activism campaigns, awareness raising sessions through safe space discussion, delivery of health kits, engagement of social influencers, interactive web series and clip songs, awareness outreaches in the Universities, Facebook pages on women’s rights, mobile teams on women’s rights, study on women’s conditions, testimonies to document GBV, clips for media campaigns, sharing experiences of empowered women, handbook focusing on sensitivity of speech among the GBV |
| | STREAM 3 | 4 / 9 organizations worked on policy change → engagement of policy-makers and institutions and production of advocacy campaigns to change the policies: e.g., participatory reform process to facilitate the amendment of the Juvenile Welfare Act, discussions with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and relevant personalities, report on SGVB data delivered to institutions, campaign to contribute at the speed-up of the anti-domestic violence law, policy paper to the House of Representatives. |

| COUNTRY | STREAM | COUNTRY ASSESSMENT - DURABILITY OF RESULTS |
|---------|----------|--|
| OPT | OVERALL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating a local network among WROs and CBOs that never collaborated before among them and operating on different topics. - Testing the sub-granting manuals and scheme for the first time in OPT - Piloting new methodologies through the partners at the field level - Diversification of WROs and CBOs partners that allowed to challenge the social norms in different ways |
| | STREAM 1 | 5 / 8 organizations worked on service delivery → improved and increased the number and types of services on SGBV for women that will last also after the end of Naseej: e.g., guide on services for SGBV and referral pathways, capacity strengthening for youth, legal and social counselling, supervision to shelters, capacity strengthening for management in health – police and social development to reinforce the support system, study on child visitation centers in Palestine, helpline and training to counsellors, app for geolocation of harassment, training course on referral and protection system, creation of a Safe Space, trainings to staff members, hotline for women and girls with disabilities, |
| | STREAM 2 | 6 / 8 organizations worked on community engagement → experimentation and piloting of innovative methodologies to engage communities in social norms transformation: e.g., radio stations, public meetings, radio spots, funded advertisements and educational brochures, awareness raising initiatives in schools, training courses to Sharia lawyers, posters on GBV, trainings to women activists, lawyers and journalists networks, social media and radio campaigns, LARP games and training to facilitators, bootcamp implementation in refugee camps, handbook focusing on sensitivity of speech among the GBV, YouTube videos and radio spots, video campaigns, peer-to-peer reflection activities, training to youth facilitators, Stage Talk show for social leaders, influencers and role models, capacity building of youth and campaign on WwD |
| | STREAM 3 | 3 / 8 organizations worked on policy change → the lack of Parliament depowered the relevance of the actions in this respect. Still some actions were realised to lobby and advocate for the end of SGBV at the community level, with religious and community leaders, e.g., intervention plan with the Ministry of Social Affairs, police and the governorate, documented cases of femicide and suicide in the West Bank and Gaza to influence the adoption of the Penal Code, meeting with Steering Committee with the Ministry of Social Development and actors of the GBV cluster and women platform, discussions with the youth community leaders, research and policy paper, final conference |
| YEMEN | OVERALL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Producing knowledge, studies and collecting evidence and data on SGBV, - Connection among Oxfam, local organizations active on SGBV and local University, - The combined work of WROs allowed to reach a wider and more diverse audience and to engage community and religious leaders. |
| | STREAM 1 | 1 / 3 organizations worked on service delivery → allowed to deliver support to numerous women GBV survivors, e.g., health, legal, psychological and social support to women GBV survivors, Service Mapping Manual to improve the referral system |
| | STREAM 2 | 3 / 3 organizations worked on community engagement → realization of outputs and activities that can be used in future initiatives, engagement of community leaders, e.g., raising awareness sessions, training on data collection and monitoring on SGBV, Production and broadcasting a program about women's rights and early marriage during conflicts, training to youth, training to community, infographic videos, messages on platforms for youth |
| | STREAM 3 | 3 / 3 organizations worked on policy change → production of studies and papers to influence policies, e.g., policy papers on discriminatory gender and social norms, training to police officers on SGBV that changed their way to deal with GBV survivors, discussion on the policy papers with community leaders (imams, chief of neighbourhood, journalist), collect testimonies to document and advocate against violations of women's right, strengthening the capacity of 24 WROs |

Key dimensions of sustainability

In general, Naseej was planned to take into account the **sustainability of the actions**, incorporating several measures to ensure its long-term viability. The table below summarises some of the main economic/financial, technical, institutional/political, social/cultural measures undertaken during the project implementation.

In addition to all these measures, a greater attention could have been paid in the identification of sustainability strategies in the sub-granting scheme itself.

| MEASURES | ASSESSMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY |
|-------------------------|---|
| ECONOMIC FINANCIAL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibility to attract funds from other donors e.g., Oxfam Germany in Iraq, French cooperation, etc.: as an example, In Iraq, AFD continued supporting Naseej work its completion under the Feminist in Action project. - Partners well rooted in their countries that will continue working on SGBV beyond the project timeframe - Connections of local partners to other ongoing projects so to allow them to continue realizing actions tested in Naseej - Inclusion of the subgrantees in other project proposals presented by Oxfam - Capacity strengthening of subgrantees that are more able to attract funds and to work with international NGOs - Network among WROs and CBOs that can apply for joint proposals |
| INSTITUTIONAL POLITICAL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design and dissemination of manuals, policy papers, research studies and project learnings at partners' disposal for lobby and advocacy - Consolidation of existing partnerships with local, regional and national institutions - Identification and commitment of new institutions interested in collaborating in preventing and contrasting SGBV - Engagement of community, religious leaders, police officers and representatives of institutions in the SGBV contrast and prevention - Identification of policy gaps and preparation of amendments and policy recommendations to influence the national legal framework on SGBV (e.g., access to shelters for WwD in OPT) |
| TECHNICAL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthened the Oxfam Gender Justice programme in MENA countries and in conflict areas - Definition of a network of actors among Oxfam and subgrantees that can apply for future projects - Capitalization of lessons learned on the sub-granting mechanism and on the inter-country partnership - Capitalization of practices that best work in MENA countries and conflict areas - Capitalization of mechanisms to exchange practices at multi-country level <p>WROs sub-grantees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity-strengthening and development of WROs staff (on project management, project design, MEAL, data collection, etc.), - Formalization of practices and learnings, - Connection with other partners at the country and regional level (MENA countries) - Possibility to test and pilot innovative methodologies and approaches of intervention to tackle SGBV <p>Stream 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity strengthening of WROs operators, and professionals working on SGBV and /or with women GBV survivors - Promoted a multi-agency approach in tackling SGBV and strengthened the referral system - Strengthening of the network of actors around women GBV survivors with the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders to guarantee a multi-agency approach, - Created new services to support women and girls to live a life free from violence (i.e., app, helplines, etc.) - Referral system among the sub-granting organizations (that got the chance to collaborate, thanks to Naseej project) |

| MEASURES | ASSESSMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <p>SOCIAL CULTURAL</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained numerous youth and community facilitators on SGBV - Production of videos, platforms, games, manuals, etc. that can be used in the future for awareness raising activities - Preparation of durable materials and outputs (e.g., publications, fliers, helplines, wall paintings, etc.) that can be used in the future to continue working on social norms transformation - Involvement of different actors (organizations, institutions, universities, schools, etc.) in the awareness raising activities, thus creating more commitment at the different levels - Creation of more awareness on SGBV and sensitized communities - Empowered the women and girls actively involved in the project activities (e.g., students in OPT involved in the Qadar organization awareness raising and campaigning activities, see case story 2) - Encouraged women to claim their rights at micro-level (i.e., family level) and at macro level (i.e., institutional level) |

4.2 CASE STORIES



1 - OPT
STORY OF BENET AL REEF – Organization
in Hebron
Stream 1: Service delivery
Partner WCLAC

“ At the end of the camp, we did evaluation: girls told us that the camp was one of the best experiences we have ever had ”

CONTEXT WCLAC organization realized activities at the local level by engaging local small CBOs and WROs. In Hebron WCLAC worked with Benet Al Reef, an organization providing services to women IPV survivors. Benet Al Reef is a local organization established in 1961, well known to the local communities and trusted. Three very committed women representing the organization tell the organizations story and activities: they provide counselling, psychological, health and legal support to women, make referrals to courts, awareness sessions, they have a mobile clinic to reach out women in need in the close villages (to reach the most marginalized and the women next to the walls). They report that in OPT context, if a woman is experiencing violence, she keeps secret and does not tell anyone, as this is considered a private issue.

NASEEJ ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES The WRO organized a winter camp for girls between 14-17 years old and an awareness raising campaign, “Secure life”. The camp lasted for 5 days involved and tackled many issues: economic independence, work and life balance, prejudices, stereotypes and social norms, early marriage, rights and education, cyber security and harassment on the social media, violence. At the beginning girls were ashamed of talking of some topics, but after this initial moment, they opened up and started sharing their opinions and proved to be really curious and talkative. Some girls reported to feel guilty if they act against their family’s will, so they usually behave as their families expect them. Some other girls refer they were going to marry soon (before the age). In all these cases, during or right after the camp, girls contacted the WRO’s operators to seek for help and support.

CHANGES IN BEHAVIOURS Girls thought that violence was only physical, but after the camp they realized there are many forms of violence. One of the girls who was going to get married before the age asked to receive Benet Al reef phycological support to reinforce her decision to avoid this early age marriage. Other girls connected with the WRO’s operators on social media and started to write them messages to ask for advices.

FOR THE FUTURE This experience allowed the organization to reinforce its role on the local area, to open up to youth and to understand new emerging needs, as for example, need to tackle the violence on social media and cyber harassment, the need to involve the most marginalized groups of people.



2- OPT
 STORY OF B. AND H. – STUDENTS of
 Bethlehem University
 Stream 2: Community engagement
 Stream 3: Policy change
 Partner QADER

“ I embodied the project and had a personal transformation and change in my mind. I feel very good because I’m sure we did something good ”

CONTEXT B. and H. are students graduated from Bethlehem University on Social Services. As part of their university career, they realized an internship activity in Qader organization. As a result, a group of 5 highly motivated students was involved in Qader’s activities.

NASEEJ ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES This was for B. and H. the first opportunity to work with an NGO: they participated in an initiative within Naseej project called “Iradah”, Will: they were trained on disability terminology, on forms of violence and of women with disability and SGBV. Then, they tried to address the question: is there someone who support Women with Disability facing SGBV? On this question they built an awareness campaign. To define the campaign, they realized desk research of laws and regulations: they found out that the law says that a woman with disability cannot be referred to shelters. So, the group decided to focus the campaign on this issue: they selected a group of women (comprising students, women with disability, women with relatives with disability) and trained them on disability and violence. After the training B., H. and their group defined the elements of the awareness campaign: they would have realized a wall painting on the major route of Bethlehem representing a woman with disability and a no entry sign on the shelters.

CHANGES IN BEHAVIOURS B. and H. were introduced to topics new to them, and refer they started to feel very committed. They not only increased their knowledge, but felt to have had a personal transformation and change in their mind. They feel this project represents a seed ready to bloom also for the local community.

FOR THE FUTURE B. and H. believe that the impact of this project will remain both for the city, but also in their personal life. In addition, they will continue advocating for women’s rights.

HOTLINE FOR WOMEN WITH DISABILITY

Qader organization established hotlines devices and software, as complaint mechanism for women GBV survivors, in addition to provide legal and psychosocial counselling for women and girls with disabilities.

The line includes a WhatsApp number where people can send video, calls, audio messages, so to be inclusive and overcoming any type of impairments.

The Hotline has an online operator between 8.00 AM – 3.00 PM every day, but people can reach out also in the offline hours. Operators and volunteers in charge of the line received a training and there are sign-languages translators.

After establishing the Hotline, Qader realized advertised the service to make the general public aware of it: soon they started receiving the first calls.

Many WwD called: for them it was the first time to access a similar service so they were feeling ashamed and were uncertain on what they could say and share.

Main users were mothers calling to seek help for their children with disabilities, both men and women.

Some of the cases they treated so far:

- a mother calling for his child with moderate intellectual disability who was beat by his father who did not accept his disability. Qader realised a family intervention to support the family in understanding and accepting the disability.
- a mum calling for her two deaf children (a girl and a boy): her children were victim of cyberbullying by some men in their villages who made stickers and screenshots of the videos the children were recording to communicate with their friends. Qader visited the family and supported them in denouncing the facts to the police.



3- OPT
 STORY OF A. – Community leader in Gaza
 Stream 1: Service delivery
 Partner AL-ATAA

“ I started to feel that these activities are empowering me a lot and allowing me to understand social problems we have, like early marriages. ”

CONTEXT A. is a community leader, he participates in a committee offering reconciliation services: they operate in solving problems regarding women, make follow-up and home visits. A. got to know AL-Ataa organization because the organization operates in a close village. They are at the border with Israel and face many issues related to the occupation.

NASEEJ ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES AL-Ataa organization engaged A. and other men and women in training sessions on GBV, early marriage, reconciliation, women’s rights, etc. The work of WROs is fundamental to improve the women’s situations: situation that would have been definitively worse without these organizations’ efforts.

CHANGES IN BEHAVIOURS Before the trainings, A. admits he did not have many information on SGBV, therefore, he increased his knowledge. Moreover, he asked and obtained to receive more trainings and information on SGBV, legal and psychological support. A. reports that the effect of the participation to the activities was impressive: he started to consider and pay attention to the consequences of violence, he felt empowered and gained an understanding of social problems as the early marriages.

FOR THE FUTURE A. believes in the importance to realise more awareness raising sessions with women: only by creating awareness it will be possible to change the community perceptions. Moreover, lobbying activities should be done with policy-makers so to guarantee women’s rights.



4- IRAQ
 STORY OF M. - Woman IPV survivor
 Stream 1: Service delivery
 Partner FUAD

“ I started to feel that these activities that I am involved in are changing me inside, like doing something valuable to me and to others ”

CONTEXT M. got married when she was 17 years old. She did not know anything about married life and wives’ duties. M.’s husband was a violent man, and used many forms of violence on her. M. got to know of the Fuad organization thanks to flyers and their Facebook page. Also, other people suggested her to contact Fuad to seek for help. However, she was very hesitant to contact the organization. M. says for a woman in her situation, living in a violent relationship, in fear and stress, it is very challenging to ask for anti-violence services due to community constraints.

NASEEJ ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES After having read Fuad’s awareness leaflets, she decided to go and check if they could somehow support her. Once M. contacted Fuad, they were very welcoming and kind, and introduced her to their services: first of all, M. received psychological support, and M. reports they were really supportive. Then they referred M. to Hawa organization to receive legal support, including managing her legal status and documents for a divorce and to ask for guardianship of her children. Then she took part in awareness raising activities, and finally M. received a sewing machine and trainings to start a small business. This allowed her to become economically independent and able to sustain herself and her children.

CHANGES IN BEHAVIOURS M. says the effect of participation in the project was huge: she started to feel that the activities she was involved in were changing her from the inside. She felt she was doing something valuable for herself and for others. Before M. was very fearful to do anything about the situation in her private life. So, she feels that the main change that happened to her is to have changed as a person: now she is a new M., more courageous, more self-confident. Finally, being able to work allowed her to solve many problems and to change her life.

FOR THE FUTURE M. says she is more confident and feels like she has more power over her life now. She would love to continue with her studies: she had to drop out of school when she was 14 years old to get married. Now, while raising her children she has found new motivation to study and get an education.



5- IRAQ

STORY OF K. – Woman IPV survivor

Stream 1: Service delivery

Partner HAWA

“ As women we need concrete help, such as economic empowerment. ”

CONTEXT K. comes from Diyala. She was a victim of her husband’s physical violence: after he broke her jaw and shoulder, she decided to divorce him. He did not accept, but decided to take her as a second wife, and he wanted K. to live with her three children and his new first wife. K.’s husband was a violent father also towards their three children: once, he beat one of her sons so hard that he needed medical attention. Finally, he threw K. out of his house, and she had to find a safe place in her parents’ home. So, she moved with her three children to her parents’ and obtained the divorce.

NASEEJ ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES K. got to know of Hawa through the court: when she was going through the divorce, the lawyers suggested her to contact Hawa organization to receive free legal support. Hawa’s lawyers were really supportive, and helped K. not only with the divorce procedures, but also by supporting her with the rental payment, other initial expenses, and to receive the monthly child support payments. They also supported her with practical issues and health-related needs of her children.

CHANGES IN BEHAVIOURS K. now feels safe and free from the tyranny she was living under before. She lives safely in her house with her children, she has a small monthly amount of money and aid from other organizations that support her in her daily life. K. is not worried about the opinions that the local community has of her: perhaps they think she is a poor and divorced woman, but she does not care about their opinion.

FOR THE FUTURE K. has to deal with economic difficulties, so she hopes in future that she will be able to be economically independent, to not have to rely on others’ support. She would love to earn money from her work, so as to be respected by other community members.



6- YEMEN
STORY OF YEMEN WOMEN UNION –
 Yemen subgrantee
 Stream 1: Service delivery
 Stream 2: Community Engagement
 Stream 3: Policy change

Partner Yemen Women Union

“ At the beginning Naseej was objected by some community members, but we contributed to challenge that with more and more awareness raising ”

CONTEXT YWU realized an electronic system to improve the referral system for SGBV support services, and trained staff to use it. The referral system connected all the governorates, thus applying to the national level. The staff using the system reported to have noticed many violation cases where to intervene with referral follow up.

In addition, YWU realized psychological, legal and health support, awareness raising trainings and session, and advocacy actions to strengthen the development and implementation of national SGBV legislation. Naseej project allowed to understand the level of service development all around the country, especially in remote areas.

NASEEJ ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES Within Naseej, YWU provided services (Stream 1), but also cross-cutting activities in support of the other Yemeni small organizations YPS and WHS. YWU indeed has a strong territorial presence, with branches in the three governorates. Despite the difficulties in dealing with SGBV in Yemen, YWU managed to involve a considerable number of people and to engage a different audience, including IDPs, girls and boys, women and men, religious leaders, institutions’ representatives and civil society organizations.

Naseej activities allowed to strengthen the network among civil society organizations, especially through the electronic referral system.

CHANGES IN BEHAVIOURS Naseej did not meet the favor of all community members: indeed, it was challenging to engage them in discussions. However, YWU managed to realise sessions and activities with the most reluctant community members, and to effectively challenge social norms. Main element allowing to achieve this result is the engagement of community and religious leaders. Anyway, YWU reports that the main impact triggered was on youth: activities in schools were the most successful.



7- YEMEN
STORY OF H. – Volunteer for awareness
 raising in schools
 Stream 2: Community Engagement

Partner Yemen Peace School

“ This opportunity has changed a lot into my person, now I’m more confident and it gave me credit to speak in a loud voice to all. ”

CONTEXT H. is a lawyer, she lives in Ta’ez governorate and is an activist for women’s rights. She got to know Yemen Peace School because she shares the same causes and when she heard of the opportunity to collaborate with them in awareness raising activities, she decided to immediately get involved.

NASEEJ ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES At the beginning H. felt they had many challenges to overcome related to the context, such as war, poverty, traditions, etc. However, they managed to successfully start with the activities and engage girls and women. H. participated as a trainer in awareness raising sessions in schools realizing activities on early marriages, GVB and SGBV. They also conducted activities outside schools, addressed to girls and their families still to talk about SGBV forms of VAW.

CHANGES IN BEHAVIOURS H. thinks that there is still much to do to change social norms, however, she feels to have had the opportunity to support young girls in their decisions, to have shown them other possible scenarios and opportunities other than an early marriage. This experience might have changed not only girls’ lives, but also H.’s life: she feels she changed as person, she gained confidence, she felt to have the credit to loudly speak to all.

FOR THE FUTURE H. would love to keep working for women’s rights, in preventing and contrasting SGBV: there are many remote areas where women and girls live a suppressed life, with no chance to empower, and where these awareness raising activities are really needed.



8- YEMEN

STORY OF YEMEN PEACE SCHOOLS ORGANIZATION – Yemen subgrantee

Stream 2: Community Engagement *(acted to realise activities in Stream 2, however not its focus)*

Stream 3: Policy change

Partner Yemen Peace School

“ This all work is very needed and should be followed to go beyond Naseej ”

CONTEXT YPSO realized policy papers, awareness raising sessions and community dialogues to raise awareness, infographic videos, lobby and advocacy with community leaders. In Yemeni context, there are multiple level difficulties.

NASEEJ ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES Naseej allowed to train many youths on SGBV and to raise their awareness on human rights. The activities engaged a high number of people, also in the most remote areas of the country, and targeted different community members, youth, civil society organizations and imams, chief of neighborhood, shikes, journalist, etc. In addition, the use of social media and online platforms allowed to reach the general public.

CHANGES IN BEHAVIOURS After participating in the activities, YPSO noticed that men started to pay more attention to the interpretation of the verses of Koran on relations between men and women. Moreover, women engaged in the activities started to be more confident. YPSO realized awareness raising activities in remote areas: they found it really challenging, however necessary. Indeed, YPSO reported the story of families living many kilometers away from schools, that either send their daughters to boarding schools, or prefer them to drop education and get married, with their husband sustaining them.

5 STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES ANALYSIS

Final step of the evaluation analysis is represented by the definition of overall Naseej strengths and weaknesses, as emerged during the evaluation activities. The analysis does not focus on the external factors influencing the project; however, it is worth mentioning two **threats** that were reported by several stakeholders involved in the evaluation activities as particularly critical:

- > Unstable political situation, conflicts, war, occupation.
- > Covid-19 and its consequences.

STRENGTHS (internal positive)

- > Strengthening on **extensive local context knowledge** thanks to the presence of country offices and regional MENA platform allowed Naseej to start from a well-rooted basis, to define actions on the basis of a deep knowledge of the contexts and to tackle needs applying a systemic approach.
- > The implementation of a **multi-agency approach** increased the effectiveness of the intervention and allowed to trigger results on different organizations / institutions responsible for the promotion of GBV women empowerment, always bearing in mind the centrality of women and their needs.
- > Reinforcement of the **local ecosystem** to support women GBV survivors. Close cooperation among the network organizations and institutions.
- > Creation of **in-country and inter-country network** of actors working on gender empowerment.
- > Promotion of the **exchange of practices** among different actors, WROs, countries and region.
- > Application of a **feminist approach** to the project implementation, and definition of the actions on the basis of a well-defined Theory of Change.
- > **Consolidation of practices and knowledges** of Naseej in numerous **outputs and deliverables** that represent a valuable legacy of the project. **Capitalization achieved** at each step and after each action.
- > **Replicability** and **scalability** of the interventions.
- > Application of **innovative methodologies**, possibility to test **diverse actions** led by WROs on the basis of the local contexts.
- > **Thematic and organizational capacity- strengthening** of the WROs and operators involved in the project activities.
- > Inclusion of small organizations operating in **remote and vulnerable areas**, thus **reaching beneficiaries otherwise difficult to target**

WEAKNESSES (internal negative)

- > **Short amount of time** to implement the local actions.
- > **Staff turn-over within Oxfam management unit** at the international and country level, which caused some delays and posed coordination difficulties.
- > **Territorial fragmentation** of the intervention, due to the lack of a common action as well as to travels restrictions among the three target countries (i.e., which limited exchange and cross-fertilisation opportunities): this in turn meant a high relevance and ownership.
- > **Exit of Birzeit university from partnership** required to select external consultants to carry out research and comparative studies, thus potentially affecting the quality of the research outputs.
- > Limited amount of **human and financial resources** on sub-granting scheme follow-up.
- > Delays in resources disbursements (due also to the country local conditions) delayed the realization of project activities.

6 LEARNINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Naseej aimed to **contribute to more gender-equitable societies in Iraq, Yemen, and the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT)** in which women and girls live free from violence across all spheres of life. As such, it bumped not only into **structural, cultural and contextual characteristics** and limitations, but also faced challenges due to the engagement of different **stakeholders** at different levels in project activities.

As a result, country partners derived numerous lessons from the activity implementation. We report hereafter the main **points for discussion to be taken into account for follow-up, scale-up or replicability of interventions**.

| 1 | SERVICE DELIVERY (STREAM 1) |
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| DESCRIPTION | <p>The implementation of actions aiming to improve the service delivery (stream 1) produced notable results, as discussed in the previous section of this report. In particular, it developed the referral system, contributed to create the conditions for women to access to support services, introduced new services (i.e., helpline), increased the psychological and legal support for women GBV survivors. However, the project activities, researches and data collected showed that there are numerous structural points still to be tackled in order to increase the accessibility and effectiveness of the services: as an example, in OPT WwD cannot access Shelters.</p> |
| RECOMMENDATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Naseej project provided a thorough need assessment: the lead applicant and country offices, together with the WROs can start from this information and ⁴²identified gaps in order to define the future actions to implement in the countries aiming to improve the support services to prevent and contrast SGBV. |
| LESSONS LEARNED AND POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTIONS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan activities to fill the needs and gaps emerged as priorities: for example, mobile services to reach the most remote and rural areas of the countries, advocacy to fill the normative gaps (example: shelters for WwD in OPT), add a focus on economic empowerment to support women in exiting violence. |
| 2 | COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT (STREAM 2) |
| DESCRIPTION | <p>Engaging community and creating awareness is fundamental to change the social norms, reduce the prevalence of SGBV, making VAWG not acceptable and thus creating the conditions for achieving more gender-equitable societies. In order to have effective actions, it is fundamental to engage men and boys, tribal, religious and community, police officers, etc.: Naseej was really effective in reaching large number of populations through community awareness activities. However, gender transformation is a process requiring time and effort, therefore it is fundamental to continue working on the issue.</p> |
| RECOMMENDATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The percentage of women reporting in the Endline survey to have been subjected to any forms of violence remains very high and alarming, thus suggesting that it is necessary to continue working on gender transformation in a multi-agency and multi-actor perspective, as initiated by Naseej, by involving and gaining the cooperation of both formal and community-religious leaders. |
| LESSONS LEARNED AND POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTIONS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carry out long-term gender transformative activities to change the social norms and the perception of GBV that contrasted with the limited time available for sub-grantees actions (actions lasting maximum 18 months). - Work in a deeper way on positive masculinity to contrast SGBV. - Find indirect and innovative ways to tackle sexual violence: in the three countries it is not possible to openly speak of sexuality. - Challenge the common acceptance of violence at the community level due to the ongoing conflicts in Yemen and Iraq and the occupation in OPT: indeed, in OPT beneficiaries reported the difficulty to tackle gender-based-violence without mentioning the violence of the occupation. |

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| 3 | POLICY CHANGE (STREAM 3) |
| DESCRIPTION | The three countries are characterized by political complexities: the unstable political situation or lack of governments affected the lobbying and advocacy actions. This holds true especially in OPT, where the lack of a Parliament impacted the possibility to change the national laws. |
| RECOMMENDATION | - Lobbying and advocacy actions need time and are correlated to the political orientations of the parties in the government: the lead applicant, country offices and WROs could continue to work to influence and change the policies by disseminating the outputs and materials produced within Naseej project (i.e., laws amendments in Iraq), by gaining the EU delegations at the country level cooperation and support and by finding the entry points allowing to bring changes. |
| LESSONS LEARNED AND POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTIONS | - In the absence of a stable government, it is difficult to carry out effective lobbying activities: therefore, focusing on a few small and precise points to modify as “entry points” could lead to more durable results. - Promote a greater involvement of the EU delegations at the country level might lead to more structural results: indeed, changing norms, attitudes and consequently the legal frameworks are consequence of multifactorial effort. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | MULTI-COUNTRY EXCHANGE OF PRACTICE |
| DESCRIPTION | <p>Naseej is a multi-country project connecting three MENA countries with many common points, therefore there was a high opportunity to exchange practices, methodologies, tools and approaches among Oxfam country offices and WROs.</p> <p>Examples of moments devoted to share practice and creating learnings are: comparative studies, learning activities (i.e., o sub-granting), two in-person regional events [Erbil – Iraq and Amman – Jordan], online meetings, creation of a Facebook and WhatsApp group gathering all the WROs. WROs reported that the level of exchange and cross-fertilization among them happened but to a limited extent. Even though during these events the organizations absorbed ideas and practices from other countries and shared challenges and measures to overcome them, WROs reported they would have appreciated the possibility to have more exchanges, to be part of an animated platform and to move “a step forward” together. Indeed, during the cross-country networking events, having all WROs sitting together proved to be a breeding ground for ideas, with the creation of connections and positive dynamics among organizations.</p> <p>However, objective and contextual challenges limited the possibility to organise more in-person meetings during Naseej implementation: among them, (i) the Covid-19 pandemic and limitations to movements for 2 project years, (ii) the country situations and conflicts limiting people movements within country and among countries (consequently one of the meetings was held in Jordan so to allow all organizations to travel to).</p> |
| RECOMMENDATION | - In the project design and implementation, the lead applicant could foresee a structured mechanism to realise cross-country networking and to foster the exchange of practices, information, practices, learnings and methodologies. |
| LESSONS LEARNED AND POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTIONS | - Each WRO had the opportunity to realise actions best fitting their context and background in an independent way, thus determining a high level of relevance and ownership on the activities. Plan a common cross-country activity to be realised by all WROs so to encourage them to co-design and therefore creating common knowledge and mutual learning and increasing their feeling to be part of a unique project (i.e., film, campaign, etc.). - Foresee the animation of the cross-country network so to increase its effectiveness. - Organise exchange meetings also in the initial phases of the project (and not only at the end of activities), so to allow to share practices also during the implementation phase. |

| 5 | SUBGRANTING MECHANISM |
|---|---|
| DESCRIPTION | <p>The design of sub-granting scheme was realised by capitalising Oxfam Italy experience gained over the years in previous projects: as a result, complete procedures and toolkits were developed and made accessible and comprehensible by translating everything into Arabic. Procedures and requirements for application were simplified as much as possible so to allow the application of small organizations. Therefore, the design of the sub-granting mechanism allowed to include small organizations operating in remote and vulnerable areas, thus reaching beneficiaries otherwise difficult to target.</p> <p>This is in line with Oxfam strategy to create networking and alliances with local organizations so to promote horizontality in the exchanges. However, even though simplified, the procedures were perceived as onerous by both the country offices and the WROs applying: indeed, to guarantee the compliance with EU requirements, thorough and comprehensive assessments were necessary. This resulted in putting more effort and time in the preparation phase, leaving less time for the activities implementation.</p> <p>In addition, the re-granting mechanism is a time-consuming procedure for country-offices, thus requiring devoted human resources to follow up on the different phases of manuals co-design, call launch process, verifying the eligibility of organisations, reviewing the applications, work planning, coordinating with the selection committees, training the evaluation committees, formalising the contracts with the awarded sub-grantees and following up with them, etc.</p> |
| RECOMMENDATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The EU and lead applicant could agree on easing the re-granting requirements so to lower the burden on the small and genuine organizations that otherwise could have difficulties in the application process. - The lead applicant might include specific human resources in the country offices to follow up on all the phases of the re-granting process. |
| LESSONS LEARNED AND POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTIONS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define criteria allowing to simplify the application process so to allow less structured local organizations (but genuinely feminist), to award grants. - Accurately plan for and include the human resources needed to follow up on all the phases of sub-granting mechanism at the country level. - Account for possible delays in the resource disbursement that might affect the timeliness of WROs activities, especially in countries with ongoing conflicts. |

| 6 | NETWORK OF AWARDED WROs |
|---|---|
| DESCRIPTION | <p>The awarded WROs and CBOs include small organizations that would have not had the chance to access EU fundings otherwise, to connect these small WROs and CBOs to Oxfam, to reach remote and rural areas not accessible otherwise to Oxfam thus reaching the most vulnerable beneficiaries, to create new in-country and inter-countries networks and connections.</p> <p>Numerous learnings arose from this collaboration, several practices and methodologies were piloted at the local level, numerous women and girls were trained and activated at the ground level and many outcomes were triggered (see Effectiveness and Impact).</p> <p>The coaching activity among Oxfam country office and WROs proved to be particularly effective in strengthening organizational capacities, however, in some cases the selected WROs lacked a strong feminist approach or the gender focus.</p> |
| RECOMMENDATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lead applicant and country offices might be animating the network with WROs so to guarantee that it can continue producing valuable results at the local level. - The lead applicant and country offices can capitalise on the WROs ground experience and organize and collect all the actions, outputs, materials and deliverables produced throughout the project implementation. |
| LESSONS LEARNED AND POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTIONS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include financial and human resources to allow the country offices to realise a close follow up on selected WROs and for visiting WROs located in different and remote areas of the countries - Realise initial thematic trainings (on SGBV, gender empowerment, etc.) to strengthen the capacities of WROs less focused on the SGBV topics. Foresee continuous trainings (with offline sessions) to allow to overcome the challenges related to the personnel turn-over. |

| 7 | RESEARCHES, DATABASE, COMPARATIVE STUDIES AND OUTPUTS |
|---|--|
| DESCRIPTION | <p>Naseej produced an important number of country and comparative studies on SGBV in conflict areas, research outputs and materials in the three countries.</p> <p>In the Endline survey administered to a sample of respondents participating in Naseej, each country administered a similar questionnaire, however with differences in the question formulation and positioning in the sections. Consequently, not all data are comparable nor aggregable.</p> |
| RECOMMENDATION | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lead applicant, country offices and WROs can continue to use the knowledge produced, realising lobbying activities on the basis of the evidence collected and applying for funding opportunities by using solid evidence. |
| LESSONS LEARNED AND POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTIONS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the comparability of the data collected among countries by administering the same research tools (though taking into account country specificities). - Guarantee human and financial resources for data collection. |

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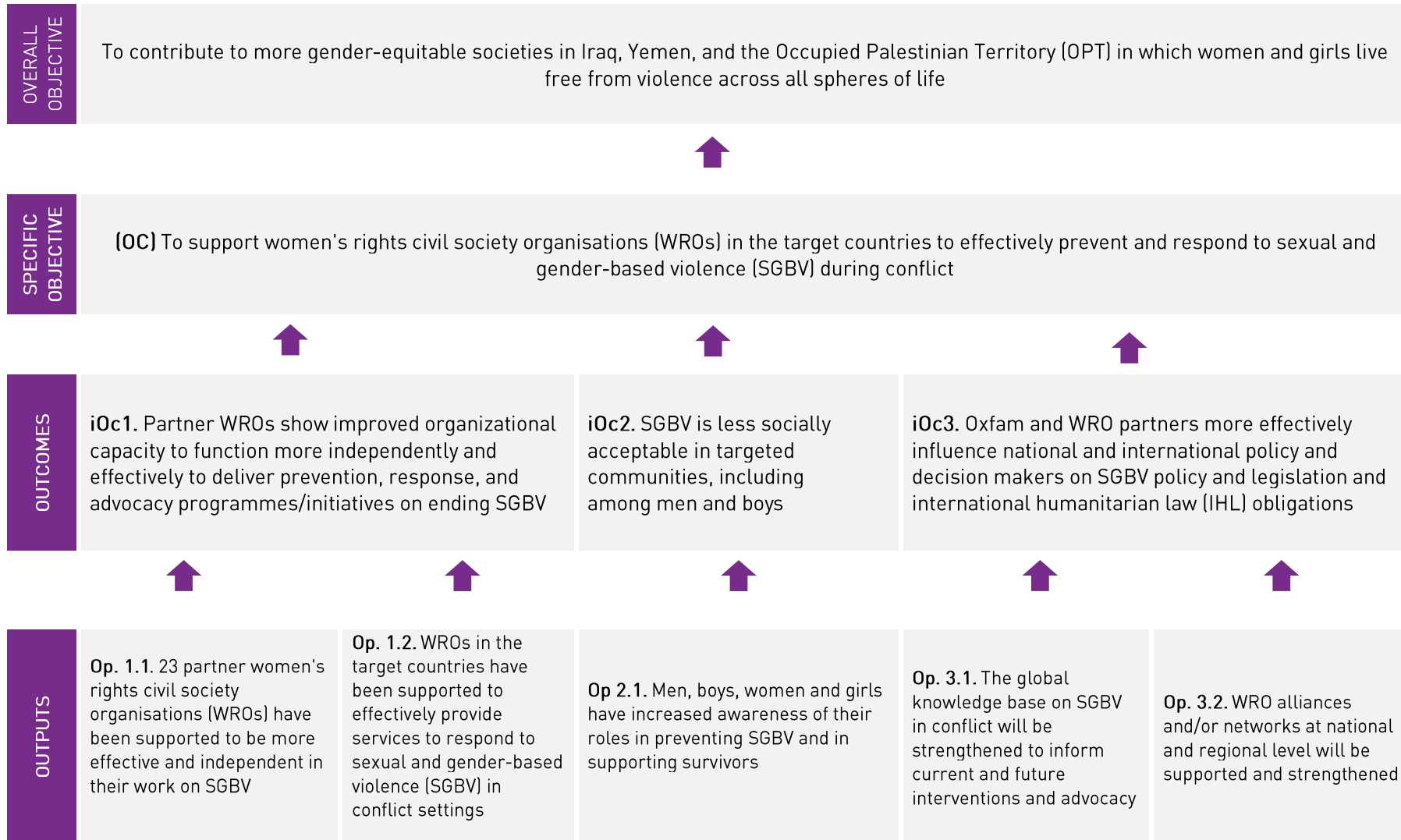
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ANNEX 1 – NASEEJ RESULTS’ CHAIN



Activity 1.1.1 Establish grant scheme for WRO/CSOs
Stream 1) Strengthening support and referral services and reporting systems for women and girl SGBV survivors (linked to Output 1.2); **Stream 2)** Transforming the social norms that perpetuate SGBV (linked to output 2.1); and **Stream 3)** Strengthening development and implementation of national SGBV legislation (linked to outputs 3.1 & 3.2

Activity 1.1.2 Conduct organizational and technical capacity assessments for selected grantees

Activity 1.1.3 Hold inception workshop for grantees

Activity 1.1.4 Deliver comprehensive capacity building packages for grantees

Activity 1.1.5 Conduct ongoing monitoring exercises for sub-granting activities and share knowledge to create synergies and foster cross-learning

Activity 1.2.1 Map and analyse existing SGBV support service providers and referral systems

Activity 1.2.2 Improve women and girls' knowledge of SGBV support services (health, legal, psychosocial) and reporting mechanisms (stream 1)

Activity 1.2.3 Create or strengthen safe spaces where women and girls can discuss SGBV and seek peer support (stream 1)

Activity 1.2.4 Establish or improve referral systems for SGBV support services (stream 1)

Activity 1.2.5 Provide appropriate health, legal, and psychosocial support services to SGBV survivors (stream 1)

Activity 2.1.1 Work with communities to challenge gender and social norms that perpetuate SGBV, including by working with men and boys to address harmful notions of masculinity (stream 2)

Activity 2.1.2 Work with women and girls as agents of change within their communities (stream 2)

Activity 2.1.3 Engage social leaders, influencers and role models in local and national dialogue and advocacy on ending SGBV (stream 2)

Activity 3.1.1 Produce multi-country research report on SGBV in conflict with a focus on the most vulnerable women and girls

Activity 3.1.2 Conduct baseline study/formative research to understand community perceptions of SGBV and women and girls' barriers to reporting SGBV and to accessing support services

Activity 3.1.3 Collect testimonies to document and advocate against violations of women's rights under International Humanitarian Law (IHL)

Activity 3.1.4. Develop and disseminate knowledge and learning products

Activity 3.2.1 Organise regional meetings, learning events and best-practice exchanges between WROs working on SGBV in MENA

Activity 3.2.2 Support advocacy for strengthening and reform of national-level legislation

ANNEX 2 – EVALUATION MATRIX

| DIMENSION OF ANALYSIS | | EVALUATION QUESTIONS | KII * | | FGD | | Case studies | Desk analysis | Endline data analysis |
|---|--|--|------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Management level | Country-level management | Staff | Subgrantees | | | |
| RELEVANCE | Relevance to the contexts | Was the project design appropriate to the specific contexts of each location (OPT, Yemen and IRAQ)? | | | | | | | |
| | | To what extent are the objectives of the project still valid? Has anything changed to affect its relevance? | | | | | | | |
| | Relevance to beneficiaries' and partner institution's needs, priorities and policies | To what extent does Naseej address beneficiaries' and partners' needs and priorities? | | | | | | | |
| | | To what extent are the objectives of the project corresponding to the targeted population's expectations, and to women's need in particular? | | | | | | | |
| | | Is there any important intervention that was missed? | | | | | | | |
| | Adaptability to the change in context and circumstances | To what extent the project was adapted to the evolving context and changes (political, socioeconomic, COVID 19 situation in three countries)? | | | | | | | |
| | Inclusiveness and intersectionality | To what extent has the project taken into account intersectionality (e.g., needs and priorities of Women with disability, ethnicity, age, etc.)? | | | | | | | |
| | | How about the differences rural – urban? | | | | | | | |
| To what extent do gender power dynamics influence the relevance of actions in the three contexts? | | | | | | | | | |
| COHERENCE | Alignment with national and international polities and treaties | To what extent is the intervention consistent with national initiatives and legislation promoting gender equality and human rights? | | | | | | | |
| | | How consistent is the project with the relevant international norms and standards, | | | | | | | |

| DIMENSION OF ANALYSIS | EVALUATION QUESTIONS | KII * | | FGD | | Case studies | Desk analysis | Endline data analysis |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | | Management level | Country-level management | Staff | Subgrantees | | | |
| | international initiatives and legislation promoting gender equality and human rights? | | | | | | | |
| External coherence | Is the intervention consistent with other initiatives realised by other organizations and/or institutions in the countries? | | | | | | | |
| | Which are the synergies and interlinkages between the project and other interventions carried out by other institutions? | | | | | | | |
| | To what extent other interventions support or undermine the project, and vice versa? Is this project coherent regarding the local context in each country? | | | | | | | |
| Partnership coherence | To what extent does the Naseej project is aligned with the WROs', CSOs' and partners' visions and missions? | | | | | | | |
| Internal programme coherence | How far we are realising Naseej's Theory of Change, and is it still reflecting the realities we see as diverse WROs? | | | | | | | |
| | Does the Theory of Change reflect the priorities of diverse women that we are working with? | | | | | | | |
| Inclusiveness and intersectionality | To what extent were different approaches adopted to reach different beneficiaries: i.e., how inclusive was the design of the intervention? | | | | | | | |
| EFFECTIVENESS | To what extent were outputs and outcomes indicators achieved? (OTC 1-2-3) | | | | | | | |
| | To what extent were the objectives (OC) of the project achieved? | | | | | | | |
| | What were the major factors influencing the achievement (or non-achievement) of objectives (these include external, internal constraints and challenges)? | | | | | | | |

| DIMENSION OF ANALYSIS | | EVALUATION QUESTIONS | KII * | | FGD | | Case studies | Desk analysis | Endline data analysis |
|---|---|--|------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Management level | Country-level management | Staff | Subgrantees | | | |
| Outputs and outcomes | Describe the management processes adopted by project partners and their appropriateness in supporting delivery. | | | | | | | | |
| | What were the management/operational challenges met by subgrantees during the project implementation? | | | | | | | | |
| | How effective were the strategies and tools used in the implementation of the project? | | | | | | | | |
| | What are the main non-planned achievements within the project? | | | | | | | | |
| Inclusiveness and intersectionality (differential results among groups) | To what extent does the intervention generate differential outcomes for different groups? What are the main reasons behind? | | | | | | | | |
| | To what extent do the results achieved promote gender equality and women empowerment at country level? | | | | | | | | |
| IMPACT | Long-term, intended and unintended, positive and negative changes | Which are the main long-term, intended and unintended, positive and negative changes brought about the intervention? | | | | | | | |
| | | Why are changes happening (including unintended consequences, both positive and negative) and what are the main bottlenecks? | | | | | | | |
| | | How and why did the changes happen? | | | | | | | |
| | Qualitative contribution of the intervention | What real difference have the project made for the target groups? (Naseej contribution) What role did the project play in bringing about these changes? | | | | | | | |
| | | Which other factors contribute to the changes? | | | | | | | |
| | | What would have happened in the absence of the intervention? (qual attribution of change) | | | | | | | |
| | Structural and transformative changes | How Naseej approach is challenging power dynamics, structural inequities and patriarchal systems in the three countries? | | | | | | | |
| | | To what extent does the intervention contribute to impact social norms so as to trigger transformative changes? | | | | | | | |

| DIMENSION OF ANALYSIS | | EVALUATION QUESTIONS | KII * | | FGD | | Case studies | Desk analysis | Endline data analysis |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------|-------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Management level | Country-level management | Staff | Subgrantees | | | |
| EFFICIENCY | Composition of the partnership | How is the collaboration and sharing power as a multi-country partnership? | | | | | | | |
| | | What strategic and implementation opportunities and challenges have been faced by the partnership, and what recommendations on the strategic direction to be taken from this? | | | | | | | |
| | | Which is the level of development of (i) inter-country network and (ii) intra-country local network? | | | | | | | |
| | Cost-effectiveness use of resources | Were human and financial resources allocated in an efficient way? | | | | | | | |
| | | Did the intervention method achieve the expected results within the allocated financial, logistical, human and technical resources? | | | | | | | |
| | | Were activities cost-efficient? Could a different approach have produced better results? | | | | | | | |
| | Governance and coordination | What was the level of relationships, coordination and communication between subgrantees, subgrantees with target groups, project actors and key stakeholders? | | | | | | | |
| | Efficiency in the use of resources and intersectionality | To what extent has gender equality been operationalised in project management, decision making, allocation of human resources within the staff? | | | | | | | |
| | | To what extent is the intervention able to respond to the inequalities and power dynamics of the context, considering that it is often more expensive to reach the most vulnerable beneficiaries? | | | | | | | |
| | SUSTAINABILITY | Economic, institutional, technical and social measures | Which are the main economic, institutional, technical and social measures undertaken to foster the intervention sustainability? | | | | | | |

| DIMENSION OF ANALYSIS | EVALUATION QUESTIONS | KII * | | FGD | | Case studies | Desk analysis | Endline data analysis |
|--|--|------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | | Management level | Country-level management | Staff | Subgrantees | | | |
| Durability of results | To what extent are the benefits of the projects likely to be sustained after the completion of this project? | | | | | | | |
| | What is the likelihood of continuation and sustainability of project outcomes and benefits after completion of the project? | | | | | | | |
| | How effective were the exit strategies, and approaches to phase out assistance provided by the project including contributing factors and constraints? | | | | | | | |
| | Describe key factors that will require attention in order to improve prospects of sustainability of Project outcomes and the potential for replication of the approach. | | | | | | | |
| Durability of results and intersectionality | To what extent has the intervention contributed to build an inclusive and equitable environment by addressing systemic issues causing gender inequalities? To what extent will the benefits of the intervention last for the different target groups? | | | | | | | |
| CAPITALIZATION, LESSONS LEARNED, RECOMMENDATIONS | Lessons learned | | | | | | | |
| | What are the lessons learned in the three countries? | | | | | | | |
| | What are the learnings about Capacity Strengthening of WROs and CSOs to deliver prevention, response and advocacy on ending SGBV (OUTCOME 1), Awareness on SGBV with men and women, boys and girls (OUTCOME 2), Lobbying and advocacy to influence national and international policy and decision-makers on SGBV and legislation and international humanitarian law (IHL) obligations (OUTCOME 3)? | | | | | | | |
| | How WROs are contributing to prevent and contrast SGBV, to structural changes and social norms redefinition? | | | | | | | |

| DIMENSION OF ANALYSIS | | EVALUATION QUESTIONS | KII * | | FGD | | Case studies | Desk analysis | Endline data analysis |
|-----------------------|--|--|------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Management level | Country-level management | Staff | Subgrantees | | | |
| | Capitalizations and Recommendations | What challenges have been faced so far during implementation, how have they affected the interventions? | | | | | | | |
| | | Describe the main lessons that have emerged; what are the recommendations for similar future interventions based on the evaluation findings? | | | | | | | |
| | | How were the challenges addressed in the past and are there any recommendable mitigation measures for adoption? | | | | | | | |
| SWOT ANALYSIS | Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats | Which are the main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the intervention? | | | | | | | |
| | | What opportunities are there for a strong collective voice of Naseej both within each country and regionally? | | | | | | | |

ANNEX 3 – EVALUATION TOOLS

| TOOLS | IRAQ | YEMEN | OPT | MANAGEMENT / OTHERS |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS with project partners, management units, institutional stakeholders <i>Conducted online via web-platform in ENG or Arabic in Yemen and Iraq, in person in OPT.</i> | 1 KII OXFAM in Iraq | 1 KII OXFAM in Yemen | 1 KII OXFAM in OPT (Project Manager) | 1 KII OXFAM Italy: Regional project coordinator |
| | 1 KII OXFAM in Iraq MEAL | 1 KII Sanaa' University (co-applicant) | 1 KII OXFAM in OPT (MEAL) | 1 KII OXFAM Italy: sub-granting specialist |
| | 1 KII Local Partner (WTDC) | 1 KII religious leader | 1 KII Local Partner (REFORM) | 1 KII OXFAM GB (technical advisor) |
| | 1 KII Local Partner (BROB) | 1 KII Local Partner | 1 KII European Delegation | 1 Regional research team leader |
| | 1 KII Gender Justice Program Manager | // | 1 KII Oxfam Gender Justice Manager | 1 KII European Union (DG INPTA) |
| | // | // | 3 KII Stakeholders OPT (CBOs): - Benet Al Reef - Sier Youth Forum - Zeina Women's Centre | // |
| FGD with COUNTRY LEVEL PROJECT STAFF <i>Conducted online via web-platform in Arabic in Yemen and Iraq, in person in OPT.</i> | 1 FGD with project staff and local partners of Anbar Gov. | 1 FGD with project staff | 1 FGD with Oxfam Naseej project staff | // |
| | 1 FGD with project staff and local partners of Ala Gov. | // | // | // |
| FGD with SUBGRANTEES <i>Conducted online via web-platform in Arabic in Yemen and Iraq, in person in OPT.</i> | 1 FGD with local partners/sub-grantees of Anbar Gov. | 1 FGD with 3 local partners/sub-grantees | 1 FGD with 6 local partners/sub-grantees in West Bank | // |
| | 1 FGD with local partners/sub-grantees of Diyala Gov. | // | 1 FGD with 2 local partners/sub-grantees in Gaza (online) | // |
| 9 CASE STUDIES (3 per countries) <i>Conducted online via web-platform in ENG or Arabic and/or by the local staff properly trained by the evaluator in case of impossibility to realize online activities. Activities will be online in Yemen and Iraq, in person in OPT.</i> | Awareness: 1 KII to final beneficiary/sub-grantee | Awareness: 1 KII to YSO (religious leader) | Awareness: 1 KII with sub-grantee Gaza | // |
| | Sub-granting: 1 KII to sub-grantee | Sub-granting: 1 KII to sub-grantee YWU | Sub-granting: 1 KII on disability and helpline | // |
| | Lobbying and advocacy: 1 KII to WTDC and BROB | Lobbying and advocacy: 1 KII | Lobbying and advocacy: 1 KII to WCLAC | // |
| Desk analysis and secondary data analysis | Naseej Project - Approved Proposal (including Contract with EU, LogFrame, Budget, No Cost Extension approved, etc.), Updated Log frame (as per last Interim Report), Governance and PM Structure, Interim reports, Baseline Reports, Mid-Term Review Report, Sub-granting Schemes (Grant Manuals, Selection Reports, etc.), List of sub-grantees and their proposals, End-line data, Researches Reports, Learning Exercise, Sub-granting, Quarterly reports Country Teams, Publications and policy briefings sub-grantees, Communication products, MEAL Database | | | |

ANNEX 4 – ENDLINE SAMPLE COMPOSITION

| COUNTRY | SAMPLING APPROACH | SAMPLE SIZE | LOCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------------|---|-----|-----|---|-----------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|----------------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|---------|----|-----|-----------------|---|----|--------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|----|----|-------------|----|----|--------|----|----|--------|-----|-----|----------|----|----|--------------------|------------|-------------|----------|----|----|--------|----|----|-------|----|----|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| IRAQ | Sampling approach: Simple random sample on the beneficiaries' lists shared by the local partners | N=774 | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>ID</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Muqdadaya</td> <td>236</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fallujah</td> <td>195</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Al_Kaeem</td> <td>139</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ramadi</td> <td>128</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heet</td> <td>72</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>4</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grand Total</td> <td>774</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | ID | % | Muqdadaya | 236 | 30% | Fallujah | 195 | 25% | Al_Kaeem | 139 | 18% | Ramadi | 128 | 17% | Heet | 72 | 9% | Other | 4 | 1% | Grand Total | 774 | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | ID | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Muqdadaya | 236 | 30% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Fallujah | 195 | 25% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Al_Kaeem | 139 | 18% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Ramadi | 128 | 17% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Heet | 72 | 9% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Other | 4 | 1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total | 774 | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YEMEN | Sampling approach: Random cluster sampling approach using household survey questionnaire | N=143 | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>n</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Alhutah</td> <td>10</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alma'afir</td> <td>43</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Almansoura</td> <td>3</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Almula'a</td> <td>3</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alribat</td> <td>1</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alshaikh Othman</td> <td>3</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Al-Shamayatain</td> <td>60</td> <td>42%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dar Saad</td> <td>1</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khor Makser</td> <td>1</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seera</td> <td>5</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tawahi</td> <td>3</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuban</td> <td>10</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grand Total</td> <td>143</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | n | % | Alhutah | 10 | 7% | Alma'afir | 43 | 30% | Almansoura | 3 | 2% | Almula'a | 3 | 2% | Alribat | 1 | 1% | Alshaikh Othman | 3 | 2% | Al-Shamayatain | 60 | 42% | Dar Saad | 1 | 1% | Khor Makser | 1 | 1% | Seera | 5 | 3% | Tawahi | 3 | 2% | Tuban | 10 | 7% | Grand Total | 143 | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | n | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Alhutah | 10 | 7% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Alma'afir | 43 | 30% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Almansoura | 3 | 2% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Almula'a | 3 | 2% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Alribat | 1 | 1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Alshaikh Othman | 3 | 2% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Al-Shamayatain | 60 | 42% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Dar Saad | 1 | 1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Khor Makser | 1 | 1% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Seera | 5 | 3% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Tawahi | 3 | 2% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Tuban | 10 | 7% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total | 143 | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OPT | Simple random sample on the beneficiaries' lists shared by the local partners | N=632 | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>n</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bethlehem</td> <td>127</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deiralbalah</td> <td>16</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East Jerusalem</td> <td>20</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gaza</td> <td>29</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hebron</td> <td>72</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jenin</td> <td>1</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jericho</td> <td>16</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jerusalem</td> <td>10</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khan Yunis</td> <td>27</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nablus</td> <td>57</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NG</td> <td>137</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Qalqilya</td> <td>25</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rafah</td> <td>41</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ramallah</td> <td>30</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salfit</td> <td>14</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tubas</td> <td>10</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grand Total</td> <td>632</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | n | % | Bethlehem | 127 | 20% | Deiralbalah | 16 | 3% | East Jerusalem | 20 | 3% | Gaza | 29 | 5% | Hebron | 72 | 11% | Jenin | 1 | 0% | Jericho | 16 | 3% | Jerusalem | 10 | 2% | Khan Yunis | 27 | 4% | Nablus | 57 | 9% | NG | 137 | 22% | Qalqilya | 25 | 4% | Rafah | 41 | 6% | Ramallah | 30 | 5% | Salfit | 14 | 2% | Tubas | 10 | 2% | Grand Total | 632 | 100% |
| | | | | n | % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Bethlehem | 127 | 20% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Deiralbalah | 16 | 3% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | East Jerusalem | 20 | 3% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Gaza | 29 | 5% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Hebron | 72 | 11% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Jenin | 1 | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Jericho | 16 | 3% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Jerusalem | 10 | 2% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Khan Yunis | 27 | 4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Nablus | 57 | 9% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | NG | 137 | 22% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Qalqilya | 25 | 4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Rafah | 41 | 6% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Ramallah | 30 | 5% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salfit | 14 | 2% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tubas | 10 | 2% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total | 632 | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ANNEX 5 – OPT FIELD VISIT AGENDA

| DAY | LOCATION | TIME | ACTIVITY N. AND DESCRIPTION |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Mon 15.05 | Ramallah | 9.30 AM- 11.00 AM | 1 KII to Naseej project Oxfam staff Project Manager Areen |
| | | 11.00 AM - 1.00 PM | 1 KII to Naseej project Oxfam staff MEAL Majdi |
| | | 2.00 PM – 3.00 PM | 1 KII to REFORM |
| Tue 16.05 | Ramallah | 9.30 AM – 11.00 PM | 1 FGD with Oxfam Naseej staff |
| | | 11.00 AM – 1.00 PM | 1 FGD with 6 sub-grantees West Bank (Oxfam office) |
| Wed 17.05 | Hebron | 12.00 – 1.00 PM | 1 KII Benet Al Reef |
| | | 2.00 PM – 3.00 PM | 1 KII Sier youth forum |
| Thu 18.05 | Bethlehem | 2.30 PM – 4.00 AM | 1 Case study on SGBV and disability - QADER |
| | ONLINE | 3.00 PM – 4.00 PM | 1 KII to European Delegation |
| Sat 20.05 | ONLINE | 9.30 AM – 11.30 AM | 1 FGD with 2 sub-grantees Gaza |
| | | 12.00 AM – 1.00 PM | 1 KII Zeina Women’s Center |
| | | 2.00 PM– 2.45 PM | 1 Case study on awareness with sub-grantee Gaza |

ANNEX 6 – NASEEJ LOGFRAME

| | Results chain | Indicators | Baseline (incl. reference year) | Endline Value | Final Overall Value | Targets (2022) | Sources and means of verification |
|---------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|---|
| Overall objective: Impact | To contribute to more gender-equitable societies in Iraq, Yemen, and the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) in which women and girls live free from violence across all spheres of life | Reduced prevalence of girls and women who have experienced physical or sexual violence in the last 12 months | 34% | 31% | 3% | 10% decrease | SGVB Research report; UN/specialized institutional reports; Partners databases and reports; Baseline and End line reports |
| | | % of women and girls who report improved safety and security from SGBV | 37% | 73% | 73% | 70% | Partners databases and reports; Baseline and End line reports |
| Specific objective(s): | Oc. To support women's rights civil society organisations (WROs) in the target countries to effectively prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) during conflict | % improvement in women and girls perception on WROs' capacity to address SGBV | 53% | 82% | 54% | 30% increase | Baseline; End line; Final Evaluation; Focus Group Discussions (FGDs); Media reports |
| | | Increase in the level of satisfaction on quality of SGBV services of WROs among women and girls SGBV survivors | 82% | 89% | 8% | 30% | Partner reports and services satisfaction questionnaires; Baseline; Endline |
| | | Increase in the level of satisfaction on accessibility of SGBV services of WROs among women and girls SGBV survivors | 75% | 89% | 19% | 30% | Partner reports and services satisfaction questionnaires; Baseline; Endline |
| | iOc1. Partner WROs show improved organizational capacity to function more independently and effectively | % of targeted WROs who display improved thematic and organisational capacities to deliver effective SGBV services | (0) 2018 | 100% | 100% | 80% | Pre-post tests; Organizational assessment/evaluation; Key Informant |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|------|-------------|-----|---|
| to deliver prevention, response, and advocacy programmes/initiatives on ending SGBV | | | | | | Interviews (KIIs); Final Evaluation |
| | % of targeted WROs who report improved capacity to provide appropriate and timely SGBV services | (0) 2018 | 100% | 100% | 80% | Pre-post tests; Organizational assessment/evaluation; Key Informant Interviews (KIIs); Final Evaluation |
| | % of targeted WROs who report suitability of capacity building activities provided by the project | (0) 2018 | 100% | 100% | 80% | Pre-post tests; Organizational assessment/evaluation; Key Informant Interviews (KIIs); Final Evaluation |
| i0c2. SGBV is less socially acceptable in targeted communities, including among men and boys | % of targeted community members who support the existence and work of SGBV services (disaggregated by sex and age) | 72% | 83% | 83% | 80% | Baseline; Final Evaluation; FGDs; Key Informant; Interviews (KIIs) |
| | Increase in the number of people among the targeted population who believe that VAWG cannot be justified (disaggregated by sex and age) | 25% | 54% | 29% | 30% | Baseline; Final Evaluation; FGDs; Key Informant; Interviews (KIIs) |
| i0c3. Oxfam and WRO partners more effectively influence national and international policy and decision makers on SGBV policy and legislation and international humanitarian law (IHL) obligations | Number of references to and mentions of knowledge products generated by the programme in regional/national policy documents, response plans and strategies | (0) 2018 | 0 | 0 | 3 | Regional/national reports; Social media |
| | % of targeted WROs who display enhances skills in influencing decision/policy-makers on SGBV | (0) 2018 | 100% | 100% | 70% | Organizational assessment/evaluation; Final Evaluation; KIIs; Minutes of meetings; National reports |

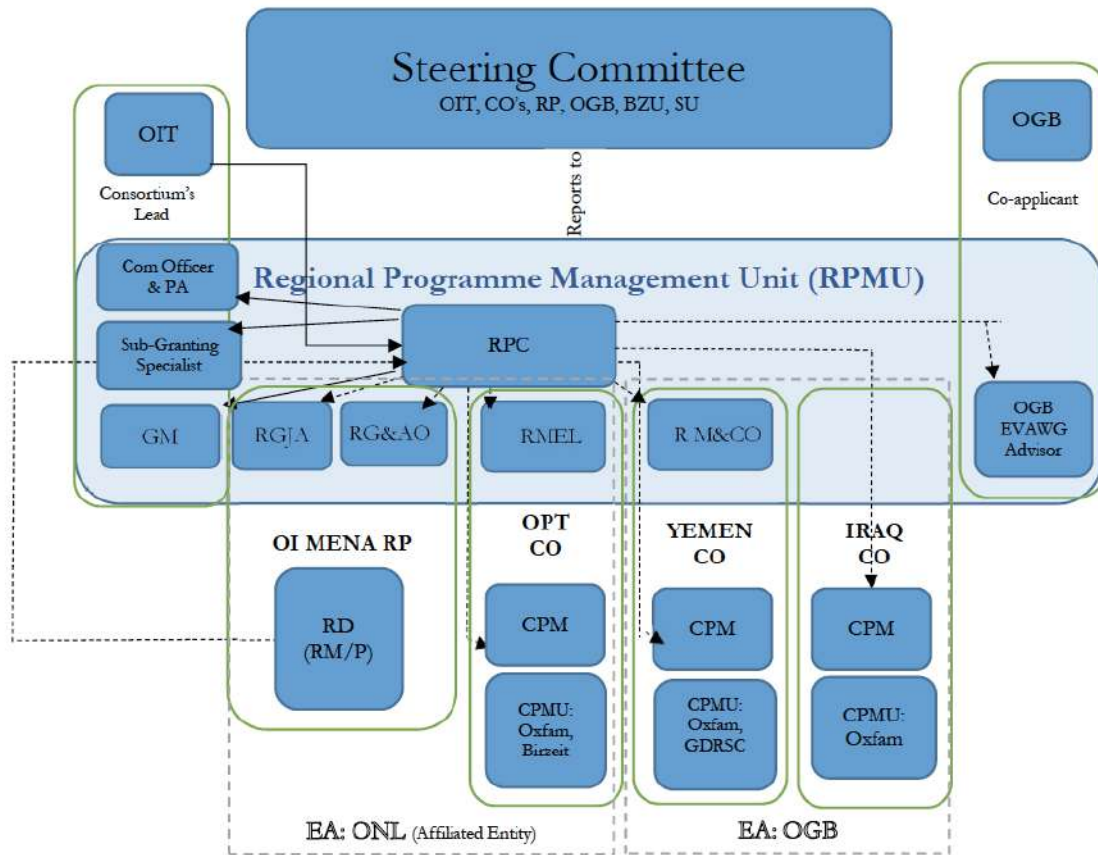
| | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|----------|------|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Outputs | Op. 1.1. 23 partner women's rights civil society organisations (WROs) have been supported to be more effective and independent in their work on SGBV | # of WROs that received organizational capacity building on gaps determined during organizational assessment | (0) 2018 | 20 | 20 (Yemen 3, Iraq 9, OPT 8) | 23 (Yemen 4, Iraq 9, OPT 10) | WRO capacity assessments form, Capacity building progress reports |
| | | # of regional exchanges held to share experiences, learnings, resources and approaches on preventing and responding to SGBV | (0) 2018 | 2 | 3 (regional events) | 4 | Regional exchange reports; Attendance lists; Minutes of meetings records; Pictures |
| | Op. 1.2. WROs in the target countries have been supported to effectively provide services to respond to sexual and genderbased violence (SGBV) in conflict settings | # of national SGBV referral systems improved or created | (0) 2018 | 5 | 5 (Yemen 1, Iraq 2, OPT 2) | 4 (Yemen 1, Iraq 1, OPT 2) | Referral lists of service providers; Referral SOPs; Minutes of meeting |
| | | # of national SGBV reporting mechanisms improved or created | (0) 2018 | 5 | 5 (Yemen 1, Iraq 2, OPT 2) | 5 (Yemen 1, Iraq 1, OPT 3) | Reporting SOPs; Minutes of meeting |
| | | % of targeted women and girls who are survivors of SGBV receiving or referred to appropriate services | (0) 2018 | 89% | 89% | 80% | Beneficiary lists; Referral reports; End line report |
| | Op 2.1. (related to iOc 2): Men, boys, women and girls will have increased awareness of their roles in preventing SGBV and in supporting survivors | # of men and boys engaged in conversation and awareness raising sessions on SGBV, negative community perceptions and masculinities | (0) 2018 | 8233 | 8233 (Yemen 3588, Iraq 2783, OPT 1862) | 1,800 (Yemen 400, Iraq 800, OPT 600) | attendance lists; Signed agreements to help prevent SGBV; Quarterly progress reports; Pre and post awareness sessions questionnaires |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------|-------|---|---|--|
| | # of women and girls reached by awareness raising activities to increase support for survivors of SGBV | (0) 2018 | 24128 | Offline: 24128 (Yemen 6200, Iraq 14475, OPT 3453 online: 870,000 | 43,000 (Yemen 6.000, Iraq 20.000, OPT 17.000) | attendance lists; Signed agreements to help prevent SGBV; Quarterly progress reports; Pre and post awareness sessions questionnaires |
| | # of identified social and political influencers in communities engaged in local and national dialogues and advocacy on preventing SGBV | (0) 2018 | 324 | 324 (Yemen 22, Iraq 163, OPT 139) | 45 women and men (OPT 20 women and 20 men, Iraq 20 women and 20 men, Yemen 5 women and 5 men) | Supporter lists; Media reports; Quarterly progress reports |
| Op. 3.1. The global knowledge base on SGBV in conflict will be strengthened to inform current and future interventions and advocacy | # of published products on SGBV to inform policy | (0) 2018 | 18 | 19 (Yemen 6, Iraq 3, OPT 9, 1 regional) | 8: (6 country based and 2 regional) | Research reports; Baseline report; Survivor testimonies; Partner publications; sub-grantee publications |
| | # of national, regional, global events where research has been disseminated to improve evidence-based knowledge on SGBV in conflict in MENA | (0) 2018 | 2 | 4 (Yemen 1, Iraq 1, regional 2) | 8, one at least for each published report | National/Regional/global reports; Social media; Conference minutes/reports |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | Op. 3.2. WRO alliances and/or networks at national and regional level will be supported and strengthened | # of national/regional networks/alliances of WROs strengthened or created to influence on SGBV | (0) 2018 | 5 | 5 (Yemen 1, Iraq 2, OPT 2) | 3 (At least one per country) | Minutes of meetings; Alliance memberships lists; Alliance registration |
| | | # of policies challenged by WROs targeted by the programme through advocacy and/or policy dialogue | (0) 2018 | 6 | 6 (Iraq 2, OPT 4) | 2 (Iraq 1 and OPT 1) | Minutes of meeting records; Media records |

ANNEX 7 – NASEEJ GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The planning, implementation and monitoring of the project activities is ensured according to the proposed structure approved by the EU.



Source: Governance structure document

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